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Clerics want democratic space, far less betting

Reverend Amani Lyimo of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania (ELCT) said the President was doing a commendable job that is appreciated by Tanzanians but there is a need for more democratic space in the country

By Guardian Reporter

A SECTION of religious leaders yesterday recommended to President John Magufuli areas of improvement for speedy development of the country, including wider democratic space, speeding up the ongoing purchase of cashewnuts and curbing excessive betting among the youth.

State House in Dar es Salaam where the Head of State invited them to openly speak about development challenges and recommend possible solutions.

Reverend Amani Lyimo of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania (ELCT) said the President was doing a commendable job that is appreciated by Tanzanians but there is a need for more democratic space in

The clerics aired these views at the

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President John Magufuli addresses clerics at the State House in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Photo: State House



France sends top African football official to ICC

THE HAGUE

France yesterday transferred Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona, a member of Africa's top footballing body, to the International Criminal Court in The Hague where he faces war crimes charges, the ICC said.

committed in the Central African Republic." "This transfer followed the completion of necessary national proceedings in France", it said.

ICC Registrar Peter Lewis, "thanked the authorities of the French Republic and of the host State, The Netherlands, for their cooperation in the arrest and transfer of Mr Ngaïssona to the Court", the statement added.

A French court ruled on December 31 to extradite him.

Ngaïssona, who is head of the Central African Republic's football association, was controversially elected to the executive board of the Caf general assembly in February.

The Balaka militia he was allegedly involved with were set up to defend Christian communities from mostly Muslim rebels during the conflict in his country.

The militia are accused of a host of human rights abuses including mass killings and mutilations.

Ngaïssona's arrest last year came just weeks after another suspected militia leader -- Alfred Yekatom, known as Rambo -- was detained in the Central African Republic and transferred to The Hague.

Stigma hampers leprosy prevention campaigns

By Correspondent James Kandoya

LOW awareness and stigma among Tanzanians derail government efforts to eliminate leprosy with almost 2,000 new cases detected every year, a senior official in the Ministry of Health has observed.

Dr Deus Kamara of the National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Programme told The Guardian in an exclusive interview held in Dar es Salaam, ahead of Leprosy World Day on January 27 that will be marked at the national level in Morogoro region, with the theme "Ending Discrimination, Stigma and Prejudice."

He said the majority of people affected by leprosy experience various forms of stigma and



Citing last year figures, the expert said about 1933 new cases of leprosy were diagnosed in the country

discrimination, noting that this situation has adverse impact on mental health, touching off anxiety and depression.

Citing last year figures, the expert said about 1933 new cases of leprosy were diagnosed in the country.

He cited reports that the World Health Organization (WHO) lists Tanzania among 22 countries in Africa where a high number of new cases is detected each year.

Dr Kamara stated that many countries were in danger of recording more new cases if there are no strategic measures taken to action on the problem.

Stigma and low awareness are among factors

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World Vision mosquito bales thieves nabbed

By Guardian Correspondent, Mbeya

POLICE in Mbeya Region are holding four people suspected to have stolen and smuggled back into Tanzania 50 bales of mosquito nets that were initially bought in Arusha by an international charity organisation and exported to Malawi.

Mbeya Regional Police Commander ACP Ulrich Matei told reporters at Tukuyu police station in Rungwe district that the quartet, including two Malawi nationals, was nabbed on Monday night at a check point in Rungwe district as they drove from Kyela to Mbeya along the Tanzania-Malawi highway.



"They were found with 50 bales of mosquito nets, each containing 50 nets which were stuffed into two mini vans with Tanzanian registration numbers," ACP Matei said.

RPC Matei said law enforcers believe the products -made in Arusha- were stolen from the neighbouring country because investigations showed that the same were legally bought by World Vision and transported to Malawi.

He named the suspects who are being held as Obley Sambakusi (32) and Tamandani Kachimela (31) who hail from Lilongwe, Malawi and Tanzanians Imtiaz Ahmed (45) and Boazi Salvatory ((28), both drivers from Kyela in Mbeya

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the country.

"You are doing a very good job but for democracy. Many Tanzanians are fearful even if your aides don't tell you. They don't dare speak out. They live in fear," said Rev. Lyimo.

Added the cleric: "Let me appeal to you Your Excellency, for the kind of job you are doing, people will not vote for words, they will vote for work. So if there is a possibility, let them speak, for they (political opponents) will not defeat you because of words."

Speaking on the ongoing purchase of cashewnuts from farmers in the southern regions of Lindi and Mtwara, a task being supervised by the military, Bishop John Mchopa of the Tanzania Bible Church said the President made the decision with good intentions but there are serious issues with regard to verification and payment of farmers.

Although it was announced from the beginning of the exercise last year that farmers with low stocks would be verified and paid first, Bishop Mchopa told the President that the reality on the ground was completely different.

"Verification is not going on well. There are farmers with as little as 100 kilogrammes but they have not been paid," he said.

Responding to the matter, President Magufuli said he had already directed ministers responsible for agriculture and trade to ensure that farmers with such small amounts of nuts are the first

to be paid.

Deputy Chairman of the Dawoodi Bohra community in Tanzania Zainuddin Adamjee decried the culture of excessive betting in the country, especially among the youth. He said a majority of the youth otherwise considered as the key workforce of the nation, are now engaged not in productive economic activities but betting that is fuelled by adverts on mainstream and social media.

Adamjee argued that a good number of youth could be directing their efforts into betting in the false hope of succeeding in life instead of looking for real jobs or pursue an education.

In a previous public meeting on Tuesday, President Magufuli gave a 30-day ultimatum to relevant authorities to install Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras within Mirerani tanzanite mine and register all gemstone dealers in a bid to curb smuggling and boost revenue. The President chaired a one-day meeting of the mining industry before meeting the clerics, aimed at seeking answers from top government officials and private sector stakeholders in the mining industry.

Addressing representatives of various layers of entrepreneurs in the mining industry packed in the Julius Nyerere conference hall, Dr Magufuli wondered why many Tanzanians including those living in mining areas remain poor, while minerals are harvested plentifully each year.



Deputy Minister for Water and Irrigation Jumaa Aweso (C) inspects Kibamba-Kisarawe water project at Mnarani in Kisarawe District Coast Region yesterday. Right is Kisarawe District Commissioner Jokate Mwegelo. Photo: Halima Kambi

TTCL promises to issue more dividend to the govt

By Correspondent James Kandoya

THE state owned Telecom -TTCL management has promised to issue more dividend to the government for the 2018/2019 financial year later this year.

TTCL director general Waziri Kinamba said in Dar es Salaam yesterday during the launching of the Telecom's new shop at Kariakoo, Dar es Salaam Region.

He said in the last year it paid about 1.5 bn/- as dividend for the 2016/17 financial year, in its history adding

that it will pay more for the 2018/2019 due to improved services calling more people to utilise it.

Explaining the reason to locate it at Kariakoo, Kindamba said the shop was strategically located at Kariakoo due to many customers in the location and therefore its contribution for the nation's economy.

Furthermore, it was its plan (2016-2019) to improve communication services at international level.

"Kariakoo is a business centre, as therefore for TTCL our target is to ensure customers from within and

outside the country enjoy its services all the time," he said.

He said the shop was among ten shops already opened naming others at Mlimani City, Kibo Complex and Nyerere Road shop.

According to the director general, TTCL will continue to be innovative to ensure that customers get services of high quality and at international standards as well.

Kindamba called the people to adhere to use the property and services rendered by local communication company insisting on the company

slogan "Rudi Nyumbani Kumenoga".

For his part, the TTC chairman of the board Engineer Omary Nundu explained that TTCL will continue to improve its services in order to compete with other competitors in the businesses.

He said the TTCL will open more shops in all regions, districts and even at villages to ensure that all people get and access TTCL network.

"This is the year of making changes and revamp our mode of giving services to our esteemed customers accessing the TTCL communication,"

he said.

On June 21, it was reported that TTCL paid the government 1.5 bn/- dividend for the 2016/17 financial year.

Prof Makame Mbarawa, the then Minister for Works, Transport and Communications, handed over the cheque to President John Magufuli at the event held in Dar es Salaam.

According to Mbarawa, the dividend could not have been paid had it not been for hard work and innovative ideas of the company's staff members.

He promised that the company would continue with the same spirit in

the coming years.

For his part, the TTCL director general, Waziri Kindamba, said the dividend was part of 28.5 bn/- profit after tax generated during the 2016/17 financial year.

Kindamba said the corporation's income last year stood at 217 bn/- whereby the profit before tax was 29.2 bn/-. "For us, this is a milestone because last time we suffered a loss of 19 bn/-. This profit has been earned after adopting major reforms with a view to improving the performance of our corporation," he said.

Stigma hampers leprosy prevention campaigns

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hindering the fight against the disease, which reinforces poverty and stigmatisation.

The expert made it clear that people living with patients were at a high risk of being attacked by the disease.

Data for 2016 data shows that there are still 20 districts with prevalence rates higher than one affected person per 10,000 residents, he pointed out.

These endemic districts were yet to achieve elimination targets and came from nine regions in which Lindi and Morogoro region had most of their districts still endemic and remain at high risk of an increased disease burden, he lamented.

"Our target is ensuring that all those suffering from the disease get treatment. Also those diagnosed obtain regular drugs to prevent them spreading the disease," he said.

The leprosy control strategy in Tanzania includes widening of opportunities to further reduce the disease burden through timely case-finding and treatment, contact-tracing BCB vaccination and improved socioeconomic conditions.

Others aspects are close monitoring of the rate of new cases with grade two disabilities in the population.

Also vital is the strengthening of leprosy control activities in areas where a high proportion of new cases with grade two disabilities are being detected.

For his part, the medical adviser with the German Leprosy and Relief Association (GLRA) Dr Kassani Mayogo said migration and low awareness are among factors contributing to disease spread especially in border regions.

He listed eight regions which have high prevalence of the disease as Lindi, Ruvuma, Rukwa, Morogoro, Mtwara, Tanga and Geita.

Dr Mayogo asserted that GLRA was an established service provider within the Tanzania health care system providing diagnosis, treatment, care and supports to patients and their families.

"In assuring patients treatment, GLRA works in collaboration with the government in controlling leprosy and empowerment of people with disability," he elaborated. A social adviser with GLRA, Grace Mwasuka hinted that the organisation conduct promotion of the use of community-based rehabilitation to improve the quality of life for persons and families living with leprosy.

In that regard, GLRA conducted community based rehabilitation, re-integration of people with leprosy disabilities and empowering survivors economically.

She said the agency provides wheelchairs to people affected with leprosy to assist them in moving, as well as building their capacities in entrepreneurship and leadership.

"Our goal is to ensure the community is free from negative attitudes concerning people affected by leprosy," she added.



Tanzania Investment Centre Executive Director Geoffrey Mwambe briefs journalists in Dar es Salaam yesterday on the decision made by President John Magufuli recently to shift TIC from Ministry of Industries and Trade to the Prime Minister's Office for increased effectiveness. Photo: Selemani Mpocho

World Vision mosquito bales thieves nabbed

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Region.

The regional police chief said law enforcers were continuing with investigation to untangle the entire ring that coordinated the theft so that all the suspects are brought to book.

Commenting on the matter, the Tanzania Revenue Authority customs manager for Mbeya and Songwe

regions, Ginimasa Sindo said owners of the bales owe the government 20m/- in taxes.

Sindo commended the police for the arrest and appealed to all genuine business people to abide by the law by paying all taxes to avoid inconveniences that arise when they attempt to evade government dues and get arrested.

"We are not here to arrest business people. If they pay taxes voluntarily

and provided with receipts, they will transport their goods without any disturbance," Sindo affirmed.

Rungwe District Commissioner Julius Chalya said the area is notorious for smuggling of items due to its proximity to the neighbouring country.

Recently, law enforcers seized various items being sneaked into Tanzania from Malawi including clothes, cooking oil and chicks, he added.

Japan promises to revitalise govt efforts for education

By Guardian Correspondent, Rungwe

JAPAN ambassador to Tanzania Shinichi Goto has promised to continue supporting the government efforts to address a number of challenges facing citizens especially those in the education sector.

He was addressing delegates during the handing over ceremony of a hostel at Masoko ward girls' secondary school in Rungwe District. Construction of the hostel was funded by the Japanese government.

Ambassador Goto noted that enhancing cooperation between Japan and Tanzania strengthened the existing bilateral relationship.

"The government of Japan will continue to support Tanzania in improving learning infrastructures at public schools. We are also keen to support the government in addressing various challenges facing Tanzanians as part of strengthening our bilateral relationship", the ambassador noted.

According to Goto, construction of the hostel at Masoko girls secondary school follows a request from Deputy Speaker, Dr Tulia Ackson who appealed to the government of Japan to assist in renovating the school infrastructures as well as construct dormitories for the girls who used to walk for long distances every day.

Deputy Speaker, Dr Tulia Ackson said: "The dormitory will help improve academic performance of the girl students as they will have enough time to study even after classes. These girls used to walk for more than 20 kilometres to access education at Masoko secondary school".

According to her, some of the girls were performing poorly due to lack of enough time to study. They were spending most of the walking the road, asserted Dr Tulia.

She explained that the long walking distances resulted into some girls being impregnated thus failing to fulfil their future education dreams. He said that although boys were facing similar challenges, the situation was mostly threatening the future of the girls.

Dr Tulia noted that the school still needs more hostel buildings since the constructed dormitory worth 137m/- has the capacity to accommodate 48 students only.

Rungwe district education officer (education), Abel Ntupwa said that out of the 137m/- used to construct the building, the government of Japan contributed 133m/- while the villagers provided 2.5m/- and the remaining 1.5m/- was offered by the government.

Rungwe dDistrict Commissioner, Julius Chalya urged the residents to continue contributing for the construction of extra dormitories as the demand is higher. He said the government will support the efforts since there are many girls in the district who walk for long distances to and from school.



Tanzania Telecommunications Company Ltd (TTCL) board chairman Eng Omary Nundu (L) cuts a ribbon to launch the firm's new shop at the junction of Mafia and Msimbazi streets, Kariakoo area in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Right is TTCL managing director Waziri Kindamba. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

Govt advised on implementation of project in Selous game reserve

By Guardian Reporter

THE Parliamentary Standing Committee on Land, Environment and Natural Resources has advised the government to find a better way to implement the long awaited project-Resilient for Natural Resources and Tourism Growth (REGROW) without destroying the Selous Game Reserve.

Committee Chairman, Nape Nnauye said there have been concerns that the implementation of the 2,100 megawatts Stigler's Gorge hydropower project at the Rifiji River in the Coast Region will change the natural look of the Selous Game Reserve which is part of the REGROW project.

Tanzania had requested for a 345bn/- World Bank loan to improve the country's tourism in the southern corridor through the REGROW project.

The southern circuit includes national parks such as Katavi, Kitulo, Mahale, Mikumi and Ruaha, the Udzungwa Mountains, the Selous Game Reserve, and two rift valley lakes (Nyasa and Tanganyika).

Nnauye made the remarks when addressing delegates during

discussions with tourism stakeholders held at the Ruaha National Park in Iringa Region.

He said delayed implementation of the project may lead to decreased value of the funds.

He proposed for authorities to sketch a new map for the Selous Game Reserve to allow the power project to be implemented on the other side of the reserved area.

"Coming up with a new map will help the government to reach consensus with the World Bank", said Nnauye.

Nnauye urged the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism to work closely with stakeholders following complaints that they are not involved in some of the crucial issues including implementation of mega tourism projects.

Responding, Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Constantine Kanyasu said the Stigler's Gorge power project is not a stumbling block towards implementation of REGRWO project.

Kanyasu noted that the WB is ready to finance the tourism project. He said the WB funds have been delayed due to various factors including construction

of airplane landing field and factories within the game reserves.

He said the government is hesitating to implement the REGROW project after realising that some of the matters were not properly decided by the financier.

He said the project suggests construction of ten airplane landing fields but not at tarmac level.

"We want the southern tourism circuit improved but with projects implemented to our desired standards. The suggested landing fields will be damaged by rains in just a few years", said Kanyasu adding the government had proposed for quality tarmac airplane landing field at Mikumi National Park and in other game reserves.

He said construction of landing fields at the national parks will increase the number of tourists especially visitors who prefer going directly to the national parks.

The Deputy Minister insisted that both projects—the REGROW and Stigler's Gorge are crucial for the country's economic growth, hence the need to rethink on how best they can be implemented.

By Guardian Reporter

THE embassy of Sweden yesterday signed a cooperation agreement with Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) covering the period of 2019-2021, within the centre's strategic plan 2019-2024.

The agreement was officially signed by the Swedish ambassador to Tanzania, Anders Sjöberg and LHRC's executive director, Anna Henga in Dar es Salaam.

Sweden's contribution will support LHRC in deepening the understanding and respect for human rights among both rights holders and duty bearers; improving the rule of law, protecting civic space, and supporting legal reforms; promoting socio-economic and environmental compliance, accountability and justice; improving the legal and policy frameworks that specifically protect the

Sweden signs new pact with LHRC to continue boosting the state of human rights in Tanzania

rights of women, children and people living with disabilities; and improving LHRC's own effectiveness in delivering its mandate.

"This is a new phase in a longstanding cooperation between the embassy of Sweden and LHRC. It builds on our shared belief in human rights. The rights of everyone to live in dignity, freedom, equality, justice and peace whoever they are and wherever they live," said the Swedish envoy.

The understanding of the importance of human

rights is, furthermore, shared between Sweden and Tanzania as joint parties to the majority of International Human rights Conventions. Moreover, LHRC's focus on the realisation of rights for the most marginalised supports the two countries' common commitment as members of the United Nations to Leave No One Behind in supporting the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Swedish ambassador stressed: "For all of us to be able to enjoy the human rights it is important to

focus on individuals that have added challenges or are being structurally discriminated."

For her part, Henga stated: "The long-standing cooperation has brought about a lot of positive changes in the society including improved access to justice particularly for the marginalised. It has increased the awareness of human rights among members of the general public and duty bearers. And it has enhanced advocacy for reforms for human rights sensitive laws and policies."

By Guardian Correspondent, Singida

Govt set to empower the small scale miners to boost sector's production

THE government through the Mining Ministry is taking measures to empower small scale miners to boost the sector's contribution to the gross national income from the current 4.8 per cent to 10 per cent by 2025.

Tanzania is implementing its industrialisation agenda and aims at reaching a middle-income economy by 2025.

Singida Regional Commissioner, Dr Rehema Nchimbi made the statement recently when speaking at a meeting which brought together artisanal miners and regional mine inspectors.

Dr Nchimbi warned some of the miners conducting gold extraction activities illegally by using various chemicals including mercury to immediately stop as they are contributing to environmental degradation.

She warned that illegal mining and the use of chemicals pose health risks to the miners.

The RC said engaging in mining activities without proper guidance on the use of chemicals may lead into miners getting Tuberculosis (TB), skin cancer and silicosis—a form of occupational lung disease caused by inhalation of crystalline silica dust.

She noted that despite the various government interventions, small scale miners have been violating mining laws and evading taxes.

According to him, if government taxes are paid properly by both, small and medium scale miners, the government will achieve its target of making the sector contribute 10 per cent to the gross national income.

Chairman of the Small-scale miners association in Singida Region, Robert Marando said: "We will now pay all the government taxes in accordance with the country laws. We are also educating our members on the importance of paying taxes".

Speaking during a one-day meeting aimed at seeking answers from top government officials and

private sector stakeholders in the country's mining industry, President John Magufuli said multiple taxes is the main reason for small and medium miners in the country to engage in illegal businesses and tax evasion as well trading the minerals they produce by selling them across the country's borders illegally.

The President observed that miners are subjected to about six taxes including the royalty of six per cent, municipal levy of 0.3 per cent, withholding tax of five per cent, inspection and clearance fee one per cent and 18 per cent VAT.

He emphasised that there was no need of having so many taxes in one sector, directing that the top officials review the tax regime in the mining sector to give relief to the miners.



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Empower Limited project manager Joel Gasto Lyaruu, explains to Zantel staff at one of the team's activity sessions during Zantel 1st team building event in Bagamoyo, Coast Region to kick start the New Year with new energy and staff towards reaching the company's goals for this year. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

Tourist board comes up with new plan to market Tanzania in China

Beatrice Philemon

TANZANIA Tourist Board (TTB) will soon come up with new strategy which is aimed at unlocking the country's tourism potentials in China, a senior official has unveiled.

TTB's director of marketing, Ernest Mwamwaja said recently in an exclusive interview that the board has already formed a committee that will develop a new international marketing strategy for the next three years to promote Tanzania's tourist destinations in China.

The new strategy will provide a framework on how to boost Tanzanian tourism market in China as well as increasing international tourist arrivals from China to Tanzania.

According to Mwamwaja, so far, TTB and other tourism stakeholders have already conducted research in China and identified their needs.

"Right now the demand is very high. There are many Chinese who are very eager to visit in Tanzania and TTB is working hard to ensure they (Chinese) get what they want while they will be in the country," the official said.

"We have already conducted research in Shanghai, Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Chengdu and Beijing since November last year and identified what Chinese need," he said, adding that majority of Chinese prefer to visit at Oldupai Gorge— one of the most important paleoanthropological sites in the world; it has proven invaluable in furthering understanding of early

human evolution.

While in Shanghai, Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Chengdu and Beijing in November last year the TTB delegation also met with different stakeholders including tour operators, travel agents and ticket agents who had shown big interest in exploiting destination Tanzania.

"One of the companies, Travel Sky Company had agreed to start selling our tickets in China to allow travellers easy access to ATCL planes," he added.

While in Shanghai, the TTB delegation, which also included ATCL officials met with dozens of Chinese travel and tour operators, Tanzanian businesspeople and embassy officials to discuss how they can collaborate to market destination Tanzania.

PS calls for conducive working environment

By Guardian Reporter, Dodoma

THE Permanent Secretary (PS) in the Ministry of Water, Prof Kitila Mkumbo has called on the ministry officials to ensure they create conducive working environment in their places of work.

Mkumbo noted that there are some public servants who are dedicated to perform their work diligently and only need little support from their leaders.

Speaking during the event to award Tunduru sub-office supervisor, Heriel Msangi after the public servant saved millions of shillings that would have been sunk into a shoddy project for a building that would have housed Ruvuma-South Coast Basin and Likonde Water Consumers Community offices.

Mkumbo said the experts should develop a framework for ensuring that surrounding communities in

water resources in the country benefit from the resources, saying water was important for all of us.

He observed water resources management policies review was being implemented by President John Magufuli's directive that surrounding communities in water sources should not be denied access to water resources.

President Magufuli also directed that instead of preventing surrounding communities from using water resources, there should be a framework to enable the communities benefit from the resources," he said. As for Best Employee of the Year, Prof Mkumbo described Msangi as a model public servant worthy of emulation by other public servants.

"His diligence has helped our ministry to win a case against a contractor, M/S Saro Builders Company Limited who executed a

substandard construction project," said the Permanent Secretary. Msangi expressed gratitude to the ministry for recognising his contribution to save the ministry's resources, saying the award had motivated him to improve his performance.

Prof Kitila Mkumbo has directed experts to start reviewing water sources management regulations.

He gave the directive here over the weekend, pointing out that the water experts should seek ways that would enable surrounding communities in water sources benefit from the resource.

"While satisfying the changing demands of surrounding communities, water resources management should be sustainable," said the PS during a ceremony to award the Ministry's Best Employee of the Year for 2017/2018 Financial Year.

By Guardian Reporter

THE Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) has unveiled its plan and commitment toward complementing the government's efforts to transform agriculture in the country.

Speaking to journalists in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the Director General of SAGCOT, Geoffrey Kirenga said the center will join hands with various stakeholders from both private and public sectors in a bid to ensure growth and development of the agricultural sector. "As stakeholders in the agricultural sector, SAGCOT will work in collaboration with all the stakeholders in private and public sector in a bid to pave way to the implementation of the fifth phase government's objective under the leadership of President John Magufuli of revolutionising agricultural sector to contribution meaningfully in the industrial sector," he said.

SAGCOT committed to transform agriculture

Kirenga who is an expert in agriculture said the successes SAGCOT has registered so far in its clusters will act as a motivational factor for government to achieve its target in the agricultural sector.

"It is undeniable truth that the government objective of building a middle and industrial economy by 2025 will be achieved if the agricultural sector will be efficient," he said.

Kirenga added that all over the world industrial raw materials are largely obtained from the agricultural sector and Tanzania stands a better chance.

"SAGCOT is confident that measures being taken by the government through the ministry of agriculture will

benefit fruits," he said, adding that all the stakeholders should collaborate with the government in its endeavours.

Kirenga also spoke of the recent tour of SAGCOT by the Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Innocent Bashungwa who hailed the centre for its endless efforts to develop agricultural sector in collaboration with stakeholders.

SAGCOT which is proud of winning confidence of smallholder farmers and all stakeholders in the sector.

