



## ECONOMY



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### 'The hangman was too tired to hang me - three times'

NAIROBI

On death row in Malawi, Byson Kaula was nearly executed three times - but on each occasion the hangman stopped work before hanging all the prisoners on his list. So he survived... until the country stopped executing people altogether.

Byson Kaula says jealous neighbours were responsible for him being found guilty of murder. It was 1992 and murder in those days carried a mandatory death sentence.

Brought up in a small village in southern Malawi, Byson had made enough money working in the gas industry in Johannesburg, South Africa, to return home and buy land. He employed five people and grew fruit, wheat, maize, and cassava.

"That is when my sad times began," he says.

Neighbours attacked one of his employees, Byson says, leaving him badly injured. The man couldn't walk without assistance, and while helping him get to the toilet - navigating steps that were slippery after heavy rain - Byson fell and dropped him. The man died later in hospital, and Byson - then in his 40s - was charged with murder.



**Then, in 2007, roughly a quarter of a century after Byson was jailed, a historic case changed everything**

In court, Byson's neighbours testified against him.

His mother, Lucy, sitting at the back of the courtroom, couldn't hear the sentence being read out and had to ask what was happening. When she was told he had been sentenced to death, "tears rolled from my eyes down my chest," she says.

This was towards the end of the totalitarian government of Hastings Banda, which had controlled the country since 1964. Byson vividly remembers the horror of waiting for his turn at what he calls "the killing machine".

"When I was told: 'You can go now to the condemned section waiting for your time to be hanged' - oh, I felt as if I was already dead."

At that time, there was just one executioner - a South African who travelled between several countries in the region, carrying out hangings. When he arrived in Malawi, once

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# Energy key to middle income economy, says French envoy



Tanzania Vaccine Institute senior researcher Dr Siha Mdemu (R) briefs Livestock and Fisheries deputy minister Abdallah Ulega (C) on the bovine pleuropneumonia vaccine, which is now produced in the country, during the latter's visit to the TVI laboratory at Kibaha in Coast Region yesterday. With them is Kibaha Urban legislator Sylvester Koka. Photo: Halima Kambi

There about 40 French companies that have invested in Tanzania, ranging from energy, construction and other sectors, he said

By Henry Mwangonde

TANZANIA can more easily attain its industrialisation and middle income status aspirations if it starts with developing the energy sector to drive the rest, ad top diplomat has declared.

Vowing his country's readiness to support power generation, the French Ambassador to Tanzania Frederic Clavier, said yesterday that energy plays a key role in facilitating development of other sectors, hence it should be the first to expand for a country to develop.

"France believes investment in energy can enhance proper implementation of the two agenda (industrialization and middle income status by 2025). That is the reason we have been supporting government efforts in its endeavour," said Clavier during the French Energy Day in the city.

He said his country believes Tanzania can be a platform for energy generation and discussion due to the steps it has made but also a strategic destination for the East African region in relation to energy distribution.

There about 40 French companies that have invested in Tanzania, ranging from energy, construction and other sectors, he said.



**Tanzania has abundant and diverse indigenous energy resources which are yet to be fully exploited**

"Energy can play a big role in development because it is the driver of almost all the sectors. When it comes to discussing requirements for future progress, energy should be on top of the list.

The day is aimed at discussing the role of energy in economic development as well as France's support towards availability of affordable energy for all.

The director for Policy and Planning at the Ministry of Energy, Haji Janabi said such meetings were of great importance because they offer an opportunity for evaluation of the progress made in the sector's development.

"The government is ready to work with everyone on this matter, therefore we are there to bring on board everyone willing to go with us," he said.

The meeting brought together various stakeholders including a majority of operating French companies, including Total (T).

Tanzania has abundant and diverse indigenous energy resources which are yet to be fully exploited. The sources include wood fuel and other biomass fuels, hydropower, natural gas, coal, uranium, wind, geothermal and solar.

Tanzania's energy supply depends mainly on biomass, as the majority of urban households use charcoal for cooking while rural areas rely on fuelwood. Gas penetration is still modest and using electricity as domestic energy is limited to lighting, cooling or refrigeration.

## Industries: TPSF sets out investment road shows

By Getrude Mbago

THE Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) will from next week embark on countrywide road shows to sensitize Tanzanians with capital to invest in the processing industry so as to take part in the ongoing industrialization agenda.

Speaking to reporters in Dar es Salaam yesterday, TPSF executive director Godfrey Simbeye said the road shows will be staged in all zones of the country and will run for three months.

Simbeye said that the campaign will



**We have witnessed President John Magufuli, ministers and other top officials holding a series of deliberations with the private sector**

involve bringing together private sector stakeholders to discuss their role and how they are going to participate more and contribute in the growth of the national income.

"Areas which the road shows will put more emphasis for investors to chip in and establish investments are agriculture and agribusiness, fisheries, tourism and transport among others," he said.

He said the zones are Northern Zone which includes Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Tanga regions; Eastern Zone (Dar es Salaam, Coast and Morogoro); Central Zone (Dodoma, Singida,

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## Jafo pushes for Dodoma modernisation

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma

THE government now wants to make the capital Dodoma one of the most modern cities in East and Central Africa as the centrally-located urban agglomeration becomes a beehive of activity in various directions.



To that end, the Minister of State in the President's Office (Regional Administration and Local Governments), Suleiman Jafo (pictured) has challenged city fathers here to press the right buttons to upend its status.

Making a speech here yesterday, the minister said that based on the city's revenue collection,

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## Govt appeals to dairy farmers to grab market opportunities in production of milk products

By Guardian Correspondent, Iringa

THE government has appealed to dairy farmers in southern highland regions to wisely grab market opportunities in the country by maximising production of milk and its products.

The government has taken tax measures to protect Tanzania's milk products by imposed more taxes on imported milk and products.

Iringa Regional Commissioner, Ali Happi made the appeal yesterday when speaking at a forum organised purposely to empower livestock keepers with various skills on modern cattle farming.

The forum which was jointly organized by Asas Dairies and Global Community brought together small and medium scale dairy farmers from Iringa and Njombe regions.

He however called upon livestock keepers to engage in modern cattle farming since the region authority has set aside special areas for the purpose.

He said in Iringa region there are more than 1,024,000 hectares located for cattle rearing whereby 20,000 hectares are in Kilolo District, 98,000 hectares in Iringa Rural District, 6,500 hectares in Iringa municipal and 157 in Mufindi District.

The Regional Commissioner promised to consult various stakeholders including management of the Sao Hill farm so that villagers can be provided with improved heifer breeds to enhance milk production. He said farmers will lately be required to repay for the cattle in installments.

"There is a huge market and opportunities for milk and milk products, but they are yet to be tapped. The demand for milk at Asas Dairies is

50,000 liters per day but it receiving only 25,000 liters from dairy farmers", said Happi adding dairy farming will improve farmer's economy as well as the nation.

The RC noted that Iringa region contributes 10,000 liters of milk to the factory while Mbeya and Njombe provide 12,000 liters daily. He said the contributions are less the 50 percent of the factory's daily demand.

He said that according to the World Health Organization (WHO), per capital milk consumption in Tanzania is 47 liters annually, which is below the recommended 200 liters per year.

He said that Kenya has lowest number of dairy cattle but its capital milk consumption is 100 liters per year.

Happi said that Tanzania has a total of 1.5 million dairy cattle which produced an average 2.4 billion liters of milk annually, but yet the consumption is low.

He said the dairy sector in Iringa faces various challenges including lack of market, storage and cooling facilities.

Asas Dairies Ltd director, Fuad Asas suggested for the government to make Iringa a special region for dairy exhibitions.

The meeting was attended by stakeholders from Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA) and Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT).

Last year, the government announced its plans to start producing between 3,000 and 5,000 heifers annually through artificial insemination (AI).

Livestock Deputy Minister, Abdallah Ulega said the despite Tanzania producing over 2 billion liters of milk annually, less than 10 per cent of the product reaches processors.



The French Ambassador to Tanzania, Frédéric Clavier, addresses energy stakeholders at a France Energy Day in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Photo: Halima Kambi

## Identify areas no longer nature reserves - Mpina

By Guardian Correspondent, Simiyu

LIVESTOCK Minister Luhaga Mpina has called upon livestock keepers across the country to identify areas that are no longer nature reserves.

Mpina said that livestock keepers should identify the areas and submit the list to the ministry for further action. He said the forest reserves will now be given to pastoralists for grazing as per the directives of President John Magufuli.

He said the President aims at improving the sector by ensuring availability of grazing land.

Mpina made the remarks when speaking at a rally at Mwandoya town in Meatu District, Simiyu Region. The

rally was meant to listen to various concerns of residents near the Maswa forest reserve.

He said the government has since in 2000 formed more than 27 committees to probe the source of conflicts between farmers and pastoralists which had reached 1,095 across the country and that only one of the 99 committees suggestions had been worked upon.

He was concerned that some top government leaders are behind the conflicts.

According to Mpina, President Magufuli had formed a new team comprising eight ministers believing that it will do justice and give recommendations that will lead to permanent solution to the farmers and

pastoralist conflicts.

"We will prepare a report to be submitted to the cabinet. We are likely at the end of the day resolve all land conflicts in the country", he said.

One of the residents residing near the Maswa forest reserve, Deus Martin blamed game rangers for holding their cattle, whereas some cattle were being held at the Buturi centre for more than a year now.

Martin said they have been staying at the area since 1984 and used to graze them near the forest reserve but they have been relocated to a dry area. He requested the government to allow pastoralists to temporarily graze their livestock at the forest from November to June.

Meanwhile, Lands Minister, William Lukuvi ordered the residents to come back to their previous grazing land as the government has suspended the plan to relocate them.

"All those who were residing 500 meters within the forest reserve should continue staying at the area. We will submit all your concerns to the cabinet including the request for more grazing land", said Lukuvi.

The team consists of ministers for Land, William Lukuvi Livestock Minister, Luhaga Mpina, Prime Minister's Office (Regional Administration and Local Government), Suleiman Jafo and Water Minister, Prof Makame Mbarawa.



Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) executive director Godfrey Simbeye (C) briefs journalists in Dar es Salaam yesterday on a three-month countrywide campaign involving road shows that is expected to start next week. It is meant to bring together private sector stakeholders in deliberations of their role and how to contribute more to the country's development. He is flanked by the event's organizer, Teddy Mapunda (L), and TPSF communications specialist Madiwa Hoza. Photo: John Badi

## 'The hangman was too tired to hang me - three times'

FROM PAGE 1

every couple of months, the prisoners on death row knew that time, for some of them, had run out.

One day Byron remembers being told that his name was on the list of 21 people to be hanged within hours. A guard told him that executions would begin at 1300 and that he should "just start praying".

They continued until 1500, when the executioner stopped work. But he had not reached the end of the list. Three people, including Byron, would have to wait until he returned.

"He was the only one operating that machine. And on that day, I understand he said: 'No it's too much, I'll come again next month,'" Byron says.

The same thing happened twice more, Byron says. The list was drawn up, but the hangman didn't finish it - and each time, by chance, Byron was among those left alive at the end of the day. On the third occasion, all the prisoners on the list were executed except him, he says.

In a way he was lucky, but the experience took its toll on him and he attempted suicide twice - only to survive this too.

After the establishment of multi-party democracy in Malawi in 1994, all executions came to a halt. The death sentence is still given out, even today, but no president has signed a death warrant for 25 years. Prisoners either languish on death row for years or have their sentences commuted to life imprisonment.

In time, Byron was moved from death row to the main part of Zomba Central Prison, and it looked as though he would spend the rest

of his life there. He became heavily involved in the prison education programme, both studying and teaching. But he had no hope of ever being released.

Then, in 2007, roughly a quarter of a century after Byron was jailed, a historic case changed everything.

A drug user who admitted killing his stepson, but argued that he had been temporarily insane, went to court to challenge the mandatory death sentence for murder. He argued that this breached the right to a fair trial, and the right to protection from "inhuman and degrading treatment" - both guaranteed by Malawi's constitution - and the court agreed.

In some cases of murder the perpetrator was more culpable than others, it ruled, and there should therefore be different levels of punishment.

This meant that all mandatory death sentences had to be reviewed.

Of nearly 170 prisoners eligible for resentencing, 139 have so far been released. According to the legal charity Reprieve, many had mental health problems or were intellectually disabled. More than half of those entitled to a new hearing turned out to have no court record at all - it was unclear why they were even in prison.

When lawyers said that they wanted to take Byron back to court he initially resisted, as he had been so terrified by his first experience. But he gave in, and when the judge told him he was free to leave immediately, he was stunned.

"The prison warders said can you get out of the accused box. But I couldn't stand up. I was just shivering, all my body was so weak... It was

just as if I was dreaming. I could not believe what the judge had said."

Byson wasn't the only person whose life had been changed by his sentence.

His mother Lucy had visited every year during his incarceration. She would save her earnings from a year's work farming cotton to make the journey to the prison in Zomba, bringing Byson as many provisions as she could carry.

On the day of Byson's resentencing, she wasn't there, but her younger son was. When he rang to tell her the news, she took a while to believe what he was saying. Then, she says, she "jumped around like a lamb - a young lamb... my heart was filled with joy".

Byson was taken to a halfway house to help him learn new skills and make the transition back to normal life. Already in his 60s, he was the oldest person they'd ever had there.

He now goes back as a volunteer at weekends, to advise other ex-prisoners who are going through the same experience.

The land Byson used to farm is now overgrown. His wife died during the long years he was in prison and his six children have grown up and moved away.

He lives alone, but takes good care of his mother, now in her 80s.

"During my imprisonment, all I was worrying about was my mother... Being her first-born, I would do everything possible for her. Now that I'm back, I don't let her go farming or do hard jobs. I have got other people to do the jobs for her. She doesn't go to the field. I do it myself."

His next project is to build her a new brick house.

## Industries: TPSF sets out investment road shows

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Tabora and Kigoma); Southern Zone (Mtwara, Lindi and Ruvuma), Lake Zone (Mwanza, Kagera, Mara, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Simiyu) and the Southern Highlands zone which includes Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe, Rukwa and Katav regions.

Despite strides generated to making the business environment more conducive, private sector investments were still low, thus the need to conduct road shows to encourage more investments. This is crucial and will produce good outcomes, the director intoned.

"We have witnessed President John Magufuli, ministers and other top officials holding a series of deliberations with the private sector, efforts which are aimed to ensure that we (private sector) operate smoothly in the country, increase investment and contribute more in economic growth," he said.

He also hailed the government for finalising the process to commence implementation of blueprint on Regulatory and Licensing Reform, an initiative which will see a number nuisance laws and policies being reviewed for economic betterment.

The blueprint, prepared after thorough consultations with various private sector associations and World Bank officials, will see

the government initiate amendments of various laws including Value Added Tax (VAT), indicative prices for imports, immigration and labour, social security and environmental management, among others.

"Effective implementation of the blueprint will undoubtedly lead to improvement in the competitiveness and attractiveness of Tanzania to domestic and international investors. It will also enhance job creation and poverty reduction," he elaborated.

Simbeye further said that TPSF was willing to work with the government in realizing the goal of attaining industrialisation and middle income status by 2025.

He said the private sector was happy with the government's readiness to work on their views to improve the tax system and that consultations between the government and the private sector were crucial in building a mid-sized economy and industrial base.

Tanzania is in the midst of an ambitious industrialisation agenda in pursuit of the goals articulated in Vision 2025. The Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II) and its accompanying implementation strategy have revitalized the country's industrialisation agenda by articulating concrete interventions, the director added.

## Jafo pushes for Dodoma modernisation

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it deserves major projects that can help propel it to another level economically, becoming the most well planned city in the sub-region.

He said the city's annual revenue has surpassed the target in the past six months, and is likely to reach 55bn/- by next month. "Dodoma City will soon have an international standard bus station and market, so it is geared for more development," he said.

He urged the city authorities to think of attracting more investments that will boost the council's revenue, showing disappointment that there are no well-defined shopping malls in the city.

"Invest in strategic investments that will make Dodoma City the first of its kind to be fully independent, relying on its own sources," he told the gathered city fathers.

Officiating at the opening of a two-days training for Dodoma City Council committees, the minister showered praise on the council's leadership for efforts that have made the city collect more revenue.

The training of finance, administration and audit committee was organized by WAJIBU - Institute of Public Accountability in collaboration with German International Cooperation (GIZ) through its project series on good financial governance.

The minister noted that city leaders have the

ability to make Dodoma a city where others come to learn from on how to improve their cities. However Jafo warned the council that it would be shameful that the only council in the country led by a university professor misuses revenue.

"It would be shocking to learn that a city governed by a professor lags behind in revenue collection but it will be more shameful if it misuses the collected money," the minister specified.

Annette Mummert, head of programme at the GTZ Good Governance in Tanzania project stated that the training about accountability is important since accountability is an essential elements in development.

The German agency will continue working closely with the government in efforts to improve service delivery at different levels in the country. "It is important that accountability is maintained after revenue collection," she said, noting that civil society organizations (CSOs) are crucial in realizing accountability.

Dodoma City Council Mayor, Prof David Mwamfuye in his vote of thanks assured the minister that through existing committees, the Dodoma City Council will maintain and improve revenue collection.

"Service to the people is first to all of us in the council and personal interest come last," he declared, underlining that it is through such commitment that the authority has managed to provide classrooms for all secondary schools in the region.



# 11 ministries plan budget for stakeholders engagement

By Guardian Reporter, Arusha

ELEVEN ministries have set out on the first ever mission to collect stakeholders' ideas, concerns and opinions towards the forthcoming national budget expected to be tabled before the National Assembly next June.

Organised by the office of the Regional Commissioner in Arusha, the pioneering meeting, has attracted thousands of Arusha residents, government leaders, business persons, investors and other stakeholders bound to be affected by the next fiscal year budget, kicking off in July 2019.

"We have realised that, ministers, Members of Parliament and other government officials usually visit their subjects after all fiscal year budgets had been tabled, thus making it difficult

for them to execute their promises, because the state will no longer be in position to accommodate expenses outside the budget margin," explained the Arusha Regional Commissioner, Mrisho Gambo.

As far as Gambo is concerned, this was the right time for the legislators, ministers, government agencies and institutions to hear from the citizens' contributions, so that when they contribute to the next budget, they should chip in what is expected of by people from the forthcoming estimates.

The ministries in attendance included those dealing with minerals, environment, livestock and fisheries, transport and communications, local government, natural resources and tourism, youth, works and the disabled, agriculture and cooperatives as well as trade and industries.

Government institutions included the Tanzania revenue Authority, Tanzania Bureau of Standards, Tanzania Food and Drugs Authorities, Tanzania Roads Agency, Tanzania Tourist Board, the Immigration Department and the Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority and others.

The meeting took place at the Arusha International Conference Center (AICC).

The Private sector through the Tanzania Association of Tour Operators and the Tanzania Horticulture Association, among others, were also represented and the TAHA executive director, Jackline Mkindi expressed concerns that, the Kilimanjaro International Airport still did not have cargo freights which badly impacted the horticulture industry which deals with perishables such as

fresh cut flowers, fruits and vegetables for export.

"We are still compelled to take our produce to the Jomo Kenyatta

International Airport in Nairobi, in order to transport the lot to European countries," explained Mkindi, adding that the absence of packaging industry

in the vicinity also forced them to import such items from Kenya or as far as Israel.



Dar es Salaam's Buguruni market literally under water following yesterday morning's short-lived downpour in parts of the city, with defects in drainage systems adding to the problem. Photo: Correspondent Getrude Mpezya

# Medical varsities commended for curriculum harmonisation

By Getrude Mbago

THE government has hailed initiatives taken by three medical universities in the country by coming up with the project aimed at harmonising new curricular for health education so as to produce more quality and competent professionals.

Dubbed "Transforming Health Professionals' Education in Tanzania (THET)", the five-year programme will be implemented in three universities, namely MUHAS, the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical University College (KCMco) and the Catholic University of Health and Allied Sciences (CUHAS) at Bugando Referral Hospital, Mwanza.

Officiating the stakeholders' meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology Dr Leonard Akwilapo said that the three varsities would produce vast positive impacts in the country's health sector.

"I have been informed that the aim will be achieved by developing harmonised competency-based medical doctors and nurses curricular; training academic staff to attain better skills for teaching and delivery of the aligned curriculum; improve the academic, research and education environments through innovations," he said.

He called upon other medical institutions in the country to emulate what the three colleges have done for the betterment of profession.

"Let me emphasise that this country will not attain its ambition to become a middle-income country with a knowledge-driven economy if we don't have a healthy population. It is also important to realize that the implementation of this project directly contributes to efforts to attain Vision 2025 as well as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and for that reason every institution should support and be part of the transformation," he asserted.

For his part, MUHAS Vice Chancellor Prof Andrea Pembe said that "This stakeholder's meeting is aimed at discussing challenges ranging from infrastructures, inadequate teaching staff and equipment so that we come up with durable solutions to improve the profession," he said

Earlier in his speech, the project's team leader Prof Ephata Kaaya said the new curriculum will see the establishment of an exit examination different from professional exams conducted by the various medical council aimed at testing the competences of the graduates before they enter the job market.

He said that the program is funded by Forgarty International Centre through the National Institute for Health (NIH) of the United States.

"We want to have a competence-based curriculum which will also help us to produce the best professionals to help in improving the sector by at least having a benchmark for the must-knows for a graduate medical student in Tanzania," he

said.

Currently there is no single curriculum endorsed by the Tanzania Commission for Universities (TCU) to facilitate the provision of health education, which brings about differences in teaching and practical programs, hence affecting the competences of same level graduates from various medical colleges because each institution has its own programme.

## IN LOVING MEMORY OF OUR BELOVED MOTHER ESTHER NYIMBO BADI



No words can express the pain we felt when we lost you on Wednesday 22nd February 2012 at 6.30 p.m. It is 7 years since you last breathed, and still feels like it happened yesterday. The pain that we have bore cannot be erased.

Your smile still shines and your voice still echoes. We thank the Lord for the time He had given us to be together. Your life touched many and that goes forever.


Forever cherished by your children, Blandina, Bertha, Stella, Joseph, Lilian, John and Upendo. You're in laws and your grandson's Kim, Abraham, Jeff, Faith, Deborah, Caleb, Karen, Abigael, Brandon, Dillan, Edson, Esther and Suzana.

**We miss you Mama, our best friend.**

**Those we love don't go away!**

**They walk beside us every day unseen, unheard but always near still loved, still missed and very dear.**

**We will not walk alone**



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# Zanzibar set to build seaweed processing plant

By Guardian Reporter

ZANZIBAR government is set to build seaweed processing plant to improve price of the marine resource in the Indian Ocean archipelago.

Isles' President Dr Ali Mohamed Shein made the said yesterday when speaking to the ruling party leaders in Unguja South District and wrapping up his official visit in the district.

Attended by different government leaders, the function was held at Residence Hotel in Kizimkazi Mchanganale area.

Dr Shein said: "I am aware of the challenges facing seaweed growers

including unreliable and unpredictable prices. But, I can assure you that all those challenges will be addressed as soon as possible."

He said that his government has already talked with Indonesian seaweed processing company, which had agreed to build giant seaweed processing plant in Zanzibar.

According to Dr Shein, this is a result of his last year's visit in Indonesian seaweed processing factory Agar Swallow in Bogor, West Java.

While in Indonesia, Dr Shein met with different seaweed stakeholders including leaders and business people who were agreed to come up with

cooperation agreement.

"What is remaining is to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the cooperation to be fruitful," he said.

Through this initiative the seaweed industry will increase employment in Zanzibar's gross domestic product (GDP).

Commercially viable seaweed was first introduced to Zanzibar's main island, Unguja, in the late 1980s from the Philippines. It immediately took to the shallow waters of the Indian Ocean island.

According to the government, the sector used to employ 23,000 people -

90 per cent of who were women.

Zanzibar has historically been the third largest exporter of seaweed in the world, after the Philippines and Indonesia.

But exports fell by 4,000 tonnes last year from the 2012 high of 15,000 tonnes.

