



### National Pg 3 TCC registers rise in revenue



### National Pg 4 Water hyacinth chokes Lake Victoria



### National Pg 5 Children with autism identified in Siha



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# Parliament not weak, it dares those claiming so

“Parliament cannot be threatened by those who think they are not scared of any action. I want to tell you that we are very strong and if you want to prove it just go on and you will face the music”

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma

SPEAKER of the National Assembly Job Ndagui yesterday read the Riot Act to people who support the narrative that Parliament is weak, warning that those who dare the legislature will taste its wrath.

An irritated Ndagui sent a strong warning that those who dare test the legislative arm of the state do so at their own peril since the institution is not ready to stomach abuse from any quarter.

Speaking yesterday after the question and answers session in the House, the Speaker argued

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President John Magufuli greets residents of Naliendele in Mtwara Region yesterday shortly before laying the stone foundation for the 210-km Mtwara-Newala-Masasi road. Photo: State House



## Lema fate now awaited after ‘weak House’ slur

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma

THE fate of Arusha Urban MP Godbless Lema (Chadema) (pictured) will be known today after he was booked for grilling yesterday by the Parliamentary Privileges, Ethics and Powers Committee over remarks he made on Tuesday to the effect that Parliament is weak.

House Speaker Job Ndagui yesterday directed the committee to grill the outspoken opposition lawmaker and table its resolutions to the legislature today.

Winding up the questions and answers session in the House, Ndagui said the MP on Tuesday decided to ‘blow himself up’ in the house when he reiterated the now infamous statement that Parliament is weak.

He ordered the committee to convene yesterday at 2pm to interrogate the lawmaker and the matter be ended by evening. “Let the committee meet in the afternoon, question him and the resolutions be tabled before MPs tomorrow where his fate shall be made known,” he told MPs.

He castigated the Arusha legislator for misbehaviour, underlining that parliamentary officials have “always made an effort to accommodate him.”

Exhibiting visible anger, the Speaker went quite personal, revealing to the House that the MP has borrowed Sh 644 million since joining the legislature and still has Sh 144 million unpaid.

This statement caused anxiety among opposition lawmakers, some of who booed at the Speaker. It was at this time that Ndagui singled out Tarime Urban MP, Esther Matiko (Chadema), ordering her to leave the debating chamber immediately.

She complied with the order, quietly packed her items and left as the aggrieved Speaker kept on saying that the House cannot accept unruly behaviors.

On Tuesday, the Deputy Speaker, Dr Tulia Ackson ordered the Arusha MP to appear before the Parliamentary Privileges, Ethics

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# Nordic partners root for extensive reforestation

By Correspondent James Kandoyo

NORDIC countries have appealed to other development partners to increase support to Tanzania's efforts to tame effects of climate change as unpredictable weather patterns lead to displacement of communities and threaten food security.

Speaking in Dar es Salaam yesterday, Finland Ambassador Pekka Hukka said that sustainable forest management was a crucial element for implementing the Paris Agreement because forests were the world's largest carbon sinks, while deforestation was the second largest human-caused source of carbon emissions.

He was speaking in the Nordic Seminar on climate change aimed at encouraging Tanzania



**The seminar was aligned to encouraging the government and the private sector to get more involved with international efforts of establishing large-scale carbons sinks**

to move forward to implement plans to mitigate climate change.

The seminar was aligned to encouraging the government and the private sector to get more involved with international efforts of establishing large-scale carbons sinks.

The envoy cautioned that if deforestation continues at the current rate in Tanzania, there may be very little natural forests left for future generations. Actually, the world needs new forests to fight climate change, he declared.

There were also clear indications of increases in temperature, rise of sea levels and saltwater intrusion on coastal agricultural fields, he pointed out.

Support of development partners was vital in

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## Vodacom MD is charged with economic sabotage

By Guardian Reporter

THREE top officials with Vodacom (T) PLC including managing director Hisham Hendi (pictured) were yesterday arraigned at the Kisutu Resident Magistrate's court in Dar es Salaam, charged with economic sabotage.

The trio alongside four others were charged with operating an online criminal gang, importing communication equipment and issuing wave bands without authorisation of the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA).