So far it has three clusters which are in operations. They are Ihemi covering the regions of Njombe and Iringa, Mbarali cluster for Songwe and Mbeya while Kilombero covers all districts in Morogoro Region.



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

FHI 360 is a nonprofit human development organization dedicated to improving lives in lasting ways by advancing integrated, locally driven solutions. Our staff include experts in Health, Education, Nutrition, Environment, Economic Development, Civil Society, Gender, Youth, Research and Technology; creating a unique mix of capabilities to address today's interrelated development challenges. FHI 360 serves more than 60 countries.

Currently, we are seeking suitably qualified candidates to fill in the position of Country Coordinator for an anticipated project, East Africa Building Resilience in Civil Society (BRICS) Phase II. BRICS II will implement a holistic approach to promoting community resilience including working with national and subnational authorities to improve their ability to prevent violent conflict, working with and in at-risk communities, conducting research to inform interventions and facilitate dialogues among stakeholders. It is anticipated the program to focus primarily on Kenya, with a secondary focus on Tanzania and Mozambique and a third line of effort in Uganda and Ethiopia. The position is contingent on funding.

Position Responsibilities

- Supervising a team within the country office to ensure efficient and effective delivery of project activities
- Appropriate monitoring of activities to achieve financial, administrative, and programmatic goals and accurate financial and programmatic reporting
- Maintaining regular communication with FHI 360 project staff in DC and other field offices.
- Ensuring that solid relationships are built and maintained between and among FHI 360, UK donors, local government and civil society stakeholders, and other involved stakeholders.
- Contributing to program performance reports and biweekly updates.
- Managing development of and monitoring work plans and budgets and ensuring appropriate levels of technical assistance in program operations.
- Coordinating partner efforts in activity implementation across country.

Position Requirements

- Bachelor's Degree in social sciences, international development, community development, peacebuilding and conflict management or other relevant fields (advanced degree preferred);
- Minimum of eight (8) years' relevant professional experience managing and implementing development projects focused on community development, multi-stakeholder engagement, peacebuilding, preventing violent extremism or related areas;
- Demonstrated ability to effectively manage staff working in areas affected by violent extremism or conflict, preferably in East Africa;
- Demonstrated ability to work effectively with communities, civil society, county government representatives, and other stakeholders;
- Demonstrated ability to communicate effectively in English, both verbally and in writing;
- Tanzanians and other East African nationals are strongly encouraged to apply.

FHI 360 has a competitive compensation package. For detailed information, interested candidates may either submit their application Curriculum Vitae (CV)/Resume, Photocopies of Certificates and Names and Addresses of three (3) referees to E mail: tz_recruitment@fhi360.org or visit FHI 360's Career Center at www.fhi360.org/careercenter to register online, and to submit CV/resume and cover letter. FHI 360 is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Closing Date: February 07 2019

Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

MPOKI AND ASSOCIATES ADVOCATES

NOTICE OF SALE

ALL THAT LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS PLOT NO 20 REGENT ESTATE DAR ES SALAAM CITY REGISTERED UNDER CT NO 52464 LO NO 191030 REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF ABLA ESTATE DEVELOPERS AND AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED

- NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, under power contained in the mortgage deed dated 24th day of July 2008 in favour of CRDB BANK PLC and every other power enabling me to do so, I MPALE KABA MPOKI, OF MPOKI AND ASSOCIATES, ADVOCATES on behalf of the lender hereby advertise the sale of the captioned property owned by ABLA ESTATE DEVELOPERS AND AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.
- THE property is built on a plot with title deed issued on the 21st day January 2002 for a term of 33 Years, the title has an expired term of 33 years with effect from 21st day January 2002 to 21st day of January 2035, and the plot measures about 28750 square meters. Situate on the property is a 6 storey 3 Star running hotel, along Bagamoyo Road, about kilometres from the Airport, close to Makumbusho Village Museum, the hotel is close to several offices, historical centres and business premises.
The Hotel known as ALBA HOTEL APARTMENT is a luxurious Hotel apartment with fully furnished one, two and three bedroom apartments with a fully equipped kitchen making an ideal destination for families or business travelers.
The Hotel has a modern fitness centre, a large swimming pool and sauna.
There is also a spacious conference hall with modern facilities a big parking place is also available.
- INTERESTED MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED to submit bids for the purchase of the property.
- Bids in sealed envelopes clearly marked "BID FOR THE PURCHASE OF PROPERTY ON PLOT 20 REGENT ESTATE KINONDONI DAR ES SALAAM", indicating the offer for the property with full address of the bidder shown and the same should be submitted so as to reach the undersigned on the address below before 16.00 hours on the 5th February 2019, Bids shall be opened on the 5th February 2019 at 16.30 hours at the office mentioned below. Bidders are invited to attend during the event if they so wish
- Bidders should not that the information supplied herein is without liability to the seller as to its correctness. Independent valuation and inspection of the property is highly recommended.
- The seller shall not be bound to accept the highest bid or any bid at all.
- The property is sold in a condition as it is.
- It is a condition of the bid that bidders submit their bids accompanied by Bankers cheque in favor of CRDB BANK PLC of an amount equivalent to 10% of the bid price. For a successful bidder this amount shall be treated as advance payment. Unsuccessful bidders will have their bid commitment refunded in full without any deductions.
- The successful bidder shall be bound to make a 25% down payment on the offer price within 4 days of the date of the award; and the balance shall be paid within 14 days thereafter

In the event the balance is not paid within 14 days the seller shall forfeit the down payment and the next highest bidder shall be awarded the option to purchase.

- Members of the public and or bidders who are desirous of viewing and or inspecting the property may do so subject to the appointment and prior consent of the seller agent on the address below:

ISSA BENDERA,
COMRADE AUCTION MART,
P.O. BOX 61508,
DAR ES SALAAM,
TANZANIA.
PHONE NO 0758-212728,0623-212728

- Bids mentioned in paragraph 4 hereinabove should be addressed to the address below:

MPALE KABA MPOKI
MPOKI AND ASSOCIATES, ADVOCATES,
NO 4 REGENT STREET, OFF CHATO STREET,
NEAR SUNRISE PRIMARY SCHOOL,
P.O. BOX 14232,
DAR ES SALAAM.
PHONE: 0773-187777, 0715-187777

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Pesticide firm eyes Tanzania's agricultural sector

By Guardian Reporter and Agencies

GROWERS in Tanzania can now benefit from a range of Dudutech's biological pest control products following the firm's move to set up shop in the country.

According to a statement from Dudutech, the portfolio approved by Tanzanian authorities includes beneficial mites and fungi used to sustainably protect crops against Thrips, red spider mites and root knot nematodes.

The products, traded as BEAUVITECH, MYTECH and PHYTOTTECH, will enable flower and vegetable growers to harness nature to protect their crops in a sustainable, environmentally intelligent way.

Farming challenges in Tanzania According to Livingstone Chepukel, Dudutech East Africa Sales Manager Tanzania's agriculture sector is large and growing but farmers face major challenges in sustainably protecting their crops against pests and diseases which ultimately impact on access to external markets and their bottom line. "Dudutech's entry into the market is an important step forward in securing the long term future of the agriculture industry in Tanzania." He added.

These solutions were specially designed and developed under a "by growers for growers" mantra to provide farmer-focussed alternative approach to crop protection. In the past, farmers relied heavily on chemical pest controls which are potentially harmful to the environment, people and long term economic viability of agribusinesses.

Thrips, red spider mites and nematodes can be difficult to effectively manage using chemicals alone. This is due to a confluence of problems compounding challenges such as resistance management, market restrictions, non-target effects and safety restrictions. When these issues arise, farmers suffer lower productivity, reduced plant quality and increased costs. Using biocontrols addresses each



of these while protecting the long term future of growing and selling crops.

Types of organic pesticides from Dudutech

PHYTOTTECH, one of Dudutech's flagship biocontrol products, deploys specially reared beneficial mites called *Phytoseiulus persimilis*, powerful natural predators which actively hunt and feed on red spider mites including their eggs, nymphs and adults. PHYTOTTECH is safe to use and does not face natural resistance issues, unlike many routinely used chemical controls.

BEAUVITECH contains spores of a

specially developed entomopathogenic (insect-killing) fungus called *Beauveria bassiana* which naturally targets Thrips in vegetables and flowers. When the spores come into contact with the target, they attach and penetrate the insect before feeding on internal tissue, killing the pest. Spores then emerge from the cadaver, ready to attack a new host. The formulation was designed to allow farmers to apply the product and safely interact with the crop immediately after spraying.

MYTECH contains formulated spores of *Paeclomyces lilacinus*, a nematophagous fungus which traps

and digests root knot nematode adults, juveniles and eggs in the soil. MYTECH spores attach to a target nematode then form mycelia to trap it before invading and feeding on the host. The spores then emerge to continue the lifecycle on a fresh host. MYTECH is applied to the growing medium using drip irrigation or spray equipment to allow the fungal colonies to easily spread through the soil to infested regions in the crop. Chemical controls for root knot and other pest nematodes often harm beneficial non-target macro and micro-organisms living in the soil around the crop roots. By using MYTECH growers can manage root

knot nematodes without damaging the natural soil biome which crop plants rely on.

FAO on the Agricultural sector in Tanzania

According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), agriculture provides a living to around 80 percent of Tanzania's workforce. Most of the farmers in this country, of more than 49 million people, grow rainfed crops on small plots of land.

Although cereal production in 2013 topped the country's previous five-year average, unpredictable weather, poor infrastructure and the lack of new

technologies continue to undercut productivity. The country's Kagera region, near Lake Victoria, reported acute food insecurity in 2013, after pests and plant disease put a serious dent in banana and cassava yields.

Tanzania's smallholder farmers also grow a number of cash crops. Cotton, for example, accounts for nearly a quarter of the country's total agricultural exports. Yet, farmers often grapple with poor access to good quality inputs, price volatility, and lack of organization of the value chain. Meanwhile, extension officers' technical know-how - from dealing with plant pests to using improved cropping methods to boost cotton production sustainably - is lacking.

Agriculture in East Africa

Agriculture is one of East Africa's most important sectors, with about 80 percent of the population of the region living in rural areas and depending on agriculture for their livelihood.

The agricultural sector is dominated by smallholder mixed farming of livestock, food crops, cash crops, fishing and aquaculture. The major food crops are maize, rice, potatoes, bananas, cassava, beans, vegetables, sugar, wheat, sorghum, millet and pulses. Cash crops include: tea, cotton, coffee, pyrethrum, sugar cane, sisal, horticultural crops, oil-crops, cloves, tobacco, coconut and cashew nuts.

Dudutech has the largest biological production facility in sub-Saharan Africa, employing, over 250 full time staff among them experienced agronomists, PHD, masters, degree and diploma level scientists. Dudutech has invested in a 15 ha production facility, two indoor insectaries and a state-of-the-art microbial production unit. We have offices in Kenya, Netherlands, the UK, South Africa, and distribution partnerships in USA and Zimbabwe with an aim to enter markets in Canada, Colombia, Guatemala, Ecuador and Mexico.

By Correspondent Geoffrey Kamadi

EUNICE Atieno Ong'iro, 34, slices open a Nile perch and pulls out an off-white organ, hardly a fistful in size. She places it on a scale, jots down its weight in a notebook and stores it away in a plastic bag. In just a few seconds the process is complete and she is ready to do it again.

"They come every three days to collect the maw," she says, referring to the traders who purchase the organs for resale.

A thriving East African trade in fish maw (otherwise known as swim bladder) has taken hold of the local communities on the shores of Lake Victoria. It is threatening to make the Nile perch locally extinct.

One of these communities is Obenge Beach, a two-hour drive south-west of Kisumu, the third largest city in Kenya. It developed because of its proximity to Lake Victoria, and the economy it generates for the region. "Traders in maw will only say how much they are willing to pay, but will never tell you how much they sell it for," says Victor Mungu, the secretary of the Obenge Beach Management Unit, which works with the local community to support better management of local fisheries.

The harvesting of the organ, prized by some Asian cultures as a delicacy with skin-healing qualities, has spawned a lucrative business in the lake region that is raising concerns of overfishing.

Ironically, Nile perch is an invasive species, introduced to the lake in the 1950s, and since blamed for worsening the threat to a number of native species, including East African cichlids.

A secretive trade

The trade in fish maw is conducted by local merchants who understand its market value, unlike the artisanal fishermen who are locked out. Sales are made covertly.

In Tanzania, the trade is subject to strict licensing and taxation, forcing it into the shadows. Whereas in Uganda, on the other side of the lake, the trade is out in the open. Buyers from China and Japan travel to Uganda to purchase bladders smuggled from Kenya and Tanzania.

Because of this secrecy, would-be buyers at boat landing sites in Kenya are unlikely to come across traders or foreign buyers. Instead they find women employed to gut the perch and

Overfishing threatens East Africa's Nile perch



Ida Odhiambo (in pink) cuts a perch, ready to extract its maw

extract its precious maw, known locally as *mondo* in the Luo dialect (loosely meaning internal organ).

Mungu makes a living by renting his two boats, which can accommodate two fishermen each. He charges a commission of 30% of the total catch price, so long as it does not fall below 2,000 Kenyan shillings (US\$20). Otherwise, he charges the crew a flat rate of 700 shillings, equivalent to the daily minimum wage in Kenya.

But the rise of the maw trade has hurt his business. "After catching the Nile perch, fishermen remove the maw while still in the open water, hide it to sell elsewhere, throw away the gutted fish and return to shore with a diminished catch," he laments.

Saving the perch

In order to save the perch, which has become commercially indispensable, maw harvesting must be regulated. This of course needs to go hand-in-hand with other measures that affect not only the Nile perch but other fish as

well. Overfishing, the use of illegal gear and the water hyacinth, a pervasive weed, are all reducing the number of fish in the lake.

Fish maw is found on the underside of the fish. The bladder inflates or deflates to regulate buoyancy so fish can adjust their depth. It has various applications, including in the manufacture of absorbable stitches for medical use. In China, it is a delicacy usually served in soups or stews, or used as a source of collagen. It is also used in making water-resistant glue and the production of isinglass, a refining agent used in beer and wine.

Chinese, and a much lower number of Japanese, buyers are the driving force behind this trade, say the fishermen. They first came to Uganda looking for maw in the early 2000s. Today, Kenya's share of the lake is only a sliver (6%) compared to Uganda's 43% share.

According to an August 2018 report commissioned by the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), in collaboration with the Lake Victoria Fisheries

Organisation (LVFO), the Chinese maw agents had good opportunities for business growth relative to others in Uganda. For instance, Chinese traders gave agents supplying maw a competitive advantage over general fishmongers by providing working capital.

A lack of understanding about this fledgling trade, and the fact that there are currently no guidelines or policy to speak of, are also contributing to unsustainable fishing. What this means is that even basic data regarding the amount of maw being exported to China, let alone the population of Nile perch caught solely for their swim bladder, is non-existent.

According to a report by the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), the bladder comprises an average of 2% of processed Nile perch by-product. It estimates that up to 290 metric tonnes of the organ are exported from Kenya to Asia per annum.

"However, the [real] quantity is believed to be much larger, given that a significant quantity of the Nile perch

swim bladder is exported in covert businesses outside of the processing company's value chain," explains Dr Christopher Aura, assistant director of Freshwater Systems Research at the KMFRI's Kisumu Centre.

According to KMFRI, the price in Kenya ranges from 4,000 Kenyan shillings (US\$40), for maw weighing 100-200 grams, to 16,000 shillings for 601-999 grams (one maw weighs 30 grams on average). In a middle-class part of Nairobi, 16,000 shillings will pay a month's rent for a one-bedroom apartment with hot running water.

In Uganda, the price has been steadily increasing as a result of dwindling supply and rising demand. For example, a kilogramme of maw has tripled from 126,000 Ugandan shillings (US\$35) in 2013 to 396,000 shillings today.

On the other hand, the prices on the international market are stable, fetching US\$450-1,000 per kilogramme in mainland China, depending on quality and market conditions, according to newspaper Daily Monitor.

In Hong Kong, a kilogramme of maw can go for up to US\$7,700.

Mungu, of Obenge Beach, is only too aware of the decline in the lake's fish stocks. "Ten years ago we would harvest 700kg of Nile perch and 200kg of tilapia per day here," he recalls, pointing to the lake. These figures have since plummeted. They can now only manage a meagre 150kg of perch and 60kg of tilapia per day.

Tom Guda, regional chairman of the Lake Victoria Beach Management Unit, explains that since the Nile perch is a sight predator, clear waters are paramount for its survival. The pervasive hyacinth weed has not only muddied the waters, limiting the perch's ability to hunt, but is competing for oxygen with the perch, which being an apex predator requires a lot of it.

"We are left with no option but to venture far deeper into the lake looking for the perch," says Guda, from Rokwaro Beach, a one-and-a-half-hour drive east of Kisumu. He says that it now takes five hours from Mbita (a landing site) to Remba to reach the fish. "And you will need a twin-engine speed boat for this mission, otherwise ordinary boats will take up to eight hours," he says.

Going farther into the lake has its risks, according to Guda. This is where the Kenyan fishermen and their Ugandan counterparts come into contact - and conflict - over rights to the perch. There are now efforts to formalise trade among the three countries on the lake, promoting taxes, levies and inspection fees to encourage a healthy aquatic environment for the benefit of all. "At a regional level, we are planning to develop guidelines to ensure that the trade is regulated as it has an impact on the sustainability of fisheries as the trade targets bigger Nile perch which are very important in stock replenishment," says Robert Kayanda, a Ugandan marine scientist and an official at the LVFO secretariat.

The prodigious appetite of the perch imperilled indigenous species when it was introduced to Lake Victoria in the 1950s. Without fast action over the hunting of a very small part of its anatomy it may be next to be pushed over the edge.

Geoffrey Kamadi is a freelance journalist, specialising in science, development and climate change reporting. He has worked for major newspapers in Kenya and around Africa.

New study raises hopes of eradication of malaria

By Correspondent James Ives

AFTER major global successes in the battle against malaria, the positive trend stalled around 2015 - apart from in Zanzibar in East Africa, where only a fraction of the disease remains.

In a new study published in BMC Medicine, researchers at Karolinska Institutet in Sweden explain why this was and show that new strategies are needed to eradicate the disease.

One of the problems is a change in mosquito behaviour and selection in the parasites.

The years around 2000 Professor Anders Björkman described as

catastrophic with respect to the global spread of malaria. This triggered a world-wide initiative that was given a boost by new kinds of drug and the widespread distribution of impregnated mosquito nets and domestic anti-mosquito sprays. The outcome was a halving of the global spread of the disease by 2015.

"But after that, the decline tailed off," says Professor Anders Björkman at the Department of Microbiology, Tumour and Cell Biology, Karolinska Institutet, who has been running the malaria project for 18 years.

"Except for in Zanzibar, where the

action taken for its 1.4 million citizens has led to approximately a 96 per cent decline in the incidence of malaria. We've optimised these measures with the Zanzibar Malaria Control Programme and can now explain why malaria has not yet been fully eliminated."

Resistant to modern pesticides

The study reveals altered behaviour in the malaria mosquitoes, which now bite outdoors instead of indoors. They have also developed a kind of resistance to modern pesticides. Furthermore, there has been a process of selection in the pathogenic

parasite, where the remaining form is more difficult to detect but still spreads the disease as before. The researchers have been monitoring 100,000 or so residents of two districts in Zanzibar since 2002.

"Both the mosquitoes and the parasites have found ways to avoid control measures," says Professor Björkman. "We now need to develop new strategies to overcome this if we're to attain the goal of eliminating the disease from Zanzibar, an endeavour that can prove a model for the entire continent."

What surprised the researchers was the dramatic decline in child

mortality in Zanzibar, where malaria control has caused more than a 70 per cent drop in the total child mortality rate.

It was previously estimated that only 20 per cent of child deaths in Africa were malaria-related; the researchers now think the reason for this dramatic reduction is that the disease has a greater and more chronic effect on the general health of babies than suspected, thus lowering their resistance to other diseases throughout early childhood.

Global initiatives gives hope

"Malaria is still the greatest obstacle

to a healthy childhood in Africa," says Professor Björkman. "If you ask African women today, their greatest concern is usually that malaria doesn't affect their pregnancy and their babies. The global community must continue the fight for improved strategies and control measures. If this happens, I think we'll be able to reach the goal of ultimate elimination."

Zanzibar was one of the first countries to put the global initiatives against malaria to use and has since been tireless in its work to control the disease. The researchers now hope that these lessons can revive anti-malaria strategies throughout Africa.



Marketing and business development manager at Tanzania Breweries Limited, Edith Bebwa presents car ignition key to George Issaya, the winner of the car in just ended Kumenoga Promotion at a function held in Dar es Salaam recently. Looking on is marketing services manager at TBL, David Tarimo. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

Ghana to host Merck Africa Asia luminary

By Correspondent Mashaka Mgeta

MERCK Foundation, the philanthropic arm of Merck Germany has announced the city of Accra in Ghana to host the 6th Edition of Merck Africa Asia Luminary to be held on 29 and 30 October, this year.

In a statement, Chief Executive Office of Merck Foundation, Dr Rasha Kelej, noted that the First Lady of Ghana, Rebecca Akufo-Addo has confirmed to host the luminary which is the annual conference of foundation.

According to Dr Kelej, the luminary will attract more than 1000 healthcare providers, policy makers, academia and researchers from over 60 African and Asian countries.

"The objective of this special event is to improve disease management, early detection and prevention, build healthcare and scientific research capacity and improve access to quality and equitable healthcare solutions across Africa and Asia," added Dr. Kelej.

The 5th edition of Merck Africa Asia luminary was presided by the President of Senegal, Macky Sall in Dakar, Senegal last year.

It was also attended by nine African First Ladies and 12 Ministers of

Health and more than 1000 African healthcare providers from more than 60 countries benefited from several medical education sessions.

Meanwhile, the Merck Foundation has awarded the "ambassador of Merck more than a mother" to Madam Akufo-Addo, to acknowledge her efforts to address health related issues.

Responding to the ward and hosting the luminary, Madam Akufo-Addo noted that she was excited to partner with Merck Foundation and inspired by their strong commitment and the efficient execution of their programs in the country and Africa in general.

She expressed that the partnership programs between the foundation and some African countries include Ghana, would prove very significant in creating an impact on people's advancement, as health is very critical to the social and economic development.

Dr Kelej expressed her trust to Madam Akufo-Addo for her great efforts to empower infertile women as the ambassador of Merck more than a mother in Ghana.

However, Dr Kelej disclosed that her foundation have also underscored the long term partnership with the Ministry of Health of Ghana to continue building

healthcare capacity and train doctors in the fields of diabetes, hypertension, fertility and cancer care.

"Our aim is to improve the health and wellbeing of people of the continent," Dr Kelej emphasized.

While in Ghana, the Merck Foundation with Madam Akufo-Addo conducted a special meeting with more than 100 Ghanaian infertile women to soft launch Merck more than a Mother campaign.

The campaign was organized through identifying their needs, challenges and work on a concrete strategy to break the stigma of infertility through art, media as an effective tool to raise awareness about this sensitive topic.

Also, the campaign would identify interventions to build fertility care capacity in the country so that every infertile couple would eventually have access to information, healthcare and change of mindset.

Merck foundation has provided clinical training on fertility specialty in the past two years and will continue this program in partnership with ministry of health to improve access to quality and equitable fertility care in the country.



Dr Rasha Kelej, CEO of Merck Foundation (L) presents a document on infertile women to the First Lady of Ghana, Rebecca Akufo-Addo during their meeting held recently in Accra, Ghana.