Seaweed from Zanzibar is exported to China, Korea, Vietnam, Denmark,

Spain, France and the US.

It is used as a base for cosmetics, lotions, toothpaste, medicines and food - in China, for instance, it is eaten as a vegetable.



Jaydeep Gupta (L), Standard Chartered Bank's Regional Head Retail Banking for Africa and Middle East, witnesses the launch of the bank's digital online banking services in Dar es Salaam yesterday. With him are SCB Tanzania CEO Sanjay Rughani (2nd-L), Head of Digital Banking for the Africa Alibariho Yustus (3rd-R), "Ambassador" Vanesa Mdee (R) and Head of Retail Banking Ahmair Riaz. Photo: Selemani Mpochi

By Felister Peter

AS part of efforts to offer convenient services the Standard Chartered bank has come up with a new digital mobile app which will provide over 70 self-service requests including account opening.

Tanzania becomes the third country to have the SC Mobile Tanzania App after it was launched in Ivory Coast and Uganda last year. The bank is scheduled to launch the app in Ghana and Kenya.

Speaking during the app launch in Dar es Salaam yesterday, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Standard Chartered Bank Tanzania, Sanjay Rughani said: "This digital app will give our clients flexible banking options. Customers can open an account in just few minutes in both local and foreign currencies".

According to Rughani, the bank's clients using the new app will enjoy several other benefits such as discounts when paying for services as well as zero

## New bank mobile app to offer over 70 self-service requests

fee on bill payment, monthly ledger, free initial ATM cards and zero fee on the bank's online banking transfers.

He said the bank gears at transforming banking business with the objective of improving client experience. He said the improvements that the bank do are based on changing customer requirements by providing solutions that address their evolving needs.

"We are aware that clients are looking for products and partners who will offer solutions that are accessible, convenient and cost effective", said the bank CEO adding the new app marks a key milestone on its digital journey and underline its commitment to continue investing in modern technology.

Standard Chartered Regional Head of Retail Banking for Africa and the Middle East, Jaydeep Gupta said they

have designed the app following technological changes which requires them to come up with digitalized ways of interacting with customers.

"The app is a game changer, customers will be able to open account in 15 minutes", he noted.

The bank's Head of Retail Banking, Ajmair Riaz said the digital app has been developed in consideration of the bank's existing potential clients needs.

"We considered feedback from our clients to provide them with an innovative technology that allows them to execute all banking activities from mobile phones", he said.

The bank's Ambassador for the app, Vanesa Mdee said she will run campaign for the app for a period of one year. The campaign is dubbed - Be Unstoppable.

## Nile Basin Initiative commemorates 20 years of River Nile cooperation

By Guardian Reporter

The Nile Basin Initiative today marks 20 years since it was established to provide a platform for Nile Basin countries to work jointly in efficiently using and taking care of the shared water resources of the River Nile.

Addressing the media ahead of the celebrations to be held in Kigali, a representative of Rwanda's Minister of Environment, Francois Tetero, who is also Rwanda's member of the Nile Technical Advisory Committee, described the 20th anniversary as a major milestone.

"It offers an opportunity for both reflection on the successes and challenges of the last 20 years of Nile cooperation as well as consolidation of Member States' commitment to the Basin cooperation agenda, as laid out in NBI's 10-Year Strategy," he said.

He added that the Nile Council of Ministers (Nile-COM), in its 26th annual meeting held in August 2018 in Bujumbura, Burundi agreed to declare 2019 as "The Year of the Nile Basin".

"The council recognised that River Nile plays an integral part in achieving not only water security but also food and energy security as well as eradicating poverty for the people of the Nile Basin region. The Nile waters are key to achieving the regional development agenda and enabling regional integration," he explained.

The celebrations, jointly organised by Rwanda's Ministry of Environment and the NBI, will take place under the theme: NBI@20: Stronger Together.

"Twenty years of NBI is a time for us to



NBI secretariat executive director Innocent Ntabana (R) addresses journalists in Kigali. He is with Francois Tetero, who represented Rwanda's Environment minister. File photo

celebrate commendable achievements: At least 84 joint investment projects with an accumulated investment volume of USD 6.5 billion have been prepared. These projects, like the Nile itself, span across national borders and play an integral part in achieving not only water security, but also food and energy security as well as eradicating poverty in the Nile Basin," said Tetero.

He added: "Through capacity building, generation of policies and knowledge, the NBI supports the countries and people of the Nile Basin to better manage their shared water resources. To date, 30,000 people have benefited from capacity building activities through the NBI while 10,000 Knowledge products produced and 16 strategies that provide policy directions for Member States on transboundary aspects, developed."

On his part, the NBI Executive Director, Eng. Innocent Ntabana

said: "By declaring 2019 as the Year of the Nile Basin, countries want to draw attention to the fact that all developments in the basin are linked to our shared waters. This is why we must put water at the heart of regional transformation."

The 20th anniversary Nile Day celebrations will kick off with a brass band-led march. The day will also be marked by a ministerial panel discussion which will include members of the Nile Council of Ministers and some founders.

The objective of the ministerial panel is to reflect on the last 20 years' journey of Nile cooperation, draw lessons on strategic issues and agree on the way forward for sustainable Nile cooperation.

The NBI 20th anniversary event is organised with support from the European Union, the Federal German government, World Bank, and CIWA



### SCOPE OF WORK

CONSULTANCY FOR SUPPORTING INTEGRATION OF EARLY INFANT MEDICAL CIRCUMCISION

DURATION: Up to 92 Working Days Level of Effort

START DATE: 6th March 2019

#### BACKGROUND

IntraHealth International, Inc. and its partners Tanzania Youth Alliance (TAYOA) and Afya Plus are implementing the Cooperative agreement for "Accelerating the Scale-up of Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC) for HIV Prevention for Maximum Public Health Impact in the United Republic of Tanzania funded by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)". This five-year project (2016-2021) named "Tohara Plus" is currently being implemented in thirty-three Sub National Units (SNUs)/Councils in Mwanza, Geita, Simiyu, Mara, Shinyanga, Kagera and Kigoma regions. The project supports the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MOHCDGEC)/National AIDS Control Program (NACP) and President's Office Regional Authorities and Local Government (PORALG) to strengthen and scale-up a comprehensive package of quality, safe VMMC services among adolescents and adult men 10-29 years to reach 80% prevalence in the targeted SNUs by 2020 and to integrate Early Infant Male Circumcision (EIMC) services in reproductive and child health (RCH) clinics for sustainability.

#### 1. PURPOSE OF THE ASSIGNMENT/CONSULTANCY

The purpose of the assignment is to support the Government of Tanzania to initiate EIMC in the supported regions for sustainability by leveraging on the lessons learned from the ongoing VMMC program. Therefore, IntraHealth through Tohara Plus project is seeking a Consultant to lead and provide technical guidance on developing, reviewing and updating the national VMMC documents and tools to incorporate EIMC specific needs for smooth integration and initiation of EIMC service into RCH clinics.

#### 2. DETAILED LIST OF TASKS

The Consultant will be required to accomplish the following specific tasks: -

- In collaboration with MOHCDGEC/NACP, RCHS, UNICEF and VMMC stakeholders, develop the EIMC component to be integrated into the National VMMC Refresher Training package, addressing EIMC specific needs including, but not necessarily limited to, emergency management, protocols and procedures for adverse events management, M&E tools and documentation requirements.
- Review National VMMC Continuous Quality Improvement tools and recommend areas that need to be updated to suit EIMC needs based on identified gaps and opportunities.
- Produce a draft version of updated National VMMC Continuous Quality Improvement tools that have incorporated EIMC for stakeholders' review and inputs.
- Finalize all documents and tools based on feedback from the Government, VMMC partners and other key stakeholders.

#### 3. DELIVERABLES AND REPORTS

The Consultant will be required to produce the following deliverables:

- Acceptable implementation plan and detailed inception report.
- Final draft of the National VMMC/EIMC Refresher Training package for stakeholders' review and inputs.
- Updated version of the National VMMC/EIMC Refresher Training package for approval by MOHCDGEC/NACP.
- Document containing recommendations on areas that need to be updated in the National VMMC Continuous Quality Improvement tools.
- Final draft of updated National VMMC Continuous Quality Improvement tools that have incorporated EIMC for stakeholders' review and inputs.
- Updated version of the National VMMC Continuous Quality Improvement tools that have integrated EIMC for approval by MOHCDGEC/NACP.
- Final report documenting work accomplished for each specific task in the scope of work.

#### 4. QUALIFICATIONS

- Medical Degree such as Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery or other relevant health related

field. MMed in Pediatric and Child Health will be an added advantage.

- Demonstrated experience in developing national level clinical guidelines, training packages and protocols.
- Demonstrated experience with VMMC programming, including EIMC, will be an added advantage.
- Demonstrated experience in developing Quality Improvement Training Materials and Tools.
- Knowledge of the Tanzania Health Care System and the MOHCDGEC.
- Proven track record of working collaboratively.

#### 5. DURATION OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The period of performance for this service contract shall be up to ninety-two (92) working days between the period of 6th March to 7th August 2019.

#### 6. LOCATION

The consultancy work will be based in Dar es Salaam Office. In case of travel, the Consultant will be compensated based on IntraHealth rates. Lodging will be based on actual costs up to the recommended rate; whenever possible IntraHealth will book and pay for lodging directly.

#### 7. PAYMENT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The Consultant daily rate shall be based upon qualifications and salary/consultancy rate history. All payments will be done by bank transfer upon satisfactory completion of the stipulated payment deliverables.

#### 8. CONSULTANCY MANAGEMENT

Throughout the duration of the assignment, the Consultant will report to the COI Senior Technical Manager for day-to-day guidance, technical assistance and review of the workplan. The overall supervisor will be the Director of Programs. The Consultant must be ready to start work immediately upon appointment and is obliged to submit an implementation road map/schedule soon after engagement for review and feedback will be provided for finalization. IntraHealth wishes to see the engaged Consultant is undertaken the assignment in a very professional manner and completed on time within the agreed budget, quality and time frame. Based on its nature, this assignment requires professional disciplines and relevant expertise to accomplish and meet the desired expectations.

#### 9. RESPONSE ON THE CALL FOR CONSULTANCY

The Consultant must include in the application the following: -

- An understanding and interpretation of the Scope of Work-not exceeding 2 pages
  - Methodology to be used in undertaking the assignment-not exceeding 2 pages
  - Time and activity schedule
- Financial proposal-not exceeding 1 page  
The Consultant will be compensated in Tanzania Shillings according to the agreed payment schedule.
  - Organizational and Personnel Capacity Statement
    - Relevant experience related to the assignment
    - Reference from at least 2 organizations previously worked for.
    - Curriculum vitae of the Consultant/s

#### 10. SUBMISSION

Interested Consultant should submit the application with all required documents in an enclosed plain envelope indicated on top "Consultancy for Supporting Integration of Early Infant Medical Circumcision" and delivered to the address given below before February 28th, 2019 at 16:00 GMT.

Administrative and Operations Manager  
IntraHealth International  
Plot #443, Kawe Mlalakua area, Golf Street  
P.O. Box 12007, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania  
Tel: +255 22 2780383  
Mob: + 255 754 282783

Applications received after February 28th, 2019 at 16:00 GMT will not be considered





# JICA cooperation in Dar es Salaam Transport sector

## SERIES 1: IMPROVING TAZARA INTERSECTION BY CREATING THE FIRST FLYOVER IN TANZANIA

**I**N September 2018, the first flyover in Tanzania was inaugurated by H.E. Dr. John Pombe Magufuli, President of the United Republic of Tanzania in the presence of H.E. Mr. Masaharu Yoshida, the Japanese Ambassador to Tanzania. The flyover was named MFUGALE FLYOVER after Tanzania's prominent road engineer and incumbent Chief Executive of the Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS), Eng. Patrick Mfugale.

The Mfugale flyover is located on Tazara junction, between Nelson Mandela and Julius Nyerere roads, which is one of busiest junction in Tanzania. After the inauguration of the flyover, the traffic congestion has substantially been reduced at the junction. Before the flyover, for resistance it took around 1 hour to travel from the Central Business District to Julius Nyerere International airport, but, now, it takes only 30 minutes. In addition, commuter buses can come and go on the flyover, so that Dar es Salaam citizens can now fully enjoy the improved mobility.

Of course, the Mfugale flyover contributes to solve the traffic congestion, but in addition, it clearly demonstrates the importance of

quality infrastructure in Tanzania, that includes implementing the project as scheduled, safety awareness during construction and the technology transfer.

The contractor of the project, Sumitomo-Mitsui Construction Company (SMCC), a prominent Japanese contractor, achieved two points with Tanzanian workers on the site. The first point is an accomplishment of the safety record. During the construction, from ground breaking to inauguration, there was no accident that totaled 250 million man-hours.

That is an incredible record for any road construction project in the region, even in Japan. Safety of the site contributes to the safety of workers and the timely implementation of the project.

The second point is the impact of technology transfer. The Tanzanian workers working with SMCC obtained their ways of working as a contractor through the Mfugale flyover project. Such examples like the proper process control, quality management, safety management, were shared to the Tanzanian workers working in the site, and after the project completion, the trained workers are playing active



Night scene of Mfugale flyover



Original scene of the Tazara junction

roles in other construction sites.

The Mfugale flyover project contributes not only for the project site but for bringing up the entire construction capacity in Tanzania. We, JICA, can assure that such technical transfer is the big benefit of any JICA construction project; our infrastructure project contributes to the human capacity development as well.

At night, when you pass through the Mfugale flyover, you can see the bright road studs on the approaching

road to the flyover. These studs work by using solar-power, and these are maintenance-free for up to 10 years. These studs are manufactured by TSUJI PLASTICS Co., Ltd., which is also from Japan.

The studs are expected to reduce traffic accidents by producing brighter sight at the site. The studs also brighten the future of this country. JICA works as a trustable partner of the Tanzanian development. We will work together with Tanzanian government and Tanzanian people hand in hand.

### Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA):

An incorporated administrative agency in charge of administering Japan's ODA (Official Development Assistance), is one of the world's largest bilateral aid agency supporting socioeconomic development in developing countries in different regions of the world.

Especially here in Tanzania, JICA, has been a long trustable partner of Tanzania for more than 50 years in many sectors since 1962. In the urban transport sector in particular, its support started with the building of the Selandar Bridge in Dar es salaam in 1980.



Construction was done collaboratively by Tanzanian workers and Japanese contractor.



The overview of the constructed Mfugale flyover. Now 4 lanes are open for public use.



## Internews Tanzania donates journalism devices to 19 community media outlets

By Francis Kajubi

INTERNEWS Tanzania, through its BoreshaHabari programme, has donated journalistic devices worth 200m/- to 19 community radio stations.

The project is supported by USAID, a global international development agency and catalytic actor driving development results.

BoreshaHabari is a five-year (2017-2022) project meant to improve the quality of the content of programmes aired by community radio stations in different parts of Tanzania.

The assistance comes at a time when Internews and USAID findings have proved that community radio stations are key players in fostering communal developments through their people-centred news and other programmes.

Long-serving media practitioner Wenceslaus Mushi, Director of Media and Communications at Internews Tanzania, said: "In line with the assistance extended today to the community radios, we have held a three days of training sessions for journalists representing the respective media outlets."

"We have trained them on issues related to the improvement of news quality and content and how to capitalise on opportunities leading to enhanced capacity by the outlets to raise money for their operations," he added.

He said the devices include 79 computer sets, studio equipment and supplies for recording, editing and storing news materials, cameras and mobile phones for collecting, preparing and storing programmes.

The outlets that have benefited from the support are Radio Fadhila (Mtwara), Rasi FM (Dodoma), Arusha One FM (Arusha), Chuchu FM (Zanzibar), Mkoani Community Radio (Pemba), Ice FM Radio (Njombe), Voice of Af-

rica (Tanga) and Mbeya Highlands FM (Mbeya).

The others are Mwambao FM (Tanga), Uvinza FM (Kigoma), Chai FM (Mbeya), Uplands FM Radio (Njombe), Country FM (Iringa), Lake FM (Mwanza), Sunrise FM (Arusha), Hits FM (Zanzibar) and Safari FM (Mtwara).

USAID mission director Andy Karas said at the handover event that the United States Embassy was in full support of the initiatives media stakeholders in Tanzania devise and implement towards enhancing press freedom.

He expressed hope that the assistance would help improve the quality of the news and other programmes of the beneficiaries.

"Community radio stations badly need to be empowered financially as well as through training and technological support. By so doing, they will have greater capacity to serve the nation more knowledgeably and responsibly," noted the director.



**We have trained them on issues related to the improvement of news quality and content and how to capitalise on opportunities leading to enhanced capacity by the outlets to raise money for their operations**



Zantel communications manager Rukia Mtingwa (3rd-L) checks the names of winners of the second draw of the firm's EzyPesa promotion held in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Each of 30 winners will be awarded smart phones. Others are Gaming Board of Tanzania official Jehud Ngolo (L) and Zantel EzyPesa products manager Leonard Kameta (standing). Photo: Guardian Correspondent

## Brewery, winery plants to use electronic tax stamps in curbing counterfeits - TRA

By Guardian Reporter, Arusha

BEER and wine makers in the northern zone have expressed satisfaction with the newly introduced tax stamps by the Tanzania Revenue Authority, saying the ETS system will help curb copycats.

Plant manager at the Tanzania Breweries Limited, Arusha factory, Joseph Mwaikasu said while the ETS system will reduce cases of counterfeit brews, it will also alleviate tax evasion among genuine brewers and help build trust between producers, agents and the Revenue Authority. "Electronic Tax

Stamps in another way can be a better method of tracking our production in factory plants if handled well as each bottle will get stamped, counted and billed; for the consumers, it will serve as proof for genuine beer," he said.

For his part, the managing director for Banana Investments, Adolf Ulomi, whose firm runs the winery behind the locally made, 'Banana Wine,' expressed concern that authorities have failed to control the influx of inferior copycat products, flooding the market from unknown sources.

"There are dubious plants operating from underground producing, among

other drinks, counterfeit banana wines, some even bearing our trademark, yet all being phoney liquor, affecting genuine products that are made by people who actually pay taxes and follow stringent Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) requirements," he said.

Ulomi pointed out that, when cheap, unchecked drinks originate from unknown factories, chances are they will pose health hazards among local residents, cause business slump to honest producers and rob the state its revenues and that, there is the need for TRA, TBS and other state organs to work in unison to ensure that this prob-

lem is solved for good.

The TRA Commissioner, Charles Kicheere, who visited the brewery plants in Arusha, said the electronic tax stamp will assist the Authority in tracing factory production and related taxes. "With ETS it will be hard for any firm to cheat," he stated.

Innocent Minga is the manager in charge of the TRA-ETS system which was recently launched in Arusha and used the occasion to announce that, the related applications can also be downloaded from Google and Apple Stores and be used on Android and IOS platforms.

## Distress or destitution: Why South Africa's social grants ignore masses of unemployed

SOWETO

IT is remarkable that South Africa's social security laws are still based on the pre-1994 Social Assistance Act, with tweaks. These laws were aimed at the well-being of white South Africans in the context of virtual full employment for white men. They do not accommodate the lifelong income poverty of millions marginalised from decent work.

The catch is that destitution or poverty, while it may be distressing, is not distress, as defined in the act. If you are poor, you are not distressed, but destitute. And for that state of being, there is no income support.

Many might have forgotten the tireless dedication with which many hundreds of laws on the apartheid statute books were interrogated and rewritten in line with our Constitution after 1994. New institutions of democracy were introduced, others were given a makeover, with varying degrees of success.

We approach the sixth administration of our young country assured that the inequities of influx control, Group Areas, and the Immorality Act will never be known by our children. Nor will the detentions, bannings and killings that were used to try to destroy opposition to the apartheid plan of racial extractive capitalism – and yet, tragically, the social security laws were not.

And as a result of these historic apartheid inequities (and aggravated by some of the current choices made by our leaders), the inequality in South Africa is staggering. We rank as the most unequal country in the world. Period. It is not that we don't have the money – we are proudly an upper-middle income country – but how it is distributed continues to win us this inequality ranking.

According to official poverty statistics, one in four South Africans lives a life below the Food Poverty Line – the amount required just to buy enough food to survive, according to the World Health Organisation. More than half of South Africans are poor. And 1% of South Africans own 70 per cent of its wealth.

Many laws and policies have been adopted since 1994 aimed at eradicating the injustices of the past. Successive Budgets have allocated monies to the social wage – education, healthcare and housing – in ways unthinkable 26 years ago, but what is disturbing is the



Harriet Ludidi, an unemployed Soweto mother of five, makes her own coal from clay and combustible black coal dust from a train station near her home. The coal is used for cooking, boiling water and heating. File photo

sense that decision-makers are not able to comprehend the depth of the horror of poverty and inequality that exist beyond the multi-hued cocoons of sufficiency, abundance and perverse opulence that monopolise the optics of democracy.

A prime example lies in the allocation of social security – or social grants as they are better known by those who need to know about them. The right to social income is guaranteed to all by the Constitution, as entrenched as the right to healthcare, housing, water – and food. But there is no legislated provision for access to social income for poor working-age people, given the fact that the legislation was based on the assumption that apartheid policies virtually guaranteed full employment for the white male breadwinner (with short spells of possible unemployment funded by the Unemployment Insurance Fund).

One frequently hears the statement that social grants dissuade people from working and create dependency. This is itself a bit odd as, last time I checked, children and pensioners were not meant to be working. What these naysayers mean to say, however, is that if you give grants to (poor) working-age people, these people will clearly choose to survive on grant income rather than work.

In short, naysayers believe people are not currently unemployed because they are lazy, or enjoy starving. People are not working because there are not sufficient jobs for them. Effectively, roughly 25 million people in the labour force (between the ages of 15 and 59) are either unemployed or employed in the precarious informal economy. And herein lies the rub.

The deliberate destruction of the peasantry in South Africa under colonialism and apartheid is well documented. Subsistence and income-producing assets of black people were targeted to make young men dependent of waged labour through tax and dog taxes to guarantee cheap labour for the newly industrialising South Africa.

The colonial and apartheid governments very deliberately and with great brutality took away people's lands, their livelihoods and criminalised people's attempts to accumulate assets. In short, the only income-producing asset the majority of people were left with was their labour, their ability to earn a wage through their physical and mental toil. And yet, given the current levels of unemployment, this country denies them the ability to do this.

So, back to the question of distress and destitution, and the ghosts of things past. Shaped by the certainty of full white male employment, the Social Assistance Act provides access to a temporary social cash grant known as the Social Relief of Distress (SROD) grant.

This is often confused (understandably) with the emergency relief administered by provincial governments for people surviving fires and floods of the same name, but it is different, with a national rather than provincial budget line.

SROD provides aid for three months, and in extreme cases, it can be extended for another three months. The objective is to meet the survival needs of people who are in distress and cannot meet these needs on their own. The catch, however, is that destitution or poverty, while it may be distressing, is not distress, as defined in the act.



### USAID/Tanzania Water Resources Integration Development Initiative (USAID/WARIDI)

## Request for Proposal

### For Construction of 5 Solar Powered Pumping Water Supply Schemes in Nyameni Village

Winrock International is a sub-contractor to Tetra Tech the prime implementing partner for the USAID/Tanzania Water Resources Integration Development Initiative (USAID/WARIDI) pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and in accordance with USAID Contract No AID-OAA-I-14-00068/AID-621-TO-16-00003.

WARIDI is a USAID funded five-year activity which seeks to achieve improvements in health, water resources management, agriculture, climate change adaptation and the environment in Tanzania. WARIDI will promote state-of-the-art approaches in cross-sectoral, integrated management of water-related resources and services

Through this RFP, USAID/WARIDI requests for quotations from qualified locally registered contractors (Registration by Contractor's Registration Board is a must) to bid for the Construction of Solar Powered Pumping Water Supply Schemes;

WARIDI-002-2019-Nyameni (Kilosa District, Morogoro Region)

Interested and eligible Bidders may obtain further information from, Procurement Officer, Winrock International, JR House, Old Dar es Salaam Road, P.O Box 768, Morogoro, Tanzania, email: waridi.procurement@winrock.org .Reference the RFP No. in the subject line of e-mail and on envelop contains the proposal.