The accused persons allegedly imported, installed and operated an international

communication device that tempered with TCRA's monitoring system, stopping it from reading international telephone calls.

The prosecution led by state attorneys Wankyo Simon and Jackline Nyantori alleged before Principal Resident Magistrate Huruma Shaidi that the accused persons occasioned a loss of 5.8bn/- to the communications regulator, TCRA.

Apart from Hendi, Nyantori mentioned other accused persons as Ahmed Ngassa, Brian Lusiola, Inventure Mobile (T) Ltd and T/A TALA (T).

Others are the company's head of finance, Kenyan national Joseph Nderitu, head of legal department Olaf Mumburi, head of sales Joseph



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## Mobile app aiding farming data collection and sharing

A smart phone application is helping smallholders in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America to collect data, share information on new agricultural practices and tackle climate change-related impacts.

The application, called GeoFarmer, offers the possibility for farmers and agricultural practitioners to properly manage crops, farms, reduce risks in production while increasing productivity and eventually improve farmers' livelihoods, according to a study published in the March issue of Computers and Electronics in Agriculture. "In the next version of GeoFarmer, the partners will include access to the results right away after finishing each survey."

Osana Bonilla-Findji, CGIAR Research program of Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

"The idea is related to citizen science, where citizens, in our case farmers, can participate in the process of testing new practices together with experts or scientists," says Anton Eitzinger, a co-author of the study and a senior climate change scientist at the International Center for Tropical Agriculture, which helped develop the tool in collaboration with partners

including the CGIAR Research program of Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security.

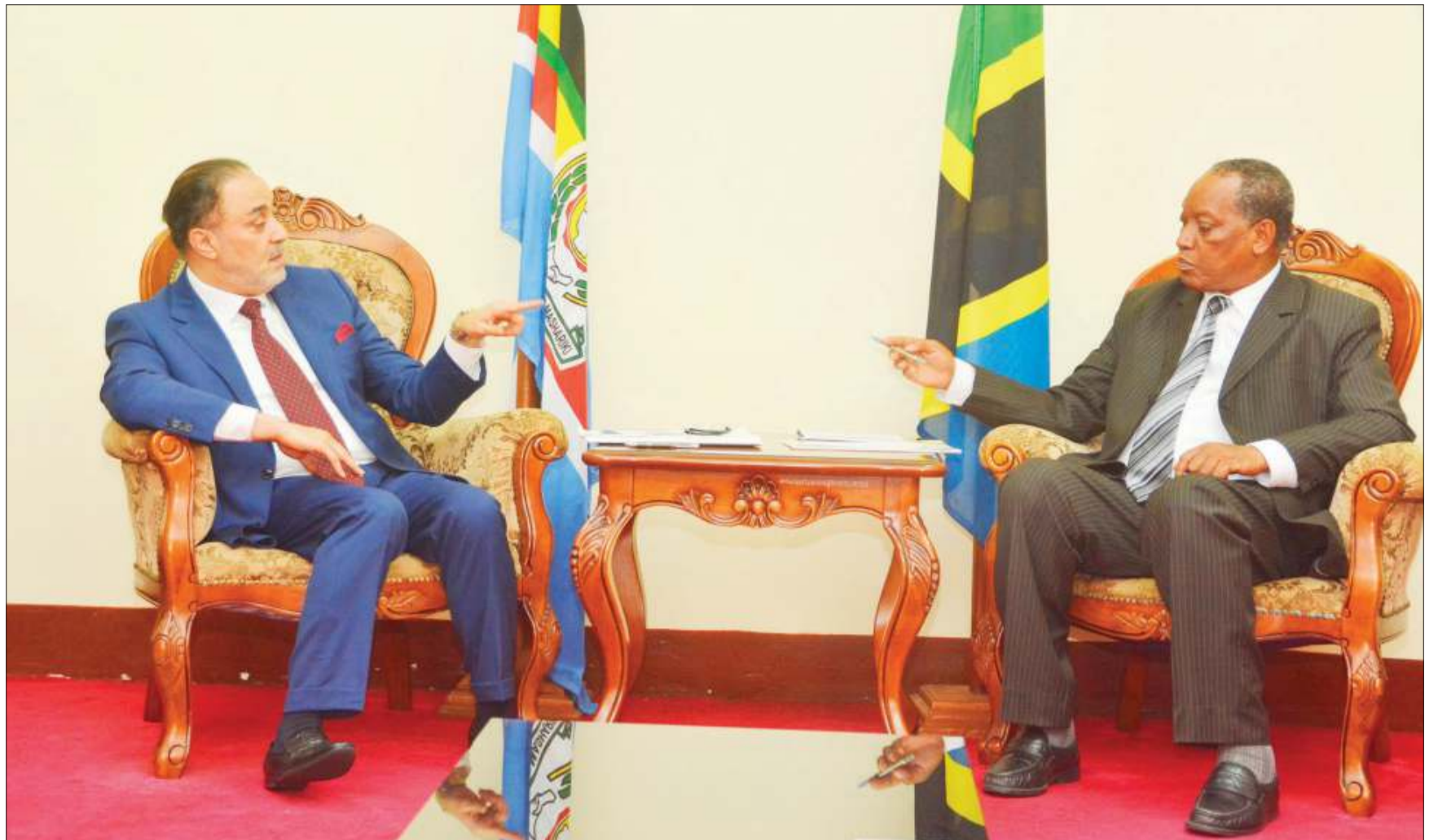
Eitzinger adds that the rationale was to create a tool to stimulate a two-way communication between agricultural experts and farmers while testing new practices so that farmers can share their experiences, share it with experts but also with other farmers.