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INVITATION TO TENDER

TENDER NO.KGT/0001/2019-2020

VENDOR ENLISTMENT PROGRAM CALL FOR THE PERIOD 2019-2020

A. SUPPLIES		
01	KGT/PRQ/0001/19-20	Supply and delivery of Assorted Stationery (Photocopying Paper, Pens, files and etc.)
02	KGT/PRQ/0002/19-20	Supply and delivery of office equipment (Photocopier, printers, and etc.)
03	KGT/PRQ/0003/19-20	Supply and delivery of Firefighting equipment's and Subsequent Services
04	KGT/PRQ/0004/19-20	Supply and delivery of Plant and machinery spare parts (V-belt, Bearing, Bolt, nuts and etc.)
05	KGT/PRQ/0005/19-20	Supply and delivery of Computer accessories (tonner, Cartridges, mouse, keyboards, and etc.)
06	KGT/PRQ/0006/19-20	Supply and delivery of Safety PPE (Personal Protective Equipments)
07	KGT/PRQ/0007/19-20	Supply and installation of Electrical materials
08	KGT/PRQ/0008/19-20	Supply and delivery of General Hardware and Building materials
09	KGT/PRQ/0009/19-20	Supply and delivery of Fuel and Lubricants
10	KGT/PRQ/0010/19-20	Supply and delivery of Office furniture's
11	KGT/PRQ/0011/19-20	Supply and delivery of Laboratory Equipment's, Chemicals, materials and Consumables
12	KGT/PRQ/0012/19-20	Supply and delivery of Industrial Electrical Parts
13	KGT/PRQ/0013/19-20	Supply and delivery of Compressed Natural Gas (eg. Acetylene gas, oxygen gas etc.)
14	KGT/PRQ/0014/19-20	Supply and delivery of Dolomite materials / Gypsum stones / coal 10-30mm
B. SERVICES		
15	KGT/PRQ/0015/19-20	Provision of Advertisement / Printing (Stationery and Marketing Materials and etc.) services
16	KGT/PRQ/0016/19-20	Repair and Vehicle Services
17	KGT/PRQ/0017/19-20	Provision of Cleaning Services
18	KGT/PRQ/0018/19-20	Provision of Security Services
19	KGT/PRQ/0019/19-20	Provision of Forklift Services
20	KGT/PRQ/0020/19-20	Provision of Car Rentals Services (Taxi and Lease)
21	KGT/PRQ/0021/19-20	Provision of Clearing and Forwarding Service
22	KGT/PRQ/0022/19-20	Provision of transportation Services Mkuranga – Kilwa / Mkuranga – Songea / Mkuranga – Tanga/ Mkuranga - Sumbawanga
23	KGT/PRQ/0023/19-20	Provision of Courier Services
24	KGT/PRQ/0024/19-20	Provision of Fumigation Services
25	KGT/PRQ/0025/19-20	Provision of Mechanical engineering Services
26	KGT/PRQ/0026/19-20	Provision of Hiring Mobile and heavy equipment Machines
27	KGT/PRQ/0027/19-20	Provision of Tours and Travels Services
28	KGT/PRQ/0028/19-20	Provision of Motors Rewinding Services
29	KGT/PRQ/0029/19-20	Provision of Laboratory Services
30	KGT/PRQ/0030/19-20	Provision of IT Services / Network Services
31	KGT/PRQ/0031/19-20	Provision of Air conditioner / water cooler Maintenance Services
32	KGT/PRQ/0032/19-20	Provision of Man Power / Causal labor Services
33	KGT/PRQ/0033/19-20	Provision of Maintenance Fuel Station Service
34	KGT/PRQ/0034/19-20	Provision of Catering / Canteen Services
35	KGT/PRQ/0029/19-20	Provision of Waste disposal / Scrap / Toxic Materials
36	KGT/PRQ/0029/19-20	Provision of Marketing agency Services
37	KGT/PRQ/0037/19-20	Provision of Generators / Compressors Maintenance Services
38	KGT/PRQ/0038/19-20	Provision of Overseas agency Supplies of Spare parts
C. WORKS		
39	KGT/PRQ/0039/19-20	Provision of CIVIL WORKS (Constructions, Maintenance of Building and etc.)
40	KGT/PRQ/0040/19-20	Landscaping and Gardening WORKS
41	KGT/PRQ/0041/19-20	Provision of Quantity Surveyor Service

Eligibility:
Any supplier or service provider registered with relevant government authorities, having valid business license with sound financial capability, reliable and willing to participate in competitive bidding can apply.

- Information required/bidder specifications:**
1. A complete set of Pre-qualification documents can be obtained from the reception desk at Free cost
 2. Completed pre-qualification documents should be deposited in the Tender Box at the reception so as to be received not later than February 15, 2019 at 2.00PM
 3. Bank account details
 4. Briefly company profile-background, ownership and organization of the company
 5. The company specialization in supplies or service category
 6. Reference from three clients whom you have previously served
 7. Copy of Tin, Vat, Valid business license certificates, certificate of incorporation
 8. Terms of Payment

All current suppliers are advised to re-apply. Application should be submitted in plain sealed envelopes marked with the tender items and category number addressed to:

Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Ltd
Procurement & Logistics Dept.
Off Kinondoni Road
Mwindu Lane Street
P O Box 31873
Dar Es Salaam
Tanzania
Email: Nyamasyeki.Ndaulai@knauf.co.tz
NNyamasyeki.Ndaulai@knauf.co.tz

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THURSDAY 24 JANUARY 2019

Taking A New Look
At The News
ESTABLISHED IN 1995

The horticulture industry has a lot of potential

HORTICULTURE has been defined as the culture of plants for food, comfort and beauty. A more precise definition can be given as the cultivation, processing, and sale of fruits, nuts, vegetables, ornamental plants, and flowers as well as many additional services. It also includes plant conservation, landscape restoration, soil management, landscape and garden design, construction, and maintenance, and arboriculture. In contrast to agriculture, horticulture does not include large-scale crop production or animal husbandry.

Horticulturists apply their knowledge, skills, and technologies used to grow intensively produced plants for human food and non-food uses and for personal or social needs. Their work involves plant propagation and cultivation with the aim of improving plant growth, yields, quality, nutritional value, and resistance to insects, diseases, and environmental stresses. They work as gardeners, growers, therapists, designers, and technical advisors in the food and non-food sectors of horticulture. Horticulture even refers to the growing of plants in a field or garden.

The word horticulture is modeled after agriculture, and comes from the Latin hortus "garden" and cultura "cultivation", from cultus.

The Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA) is a Business Association grouping together all aspects of the Horticulture Industry in Tanzania. Since its inception in 2004 TAHA has successfully brought together the large scale professional operations and the many growers' groups and small holders into a single bloc with a single business oriented set of interests.

This achievement has resulted in TAHA becoming the fastest growing farmer organization in the region. And the recognition of that accomplishment has brought the partnerships and support that are continuing to transform the industry. Tanzania and Development Partners such as

USAID, BEST-AC, the Royal Netherlands Embassy and Finnish Government are all involved in supporting horticulture in projects in partnership with TAHA or in part designed with the advice and participation of TAHA. As a result TAHA is strategically placed to both influence the course development and advocate the reduction of constraints. By bringing the producers, traders, exporters and processors of all horticultural products - that is flowers, fruits, vegetables, spices, herbs and seeds - TAHA has created a single Voice. A voice that resonates locally, nationally and internationally and with a common understanding that the challenge is about making business work. TAHA has been leading the industry in addressing that challenge and anticipates horticulture's contribution to be significant to both economic growth and poverty eradication.

As Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA) executive director, Jacqueline Mkindi heads one of the most successful agri-business portfolios in the country, which mainly involves exporting commodities to rich country markets.

Her efforts, have made many horticultural producers graduate from subsistence farmers growing vegetables and fruits to feed their families while selling a small surplus to local consumers, to become exporters of such commodities. Under Mkindi's leadership, the industry has seen increased exports revenue from US\$64 million in 2006 to over US\$600 million in 2015/16 while increasing jobs created from 500,000 2.5 million over the same period of time.

Annually, the horticulture industry has been growing at the rate of 12 per cent a year for much of the same period thanks to TAHA's efforts to build capacity of members.

Much as the industrialisation policy calls for boosting production of agricultural crops to serve as raw materials, the farmers' long outcry over lack of reliable markets we hope will be solved once and for all.

DRC needs unity pledge ahead of Tshisekedi swearing

CONGOLESE authorities are readying for the swearing in of Felix Tshisekedi, 55 year old contestant for the presidency falling vacant upon the exit of veteran leader Joseph Kabila tomorrow (Thursday) in an event that is being approached with anxiety and trepidation among election observers and political pundits in Southern

Africa and well beyond. The main worry is of the Congo will remain cohesive and peaceful after the new leader is sworn in, as contention on the validity of the poll victory announced by the country's independent electoral commission (CENI) has never died down since January 10 results. This dispute risks swamping all of DRC.

Credibility of the poll results was put in some doubt the day after the result was announced, when the DRC Catholic Church hierarchy, which placed around 40,000 poll observers during the voting, said it was convinced that it was 'joint' opposition candidate Martin Fayulu who won the poll, not Tshisekedi. The matter was put to the Constitutional Court, which saw no basis to challenge the results announced by the commission, and thus validated the poll victory. That is when the swearing in date was decided, but postponed for two more days.

Most political observers in the southern Africa region were at least relieved that any possible machinations did not target bringing about a win by the government or ruling party candidate, Emmanuel Ramazani Shadary. This has partially diminished the pressure about the correct results reached in the polls as the main thing to most people in DRC is that it is the

opposition which won and not the government, but the massive dispute building up on the real winner needs to be precluded by arrangements of power sharing ahead of swearing in and forming a government. Relying solely on electoral commission figures amid such contention is dangerous.

The African Union has postponed sending a delegation to the DRC ahead of the swearing in as its appeal to constitute a government of national unity appeared to fall on deaf ears, or at least it wasn't visibly on the table. Such a proposition cannot be worked upon unless there is preliminary admission that the CENI result might not be an impeccable record of what transpired during the polls, and definitely that isn't an easy admission to extract from the Congolese authorities, as it would amount to an admission of rigging, etc. Strictly speaking, therefore, there is no legal basis presentable before DRC authorities for what the AU Commission is saying.

Incoming President Tshisekedi is likely to have learned a lot from his father who was Congolese prime minister for years and then leader of the opposition for all the period since the collapse of the Mobutu Seseseko regime in 1997. During this period the younger Tshisekedi rose to become deputy secretary general of the UPDS on whose ticket he made a successful run, if perhaps lucky, to the presidency. He initially was in league with the other opposition candidate, Fayulu whom he pledged to support, but for opposition from the base. There are hence some preliminary conditions to work together to avoid renewing conflicts in the war scarred country.

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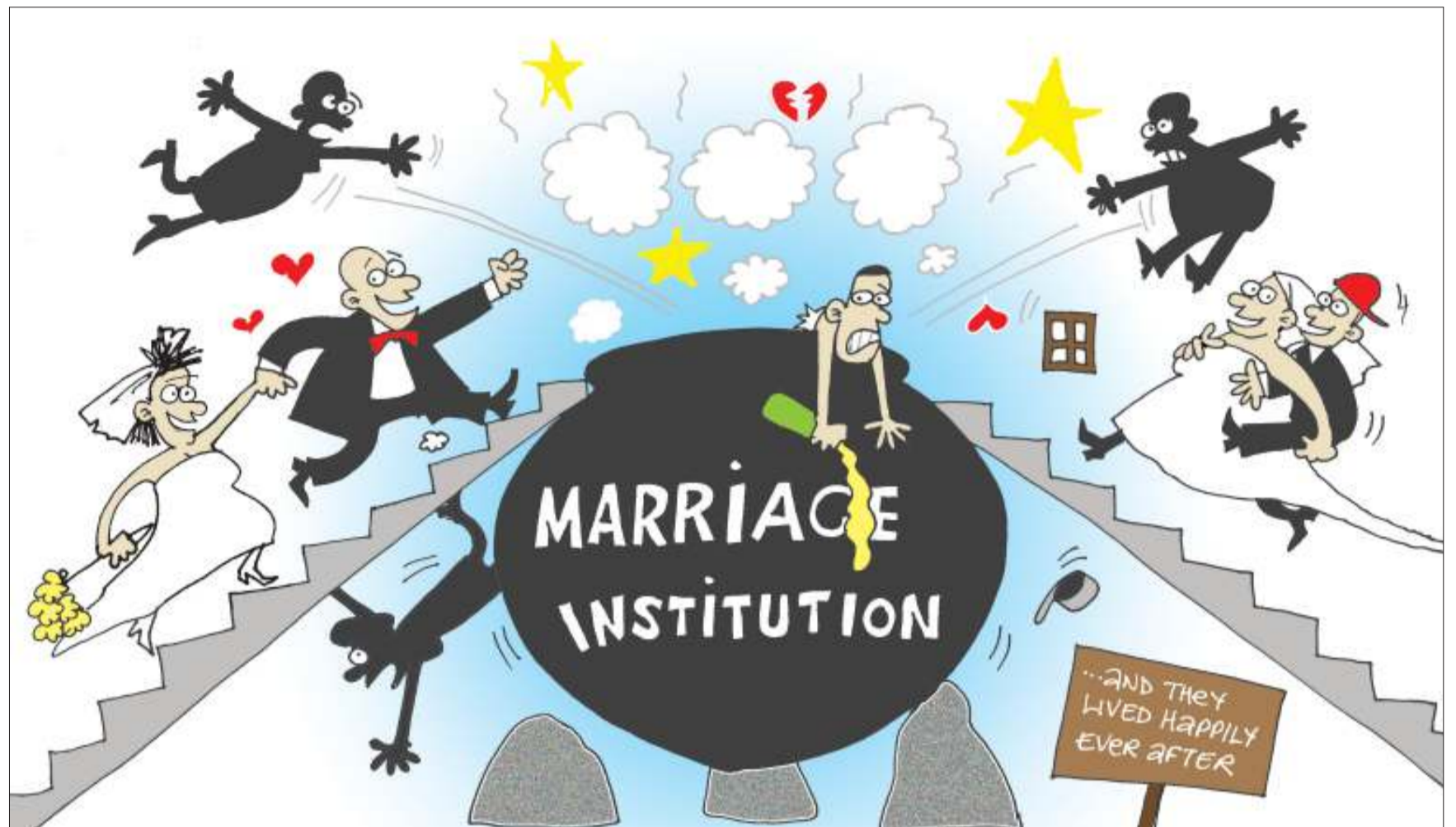
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Girls' mentorship: The game changer

By Ruth Kanyanga Kamwi

THE Global Gender Gap Index was first introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006 as a framework for capturing the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress over time. It does this by looking across four thematic dimensions:

Economic participation and opportunity; educational attainment; health and survival; political empowerment. It also provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across and within regions and income groups. The rankings are designed to create global awareness of the challenges posed by gender gaps, and the opportunities created by reducing them.

According to the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2018, the overall global gender gap will close in 108 years across the 106 countries covered since the first edition of the report. The 2018 edition considered 149 countries on their progress towards gender parity.

This means that governments and various organisations across the globe need to step up their efforts to close the gender gap sooner rather than later. Interventions to ensure that more women are placed in leadership positions are widespread throughout the globe as differences in cultural beliefs over women leadership take center stage.

The Pew Research Center a nonpartisan American fact tank based in Washington DC, which provides information on social issues, public opinion and demographic trends shaping the world, indicates in its 2018 report on Women and Leadership that it is easier for men than it is for women to get top executive positions in business and to get elected to high political offices.

The report also points to women having to do more to prove themselves as a major reason why their gender is underrepresented in higher offices.

Southern African Development Community (SADC) protocol on gender and development defines "equality" as the 'state of being equal in terms of enjoyment of rights, treatment, quantity or value, access to opportunities and outcomes, including resources'.

And "gender equality" means the equal enjoyment of rights and the access to opportunities and outcomes, including resources, by women, men, girls and boys; including the just and fair distribution of benefits, rewards and opportunities between women, men, girls and boys;

The protocol which was developed in 2009 indicates that States Parties



Southern African Development Community (SADC) protocol on gender and development defines "equality" as the 'state of being equal in terms of enjoyment of rights, treatment, quantity or value, access to opportunities and outcomes, including resources'

shall endeavor that by 2015, at least 50 per cent of decision-making positions in the public and private sectors are held by women.

Chief Executive Officer and Co-founder of Pangen Mineral Resources Limited, Clare Limbambwa says mentorship of girls by those who have succeeded in leadership is key in attaining both the United Nations and SADC protocols on gender and development.

Ms. Limbambwa who is an Economist turned Business and Human Resource Management Strategist shares her story and underscores the importance of mentoring the girl child. "I come from Njonjono Village in Mahilo, Kaoma District of western province in Zambia, I started school at Ngimbu Primary School which is now a secondary school and completed my grade 7 at Sikunduko primary School in liuwa, another district in western province. I used to walk long distances on foot from Lukulu Boma. In 1979 I passed to go to Holy Cross Girls Secondary School in Mongu where I did my Form 1 to Form 5. I then went to University of Zambia Great East Road Campus where I graduated in Economics with a minor in Business Administration in 1988"... narrated Ms. Limbambwa.

She notes that it was a struggle to complete her education but through her early years of study, she had aunts and other elderly women to mentor her into becoming what she is today.

"The girl child needs to be mentored if she is to become a leader in her community. In the village, we had mentors, aunts, mothers, big sisters and all. The girl child now lacks, and information dissemination is somehow

not so good, hence the need for us to step in," said Ms. Limbambwa.

Ms. Limbambwa who also holds a master's degree from Holland's International Institute for Social Studies said she did not have it easy working in a male dominated space in the early years of her career. She adds that mentorship of the girls should not just be about successes, but also sharing failure and taking deliberate steps to overcome the failure.

Ms. Limbambwa is now part of 'Girls for Girls', a global initiative which is on board to change the status quo and seeks to address the inequality in leadership positions across the globe.

Girls for Girls Co-Founder Allen Asiimwe says the programme seeks to mentor and encourage girls and young women between 15 and 25 years old to act in their communities to create change and take on leadership positions in Government, business or civil society.

"Through Girls for Girls, we are targeting 10 000 mentors and 1 million mentees by 2025 globally. We hope to help young women connect with their purpose, cultivate new skills, build confidence and develop relationships (with each other) that will nurture and strengthen their resolve for years to come," said Asiimwe.

Asiimwe adds that the programme that is currently running in 5 African countries which include Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Nigeria and Zambia, is structured to provide specifically curated mentorship sessions, access to a network of local and global fraternity of leaders as well as cross-border exchange and insights with people excelling in diverse fields.

In Zambia, the Girls for Girls project

was recently launched in the capital city Lusaka and is targeting female students from the University of Zambia (UNZA), University of Lusaka (UNILUS) and Zambia Center for Accountancy Studies University (ZCAS).

Namuchana Musiwa, the Country Coordinator for Zambia says so for the project boasts of having 30 trained mentors with well over 150 men and women interested in mentoring to empower girls to lead.

"we have started the six months pilot project with students from the three universities but will soon extend to learners in secondary schools. Already we are in talks with education authorities at Munal Secondary School here in Lusaka, and once the project is at full scale, girls in rural communities will also be captured," says Musiwa.

And officiating at the launch of the Girls for Girls programme in Zambia, Bank of Zambia Deputy Governor-Administration, Dr. Tukiya Kankasa-Mabula said, in the face of cultural and social challenges such as early marriages and teenage pregnancies, mentoring young girls is important if they are to aspire for much more in life. She noted that Zambia is fortunate to have a programme for the advancement of girl child education which is faring well at primary school level with enrollment rate almost at 50 per cent.

"However, we need to do more with girls in higher educational institutions. The attrition rate for girls is high. I am personally not happy that there is only one woman in the Central Bank of Zambia's ICT department and yet ICT is the future. It is therefore important that the girl child is pushed forward to embrace spaces that are dominated by men," said Dr. Kankasa-Mabula.

She added that mentorship creates a safe space for young people and that it helps them overcome their fears and other challenges. Dr. Kankasa-Mabula said that almost everyone is a mentor but there are benefits of having skills in mentoring, and this makes the Girls for Girls project unique.

Girls for Girls which has its presence in Malaysia, Iceland, Mexico and Uzbekistan encourages mentors to have the power to help young women by listening to them, encouraging and inspiring the mentees through their own stories and experiences.

The mentors are experienced, respected members of society who are committed to empowering girls through mentorship circles drawing on well tested leadership principles and values.

Editor's Note: The author is a Zambian Journalist who is also a member of the Grace Machel Trust Women in Media Network. She is also one of the Girls for Girls trained mentors in her country.

BY MOUHAMADOU KANE

The silent destruction of forests in Senegal's last forests

Senegal's Casamance region was once the breadbasket of this West African nation, known for its rich vegetation, biodiversity and expansive forests. But these woodlands are rapidly disappearing, forming a silent crisis that has now reached a critical level. In a region where climate change poses a serious threat, this loss spells long-term disaster.

To date, Casamance has lost over 10 000 hectares of its forests to illegal logging, representing an estimated 1 million trees. The Casamance forest area covers 30 000 hectares and is known for its rare tree species. This includes rosewood, which is particularly high in demand in China. In May 2017, a prominent Senegalese ecologist and former minister of environment, Haidar el Ali, warned that 'within two years, there will be no more forests in Casamance'.

An extensive network of actors has been cashing in on large-scale illegal logging and

timber trafficking in the region. These include armed groups, Senegalese and Gambian businessmen, foreign actors (particularly from India and China) and also the local population. The Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC), a separatist group that has been fighting for the independence of the Casamance since 1982, sustains itself largely through timber trafficking.

The past decade has also seen increasing involvement by Chinese actors, who are reported to operate largely in northern Casamance, along the Gambian border - and to a lesser extent along the southern borders with Guinea-Bissau. Their involvement has been linked to the huge demand generated by China's rapidly developing wood industry.

An extensive network is cashing in on large-scale illegal logging and trafficking in Casa-

mance

Businessmen established in the Gambian capital of Banjul are reported to ship the precious wood smuggled from the region to China. However not all the logged timber is exported. A significant portion also feeds local markets in both The Gambia and Senegal.

In 2016, el Ali made headlines by posting drone footage showing tons of tree trunks in Sare Bodjo, a Gambian village near the Senegalese border. The timber had been stacked, ready to be loaded onto trucks headed to the port of Banjul, from where it was to be shipped to China.

After Nigeria, The Gambia is West Africa's second largest exporter of timber to China. Between 2010 and 2015, the country's export of rosewood to China was worth an estimated US\$238.5 million. This is a staggering volume,

especially since The Gambia has almost no remaining forests. This might suggest that much of the timber exported to China comes from Casamance.

In response to the scourge of illegal logging, Senegalese President Macky Sall reiterated in January 2018 a policy that was first announced in May 2015 to suspend the issuing of permits for woodcutting in the region. More recently, on 2 November 2018, a new forest code was adopted by the National Assembly.

Despite all the measures that have been put in place, illegal logging in Senegal is still rampant. This is likely to continue, given that responses have been insufficient.

For many years former Gambian president Yahya Jammeh decimated a large part of the Casamance forest

The logging ban itself is also problematic. It is

limited in scope, as it only applies to the Casamance region (Ziguinchor, Kolda and Sédhiou). The enforcement of the ban is not properly monitored, either. According to the head of the village of Niombato, African mahogany continues to be felled by the ton in the surrounding forest.

A high-ranking Senegalese official, who spoke on condition of anonymity to the Institute for Security Studies' ENACT organised crime programme, confirmed that the situation had not changed. According to the official, measures have only resulted in a recirculating of smuggling routes.

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INVITATION FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI) – PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF PORTLAND CEMENT, CLASS 42.5

I. INTRODUCTION

- Geita Gold Mining Limited (GGML) ("The Company") is an AngloGold Ashanti Ltd (AGA) subsidiary located in North Western Tanzania, in the Lake Victoria Goldfields of Geita Region, about 120km from Mwanza and 4 kms, West of Geita town.
- The Company is in the process of assessing potential Contractors for long term supply and delivery of Portland Cement for its mining operations situated at Geita, Tanzania. The Company is inviting interested eligible Contractors to submit an Expression of Interest (EOI) Letter for the supply and delivery of cement. The estimated scope of supply is detailed in the table below:

Cement Requirements – Portland Cement, Class 42.5	Estimated Quantity	Unit	Supply
Shotcrete plant	130	Tons per month	Bulk, supplied into 2 x 110 cube cement silos
Cemented aggregate fill plant	1,123	Tons per month	Bulk, supplied into 3 x 110 cube cement silos
Total	1,253	Tons per month	

- Interested parties must submit their EOI together with supporting information to AGA that states the full name, address, telephone and e-mail address of the interested party and the name of the principal contact. An authorized representative must also sign the EOI. Additionally, the EOI must outline a statement of firm capability to undertake this project, including details of similar projects undertaken over the past five years.

All EOIs and support documentation must be received by the AGA Office via e-mail at tenders@anglogoldashanti.com not later than **12h00 EAT 01 February 2019** (the "EOI" Submission Deadline). EOI submissions should not exceed 10MB per email. In case the size of the email exceeds 10MB, please split the submissions into more than one email.

II. INFORMATION REQUIRED

- Brief Company Profile-Background, Ownership and Organisation of the company
- Certified copy of Certificate of Incorporation/Registration
- Certified copies of TIN and VAT registration certificates
- Tax Clearance Certificates
- Certified Copy of Valid Business License
- Certified Copy of Certificates of Registration with CRB
- List of Equipment and Plants to be deployed
- List of Key Personnel including their CV's and Academic Qualifications
- Details of completion of similar type of contracts in the last 5 years and similar contracts/agreements currently under execution under headings
 - Brief Scope of work
 - Value of works in TZS
 - Contract duration
 - Actual Completion date
 - Clients name
 - Contact details of the Client (the Company may approach the client directly for the feedback
- OSHA Registration Certificates
- Compliance with the Mining (Local Content) Regulations, 2018 and details of capability of the contractor to hire local resources and procure local goods
- Audited financial statements, with Notes to the Financial Statements, for the last three (3) years

III. QUALIFICATION FOR THE PROPOSAL PROVIDERS

The Company will give preference to contractors who meet its minimum requirements in terms of the following criteria.