A complete set of the Bidding Documents may be obtained via email, from Procurement Officer, Winrock International, JR House, Old Dar es Salaam Road, P.O Box 768, Morogoro, Tanzania, email: waridi.procurement@winrock.org not later than Friday March 1, 2019. Any questions should be sent by Friday, March 1, 2019 5.00pm and will be responded to on **Monday, March 4, 2019**

Quotations must be received no later than 12:00 noon East African Time on Friday, March 15, 2019. Late submissions will not be accepted. All quotations are to be submitted following the guidelines listed in the bidding documents. Telephone requests will not be honored.

Bids shall be opened in public, in the presence of the bidder's representatives who choose to attend, at **Winrock International, JR House, Old Dar es Salaam Road, P.O Box 768, Morogoro, Tanzania, at 2.00 pm, on Friday, March 15, 2019.**



# NEMC welcomes uranium pre-mining expert studies

By Guardian Reporter

THE National Environment Management Council yesterday applauded the launch of a pilot project that seeks to ensure expert researches are made before mining uranium is done in Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Namibia.

Opening a one-day meeting of environment stakeholders and experts in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the NEMC director general, Dr Samuel Gwamaka, described the project as a very valuable development in the four nations' efforts to explore and mine safely uranium.

"We welcome this pertinent pilot project. Pre-mining expert studies will tell us whether or not we should invest in mining and processing uranium. Such researches are necessary to protect the people and environment because ura-

nium can be very harmful to creatures and environment if mishandled or carelessly used," he told experts.

He said if the four nations will agree on fundamental issues and clear mining of the mineral they will benefit enormously because, he said, uranium contributes significantly to power generation. Captivating issues include safety of the mineral in mining, processing and transportation. Experts examined mining laws in the four countries, with particular focus on strategic minerals like uranium.

The pilot project is sponsored by the European Union (EU) and similar expert meetings are held in each of the four countries.

Earlier, the Dean of School of Environmental Sciences and Technology of the University of Dodoma, Dr Meserecor-

dias Lema said the workshop meant a lot for enabling the participants to be on same page.

"Since the four countries working towards to have similar law guiding the uranium," Dr Lema said, noting that each country was conducting its similar workshop so as to have common understanding.

Delegates to yesterday's meeting were drawn from the University of Dodoma, University of Dar es Salaam, NEMC, ministry of minerals and other institutions embark on mining and environmental issues.

Dodoma University will coordinate collection of information that will provide answers to intriguing questions relating to whether or not Tanzania and other nations should go ahead with uranium mining and processing projects.



National Environment Management Council director general Dr Samuel Gwamaka (L) bids farewell in Dar es Salaam yesterday to Dr Meserecordias Lema, Head of University of Dodoma's School of Environmental Science and Technology, shortly after opening a one-day workshop for mineral stakeholders. It was called to discuss the law in Tanzania as it governs the production, processing and local transportation and exportation of uranium. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

# 'DRC's first peaceful transition of power was at expense of women'

By Correspondent Justine Masika Bihamba

When Felix Tshisekedi, the 55 year old son of the former opposition leader, won the recent presidential election in the Democratic Republic of Congo, it should have felt like a new dawn for many of us living here.

This was nothing less than a monumental event - the first time since our country's independence that a peaceful transition of power took place between an outgoing and an incoming president.

I was born in the city of Goma in the Eastern DRC, close to the border with Rwanda. I set up Synergie des Femmes, an organization that gives a lifeline to Congolese victims of sexual violence.

I have spent over 30 years doing my best to improve the lives of women in extremely challenging circumstances and to ensure that women can be part of a fair and transparent political process.

In the last couple of years, I have also co-ordinated the Congolese Women's Forum, a network of 65 women from across the country, who are calling for women to be part of politics and peace-building in this country.

Despite its relatively peaceful passing, I have many concerns surrounding the recent elections. Tshisekedi's political experience appears to be limited to being the son of a politician from a party that has languished in opposition for several decades.

Rumors are that the previous president, Joseph Kabila, made some sort of unofficial back room deal with him, which would ensure political benefits for both. It would not surprise me if this turned out to be true.

This is the type of political wrangling that Congolese people have become all too familiar with. Kabila has always played the political game - including when it causes harm to our citizens - and women in particular.

Informal political agreements by a small circle of men behind closed doors have tended to not only exclude women from the political process, but also perpetuate harm against us. This time again, when political capital was at stake, women were sacrificed.

We have demanded to be part of the political process - to have our voices heard and included - but we have nowhere near equal representation. Out of 535 parliamentarians in the National Assembly there are only 50 women.

Considering the obstacles we have had to face to even take part, this could have been even worse. The discriminatory electoral law meant that anyone proposing themselves as a candidate needs to come up with a deposit of \$1,000.

This is simply impossible in our country where men can use their political networks to raise funding and trade "favors", where women do not have the same political capital. They do not tend to have much control over their own finances either.

This December, the voting process was fraught with difficulty. The Electoral Commission ignored the fact that many people in the DRC - women in particular - are illiterate and had no idea how to use the electronic voting machines that were shipped in for the event.

These machines were sometimes moved at the last minute and breakdowns were common. No funding was given towards educating voters in ad-

vance.

Electoral lists also posed a problem on voting day. Even some of those who could read were not able to find their names, which were sometimes categorized in a confusing way - and regularly included people from the wrong constituencies, so some voters simply did not know where to go.

Delays in opening certain polling stations affected things too. In a handful of areas it was not possible to vote at all. Voter turnout was directly affected by this and many chose to stay at home, after hearing about the challenges. From what I have seen, once again, this disproportionately affected women.

Congolese women have faced decades of being victims of sexual violence in conflict, where rape was regularly used as a weapon of war. What has happened to women here has often caused outrage for a few moments and is then quickly forgotten about.

The best solution to this is ensuring that women - the most negatively affected by the status quo - are active decision makers in government.

Those of us who speak out publicly about this live with constant worry. My own home and office have been attacked because I spoke out. I am forced to continue doing so even though I am at risk every single day. I have had dozens of threats to my life, but I am not giving up.

Women have been left out of this latest political transition, but there is a lot that we have learned too. The first peaceful transition in politics in our country has shown the Congolese Women's Forum that maybe one day we can peacefully achieve equal representation, where we are finally listened to, and where we are able to make decisions on our own futures.

## STANBIC BANK TANZANIA Tariff Guide Uhuru Banking Effective as of 1st March 2019



TRANSACTION/SERVICE	DESCRIPTION	FOREIGN CURRENCY CURRENT ACCOUNT				
		TZS	USD	EURO	GBP	ZAR
<b>MONTHLY MANAGEMENT FEES</b>						
Personal Current Account	Monthly Management Fee	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Business Current Account	Monthly Management Fee	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
<b>TRANSACTION SERVICES</b>						
Cash Withdrawal @ Branch Counter (Either With Cheque, Deposit Slip Etc.)	Fee could be a % charge on withdrawal (with min charge per withdrawal) or flat charge per transaction. 1.7% of FCY currency below 50 note. Otherwise FREE.	3.8% for amounts below 20M, 0.1% of value max 119,000 for amount above 20M	For FCY withdrawal 1.18% min 14.16 Maximum 300	For FCY withdrawal 1.18% min 14.16 Maximum 300	For FCY withdrawal 1.18% min 14.16 Maximum 300	For FCY withdrawal 1.18% min 14.16 Maximum 300
Cash Deposit Charge		FREE	1.7% of FCY currency below 50 note, Otherwise FREE. For all FCY currency.	1.7% of FCY currency below 50 note, Otherwise FREE. For all FCY currency.	1.7% of FCY currency below 50 note, Otherwise FREE. For all FCY currency.	1.7% of FCY currency below 50 note, Otherwise FREE. For all FCY currency.
Cheque Deposit		FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Account Closure	Charge for closing account	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Cheque Book	Per leaf	413	0.39	0.24	0.24	0.34
<b>CARDS AND ATM FEES</b>						
Card expirt		FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Card New		FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Card Non working		FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Card compromised		FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
POS Purchase ( Domestic)		FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Annual card fees		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,200
Secondary Card fee		25,000	15,000	12,000	8,000	139,000
Card Damaged		25,000	15,000	12,000	8,000	139,000
Card lost/Stolen		25,000	15,000	12,000	8,000	139,000
Card Name Change		25,000	15,000	12,000	8,000	139,000
Cash withdrawal @ other bank ATM (in another country)		8,000	5.00	4.00	3.00	44.00
International card access fee		8,000	Tzs equivalent	Tzs equivalent	Tzs equivalent	Tzs equivalent
Uncollected cheque/CARDS fees ( Two month)		10,000	4.00	4.00	1.90	26.00
POS Purchase ( International)		FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Declined ATM cash withdrawal no funds - Stanbic/Standard Bank ATM (internationally)		2,500	1.50	1.20	0.90	14.00
Cash withdrawal @ other bank ATM (in country)		1,000 - 400,000 + 28% 400,001-above=4000	1,000 - 400,000 + 2.8 400,001-above=4	1,000 - 400,000 + 2.8 400,001-above=4	1,000 - 400,000 + 2.8 400,001-above=4	1,000 - 400,000 + 2.8 400,001-above=4
Declined ATM cash withdrawal no funds - other bank's ATM (in country)		1,000	0.60	0.50	0.40	6.00
Balance enquiry on other Banks ATM/CCC and at Branch		1,000	0.60	0.50	0.40	6.00
Cash withdrawal @ own ATM (in country)		950	0.60	0.40	0.40	5.00
Mini stat at own ATM		900	0.60	0.40	0.40	5.00
Declined ATM cash withdrawal no funds (own ATM)		700	0.40	0.34	0.30	4.00
Pin management		700	0.40	0.34	0.30	4.00
Balance enquiry own ATM		300	0.20	0.14	0.11	1.70
<b>USSD/WAP AND INTERNET BANKING</b>						
Free- Top-up Other		FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Free- Top-up Self		FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Free- Self Funds		FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Billar Payment		FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Free-Monthly Subscription		FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Bank To Wallet		1,000 - 25,000 + 1500 25,001 - 100,000 + 2000 100,001 - 250,000 + 2500 250,001-500,000+3000 500,000-1,000,000+3500	Tzs equivalent	Tzs equivalent	Tzs equivalent	Tzs equivalent
Transfers of Money Outside Stanbic(Express)		8,000	Tzs equivalent	Tzs equivalent	Tzs equivalent	Tzs equivalent
Transfers of Money Outside Stanbic(Normal)		2,000	1.20	0.80	0.60	12.00
Transfers of Money 3rd party Within Stanbic		1,000	0.60	0.40	0.40	6.00
Mini statement		500	0.30	0.30	0.30	3.00
Balance Inquiry( wap and used charge)		350	0.20	0.14	0.11	1.70
<b>OTHER FEES</b>						
Statement (Monthly) OTC		1,000	1.00	1.00	1.00	12.00
E statement		FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Interim Statement (Over The Country) More Than One Month But Not Exceed 3 Month		4,720	2.00	2.00	1.80	26.00
Certificate Of Balance		41,300	24.78	20.00	15.34	228.92
Letter of Introduction		47,200	28.32	22.42	17.70	261.99
Certificate Covering Interest Paid		47,200	28.32	22.42	17.70	261.99
Certificate Of Account Balance Only		41,300	24.78	20.00	15.34	228.92
Confirmation Auditor Ltd		129,800	79.00	61.34	46.33	720.80
Search/ Fee For Copies		60,000	32.00	25.00	21.00	300.00
Free- OTC History Statements		60,000	32.00	25.00	21.00	300.00
<b>PAYMENTS</b>						
Unpaid Cheque(Insufficient Fund)	Flat fee per unpaid item	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	960,000
Overdraft Establishment Fee	Cost of establishing an overdraft - once off charge	1.5% of the facility min 100,000	1.5% of the facility min 100,000	1.5% of the facility min 100,000	1.5% of the facility min 100,000	1.5% of the facility min 150,000
Unarranged Overdraft	Unauthorized overdraft fee (at fee charged for overdraft excesses)	100,000	60,000	50,000	40,000	560,000
Overdraft Renewal Fee	Fees for renewal of overdraft facility	1.5% of the facility min 100,000	1.5% of the facility min 100,000	1.5% of the facility min 100,000	1.5% of the facility min 100,000	1.5% of the facility min 150,000
Salary for SFI	per person	4,000	2.00	2.00	2.00	23.00
Salary for EFT	per person	4,000	2.00	2.00	2.00	23.00
Salary for TISS	per message	10,000	Tzs equivalent	Tzs equivalent	Tzs equivalent	Tzs equivalent
Salary for Manual	per person	5,000	2.40	1.80	1.50	23.00
Free- Standing Instruction	STESTABLISHMENT	7,080	4.72	3.54	2.38	38.94
Free-Standing Order Amendment	STAMENDMENT	6,490	3.54	3.54	2.38	38.94
Basic Fee-Standing Instruction	ST THIRD PARTY ACCOUNT	4,720	2.38	2.38	1.18	25.98
Basic Fee-Standing Instruction	ST- OTHER BANK ACCOUNT	33,040	17.70	12.88	11.80	147.50
Basic Fee-Standing Instruction	ST OTHER ACCOUNT	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE
Basic Fee-Standing Instruction	ST UNPAID STANDING ORDER (FAILURE)	66,080	40.12	31.88	24.78	366.98
Stop Payment Orders		47,200	28.32	22.42	17.70	261.99
Transfer Account Transfer(3rd Party) OTC		47,200	28.32	22.42	17.70	261.99
Free-Miler Account Transfer(Other Bank)		10,000	Tzs equivalent	Tzs equivalent	Tzs equivalent	Tzs equivalent
Bank Cheque Issues#		40,120	24.78	18.88	15.34	223.02
<b>INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTRE</b>						
<b>INWARD PAYMENT</b>						
Telegraphic Transfer/SWIFT			0.25% Min \$11 Max \$35		0.25% Min \$11 Max \$35	
Drafts/Bills (Clean Bill Collection)		\$150		\$150		\$150
Bills used and registered and subsequently returned unpaid		\$150		\$150		\$150
<b>OUTWARD PAYMENTS</b>						
SWIFT Charges for tracing remittances		\$50		\$50		\$50
Telegraphic Transfer/SWIFT	Overseas charge is charged depending on mode of payment customer has chosen.	0.25% of Value Min \$50, Max 150 (excluding overseas charge of \$25.5)	0.25% of Value Min \$50, Max 150 (excluding overseas charge of \$25.5)			
Telegraphic Transfer/SWIFT( For TT done from TZS accounts)	This price is inclusive of all charges	\$59 flat		\$59 flat		\$59 flat
Cancellation of TT/Recall of funds		\$75		\$75		\$75
Amendment TT		\$75		\$75		\$75
Transfers through TISS		TZS 10,000		Equiv 10,000		
Drafts/Bills/Cheques		1.18% of the amount min 100,000 Max 400,000	1.18% of the amount min \$59, Max \$236	1.18% of the amount min 50, Max \$200	1.18% of the amount min 40, Max 160	1.18% of the amount min 560, Max 2200
<b>LETTER OF CREDIT</b>						
<b>OUTWARD</b>						
Establishment fee		1% on establishment per quarter and part thereof min 300 plus SWIFT \$35		1% on establishment per quarter and part thereof min 300 plus SWIFT \$35		
Amendment of LC terms and condition only (Cancellation)		US\$150		US\$150		
Extensions for increases of amounts		1% on establishment per quarter and part thereof min 300 plus SWIFT \$35		1% on establishment per quarter and part thereof min 300 plus SWIFT \$35		
Disappearance Fee		\$100		\$100		
Documentary fee		US\$ 120		US\$ 120		
Payment commission		US\$ 85		US\$ 78		
Cancellation fee		\$75		\$75		
Courtesy Service	Outside TZ	USD 60		USD 60		
	Inside TZ	USD 50		USD 50		
<b>INWARD (EXPORT)</b>						
Advicing	Account holder	Account holder USD 120		Account holder USD 120		
	Non Account holder	Non Account holder USD 150		Non Account holder USD 150		
Advicing of Amendment	Account holder	Account holder USD 60		Account holder USD 60		
	Non Account holder	Non Account holder USD 100		Non Account holder USD 100		
<b>BILLS FOR COLLECTION</b>						
<b>OUTWARD</b>						
Documentary Bills for collection (Payment)		SWIFT charge \$30		SWIFT charge \$30		
Doc handling fee		\$150		\$150		
Courier Services		\$50		\$50		
Trean Fees		\$50		\$50		
Clean bills for collection		\$150		\$150		
<b>INWARD</b>						
Documentary Bills for collection (doc handling)		\$125		\$125		
Clean bills for collection		\$125		\$125		
Delivery of documents free of payments, in terms of remitting bank's instructions		\$50		\$50		
Availing		1% min \$150 however subject to adequate Security and approval		1% min \$150 however subject to adequate Security and approval		
Negotiation fee						
Confirmation						
Courier charges		\$50		\$50		
<b>GUARANTEES</b>						
<b>Outward (Local only)</b>						
Establishment fee		1% on establishment per quarter and part thereof min 300		1% on establishment per quarter and part thereof min 300		
Guarantee Amendment		US\$150		US\$150		
Extensions and increases to amounts		1% on establishment per quarter and part thereof min 300		1% on establishment per quarter and part thereof min 300		
<b>Inward Guarantees/Counter Guarantees ( Local and International)</b>						
Advicing	Account holder	Account holder USD 120		Account holder USD 120		
	Non Account holder	Non Account holder USD 150		Non Account holder USD 150		
Establishment Fee		1% on establishment per quarter and part thereof min 300		1% on establishment per quarter and part thereof min 300		
Advicing of Amendment	Account holder	Account holder USD 60		Account holder USD 60		
	Non Account holder	Non Account holder USD 100		Non Account holder USD 100		
Extension for increase of amount		1% on establishment per quarter and part thereof min 300		1% on establishment per quarter and part thereof min 300		
Guarantee amendment		USD 100		USD 100		
<b>LOAN</b>						
Processing/ Arrangement/ Appraisal fee						
Personal Loans		2.00%		2.00%		
Overdrafts		2% of the facility min 100,000		1.5% of the facility min \$100		
Mortgage Finance		1.75%		1.75%		
Asset Finance		1.18%		1.18%		
Early repayment		5.0% of the outstanding balance		5.0% of the outstanding balance		
Early repayment (2nd Partial settlement)		3% of the outstanding balance		3% of the outstanding balance		
Valuation fees		As per valuer		As per valuer		
Base/Prime Lending Rate		21%		10%		



# The Guardian

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FRIDAY 22 FEBRUARY 2019

Taking A New Look  
At The News  
ESTABLISHED IN 1995

## Testing for HIV is slow, so we ought to try night-time facility for a change

**C**HRONICLERS in Zimbabwe have lately unveiled an innovation in boosting voluntary turn up for HIV/AIDS testing, to find ways of drawing more people into testing their health status. This innovation is helpful because it has enabled more people, especially exposed youths who don't yet suffer any diseases for which blood tests are necessary, to come out of hiding to learn their health status. Many are relieved to find they are HIV negative, and this happiness builds greater care.

For many of those who read the report in this newspaper in the past week, this seemed a novelty, that HIV testing can be organised in specific clinics or hospitals at night, or simply after dark. The reason is that HIV suspicion is a debilitating image in wider society, and thus the testing can be held at night where people aren't watching who is coming out of the testing facility, and no groups of people converge at hospital corridors as would be the case during the day. That gives worried people the confidence of walking into hospitals or clinics for a quick test.

So far there are no studies or say propagated results as to whether many youths who need to undergo HIV testing are compliant enough or tend to be shy of that exercise, and what organisations in the frontline of fighting HIV/AIDS spread are doing about it.

Even when people go to hospital for medication on routine diseases it isn't in every clinic or hospital that HIV/AIDS testing is conducted, as often there are malaria kits, etc.

And doctors are unsure if those patients need to know their HIV/AIDS status, as often this can have a debilitating impact psychologically.

Handling HIV/AIDS cases purely as a hospital issue is a problem for the main part of what needs to be done is

social, that it begins with an individual being ready and able to face the reality. When therefore an individual hasn't volunteered for testing there is an inbuilt tendency to treat those auxiliary diseases which come up, like recurring malaria attacks, lesions etc. until the reality of having HIV or having developed AIDS can be confronted. That is what is changed by night time testing as one can be driven by simple curiosity or worry due to encounters, to find out.

While the rates of HIV prevalence in society have steadily fallen over the years, and one hears much less often on individuals with the debilitating situation in day to day environments, it is still very much part of society. There are those on anti-retroviral therapies, whether it is standard medication in hospitals or it is herbal combinations which, for those who get it right, is of good service. It is organic.

Organic material, that is, entirely composed of herbal applications, easily drain into the body fluids system and residue is extracted the way food or drink is processed in the body, while chemotherapy has arduous preconditions for it to be successful in holding back complications for many years. Proper nutrition and particularly careful medication in administering therapies are needed, while users of organic varieties can handle debilitating infections with far less ability to ensure nutrition of a specific level, as per standard medical recommendations.

The trouble with these alternative therapies is that they are difficult to propagate, as they are often administered in the same environments where suspicions are raised on negative rituals. That is the problem; so only word of mouth helps dispensers of those life prolonging organic applications, and those who succeed to get it live much longer.

## We should transform peasantry to take agriculture as rewarding business

**A**GRICULTURE is the main part of Tanzania's economy. As of 2016, Tanzania had over 44 million hectares of arable land with only 33 per cent of this amount in cultivation. Almost 70 per cent of the poor population live in rural areas, and almost all of them are involved in the farming sector. Land is a vital asset in ensuring food security, and among the nine main food crops in Tanzania are maize, sorghum, millet, rice, wheat, beans, cassava, potatoes, and bananas. The agricultural industry makes a large contribution to the country's foreign exchange earnings, with more than US\$1 billion in earnings from cash crop exports.

Two years ago the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) said it is preparing to take Tanzania's subsistence agriculture to a higher level in order to feed 70 million mouths in the near future. This follows a field evaluation of farming and livelihoods in southern regions.

Commenting on the findings of the review, SAGCOT board chairman Salum Shamte said that the way out of the present quagmire was to transform peasants from subsistence farming to take agriculture as a rewarding business.

SAGCOT's stakeholders believe that subsistence farming is unable to feed Tanzania's present population of 50 million.

He said the SAGCOT team visited all southern regions, adding: "We cannot leave peasants on their own because we have witnessed how bad the situation is. There are various ways of helping them to make strides," he said, without giving details.

Because of fears of a looming hunger and food shortages, Shamte said SAGCOT had no option but to go directly to peasants, train them, produce plenty of crops, add value to their crops and ensure they accessed reliable markets

for their produce.

In the past 20 years (1991-2011) Tanzania's agriculture grew at an annual average rate of 3.7 per cent, which was almost equal to Tanzania's population growth and far below Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme's (CAADP) projected farming growth of 6 per cent a year.

Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Dr Charles Tizeba, was recently quoted saying farming productivity had to go up because "when we are talking of building industries, it means our agriculture will have to produce the largest part of the needed raw materials."

Dr Tizeba said the contribution of the agriculture sector stood a better chance in realising Tanzania's industrialised economy.

He also lauded SAGCOT efforts in transforming farmers from subsistence to commercial farming in the corridor, saying the government was committed to support their development and growth.

The SAGCOT's Chief Executive Officer, Geoffrey Kirenga, said the Centre has decided that experience gained so far in working with peasants in the corridor should be used in other parts of Tanzania in order to open up new opportunities and solve challenges the peasants were currently facing.

Kirenga hinted that massive investments had been made in the corridor but said industries were not getting enough raw materials.

He thanked and named the SAGCOT funders as United Republic of Tanzania, UK Aid, USAID, World Bank Group, Norwegian Embassy, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and AGRA.

"SAGCOT has all the reasons to acknowledge the support from our funders who made our activities possible and visible," Kirenga explained.