The application features a free customisable survey tool that can collect information about situation analysis and a mapping tool to help users to upload pictures, audio messages or make comments.

Researchers piloted the use of the application for data collection in Tanzania in 2014 to 2015 and used the lessons for further data collection in Uganda in 2016. Additional pilot tests were conducted in Colombia and Ghana in 2017.

The study adds that the tool has an offline and synchronisation capability that facilitates data collection even if internet access is poor. For example, in Ghana, users of the tool collected more than 60,000 records from 356 farmers in two weeks with poor internet access.

Agencies



Foreign Affairs, East Africa, Regional and International Cooperation minister Palamagamba Kabudi (R) holds talks in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday with Jamal El Barak, head of an official delegation from Libya visiting Tanzania. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

## Parliament not weak, it dares those claiming so

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there are some people who claim that they do not care about actions taken by Parliament, cautioning that the House too will not be cowed.

"Parliament cannot be threatened by those who think they are not scared of any action. I want to tell you that we are very strong and if you want to prove it just go on and you will face the music," he said.

His statement comes in a day after the legislature vowed not to work or cooperate with the Controller and Auditor General (CAG), Prof Mussa Assad, on grounds that he showed lack of respect to the legislative pillar of the state. Referring to the resolution passed

on Tuesday, Ndugai started by saying, "I know you all know what happened yesterday when Parliament took action against some individuals."

On Tuesday the National Assembly resolved not to work or cooperate with the CAG, accusing him of disrespecting the legislature.

The resolution was moved by the Parliamentary Privileges, Ethics and Powers Committee which tabled a report that convicted him of disrespecting and belittling the legislature.

The debate however was dominated by CCM MPs, all supporting the motion against a few opposition lawmakers who were against it.

By Guardian Correspondent, Mbozi

MOST agricultural land in Mbozi District, Songwe Region, has greater acidity that impairs plant growth, resulting in unprecedented fall in grain harvests by 30 per cent, a study by the Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) has shown.

Sharing the results of the research here yesterday, TARI Uyoale centre director Dr Tulole Bucheyeki said samples from the farms revealed acidity levels of between 4.2pH and 5.7pH.

Soil pH is a measure of the acidity and alkalinity in soils, pH levels range from 0 to 14, with 7 being neutral, below 7 acidic and above 7 alkaline. The optimal pH range for most plants is between 5.5 and 7.0.

Renowned for its annual bumper grain harvests, Mbozi District is part of

## 'Agricultural land in Mbozi district has higher acidity'

Tanzania's fertile southern highlands that serve as the country's bread basket. "The harvests have been falling for years; it came to the point where a farmer would get less than five tonnes of maize in one hectare which is unprecedented," said Dr Bucheyeki.