- Reliability-** Approach that will be used to ensure un-interrupted supply performance in the mining areas and all other locations within the mine.
- Capability-** Contractors details of their capability to undertake the said works to similar operations/clients. This may include contractor's assessment in terms of quality of key personnel, equipment and other facilities required or necessary to perform the works.
- Health, Safety and Environment** – Assessment of Health, Safety and Environmental Management practice within contractor organisation
- Permits & Certifications-** Contractors assessment in terms of evidence submitted to support Government permits, registrations, certifications, and any other statutory requirements relevant to the industry.
- Sustainability-** Assessment of Contractor in terms of their local labour sourcing plans and training plans. Potential bidder commitment to the social development of the areas where the mine is located.
- Competitive Bidding-** Interested parties must be willing to participate in the competitive bidding and provide competitive prices and should be informed that competitive pricing will be one of the considerations in the bid evaluation.
- Financial Capability-** Contractors assessment of financial capability necessary to perform the intended works.
- Local Content-** Assessment of compliance with the Mining (Local Content) Regulations, 2018

End.



INVITATION FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI) – PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF RIVER SAND

I. INTRODUCTION

- Geita Gold Mining Limited (GGML) ("The Company") is an AngloGold Ashanti Ltd (AGA) subsidiary located in North Western Tanzania, in the Lake Victoria Goldfields of Geita Region, about 120km from Mwanza and 4 kms, West of Geita town.
- The Company is in the process of assessing potential Contractors for long term supply and delivery of River Sand for its mining operations situated at Geita, Tanzania. The Company is inviting interested eligible Contractors to submit an Expression of Interest (EOI) Letter for the supply and delivery of River Sand. The estimated scope of supply is detailed in the table below:

Sand Requirements – River/Dune Sand 0.125mm to 2mm	Estimated Quantity	Unit	Supply
Shotcrete plant	138	M3 per month	Bulk or bulk bags/River/Dune sand: 0.125 - 2 mm
Mine	114	M3 per month	Bulk or bulk bags/River/Dune sand: 0.125 - 2 mm
Total	252	M3 per month	

- Interested parties must submit their EOI together with supporting information to AGA that states the full name, address, telephone and e-mail address of the interested party and the name of the principal contact. An authorized representative must also sign the EOI. Additionally, the EOI must outline a statement of firm capability to undertake this project, including details of similar projects undertaken over the past five years.

All EOIs and support documentation must be received by the AGA Office via e-mail at tenders@anglogoldashanti.com not later than **12h00 EAT 01 February 2019** (the "EOI" Submission Deadline). EOI submissions should not exceed 10MB per email. In case the size of the email exceeds 10MB, please split the submissions into more than one email.

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 - Brief Scope of work
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 - Contract duration
 - Actual Completion date
 - Clients name
 - Contact details of the Client (the Company may approach the client directly for the feedback
- OSHA Registration Certificates
- Compliance with the Mining (Local Content) Regulations, 2018 and details of capability of the contractor to hire local resources and procure local goods
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The Company will give preference to contractors who meet its minimum requirements in terms of the following criteria.

- Reliability-** Approach that will be used to ensure un-interrupted supply performance in the mining areas and all other locations within the mine.
- Capability-** Contractors details of their capability to undertake the said works to similar operations/clients. This may include contractor's assessment in terms of quality of key personnel, equipment and other facilities required or necessary to perform the works.
- Health, Safety and Environment** – Assessment of Health, Safety and Environmental Management practice within contractor organisation
- Permits & Certifications-** Contractors assessment in terms of evidence submitted to support Government permits, registrations, certifications, and any other statutory requirements relevant to the industry.
- Sustainability-** Assessment of Contractor in terms of their local labour sourcing plans and training plans. Potential bidder commitment to the social development of the areas where the mine is located.
- Competitive Bidding-** Interested parties must be willing to participate in the competitive bidding and provide competitive prices and should be informed that competitive pricing will be one of the considerations in the bid evaluation.
- Financial Capability-** Contractors assessment of financial capability necessary to perform the intended works.
- Local Content-** Assessment of compliance with the Mining (Local Content) Regulations, 2018

End.

17 per cent of the problem, but 30 per cent of the solution

UNITED NATIONS

From expansive evergreen forests to lush tropical forests, the Earth's forests are disappearing on a massive scale. While deforestation poses a significant problem to the environment and climate, trees also offer a solution.

After a series of eye-opening reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) were published in 2018, it was clear that international action is more urgent than ever to reduce emissions and conserve the environment.

Deforestation and forest degradation account for approximately 17 percent of greenhouse gas emissions, more than the entire global transportation sector and second only to the energy sector.

Tropical deforestation alone accounts for 8 percent of the world's annual carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. If it were a country, it would be the world's third-biggest emitter, just behind China and the United States of America.

In fact, according to the U.N. Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the land-use sector represents between 25 to 30 percent of total global emissions.

If such forest loss continues at the current rate, it will be impossible to keep warming below two degrees Celsius as pledged in the Paris Agreement.

While forests represent a quarter of all planned emissions reductions under Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, there is still a long way to go to fulfill these goals.

The United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) is among the international groups working to reverse deforestation. It supports countries' REDD+ processes, a mechanism established to promote conservation and sustainable management of forests.

IPS spoke with UNEP's Coordinator of Freshwater, Land, and Climate Branch Tim Christophersen about the issues and solutions surrounding deforestation. Excerpts of the interview follow:



If forest loss continues at the current rate, it will be impossible to keep warming below two degrees Celsius as pledged in the Paris Agreement. Credit: José Garth Medina/IPS

IPS: What is the current state of deforestation globally?

Tim Christophersen: The rate of deforestation has slowed since 2000 globally. At some point, it had even slowed by about 50 percent. We still have a lot of deforestation—it's just that the rate has gone down so that's partially good news.

The good news side is we see a lot of restoration and reemergence of forests on deforested land. But often those forests of course cannot replace the biodiversity or ecosystem values that they once had.

The bad news is that in some countries, deforestation has accelerated.

This picture is mixed but it is not all gloom and doom.

IPS: Where have you seen improvements and what cases are most concerning to you?

TC: In general, the picture is quite positive

in Europe where forest area is increasing by a million hectares per year.

In Asia and the Pacific, the picture is quite mixed with China investing heavily in restoration and planting millions of hectares of new forests and other countries such as Myanmar where the pace of deforestation is accelerating. Recently, an area of concern is of course Brazil with changes in leadership there that will probably weaken protections of the Amazon rainforest. We expect they might not be able to keep their positive track record that they had especially in the years between 2007-2012 where deforestation of the Amazon dropped by 70 percent.

IPS: What has UN-REDD and REDD+'s role in this issue? What are some successful case studies or stories that REDD had a direct role in?

TC: REDD has, for example, put the issue of

indigenous rights front and center to the entire debate about forests and land use.

That is largely thanks to the strong role of indigenous communities in the climate discussions and the strong safeguards that were part of the REDD+ package. So these safeguards have triggered, also across other infrastructure projects, the knowledge and awareness of indigenous communities that they have rights, that they can determine national resource use within their jurisdictions—that was not so much the case before.

For example in Panama, we have worked together with indigenous communities to map forest cover and priority areas for REDD+ investments. In Ecuador, indigenous communities have been involved from the start in the design of the REDD+ framework.

There are [also] other potential buyers that are out there and willing to invest in verified

and clearly demonstrated reductions in deforestation.

We have not seen the amount of funding flow into REDD+ that we had anticipated to date but it is picking up now. We also hope that more countries will come online with their emissions reductions that they properly verify with the UNFCCC process.

The issue is that land use and forests are about 30 percent of the climate problem and solution—it is a problem that can be turned into a solution. It is currently causing 25 percent of emissions and it could absorb as much as one-third of all the emission sequestration that we need.

But it has only received about 3 percent of climate finance so there's a huge mismatch between the opportunity that natural solutions provide and the funding that goes into it.

IPS: Over the last year including during the recent COP, many have brought up and discussed nature-based solutions. What are these, and what could such solutions look like on the ground?

TC: Nature-based solutions are solutions to climate change or other challenges we face where we use the power of nature to restore or improve ecosystem services.

An example would be using forests for flood prevention or purification of drinking water for cities. This is quite widespread in fact but it is not always recognised. About one-third of all major cities in developing countries receive their drinking water from forested watersheds.

If we lose those forests, that would have detrimental impacts on a lot of people's drinking water supply. It can often be cheaper or at least more cost-effective for cities, provinces or nations to invest in keeping and restoring their forests rather than other solutions for water purification or drinking water supply.

Another example that is often cited is the role of mangroves in storm protection in coastal areas. Again, this can be cheaper to invest in planting and conserving mangroves than building sea walls or other grey infrastructure projects that we have to increasingly invest in for climate adaptation.

IPS

Catch up in the world economy driven by industrialisation, to boost growth

MUHARRAM MACATTA

The six decades since then have witnessed an increase in the share of developing countries not only in world population and world income but also in international trade, international investment, industrial production and manufactured exports which gathered momentum after 1980.

The feature explores the factors underlying this fall and rise to discuss the ongoing catch up in the world economy driven by industrialization and economic growth.

The impressive performance, disaggregated analysis shows, is characterized by uneven development. There is an exclusion of countries and people from the process. The catch up is concentrated in a few countries.

Growth has often not been transformed into meaningful development that improves the wellbeing of people. Yet, the beginnings of a shift in the balance of power in the world economy are discernible.

But developing countries can sustain this rise only if they can transform themselves into inclusive societies where economic growth, human development and social progress move in tandem. Their past could then be a pointer to their future.

There was a significant catch up in industrialization for the developing world as a whole beginning around 1950 that gathered momentum in the early 1970s and seemingly taking shape in Tanzania since three years ago of the 5th phase government spearheaded by Honorable Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Structural changes in the composition of output and employment were an important factor underlying this process. Between 1970 and 2018, there was a dramatic transformation.

The share of developing countries in world industrial production jumped "from one-eighth to two-fifths". Similarly, their share in world exports of manufactures rose from "one-twelfth to two-fifths".

Asia led this process, while Latin America witnessed relatively little change and Africa made almost slight progress. The role of the State in evolving trade and industrial policies, developing institutions and making strategic interventions, whether as a catalyst or a leader, was central to this process.

External markets also became increasingly important in the process of industrialization, as domestic firms sought to become competitive while transnational corporations followed by global value chains drove the internationalization of production.

A history of the UK's persuasion industries (marketing, advertising, public relations, and branding) between 1969 and 1997 making ef-



Aerial view of Dar es Salaam city

fort to examine developments in practice, methodology, and application to provide empirical support for the proposition that persuasion played a key role in the making of modern Britain.

This period was one of significant change. Persuasion, in a variety of forms, increased in importance and effectiveness to become the driving force within many commercial enterprises.

Through a proliferation of new media channels and applications it was also able to penetrate into more areas of everyday life. The impact of these developments on British society was profound and enduring.

Historical sources used to undertake this investigation include trade media, academic journals, daily or weekly newspapers and reports from professional bodies, manuals and memoirs, and archival materials from some of the key advertising agencies, public relations consultancies, and marketing departments of the period.

Moreover, this is the first detailed historical examination of developments within the persuasion industries, and also the first that places emergent concepts such as planning, positioning, corporate branding, emotional attachment, and consumer targeting into a historical context.

By studying the differential effects of persuasion, this study seeks to develop a better understanding of both the mechanisms that

underlay these various applications and their impact on consumer behaviour.

As persuasion became more pervasive, it also changed in nature. A new emotional model of brand communication emerged, which provided brands with the means to develop deeper, wider-reaching relationships with their consumers.

A narrative, storytelling approach to persuasion also proved to be effective. These new strategies were to prove hugely successful. They were ultimately responsible for creating a new kind of corporate entity, one that was built from the inside out rather than from the top down, and global rather than national in both aspect and ambition: the modern corporate brand.

The growth of the persuasion industries was also reliant on external factors. The economic and political climate of the times enshrined the same values, aims, and objectives as the persuasion industries themselves—namely, globalization, aspiration, commerce, private wealth creation, property ownership, economic growth, and, not least, the rapid expansion of media channels.

The engagement of developing countries with the world economy witnessed a decline during the period from 1950 to 1980, particularly as compared with the past, but revived 1980 to gather momentum thereafter.

Their share in world merchandise trade, exports and imports, more than doubled. But

this rapid expansion in international trade was distributed most unevenly between regions, as much of it was attributable to Asia.

The share of developing countries in foreign direct investment in the world economy increased at the expense of industrialized countries. Its distribution was less uneven between regions. International migration is perhaps the most significant form of engagement, underlying economic dynamism in industrialized countries and remittance inflows to developing countries.

The three channels of engagement are connected and interactive. There is an obvious complementarity between international trade and international investment that runs in both directions. But international migration, through the diaspora, also drives international trade and international investment.

The way jurisdiction over land is distributed among members of a community has a powerful influence over how efficiently land is used, the incidence of poverty, and the level of inequality in the community.

Yet much land in less developed countries is underutilized and/or misused from a sustainability standpoint: lack of access to land or unfavourable terms of access remain a fundamental cause of poverty.

In addition, unmet demands for land can be a source of political destabilization. At the same time, there presently exist unusual opportunities to reopen the issue of access to

land.

They include an increasing concern with the efficiency costs of inequality in land distribution, devolution of common property resource management to users, large scale community titling of open access resources, the distribution of common property resources and the individualization of rights, decollectivization, land markets and land market-assisted land reforms, and land rental contracts.

The authority may analyze these channels of access to land, and liberalization of land markets, mounting pressure to deal with environmental issues, the proliferation of civil society organizations voicing the demands of the rural poor, and more democratic forms of governance.

Much attention has to be given to state-led redistributive land reforms. Other channels include inheritance and inter-vivo transfers, intercommunity land intrahousehold and allocations.

The era of catch up reveals emerging divergences in the world economy. Inequality between countries diminished slowly if modestly. Inequality among people in the world persisted at high levels.

The process of catch up was associated with an exclusion of countries, and regions within countries, in the developing world from the process of development, which has meant convergence for some and divergence for many countries or regions.

Rapid economic growth in the developing world, underlying the catch up was not always transformed into meaningful development, which improved the wellbeing of ordinary people.

There was a reduction in the incidence of poverty but the proportion of the poor in the population remains significant. Moreover, the absolute number of people below specified poverty lines remains large, even in Asia despite its rapid economic growth, rising share of world income and catch up in industrialization.

This is because economic inequality between people has been high or rising within countries. The conclusion draws together the main findings of the study. Britain in 1997 was a far more emotional and expressive society.

This is highlighted by two events: the public response to the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, and the success of New Labour in the general election.

The extent to which persuasion industries were responsible for bringing these changes about is discussed. There is a discussion of some areas for further study: the subsequent impact of the world wide web and social media platforms; persuasion aimed at children/juvenile consumption, and the development of single British brand throughout the period.

An Ebola-like virus called 'Mengla' has been discovered in China

By Muhammad Munir

SCIENTISTS from China and Singapore recently reported the discovery of an Ebola-like virus in the liver of fruit bats in Yunnan Province, China. The Mengla virus, named for the county it was discovered in, shares many of the characteristics of the deadly Ebola virus and has the potential to infect humans.

The Mengla virus belongs to the small but deadly family of filoviruses, which includes Ebolavirus, Marburgvirus and Cuevavirus. These viruses are known to cause severe hemorrhagic fever in humans, apes and monkeys, but there is no suggestion that the Mengla virus has been transmitted to humans.

Scientists in China had previously found evidence, in the form of antibodies, of several filoviruses in Rousettus and Eonycteris bats and provided evidence that they were filoviruses - initially labelled as "unclassified". These same scientists then extended their investigation to explore the genetics of a virus collected from Rousettus bats from Mengla County.

Having genetically sequenced the Mengla virus, they discovered that it has 32-54 percent genetic similarity with known filoviruses and sits somewhere between the Ebola and Marburg viruses on the evolutionary tree. However, the Mengla virus is different enough to warrant its own genus. The new genus has been named Dianlovirus, and it sits in the



The virus was discovered in Mengla, in the lush Xishuangbanna region of China's Yunnan province.

filovirus group.

The genome of the Mengla virus indicated that it carries a protein on its surface that is similar to other filoviruses that can infect mammals. They found that the Mengla virus uses the same NPC1 receptor that other filoviruses use to enter and infect cells, which suggests that it could infect humans, monkeys, dogs, hamsters and bats. The virus has the potential to either infect humans directly or by first infecting other animals. However, further studies are needed to demonstrate this potential.

The scientists also compared this novel virus genome to Ebola and Marburg viruses and identified incredible similarity in how the genome is organized. Although scientists have not

yet sequenced the entire genome of the virus, there is convincing evidence that the Mengla virus can jump to humans through urbanization and deforestation and the close interaction between humans and animals that this encourages.

Bat-borne viruses

Among all wildlife species, bats represent the second most diverse group of mammals and harbor more than 65 human pathogens. Bats are particularly well known as carriers of filoviruses.

In 2018, a new Ebola virus was discovered in free-tailed bats in Sierra Leone. The characteristics of the newly named Bombali virus is similar to previously discovered Ebola viruses, but the risk to humans is higher because

free-tailed bats are known to roost in people's homes. And at least one species of bat in Africa has been found to host the Marburg virus, indicating the potential role of bats in the spread of filoviruses due to close residential dwelling between human and bats.

Recent discoveries of novel viruses in bats and their potential in spreading diseases has threatened global public health, especially in Africa due to the consumption of bat "bushmeat". Moreover, hunting bats for both food and money has put humans at significantly higher risk of zoonotic (from animal to human) spillover of viruses.

The recent filovirus outbreaks have challenged health officials in Africa in containing the disease to borders and hindering the spread to Europe. Now identification of this new Mengla virus explains the genetic diversity of filoviruses beyond Africa. It is a warning that we need to continuously monitor and swiftly respond to emergency situations of possible future disease emergence.

Different novel viruses have been reported in bats in the last decade, which underlines the need to continuously study the diversity of emerging viruses and their potential to cause infection in human and other animals. These insights will help to plan future mitigation strategies, including control and treatments as well as long-term management of disease risks.



Bid Announcement

Tender No: SNV/Operations Unit/01/2019

SNV Tanzania invites all interested parties to submit their bids for purchase of various used vehicles as per list provided below in the list of vehicles for sale

Guidelines and rules for bidders:

- As indicated in the list of vehicles for sale, assets are to be found in:
 - SNV's Mwanza Office, P.O.Box 11290, Plot 116, Block D, Balewa Road, Isamilo Area, Mwanza,
 - SNV Dodoma Office, P.O.Box 2582, Plot 30, Area D, Behind Club 84, Dodoma, Tanzania
 - SNV Mbeya Office, Plot 2432 Block M, New Forest Street.
- Buyers are allowed to visit SNV offices in Mwanza, Arusha, Mbeya and Dodoma, between 0830 – 1700 Monday to Thursday and 0830 - 02:00 Fridays, in order to view and make decisions.
- Assets are sold with the Condition 'as seen' and SNV bears no post-sale liabilities.
- Bidders are required to complete the detail in bid forms including reliable contact details. Bid forms can be obtained at SNV Offices at address above or at Dar office Plot 1124 Chole Road, Masaki or you can request the bid form by sending an email to Tanzaniaprourement@snv.org
- The deadline for submission of bids is extended to 4th February 2019 at 5.00PM hrs through the email address Tanzaniaprourement@snv.org. Bids received after this date and time will not be considered.
- Bids will be opened for evaluation on 7th February 2019 at SNV Offices Boardroom in Dar es Salaam. All winners will be informed by 8th February 2019 and be asked to make payments in Tanzanian Shillings by Bank deposit to:

Account Details

Account Title	SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
Bank Name	NBC Limited
Account Number	011103020720
Branch Name	Corporate
Currency	TZS

- The highest bid in excess of the reserve price will be awarded the vehicle.
- The winning bidder must pay 100% of the agreed offer price within 14 days of the offer being accepted, or the award will be cancelled. The funds must have reflected in SNV's account before the vehicle will be released.
- Ownership transfer must be completed and proof provided to SNV before the vehicle(s) will be released from SNV to the new owner.

List of Vehicles for Sale

S/N	REG. NUMBER	LOCATION	MAKE /MODEL	BODY TYPE	YEAR OF MANUFACTURE
1	T 869 ANS	MWANZA	Toyota L/Cruiser GX, Model JTECB01J	Station Wagon - White	2002
2	T 928 BFP	MWANZA	Nissan Patrol Model: TD42	Station Wagon - Grey/White	2002
3	T874 ANS	SUMBAWANGA	Toyota, Landcruiser Prado	Station Wagon	2000
4	T 363 AUM	DODOMA	Prado Model	Prado -White	2007
5	T 781 ADV	DODOMA	NISSAN PATROL	STATION WAGON	1999
6	T386AUM	MBEYA	Toyota, Land Criser Prado	station wagon	2007



KIUT JOB VACANCIES

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Kampala International University in Tanzania (KIUT) is a Private International University fully registered by Tanzania Commission for Universities (TCU), located at Gongo La Mboto Dar es Salaam, 5 kms from Julius Nyerere International Airport. KIUT would like to recruit Deputy Vice Chancellors (DVCs): namely a DVC in charge of Academic Affairs and a DVC in Charge of Finance and Administration as indicated below.

1. DEPUTY VICE CHANCELLOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS- DVC-AA KIUT 21

REQUIRED KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE

- Senior Academic member of staff in a recognised University, with academic, administrative experience and capability.
- Must be a holder of a Doctoral Degree (PhD) from a recognised University.
- Must have worked for more than 5 years in an Academic Institution at a senior management level of a University.
- Must be a Professor or Associate Professor in either Academic or Research.

SKILLS AND PERSONAL REQUIREMENTS

- Be a person of integrity, senior academic member of staff in a recognized University with academic and administrative experience and capability.
- Have strong organizational and persuasive skills.
- Have excellent verbal and written communications skills and be computer proficient.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Responsible to the Vice Chancellor, for activities of Faculties, Institutes/ Directorates of the University in conduct of academic, research and consultancy activities of the University, including the organization of courses, competent staffing, quality and performance of students, research consultancy and short term programmes study;

- Coordinate the academic, research and consultancy functions of the University;
- He/she is a member of the University Senate and ex-officio member of all University Committees;
- Organise courses, staffing and quality and performance of students, research, consultancy and short term programmes of study;
- Deputize duties and responsibilities of the Vice Chancellor when the Vice Chancellor is away from Office;
- To lead and Coordinate Research and Consultancy initiatives at the University;
- To Strengthen and promote new Degree and Non Degree programs in various relevant fields; and
- To be responsible and accountable to all matters relating to allocation of funds for academic activities
- May be required to perform any other duties as delegated by the Vice Chancellor.

2. DEPUTY VICE CHANCELLOR FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION - DVC-FA KIUT 21

REQUIRED KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE

- Senior academic member of staff in a recognised University with academic and administrative experience and capability.
- Must be a holder of a Doctoral Degree (PhD) from a recognised University.
- Must have worked for more than 5 years in an Academic Institution at senior management level of a University.
- Must be a Professor or Associate Professor in either Academic or Research.

SKILLS AND PERSONAL REQUIREMENTS

- Be a person of integrity, senior academic member of staff in a recognized University with academic and administrative experience and capability.
- Have strong organizational and persuasive skills.
- Have excellent verbal and written communications skills and be computer proficient.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Responsible to the Vice Chancellor in respect of all administrative and finance matters of the University including but not limited to budget preparation and implementation;
- Advisor of the Vice Chancellor in relation to securing adequate human resources for manning the University;
- Assists the Vice Chancellor in respect of all administrative matters including administration of funds, buildings and grounds, assets, planning management of the University;
- Have such other powers and functions and enjoy such rights and privileges as are conferred on him/her by University Charter, or as may be conferred or delegated upon him/her by the University Council or the Vice Chancellor or as may be prescribed;
- Coordinate preparation and keeping of the University students records.
- To advise and recommend to the Vice Chancellor alternative means of revenue generation;
- To coordinate all fund raising programs e.g. Haram bees, Fundraising, Fundraising Dinners, Walks etc.;
- Deputize duties and responsibilities of the Vice Chancellor when the Vice Chancellor and the Deputy Vice Chancellor in charge of Academic Affairs are away from Office;

- To be responsible for the search of new land and properties for acquisition by the University;
 - To be responsible for the maintenance of the grounds, buildings and land of the University; and
 - To be responsible Student welfare including Sports, Medical facilities, Ambulance and any other Health Projects.
 - May be required to perform any other duties as delegated by the Vice Chancellor.
- Interested Applicants may send their (hand delivered or by express post) hard copy applications (a detailed and updated Curriculum Vitae, copies of academic documents plus copies of any other relevant documents) to:

The Chairman, KIUT University Council,
Kampala International University in Tanzania,
P.O.Box 9790,
Gongo la Mboto, Dar es salaam, Tanzania.
OR Applications may be electronically submitted to jobs@kiut.ac.tz

PLEASE NOTE:

- Candidates who have already submitted their applications or expression of interest NEED NOT re-apply.
- Only short listed candidates will be contacted.
- Tanzania Nationals are encouraged to Apply, although the positions are also open to qualified foreign Nationals.
- Deadline for application is 5:00pm EAT, Wednesday 30th January, 2019
- Any forgeries or falsifications will lead to automatic disqualification
- For more details, you visit the University Website: www.kiut.ac.tz



African Heads of State at a past AU Summit

By Yash Tandon

Using the conceptual frameworks of “revolutionary rupture” and “contradictions”, as analytical tools to understanding the successes and failures of revolutionary movements in the world, the author argues that 2019 could be a year of “revolutionary rupture”.