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## AU self-funding route to redemption

BY ELLIOT ZIWIRA

**S**ELF funding of the African Union (AU) may be the Holy Grail that the continent desperately needs to redeem herself from the whipping boys' snare and establish herself as a force to reckon with in global politics.

President Mnangagwa had this to tell his counterparts at the 32nd Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia:

"Funding remains a major constraint that we face as a Union, which must be a priority in the reform process. It is imperative that member states share the financial burden of our Union through the timely payment of dues. Let us wean ourselves from the donor dependency syndrome and strive to fund our own agenda, programmes and activities in line with the decision taken in June in Johannesburg, South Africa."

Highlighting that Zimbabwe was committed to play her part by timeously paying her dues, President Mnangagwa added: "I wish to encourage others to do the same. Our commitment and sacrifices for the sustenance of the Union should be matched by the effective and efficient management of resources by the African Union Commission (AUC) and other organs of the Union."

At the 27th Summit in Rwanda in 2016, the AU's 2017 draft budget was tabled as \$781 million, of which \$569 million was expected from foreign donors, while the 54 African countries were to contribute only \$212 million, translating to about \$4 million per country.

This has always been the case over the years that the AU budget is disturbingly sponsored to the tune of 72 percent by cooperating partners, of which the United States and her cronies contribute 60 percent, leaving members to meet the remaining 28 percent. Such a situation is unsustainable for any independent family as it robs it of its sovereignty and gags its voice.

The bulk of Malawi's budget, for example, is donor funded and as a result of that it may not be off the mark to say that the wishes of the Malawian people are compromised.

This hypocrisy on the part of the empire confines the post-colonial state in the intensive care unit as it loses more than it gains through plunder disguised as aid. There really is no innocent aid.

It is this giving without reciprocity that Ayi Kwei Armah is contemptuous of in "Two Thousand Seasons" (1973), which Kwame Nkrumah takes a swipe at in his Consciencism philosophy, and which Mbembe (2001) sneers at, because Africa pays back for the aid in "several ways".



President Mnangagwa follows proceedings at the AU Assembly in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in this file picture. During just-ended 32nd Summit, he called for the continental organisation to fund its own budget

And one of the "several ways" in which the continent pays is through loss of sovereignty. Doyen Cheikh tells His Excellency Leon Mignane in Ousmane Sembene's "The Last of the Empire" (1981) that, "Our Independence is being usurped... We pay too high a price for that aid, Leon."

Through dependence on the empire's aid, Africa remains burdened and appended to Europe and America, without the wherewithal to map its own destiny going forward. The former colonial power remains influential in the former colony, which places a wedge between African countries. They will not speak with one voice, seeing as they clandestinely cooperate with Europe.

It is against this backdrop that former president Robert Mugabe decided to shame the West in its backyard, especially the British government for reneging on their promise pertaining to the land issue as enshrined in the Lancaster House Agreement, calling the agreement a mere piece of paper, yet there are a lot of such pieces of paper the deceitful hypocrites want Africa to respect. The Pact Colonial between France and the 14 Francophone African countries immediately comes to the fore.

The heinous pact requires the African countries, which were formerly colonised by France, to deposit 65 percent of their foreign currency reserves in the French Treasury. The hard to accept fact that these countries have no individual monetary policies as everything is pinned on the CFA franc points to the baneful nature of neo-colonialism, which the continent should collectively lambast.

Riding on the wave of such a crest, Zimbabwe's and, indeed, Africa's detractors seek to derail the continent's train to prosperity through realisation of the true value of her resources.

Notwithstanding the predicament of scoffing at glossed aid, the continent's heads of state should find means to steer the African ship to glory, and central to that is self-funding of the AU

budget.

It is this that President Mnangagwa advocates by reminding his fellow African leaders that the continent's destiny is in its hands. The West may vilify him, demonise him or even crucify him and rubbish whatever he stands for, but the statesman is an icon and a hero to Africa. His actions, desires and words are reflective of what the continent yearns for, but have of long pretended not to; for fear of irking Big Brother, who holds the carrot stick.

The African story has to be told, for it is the story of toil, displacement, oppression and plunder.

That Africa is endowed with vast mineral resources is as true as the fact that the colonial world was developed through their pillage; but sadly the continent remains poor and lies prostrate on the ground as erstwhile colonisers rape her willy-nilly.

Western hegemony that seeks to continue the subjugation of the once physically and emotionally colonised should be seen as it is - a poisoned chalice.

Land has always been a people's pride, and it remains so, because without ownership of it development continues to recede to the horizon. It is the womb to aquatic, mineral, agricultural and other natural resources making it scum doggerly to wish away any struggles for the repossession, or simply possession of the land.

History has it on record that colonisation reduced the legitimate owners of the land to subsistent croppers, who barely exist beyond the tag of peasantry, on barren land; with the minority whose belief in the superiority of their race is legendary occupying vast tracts of arable land.

In Zimbabwe, for instance, colonial laws saw to it that 70 percent of the land belonged to about 4 000 white progenies and only 30 percent was to be shared among the 13 million blacks, who ironically are the legitimate owners. In South Africa 84 percent of the land is still in the hands of the beneficiaries of apartheid, with only 13

percent controlled by the government on behalf of the black majority, whose population is more than 50 million, and one percent is not clearly accounted for.

Africa has come of age, and gone are the days it is given multiple voices to represent it. The exportation of raw minerals or any other resources should be done away with. Value addition and beneficiation should be the new norm.

Whoever wants to trade with Africa should be prepared to meet the continent's terms, because there is no freedom without ownership of the means of production. Impoverished democracy is not what is yearned for, but a better standard of living for the majority in a world where diseases are not manufactured to decimate presumed inferior races; where the mouth always precedes action; where every human being is given a chance regardless of race, creed or nationality; where the so-called global village is not hijacked by thieving gangs; where wars are not manufactured to create anarchy and chaos as a way of plundering others' ancestral resources; where the power of mighty is checked to un gag the voices of the feeble and vulnerable; mutilated, displaced and molested in full view of all and sundry over generations of stoic submission; where the word "terrorism" is not used selectively, and where every soul's dreams are respected.

Such a world is what Africa needs as is manifest in President Mnangagwa's words when he calls for self-reliance, accountability and prudent use of the motherland's resources. It is this that the continent needs, to carry the gargantuan basket of her children's dreams and hopes. And such a decision should not only be respected by a progressive world, but will function as a milestone that goes a long way in redefining the continent's aspirations.

Time, indeed, is now for Africa to glow in the limelight of global economic and political phenomena, as she redeems herself from the world's punch bag and free-for-all tag.



# Your social media profile is your CV



## THE CAREER MIRROR

With  
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**It may seem trivial or even insignificant, but your social media presence could be your greatest undoing while approaching that interview room for that job you've been praying for**

and unfortunately, what you may not have realized is that personal things you enjoy doing on social media may have unintended consequences and maybe your Facebook account, Twitter timeline, Instagram photos and Snapchat could be what is standing between you and that terrific job.

One Facebook post, a single tweet or a tagged picture may be enough to keep you unemployed literally!

Essentially, social media sites like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn give the public a glimpse into your personality and it's highly important to regulate what's being posted and to consider social media as only a tool for positive utilization.

Ever wondered why the interview



might have gone smoothly and you walk out of that room with high hopes of landing the job but to your utter surprise you realise that you weren't even shortlisted.

You only get a brief text message.. 'thank you for showing up for the interview, but sorry, you did not make it to the shortlist'.

You sit down, head reeling, wondering what you did not do right.

It may seem trivial or even insignificant, but your social media presence could be your greatest undoing while approaching that interview room for that job you've been praying for.

Your outfit is ready, you have just the right experience or even more to it that perfectly fits the job requirements, a speedy out-layed referees list, your communication skills are up the sky and eventually the suitable kind of confidence one wears when they are aware that their performance will be assessed, weighed and compared to someone else's.

Literally, you are so out rightly presentable to the extent that your presence will still linger in the minds of those present at the panel and probably remain deeply imprinted on the HRs medulla oblongata for quite awhile after you walk out of that interview room.

You are well prepared for the interview and oh well that's it.

Infact that should be the day you ought to give your best shot.

This is a typical interview preparation from anyone who's eager to smash those interview questions and ultimately bring the award home - the job.

However impressive your resume may look, how immaculate and neat your outfits are, however confident you might seem, your efforts will still be deemed futile if you have a controversial social media presence.

Shocking right?

For today's organisation, image is everything, and the last thing an employer wants is an employee that will make the company look bad

## BOOK REVIEW

# Evaluating educational assessment amid learning decline

**Title:** Concepts and Techniques in Educational Assessments and Evaluation  
**Author:** Issa Mcholo Omari (Prof Dr)  
**Publisher:** Oxford University Press, Dar es Salaam  
**Date/Size:** 2011/170pp., 28pp glossary  
**Reviewer:** Miki Tasseni

**T**HIS publication is the second volume of the retired professor's thematic summation of his position or perspective on this aspect of the teaching profession generally, that of assessment and evaluation. While it is possible from an academic point of view to examine how the don handles the vast subject, or what are the strengths and weaknesses of his overall exposition, that isn't what first meets the general reader. The issue that comes to mind more intensely is whether educational assessment and evaluation has anything to do with the widely perceived educational standards decline, causing non-employability of many graduates in recent decades.

Unavoidably, the professor doesn't tackle that subject but a rather deliberate effort to look at the thesis for fissures or cogency areas would reveal the sources of that weakness, and whether it has a cure in educational processes per se. One line of questioning would for instance be whether the theses developed by Prof. Omari, or taught in his academic career whether outlines for undergraduate students or detailed concepts and techniques for post-graduate students are anchored in reality, or superficially appended to the learning system. This matter is posed in a rhetorical way but it is uncertain that pointed learning exegesis is part of our culture.

What is more or less pursued is passing exams, not becoming learned in a positive sense of the term, with the matter coming up in the mid-1960s in relation to the whole issue of what is a 'committed intellectual'. Radicals were militant on the commitment part, which meant staunch support and participation in implementing the tenets of the Arusha Declaration, while the few liberals hanging around at the University of Dar es Salaam and elsewhere in East Africa thought differently. An intellectual had to remain neutral, question everything and seek the truth in everything, as being committed implied loyalty to that party in the debate, incapable of faulting it, etc.

As it is mostly the case for Prof. Omari's publications, the book amounts to a working manual, a training expose for those learning to be teachers and evaluators, as different from treating the subject as an inquiry, an essay, etc. This brings up some auxiliary questions as



**The answer to that question is a bit of a heap, a mitigated duality of serenity and lethargy, as course summaries or exposes of what is supposed to be taught...**

to whether during this period of a steep decline in educational performance the manuals were altered or remained the same, for the subsequent decline to be experienced. It is a situation where graduates fail to shorten a three page statement in their own words, according to well placed university dons - despite the plethora of learning tests performed on them habitually, according to Prof. Omari.

In that case, instead of following through with the techniques for educational achievement in a general way, a hidden thesis emerges of how the concepts outlined indicate their own erosion in the course of time, and if that process could be noticed in society. The answer to that question is a bit of a heap, a mitigated duality of serenity and lethargy, as course summaries or exposes of what is supposed to be taught in each grade doesn't show a shift or decline in content, but the level of exposure of those graduating. In other words there is a continuous effort at sticking to the subject matter, but the manner of its being tackled has been thinning out, is threadbare.

That means the school system is likely to have areas of continuity, where a culture of depth of study and proper use of learning and assessment techniques is conducted, where the levels of passing are high generally and not widely different from different cohorts of pupils or students. A more varied picture thus emerges when one takes up schools with sharply different environments, and in addition, the wider environment of school exams testing and evaluation has been taking hits from time to time.

There was a time the proper results registered by examiners at NECTA (National Examinations Council of Tanzania) were so low they had to use new margins.

If one thus uses a scale of concepts



and techniques to evaluate educational assessments from the time that the Cambridge School Examination system was dropped and the present, it is either easy or impossible to predict the results. By simple outlook or hearsay (depending on the age and background of the one making an assessment) the old middle schools are the current secondary and high schools, while the old certificate courses are tantamount to current degree courses. That sort of outcome would scarcely be reflected in the learning or assessment manuals but it results from learning and de-learning, where commitment erodes real techniques.

A stark illustration of this problem is when Prof. Omari spends a third of the manual on concepts relating to assessment or measure of human intelligence, where the problem is that Tanzania or for that matter any other African country is placed in the same schematic data compiling on intelligence.

The manual predictably skips issues of collective failure and individual intelligence, the paradox that liberal psychology has been demanding of African states, and by association a number

of other cultures around the world. Are indigenous peoples in Tanzania or in the Amazon intelligent enough, or societies where terrorism is a flourishing industry, similarly?

Making individual intelligence tests on Africans is unlikely to reveal any anomaly, but when put together their propensity for failure is astonishingly high. It is in this facilitating and also eroding medium that the learning process occurs in Africa, and it can't be said that scholars like Prof. Omari have begun tackling the problem as yet. Were it that the don was problematising on learning in Tanzania since independence, and how to evaluate educational achievement during that period the outcome would have been different, but that would scarcely be a career-enhancing topic. It would amount to colonial apologia as university students' placards declared in 1966.

The author sort of touches

on these issues more or less in passing, on account of unchanging manuals format of what is being examined, for instance in chapter six there is a section on "the coming of independence and new issues about examinations." Those issues, if one makes fast-forward to 1967 and 'Education for Self-Reliance' and the changing curriculum at the university, and pressures from the wider environment, leads not to even more 'issues' about learning and examinations but a cancer.

That is how the country slides to its primary schools (where pupils are basically illiterate upon finishing) to secondary schools where they are barely capable of doing much in life with that education.

In polytechnics and universities they are educated, but mostly hard to employ, many of them taking time to find takers for their skills. The concepts didn't change but were ignored.



# New tools, interventions in malaria research need to be fully evaluated

**I**nterview with Dr Jan Kolaczinski, Coordinator of the Entomology and Vector Control unit of the World Health Organisation Global Malaria Programme, on recently released malaria vector control guidelines:

**Why has WHO published these new Guidelines for malaria vector control?**

Over the decades, WHO has produced a large amount of valuable literature on malaria vector control, but it can be very difficult to navigate and to identify which information is the most up-to-date, or how different recommendations and guidance link together.

These guidelines are meant to overcome this challenge and simplify life for everyone involved in malaria vector control by creating a "one-stop shop" where all WHO key recommendations in this field are consolidated. And just as importantly, the guidelines seek to greatly increase the transparency around the level of available evidence on which the WHO guidance is based.

The ultimate goal of these guidelines is to ensure the best use of available resources for malaria vector control founded on a solid evidence base.

**The new guidelines contain a mix of recommendations and good practice statements. Can you talk a bit more about this?**

Yes, we decided to bring recommendations and good practice statements all together in one document, as these complement each other.

Recommendations are generally based on systematic reviews of evidence generated by randomised controlled trials and other rigorously designed and implemented studies. For example, a considerable number of trials have generated solid evidence that using insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) will reduce malaria in the



geographic area where the nets are deployed. Based on this evidence, ITNs are recommended as a core intervention for malaria control. The recommendations tell people "what to do" - that is, what intervention works.

The best practice statements are more about "how to"; they are largely based on expert opinion and field experience, as the evidence around them tends to not be generated by randomized trials. Using the example of ITNs, a best practice statement is that users should be educated not to wash their nets in fresh water bodies or use them for fishing as we know that pyrethroids (chemicals that kill insects, including mosquitoes) used on the nets are very toxic to aquatic organisms.

**What impact do you expect the guidelines to have for those imple-**

**menting malaria vector control programmes?**

By making the recommendations more user-friendly, I think people will be more receptive to using them. I hope the guidelines make it much easier for national malaria control programmes and implementing partners not only to develop evidence-based vector control policies and strategies but also to understand how specific tools should be deployed according to specific circumstances.

By pulling together the "what to do" and the "how to do it" in one publication, countries will be better able to adapt their efforts to a particular malaria landscape. This will ultimately strengthen the link between the data that countries generate through their own research, including trials, their monitoring and surveil-

**Mothers are seen unwrapping their new bed nets to help protect them and their babies from mosquitoes and malaria.**

lance activities (for instance, of insecticide resistance) and the use of this data in decision-making.

**Do these guidelines contain new recommendations?**

The guidelines are largely a consolidation of existing recommendations as opposed to new ones. However, by bringing together more than 20 individual sets of WHO recommendations into one "go-to" document and combining them with best practice statements, it becomes a lot clearer what the key messages are in malaria vector control and how they all link together.

As part of the guideline development process, the Cochrane Infectious Diseases Group also conducted new systematic reviews or updated existing ones. This has provided the foundation for new - or at least clearer - recommendations. An example of this concerns the use of space spraying of insecticides, where it is made clear in the guidelines that this intervention should not be undertaken for malaria vector control.

**The guidelines contain some strong recommendations based on low-certainty evidence. How is that possible?**

There are a number of reasons for there to be insufficient or poor data available on the effectiveness of certain interventions. The limited number of trials, and hence the weak evidence base for this intervention, provides a good example. Here we are dealing with an intervention that was first introduced over 50 years ago, at a time when the process to develop WHO recommendations and the associated evidence requirements had not been defined.

Subsequently, a lot of operational experience has been gained that supports the use of this intervention, but randomised controlled trials aimed at generating gold standard evidence to establish the efficacy of this interven-

tion are few and far between. In such cases, the development of WHO guidance relies to a considerable extent on lower quality evidence and expert opinion.

In the formulation of recommendations, experts will also consider several factors other than data-based trials and studies, including: balance of benefit and harm; the values and preferences of individuals and populations affected by the recommendation (that is, what importance people assign to the outcomes associated with the intervention); the acceptability of the intervention to the most important stakeholders, as well as feasibility and resource implications.

**Are there implications for innovators and research partners?**

Absolutely. I believe the new document helps increase the level of transparency around the evidence that underpins WHO recommendations, and hence on the process that needs to be followed to generate an evidence base that allows WHO to develop or revise recommendations on vector control.

Through greater transparency, we hope that innovators and research partners will understand why new tools and interventions need to be fully evaluated. After all, in the resource-constrained environment that most malaria-endemic countries operate in, the choice of a vector control intervention will come at the cost of something else, so prioritising one over the other needs to be well justified. We really want all malaria stakeholders to recognize the benefits of conducting solid research which, in turn, generates an evidence base from which WHO can develop recommendations.

In addition, the intensive process of putting together a comprehensive evidence base for these guidelines has helped to identify where there are evidence gaps, and this will help to inform the research agenda for the ongoing development of the guidelines.

# Lions, tigers and bears: Wildlife trafficking in age of globalisation

By Carina Bruwer

**T**rafficking of wildlife is big business and big money. As transnational trafficking networks continue to exploit endangered species to the point of near extinction, it is time to get serious about wildlife crime.

Organised criminals have built their business model around those who poach and those who move illicit shipments across borders. Wildlife crime is therefore much more than a conservation problem, and until it is addressed from every angle, the trade will continue.

World Pangolin Day on 16 February was overshadowed by record-size seizures in the weeks leading up to it. In mid-January, Hong Kong seized more than eight tonnes of pangolin scales and nearly two tonnes of ivory. Two weeks later, Ugandan authorities seized 762 pieces of ivory and 423 kilograms of pangolin scales bound for Vietnam.

Just a few days later, a shipment of close to 30 metric tonnes of both dead and live pangolins, pangolin scales and pangolin meat was seized in Malaysia. The shipment also included two legs of a sun bear. The seizure in Hong Kong alone would have been supplied by hundreds of elephants and thousands of pangolins. All of these animals were illegally poached and trafficked by transnational organised criminal networks.

## International trade bans

Threatened species are "protected" in international law by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). CITES attempts to regulate international trade in species by listing them on one of three appendices according to the level of protection they require. Species threatened with extinction are listed on Appendix I and international trade in them is prohibited.

Pangolins and elephants, along with other species such as rhinos and gorillas, are all listed on Appendix I, which means that as soon as a shipment crosses a country border it is in contravention of CITES. However, as the latest seizures and many before them show, the international trade ban is of little deterrent value if it cannot be enforced.

It is also each sovereign state's prerogative



**However, providing alternative livelihoods for poachers and changing the way consumers think about a commodity is much...**

to decide whether they will continue to allow domestic trade in such species, which means that traded animals must come from within their own country and remain there. Legal domestic trade in parallel with illegal international trade continues to create confusion and fuel demand.

Global networks - from Africa to Asia African states serve as both a supplier and transit zone for various illicit wildlife products destined to satisfy Asian demand. Ivory carvings make for sought after art, while rhino horn and pangolin scales are used for its supposed medicinal qualities. Pangolin meat is also considered a delicacy in countries like Vietnam and China. Wildlife shipments often transit through number of States before and after crossing the Indian Ocean to its end-destination.

For example, the recent Ugandan seizure is reported to have originated in the DRC, crossed into South Sudan and then entered Uganda. Considering the size of the seizure, it was likely destined for container shipment, possibly from a large port in Kenya or Tanzania, where the majority of ivory leaving the continent is also moved from.

Upon reaching Asia it is likely to be transhipped a few times more before reaching its final destination. With the number of countries exploited and the complicated logistics of a single shipment, it is easy to see how challenging a trafficking network can be to penetrate from poacher to transporter, to middleman, to corrupt customs agent, to those calling the shots.

It is unlikely that only a few individuals are organising and operating such large scale operations, making clamping down on these networks exceptionally hard. And for every low-level trafficker who ends up in jail, ten are waiting to

take his or her place.

Demand, supply and everything in between

Combating organised criminal networks' operations requires an in-depth understanding of how best to counter the drivers of supply and demand, as well as what facilitates the movement of shipments. CITES has identified three key indicators of poaching activity - at the local level it is poverty, at the national level it is weak governance and corruption and at the global level, it is demand.

While supply reduction and law enforcement can suppress a market, the only way to eliminate the trade is for demand to go down. However, providing alternative livelihoods for poachers and changing the way consumers think about a commodity is much harder than changing laws and stepping up law enforcement, which is why increased law enforcement measures are currently the go-to response.

The reality is that we live in a world where many view wildlife as something not worthy of their respect, it is merely there to be consumed or to serve as a source of income. And until that changes, the primary focus will remain on law enforcement efforts aimed at preventing poaching and the movement of illicit shipments.

These efforts are however complicated by the mere scale of the problem, as well as the transnational nature of wildlife trafficking and the very successful business model which is intertwined with licit world trade. The volume of containers passing through borders and ports every day makes detecting illicit shipment exceptionally hard.

## Corruption

While countries being exploited by poachers and traffickers often read like the who's who of fragile states - South Sudan, the DRC, Myanmar - it also includes states whose institutions are considered to be relatively capable, such as China and South Africa. What then could be the common denominator in these countries? While law enforcement can go a long way to prevent poaching and trafficking, it can easily be subverted by corruption.

Risk profiling and container scanning by customs are often luxuries in countries where wildlife is being trafficked



and where such measures are in place, customs officials are often bribed to turn a blind eye. The same goes for underpaid rangers and policemen and greedy high-level politicians.

A counter-response could arguably focus only on anti-corruption measures and enjoy great success. But again, this will be much harder than it sounds, especially in countries with very low capacity, resources and penalties, and a culture of corruption.

## A transnational response to a transnational problem

When a crime is transnational, the counter-measures must be too. At the current rate of poaching and trafficking of so-called "protected" species, something is amiss. Creative and nuanced approaches to counter these activities are therefore necessary. An example of such a holistic response is the counter-piracy regime which was put in place when Somali piracy began threatening world trade and driving up the price of oil.

Numerous piracy affected States, international organisations and private industry co-operated on various levels and managed to successfully suppress piracy in the Western Indian Ocean. Of particular relevance to other forms of transnational organised crime is the inter-State cooperation between security and law enforcement forces, establishing of industry best practice, law reforms, a creation of an international prosecution model and, although only to a limited extent, development activities to improve the root causes of piracy on land.