Added the director: "We previously dealt with other factors such as soil fertility issues but we have now established another culprit that we have to deal with: soil acidity."

Following the findings, Dr Bucheyeki said the district's agriculture

department, working with farmers, has embarked on land treatment which involves application of lime which reduces the soil acidity.

One of the TARI researchers Johnson Mtama said agricultural experts in the district have already established demonstration farms to educate farmers how to treat the soil by using lime in a bid to regain soil fertility and bumper harvests.

The sensitisation campaign involves demonstration farms treated with lime alongside plots without lime; the same

amount of fertilizer is applied on both plots and left to grow.

The difference in plant health and growth that manifest help to persuade doubting Thomases to adopt the soil treatment method by the use of lime, Mtama added.

He advised that in one acre of land, a farmer is supposed to apply 12 bags of lime once without doing so again after four years. After that period, agricultural experts must test the acidity levels on the farm for advice before applying another round of lime.



Dodoma Builders Expo 2019 coordinator Albert Makoye (C) briefs journalists in Dar es Salaam yesterday on the event, slated for June 7-8. With him are the expo's director, Tatenda Nyawo (R), and head of commercial relations Rose Kilembe. Photo: Correspondent

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ensuring that efforts to mitigate climate change impacts including reforestation are sustainably pursued, he said.

This year the Nordic countries, namely Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, celebrate the Nordic Week in Tanzania for the fourth time, which the envoy said was "an opportunity to share our values and learn from each other's experiences," on the basis of the theme 'Building Partnerships for Sustainable Development.'

It is also intended to highlight the strong ties and over 50 years of cooperation between Tanzania and the Nordic countries in different spheres including environment.

"We are keen to share our knowledge and expertise on sustainable forestry. I would particularly like to see the private sector taking a bigger role. We know that public funds will not be

## Nordic partners root for extensive reforestation

enough to meet the scale needed," he told the gathering.

"I can confidently say that the Nordic countries are among the leading countries in sustainable forestry. We have expertise in the entire forestry value chain from forest management to wood processing and manufacturing. We know that sustainably managed forests are good business."

Immediate action by all partners was highly needed to reduce impacts already experienced in some parts of the country, he stated.

Impacts of climate change had been felt mainly in relation to exceptional rains, drought patterns and unpredictability of the start of seasonal rains, which has affected farming and food security of the country's most vulnerable parts of the population, he

elaborated.

Tanzania's deforestation rate was the biggest contributor to climate change locally, where a disproportionate part of domestic energy was wood-based and its share of emissions had already been taken into account, he said.

"Through reforestation Tanzania could make a huge contribution to combat global warming and receive at the same time multiple benefits for its agro-based industrialization and job creation," he said.

"The Nordic countries have supported Tanzania in planning to mitigate and adapt to climate change, including important pilot projects and work to establish the national baseline for forest carbon. I hope the seminar will serve as the timely first step in the new era of result-based large-scale

climate actions," the envoy declared.

In a presentation titled 'Consequences of Climate Change on Sustainable Development, Poverty Eradication and Reducing Inequalities,' Dr Outi Myatt-Hirvonen, an EU researcher, said global warming was major risk for global food security and loss of crop yields.

She said there was a need for UN member states to take immediate action to tame the risks resulting from increases in deforestation and related environmental threats.

Citing Tanzania, she said forests will not be the only answer. Trees are safe and powerful tools against climate change and Tanzania was a large country with potential for large-scale reforestation, the researcher added.

## Vodacom MD is charged with economic sabotage

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Muhere and accounts manager, Ibrahim Bonzo.

The prosecution alleged in the first count that between January 1, 2018 and March 11, 2019, the accused persons coordinated a gang of cybercrime which occasioned a loss of 5,892,513,000 to the government.

In the second count the prosecution alleged that between January 1 and December 31, 2018 at Tanzanite Park building located in Kinondoni district in Dar es Salaam region, the accused persons Ngassa, Lusiola and Inventure Mobile Co. imported a communication equipment without permit from TCRA.

In the third up to the eighth counts, the state alleged that Ngassa, Lusiola and Inventure Mobile owned, operated illegally international communication

equipment without authorization of TCRA.