Understanding how the present came from the past is not just useful; it is essential. But understanding the past needs equipping one with conceptual categories. Here I use two critical categories to understand the past as a basis for understanding the present. One is Louis Althusser's concept of “revolutionary ruptures”, and the other is Mao Tse-tung's concept of “contradictions” - both of which made innovative theoretical contributions to Marxism. Marx, as we know, made a radical epistemological break from all previous modes of thought based on German philosophical idealism and English classical political economy.

Althusser's concepts of “revolutionary rupture” and “fusing ruptural unity” enable us to understand the evolving struggle of popular democratic forces against imperialism and dictatorship in our own times. The contradiction between capital and labour, Althusser argues, “... cannot of its own simple, direct power induce a ‘revolutionary rupture’, and the triumph of the revolution.”

“If this contradiction is to become ‘active’ in the strongest sense ... there must be an accumulation of ‘circumstances’ and ‘currents’ so that ... they ‘fuse’ into a ruptural unity; when they produce the result of the immense majority of the popular masses grouped in an assault on a regime which its ruling classes are unable to defend.”

Mao Tse-tung wrote his famous essay *On Contradiction* (1937) based on his experience during the 1920s and 1930s ideological battle against dogmatism in the Communist Party of China (CPC). In this essay, Mao makes a distinction between principal and secondary contradiction; principal and secondary aspects of a contradiction; antagonistic and non-antagonistic contradiction; and the law of uneven development of a contradiction. These distinctions sound somewhat prosaic and mechanistic, but they were critical in designing the strategies that led the CPC under Mao's leadership to make historic decisions in the “long march” and in the Chinese civil war, as well as during and after the Second World War.

I have found the concepts of “revolutionary rupture” and “contradictions” useful analytical tools to understand the successes and failures of revolutionary movements in the world. Here I focus on Asia, Africa, the Arab Middle-East, and Latin America.

I argue that the year 2019 could well be a year of “revolutionary rupture”. How does one know? The answer is one doesn't. However, this is not a speculative exercise; we need to examine the existential reality on the ground. And this is what I shall do presently. But first let us step back into a bit of history.

1979 - 1991: Aborted revolutions and the era of globalisation

The signs that 2019 could well be

Africa 2019: A year of revolutionary rupture? Looking beyond the curve

the year of “revolutionary rupture” go back at least to 1979. The most significant event of that year was the overthrow of the US-backed regime of the Shah of Iran by the revolutionary forces under the Shia Muslim leader, Ayatollah Khomeini. It was also the year when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and got bogged down in a futile war - an experience repeated by the US-North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) invasion of Afghanistan in 2001 with no end to war in sight to this day. It was also the year of the Nicaraguan revolution led by the Sandinistas, and the collapse of the brutal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia.

In the 1980s the working classes in Europe raised their banner of revolution, which led to a crushing blow to the unions led by Margaret Thatcher in Britain followed by Ronald Reagan in the USA. 1980s was a period of counter-revolutionary reaction leading to the era of “globalisation” - an unregulated global market economy where the keys of the economy were handed over by governments to private industrial and financial corporations.

Then in 1989 came the collapse of the Soviet Union. On 25 December 1991, the Communist banner of hammer and sickle was lowered down in Moscow, followed by a triumphalist march of the West to the 21st century, full of hubris and celebration of “the End of History” - the title of the book by Francis Fukuyama (1992).

Major signals of emerging revolution in our time

Now we come to the present. I give four tell-tale signs which make me believe - to use a metaphor - that mother earth is pregnant with the possible birth of a new era. Each of the four deserves a full-length chapter. Here I give snapshot pointers that need further reflection to understand the existential reality of our time.

1. Neoliberal capitalism in crisis

Neoliberal capitalism is in deep crisis of functionality and legitimacy. The financial crisis of 2007-08, triggered by the bursting of the housing bubble in the United States, has been the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930s. The roots of the crisis go back to the globalisation of the economy in the 1980s, which we analysed earlier. This led in later years to the “financialisation” of the global economy - i.e. the intermediation between increasingly uncontrollable financial leverage over production. This was the fundamental cause of the financial crash of 2007-08.

When Trump says that the World Trade Organisation (WTO) is a “disaster” [i][ii], he is saying something that has been apparent to many of us for several years. [i][iv] For the West the WTO is a failed institution because, with China-led resistance to Western dominance, the Americans and Europeans are no longer able to manipulate the WTO at will as before. And yet,

ironically, it is the developing countries that, despite bearing the brunt of Western dominance of the WTO, are now championing multilateralism against the so-called “plurilateral agreements” now pushed by the West.

The above are not just economic-financial indicators. Indeed, the whole edifice of multilateral global, financial and political structure that was laid in place under largely American direction after the end of the Second World War is now in tatters. At the root lies a deepening political crisis in the Western geopolitical reality. I have space here to give only one example. Behind Trump's attack on the Turkish lira in September 2018, and blocking its access to the mighty US dollar, lies the final stage of a possible settlement in Syria under the Russian-Iranian and Turkish mediation. What irks Trump (indeed, the whole Western world) is the total collapse of US-NATO military-political strategy in the entire Arab Middle-East - not just in Syria. The “End of History” was a prolegomenon, a preamble, to the birth of a new era that we are living through now.

2. The withering away of Western liberal democracy

This is a deep subject. In this brief paper we need go no further than offer a quote from the prestigious mainstream journal *Foreign Affairs* - published by the US Council on Foreign Relations. The cover page of the May/June 2018 issue (Volume 97, Number 3) carries the title: “Is Democracy Dying? A Global Report”. This is what it says:

“Centralisation of power in the executive, politicisation of the judiciary, attacks on independent media, the use of public office for private gain - the signs of democratic regression are well known.”

Gideon Rose, the Editor writes in his Introduction: “As a Latin American friend put it ruefully, ‘we've seen this movie before, just never in English.’”

Let us turn to Europe. In June 2016 - some two-and-half years ago - I had anticipated the macabre saga of BREXIT. I started with “When things fall apart, they don't do so by accident. There are underlying deeper historical and civilisational forces. No civilisation has existed forever. European civilisation is ebbing in front of our eyes - for those who have eyes to see.” My piece first appeared in *Pambazuka News*, and was reproduced in the *London Observer*.

On 7 May 2017, Emmanuel Macron was elected President of France with 66.1 percent on a wave of popularity. In December 2018 his approval rating fell to 23 percent. Macron wanted to save Europe. Now he cannot save France. In the past several months we have seen the rise of the Yellow Vest Movement that began in Paris and has now spread throughout Europe. We'll come back to this phenomenon later in this essay.

As for social democracy, which the Nordic countries paraded as a half-way house between capitalism and

socialism, it too has lost its shine.

3. Humanitarian crisis

Former Head of the United Nations Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Stephen O'Brien reported in one of his last reports to the UN Security Council that, “the world faces its largest humanitarian crisis since 1945 with over 20 million people in four countries facing starvation and famine.” Without collective and coordinated global efforts, people will simply starve to death. Many more will suffer and die from disease. O'Brien said that, “the largest humanitarian crisis is in Yemen where 18.8 million people - two-thirds of the population - need aid... More than seven million don't know where their next meal will come from ...”

I will not dwell into many other manifestations of this crisis. Let me add just one more - the extraordinary phenomenon of the so-called “refugee crisis”. We know the root cause of this crisis - the military “adventures” by the West/NATO in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Syria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Somalia - to mention the most prominent cases - have devastated their economies and people's livelihoods. However, when these people turn in desperation to make the death-during journey over the Mediterranean Sea, they are branded as “refugees” and “migrants” creating a “crisis” for Europe! Where do you find a worse example of hypocrisy and duplicity? And yet, there is no sober discussion on the cause of this “crisis” in the European parliaments or the media.

4. Western warmongering as a way of “resolving” the multiple crises

In July 2018, the 29 member countries of NATO held their 29th summit in Brussels, Belgium. One of its decisions was to increase military spending by another US\$ 266,000 million. Already its members collectively spend more than the remaining 164 countries of the world. Other decisions included reinforcing the presence of NATO troops in Eastern Europe, directed specifically at Russia.

President Trump regularly turned up late for meetings, ignored the agenda, and secured an emergency session where he demanded his European partners to increase their military spending. He threatened to quit NATO if they did not do so. Afterwards, at a hastily convened press conference, Trump claimed that he had emerged victorious, saying European leaders had caved in to his demands.

This was contested, among others, by France and Germany. German Foreign Minister, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, warned NATO against “warmongering”, after it conducted military exercises in Eastern Europe. NATO had carried out a ten-day exercise involving some 31,000 troops, as well as fighter jets, ships and 3,000 vehicles.

Since the end of the Cold War, NATO

has become a veritable instrument of military interference in Asia, the Middle East and North Africa. In this second cold war, China is challenging the US not only on the trade and finance fronts, but also on the military and espionage fronts. China is pushing its zone of influence out into the Pacific, seizing control of disputed islands and reefs in the South China Sea, building military outposts on them and claiming the waters around them. In retaliation, the US has deployed anti-ship missiles, surface-to-air missile systems and electronic jammers to contested areas in the Spratly Islands.

How does this new cold war and sabre-rattling by NATO help the dying Euro-American Empire? It helps in at least three ways:

It diverts American (and Western) peoples' attention away from multiple internal and external challenges the Empire faces at the political and economic fronts.

It boosts the military-industrial-financial complex of the Empire.

It puts the blame for the global crises on the rest of the world - in particular, Russia and China, but also NATO members like Turkey.

Below the semblance of unity, however, there is increasing disunity within the Empire. Intra-NATO contradictions are part of the deepening structural crisis of capitalism and imperialism.

Looking beyond the curve

The risk of an Armageddon as a result of an accidental mishap or miscalculation cannot be ruled out. Nonetheless, hoping for the best, we need to look beyond the curve and see how the rising tide of revolutions around the world could be harnessed for a better, a more peaceful and just, world order.

This is of course a challenging assignment. I draw from my own experience in the last sixty years' struggle for emancipation of my country - Uganda - and our continent - Africa. I dare to extend my limited knowledge to try and understand the global challenge. Here, once again only in brief, are some encouraging pointers to a better future.

The analysis made in the section above leads me to the conclusion that various forces point to what Althusser described as a point of “revolutionary rupture”. In my sixty years of political activism, I have not seen such a qualitative change in the movement of history as we behold today. I have focused mostly on the geopolitical and economic forces. But we are witness to similar kinds of change also in the field of science and technology.

Grassroots resistance is weaving together to fight against the global structure of oppression. Using Mao's concept of “contradictions” and combining it with Althusser's “fusing ruptural unity”, I can see that the forces of political revolt will eventually coalesce globally, resulting in people's

resistance movement during the course of the next decade beginning 2019.

Here is a short compendium of some of the more important of these political forces of resistance against an unjust global system.

Grassroots resistance movements among the First Nations in America, Canada and Australasia. Already, the First Nations in America are fighting against pipeline and oil sands expansion, and fossil fuel extraction. They will also inspire First Nations in the global South.

Mass movements all over the third world, especially in Africa, that are challenging the neo-colonial imposition of the West on their countries through their comprador agents. These compradors rule with brutal suppression and exploitation of peasants and workers. There are hundreds of movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America that expose this and mobilise the people against it. I am a member of several, but I mention only two: Pan African Federalist Movement, and Rapport Alternatif Sur l'Afrique

In India, we have the Adivasi movement among the indigenous peoples, and the Dalit movement among the so-called “untouchables” - people who are at the bottom of the still prevailing caste system in India.

The grassroots Yellow Vest (gilets jaunes) Movement for social and economic justice, which began in Paris in 2018, is now spreading over many parts of Europe. Paris is the symbol of revolution. This is where the Bourgeois-Democratic Revolution began in 1789.

Voices for Creative Nonviolence that began in the United States in 2005 with long-standing roots in nonviolent resistance to US militarism. They have protested against wars in the Middle East - including in particular Iraq and Afghanistan.

Literally thousands of grassroots social movements - including mass street protests, and workers and student movements - all over the world.

And finally Kim Jong-un's “Sunshine Diplomacy”. I have deliberately left it to the end as a form of resistance against the great Super-Power.

By way of conclusion

In 1931 two great men - Albert Einstein and Mahatma Gandhi - exchanged letters in which Einstein expressed the hope that Gandhi's non-violent struggle for India's independence “will help to establish an international authority, respected by all, that will take decisions and replace war conflicts.” To this, Gandhi replied: “It is a great consolation to me that the work I am doing finds favour in your sight. I do indeed wish that we could meet face to face and that too in India at my Ashram.”

An Ashram is a spiritual home for meditation and reflection. There are now several Ashrams in the world. As the world's people join forces for global peace and justice and struggle using non-violent methods, they will need to bond together to resolve the principal contradiction in our time and take advantage of the fusing ruptural unity among peoples. This is our challenge.

Agencies



Thursday 24 January 2019



DSE gets full membership to the World Federation of Exchanges

By The Banker Reporter

THE World Federation of Exchanges (WFE) has approved the membership of the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE) as a full member.

This came after the WFE's Board of Directors Meeting held in London, on Monday.

According to a statement issued by DSE, after achieving the Affiliate status in 2016, Full Membership status marks the completion of a long process and on-site peer review and inspection exercise carried out by a team comprised of Johannesburg Stock Exchange, Egypt Stock Exchange and Bermuda Stock Exchange representatives in December 2018, that led to a positive report to the Board of Directors of the WFE meeting in January 2019.

"This evaluation confirmed that the Stock Exchange, the Regulators, the Central Depository and other stakeholders (including listed companies, stockbrokers, custodian and settlement banks) of the Tanzanian capital market meet the main WFE standards and requirements in terms of compliance with market principles, efficiency and governance issues.

"These standards cover topics as diverse: market organization; equal market access; legal and regulatory environment for listing and trading; clearing, settlement and custody; conflict resolution and complaint handling; risk management; as well as market technical infrastructure." a statement reads in part.

"Coupled with this achievement, there has been recent engagements and an ongoing assessment of Tanzanian Market by FTSE Russell (FTSE) - in September 2018 the FTSE Russell Country Classification Advisory Committee, the FTSE Russell Policy Advisory Board, and the FTSE Russell Product Governance Board approved the addition of Tanzania to the "FTSE Watch List" for possible reclassification from Unclassified to Frontier Market Status by September 2019."

"Therefore, this WFE full membership status, granted to the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange will further strengthen the visibility of the country, the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange and listed companies to foreign portfolio investors, including large global fund managers."

According to WFE, for the exchange industry to perform its macroeconomic role, it must meet the high standards set by the market's commercial needs and adhere to the best practices and standards set by local and global authorities competent in the financial services industry.

WFE and its members support an orderly, secure, fair and transparent environment for investors; for companies that raise capital; and for all who deal with financial risk.

Established in 1961, the WFE is the global industry association for exchanges and clearing houses. Headquartered in London, it represents over 200 market infrastructure providers, including standalone CCPs that are not part of exchange groups. Of our members, 37% are in Asia-Pacific, 43% in EMEA and 20% in the Americas. WFE exchanges are home to nearly 45,000 listed companies, and the market capitalisation of these entities is over \$82.5 trillion; around \$81.8 trillion (EOB) in trading annually passes through the infrastructures WFE members safeguard (at end 2017).

The WFE is the definitive source for exchange-traded statistics, and publishes over 350 market data indicators. Its free statistics database stretches back more than 40 years, and provides information and insight into developments on global exchanges.

TICTS handled 592,000 containers last year



Tanzania International Container Terminal Services (TICTS) Chief Executive Officer Jared Zerbe (C) briefs journalists in Dar es Salaam yesterday when he announced the firm achieved a new record annual throughput of 592,000 Twenty Feet Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2018. He is flanked by TICTS Director of Corporate Affairs Donald Talawa (R) and Chief Human Resources and Administration Officer Ladislaus Prosper. Photo: John Badi

By The Banker Reporter

THE Tanzania International Container Terminal Services Ltd (TICTS) handled a total of 592,000 containers last year, the highest number compared to previous years.

TICTS Chief Executive Officer, Jared Zerbe made the remarks yesterday in Dar es Salaam when briefing journalists on the company's achievements in 2018.

Zerbe noted that the company handled a total of 54,447 containers in August last year compared to 31,239 containers passed through its berths in March.

He said the number of transit container cargos also increased by 18 percent compared to 2017. He said cargo to land locked countries which passed through the Dar es Salaam port increased by 38.9 percent in 2018.

According to him, most of the transit cargos were heading to Zambia and Democrat-

ic Republic of Congo (DRC).

He explained that container handling requires efficiency to be able to clear cargo on time. He said TICTS has improved its efficiency and can now handle a big number of containers within a short period.

"Our good performance is associated with cooperation we received from the government, Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA), Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), workers as well as stakeholders", said the CEO adding that workers are determined to work ef-

ficiently depending on the number of consignments.

Director of TICTS Services, Donald Hosea said the company is ready to serve a good number of containers following efforts to improve efficiency.

Hosea noted that TICTS is determined to operate as the main country gateway to the land locked countries as well as those in Southern, Eastern and Central Africa.

Acacia exceeds gold production target in Tanzania

By The Banker Reporter

and Agencies

GOLD mining company-Acacia produced more gold than it anticipated in 2018; the company has reported in its latest operations update, though remains below 2017 performance.

"I am pleased to report that we have achieved gold production of 130,581 ounces for the fourth quarter, bringing our total gold production for the full year to 521,980 ounces," Interim Chief Executive Officer Peter Geleta announced as the company released its Q4 results.

This is substantially ahead of the firm's initial production guidance for the year of between 435,000 to 475,000 ounces.

"I am proud of the resilience, hard work and dedication shown by our people in realising this achievement despite a challenging operating environment," Geleta said, with the new mining law in Tanzania being among the challenges investors have recently complained about.

Over the last 12 months, the firm focused on successfully stabilising the business, including a return to free cash flow generation in Q2. The company closed 2018 with a net cash balance of US\$88 million.

Gold production for the last quarter was 130,581 ounces, slightly ahead of expectations, although 12 per cent lower than the prior year mainly due to the transitioning of Buzwagi to a stockpile processing operation, partly offset by higher gold production at North Mara and Bulyanhulu.

The company sold 133,460 ounces of gold in the quarter which was high-



er than production. The management has attributed this to favourable timing of shipments and draw down of finished gold on hand.

Full year production of 521,980 ounces was ahead of expectations for the year, although 32 per cent lower than 2017 due to the transition to reduced operations at Bulyanhulu and to stockpile processing at Buzwagi.

Gold production in the year under review benefitted from the higher grade ore received from the Nyabirama open pit at North Mara and the extended mining of the final cut of the higher grade ore at the bottom of the pit and switchbacks at Buzwagi.

This combined with the better than expected performance of the Buzwagi processing plant with improved throughput and recoveries, and the favourable performance from tailings processing at Bulyanhulu helped

the firm make the gains.

According to the firm, full year gold sales of 520,380 ounces were broadly in line with production. At North Mara, gold production for the quarter of 84,079 ounces was 17 per cent higher than the prior year of 72,018 ounces, mainly driven by 11 per cent higher head grades due to the higher grade ore received from the eastern part of the Nyabirama open pit.

Buzwagi gold production of 35,880 ounces for Q4 2018 was 51 per cent lower than the prior year of 73,604 ounces as a result of the mine transitioning to primarily a lower grade stockpile processing operation in 2018 in line with its remaining life of mine plan.

Mining of the final cut of higher grade ore remaining at the bottom of the pit and switchbacks was largely completed during the quarter, resulting in slightly higher than expected production.

Bulyanhulu produced 10,622 gold ounces for the quarter, above the prior year of 2,855 ounces which was negatively impacted by a drought in the Kahama district, resulting in a temporary halt in the retreatment of tailings in Q4 2017.

All production continued to be produced from the retreatment of tailings as a result of the underground mine being placed on reduced operations in late 2017.

The cash balance as at December 31, 2018 amounted to approximately US\$130 million, representing an increase of approximately US\$13 million during the quarter and US\$50 million for the year, with net cash increasing to approximately US\$88 million at period end.

Acacia will be releasing its 2018 preliminary results and 2019 guidance on 11 February.

Acacia Mining plc Acacia Mining plc (LSE:ACA) is the UK holding company of the Acacia

Group, Tanzania's largest gold miner and one of the largest producers of gold in Africa.

The Acacia Group has three mines, all located in north-west Tanzania: Bulyanhulu, which is owned and operated by Bulyanhulu Gold Mine Limited, Buzwagi, which is owned and operated by Pangea Minerals Limited and North Mara, which is owned and operated by North Mara Gold Mine Limited.

The Acacia Group also has a portfolio of exploration projects in Kenya, Burkina Faso and Mali. Acacia is a UK public company headquartered in London.

It is listed on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange (LSE) with a secondary listing on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE). Barrick Gold Corporation is the majority shareholder.

Acacia's performance is hugely influenced by changes or developments in political, economic and business conditions or national or local legislation or regulation in countries in which it operates.

According to the management, the company also adjusts to industry trends, competition, fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold or certain other commodity prices (such as copper and diesel), currency fluctuations (including the US dollar, South African rand, Kenyan shilling and Tanzanian shilling exchange rates).

It has been counting on the ability to successfully integrate acquisitions, ability to recover its reserves or develop new reserves, including its ability to convert its resources into reserves and its mineral potential into resources.

Germany, France sign treaty to renew friendship and cooperation

BERLIN

GERMAN Chancellor Angela Merkel and French President Emmanuel Macron have signed a contract to renew the friendship and cooperation between the two countries on Tuesday.

"We reaffirm that we want to tackle the great challenges of our time hand in hand," Merkel said during her speech in the city hall of Aachen.

The so-called treaty of Aachen, signed by Merkel and Macron, seeks closer cooperation between Germany and France in economic, defense and European policy.

In a Europe threatened by nationalistic tendencies, economic problems and terrorism, it would be particularly important that Germany and France "speak with one voice", Macron said during his speech.

The treaty of Aachen ties in with the Elysee treaty, signed in 1963.

Speaking to Xinhua on Tuesday, Eileen Keller of the German-Franco institute dfi, said that the new Aachen treaty would build "in many ways on the Elysee treaty, reiterating many of the dimensions that have been fundamental to Franco-German cooperation over the past decades."

However, Keller added there were several areas in which the Aachen treaty would go beyond the "status quo" such as defense, trans-border cooperation and support for civil society



German Chancellor Angela Merkel (2nd, R) and French President Emmanuel Macron (2nd, L) shake hands at the treaty of Aachen signing ceremony in Aachen, Germany, on Jan. 22, 2019. German Chancellor Angela Merkel and French President Emmanuel Macron have signed a contract to renew the friendship and cooperation between the two countries on Tuesday. The so-called treaty of Aachen, signed by Merkel and Macron, seeks closer cooperation between Germany and France in economic, defense and European policy. The treaty of Aachen ties in with the Elysee treaty, signed in 1963. (Xinhua/Lu Yang)

initiatives.

The treaty of Aachen, with which the two countries seek to coordinate their positions in the European Union more closely and create a German-French economic area, describes future fields for cooperation in 28 chapters.

"While France and Germany have successfully shaped the European agenda and achieved considerable progress in the past, their influence has become more circumscribed the

larger the EU has become", Keller points out.

In advance, negotiators of both governments had agreed on a list of 15 joint projects, the German press agency (dpa) reported. Among other things, the talks covered cross-border rail connections, a strengthening of cooperation on climate and energy issues as well as the establishment of a Franco-German research network. The shutdown of the French nuclear power plant Fessenheim near the German border has also

been discussed.

Merkel said during her speech in Aachen that the treaty would be concluded at a time of growing populism and that the "seemingly self-evident" would be called into question again. Merkel added that the Aachen treaty would renew the "foundation of cooperation between our countries".