Affected States should, therefore, institute law reforms which reflect the provisions of international legal instruments applicable to transnational organised crime and wildlife crime.

For example, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) requires a minimum sentence of four years imprisonment for transnational organised criminal offences, yet we are seeing very low sentences and often only fines being imposed.





TRAGODE coordinator of programmes Dickson Mwalubandu (in jacket) guides farmers earlier this week in sowing soybeans the recommended way. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

# Farmers find solution to malnutrition, poverty alleviation in Iringa District

By Guardian Correspondent

When Agatha Titus Mkayula of Mgama village of Iringa District in Iringa Region started growing soybeans in 2016, little did she know that she would earn good money and thus spend little time and other resources on growing maize which has for ages served this part of Tanzania as both food and cash crop.

Two years later Mgama turned to soybean farming seriously, expanding her farm from two hectares to three and this year she has planted soybean on 11 hectares and employed six youths to help her with the farm work. According to her projections, she expects to harvest about 4,000 kilograms that would bring her more than 10m/-.

"I wouldn't dream of getting that amount of money if planted maize on those hectares. Okay, I might have earned that amount of money but more than half of it would go for paying for inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides," she explains.

"It is different with soybean farming; the inputs required in one hectare hardly add up to 200,000/-," she adds.

Patrick Mbata who resides in Mgama village has two hectares of soybean. He is among a group of farmers who started growing soybean last year and he is the lead farmer after having undergone training in soybean farming, thanks to the Growing is Learning project that is implemented by the Tanzania Grassroots Oriented Development (TAGRODE), a civil society organization that is based in Iringa.

The organisation is implementing the project with communities in Mgama, Ithemi, Ibumila, Lyamgungwe, Sadani and Kaning'ombe villages all of which are in Iringa District.

Between 2013 and 2016 some farmers engaged in the production of soybean but they used traditional agricultural methods that did not consider seed quality, the use of fertilizer and other technicalities. Production of soybean was market oriented while there were no efforts to meet the market demands.

However, the 'Growing is Learning Project' has its focus on increasing food and nutrition security and raising household incomes particularly among the vulnerable rural small-scale women farmers.

"Our entry point is not raising money for families. Soybean farming is about nutri-

tion security because Iringa Region is one of three Tanzania Mainland regions that suffer from chronic malnutrition. Besides, less than 10 percent of children aged between six and eight months receive timely introduction of complementary food," says TAGRODE executive director, Zuberi Mwachulla.

A report published in March 2017 by the Inter-Agency Regional Analysts Network titled: Overcoming the Challenges of Under-nutrition in Tanzania through 2021 highlights three regions in which more than half of the children are chronically malnourished. They are Iringa (51.3 pc), Njombe (51.5: pc) and Kagera (51.9 pc).

According to the report, Tanzania has one of the highest under-nutrition burdens in East and southern Africa, threatening not only individual lives but the next generation's economic advancement in education achievement, lost income and lost opportunities.

"Overall, more than 2.7 million children under five years in Tanzania are stunted," the report says.

With funding of 302,492,686/- from Australian Aid through Care Australia, TAGRODE targets to reach a total of 17,000 beneficiaries in 15 villages of Iringa Rural District by the end of the four year project. About 65 percent of the beneficiaries will be women.

Care International in Tanzania monitors project implementation on behalf of Care Australia and currently the project is working in six villages with an estimated population of 19,375.

"A total of 868 people from the six villages are directly involved in project implementation. More farmers will be involved as we go on because of the success their counterparts are recording," adds Mwachulla.

"Knowledge of nutritional value of soybean to both human and livestock and the improved soil fertility arising from soybean farming has turned around the mindset of most farmers about the importance of soybeans. The low input requirement and availability of reliable external markets have also attracted villagers to engage in soybean farming," reveals the executive director.

Patrick Mbata who is known in Mgama as a para-professional in soybean farming, TAGRODE trains farmers not only in soybean farming but also in entrepreneurship, gender equality, good governance and reducing gender violence in the village.

# To stop Ebola, ask the rebels to help

Dr. Jean-Christophe Shako

The Democratic Republic of Congo is in the midst of its 10th Ebola outbreak. Since the first case was declared in the northeastern town of Beni in August 2018, almost 800 cases have been confirmed in 19 different health zones, and more than 500 people have died.

I've worked on four Ebola outbreaks across Africa and have often found myself in tricky situations with local people who view outsiders with suspicion. During the 2014 outbreak in Guinea, for example, my team and I were threatened by villagers who ran after us with machetes.

It only took a few days in Butembo, responding to the current outbreak in eastern Congo, before I was surrounded by an angry mob chanting "kill him", after they refused to allow our surveillance team to investigate a death in their neighbourhood.

Such experiences have taught me that keeping your calm and speaking respectfully are the best ways to de-escalate tense and violent situations.

But I still wasn't prepared for my first experience of going face-to-face with Mai-Mai rebel leaders to negotiate access in Congo so our health teams could reach affected communities.

Since this outbreak erupted in North Kivu province last August, health teams knew they would face big challenges. The virus had resurfaced in a densely populated, heavily travelled urban region where about 100 armed groups operate, restricting the response. The risk of rapid geographic spread was very high.

Ebola is a highly contagious virus, and when a person contracts the disease all those they come into contact with need to be screened for symptoms.

As the Ebola response coordinator in Butembo, my role was to organise surveillance activities to find these contacts as quickly as possible - that means before they start showing symptoms, become contagious, and spread the virus.

Very early on in this outbreak we got an indication of just how hard this was going to be. Six days after I arrived in Beni, the epicentre, we heard that 30 contacts of confirmed Ebola patients had fled to Butembo, about 60 kilometres away and home to over

a million people.

Finding people who don't want to be found is not an easy task. It's made even more difficult when those affected live in inaccessible areas controlled by armed rebel groups, including the Mai-Mai - self-defense militias feared by the local population because of years of crimes, including torture, kidnapping, and indiscriminate killings.

Less than two months after I arrived in Butembo,

we heard that the body of an eight-month-old boy who died from Ebola was in the Mai-Mai village of Tingi. Because the risk of Ebola spreading is most severe immediately after a patient dies, I knew we needed to gain access to people in Tingi as our only way of saving lives and avoiding disaster.

I told our health teams and international partners we had to go to that village to vaccinate people. Every-

body thought I was crazy.

The Mai-Mai are known to be well armed and unafraid of the authorities. Even our national police and army don't dare venture into some of these rebel-controlled zones. Only my driver and the titulaire - the nurse overseeing that health zone - agreed to join this uncertain and risky mission.

The following morning, I got into the car not knowing if I would even come back alive. After a 45-minute

drive on windy roads, followed by a 35-minute walk along muddy forest trails, we finally reached Tingi. About 50 people were gathered under big dark green tarpaulins, mourning the baby boy.

We were greeted by a woman who asked what we were doing in their village. I told her I had to see the village chief because I had something important to tell him. She pointed me to his house.



## CONSULTANT CONTRACT- TERMS OF REFERENCE: NATIONAL CONSULTANT TO COLLATE AND CO-ORDINATE VIRAL HEPATITIS B AND SURVEILLANCE

### REQUEST FOR CURRICULUM VITAE

#### Rationale

Viral hepatitis is a disease of public health concern in Tanzania with an estimated prevalence of 4% (THIS). The Government of Tanzania and Ministry of Health in collaboration with World Health Organization (WHO) and other partners have developed a draft national strategy for control of viral hepatitis. This is consistent with the WHO Global Health Sector Strategy (GHSS 2016-2021) which was adopted by the World Health Assembly (2016) and proposes to eliminate viral hepatitis as a public health threat by 2030. The goal is to reduce the incidence of new infections of viral hepatitis by 90% and mortality by 65% before 2030. Mortality in viral hepatitis is predominantly due to chronic infection and the sequelae of liver cirrhosis and liver cancer.

The national impact of viral hepatitis in Tanzania is poorly understood and hepatitis surveillance to aid planning and resource allocation is weak or non-existent. This is due to the lack of a formal national hepatitis program and the absence of established reporting mechanism for viral hepatitis. WHO has recently developed a formal online reporting system for viral hepatitis (GRSH- July 2018) with 10 core indicators to assist with global and national hepatitis surveillance and provide country-specific data for action. These data will also provide information for progress report of the regional viral hepatitis elimination response to member states at the World Hepatitis Assembly WHA in 2020.

To that effect, a national consultant is required to support the MOH/WCO to collate and co-ordinate available hepatitis data in the country (see attached the 10 core indicators).

#### Work to be performed

Under the supervision and overall guidance of the WCO and MOH United Republic of Tanzania, the consultant will perform the following tasks:

- 1) Engage Laboratory services, teaching hospitals, private health care facilities and the public health care system to aggregate their data along the WHO reporting requirement for reporting. Platforms that can be used for the engagement include the national Pathology services for the MOH laboratories and the association of private laboratories. Data extracted will include:
  - a. Aggregated data on number of patients tested in 2017 and 2018
  - b. Aggregated data on number of persons diagnosed using serological test for HBV or HCV
  - c. Aggregated data on number of Viral load testing done for HBV and HCV
- 2) Engage Clinical services at the sentinel sites (see attached)- both outpatient and in-patient records
  - a. To evaluate individualized clinical records for the diagnosis of liver cirrhosis and liver cancer and document the association with viral hepatitis if any
  - b. To evaluate the clinical records to compile the cases of chronic hepatitis B and C, document clinical and laboratory evaluation done (ALT/AST/PI), USS and treatment and follow-up if any
  - c. Establish Clinical facility Register for case reporting Chronic hepatitis B and C, treatment registers and CLD registers at the selected sites
  - d. Evaluate pharmacy records for dispensing of Tenofovir for HBV or DAA for HCV
- 3) Facility assessment: To document number of sites offering hepatitis services in Uganda a) Testing b) Viral load c) Treatment
- 4) Work closely with the MOH hepatitis focal point to collate data from the blood bank for 2017 and 2018, liver cancer data from the National or Hospital registry (if available) and data from Partners working in-country on hepatitis
- 5) Prepare a database of information above and write a 20 - 40 page

report using the details of 1-4 above.

#### Expected deliverables (within 4 weeks)

Hepatitis Data base of indicators in hepatitis tool Draft Report as a Word document, including Table of Contents, Executive Summary, charts, photo captions and credit information

#### Technical Supervision

The Consultant will work under the supervision and overall guidance of the WCO and MOH Tanzania. The Consultant is also responsible for reporting any issues that may occur during the course of the consultancy work which might jeopardize the completion of their work (lack of information or data for example).

#### Contract Duration: One month

#### Recruitment Profile

Education (Qualification) Essential: University degree, preferably in one of the following: Medicine, Public Health: or any health related field

#### Competencies and skills

1. **Technical expertise:** Demonstrate good skills and relevant knowledge of needs and priorities, can answer technical queries in own area and sound knowledge at country level
2. **Producing results:** Prioritize work, monitors own progress and adapts plan as required
3. **Teamwork:** Works collaboratively with team members and counterparts to achieve results
4. **Communication:** Drafts and support the development of policies
5. **Moving forward in a changing environment:** Open to and proposes new approaches and ideas.

#### Experience:

Essential: At least two (2) years of experience in Medicine, public health and health planning, epidemiology or working with national/international organizations that deal with public health

**Language:** Excellent command in written and spoken English

#### Time-frame and Fees:

The consultant will work out from 11th to 29th March 2019. It is noted that due to the nature of the project, there will be need for internal travel and communication with government officials and partners. Fees will be paid according to the details as given in deliverables above.

#### Selected clinical/ tertiary Facilities Tanzania – still being updated

1. BMC, Bugando Medical Centre
2. MNH, - Muhimbili National Hospital
3. KCMC, KCMC Kilimanjaro
4. Benjamin Mkapa, Benjamin Mkapa Dodoma
5. MZRH,
6. Agha Khan hospital Dar es salaam
7. Private Health Facilities and Regional Referral Hospitals for selected regions)

#### HOW TO APPLY

Interested individual should send cover letter and a comprehensive Resume (Curriculum vitae) to the WHO Representative, Attention: Operations Officer, P.O. Box 9292, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, by 1st March, 2019

Applications must be submitted in plain sealed envelopes clearly marked "Submission of Curriculum Vitae for "NATIONAL CONSULTANT TO COLLATE AND CO-ORDINATE VIRAL HEPATITIS B AND SURVEILLANCE"



## INADES Formation Tanzania

Serving the common good

### Job Vacancy: Managing Director of INADES Formation Tanzania Duty Station: Dodoma

#### Background:

INADES Formation Tanzania (IFTz) is a legally independent, autonomous, not for profit, Non Governmental Organization (NGO) that works at the service of rural communities. It is one of the institutions providing actor-training support for socio-economic empowerment of smallholder farmers and rural communities aimed at building their capacities to bring about their socio-economic advancement and transform the societies in which they live.

IFTz wishes to invite applications from pro-active, hard-working and committed individuals to fill the post of Managing Director.

#### Minimum requirements:

1. Masters degree in the social sciences, economics, agriculture and rural development.
2. Minimum of 5-years work experience in management of NGOs or similar position.
3. Broad experience of rural development and its challenges in Tanzania, and commitment to addressing poverty and marginalization of rural communities and smallholder farmers.
4. Experience in project planning and management, proposal write-up, implementation, monitoring and reporting of Donor funded projects.
5. Experience in nurturing good working relationships with donors and partners.
6. Analytical, dynamic, team-builder, solution seeker, well organized, flexible and gender focused.
7. A team player with good communication skills, co-ordination, facilitation, planning and training skills.
8. Pro-active and ability to work under pressure, stressful conditions and strict deadlines.
9. Fluent in English and Swahili, with knowledge of French an added advantage.
10. Good practical skills in computer programs: Word, Excel etc.

**Remuneration:** Attractive and negotiable remuneration commensurate with experience and responsibilities of the post.

**Age limit:** The candidate should be between 30-45 years of age.

#### Terms and conditions of Service:

Successful candidate will be employed for a 3-years renewable contract, with a one-year probation. Other conditions of service are as promulgated in the IFTz's Terms of Service.

#### Mode of Application:

Application letter with photocopies of relevant certificates, a detailed CV of applicant names and contacts of 3 referees (senior and responsible persons) mailing address, e-mail and telephone numbers.

#### Applications should be sent to the following address:

The Board Chairperson,  
INADES Formation Tanzania,  
P. O. Box 203 Dodoma,  
Tel: +255 262354230,  
E-mail: inadestz@gmail.com or inadesformation.tanzania@inadesfo.net  
Closing Date: 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2019.



# Africa's rich oil: From blessing to curse of rampant corruption and bad governance on the continent?

BY JOSEPHUS MOSES GRAY

**T**he African continent in recent years has come to be major Geo-strategic importance to the oil-dependent industrialized economies and giving attention that Africa receives from state actors on the global stage in the context of international politics, the idea of an African rebirth seems to be finding more and more acceptance within the contemporary global politics. This is due to the continent cherished and rich oil and other riches but had this new love for Africa developed by Beijing and Washington nowadays produces any benefits for the continent's larger impoverished inhabitants and eliminates the curse of rampant corruption and bad governance or only benefit foreign capitalists, corrupt political bureaucrats, and heads of governments?

Let me quote the words of former President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf of Liberia: "Africa is not poor; it is poorly managed". Conflicts and crises such as civil strife have affected governance in Africa as well as the establishment of sustainable growth performance. Although some countries have recovered from civil wars, good governance remains a challenge. This includes boosting national capacity to avoid crises in governance, maintaining good internal relationship and peace building, as well as reinforcement of issues regarding national security reducing and crime.

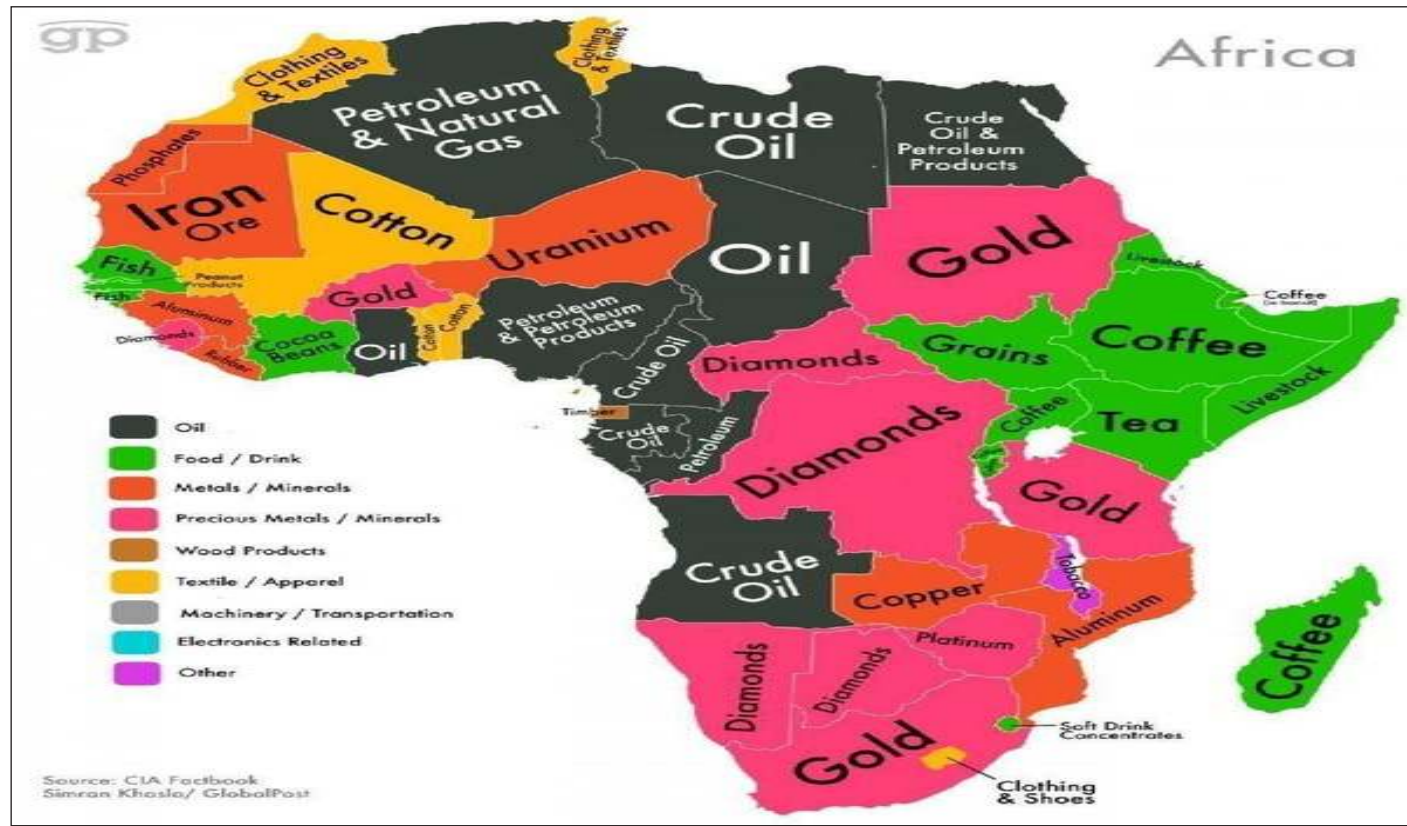
In the post-independence eras, African states became weak pawns in the world economy, subject to Cold War rivalries, their path to development largely blocked by their debilitating colonial past. More re-

cently, the West has choked Africa with an onerous debt regime, forcing many nations to pay more in interest on debts to the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) than on health care, education, infrastructure, and other vital services combined.

The development landscape in Africa is changing, with new partners from the global South taking on a more important role as providers of much needed socio-economic growth and know-how for Africa's development. China has been the most prominent emerging partner and Chinese entrepreneurs have increased their trade and investment relations with African counterparts by a factor of more than ten over the past decade.

But the pool of actors has widened and Europe and Washington are no longer at ease. China's robust economic growth in the past 30 years, which has lifted 600 million people out of extreme poverty, offers lessons for other regions, especially Africa to pay keen attention. China and Africa "have always belonged to a community of shared values and fruitful future" and "have always been good friends who stand together through thick and thin, good partners who share weal and woe, and good brothers who fully trust each other despite changes in the international landscape."

"This might sound ridiculous", but it is a glimpsing fact that oil's curse can be avoidable and turn into fruitful and praiseworthy blessings, but the saddest nightmare always plagues dozen of oil-rich African states that mismanaged their resources that generate most needed wealth; since oil resource often in many instances fos-



**Conflicts and crises such as civil strife have affected governance in Africa as well as the establishment...**

tered corruption, benefits and profoundly serves foreign capitalists and corrupt leaders' deep-seated interests to the displeasure of the largest society, thereby restricting bulk of the population to abject poor and inhumane sufferings.

Africa has long proclaimed its desire to industrialize its economy in an effort to attain higher living

standards and increase productive including employment opportunities for its populace but the rush for the continent's cherished riches especially oil remain the one of the major causes for a civil war on the continent which leads to abject poverty and suffering.

In many of Africa's most oil-rich countries such as Nigeria, Angola, Libya, Southern Sudan, the Republic of Congo, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea, oil, instead of being a blessing for the population, it becomes a curse and produces corruption as an endemic debacle. Oil discovery in Africa automatically leads to corruption menace which gives birth to doom and gloom-driven poverty.

In some continents the situation is to the contrary, oil is a bless-

ing and not a curse, it removes the people from poverty to better their livelihoods; let's look at the case of North America that produces more oil than Africa, has the lowest resource rents as a share of GDP and has good governance ratings.

According to US Department of Energy, Canada as one of the top ten world oil producers, has one of the least corrupt governments in the world, on the other hand, Norway is one of the top ten exporters of crude oil in the world, while maintaining its stature as a perennial leader of the United Nations Human Development Index.

In Africa, poor governance has led to poor economic growth and it is manifested through corruption, political instability, ineffective

rule of laws and institutions. Some African countries went through governance failures and corruption at some point in time, but their governance capacity made them recover and ensure the maintenance of rapid growth performance through constant demands to improve government and reduce corruption.

In many African countries, corruption takes place as a rule-based on decisions. That is, public officials influence the economic decision in detriment of the entire society. This results in inefficiency and high transaction costs as well as distortion of transparent and normal market operations and thus, creating insecurity for investors. Corruption takes place when public officials break the laws to fulfill their own interest. The most common types of corruption are bribery and extortion as well as the allocation of public resources to favor political benefits.

In most cases the African leaders try to run the country by copying the modern western state systems at domestic level and neglect the tradition and culture of their own people. The leadership in most African countries is centralized, thus, the local government does not have the power and authority to take any decision. Therefore, it hinders efficient the capacity of the local administrations.

Due to rampant corruption, African children do not have access to quality education which is required to let them gain knowledge and skills, to equip them to have better ideas and opportunities for employment.

Other correlated problems as well, for example, lack of skills and strong policies, and that is the low economic performance with high inflation.

# What affects swing of pendulum in Nigeria's presidential election?

ABUJA

**A**s the rescheduled Nigerian presidential election is just two days away, experts have warned that effects of the vote delay still linger and it is not clear where the

pendulum swings.

Just hours before the opening of polls scheduled on Feb.16, Nigeria's Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) announced a one-week delay in polling, citing logistical issues.

The decision triggered widespread anger among Nigerians

and the two main political parties blamed each other for the delay. Many experts believe the postponement have negatively affected the country's credit rating, investment and trading sector.

TWO-HORSE RACE

About 84 million Nigerians, representing about 42 percent of the

country's population of 198 million, were registered to vote in the general elections, according to INEC.

More than 70 presidential candidates have been greenlighted by INEC earlier. However, the election will, no doubt, be a two-horse race between Muhammadu Buhari of the governing All Progressives Congress (APC) party and Atiku Abubakar of the main opposition Peoples Democratic Party (PDP).

The incumbent President Buhari is seeking a second term of office on the platform of the APC. He came into power in 2015, becoming the first Nigerian opposition candidate to unseat an incumbent president.