In the ninth and tenth counts, it was alleged that between April 17, 2018 and March 11, 2019 at Vodacom Tower located at Ursino street in Kinondoni district, the accused persons issued an international communication equipment without authorization of TCRA, occasioning the loss of 5.8bn/-.

The accused persons were not allowed to enter a plea because the court has no jurisdiction over economic sabotage cases.

Attorney Wankyo said the investigation into the matter was not complete and asked the court for more time.

Magistrate Shaidi adjourned the case until April 17 when it comes up for mention. All accused persons were retained in remand.

## Lema fate now awaited after 'weak House' slur

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and Powers Committee for remarks that Parliament is weak.

Lema, while contributing to a motion tabled by the committee chairperson, Emmanuel Mwakasaka (Tabora Urban, CCM) on the Kawe MP, Halima Mdee who supported the CAG's statement that the legislature is weak, also reiterated that indeed it is weak.

"I can hereby also state that Parliament is weak just like others have also said," he declared, amid applause from the opposition MPs.

His remarks forced the Deputy Speaker to intervene, calling on the committee chairperson to follow procedures and invite the vocal lawmaker to appear before his team.

The Kawe MP will have to miss two consecutive House sessions following the decision by the National Assembly to suspend her.

Her suspension started yesterday at the ongoing 15th session of the current legislature than runs until July and the 16th session late September that glides into October.

She was found guilty of disrespecting the House by the committee for supporting the Controller and Auditor General (CAG), Prof Mussa Assad's remarks that Parliament is weak.

Tabling the committee's report and recommendations, chairperson Mwakasaka told the House that the youthful lawmaker through her actions that she admitted before the team clearly showed she was disrespectful to Parliament.

By Guardian Reporter

## TPSF commends ways to broaden the tax base

THE Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) has commended President John Magufuli for directing the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) to broaden its tax base and create a friendly taxation regime.

TPSF also commends the appointment of Adolf Ndunguru as the new deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Planning (Policy) and Msafiri Mbibo as the new deputy Commissioner General of TRA.

"We are confident with President Magufuli's efforts towards improving the country investment and businesses environment", said TPSF in a statement signed by the foundation's chairman, Salum Shamte.

Shamte noted that directives to TRA

to work on the many challenges facing tax payers, is a motivation to TPSF to continue contributing to Tanzania's economic growth as it gears to become an industrialised middle-sized country.

He said the private sector is ready to collaborate with the government in identifying the challenges and ways to broaden the current tax base which according to President Magufuli is too small with 2.7 million taxpayers only.

He said the appointment of Adolf Ndunguru as the new deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Planning (Policy) will facilitate policy analysis which was previously conducted by TRA which is mandated

to collect taxes.

"Policy assessment by the Finance and Planning Ministry will improve our economy. The ministry will be more independent to work on various cross cutting tax issues, thus boost economic growth", said the chairman urging on Tanzanians to pay taxes.

He said TRA should collect taxes on a friendly way to ensure that taxpayers pay it voluntarily.

Speaking during the swearing-in of the two officials, Magufuli had criticised TRA for underperforming.

He said TRA had failed to collect revenues from more than 55 million and instead the number of taxpayers was

only 2.7 million.

The President said by having a narrow tax base, TRA had been overtaxing few Tanzanians.

He directed TRA and the Ministry of Finance and Planning to widen the tax base and create a friendly taxation regime to increase revenue collections.

In December last year, the President directed the TRA management to improve revenue collections. He also issued 675,000 identity cards for small-scale traders. Regional Commissioners were to distribute the cards to petty traders. Each was to pay 20,000/- to get it.



Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa and some legislators share a light moment with comic artiste Peter Mollel alias Pierre Konkli Liquid (foreground, gesturing) at Parliament grounds in Dodoma yesterday. Photo: PMO

## TCC registers gross revenue increase

By Correspondent James Kandoya

TANZANIA Cigarette Public Limited Company (TCC Plc) has registered gross revenue increase from 47.9bn/- to 436.5bn/- equivalent to 4.3 per cent in the year ending December 31, 2018.

The TCC PLC board chairman, Paul Makanza said: "The business recorded a strong performance with a volume growth of 5 per cent and net profit growth of 6 per cent on previous year. This performance was driven by strong export volume, pricing in the domestic market and operational cost efficiencies."