The treaty also stipulates that military cooperation is to be strengthened and that common rules for arms exports are



First Deputy Head of the Russian Government Office Sergei Prikhodko

Russian official confident Moscow and Minsk will reach agreement on gas prices

MOSCOW

MOSCOW is confident that it will find a mutually acceptable solution with Minsk on gas prices, First Deputy Head of the Russian Government Office Sergei Prikhodko told reporters.

"We are confident that a mutually acceptable solution will be found," Prikhodko said.

"The issue of natural gas prices for Belarus starting from 1 January 2020 will be discussed in the framework of the working group consisting of representatives of the energy ministries of Russia and Belarus.

The group already held sessions in Moscow in September and in Minsk in November. The issue is also being considered at the level of prime ministers," he added.

Prikhodko stressed that the Russian cabinet of ministers "does not have information on disruptions in payments by the Belarusian side for gas supplied by Gazprom." "All payments are made by partners in accordance

with conditions of the contract with Gazprom," he noted.

The issue of gas prices for Belarus was raised on December 6 at the session of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council in St. Petersburg. Russian President Vladimir Putin and Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenko discussed whether the current gas price that Belarus has to pay is fair.

When Lukashenko said the price is too high, Putin noted that the price is two times lower for Belarus than for Germany. The Russian leader noted that "there should be unification" on this issue, but it requires another level of integration between the countries.

On Thursday the 49th session of the Council of Ministers of the Union State of Russia and Belarus will be held in the Belarusian city of Brest. Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev and Belarusian Prime Minister Sergey Rumas will take part in the session.

Agencies



South Sudan's minister for petroleum Ezekiel Lul Gatkuoth

Chinese investments spur growth of vibrant oil sector in S.Sudan - minister

JUBA

CHINESE firms are providing financial resources, technology and expertise that are helping South Sudan develop a vibrant oil industry and boost export earnings, a government official said.

Ezekiel Lul Gatkuoth, South Sudan's minister for petroleum, said that strategic engagement with Chinese firms like China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) has enabled the world's youngest republic to boost oil production.

"When I came here in August 2016 as minister for petroleum, we had decided to work together with CNPC, to maintain and increase production in block 3 and 7, now the production is going up," Gatkuoth told Xinhua during a recent interview in Juba.

"We are now producing 135,000 barrels a day and we are going up. The oil price is increasing, it is stabilizing and that is good for us and the partners," he added.

The former diplomat hailed CNPC

for retaining its oil operations in South Sudan despite jitters caused by more than five years of civil strife.

"In 2013 when we had a crisis, CNPC did not leave the country and continued to operate oil," Gatkuoth remarked, adding that the Chinese oil giant has strengthened bilateral ties between Beijing and Juba.

CNPC formally entered into South Sudan's oil sector in 2011 and has assisted in the development of infrastructure required to drill, refine and transport the commodity. Gatkuoth said a partnership with the Chinese firm has fast-tracked revival of dormant oil fields leading to a spike in production levels. "Blocks 1, 2 and 4 where CNPC is have been dormant for the last five years and it took 45 days to resume their operations.

They are producing 22,000 barrels of oil per day and by the end of this year, we are going to hit 60,000 barrels," said Gatkuoth. He revealed the government of South Sudan has signed a memorandum of understanding with CNPC to help develop

new oil fields.

Gatkuoth said Juba has rolled out policy and regulatory incentives to encourage foreign companies to invest in its oil sector that is key to economic revival and infrastructure development in a country that is reeling from half a decade of civil strife. "We have the best investment law in this country.

All the materials for investments in the oil sector are tax exempted," said Gatkuoth, adding that improved security is expected to boost investments in South Sudan's oil industry.

The minister said the next phase of bilateral cooperation between China and South Sudan will place emphasis on development of infrastructure and energy. Gatkuoth said Juba will harness revenue generated from oil to develop critical infrastructure like roads.

"We will be allocating 10,000 barrels per day for infrastructure development," said Gatkuoth, adding that Juba has engaged a Chinese firm to build new roads.

MARKETTRENDS

East African farmers set to access drought, disease resistant finger millet

NAIROBI

FARMERS across the east African region are expected to have access to high-yielding, drought and disease resistant finger millet, a scientist revealed yesterday.

Damaris Odeny, principal investigator of the Crop Wild Relatives (CWR) project at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), said that the project that has involved research on finger millet's wild relatives have also developed tolerance to blast disease and striga, a parasitic weed.

"We plan to release farmer-preferred and superior varieties next year to help improve farmer's productivity," Odeny told reporters in Nairobi.

She said researchers have developed the new varieties from identified finger millet qualities preferred by farmers and consumers.

Odeny noted that the wild relatives have been used because some of them have grown alongside cultivated finger millet on farmers' fields and are not affected by either striga or blast disease.

The scientists observed that finger millet is a highly valued crop with nutritional qualities and recognized as a smart food yet production has remained below its expected potential.

Odeny said that the study was done following farmers' claim that the two key constraints to increased production are the blast and striga.

"We intend to avail to farmers varieties that do not only withstand drought but also resist diseases and striga to help them increase production," said Odeny.

Henry Ojulong, a cereals breeder at ICRISAT, said that even though finger millet is a preferred crop in the region, it is heavily affected by blast disease.

Ojulong revealed that the disease affects the crop in all stages of plant growth including leaves, neck and fingers.

"In Kenya, blast can cause an estimated average yield loss of about 30 percent while striga, a sap-sucking weed, can lead to a complete loss of crops and once it's in a farmer's field, it is nearly impossible to eradicate," said Ojulong.

The researchers who also included a team from Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization and Maseno University are currently introducing unique characteristics from wild finger millet into cultivated varieties.

The study has been hailed since finger millet is high nutritional and its health qualities include high levels of calcium, iron and amino acids.

"It is an ideal food for diabetics since it has high amounts of slowly digestible starch and resistant starch that contribute to a slow release of sugar in to the bloodstream," Ojulong added.

It is the most important small millet in the tropics and is cultivated in about 25 countries in Africa and Asia, predominantly as a staple food grain.

The crop is native to the Ethiopian highlands and was introduced into India some 4,000 years ago. Uganda, Ethiopia, India, Nepal are among the major producers of the crop.

The ICRISAT gene bank holds nearly 6,000 finger millet germplasm accessions from 24 countries, conserved for use in research and development.

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The treaty of Aachen, with which the two countries seek to coordinate their positions



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The treaty also stipulates that military cooperation is to be strengthened and that common rules for arms exports are to be established. Both countries promise in the treaty to provide mutual assistance "in the event of an armed attack".



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MOSCOW

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Agencies

9 tips for financial success in 2019

WHEN it comes to changes, January is ripe with opportunities to take control of your life and particularly of your finances. The New Year is the time to hit the reset button and refocus in order to improve your life, but rather than make a long list of unrealistic commitments, the best way forward is to find a way to get your finances together in a sustainable and realistic manner that matches your personal circumstances.

1. Make financial goals

Financial goals and expectations differ from person to person, but whatever your situation is, this time of year offers a golden opportunity to learn from the mistakes you might have made, or generally think about areas where you can try to improve this year.

Put pen to paper and make a specific list of the habits that drain your finances and set goals for the coming 12 months. Perhaps you spend a significant amount of money eating out and other excursions, write them down and find alternatives.

2. Create a monthly and annual budget

Personal budgeting is a difficult habit to learn, but being more mindful of the state of your finances is a key step to attaining financial prosperity. When starting your budget try the 50/30/20 method - limit your needs to 50%, wants to 30% and save 20% of your income.

Take some time to write down all income and expenses and commit this information to a document, more and more people are digitizing their budgets so it would be worthwhile to make an Excel sheet to keep yourself accountable.

3. Keep track of expenses

Tracking expenses is one of the fundamental factors in making your

EMPOWERING YOUR FINANCIAL SUCCESS

By Desideria Mwegelo



budget work. Even the small expenses will affect your budget, using cash and spending small amounts in various places eventually amounts to a sizeable chunk of your budget. Therefore, make it a habit to keep receipts, look over them and note down any additional expenses you make throughout the week.

4. Pay off all your short-term debts

Debt, especially short-term debt, like emergency loans all have their place when 'life happens' however, they can mount up, so prioritize paying them off as soon as you can and then focus on saving.

5. Commit to an emergency fund

An emergency fund is one of the most important elements in a personal financial tool kit to set aside funds in the event of a personal financial dilemma, such as the loss of a job, a debilitating illness or an unexpected major expense. Financial advisors recommend saving at least 3 months of living expenses - and more if you can afford to do so.

Don't let an unforeseen expense ruin an otherwise healthy financial outlook.

6. Create targeted savings goals

Rather than having a lumpsum for your savings, divide your savings for specific goals or items you want to save for, including travel, irregular expenses such as school fees and home

renovations.

Working towards precise goals is easier to manage and complete. Set an estimate for each savings goal and create a timeline for achieving it.

7. Avoid large purchases

Having the funds to make a large purchase does not necessarily mean that you should, any expense that severely cuts into your monthly income will disrupt the budget and have ripple effects for a longer period than is ideal. Plan for the purchase and add it to your list of short-term savings goal.

8. Automated savings

An effective way to formalize your commitment to saving is to set up an automatic transfer into your savings account on payday. In this manner you prioritize saving and are not tempted to use the money for other purposes.

9. Stay Informed

There is wealth of information all around to help in attaining financial freedom, it is important to stay informed about the financial choices you can make to improve your life. A personal banker or financial advisor is also a great source of information that will empower your financial success.

Desideria Mwegelo is the Stanbic Bank Head of Marketing and Communications,

MARKETTRENDS

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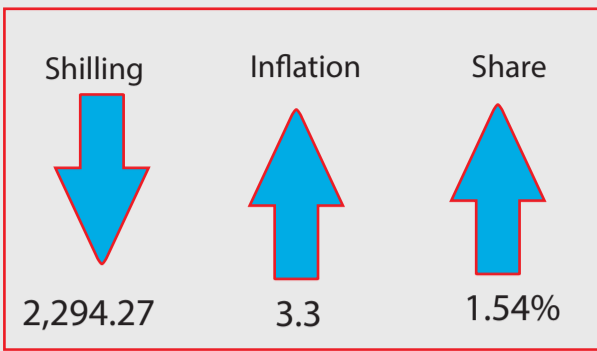
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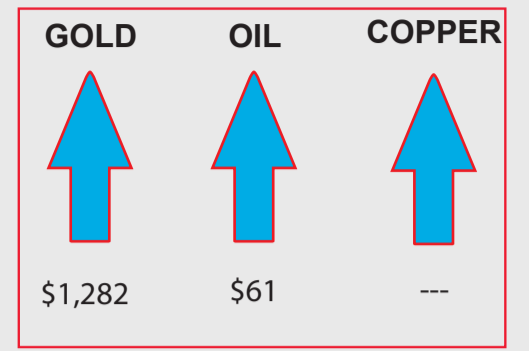
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Total Market Capitalization		
TZS 19,347.90 bln (USD 8,488.10 mln)		
Indices January 22, 2019		
TSI	3,642.48	+1.09
DSEI	2,007.27	-2.57
Top Movers		
Company	Price	Volume
CRDB	140	90,426
DSE	1,320	10,011
NMB	2,340	2,000

THIS WEEK AVERAGE PRICES FOR FOOD CROPS TSH/100KG			
Maize	50,636	Finger Millet	147,632
Rice	173,864	Wheat	121,429
Sorghum	81,056	Beans	172,045
Bulrush Millet	85,818	Round potatoes	85,643

Exchange Rates (DSE)		
Currency	Buying	Selling
EUR	2,591.28	2,617.65
USD	2,268.07	2,290.76
KES	22.38	22.56
GBP	2,947.82	2,977.52



Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange

Date: January 22, 2019	Company	Closing	Prev	Chg (%)
ACA	5,150	5,150	+0.00	
CRDB	140	140	+0.00	
DCB	340	340	+0.00	
DSE	1,320	1,200	+10.00	
EABL	3,820	3,780	+1.06	
JHL	9,550	9,750	-2.05	
KA	175	175	+0.00	
KCB	910	920	-1.09	
MBP	500	500	+0.00	
MCB	500	500	+0.00	
MKCB	800	800	+0.00	
MUCOB	400	400	+0.00	
NICO	265	265	+0.00	
NMB	2,340	2,340	+0.00	
NMG	1,340	1,420	-5.63	
PAL	400	400	+0.00	
SWALA	490	490	+0.00	
SWIS	2,340	2,340	+0.00	
TBL	12,600	12,600	+0.00	
TCC	17,000	17,000	+0.00	
TCCL	640	640	+0.00	
TICL	385	385	+0.00	
TOL	660	660	+0.00	
TPCC	2,060	2,060	+0.00	
TTP	120	120	+0.00	
USL	15	15	+0.00	
VODA	800	800	+0.00	
YETU	600	600	+0.00	

DSE MARKET SUMMARY

TSI	3,642.48	+1.09
DSEI	2,007.27	-2.57
TRADING STATS		
Market Cap (bln)	19,347.94	
Equity Turnover	32,469,740.00	
Total Volume	104,332	
Total Deals	26	
TOP MOVERS		
Market Cap (bln)	19,379.47	
CRDB	140	90,426
DSE	1,320	10,011
NMB	2,340	2,000
GAINERS & LOSERS		
Company	Price	Change
JHL	9,550	-2.05%
NMG	1,340	-5.63%
KCB	910	-1.09%
EABL	3,820	+1.06%
DSE	1,320	+10.00%

Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM)

Date	Amount Traded (Mn USD)	High	Low	Weighted Average
22/Jan/2019	.80	2,300.70	2,293.35	2,294.29
21/Jan/2019	.90	2,301.80	2,293.30	2,294.27
18/Jan/2019	.80	2,301.00	2,293.25	2,294.24
17/Jan/2019	.70	2,300.00	2,293.20	2,294.19
16/Jan/2019	.82	2,300.05	2,293.15	2,294.16
15/Jan/2019	.70	2,300.00	2,293.05	2,294.06
14/Jan/2019	.60	2,299.35	2,291.90	2,293.16

Inter-bank Local Money Markets				
Date	Volume (million-TZS)	High	Low	Weighted Average Rate (WAR)
22/Jan/2019	36,300	4.25	2.50	3.51
21/Jan/2019	23,000	4.20	3.50	3.59
18/Jan/2019	34,800	4.20	3.50	3.65
17/Jan/2019	19,000	4.20	3.00	3.84
16/Jan/2019	13,600	4.20	3.50	3.88

Tanzania Shilling On Average bases
 The USDZTS increased 3.0000 or 0.13% to 2,303.0000 on Friday January 18 from 2,300.0000 in the previous trading session. Historically, the Tanzania Shilling reached an all time high of 2325 in January of 2019 and a record low of 1014.30 in December of 2004.

Gold holds steady as equities slip

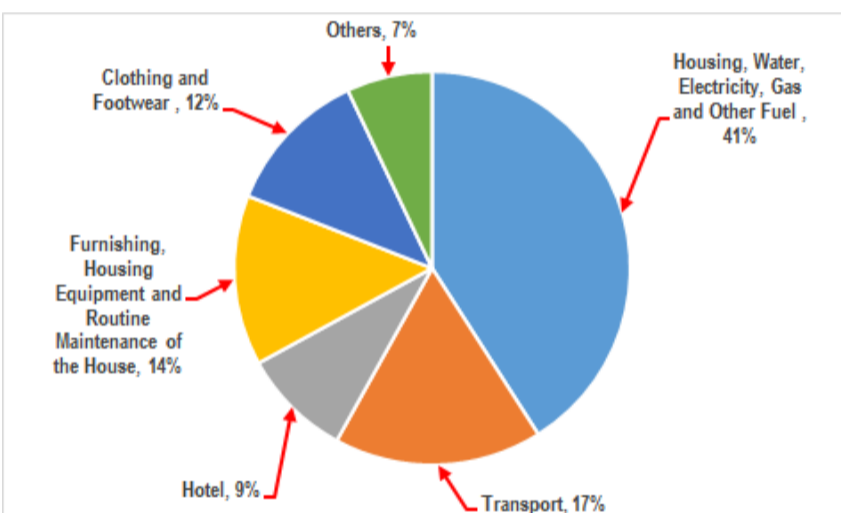
* Palladium down for fourth session
 * FT report on U.S.-China talks rekindle trade worries
 * Japanese and U.S. macro data disappoints investors
BENGALURU, Jan 23 (Reuters) - Gold held steady on Wednesday after posting its best daily gain in two weeks in the previous session, with investors drawn to bullion as global equities slipped on economic growth fears and the U.S.-China trade dispute.
 Spot gold was little changed at \$1,284.87 an ounce by 1054 GMT, while U.S. gold futures were up 0.1 percent at \$1,284.01.
 "Any weakness in stocks is likely to attract a bid because the market is looking towards gold as a safe haven at this stage," said Saxo Bank analyst Ole Hansen.
 "We have seen demand for exchange-traded funds (ETFs) continue to pick up despite the strong recovery in stocks this month. This indicates the market does not believe we are out of the woods just yet and that growth worries remain."
 Reflecting investor appetite for gold, holdings of SPDR Gold, the largest gold-based ETF, was at its highest since June 2018.
 Renewed fears about a slowdown, exacerbated by economic data from the United States and Japan and the International Monetary Fund's latest downgrade to global growth projections, sapped appetite for risky assets, dragging on shares and bond yields.
 Additionally, the Financial Times said the United States rejected a Chinese offer for preparatory

trade talks scheduled for next week. White House economic adviser Larry Kudlow denied the report.
 Also supporting gold was a prolonged partial U.S. government shutdown and expectations that the Federal Reserve would pause increases to interest rates, analysts said.
 Higher interest rates tend to reduce the appetite for non-yielding bullion.
 "If sound bites from the gathering (World Economic Forum in Davos) sour the markets' mood, another drop in bond yields may prove to be supportive for gold prices, although again, the move might be tempered by haven-bound flows into the U.S. dollar," said Ilya Spivak, senior currency strategist at DailyFX.
 Capping gold's gains was a buoyant dollar holding near three-week highs.
 Spot gold could break support at \$1,279 and fall to the next support at \$1,268, as suggested by its wave pattern, a projection analysis and a rising trendline, said Reuters technical analyst Wang Tao.
 Meanwhile, palladium, which hit a record high of \$1,434.50 an ounce last week on low inventories and rising demand, was down for a fourth session, shedding 0.3 percent to \$1,341.
 Silver rose 0.3 percent to \$15.37 an ounce and platinum was up 0.4 percent at \$791.

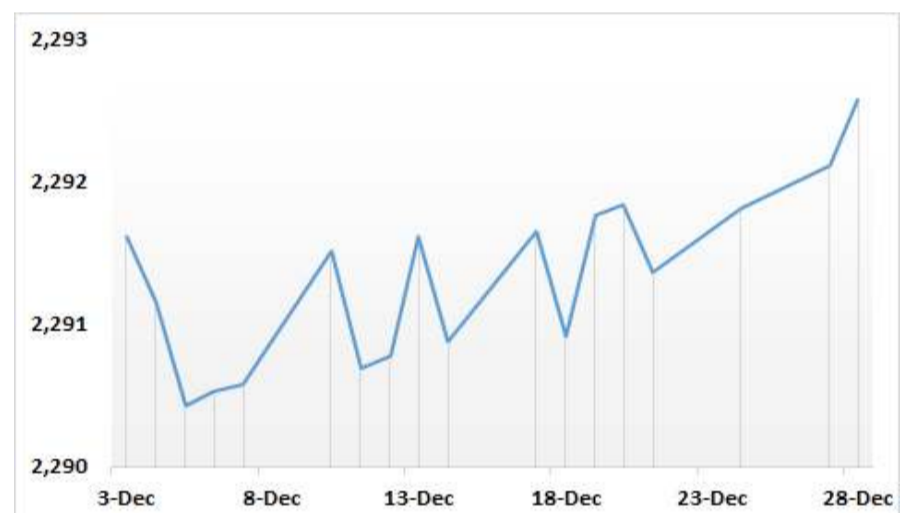
All Share Index : 23 Jan 2019

Africa	Actual	Change	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly
NSE-All Share	30800	63	0.21%	1.11%	-3.65%	-29.94%
JALSH-All Share	53836	243	-0.45%	0.09%	3.37%	-12.64%
FTSE/JSE TOP 40	47686	266	-0.55%	0.08%	3.24%	-12.60%
Egypt EGX 30	13497	22	0.16%	-0.10%	5.57%	-11.03%
Casablanca CFG 25	11,237	8.78	-0.08%	1.01%	0.48%	-13.56%
Nairobi 20	2,871	6.98	0.24%	2.19%	2.65%	-22.69%
NSE All Share	145	0.40	-0.27%	1.19%	3.10%	-19.06%
DSEI	2,007	2.57	-0.13%	0.45%	0.30%	-16.34%
TUN	7,253	8.71	-0.12%	1.11%	0.69%	13.81%
GGSECI	2,436	47.19	-1.90%	-1.98%	-1.85%	-18.55%
SEMDEX	2,231	7.18	0.32%	0.53%	0.80%	-1.66%
Gaborone	7,879	1.94	-0.02%	0.04%	0.32%	-10.01%
NSX Overall	1327	3	0.23%	-1.12%	3.43%	-5.00%
Zimbabwe Index	537.21	12.45	2.37%	8.02%	11.52%	75.52%

Inflation 3.3% - December 2018: Top Movers



Fluctuation of a Shilling



Oil up nearly 1 percent as stimulus hopes ease growth concerns

LONDON Jan 23 (Reuters) - Oil prices rose almost 1 percent on Wednesday on hopes that Japan and China would take fiscal stimulus measures to stem an economic slowdown which has weighed on financial markets.
 International Brent crude oil futures were at \$62.10 per barrel at 1040 GMT, up 60 cents or 0.98 percent, from their last close.
 U.S. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude futures were at \$53.48 per barrel, up 47 cents or 0.89 percent.
 Oil prices fell by 2 percent on Tuesday as financial markets reeled from concerns about a global economic slowdown and the heavy losses spooked investors into safe-haven assets such as government bonds or gold.
 A litany of poor economic data worldwide - including tumbling U.S. home sales, slumping Canadian factory sales and wholesale trade along with Japanese import and export data which fell short of expectations - sapped market confidence.
 A widespread economic slowdown is expected to dent growth in demand for fuel, weighing on energy prices.
 But some optimism emerged as China and Japan said they would use fiscal spending to boost growth.