Buhari's campaign slogan for the 2015 election was "change." Through this slogan, he promised to turnaround the economy for good, fight endemic corruption and enhance the security of the

country.

In November 2018, Buhari launched his re-election campaign with a new slogan: "Next Level 2019", in which he put jobs, infrastructure and the business environment ahead of security and fighting corruption.

Buhari is revered by many Nigerians, especially by northerners who call him "Mai Gaskiya" (a Hausa expression which means: one who always speaks the truth). Others call him "Mr. Integrity," who has zero tolerance for corruption.

Accusing the incumbent president of failing to address Nigeria's economic problems in the past years, Abubakar unveiled a campaign manifesto covering issues of job creation, national security, healthcare, education, infrastructure and other critical sectors of the economy.

Abubakar was Nigeria's vice

president from 1999 to 2007. As one of the most successful businessmen in Nigeria, local experts believe that he knows how to deal with the economic difficulties of the most populous African country.

However, the multiple allegations of corruption and fraud levelled against Abubakar continue to taint his image.

A Senate investigation in 2006 found Abubakar guilty of illegally taking funds belonging to the Petroleum Training Development Fund (PTDF). The former vice president has also been consistently linked with jailed U.S. Congressman William Jefferson who was sentenced to 13 years in a U.S. jail for bribing Nigerian officials in 2007.

Azu Ishiekwene, a local political analyst, said whatever the shortcomings of Buhari and Abubakar, their parties believe they are the best candidates they can produce at this time.

In this light, he said Nigerians would have to choose

from what they have, or sit idle for another four years.

RESCHEDULED POLLS

The postponement of this year's presidential polls in Nigeria was greeted with criticism. This development could cause some to boycott Saturday's election, according to local experts.

Ahead of last week's rescheduled elections, enthusiasm had been high among the citizenry. The election had also drawn the attention of the international community given the position and prospects of Nigeria in the global arena.

According to Ifeanyi Onuba, a public affairs analyst, the postponement of the presidential and National Assembly elections by INEC has monumental adverse economic impacts. These costs were escalated by the fact that the announcement came on the very day the elections were to be held after a number of irreversible steps had been taken by various economic agents and stakeholders.

## The GUARDIAN WORD-FIT & SUDOKU Issue:# 00 83 00

**SERENE**

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

All rows, Columns and 3 by 3 grids have the numbers 1 to 9 appearing only once. Some of the numbers have been entered. Complete the whole table by inserting the correct numbers.

**SIMPLE LEVEL**

7	6	3	2	
2	3	9	7	8
4	8	2	3	
6	9	2	1	4
2	3	1	5	
4	5	6	3	2
5	9	7	6	
7	6	3	5	1
9	1	6	4	

**Doodle pad**

HOUSE-HOLDER	HUMILITY	ERG
MISADVENTURE	UNSAFE	TEASE
DIGGER	OPERATE	EMIRS
LIFEGUARD	DATED	SERENE
ERGOMETER	RE-RELEASE	TOWN
STRAITEN	GENERAL	WEE
SEER	NEMESIS	TASER
MOTET	CORE	NAME
	REVERSE	RESGETAE
	MOVEMENT	

4	2	5	6	1	3	9	7	8
7	1	8	4	9	5	2	6	3
6	3	9	8	7	2	5	4	1
2	6	3	9	8	7	1	5	4
5	9	1	2	3	4	7	8	6
8	4	7	1	5	6	3	9	2
1	7	4	5	2	8	6	3	9
9	5	6	3	4	1	8	2	7
3	8	2	7	6	9	4	1	5





# DAR AMONG 20 WEALTHIEST CITIES IN AFRICA

By PropertyWatch Reporter

**D**AR ES SALAAM is among one of Africa's wealthiest cities positioned number 12 on the 17 list of the continent's affluent urban centres. Mauritius based The AfrAsia Bank said in its Africa Wealth Report 2018, said Dar es Salaam's wealth is at par with Ivory Coast's capital, Abidjan with wealth valued at US\$ 25 billion by December 2017. The country's commercial capital is also at par with Egyptian city of Alexandria which has a wealth of US\$ 25 billion.

Below Dar es Salaam are Kampala in Uganda with a wealth of US\$ 16 billion while others with their value in blackest are: Windhoek, Namibia (US\$13bn); Abuja, Nigeria (US\$13bn); Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (US\$13bn); Marrakesh in Morocco (US\$11bn); Tangier also in Morocco (US\$ 11bn); Lusaka in Zambia (US\$10bn); Maputo in Mozambique (US\$ 10bn); Gaborone, Botswana (US\$ 9bn) and Mombasa, Kenya (US\$8bn).

"Africa is home not only to some of the world's fastest-growing economies but also the majority of the world fastest growing cities. For decades, Africa has been growing in the shadows, nearly invisible to the Western business press. But behind the biased news coverage of Africa is a continent that is poised to take the lead and burst onto the world stage," said the report.

Over the past decade, 19,000 Africans have become dollar millionaires. Africa's combined wealth has grown by 13 percent, 3 percent of which was in the last year alone.

The combined individual wealth of all Africans is \$2.3 trillion today - by the end of 2027, it will have increased by a third to \$3.1 trillion. Clearly, it's boom time in Africa.

The AfrAsia Bank report added.

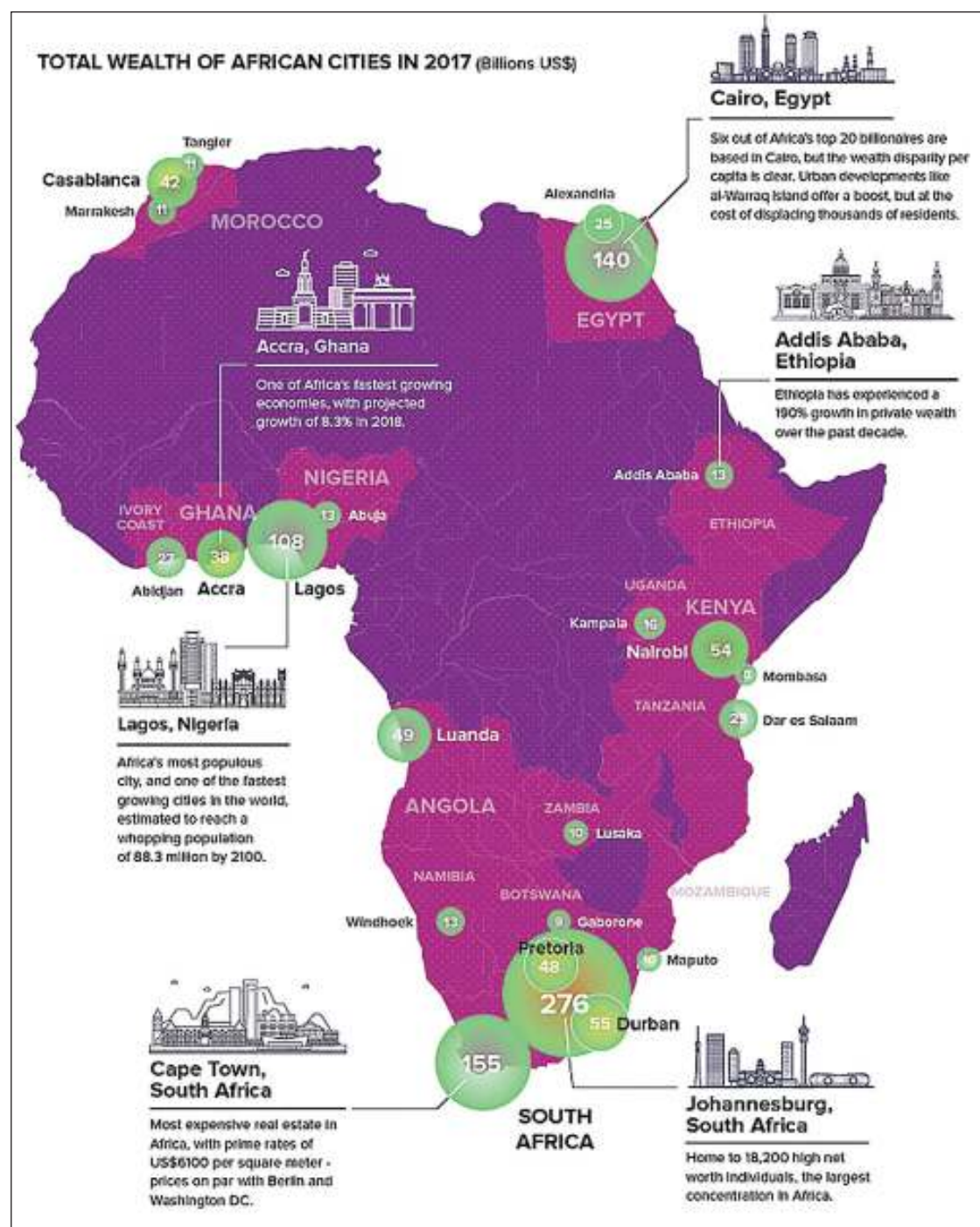
Overall, the report names the continent's top ten wealthiest cities as Johannesburg Africa's richest city built on gold - on the Witwatersrand Gold Rush of 1886. It's the commercial capital of South Africa and the wider region with wealth valued at US\$ 276bn.

The African subsoil may be resource-rich in many places, but as elsewhere in the world, it's in the great urban centres that money accumulates. And people too: by 2100, 13 of the world's 20 biggest megacities will be in Africa.

South Africa which remains Africa's most developed economy has four of Africa's ten richest cities. With a total GDP of \$722 billion, South Africa as a whole continues to be the continent's wealthiest country, but on a per-capita basis it comes second after the tiny island nation of Mauritius (\$32,700).

Other top 10 African cities include: Cape Town in South Africa with a wealth of US\$ 155 billion; Cairo in Egypt (US\$140bn); Lagos, Nigeria (US\$108bn); Durban in South Africa (US\$ 55bn); Nairobi in Kenya (US\$54bn); Luanda in Angola (US\$49bn); Pretoria in South Africa (US\$48bn); Casablanca in Morocco (US\$42bn) and Accra in Ghana (US\$38bn).

"A large portion of luxury sector revenue in Africa comes from luxury hotels and lodges. South Africa is the main luxury tourist destination in Africa. Major SA destinations for wealthy people include: Kruger Park



AfrAsia Bank's Africa Wealth Report 2018 map.

area, Cape Town, Umhlanga and Franschoek. Major destinations for them in the rest of Africa include: Mauritius, Seychelles, Marrakesh in Morocco, Casablanca in Morocco, Cairo in Egypt, the Serengeti in Tanzania, Sharm El Sheikh in Egypt, the Masai Mara in Kenya, Livingstone in Zambia and the Okavango Swamps in Botswana. Gorilla safaris in the Virunga Mountains and the Bwindi Forest (Uganda) are also

popular," the report pointed out.

Popular hotels for wealthy people visiting Africa include: La Mamounia in Morocco, the Four Seasons in Seychelles and the 12 Apostles Hotel & Spa in Cape Town.

Popular game lodges for them include: Ngorongoro Crater Lodge in Tanzania, the Royal Livingstone in Zambia, Cottar's 1920s Safari Camp in Kenya and Singita in South Africa," The

AfrAsia Bank report added.

Over the next decade, the AfrAsia Bank's report expects growth to remain strong in South Africa, Angola, Morocco, Egypt, Ivory Coast, Tanzania and Nigeria - not coincidentally countries hosting many of the hubs shown on the map. But the strongest growth projections apply to some of the smaller countries in Africa: Uganda, Rwanda, Ghana and Mauritius.

## A look at Ethiopia's newly expanded Bole International Airport

ADDIS ABABA

ETHIOPIA'S capital is set to cement its place as Africa's leading aviation hub with an expanded airport terminal which triples its passenger capacity. Ethiopia's capital is set to cement its place as Africa's leading aviation hub with an expanded airport terminal which triples its passenger capacity.

Ethiopia's capital is set to cement its place as Africa's leading aviation hub with an expanded airport terminal which triples its passenger capacity. The biggest airport aviation hub in Africa - larger than Johannesburg's O.R. Tambo International Airport - is now ready for use.

Addis Ababa last year overtook Dubai as the leading gateway to Africa, according to travel intelligence agency ForwardKeys.

The terminal comes equipped with modern amenities including automated bag drop solutions, e-gates, self-check-in kiosks, baggage handling and the latest airport security technologies.

In January, prime minister Abiy Ahmed inaugurated the newly-expanded terminal of the Bole International Airport, the main hub of Ethiopian Airlines in Addis Ababa. The project, which was funded and built by China for \$33 million, triple the airport's size and can now accommodate up to 22 million passengers annually from its current 7 million.

The terminal and a new luxury hotel are a great boost for the state carrier, Ethiopian Airlines, which is currently implementing a 15-year strategic plan aimed at becoming Africa's leading airline group.

Founded 74 years ago, the airline has an operating fleet of 111 planes and currently flies to more than 119 international passenger and cargo destinations, with over 61 of those in Africa alone.

Ethiopian Airlines has also strategically invested across Africa, making deals to revive defunct airlines, setting up hubs in countries including Togo, and partnering with airlines in Malawi, Chad, and Mozambique.

As the Horn of Africa nation relaxes its visa regime, the carrier also developed schemes to help both African and global travellers process their visas faster and explore the country's tourism sector.

Yet with all these distinctions, passengers had continued to complain about the amenities at Bole airport, highlighting the scarcity of retail outlets or seating spaces, especially when many flights were leaving at the same time. Ethiopian carried over 8.7 million customers during the 2016/17 year, many of whom had a minimum layover in Addis Ababa.

As Ethiopian grew to be Africa's largest airline by revenue and profit, its Addis Ababa hub also didn't feature among Africa's best airports. That distinction last year went to Casablanca's Mohammed V airport followed by Mauritius's main airport and then Durban, according to the Airports Council International.

# Local artisanal miners lose out on new \$180m GEF GOLD programme

By Property Watch Reporter

LOCAL artisanal miners have been left out of a lucrative new \$180 million Global Environment Facility-backed Global Opportunities for the Long-term Development of the industry.

Eight countries which include Kenya have been picked to benefit from the artisanal and small scale mining (ASGM) Sector (GEF GOLD) programme. Others are Burkina Faso, Colombia, Guyana, Indonesia, Mongolia, the Philippines and Peru.

Essentially, urgent action is needed to protect millions of men, women and children exposed to toxic levels of mercury through gold production every year, according to the backers of the new \$180-million programme to reform the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASGM) sector.

"From smartphones to wedding rings, gold passes through all of our hands every day. But for most of us the source of that gold, and its real cost, remains a mystery," said Gustavo Fonseca, GEF Director of Programs.

"Introducing safe, mercury-free technologies into the ASGM sector will help provide a safe transition to job formality and dignified work for millions, while putting an end to the environmental impacts that can pave the way to sustainably produced gold," Fonseca said in a statement last week.

Every year, more than 2,700 tonnes of gold is mined around the world. Twenty per cent of that - over 500 tonnes annually - is produced by artisanal and small-scale miners. These miners and processors, the majority of them in developing countries, work in often harsh conditions, without the protection of industry regulations on pay, health or safety, to sate the global hunger for gold for jewellery, investment and consumer products.

With many miners relying on toxic, mercury-based extraction methods, the ASGM sector is also the world's single largest source of man-made mercury emissions, releasing as much as 1,000 tonnes of mercury (almost 40 per cent of the global total) into the atmosphere every year.

Launched today at London's Goldsmiths' Centre, the Global Environment Facility-backed Global Opportunities



Juvenile artisanal gold miners at work in Mara region. File photo.

for the Long-term Development of the ASGM Sector (GEF GOLD) programme aims to reduce the use of mercury in artisanal gold mining and introduce and facilitate access

to mercury-free extraction methods, while also working with governments to formalize the sector, promoting miners rights, safety and their access to markets.



# NIC BANK TANZANIA DEBUTS IN ZANZIBAR WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY

By Property Watch Reporter

**L**ENDER NIC Bank Tanzania services are now available in Zanzibar following opening of the bank's first branch in the isles this week as part of its market expansion and business growth strategy.

The bank said in a statement that the new investment was yet another strategic move to expand its network and reach more retail customers and grow its general business portfolio, which comprises small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

"The new branch, located on the ground floor of the Muzammil Centre, Mlandege Street, is looking to target the growing business community in the isles, as more business owners including hoteliers have set up their businesses in the area," NIC Bank noted in a statement on the development.

The event to open the bank's sixth branch in Tanzania and the first in the Spice Islands was graced by Zanzibar Finance and Planning minister Dr Khalid Salum Mohamed. In attendance too were NIC Bank Tanzania board members and top managers of the bank.

The new outlet will be the first branch in Zanzibar to offer a digital cheque and cash deposit platforms where customers can bank their funds from their business premises without visiting the bank and view their transactions by accessing the NIC Now online platform.

"We welcome the launch of this new branch in Zanzibar, and hope it will improve the Zanzibar economy and the livelihoods of the people of Zanzibar," minister Dr Mohammed noted in his inaugural speech. "We also challenge the bank management to look into ways whereby they can assist the community either in health or educational initiatives."

The chairman of the NIC Bank Tanzania board of directors, Sharmapal Aggarwal,

said Zanzibar offers a ready market for them which they will leave no stone unturned to exploit. He added that continued growth of tourism has led to blossoming of many businesses that require innovative and world class banking services provided by the bank.

According to him, the bank plans to make more investments to support the national economy despite challenges the banking industry is currently facing. Aggarwal noted that NIC Bank Tanzania already has a strategy in place to create a strong customer base in Zanzibar and open more branches there.

"This is a region that has a lot of fast-growing businesses operating in tandem to support the tourism industry. We also look forward to acquiring a significant customer base in the isles and the potential of expanding our network to the region over the coming years," he said.

"As NIC Bank Tanzania, we will not shy away from rolling out our expansion plan despite some of the industry trends we have seen. We are ambitious and are looking at opening new branches in the next couple of years, focusing on key centres across the country," Aggarwal added.

NIC Bank Tanzania is a subsidiary of Kenya based NIC Group PLC, which entered the Tanzanian market in 2009 after acquiring Savings and Finance Commercial Bank (SFCB). Until yesterday, the group had 49 branches across East Africa of which 43 are in Kenya, five were in Tanzania and three in Uganda.

Speaking during the launch of the new branch in Zanzibar, the managing director of NIC Bank Tanzania, Margaret Karume, said the lender has an ambitious growth strategy to increase its footprint across Tanzania and the whole region. She also noted that as a digitally innovative bank, the new venture will among other things bring cash management and mobile and



NIC Bank Tanzania's Managing Director, Margaret Karume. File photo.

online banking solutions to businesses in Zanzibar.

"We are also investing in new full-fledged branches across the country and the region to enable us to reach more customers and strengthen our capital base," Karume said adding that NIC Bank presence in the dynamic Mlandege Street will be transformative.

The bank expects the new branch to become a centre of commerce and cater to the thriving tourism industry in the isles. Travel trade is a key economic

aspect in Zanzibar with tourism accounting for 27 per cent of GDP and generating 80 per cent of foreign exchange earnings.

"The new branch will carry a full array of financial products and services to target the business community in the area. The bank is eyeing the growing tourism sector, foreign deposits, asset finance, corporate and SME banking among other drivers," Karume added.

## Banana Island in Lagos is a billionaire's paradise

LAGOS

BANANA Island, which is Nigeria's answer to Paris's Seventh Arrondissement, San Diego's La Jolla, New York City's Tribeca and Tokyo's Shibuya and Roppongi, is a small man-made island in the Ikoyi neighborhood of Lagos.

Completed in 2000, it's a billionaires' paradise populated by the country's richest and most well-known families, who savor its quiet, peaceful atmosphere far from the clamor and crowds of Lagos, the country's largest city and financial center. Its name comes from its distinct shape.

### Boundaries

The 1.63-million-square-meter sand-filled island in Lagos Lagoon is a little more than 5 miles east of Tafawa Balewa Square, the commercial and ceremonial heart of Lagos. A dedicated road connects it to a network of roads near Parkview Estate. First Avenue in the north and Second Avenue in the south merge and run around its perimeter.

### Price Range

As in the rest of the country, real estate prices on Banana Island are based on the value of the land, which according to Roberta Nouboue, managing director of Madingwa Real Estate, is NGN400,000 (US\$1,101 per square meter).

Ms. Nouboue said prices for detached houses, which rarely come on the market because there are not many on the island, start at NGN1 billion (US\$2.75 million). The most expensive listing now on the market, NGN5 billion, is for a six-bedroom detached house on 2,600 square meters of land, she said.



A newly built modern-style terraced home and its twin that are each on the market for NGN750 million (US\$ 2,066,115).

She added that four-bedroom, single-family terrace/townhouses that are on average 400 square meters and are on 1,000 square meters of land generally range from NGN350 million to NGN500 million.

One current listing, she said, is for NGN750 million.

That's the price for each of the twin townhouses on 600 square meters of land. The island also has three prominent condo developments: Ocean Parade Towers, Bella Vista Towers and Lakepoint Apartments.

"There are more apartments and terrace houses than detached single-family homes because land is so scarce and land prices are so high," Ms. Nouboue said. "Most of them are owned by individuals and rented out to tenants who pay NGN25 million to NGN30 million annually."

She said it's possible to buy a unit for about NGN363 million "because value has dropped significantly in the last three years with the de-

valuation of the naira. It's illegal to market real estate in anything but naira."

Of the three condo developments, Ocean Parade is considered the most top-notch, she said, because of its many amenities, which include tennis courts, an Olympic-size pool, two gyms and children's areas.

### Housing stock

As originally planned, Banana Island was to be an uber-exclusive enclave of single-family detached estates divided into 535 property plots that ranged from 1,000 to 4,000 square meters. House heights were to be capped at three stories.

The first homes were built on the south side of the island, but as land prices skyrocketed through the years, high-rise condo developments were built on the north side, which also houses the area's commercial corridor. There are three mixed-use high-rises—the Adunola, the oldest, and Lakepoint Towers and Desid-

erata, which were built in the last two years.

"The first houses that were built are in British and Dubai traditional styles," Ms. Nouboue said. "They are very ostentatious and have nice gardens. The newer ones are more modern, with straight angles, and they are less elongated because they are on less land."

Buyers have a choice of two- to four-bedroom en-suite flats, maisonettes and terrace houses, added Charles Onyenze, an associate at Knight Frank. "Typically, a very large percentage of homes are customized, while a few are large estates accommodating a number of prototype houses," he said.

Swimming pools, Ms. Nouboue said, are quite popular. And nearly every house has a gym, she added.

Apartment buildings, Mr. Onyenze said, come fully stocked with amenities that include fitted kitchens, walk-in-wardrobes, intercom systems, security surveillance systems and standby generators.

## Kenya invites private land owners for affordable housing programme

NAIROBI

KENYA will partner private landowners to implement a development blueprint on affordable housing, Charles Mwaura, Principal Secretary of the State Department for Housing and Urban Development, said on Friday.

Mwaura said that individuals, who own huge tracts of land have been invited to become partners in the implementation of the mass housing programme. "We are interested in getting private landowners into the affordable housing programme provided they will comply with the stipulated guidelines," Mwaura said.

Mwaura added that a legislative framework had been in place to facilitate private investments in low-cost shelter. Kenya aims to develop 500,000 housing units annually as part of the Big Four Agenda outlined by President Uhuru Kenyatta to transform the country.

Government statistics indicated that Kenya has an annual housing deficit of 200,000 units thanks to bottlenecks linked to high cost of land, archaic regulations and volatility in the real estate sector. Mwaura said that availability of land is key to bridging housing deficit in the rapidly growing urban centres.

"Private landowners will help us develop projects that would be added to the affordable housing programme pipeline. The government will facilitate strategic partners to deliver low-cost shelter to citizens," Mwaura said.

The state will invest in supportive infrastructure such as access roads, clean water, sewerage and power to pave way for construction of affordable shelter in major cities and towns, he said. Private landowners will be lumped together with financiers and contractors, who have already been roped in to help implement the affordable housing programme, the official said.

"Currently, we are receiving applications from partners with technical and financial capabilities to develop housing units for the low-to middle-income groups," Mwaura said. The affordable housing programme is expected to promote social equity, stimulate economic growth and create an estimated 350,000 direct and indirect jobs by 2022, he said.

## Chinese firms brought in to 'pick up pace' on Ethiopia's Nile dam

ADDIS ABABA

ETHIOPIAN Electric Power (EEP) has hired China Gezhouba Group to execute the pre-commissioning activities of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD), for \$40.1m.

EEP also awarded a \$113m contract to Voith Hydro Shanghai for electrical, mechanical, and various civil and structural works required to finish the GERD. The moves are intended to "pick up the pace of the dam", reported Fana, the state broadcaster.

China Gezhouba is expected to "work aggressively in partnership with other companies" to complete the project on schedule, EEP chief executive Abraham Belay said. GERD's main contractor is Italy's Salini Impregilo.

In December a project official warned that possible defects in electro-mechanical work on the hydropower scheme carried out by a now-disgraced state-owned company could add four more years to the construction schedule, pushing completion out to 2022.

That company, the military-run conglomerate Metal and Engineering Corporation (Metec), was fired from the project in August over delays to the M&E work, including the turbines.

Situated on the Blue Nile, the GERD dam has been under construction since 2011 and is reported to be about two-thirds complete. It has sparked diplomatic tensions with Egypt, which worries about its water supply, but expressions of good will have marked recent talks between the countries.



PROPERTY MARKETS

# IF CHINA'S CREDIT BUBBLE BURSTS, INDIAN BUILDERS COULD BE MAJOR CASUALTIES



New building in Uttar Pradesh, India. The country's developers could be left facing tough times.

## NEW DELHI

FIVE months - that's how long it takes Country Garden Holdings to start selling apartments after acquiring land. A spate of fatal accidents forced the Chinese builder to slow things down a notch last year, but the pace of construction may pick up again when robots start plastering the walls. The pressure to finish comes from the markets: of the \$14.6 billion the builder has to pay creditors between now and 2021, as much as 86 per cent is return of principal. It has to give back that money (plus interest) and borrow afresh. Keeping up this live-wire act is how Country Garden acquired the scale to tackle 2,200 projects in 2018, a 13-fold jump in five years.

Compare this with the somnolent life of India's developers. A six-year loan while they build at leisure? No problem. Don't want to repay principal for the first four years? Even better. Maybe a six-month moratorium on interest as well? Shadow lenders can't stop lining up at their doors. After all, the financiers earn a fee for every concession they make, and that juices up their returns.

Until there's no juice left to go around. The funding squeeze faced by Indian non-bank finance companies after the collapse of IL&FS Group in September has seen embattled firms such as Dewan Housing Finance sell down some of their builder loans, offering a glimpse of the generous terms they've been offering. Take India RE Opportunities Trust, assembled recently by Dewan to package and securitise two loans. The borrowers belong to the Wadia Group, which built the ship on which the American national anthem was composed.

India's oldest conglomerate is redeveloping its former mill land in Mumbai into residential towers.

The two Dewan loans are for 72 months, including a principal moratorium of 48 months. Investors in the trust's pass-through certificates will start receiving principal only in December 2021.

The time for masking such equity-type investments as loans has passed. Real estate in India is facing a glut, with \$110bn worth of unsold homes across the top eight markets, including Mumbai.

That's almost four years of sales, according to property analytics firm Liases Foras. Back in 2009, when apartment inventory was equal to about one year of sales, only 25 per cent of construction funding came from shadow financiers. Banks controlled 75 per cent.

The tables have now turned: housing-finance firms and other non-bank lenders, more adventurous than conventional banks, account for 55 per cent of advances to builders. Lenders pocketing 2 per cent to 3 per cent of the loan value as upfront fees in exchange for not collecting on the principal for years has allowed a buildup of poor-quality debt. Moratoriums have delayed builder bankruptcies, and prevented timely detection of the problem.

Now that the underlying demand-supply situation has turned extremely slippery, the question is whether developers will feel enough pressure from struggling financiers to cut apartment prices and clear inventory, or if they'll be bailed out. The absence of market discipline has kept Indian real-estate prices far too high for far too long.

Indian shadow banking has gone from being a growth multiplier to a dampener. The regulator for housing-finance firms has allowed an accumulation of illiquid

long-term assets with liquid short-term liabilities.

Don't be surprised if a lack of project cash flows, combined with costlier refinancing, forces some of those property assets to head straight to the morgue when they come out of moratorium.

Meanwhile, the stock-market regulator hasn't exercised enough oversight on mutual funds that invest in securities for which there's no market: DHFL Pramerica Ultra Short-Term Fund had more than 34 per cent of its net assets in a zero-coupon bond issued by its parent Dewan Housing at the end of last month.

And this is a fund that claims to have a "moderately low" degree of risk.

Predicting the bursting of China's credit bubble is a global cottage industry. But the risks of disorderly deleveraging in India should no longer be ignored.



The south lobby at The Estates at Acqualina in Sunny Isles, Florida— one of two designed by Karl Lagerfeld.

## Karl Lagerfeld's legacy extends beyond fashion to interior design

### LONDON

WHEN Karl Lagerfeld, one of the fashion world's most iconic figures, died on Tuesday at the age of 85, he was widely memorialized for his haute couture designs, having dressed Hollywood stars, royalty and society figures. But the longtime creative director of both Chanel and Fendi, had in recent years added his style to interiors.

His works included Monaco's Hotel Metropole Monte-Carlo, Paris's Hôtel de Crillon, Sofitel 50 Singapore, The Grand Lisboa Palace resort and casino in Macau, China, set to open later this year, as well as two yet-to-be-completed condo lobby projects for the Estates at Acqualina, a luxury residential complex in Miami's Sunny Isles Beach, and Art Shoppe Lofts + Condos in Toronto.

"What he created for us at The Estates was both timeless and of-the-moment," Jules Trump, developer of Acqualina, said in a statement. "His aesthetic will be appreciated and valued by our residents and guests for years to come."

Lagerfeld's influence extends far beyond just one sphere, said interior and product designer Elnaz Namaki of Elnaz Namaki Studio in London.

"He had an affinity for pushing creative boundaries and is a true inspiration to interior designers as both an icon and creative force."

His architectural legacy lives on in the two Les Grands apartments in Hotel de Crillon in Paris, whose striking elegance and spirit epitomize everything Lagerfeld touched," she said.

Lagerfeld, who was often called "Kaiser Karl," had tastes that were "broad and ever-changing and inspired passionate imitation, seen in the glories of 18th-century France in his Parisian Hotel Particulier on the Rue de l'Université, Memphis madness in Monaco, and minimal exuberance in his overflowing library," added designer Jamie Drake, partner of New York City-based Drake/Anderson.

Lagerfeld's growing interest in interior design prompted the creation of his own eponymous hospitality brand in 2016, Karl Lagerfeld Hotels & Resorts, which was set to echo the designer's aesthetic in bespoke projects including hotels, residential properties, restaurants and private clubs.

"Just last year he introduced a ravishing collection of limited-edition lamps, mirrors, and tables with Carpenters Workshop," Mr. Drake said. "These designs are rooted in classicism, richly executed in marble, and pay homage to the architecture of Karl Friedrich Schinkel and Lagerfeld's own beloved Villa Jako in the city of his birth, Hamburg."

While we're left to imagine what could have been, designer Jeffrey Beers of Jeffrey Beers International sums up Lagerfeld's impact as such: "In 'A Moveable Feast,' Hemingway wrote, 'People were always the limiters of happiness except for the very few that were as good as spring itself; I would say that designers are the limiters of their own creativity except for the very few like Karl Lagerfeld, who are as good as inspiration itself.'"

## Saudi Arabia's Jabal Omar swings to yearly profit as revenue climbs and expenses drop

### RIYADH

JABAL Omar Development, a Riyadh-listed real estate company, swung to full-year profit as revenues climbed and expenses fell.

The developer reported a profit of 193.78 million Saudi riyals (Dh189.76m) for the 12-month period ending December 31, it said in a statement to the Saudi stock exchange, where its shares are traded. The company reported a 601m riyals loss in 2017.

Revenues for the period surged 245 per cent to 1.96 billion riyals on the back of 1.21bn worth of sales from residential units. The developer recorded no sales in the 2017 fiscal year, it said in the regulatory filing. Jabal Omar's hotel revenues climbed by 28 per cent at the end of 2018, while revenues from commercial centre operations increased by



Plans for the Makkah project by Jabal Omar Development include hotels, shops, air-conditioned prayer facilities, and housing.

60 per cent, it added.

A more than 100 per cent fall in operating costs also helped profitability as developer's other income climbed to 243m riyals. Operating expenses also fell, by 13 per cent.

"During this year, financial charges increased by 187m riyals mainly due to the full-year recognition of the sale and lease-back transaction," the company said. "Management was [also] able to better manage expenses despite the expansion in operating and investment activities."

The construction sector in Saudi Arabia has struggled in the past few years on the back of the three-year oil slump which began in the middle of 2014.

Prices of oil have increased from lows of less than \$30 per barrel in the first quarter of 2016 to hover around \$60 per barrel, which has revived economic momentum and boosted construction activity in the kingdom.

The construction sector in Saudi Arabia's is set to grow 5.5 per cent year-on-year in 2019, according to Fitch Solutions. Overall, the sec-

tor in the broader Middle East and North African region is forecast to grow at the fastest pace globally this year as regional governments continue to invest in infrastructure projects and rebuild conflict areas.

Jabal Omar, which is one of the biggest publicly listed real estate companies in Saudi Arabia, is developing a multi-use mega-project spanning 2 million square metres near the Great Mosque in Makkah. The company raised \$135m through an Islamic bond last year to fund the development of property projects in and around Makkah.

Shuaa Capital, the UAE financial services group, was the sole arranger for the private placement of the five-year sukuk, according to Shuaa's January 9 statement to the Dubai Financial Market

Proceeds from the sukuk will help to diversify Jabal Omar's capital base as it develops projects around Makkah, according to the statement, which did not specify which of the projects will be funded through the sale of Islamic bonds.







## WORLD

## Buhari, Atiku make final appeal for votes ahead of delayed poll

ABUJA

NIGERIA'S President Muhammadu Buhari and his closest rival Atiku Abubakar made their final appeal for votes on the last day of campaigning yesterday ahead of a tight contest in a presidential election on Saturday that was delayed by a week.

The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) announced the delay in the early hours of last Saturday citing logistical reasons, just as some of Nigeria's 84 million registered voters were preparing to head to the polls.

The stakes are high as Buhari, who took office in 2015 and is seeking a second term, is locked in a race against businessman and former vice presi-

dent Atiku Abubakar to lead a country that is Africa's top oil producer.

The election has largely been fought on how to jump-start growth in the country with Africa's largest economy which has seen low growth since emerging in 2017 from its first recession in 25 years.

Security, amid an increase in Islamist attacks in the northeast, and corruption have also been campaign issues.

So far, there are no further public rallies planned by either man, with the unexpected extra week of campaigning stretching resources and stamina. They made their pitches for votes in a statement and via social media.

Buhari, who is campaigning on an anti-corruption platform, touted his



President Muhammadu Buhari



Atiku Abubakar

economic record in a statement issued by his spokesman Femi Adesina.

Nigeria's 2.4 percent growth in the fourth quarter of 2018 gave "lots of cause to cheer", the statement said.

Gross domestic product grew by 1.93 percent last year, up from 0.82 percent in 2017.

"Those who do not see any good in something not initiated by them toil endlessly to hoodwink Nigerians into believing that nothing good is happening on the economic front," the statement said.

Buhari's economic reforms are focused on infrastructure development and extending a social welfare programme to create jobs and lift the poorest Nigerians out of poverty.

Atiku, candidate of the main opposition People's Democratic Party (PDP), urged voters to re-

move Buhari from office in a video on his Twitter feed.

"If you do not vote you will be accepting that the next four years will be like the last," said Atiku, who has criticized Buhari's handling of the economy.

Atiku has promised to create jobs, privatize the state oil company and double the size of the economy to \$900 billion by 2025, in large part by handing a larger role to the private sector.

Buhari became the first opposition candidate to unseat a Nigerian president at the ballot box.

Atiku, who backed Buhari's last election bid but left the president's ruling party in late 2017, asked his supporters to replicate Buhari's unprecedented 2015 election victory.

"This Saturday we will have the opportunity to do so again," Atiku said.

Agencies

## No Brexit breakthrough, Juncker and May to talk again this month

BRUSSELS

EUROPEAN Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker and British Prime Minister Theresa May made fresh efforts on Wednesday to unlock the Brexit stalemate.

Without a breakthrough, as expected, they pledged to talk again before the end of the month.

The two leaders talked about "which guarantees could be given with regard to the backstop that underlines once again its temporary nature and give the appropriate legal assurance to both sides", said a joint statement published on European Commission website.

They reconfirmed their commitment to avoiding a hard border on the island of Ireland and to respect the integrity of the European Union's (EU) internal market and of the United Kingdom, said the statement.

They also discussed the role alternative arrangements could play in replacing the backstop in future and whether addi-



European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker (R) meets with British Prime Minister Theresa May in Brussels, Belgium, on Wednesday. (Xinhua)

tions or changes to the Political Declaration can be made that are consistent with each other' positions while increasing their confidence in the focus and ambi-

tion in delivering the future partnership envisaged as soon as possible.

May arrived in Brussels at around 6am (1700 GMT) on Wednesday. Her latest visit came after Brexit Secretary Stephen Barclay updated the British cabinet on his talks with the EU's chief Brexit negotiator, Michel Barnier, who reportedly "expressed concerns" over the issue of the Irish backstop.

The backstop is the insurance policy for preventing the return of a hard border in Ireland after Britain leaves the European Union on March 29.

The backstop, which is part of May's Withdrawal Agreement, became one of the main reasons her deal was voted down in Parliament in January. In a vote, MPs later gave their backing for May to renegotiate the policy with the EU.

May is set to return to Parliament in London to update MPs again on Feb. 26. In absence of a deal by then, she will give the House of Commons a say on the next steps in non-binding votes.

Xinhua

## Zimbabwe sets up foreign exchange market to preserve currency value

HARARE

ZIMBABWE has established a foreign exchange inter-bank market to formalize trading of foreign exchange and bring stability in the forex market.

Presenting the long-awaited 2019 monetary policy statement, Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe governor John Mangudya on Wednesday said the trading of Zimbabwe's Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) bank balances, also known as electronic dollars, bond notes and coins with the U.S. dollar and other currencies will be done on a willing buyer willing seller basis. The RBZ had thus converted the RTGS balances, bond notes and coins in circulation into RTGS dollars which will now be traded through banks and bureaux de change at market rates, Mangudya said.

He said the inter-bank market will help restore value for money which was being eroded by parallel market exchange rates.

"The RTGS dollars thus become part of the multi-currency system in Zimbabwe. The legal instrument to give effect to this has been prepared," he said. "We are taking over our rightful role to ensure



Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe governor John Mangudya

value for money is restored."

The RTGS dollars join other nine currencies in the multi-currency basket adopted by the country in 2009 after the Zimbabwe dollar was rendered worthless by hyperinflation.

The multi-currency basket comprises the Euro, U.S. dollar, British Pound, Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, Chinese yuan, Indian rupee, the South African rand and the Botswana pula.

Mangudya said the use of RTGS dollars for domestic transactions will help eliminate multi-pricing system and charging of goods and services in foreign currency.

"In this regard, prices should

remain at their current levels and or to start to decline in sympathy with the stability in the exchange rate given that the current monetary balances have not been changed," Mangudya said.

Zimbabwe is facing an acute shortage of foreign exchange which has led to the emergence of the parallel market for forex where the local bond note is trading at between 3 and 3.50 to the U.S. dollar, up from 1.80 in October last year.

The high rate has resulted in the increase in prices of goods and services as most suppliers are sourcing their foreign currency on the black market.

This has also fuelled inflation which has jumped from 5.4 percent in September last year to 42.09 percent in December 2018.

Mangudya stated that the central bank decided to set up the forex market after realizing that the continued use of the U.S. dollar as a unit of account when its RTGS value has declined could pose the risk of a costly de-dollarization which would move the economy into a recession.

He said this was evidenced by the fact that some businesses were already gradually reducing prices due to low demand while exporters were fast becoming uncompetitive.

The inter-bank forex market would thus go a long way in re-balancing the economy and setting it on a sustainable growth trajectory, Mangudya said.

"The new framework is set to bring certainty, predictability and functionality to the economy's foreign exchange market," the governor said.

He said overall, the move was expected to reduce inflation and improve the competitiveness of the economy by appropriately rewarding exporters while at the same time reducing price distor-

tions and arbitrage within the domestic market

He said safeguards will be put in place to prevent foreign exchange rates from spiraling. Mangudya said the central bank had arranged sufficient lines of credit to support the forex market, adding bureaux de change shall sell foreign currency for small transactions up to a maximum daily limit of 10,000 per bureau de change.

Mangudya said gold exporters will retain 55 percent of their export receipts while tobacco and cotton merchants will retain 80 percent and growers of the two cash crops will retain 30 percent.

"Similarly, in order to enhance liquidity within the foreign currency market, exporters shall be entitled to utilize their retained export receipts within 30 days, after which the unutilized export receipts will be offloaded into the market at the prevailing market exchange rate," Mangudya said.

He said all international remittances and individual funds received from offshore shall continue to be treated as free funds.

Xinhua

## NATO starts worrying after learning about Russia's plans to deploy new weapons – diplomat

MOSCOW

THE North Atlantic Alliance is now nervous about Russian President Vladimir Putin's statement that new types of weapons may be used against command centers where decisions are made to use missiles that threaten Russia, Russian Foreign Ministry's official spokeswoman Maria Zakharova wrote on her Facebook account on Wednesday.

NATO earlier spoke about Russia's new weapons in an ironic manner. Zakharova (pictured) noted. "One year ago Western partners all said that 'Russian cartoons' about new types of weapons should not be feared, that the Kremlin is bluffing."

And now everybody suddenly 'realized' what is 'in focus' and even started to 'understand' what the camera is attached to?" she added.

"Did they really think that we will make selfies with them after NATO enlargement, after US withdrawal from the missile defense treaty, after the build-up of US military contingent in Europe and endless interference of collective West into internal affairs of sovereign states," the diplomat said.

Zakharova stressed that Russia's measures should be assessed solely as a response to others' aggressive actions.

Agencies



## China vows to step up sci-tech cooperation with all parties

BEIJING

CHINA said yesterday it will grasp the development opportunities brought by a new round of scientific and technological advances and strengthen technological exchanges and cooperation with all parties, including in 5G.

Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Geng Shuang made the comments at a news briefing when asked about some countries' remarks that Chinese enterprises should be excluded from the construction of their 5G networks due to the "security risks" of Chinese products and devices.

As a cutting-edge technology, the fifth-generation (5G) mobile communication technology is not exclusive to one or a few countries, but concerns the development of the global economy, the interests of all countries and the progress of human civilization, Geng said ahead of the Mobile World Congress 2019

scheduled for Feb 25-28 in Barcelona, Spain.

The spokesperson said the global industrial chain, supply chain and value chain of 5G are highly integrated and could not be artificially separated or divested, or it will affect "mutually beneficial and win-win multilateral cooperation, undermine the open and inclusive market environment, and damage international rules of fairness, justice and non-discrimination."

"In the era of globalization, no country could develop independently separated from the world and no technology could be developed or applied without cooperation," Geng said.

In the process of developing 5G networks, China hopes all countries can make choices that conform to their own interests as well as the trend of the times based on their own independent judgments, he said.

Xinhua



Geng Shuang, spokesperson for China's Foreign Ministry, speaks during a news briefing in Beijing. (File photo)

## Ethiopia embraces Chinese tech in first-ever digital technology-assisted national census

ADDIS ABABA

THE Ethiopian Central Statistics Agency (CSA) has said that preparations have been finalized to undertake Ethiopia's first ever digital technology-assisted national population and housing census.

The East African country will embrace Chinese technologies during the upcoming Fourth National Population and Housing Census, which is scheduled to take place from April 7 to 28, according to the CSA.

The CSA had previously revealed the purchase of close to 180,000 tablets from Chinese technology giants, Huawei and Lenovo, to effectively conduct the population and housing census, which is held about every 10 year.

The products, which had been tested and approved by the agency, will be circulated across Ethiopia as the East African country embarked on its first-ever digital population and housing census procedure, which includes the use of mobile tablets for data collection through five major local Ethiopian languages.

Xinhua

## Kenya receives crime scene forensic kit to boost wildlife protection

NAIROBI

THE African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) late Wednesday donated assorted wildlife crime scene forensic kits to the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) to boost protection of endangered species.

Philip Muruthi, the president of AWF donated scene of crime kits, forensic bags and hand books to strengthen Ken-

ya's anti-poaching efforts.

"Our main focus is to stop the killings of wildlife, trafficking of illegal wildlife trophies and the demand for trophies," said Muruthi. He urged all conservation partners to commit and support national institutions that are promoting the welfare of wildlife.

Muruthi noted that Kenya was last year removed from the global list of the

countries of primary concern with regard to illegal trade in ivory due to the country's concerted efforts to conserve wildlife.

Charles Musyoki, acting KWS Director General thanked AWF for the support adding that the organization has supported the wildlife agency through capacity building, donation of equipment, construction of an exhibition

room and the launch of a modern canine facility.

Musyoki said that the scene of crime management was critical to KWS law enforcement because it enabled staff to do the right thing at the right time and ensured robust prosecution.

"Our staff are being empowered with the tools to put into practice what they have been taught by learning how to

gather evidence to expedite prosecutions," said Musyoki.

He noted that with the equipment, the staff will be able to execute their duty effectively and on time to arrest and arraign perpetrators promptly.

"We are ready to increase our efforts in wildlife conservation by acting fast ahead of criminals," said Musyoki. The donations included packets of latex

gloves, crime scene tapes, forceps and scissors, Swiss Army knives, flashlight headsets, retractable measuring tapes, tweezers, scalpels, and crime scene numbers.

Besides this donation, AWF had in the past trained rangers and also sensitized members of the Judiciary on the dangers of wildlife crime.

Xinhua



## SPORT



Diamond Trust Bank Tanzania soccer outfit's players (in red jersey) tussle for the ball with Tuamoyo FC player during the Group C match of Dar es Salaam's regional third division league played at the Kigamboni Islamic Club venue recently. PHOTO: CORRESPONDENT

## From street kids to war romance, Oscar foreign-film slate keeps it real

LOS ANGELES

FROM Lebanese street children to love behind the Iron Curtain and the daily life of a Mexican housekeeper, this year's Oscar-nominated foreign language films draw from real life and, in some cases, deeply personal experiences.

While Poland's "Cold War" and Germany's "Never Look Away" are set decades ago, Japan's "Shoplifters" and Lebanon's "Capernaum" take on contemporary themes, while "Roma" is the most personal film ever made by Alfonso Cuarón.

"Roma," based on Cuarón's 1970s childhood in Mexico City's Colonia Roma neighborhood, is seen as the favourite to take not only the foreign language Oscar on Sunday but could make history by also winning best picture.

The film, shot entirely in black and white, is inspired by the two women who raised Cuarón: his mother and a domestic worker.

"The source material were my memories, but then the film took on its own life," Cuarón said. "Now my memories are tainted by the film."

Cuarón and the filmmakers behind the other movies nominated for a foreign language Oscar were scheduled to attend a reception in Beverly Hills on Thursday to talk about their works.

### LOVE AND CHAOS

Polish director Pawel Pawlikowski was inspired by the love life of his parents for "Cold War," a dark romance between a pianist and a singer set in both Communist-led Poland and postwar France. The lead characters, Wiktor and Zula, are named after his parents.

"It was very personal to start with because that's where the idea came from," Pawlikowski said. "It's inspired by the tempestuous and chaotic relationships which involved many divorces, separations, marrying other people,

remarrying, moving countries and so on."