Fuel Wef. Wednesday, 2nd Jan 2019

Town	Petrol (TZS/Litre)	Diesel (TZS/Litre)	Kerosene (TZS/Litre)
Dar es Salaam	2,295	2,224	2,202
Arusha	2,255	2,299	2,286
Kibaha	2,300	2,228	2,206
Dodoma	2,354	2,283	2,260
Geita	2,461	2,389	2,367
Iringa	2,359	2,288	2,266
Katavi	2,503	2,432	2,410
Kigoma	2,527	2,455	2,433
Moshi	2,245	2,289	2,276
Lindi	2,354	2,283	2,261
Manyara	2,289	2,333	2,320
Mara	2,474	2,403	2,380
Mbeya	2,402	2,331	2,309
Morogoro	2,320	2,249	2,227
Mtwara	2,368	2,296	2,274
Mwanza	2,445	2,374	2,352
Njombe	2,388	2,316	2,294
Sumbawanga	2,468	2,397	2,375
Ruvuma	2,419	2,347	2,325
Shinyanga	2,424	2,353	2,331
Singida	2,386	2,315	2,292
Songwe	2,411	2,340	2,318
Tabora	2,449	2,378	2,356
Tanga	2,198	2,243	2,229

Foreign Exchange- Jan 23

	Actual	Chg	%Chg
EURUSD	1.13623	0.00043	0.04 %
GBPUSD	1.30250	0.0068	0.52 %
AUDUSD	0.71361	0.00141	0.20 %
NZDUSD	0.67914	0.00424	0.63 %
USDJPY	109.67	0.31	0.28 %
USDCNY	6.79706	0.01774	-0.26 %
USDCHF	0.99778	0.00078	0.08 %
USDCAD	1.33192	0.00328	-0.25 %
USDMXN	19.1106	0.0576	-0.30 %
USDINR	71.3350	0.085	0.12 %
USDBRL	3.7943	0.0199	-0.52 %
USDRUB	66.1714	0.3056	-0.46 %
US Dollar	96.27	0.04	-0.04 %
BTCUSD	3,572.50	5	-0.13%

Exchange Rates for 23 / Jan /2019

Currency in 100 Units	Spot Buying	Spot Selling
EAST AFRICAN CURRENCIES		
Kenya SHS	2,234.70	2,252.62
Uganda SHS	57.89	61.97
Rwandan Franc	253.48	256.50
Burundi Franc	217.49	219.13
OTHER SELECTED CURRENCIES		
USD	227,157.43	229,429.00
Pound STG	292,919.50	295,940.47
EURO	258,028.12	260,700.17
Canadian \$	170,577.03	172,231.06
Australian \$	161,985.66	163,674.65
Indian RPS	3,183.26	3,214.10
Pakistan RPS	1,555.31	1,627.16
Zambian Kwacha	18,882.10	19,183.03
Malawian Kwacha	290.81	310.48
Mozambique-MET	3,649.12	3,679.70
Zimbabwe \$	42.51	43.37
SDR	316,475.73	319,640.48
Gold (T/O)	291,456,606.67	294,547,833.07
S. African Rand	16,371.23	16,528.28
UAE Dirham	61,851.94	62,453.45
Singapore \$	166,941.59	168,573.84
Hong Kong \$	28,950.90	29,238.92
Saudi Arabian Rial	60,570.47	61,169.65
Kuwait Dinar	748,730.76	755,943.99
Botswana Pula	21,466.38	21,864.58
Chinese Yuan	33,370.17	33,697.93
Malaysia Ringgit	55,001.80	55,484.64
South Korea Won	200.92	202.57
New Zealand	152,627.07	154,199.23

World Commodities (\$) 23 January 2019

Energy	Price	Day	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly
Crude Oil Brent	53.4871	1.54%	2.24%	25.75%	-18.49%
Silver	15.3866	0.52%	0.83%	22.51%	-12.33%
Natural gas	3.1145	2.60%	-7.96%	-10.16%	-11.23%
Gasoline	1.4052	0.14%	-0.80%	12.47%	-26.71%
Heating oil	1.9204	0.84%	1.31%	15.48%	-8.96%
Ethanol	1.271	0.00%	-0.08%	2.67%	-5.78%
Naphtha	458.19	-1.06%	-0.92%	-2.28%	-23.01%
Propane	0.67	-0.12%	-0.57%	-2.61%	-26.36%
Uranium	28.9	0.17%	0.00%	1.05%	24.84%
Metals					
Gold	1286.19	0.06%	-0.55%	1.40%	-5.29%
Platinum	792	0.51%	-1.55%	1.21%	-21.74%
Palladium	1343	-0.15%	-1.18%	7.77%	20.94%
Manganese	39.5	0.00%	0.00%	-5.95%	11.27%
Neodymium	398,000.00	0.00%	-0.38%	-1.12%	-10.56%
Rhodium	2,480.00	0.40%	0.81%	0.00%	46.75%
Agricultural					
Soybeans	915.0054	0.47%	2.29%	3.51%	-7.78%
Wheat	522.9714	0.58%	1.99%	1.20%	20.72%
Cotton	73.46	0.45%	0.22%	1.21%	-10.75%
Rice	10.675	0.23%	2.01%	2.45%	-12.12%

CROPS, PRICE PER 100KG JAN 21, 2019

Region	Maize	Rice	Sorghum	Bulrush Millet	Finger Millet	Wheat	Beans	Irish potatoes
Arusha	Low 43000	High 160000	Low 32000	High 40000	Low 45000	High 75000	Low 65000	High 70000
D/Salaam	65000	7000	160000	220000	60000	70000	110000	150000
Dodoma	44000	45000	140000	190000	27000	35000	38000	41000
Geita	55000	56000	150000	160000	120000	125000	NA	180000
Iringa	35000	38000	150000	200000	NA	NA	NA	100000
Kagera	62000	66000	150000	180000	75000	100000	120000	150000
Kilimanjaro	48000	50000	150000	180000	70000	80000	NA	180000
Kigoma	45000	50000	150000	16				

WORLD

In Congo, the Tshisekedi no one had expected takes power

DAKAR

FELIX Tshisekedi has emerged from his father's shadow to become Congo's next president. For decades that post eluded his father, the venerated opposition politician, Etienne, whose death in 2017 helped catapult his son into the limelight.

The passage of power from father to son is a familiar story in Congo, where President Joseph Kabila took office at age 29 after the assassination of his father, Laurent, in 2001. He stayed on two years beyond his mandate amid delayed elections that finally took place on Dec 30.

Now Tshisekedi, 55, is taking over after a disputed vote, with his inauguration today marking troubled Congo's first democratic transfer of power since independence in 1960 from Belgium.

Many Congolese say his surprise victory is one the largely untested opposition leader did not earn.

Runner-up Martin Fayulu on Sunday lost a court challenge to election results despite presenting leaked data from Congo's electoral commission showing he easily won. Fayulu has declared himself the only legitimate president, but Congolese largely have not heeded his call for peaceful protests.

Fayulu and his supporters have accused Kabila of making a backroom deal with Tshisekedi when the ruling party's candidate did poorly in the

vote. Fayulu, an opposition lawmaker and businessman who is outspoken about cleaning up Congo's sprawling corruption, has been seen by some as a bigger threat to Kabila and his allies.

Tshisekedi "was somebody who would compromise and somebody they felt they could work with because he wasn't saying he would launch an investigation into Kabila," said Andrew Edward Tchic, research fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

His presidency will essentially be "a continuation of the regime," Tchic said. Even if Fayulu had been declared the winner "it would have been the same thing," given that Kabila's ruling coalition won a majority of the National Assembly.

Tshisekedi, who was largely quiet after the election, has not addressed the allegation of a secret deal. He told supporters after the court's declaration of his victory that "the Congo that we are going to form will not be a Congo of division, hatred or tribalism. It will be a reconciled Congo, a strong Congo that will be focused on development, peace and security."

Nobody thought the electoral process would be peaceful, Tshisekedi has said, and no one thought an opposition candidate would win.

After division among African leaders over the disputed vote, some have congratulated Tshisekedi and urged Congolese to move on in the interest of stability after decades of rebel-led



Felix Tshisekedi

turmoil that have left millions dead.

Until his surprise victory, Tshisekedi's most notable political act had been briefly supporting Fayulu as the candidate of an opposition coalition last year but then breaking away within a day to pursue the presidency himself.

Tshisekedi, the father of five, quietly built his career in the shadow of his father, taking over Congo's most prominent opposition party only a year after his death.

He had been named the Union for Democracy and Social Progress party's national secretary in 2008, and was elected a national deputy in 2011 to the city of Mbuji-Mayi in Kasai Oriental province. He later won a National Assembly seat and in 2016 became the party's vice secretary.

The party's supporters are nicknamed "the fighters" for their outspoken following. When they speak of Tshisekedi or the UDPS, there is usually mention of his charismatic father.

"Etienne left us the agreement (for Kabila to leave), now Felix is going to be president," said one supporter, Jean-Baptiste Lay.

Etienne Tshisekedi's death came at a fragile moment for Congo. He was deeply involved in efforts to persuade Kabila to agree to step down amid sometimes deadly protests over the election delay.

The 84-year-old had formed the country's first

opposition party in 1982 against the longtime dictatorship of Mobutu Sese Seko and briefly served several times as prime minister.

Tshisekedi went into exile in 2000 after clashes with Kabila's father, who took power after Mobutu's ouster. He made a triumphant return in 2003 as Joseph Kabila was early in his rule. He lost to Kabila in the 2011 presidential election amid allegations of vote-rigging and declared himself president in protest.

When he died in Belgium, Kabila's government was so wary of the impact on people the return of his body to Congo could cause that until now they have blocked it from coming home.

Felix Tshisekedi, the only one of six sons to enter politics, doesn't have his father's fire, some observers have said. Questions remain about his abilities and qualifications.

Some Belgian media have questioned the veracity of his diploma, but Congolese law says a candidate can either submit a diploma or serve a certain amount of time as a politician to qualify to run for president.

As Congo's incoming leader inherits the troubled country, he will look to his father's legacy. One of his first things Tshisekedi will do once sworn in, a spokesman said, is finally allow his father's body to come home for burial.

Agencies

Globalization at crossroads of critical choice

BEIJING

THROUGHOUT human memory, the bandwagon of economic globalization has generally been rumbling forward, bringing people across the world ever closer for enormous shared benefits, whether it is powered by animals or algorithms, combustion engines or computers.

Yet a prevailing historical trend does not guarantee a trouble-free journey. Rather, economic globalization has experienced many twists and turns.

Ninety years ago, Herbert Hoover won the White House by promising higher tariffs to protect America's farmers in a world clouded by trade protectionist practices. Ten months into his presidency, the Great Depression struck. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act Hoover signed the next year prolonged the financial meltdown, further fueled protectionism worldwide and exponentially deflated global trade. Economic globalization suffered a severe setback.

Nine decades later, globalization has reached another crossroads, with economists worldwide expecting a new round of global economic recession, if not a repeat of the 1929 crash. Against this backdrop, the 2019 World Economic Forum (WEF) annual meeting opens on Tuesday under the theme "Globalization 4.0: Shaping a Global Architecture in the Age of the Fourth Industrial Revolution."

The topic indicates the need for business titans and policy makers from around the globe gathering in the snowy Swiss resort of Davos to reflect on the troubling status quo of globalization and brainstorm its future course.

When Chinese President Xi Jinping spoke at the WEF in Davos two years ago, he talked about "a world of contradictions," and warned against protectionism and trade wars.

In the following two years, trade protectionism, economic nationalism, and populism have reared their heads. The rules-based multilateral economic system with the World



Security personnel patrol near Davos Congress Center, which will host the upcoming 49th Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum (WEF), in Davos, Switzerland (Xinhua)

Trade Organization (WTO) at its center is under an unprecedented assault. Globalization seems to be losing its steam.

So the great question of this age is why so many around the world, particularly those in the West, have felt betrayed by the elites of their own countries as globalization chugs forward.

One key reason is that while global trade has created a lot of human wealth, many Western countries have failed to fairly distribute the dividends among their citizens.

As a result, the wealth gap has been widening year by year. The boisterous Yellow Vest protests demanding lower taxes, higher household incomes and better public service on the streets of Paris over the recent weeks are just the tip of the populist iceberg of discontent in the wealthy West.

Also, the growing prevalence of social media has made it possible and more convenient for people from all walks of life to express their grievances openly and form new identity groups along racial or religious divides. That rise of identity politics has further promoted

populism, fractured societies, and made it increasingly difficult for Western politicians to push through necessary domestic social reforms.

To win elections, those poll politicians have become more prone to pandering to the populist demagoguery, and accustomed to trying to shift blame for the domestic problems overseas. They claim that the economic emergence of the developing countries has been the result of abusing the global trade playbook and taking advantage of globalization at the expense of the West.

The fact is that ever since the end of the Cold War, the emerging economies have achieved their economic development by adapting to the global trade rules virtually written by the West, opening up their markets and integrating themselves into the global economy.

China once had its doubts about economic globalization but it made a historical choice to ride the unpreventable tide and opened up to the outside world at the end of the 1970s. After 40 years of reform and opening-up, China has now become the world's second-largest

economy with a total trade volume of import and export goods of over 3 trillion U.S. dollars.

"We have had our fair share of choking in the water and encountered whirlpools and choppy waves, but we have learned how to swim in this process. It has proved to be a right strategic choice," Xi told the Davos forum participants two years ago.

In dealing with the problems brought by globalization, China has not lost its domestic focus. Beijing understands that while it is important to expand the economic pie, it is even more imperative to undertake domestic reforms and ensure a fair distribution.

That is the very reason why China has worked so diligently in reducing poverty and went ahead with broader and bolder reforms. In April last year, Xi announced at the Boao Forum for Asia in China's Hainan Province a wide range of reform measures, including significantly cutting tariffs, broadening market access, creating a more attractive investment environment, strengthening the protection of intellectual property rights and expanding imports.

By holding the first China International Import Expo (CIIE) in Shanghai late last year and allowing foreign firms to have wholly-owned subsidiaries in more sectors, China has proved it would always honor what it has promised.

At such a critical juncture for the global community, choosing the right course for economic globalization will have significant and far-reaching implications for the world's future. Just as Xi said at Davos: "Whether you like it or not, the global economy is the big ocean that you cannot escape from."

Globalization can never be perfect. It destroys and builds at the same time no matter how it evolves. The globalization 4.0 that this year's WEF focuses on is no exception.

The only question that matters now is how the nations of the world choose to act so that they can better harness the forces of globalization for the good of all. Remember, backpedaling should never be an option. Xinhua

Putin: Russia interested in peace treaty with Japan on basis of 1956 Declaration

MOSCOW

RUSSIA has confirmed interest in signing a peace treaty with Japan on the basis of the 1956 Declaration, President Vladimir Putin said after talks with Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe on Tuesday.

"Naturally, we discussed the outlook for concluding a peace treaty," Putin said. "We reaffirmed our interest in signing this document."

"At the meeting in Singapore (in November 2018) we agreed to proceed with the negotiating process on the basis of the joint declaration the Soviet Union and Japan signed in 1956, which above all envisages the conclusion of a peace treaty," Putin recalled.

He remarked that at Tuesday's meeting the two sides "spent a lot of time" on the issue of the peace treaty.

The two countries' foreign ministers were commissioned to coordinate this work.

The first round of negotiations, he said, was held in Moscow on January 14. The results of the negotiations in the Kremlin were reported to the Russian and Japanese leaders.

"Let me point out that painstaking work is ahead for us to create conditions for achieving mutually acceptable solutions," Putin said. "The task is to ensure long-term and all-round development of Russian-Japanese relations at the proper level."

He pointed out that a future solution the negotiators were yet to propose "should be acceptable to the people of Russia and Japan and supported by the public at large in both countries."

For the time being the parties agreed to step up joint economic activity on the South Kuril islands in the five authorized spheres: aquaculture, greenhouse farming, wind energy, tourism and garbage processing.

In conclusion Putin thanked Abe and all other participants in the negotiations for what he described as "useful and meaningful exchange of opinion."

"I believe that this visit will certainly benefit bilateral relations and take us closer to resolving the key issues of our cooperation," he said.

Russian-Japanese relations

Vladimir Putin said that trade and economic cooperation between Moscow and Tokyo was given high priority during talks with Shinzo Abe.

"If we talk in general, the cooperation between Russia and Japan is moving positively on the economic track, and there are obvious achievements.

However, in our common opinion with Shinzo Abe, a qualitative shift has not yet occurred, and the potential of cooperation between the two countries is not fully explored.

Therefore we have discussed the idea of developing more ambitious plans to expand economic ties in key areas, from trade to investment and technological cooperation," Putin told reporters after the talks with Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe.

According to Putin, "in the near future it would be possible to set a goal to increase the trade turnover between Russia and Japan 1.5-fold - at least up to \$30 bln."

According to the Russian Federal Customs Service, in 2017 the trade turnover between Russia and Japan amounted to \$18.3 bln (almost 14% growth over 2016). The trade turnover in January-October 2018 increased by another 18.2% year-on-year and amounted to over \$17.5 bln. Japan in 2017 ranked 9th among the largest foreign trade partners of Russia. According to the Ministry of Finance of Japan, Russia in the same year occupied the 13th place in export trade in Japan and 20th in import.

Speaking of cooperation between Moscow and Tokyo in specific sectors of the economy, Putin noted, in particular, expanding cooperation in the field of transport and infrastructure. "The development of regular transport links along the Northern Sea Route for LNG exports to Japan and the states of the Asia-Pacific region is seen as promising," he added.

Putin noted close cooperation between Russia and Japan in the humanitarian sphere, in particular, the successful Russian-Japanese Cross Year of Culture, which was launched in May 2018. He recalled that Russia and Japan are co-organizers of the International Theater Olympics, which will be held in the second half of 2019 and will gather creative teams from 30 countries.

Agencies



Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe (L) and Russian President Vladimir Putin

Upcoming Mideast meet not aimed at demonizing Iran

UNITED NATIONS

THE United States said Tuesday an international conference next month to promote peace and stability in the Middle East is not aimed at demonizing Iran, which has denounced the gathering as America's anti-Iran "circus."

US deputy ambassador Jonathan Cohen told the Security Council that the conference in Warsaw on Feb 13-14 sponsored by the United States and Poland is also not aimed at discussing the merits of the 2015 Iran nuclear deal

known as the JCPOA, which US President Donald Trump withdrew from in 2018.

He called the ministerial meeting a brainstorming session to "develop the outline of a stronger security architecture" in the Mideast with sessions on the humanitarian crises in Syria and Yemen, missile development, extremism and cybersecurity.

Cohen's comments followed complaints from Iran directed at Poland for co-hosting the conference and a tweet by Iran's Foreign Minister Mohammad



Javad Zarif denouncing it as a US anti-Iran "circus." Poland's foreign minister Jacek Czaputowicz said in remarks published Monday that Iran wasn't invited and Russia would not attend.

Russia's UN Ambassador Vassily Nebenzia told the Security Council later that Moscow would like to believe the conference isn't just aimed at one country. He then asked: "Why has that conference not invited Iran, which is one of the most significant and large countries in the region?"

"Attempts to create some kind of

military alliances in the region, holding different conferences and focusing on having a simplified unilateral approach to the region that is clearly linked just to Iran, is counterproductive," he said, "and just pushes further away the prospects of finding a genuine security architecture for the region."

Nebenzia also asked how it's possible to have "a genuine architecture without solving the Palestinian issue." He reiterated Russia's offer to host talks between the Israeli and Palestinian leaders, stressing that this is the only way

to solve so-called final status issues and achieve a two-state solution.

Looking ahead to the Warsaw conference, Cohen said there will be "a dynamic discussion and collaborative thinking with the goal of contributing to a more peaceful, stable and prosperous Middle East."

He added that this would be "a more productive approach" than the Security Council's monthly Mideast meetings focusing on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Agencies

Armed with inner peace, Naomi Osaka thirsty for more success

MELBOURNE

HAVING tasted her first Grand Slam success at the U.S. Open last year, Naomi Osaka says she now has a "weird" feeling of wanting more after progressing to her maiden Australian Open semi-final yesterday.

Osaka was just 20 when she became Japan's first Grand Slam singles champion by beating Serena Williams 6-2 6-4 in a controversial U.S. Open final in September.

She remains on course for glory at Melbourne Park after blowing away Ukrainian Elina Svitolina 6-4 6-1 to set up a last four clash with Czech Karolina Pliskova in the year's first Grand Slam.

"This is something that I have been working on a lot, which is trying to get deeper in tournaments more consistently. I think I have been able to do that," Osaka told reporters.

"But for me right now I just try to keep looking forward. So I'm not really satisfied – I am happy that I'm here, but at the same time I want to keep going. There are more matches to win."

Osaka wrapped up her quarter-final win in an hour and 12 minutes, becoming the first Japanese woman to reach the last four at the Australian Open since Kimiko Date in 1994.

The Australian Open was the first Grand Slam Osaka got into the main draw through the qualifiers in 2016 and while she knows she has progressed quickly she is far from satisfied.

"I already know that to be here is something that a lot of people want, and I know that a few

months ago I would have given anything to be in the semi-finals of a Slam," she said.

"But it's this weird feeling of you want to do the next big thing. And especially now that I won a Grand Slam, and I feel like I want to win another one, and I'm so close and I just want to keep going."

Standing on the podium at the U.S. Open waiting to be handed her trophy after defeating Williams in an ill-tempered final, Osaka heard only boos from an angry and frustrated crowd.

That prompted Osaka to work more on the mental aspects of her game during the off-season.

"I feel right now most people know me for U.S. Open, right? And during U.S. Open, I didn't show any emotions most of the time," said the fourth seed, who was born in the Japanese city of Osaka but moved to the United States as a three-year-old.

"But then after that, I did show a lot of emotions. I got upset and then I threw my racket or stuff like that. I don't really want to do that. I feel I play better when I'm calm."

"When I'm not calm, it just makes my life harder."

"... there is an inner peace I can tap into sometimes during my matches, and it's kind of hard to get to but once I'm there it's really easy. Not easy, but nothing can really bother me."

"So that's just something I'm trying to learn how to do consistently."

REUTERS



Naomi Osaka

Plucky Pliskova stuns Serena with epic Australian Open fightback



Serena Williams

MELBOURNE

SERENA Williams squandered four match points and blew a 5-1 lead in the deciding set as seventh seed Karolina Pliskova produced a fightback for the ages to claim a 6-4 4-6 7-5 quarter-final win over the American great at the Australian Open yesterday.

Williams, chasing a milestone 24th Grand Slam triumph, also saved two match points in the last game but netted on the third as the big-serving Czech shocked a packed Rod Laver Arena with her remarkable rally from the brink of defeat.

The American's hopes of matching Margaret Court's all-time record of Grand Slam singles titles, and claiming a first since becoming a mother in 2017, were denied once more, after she also lost in finals at Wimbledon and the U.S. Open last year.

While disappointed, the 37-year-old was philosophical in

defeat and pledged to regroup for another tilt at the French Open.

"It's definitely not easy for me. From day one, I expect to go out and, quite frankly, to win," the seven-times champion in Melbourne told reporters.

"That hasn't happened. But I do like my attitude... I've only been playing 10 months, but I expect to win, and if I don't, it's disappointing."

"I rather think of it that way and know that it's going to happen sooner or later than making an excuse for myself. I don't like making excuses."

The brave Pliskova advanced to meet Naomi Osaka in the last four, denying Williams a chance to avenge her controversial U.S. Open final defeat to the Japanese fourth seed.

"Normally I'm having a lot of comebacks, but maybe from a set down or a break down, so nothing like this. I think it's the best comeback ever so far in my life," an elated Pliskova told reporters after

qualifying for her first Melbourne semi-final.

"This time I really believed, like, (she's) still a player, I know she's the greatest ever, but I don't want to put her somewhere where I would not have a chance to beat her."

BATTLE FOR TOP RANKING Pliskova avenged her quarter-final loss to Williams at last year's U.S. Open and now holds an enviable 2-1 Grand Slam record against the American, having beaten her in the 2016 semi-finals at Flushing Meadows.

The 26-year-old former world number one, chasing her maiden Grand Slam title, is the second Czech into the semi-finals after double Wimbledon champion Petra Kvitová thrashed home favourite Ashleigh Barty on Tuesday to book a match with Danielle Collins.

Locked in a three-way battle with Osaka and Kvitová to take the world number one spot from Simona Halep, Pliskova will emerge as the top-ranked woman

if she claims the title.

Williams, seeded 16th as she continues her return from maternity leave, rolled her ankle when serving for the match at 5-1.

She promptly double-faulted after missing a passing shot on her first match point and was broken after dumping a backhand into the net.

Pliskova held on grimly, saving three more match points when serving to stay alive at 5-4, before breaking Williams to love and charging to 4-0 in the final game.

Williams saved two of the match points, the second with a courageous backhand winner, but Pliskova held firm to add another highlight to a tournament laden with upsets.

The American said her ankle was not a factor in defeat, and credited Pliskova for playing "unbelievable" on match points.

"She literally played her best tennis ever on those shots," she said.

REUTERS

...Beaten Williams denies 'choking' after shock exit

MELBOURNE

A DISAPPOINTED Serena Williams denied "choking" in her stunning quarter-final loss to Karolina Pliskova at the Australian Open on Wednesday after failing to convert four match points and surrendering a 5-1 lead in the deciding third set.

The seven-times champion lost a match point at 5-1 and saw another three disappear at 5-4 before crumbling to a 6-4 4-6 7-5 defeat to seventh seed

Pliskova at Rod Laver Arena.

"It's kind of hard to say because she – there's nothing I did wrong on those match points," Williams told reporters after her bid for a record-equalling 24th Grand Slam title ended.

"I didn't do anything wrong. I stayed aggressive. She just literally hit the lines on some of them."

"One she hit an ace, unreturnable serve. Like I literally did everything I could on those match points."

"It's not like – yeah, I can't say that

I choked on those match points. She literally played her best tennis ever on those shots."

After serving an ace to bring up the first match point at 5-1, Williams rolled her ankle and put a forehand into the net.

At 5-4, serving to stay in the match, Pliskova saved the second with a searing backhand winner.

Williams lost the third and fourth match points in near-identical fashion, netting forehands after being pushed

into the corner by the desperate Pliskova.

From there, the American's dominant serve wavered as she double-faulted to fall to 0-30 at 5-5, and she was broken by an unforced error, allowing Pliskova to serve for the match.

Williams claimed her 23rd Grand Slam title while two months' pregnant at the 2017 Australian Open but has fallen agonisingly short of another since coming back from maternity leave.

She was beaten by Angelique Kerber

in the Wimbledon title-decider and by Naomi Osaka in the controversial U.S. Open final in which she had a major row with the chair umpire.

Williams, seeded 16th at Melbourne, said she would keep "soldiering on" and continue her bid to match Margaret Court's record of 24 Grand Slam titles at the French Open.

Only 10 months into her comeback, the 37-year-old said she felt her she was still short of her best tennis.

"It's hard to say because, like I said,

from the first tournament I'm thinking that I should win, which is not practical," she said.

"But I know there's a lot of things that I need to do, a lot of things I need to do to get better, a lot of maybe more just matches."