Florian Henckel von Donnersmarck also looked back to World War Two for "Never Look Away." The story about a struggling artist in Nazi-era Germany and then Communist-ruled East Germany spans four decades.

Donnersmarck was born in West Germany in 1973 and partly grew up in the United States.

Donnersmarck said he wanted to "see how within one family drama you have the murderers and the victims and the Nazis and those whom they abused and killed and destroyed living under one roof."

In Japanese director Hirokazu Kore-eda's drama "Shoplifters," an elderly widow, three adults, a boy and a girl create a family unit that is united by financial and emotional need.

They steal to supplement their working-class wages, all while hiding from authorities after kidnapping the girl from her abusive parents.

The film employs a "ripped-from-the-headlines" approach based on news reports Kore-eda read about families who commit crimes.

Lebanese director Nadine Labaki cast street children in "Capernaum" to tell the story of a 12-year-old boy in a Beirut slum who tries to stop his younger sister from being married off.

The plot was largely based on events Labaki witnessed or cast members experienced, and took more than four years to make. The film's young protagonist is played by a Syrian refugee. Another young cast member was jailed during the shoot, and a third was deported to Kenya.

"None of it was make-believe," Labaki said.

REUTERS



Director Alfonso Cuarón



Tanzania Military Sports Council (BAMMATA) chairman, Suleiman Mzee, speaks to the press in Dar es Salaam yesterday on the army games slated to start on February 23 at the Uhuru Stadium in the city. PHOTO: MIRAJI MSALA

## No host? No problem. Queen, Lady Gaga bring Grammys vibe to Oscars

LOS ANGELES

THERE will not be a host and Sunday's Oscars ceremony will not open with the traditional monologue in which celebrities and politicians are skewered.

Yet, with rock band Queen, pop superstar Lady Gaga and two musicals in the race for best picture, the highest honors in the movie industry will have an unusually strong music vibe as the Oscars seek to regain television audiences.

British band Queen, featuring Adam Lambert as lead vocalist, will open the Feb. 24 show with a live performance celebrating the box-office success of best picture nominee "Bohemian Rhapsody," a representative of the band told Reuters.

Bette Midler, Jennifer Hudson, Jennifer Lopez and record producer Pharrell Williams are also set to attend or present, along with James

Bond actor Daniel Craig, tennis champion Serena Williams, "Black Panther" star Chadwick Boseman and comedians Tina Fey and Amy Poehler. Details have been scant about the first Academy Awards ceremony in 30 years to go ahead without a host, bringing a curiosity factor to the last and biggest awards show of the season. Comedian Kevin Hart withdrew from the host job in December after past homophobic tweets resurfaced.

"Hollywood is all about suspense," said Tom O'Neil, founder of awards website Goldderby.com.

One thing is certain; it will not be shorter. A pledge to broadcaster ABC to keep the show to three hours was wrecked last week when the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences bowed to protests and scrapped plans to hand out four of the 24 Oscars during commercial breaks.

In 1989, the last time there was no host, the telecast opened with an 11-minute song and dance number

featuring Rob Lowe and an actress dressed as Snow White that was widely derided.

Under pressure to deliver a compelling show for viewers after last year's TV audience hit an all-time low, producers have made the most of the best original song contenders.

Lady Gaga and actor-director Bradley Cooper will perform a live duet of her hit song "Shallow" from their best picture contender "A Star is Born," while Jennifer Hudson has been tapped to sing "Fight" from documentary "RBG."

Midler will do the honors for the "Mary Poppins Returns" song "The Place Where Lost Things Go" and country duo Gillian Welch and David Rawlings will perform "When a Cowboy Trades His Spurs for Wings."

"That is one of the places where the star wattage can make a difference," said Alison Willmore, critic and culture writer at BuzzFeed News.

"Lady Gaga is a music superstar and I would imagine her hard

core fans will be tuning in for her," Willmore added.

Organizers have not said whether rapper Kendrick Lamar will perform his Oscar-nominated song "All the Stars" from superhero movie "Black Panther."

The academy on Wednesday said that Serena Williams, talk show host Trevor Noah and Congressman John Lewis would appear to talk about what the best picture nominees mean to them. Spanish-American chef Jose Andres, musician Tom Morello and Barbra Streisand will also be among those introducing the nominees.

Sunday's show is also expected to dispense with the segments between award handouts that in recent years have focused on pizza deliveries or surprising people on bus tours.

"I'm not going to miss a lot of those little bits. That often feels like the part that makes the ceremony long, so maybe without a host it won't feel like it's dragging," said BuzzFeed's Willmore. **REUTERS**



Brian May of Queen (L) and Lady Gaga. (agencies)



## Billionaire Branson hopes aid concert opens Venezuela's borders



BOGOTA

BILLIONAIRE entrepreneur Richard Branson on Wednesday said he hopes a concert in Colombia aimed at raising money for crisis-wracked Venezuela will encourage the country's soldiers to defy orders from President Nicolas Maduro and let humanitarian aid cross the border.

Some 250,000 people are expected at today's concert in the Colombian border town of Cucuta that organizers say will raise about \$100 million to buy food and medicine for

Venezuelans suffering widespread shortages.

Branson, who is backing the show, dubbed "Venezuela Aid Live," told Reuters he expects money to flow in from many countries if the Tienditas Bridge crossing from Colombia to Venezuela can be opened.

"I think that if we can persuade the soldiers to open the bridge, that's the ideal outcome from this concert," he said in an interview via satellite link from the Mojave Air and Space Port in California. "That will then mean that people who are dying from cancer

because they're not getting the right pills, or other illnesses, they will be able to get help medical help."

The United States and scores of other countries have openly backed Maduro's rival, opposition leader and congress chief Juan Guaido, who last month invoked constitutional provisions to declare himself interim president. The opposition plans to send aid into Venezuela on Saturday from collection points in neighbouring countries including Colombia via sea and land, despite Maduro's refusal to let it in, setting up

a possible clash with authorities.

Maduro, who is facing growing international pressure to step down after his disputed re-election last year, denies there is a humanitarian crisis and has blocked the bridge leading from Colombia to prevent aid getting through.

The presidents of Colombia and Chile have publicly said they will attend the free concert, which has evoked comparisons to Irish rock star Bob Geldof's 1985 global "Live Aid" concert to raise money for famine relief in Ethiopia. **REUTERS**



# Late goals give Manchester City 3-2 win at Schalke

GELSENKIRCHEN, GERMANY

TEN-MAN Manchester City staged a dramatic comeback with late goals from Leroy Sane and Raheem Sterling securing them a 3-2 win at Schalke 04 in their Champions League Round of 16 first leg on Wednesday that put the English side in the driving seat.

Substitute Sane scored against his former club with a sensational free kick in the 86th and Sterling grabbed a 90th minute winner after Nabil Bentaleb converted two spot kicks in the 38th and 45th minutes in Schalke's own comeback.

Sergio Aguero had given City the lead in the 18th and the English champions were left with 10 men after Nicolas Otamendi was sent off following a second booking.

City, who have conceded at least two goals in six of their seven games in the Champions League knockout stages under Pep Guardiola, will also be without yellow-carded Fernandinho for the return leg in Manchester on March 12.

"We know that we will get our scoring chances and most of the times we use them," scorer Leroy Sane, a product of Schalke's youth academies, told reporters.

"I was a bit lucky that the goal goes in from that position. We did not find it easy to settle in the game and we struggled to find



Manchester City's Raheem Sterling scores the third goal during the Champions League match in Schalke on Wednesday. (Agencies)

spaces."

Argentine Aguero, who netted two hat-tricks in his previous three Premier League games, scored with a simple tap-in after a pass from keeper Ralf Faehrmann was intercepted.

City completely overran the Germans at the start but instead of scoring again, they inexplicably fell back, allowing Schalke to come forward.

The Royal Blues were rewarded

when a handball earned Otamendi a booking and the hosts a spot kick that Algeria international Bentaleb converted after the use of the video assistant referee (VAR).

Schalke then went ahead seven minutes later after earning another penalty when Fernandinho clumsily brought down Schalke's Salif Sane.

Bentaleb again stepped up and scored his second goal of the even-

ing despite keeper Ederson getting his hands on the ball.

With coach Guardiola growing increasingly frustrated, the visitors tried for an early goal after the break but this time came up against an organised Schalke backline.

To make matters worse for City, Otamendi was sent off with a second booking in the 68th to take any pace left out of City's game before Leroy Sane's missile

saved the day for the English side.

Sterling then slipped into the box late in the game to grab victory with a dramatic winner.

"It is extremely bitter and it hurts," said Schalke midfielder Daniel Caligiuri. "With an extra player we should have controlled the ball and made it 3-1. We should have solved this situation better."

REUTERS

## Man City 'still not ready' to win Champions League - Guardiola

LONDON

PEP Guardiola believes Manchester City are still not ready to compete for the Champions League despite taking a big step towards the quarterfinals with a 3-2 away win over Schalke.

City gave away two penalties and were down to 10 men after Nicolas Otamendi's second yellow card when they fought back to win in the final five minutes with a Leroy Sane free kick and Raheem Sterling winner.

But Guardiola was frustrated to concede two goals, insisting they have to make fewer mistakes if they are to compete in Europe.

"It was a great result but we gave away the first penalty, we gave away the second penalty, we gave away the red card, in this competition that is not good, too many things," he told BT Sport.

"We are still not ready to fight for the latter stages, that is the reality, but the result is really good.

"We played good but we lost some easy balls, which you are not allowed to do in this competition."

The City boss had no complaints about the award of either penalty. The first was given by the video assistant referee (VAR) after a three-minute delay, following a shot from Daniel Caligiuri that struck Otamendi on the arm. Referee Carlos Del Cerro Grande did not review the decision as the pitch side monitor was not working.

The Spanish official then gave a second penalty for Fernandinho's foul on Salif Sane with the defender not interfering in play despite being in an offside position.

"I trust VAR," Guardiola said. "I am a big fan of that so if it's a penalty, it's a penalty."

"I have arguments for complaining sometimes but not on this one. I think the first is a penalty and the second one and the red card.

"We played with personality but gave away two goals when they didn't do absolutely anything. How many shots on



target did they have? I think zero.

"It's not over. I like to live these kind of situations to realise this competition is completely different. We gave too much to the opponent to still be in the game."

Sane, whose long-range free kick brought Man City back into the game and cruelled Schalke's hopes of a famous win, said the victory over his former club was a bittersweet experience.

"I was a little bit sad for Schalke, because the atmosphere was amazing like it always is," Sane, who joined City from the German side in 2016, told BT Sport.

"You can see the will is a lot, we never give up, we always want to keep fighting."

"Schalke did really well, the way they defended made it difficult. At the end we did it, we scored three goals away -- that was the most important thing."

Sterling, who latched onto Ederson's long pass to grab the winner, praised the spirit of the City team to keep going and leave Germany with a vital victory when they looked to be heading back to Manchester with a deficit.

"It was a really tough game, we made it difficult for ourselves at times but we stuck together, even with 10 men," he said.

"For my goal, it was a little nudge in the back of the defender and I took my opportunity and we got the win."

"We have had some difficult patches this season, you can't win every game 3-0 and in the Champions League the opposition can hurt you."

(AGENCIES)

# Simeone outsmarts shell-shocked Juve with triple change

MADRID

ATLETICO Madrid coach Diego Simeone is renowned for his wild touchline antics but a shrewd tactical move with a triple substitution swung Wednesday's Champions League game against Juventus firmly his side's way.

With the last-16 first leg delicately poised and goalless as the hour mark approached, the Argentine introduced forwards Angel Correa, Alvaro Morata and Thomas Lemar, and the Spanish side went on to win 2-0.

Morata had a goal ruled out to the fury of the home supporters for a push on Giorgio Chiellini but a breakthrough finally came when defender Jose Gimenez scored after a knockdown by Morata from a corner whipped in by Lemar.

Diego Godin doubled Atletico's lead following a well-worked free kick, giving Simeone's side a huge advantage over the runaway Serie A leaders ahead of the return leg in Turin next month.

"They all knew about the substitution, I called Correa, Lemar and Morata together, and Koke and (Diego) Costa knew they were not able to play 90 minutes," Simeone told a news conference.

"They all played brilliantly after coming on and played as a team. Doing what we have done over these years is not easy, and today we did it again."



Diego Simeone

Simeone still made headlines for his wild behaviour on the touchline, however, putting his hands on his trousers in a provocative celebration after Gimenez had broken the deadlock.

"It means we are brave," he

said. "You have to be brave to start Costa and Koke after they hadn't played for over a month, and that's what I did."

"I feel so great because of these players. They represent the true meaning of Atletico. This is

what we are and we aren't going to change. It's our style."

Juventus coach Massimiliano Allegri criticised his side for switching off in the closing stages and for not showing patience.

"Atleti came out much more

aggressively with set-pieces and caught us by surprise. We knew it would be tough, that Atletico force you to play badly, to play slowly, they have been playing this way for eight years," he said.

"Atletico can play for 85 minutes defending and playing long balls and we fell asleep and were second best. If anyone came here wanting to enjoy themselves they picked the wrong night."

Juventus defender Alex Sandro will be suspended from the second leg in Turin after getting a yellow card, while Atletico will be without Costa and Thomas Partey through suspension.

"There will be great disappointment after this result but we can turn the tie around," Allegri added.

"It will not be easy, we will need a great performance but it can be done and we must believe in ourselves."

Meanwhile, Cristiano Ronaldo was singled out by Atletico Madrid fans on Wednesday as Juventus lost 2-0 in the Champions League last 16 but the former Real Madrid forward was quick to point out his stellar record in the competition.

"I won five Champions Leagues and these guys zero," Ronaldo told reporters after the game, holding up his hand in the shape of a 'zero' to drive home his point.

The Portuguese forward was jeered throughout the match at the Wanda Metropolitan Stadium, where Atletico got late goals from Uruguayan defenders Jose Gimenez and Diego Godin to take a vital lead into the return leg on March 12.

He responded to the taunts by holding up five fingers to indicate the number of times he had won the competition, four times with arch-rivals Real and once with Manchester United.

Atletico have reached the final of Europe's elite club competition three times but never lifted the trophy.

They lost to Ronaldo's Real Madrid in 2014 and 2016.

REUTERS

## Simeoni: Juve will make Atletico suffer in Turin

MADRID

ATLETICO Madrid coach Diego Simeone said his team had "shown their balls" in beating Juventus 2-0 in Wednesday's Champions League round of 16 first leg, while predicting they would still have to suffer in the return game next month.

After a first half in which much of the attention was focused on ex-Real Madrid star Cristiano Ronaldo's return to the Spanish capital, Atletico upped the energy after the break and deservedly took the game thanks to goals at set-pieces from centre-backs Jose Maria Gimenez and Diego Godin.

Atletico have never lost a knockout tie in eight years under Simeone after winning the first leg, but the Argentine told his postgame news conference that nobody was talking about the quarterfinals just yet.

"The tie is not over yet, there is still a game to play," Simeone said. "For sure we will have to suffer against a great opponent, with great players."

"We played a very strong game as a team, could take the play to where we feel most comfortable. As the minutes passed we felt stronger, were making chances, and took two to get the victory against a very strong opponent."

"For sure we will have to suffer in Turin."

Asked about a crotch-grabbing celebration of Gimenez's opening goal, Simeone was very unapologetic.

"It means we have balls, a lot of balls," he said. "To put in Diego Costa and Koke after so long out you must have balls. I wanted to show our fans what I was feeling. I did it [when a player] in a Lazio vs. Bologna game."

Simeone explained his surprise decision to start fit-again Costa ahead of January arrival Alvaro Morata in attack, saying that both had played the parts he had chosen for them.

"Costa was not ready for 90 minutes," he said. "I spoke this morning with Costa and Morata, what I needed from each in the game. And they came through, both of them."

"Morata even after VAR did not favour him again. We had to share the effort,

think of how to do [Juve] damage, and we did it."

The only low point for Atletico was bookings for Costa and Thomas Partey, who will both now miss the second leg in Turin on March 12.

"Costa getting booked in the eighth minute for taking a step forward in the wall..." Simeone said, before letting out an exasperated sigh. The coach, however, did not criticise the VAR call which disallowed the goal when it seemed substitute Morata had headed Atletico in front against his old team.

Asked how Atletico could have recently slipped limply out of the La Liga title race, and then turn in a performance like this, Simeone came close to suggesting his team were focusing on winning a first-ever Champions League for Atletico with the final at their Wanda home this season.

"The players are humans," he said. "To keep winning all the time is very difficult. Sometimes we find it hard to keep it up. In Liga, Barcelona and Real Madrid are so strong. [The Champions League] also has strong teams."

"These players represent the feeling which is Atletico Madrid. It makes me happy, to play like this whether we win or lose. We will not change, always trying to improve, but in our own way."

Juventus coach Massimiliano Allegri criticised his side for switching off in the closing stages and for not showing patience.

"Atleti came out much more aggressively with set-pieces and caught us by surprise. We knew it would be tough, that Atletico force you to play badly, to play slowly, they have been playing this way for eight years," he said.

"Atletico can play for 85 minutes defending and playing long balls and we fell asleep and were second best. If anyone came here wanting to enjoy themselves they picked the wrong night."

"There will be great disappointment after this result but we can turn the tie around."

"It will not be easy, we will need a great performance but it can be done and we must believe in ourselves."

(AGENCIES)

Gwiji by David Chikoko





# SPORT

Late goals give Manchester City 3-2 win at Schalke

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT, PAGE 19



Yussuf Poulsen

## TTA announces squad for ITF tourney



Arusha Gymkhana Club's junior tennis player, Tumaini Martin, competes in a past ITF East Africa junior championship in Dar es Salaam.

By Correspondent Joseph Mchekadona

**T**ANZANIA Tennis Association (TTA) has unveiled six junior players who will represent the country in the forthcoming ITF/CAT East African U-12 tournament slated for March 6-10 in Nairobi, Kenya.

The association's president, Dennis Makoi, said the six are currently undergoing trainings at their respective clubs.

He said mentioned the six as Selemani Mohamed, Hassan Rashid and Hillary Ndosy that will play in the boys' category while girls are Nasha Singo, Irene Munishi and Eunice Kimario.

Coaches accompanying the players are Goodluck Mollel and Theresia Apolinary.

Makoi though stopped short of disclosing the day the team will

depart for Kenya, saying they are still arranging some logistics.

"We will send six players to Kenya for the U-12 tournament, the players are currently undergoing training at their respective clubs, for now I cannot say when the team will depart for Kenya as we are still arranging some logistics," he said.

Meanwhile, Makoi disclosed that Tanzania's wheelchair tennis team that competed at the just ended tournament in Kenya did seek the permission from the National Sports Council (NSC).

The side, though, did not get the permission due to TTA's misunderstanding with a coach, who was earmarked to accompany the team to the event.

He said TTA, through the coach, wrote a letter to NSC asking for permission to send the team to Kenya, as well as asking the council to help them process passports for

players who do not have the travelling documents. Makoi said NSC responded to the request and asked TTA to attach numbers of passport of the players who possess the document.

He said TTA then presented the documents to the coach to attach the passport numbers but the coach protested because the association named four players for the International Tennis Federation (ITF) futures event instead of nine players he had recommended.

"After seeing that we have named only four players, he phoned me complaining of the decision, but, I reasoned with him that sending nine players is very expensive for us as one player needs almost \$350 for a trip to Kenya and accommodation," Makoi disclosed.

"The coach though told me that he is not ready to accompany four players and asked TTA through me to look for another coach," he said.

He further said because the deadline for the process was almost there, they asked coach Salum Mvita to accompany the team to Kenya and, surprisingly, the said coach is the one complaining that the team did not seek a permission from NSC.

"I have a copy of NSC document which asked us to attach the passport numbers of the players, who will make the trip to Kenya, and I handed it over to him to process the passports but, to my surprise, he is saying a lot of things," Makoi added.

"We did not have enough money to send many players to Kenya, we had to use our personal resources so as the team travels to the event."

"In Kenya we even borrowed \$100 from a certain foreigner to pay some of the expenses, we will pay him when he comes, and I'm happy that they did well as the women team took the third position while the men's team finished fourth," he said.

## Tourist board set to honour football player

By Correspondent Joseph Mchekadona

TANZANIA Tourist Board (TTB) has planned to name football player, Yussuf Poulsen, as the board's goodwill ambassador, it has been disclosed.

Retired Judge, Thomas Mihayo, the TTB chairman, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday said Poulsen, who features for German top flight soccer club, RB Leipzig, is expected in Tanzania the coming summer.

The TTB boss noted plans are underway to have Poulsen as Tanzania's tourism goodwill ambassador.

He said the decision to have Poulsen as the tourism goodwill ambassador was reached after noting that the player, who has Tanzania's roots, has many followers in the Bundesliga and Denmark.

Poulsen, who is a patron of University of Leipzig, was born by a Danish mother and Tanzanian father and was in the Denmark national team which competed in the 2018 Russia FIFA World Cup finals.

Mihayo issued the statement at a function he held together with University of Leipzig football instructor, Martin Hammel, who was in Tanzania conducting a one-week course for junior football's coaches in Dar es Salaam. The university, under its program, also offers scholarships to people to study coaching and sports management.

Hammel arrived the country with his colleagues Andreas Pach and translator Veronica Kral.

The University of Leipzig is running the sports program under its ITK Pathfinder and it is all over the world. The Dar es Salaam course attracted 25 coaches and more than 200 junior football players including those from the Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete Youth Park.

"We want to use the opportunity to promote the country's tourist attractions, the trio is in the country under ITK pathfinder program which is run by the University of Leipzig whose patron is our own son, Poulsen," Mihayo disclosed.

"Poulsen is coming to Tanzania this summer and plans are underway to name him as our tourist goodwill ambassador."

While in the country, the two ITK pathfinder coaches were in the country in collaboration with Magnet Youth Sports Organization of Dar es Salaam.

Magnet Youth Sports Organization's official, Tuntu-fye Mwambusi, said his firm is happy to work with the German University, noting the coming of the three Germans will not only improve youth football in Tanzania but also promote tourism.

"We are very happy that the coaches have imparted more knowledge to our junior football's coaches and their presence will promote tourism in the country, we promise to continue working with the TTB and Tanzania Football Federation," he said.

Mwambusi, who was offered a full time scholarship at the University of Leipzig, also said his organization that has centers at Mbezi Beach, Mikocheeni and City Center is extremely proud to be involved in football development in the country. "We are proudly the home for highly qualified youth coaches, the most recognized Tanzania youth football academy, both locally and international, and we are also Norway Cup official representatives for Tanzania and Africa, our aim is to nurture sports talents," he said.

## Makonda wins praise for backing artiste

By Guardian Reporter

TANZANIA Gospel Artistes and Ethics Network president, Godwin Nnyaka, has congratulated Dar es Salaam Regional Commissioner, Paul Makonda, for volunteering to pay hospital bills for gospel artiste, Pascal Cassian, who had a car accident recently.

Cassian, a product of the 2009 edition of the music talent search program dubbed 'Bongo Star Search' (BSS), had the accident when he was travelling from Dodoma to Dar es Salaam.

He suffered injuries in various parts of his body, including waist and urine bladder.

Maimu disclosed Ma-

konda exhibited humanity. Maimu added: "He has showcased philanthropy, although he is a government official with plenty of duties."

"We indeed congratulate Makonda and express sincere regards to him for his generosity, other officials should take a leaf from his book and help various groups, artistes and people," he disclosed.

He moreover congratulated President John Pombe Magufuli and the fifth phase government for taking care of citizens irrespective of faith, tribe and financial status. "Makonda is following in the footsteps of President Magufuli by taking care of people, we congratu-

late him for supporting the latter's efforts," Maimu noted.

He also appealed to Tanzanians to join forces with the government to help Cassian morally and materially in a bid to see to it the artiste

recovers and keep on spreading the gospel.

Cassian rose to fame during the BSS 2009 edition, in which he won the top honour and went on to perform gospel songs.

He expressed sincere regards to Makonda, the fifth phase government and Tanzanians that supported him and appealed to the latter to continue helping him regain full fitness.

## Flexibles by David Chikoko