"I just feel like, as close as I want to say that I'm there, I know that there's a lot more that I need to do to kind of get there. 10 months, soon to be 11 months, soon it will be 12 months. It just takes time." REUTERS

'Black Panther' leads popular films in Oscars best picture pack

LOS ANGELES

MARVEL Studios film "Black Panther" made Oscars history on Tuesday, landing the first best picture nomination for a superhero movie, as crowd-pleasing blockbusters muscled into a contest recently dominated by art-house fare.

Other box-office hits among the eight nominees for the movie industry's top prize included musical remake "A Star is Born" and rock biopic "Bohemian Rhapsody."

The inclusion of popular films contrasted with the past few years when the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences favored

independent dramas with small audiences and snubbed commercial successes such as "Wonder Woman."

The academy attempted to address the issue in August by proposing a new popular film category. But the idea was quickly scrapped after criticism that it would create a two-tier system of popular and less mainstream films.

Tuesday's nominations showed popular films had broken into the best picture race. The field reflected "the perfect intersection of art and commerce," said Paul Dergarabedian, senior media analyst at measurement firm Comscore.

"The academy is clearly honoring blockbuster films this year," he said, "and is acknowledging their contributions to the art of filmmaking and thus recognizing the level of talent involved."

Having widely seen films in the running could help boost ratings for the Feb. 24 Oscars telecast on Walt Disney Co's ABC. The audience for last year's show dropped to an all-time low, and critics said a crop of little-seen nominees likely were a factor.

"Black Panther" was 2018's top-grossing movie in the United States and Canada, and second-highest worldwide, with \$1.3 billion in ticket sales. Released by Disney-owned

Marvel, it was the first superhero film to feature a predominantly black cast.

The movie was hailed for bringing African pride and beauty to a big-screen adventure. It received seven nominations in total.

Rivals include 21st Century Fox's "Bohemian Rhapsody" about late Queen singer Freddie Mercury, which has rung up \$798 million at global box offices. "A Star is Born" from AT&T Inc's Warner Bros, also a contender, has grossed \$409 million.

Actor Chadwick Boseman arrives at the premiere of the new Marvel superhero film "Black Panther" in London, Britain February 8, 2018.

REUTERS/Peter Nicholls

The nominees also include Fox's British period comedy "The Favourite," which has grossed \$43 million, and political satire "Vice" with \$39.5 million. Nominees typically see a boost in tickets sales after the Oscar nominations are announced.

It is unknown how many people have seen another best picture nominee, Netflix Inc's Spanish-language drama "Roma." Netflix has not released ticket sales data from theaters or disclosed how many people have watched "Roma" on the streaming service.

REUTERS



Boateng wants to 'win it all' after shock move to Barcelona

BARCELONA

KEVIN-PRINCE Boateng acknowledged on Tuesday that he will not be a starter after his shock move to Barcelona, but he is determined to win everything with the Spanish champions.

The 31-year-old Ghanaian forward sealed a sudden loan move from Serie A side Sassuolo on Monday for 1 million euros with the option to move permanently for 8 million in the summer.

Boateng, the former Tottenham, Portsmouth and AC Milan midfielder, says he can add know-how as Barcelona set their sights on another treble.

"I haven't spoken to the coach (Ernesto Valverde) but I know I have not come here to be a starter because there are incredible players in this team," Boateng told reporters at his presentation.

"I am here because of my experience and to help out. When I heard the news I called my agent and thought it was a dream.

"It's an incredible sensation. Yesterday morning I was sad because we had a good group (at Sassuolo) but I explained to them that coming here was an opportunity I couldn't refuse."

After selling Munir El Haddadi to Sevilla, Barcelona needed to sign back-up for Luis Suarez and they settled on

Boateng after being linked to Carlos Vela, Alvaro Morata, Cristhian Stuani and Cedric Bakambu.

The Spanish champions wanted to sign a player who has experience in the top flight, and Boateng impressed with Las Palmas in 2016-17 before moving to Eintracht Frankfurt for personal reasons.

Boateng, who operated in attacking midfield before converting to a false nine role, has also played in England, Italy and Germany.

"At my age the false nine position is perfect for me," added Boateng. "The coach might think having a player like me is a positive because I can play in different roles, but I feel very good as a forward."

After breaking through at Hertha Berlin he moved to Premier League side Tottenham, later featuring for Borussia Dortmund and Schalke 04 among other sides.

Asked about his previous praise of Juventus and ex-Real Madrid striker Cristiano Ronaldo, Boateng joked that new team-mate Lionel Messi is the best player ever.

"I'm a Barcelona player and the best player in the world is Messi, in every world," said Boateng.

"He's shown it with all he's won over the years."

REUTERS

PSG fined 100,000 euros over ethnic origin recruitment policy

PARIS

FRENCH soccer champions Paris St Germain have been fined 100,000 euros (\$113,590.00) after the club's scouts had for years listed the ethnic origins of young recruits, the French League (LFP) said on Thursday.

The league's disciplinary commission made the ruling after hearing from former officials involved in the recruitment between 2013-18 and PSG general manager Jean-Claude Blanc, who was not sanctioned, the LFP statement said.

Blanc has been at the Ligue 1 club since 2011 but PSG have previously said the club's general management did not know there was an ethnic registration system in a recruitment department.

Last November, the investigative website Mediapart, which based its allegations on the so-called 'Football Leaks' documents, claimed PSG had until the spring of 2018 asked recruiters to record the origin of players in four categories: 'Français' (French), 'Maghrebin' (North African), 'Antillais' (West Indian), and 'Afrique noire' (Black African).

REUTERS

Frosinone hit back at 'rude' Napoli owner

MILAN

THE president of Serie A strugglers Frosinone hit back at Napoli owner Aurelio De Laurentiis on Tuesday over a suggestion that teams should be fined for finishing bottom of the table.

De Laurentiis singled out Frosinone for criticism in an interview with the New York Times, saying it was wrong they should be promoted, spend one season in Serie A, take a slice of the television revenue and be immediately relegated.

"If they cannot compete, if they finish last, they should have to pay a fine. They shouldn't be given money for failing," he said.

But Maurizio Stirpe said that Frosinone were victims of an unfair system and suggested that De Laurentiis should follow his example by sorting out Napoli's stadium problems.

"De Laurentiis's joke is unpleasant and rude," he told Naples-based Radio Marte. "He also forgot where he started: 10 years ago he was fighting against Frosinone."

"Television rights are badly distributed in Italy," he added. "In England, the resources are distributed more evenly, so much so that a team like Leicester

(City) can win the championship.

"In Italy, it is not possible, there is a team that wins for seven years (in a row)," he said, referring to Juventus.

Stirpe added that De Laurentiis was one of the architects of the system.

"There is a team that takes 160 million euros (\$182 million) from TV and Frosinone takes 28 million," he added.

Frosinone made their Serie A debut in 2015-16 and were immediately relegated.

Last season, they were promoted back to the top flight but have again found Serie A tough going and are 19th in the 20-team table with 10 points from 20 games.

In the last two years, the club have renovated the previously abandoned Benito Stirpe stadium – named after Stirpe's father – and have been given a 90-year lease by the municipality.

Napoli, on the other hand, have been embroiled in a row with their local authorities over the state of the municipally-owned San Paolo stadium.

"I built a stadium with my modest resources, he could do the same in Naples because the San Paolo is outdated," said Stirpe. (\$1 = 0.8804 euros)

REUTERS

Coutinho hurting Barca by trying to make Messi magic

LONDON

PHILIPPE Coutinho should be enjoying 2019. He's started each of Barcelona's past four games, advancing in the Copa del Rey and maintaining that attractive five-point lead at the top of La Liga.

The Brazilian has created and scored goals, and now that Ousmane Dembele is out for at least two weeks, chances are that Ernesto Valverde will tap Coutinho on the shoulder and say: "Big opportunity, kid."

But those are the naked stats. There's another, less happy picture.

One year on from becoming the most expensive signing in Barca's history, Coutinho's body language consistently suggests that he's lost his car keys or eaten some bad oysters. His celebrations are muted when teammates score, if he celebrates at all. You'd get an impression – quite false, I'm sure – of either disinterest or perhaps disappointment that it's not him.

It's a 180-degree turn from the "dream come true" expression he wore last January when joining: his mouth now a single straight line. And the type of natural smile that shows some old pearly whites and suggests happiness or fulfilment? That's pretty much a distant memory on this guy's face.

When he was left on the pitch against Leganes at the weekend and La Masia product Carles Alena taken off, there was some (albeit tentative) displeasure from the Camp Nou crowd, some whistling of Valverde's decision. It's not unnatural; the locals are ultra-keen to see one of their own emerging, fitting and succeeding. Alena had looked sharp and interesting.

Perhaps that moment wasn't a full-on harsh referendum on Coutinho. But given his price, reputation, skill set, plus the impact he made during his first five months after joining from Liverpool, the Camp Nou crowd should be delighted if Valverde thinks Barca's No. 7 is in good-enough form to finish another 90 minutes. Even tentative disapproval of Coutinho staying on and Alena being removed will raise some eyebrows.

It's also worth throwing into the mix that across these past four games there have been moments to make neutrals – not just Barca supporters – gasp and admire: a nerveless penalty, the occasional outrageous skill in one-v-one situations, his link-up play with Luis Suarez against



Philippe Coutinho

Eibar for a brilliant opening goal. The case against him isn't that Coutinho is invisible, completely limp or failing to contribute – that's not the problem. What is clear, however, is that if this were the Barcelona of Pep Guardiola, certainly in those first three all-conquering years, then Coutinho wouldn't have fit.

Ernesto Valverde's Barca is a hybrid; a hybrid of the Johan Cruyff/Frank Rijkaard/Guardiola/Valverde idea matched with the much more robust, quicker, more vertical play introduced under Luis Enrique. That means that the standards are different.

Guardiola's Barcelona was a machine, finely tuned, high performance, but made up of component parts that were brilliantly integrated and that, as a general rule, did the right thing, first time, every time. Spain's La Liga leaders and reigning champions aren't anything like that now. Players have left, standards have changed, but the core concept remains the identical: win the ball, own the ball, stretch the opposition for width and vertically, pass quickly and accurately, make the link-up play daring, quick and, fundamentally, full of one-touch football.

Some of this comes naturally to Coutinho. At his best, his technical majesty and his instinct mean he can successfully combine with Lionel Messi and Suarez. However, when Barcelona need to chew a game until it is digestible, when Valverde's team need to pass and

probe and drag the opponents around until they tire, when football is more akin to chess than pinball – Coutinho can struggle.

It's fascinating, actually, that there are two such contrasting case studies being played out at Barca right now. Two Brazilians, each with the very dream of playing precisely where they are now. Coutinho is one, the other is Arthur. Neither man grew up in the Barcelona academy, neither received that Cruyff/Guardiola education.

Without quite going on strike, Coutinho desperately wanted to take his career away from Liverpool and to the northeastern coast of Spain where Catalunya's capital offered him what he envisaged as the nirvana of his career: trophies, adulation, time spent playing alongside Messi.

Like his elder countryman, Arthur was fixated on Barca. Initially shy of Messi, he had to pinch himself to convince himself that the whole deal wasn't just some dream he'd had.

Each of the two men studied for this big exam.

Coutinho already had that habit. At Liverpool he fixated on Steven Gerrard and how the Englishman played. By Coutinho's own revelation, he soaked up as much about his teammate as possible and, he thinks, gave wings to his own career as a result. Having joined Barcelona, Coutinho made a point of saying that he would use Andres Iniesta's last

few months at Camp Nou to repeat the exercise: as much info, as much learning, as much improvement as possible.

Then there's Arthur. We are only two years on from his professional debut. He's lived his entire football life in Brazil, not Italy, England and Spain like Coutinho. He's had to face a baptism of fire in La Liga with Iniesta departing and Barcelona's midfield incapable of defending well while using only three men. He, too, had long made a point of endlessly studying matches featuring Xavi and Iniesta, all with the aim of understanding and then applying their genius to his own work. Right now the 22-year-old is playing as if he's been in this system all his life.

It isn't simply a case of whether Arthur or Coutinho is better or worse individually.

The youngster is performing with knowledge, smarts, cohesion and he'll consistently make good – and some great – choices on the ball. Work rate, tempo of play, constant passing rhythm, positioning but above all decisions, choices and understanding of what's needed in a situation – Arthur fits.

As for the senior Brazilian, well, his goal total is not quite one every two matches, but his strikes are often spectacular, meaning he can be distracted from the basics. Nor are his skills in question – he's gifted. But if this is a guy who studied Iniesta, where is the evidence?

What Coutinho does, to the detriment of both his team's play and his chance of becoming integrated, is choose poorly: the wrong dribble when other choices were available, a badly executed dribble, running down a blind alley when surrounded by passing options, surrendering good possession cheaply. The groans outnumber the roars.

It's interpretive, I admit, but it feels very telling that Coutinho reckons his route to success, his route to being established and important, is to produce magic – to do the kind of things that Messi does. The evidence for this is stronger when Coutinho plays and Messi is rested. Coutinho's mindset appears to be: "I have to step up to his level, produce his repertoire." Options to move the ball quickly, to pass into space, are often ignored so that he can attempt to trick another opponent when the opportunity to cut the rival open has already been carved out.

(AGENCIES)

Guardiola on Mendy's mentality: 'I'm not his father'

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

MANCHESTER City Pep Guardiola says Benjamin Mendy can be one of the best full-backs in the world but needs to focus on his football.

Mendy is back in the squad after missing nearly two months of the season with a knee injury and is expected to be available for Wednesday's Carabao Cup match against Burton Albion.

"I'm not unhappy about Mendy, I'm not here to change his mentality. His way, the way he is, it is what it is," the Catalan said at a news conference.

"When we bought him, we knew it. When we talk about the training sessions, being focused, always he's perfect. But he's active in the social media. We tried to convince him but I'm not his father.

"But I'm delighted with Benjamin. To have injuries, [it] can happen, but the way he trains, the way he is in the locker room, you cannot imagine how the people love him and like to be with him, in the team spirit and everything, I'm delighted.

"We can use him more, that's what I want. He just needs to be focused, be focused in your job, in what you have to do, because you have incredible potential, you are young, you can be one of the best left-backs but it depends on you. The other side, we cannot help you."

The French defender has frustrated Guardiola on a number of occasions on and off the pitch and was sent home after turning up late for training.

The City boss has also challenged the club's young players to show they have what it takes to force their way into his first team squad.

Guardiola is expected to have a number of Academy players with him against Burton with the tie effectively over after their 9-0 first-leg victory.

Ian Carlo Poveda, Felix Nmecha and Taylor Richards are set to get their first



Pep Guardiola - Benjamin Mendy

taste of being around the first team with the chance to impress Guardiola.

But Guardiola has warned them that only the best will make it at the Etihad Stadium amid growing interest from Germany, France and Italy to take away the Premier League's best young talents.

"I am pretty sure they are motivated to play in the first team, to play alongside incredible players in competitions and

semifinals – of course they are going to be motivated," Guardiola said. "But they have to know how difficult it is to achieve the first squad and the first team not just in Man City but everywhere.

"They have to realise here we have everything – we have the best facilities, best conditions – they have everything they need. In the first team [through the fourth] we take care of them incredibly,

but they have to know it is not easy. They have to solve the problems, fight against inconvenience – that is what happens [when you] play in the high level, and after I have said many times, it is not dependent on the manager, it is dependent on them.

"I can make a mistake but I have an incredible staff when I don't realise the situation they can help me to situations. At the end they speak on the pitch and they have a chance."

City will have a strong squad against Burton with Kevin De Bruyne and record signing Riyad Mahrez set to be involved.

And Guardiola insisted he will take the game seriously and not just hand out debuts for the sake of it.

"I know exactly what they play every single week in the second team and third team – the emerging talent – we try to call them the day after," he added.

"It is a massive opportunity for them to be close to the first team but it is not easy – we don't give presents because they are nicer or something special. It depends on them."

(AGENCIES)

Gwiji by David Chikoko



SPORT

Guardiola on Mendy's mentality: 'I'm not his father'

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TODAY @ 18:00

THURSDAY

11:00 DADAZ (live)
12:00 Mpya
13:30 Kali Za Wana
14:00 Daka 10 Za Maagamz
15:00 Funguka
15:30 Bongo Hits
16:30 #HASTAG
17:00 SLEKT
17:55 Kurasa
18:00 aNewz
18:30 Music
19:00 EATV SAA 1
21:00 Bongo Hits

eNewz is your one stop show for everything entertainment. It covers celebrity interviews, gossip, what's hot, what's not, trending online and offline and what happened in history.

eastafrica RADIO

05:00 EA Breakfast
09:00 Supamix
12:00 Kipenga Xtra
13:00 Piana Bongo
16:00 EA Drive
20:00 Kipenga
21:00 The Cruise

88.1FM DAR ES SALAAM

Djokovic through to semi-finals after Nishikori retires

MELBOURNE

NOVAK Djokovic reached the semi-finals of the Australian Open for a seventh time yesterday after eighth seed Kei Nishikori retired hurt when trailing 6-1 4-1 in their quarter-final.

Top seed and six-times champion Djokovic will meet Frenchman Lucas Pouille, a maiden Grand Slam semi-finalist, on Friday for a place in Sunday's final.

Second seed Rafa Nadal and Greek wunderkind Stefanos Tsitsipas will meet in the other semi-final on Thursday.

Djokovic, bidding for a record seventh title in Melbourne, failed to reach the last four in the past two editions of the tournament as he battled with an elbow problem.

But he has roared back to his best, and is a huge favourite to win a third successive Grand Slam title after triumphing at Wimbledon and the U.S. Open.

"This has been my most successful Grand Slam throughout my career, the first one that I won back in 2008. As I said on the court, I have a lot of beautiful memories from Rod Laver Arena," he told reporters.

"Yeah, the past two years have been a bit tough with the elbow injury and everything."

Nishikori grinded through three five-set matches before taking on the Serb and was clearly struggling after a handful of games in the evening match at Rod Laver Arena.

He had a medical time-out after losing the first set and grimaced as a trainer worked on his right thigh. He pulled out of the match after Djokovic won the fifth game.

"Before the match, I was okay. Of course, I wasn't, like, fresh, fresh," the Japanese number one said.

"After the third game or fourth game when I was serving, I felt pretty heavy to my right leg. After that I couldn't really bend my knees and couldn't jump up."

Djokovic was grateful for the short match, having complained of a sore back and a "couple of issues" after battling through a taxing four-set clash against Russian Daniil Medvedev in the previous round.

"As they say this is exactly what the doctor ordered," he said in his on-court interview.

"I've had plenty of matches so far this year... And I'll do everything to get ready for that (next) one."

Japan's 'Citizen Runner' wants to go pro

Djokovic has never played 28th seed Pouille, who has enjoyed a brilliant run at Melbourne Park, but has practised with him plenty of times.

The enigmatic 24-year-old had never won a match at the year's first Grand Slam prior to this year but eased past Milos Raonic in four sets.

"He struggled a little bit with consistency of his results in the last two years," said Djokovic.

"But with the quality of the tennis that he possesses, he deserves to be definitely at the top 15, maybe top 10 of the world."

"Hopefully we can both be fresh and fit and put on the great show."

REUTERS

Mbao FC stuns Gor Mahia in 2019 SportPesa Cup



Mbao FC forward, Pastory Athanas (L), challenges Gor Mahia defender during the last eight stage's duel of the 2019 SportPesa Cup tournament, which took place at the National Stadium in Dar es Salaam yesterday. PHOTO: COURTESY OF TFF

By Guardian Reporter

THE 2019 SportPesa Cup defending champions, Gor Mahia of Kenya, have been knocked out of the tournament after suffering a 4-3 loss to Mbao FC of Tanzania in the penalty shootout of the last eight stage match, played at the National Stadium in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Winners of the game had to be decided by penalties given the regular 90 minutes had ended with the two teams level at 1-1.

Gor Mahia's Francis Kahata, Jacques Tuyisenge and Boniface Omondi netted the spot kicks whilst skipper Harun Shakava and Shafiq Batambuze failed to convert the spot kicks.

Said Hamisi, Abubakary Ngalema, Hamimu Abdulkarim and David Mwasa scored the spot kicks for Mbao FC whilst Ibrahim Njohole missed his spot kick.

Experienced striker, Denis Oliech, recorded the opener for Gor Mahia on the 51st minute, in which he scored a pen-

alty the outfit won after Mbao FC left fullback, Amos Charles, had blocked an effort by Gor Mahia player with his hand within the 18 yards.

Oliech made no mistake with the spot kick, in which he calmly sent Mbao FC keeper Metacha Mnata the wrong way.

The first half had seen Gor Mahia go close on several occa-

sions, only to be frustrated by good defending by Mbao FC.

The Kenyan outfit also found Mbao FC's back of the net but the former's left fullback Shafiq Batambuze was judged to be in an offside position prior to slotting the ball in.

Mbao FC's second half substitute, Abubakary Ngalema, levelled matters for the outfit

on the 76th minute, connecting home a pass by team mate within Gor Mahia's area.

Gor Mahia made several forays into Mbao FC's area during the closing stages, the latter's defense however stood firm and thwarted the former's attacks.

The regular 90 minutes eventually ended with the two

teams locked to 1-1 draw and winners, therefore had to be decided by spot kicks.

Gor Mahia were looking forward to defending the title they won in the past two editions of the event. They laid their hands on the trophy in the 2017 edition of the tournament with a win over fellow Kenyan outfit, AFC Leopards, in the final at the same venue.

Gor Mahia then successfully defended the trophy in the last year's event which was played in Nakuru, Kenya, cruising to a 2-0 win over Simba SC in the final.

The remaining last eight stage's match of this year's competition was expected to be played later in the evening, in which Simba hosted AFC Leopards.

This year's tournament involves eight teams, four from Tanzania and four from Kenya. The event for the last two years has drawn hundreds of soccer fans from across East Africa.

Winners of the 2019 SportPesa Cup edition will pocket USD 30,000 but, most importantly, the rare chance to host Everton FC in their country.

The first and second runners-up in the tournament will receive USD 10,000 and USD 7,500 respectively and the fourth-placed team will receive USD 5,000. All teams knocked out in quarter-finals will receive USD 2,500 each.

The SportPesa Cup tournament was inaugurated in Tanzania in 2017 and the tournament's winners - Gor Mahia played against English Premier League outfit, Everton FC, in Tanzania.

The second edition of the tournament was hosted in Nakuru Kenya the following year and winners, Gor Mahia, played against Everton FC in Liverpool in November.

MIS impresses in swimming gala

By Correspondent Michael Sikapundwa, Morogoro

MOROGORO International School (MIS) finished third in a swimming gala that was held at the school's swimming pool early this week.

The tournament involved seven teams, Taliss, International School of Tanganyika (IST), Bluefins, Dar Swim Club, Champion Rise, Hopac School and hosts MIS, alias Piranhas.

Nashera Hotels, SBC Company and Smile Telecom backed the tournament.

The tournaments saw the hosts win 61 medals. Out of the 61 medals, Piranhas won 13 gold medals, 14 silver and 34 Bronze.

Piranhas' swimmer, Eunike Mathayo, emerged as champion in the U-12 girls' category, winning three gold medals and two bronze medals, whereas team mate, Ethan Alimanya, finished third in the U-12 boys' category.

In U-8 boys' category, Piranhas' William Hamis finished second with 16 points, clocking 18:85 above the scheduled finishing time of 18:54.

The tournament's U-15 boys' category ended with the hosts' swimmer, Joseph Sumary, emerging as champion with 20 points, posting 1:14.02 that was above the scheduled time of 1:10.19.



Teams that participated in a swimming tournament, which was hosted by Morogoro International School (MIS), in a group picture after the completion of the event at the school early this week. The tournament involved six teams from Dar es Salaam schools and hosts MIS. PHOTO: MICHAEL SIKAPUNDWA

Ellie Catright of Piranhas won the U-15 girls category swimmers with 20 points, recording 1:24.78 which was above the scheduled time of 1:24.30.

The U-15 boys' category third position was won by Yuki Omori with 14 points as he registered 1:16.52 that was above the scheduled time of 1:13.53. Over 200 swimming fans attended the gala.

The swimmers battled it out in such styles like Freestyle, Individual Medley, Breaststroke and Freestyle Relay.

Piranhas' coach, Thobias Mwangunga, promised his team will win more trophies and medals in the coming tournament that will be hosted by Taliss Club in Dar es Salaam.

"My team's swimmers used the tournament to perfect techniques I taught them a month back. Some of my team's swimmers did not participate and the situation gave other clubs opportunity to perform well, given the latter entered many swimmers," he noted.

Eunike, MIS's scholarship student, disclosed said her school is the best place for nurturing sports talents, given it has better facilities for such sports like football, basketball and swimming.

Nashera Hotels' general manager Benson Nabora said the MIS's impressive showing in the tournament is down to the school's willingness to closely cooperate with the region's community through sharing ideas on how to nurture kids' sports talents.

Flexibles by David Chikoko

IS THE GLASS HALF FULL OR HALF EMPTY?