"In view of the strong results for the year, the AGM has approved a final gross dividend of 250/- per share. The final gross dividend, including the 200/- interim gross dividend paid in October 2018, brings the total gross

dividend to 450/- per share."

He was speaking to the shareholders in a meeting that was held in Dar es Salaam.

He added that the move was the company's ongoing initiatives to improve the business environment and investor confidence for the future company performance. "We hope the government will implement recommendations of the "Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms" to address impediments to a more conducive business environment," he explained.

The chairman hinted that the TCC hopes that the government will sustain the macro-economic achievement of 2018 encouraged by the ongoing significant investments in energy and transport infrastructures which will unlock further business opportunities in and outside Tanzania."

Commenting on achievements, the TCC Plc, Chief Executive Officer, Alan Jackson said: "The results reflect a strong performance driven by sustained levels of investment, a stable excise duty, pricing in the domestic market, and improved product mix. I am delighted to report another year of continued resilience in spite of some of the economic challenges that we all witnessed in 2018."

According to him, the company has employed a top line growth strategy with attention to operational efficiencies. As a result the company was able to invest and resource the business in a manner that stimulated growth of volumes between domestic and export markets.

Furthermore, the resultant top line growth has translated into an increase in gross turnover and profit after tax.



### Request for Proposals for conducting the Baseline survey: Strengthening civil society to end child marriage in Kilombero District, Morogoro. RFP No. PIT/CO/85/FY19

1. Plan International Tanzania is an International humanitarian child-centered development organization without religious, political or government affiliation. Plan's mission is to achieve lasting improvements in the quality of life of deprived children in developing countries through a process that unites people across cultures and adds meaning to their lives. Plan international in Tanzania is operating in Dar es Salaam, Coast, Morogoro, Geita, Dodoma and Mwanza regions.
2. Plan International Tanzania has set aside funds to cover costs for conducting the baseline survey for a project titled **Strengthening civil society to end child marriage in Kilombero District**
3. Interested eligible bidders must confirm their intention to bid indicating all relevant contact information including an email address to [tenders@plan-international.org](mailto:tenders@plan-international.org) attn: Head of Procurement and Logistics. Bidding documents in the English language will be sent to interested bidders by email. Plan Tanzania will not be held responsible for any costs related to printing of the bid documents.
4. Bidders are requested to submit Technical and Financial Proposals each be enclosed in a separate envelope and marked "Technical Proposal" and "Financial Proposal" respectively. The two envelopes shall then be enclosed in a single envelope.
5. Bidders must submit the proposals in a sealed envelope by hand or post to: The Country Director, Plan International Tanzania, Plot no. 496 Mikocheni Light Industrial Area, P O Box 3517, Dar es Salaam before 11AM Friday 19th April 2019, **marked the respective RFP number**. Not to be opened before 11AM Friday 19th April 2019
6. Electronic and Late bids will be rejected.

**Tender Panel**  
**Plan International Tanzania**  
**Central Technologies House**  
**Plot No. 96 Mikocheni Light Industrial Area**  
**New Bagamoyo Road - Next to TBC1&NECTA**  
**P O Box 3517 Dar es Salaam**  
**Tel: + (255) 22 2773264/+ (255) 22 2773272/ 0767 773264**

#### LOSS OF PASSPORT



215148601

**GEOFFREY MASHAURI MFINANGA** announces a loss of his Passport No. **AB304604** Issued on 8th January, 2009 at Dar - Es- Salaam immigration Office. If found, please report to any nearest Police Station with police report: AR/RB/2871/019.

#### APPRECIATION



115156601

**THOMAS MGANTE TUKAI**  
 The family welcomes you to a **Thanks Giving Mass to be held on Sunday 7/4/2019 at Kibamba Parish starting at 8:30 am** and thereafter to a gathering at the family residence **12 noon**.  
*"If I live, it will be for Christ, and if I die, I will gain even more"* (Philippians 1:21)

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**Ownership** - The owner should possess sufficient and credible evidence regarding title, registration and other statutory requirements Middlemen not entertained

Interested parties to call  
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 Or send email to [info@diy.co.tz](mailto:info@diy.co.tz)

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## Research show hyacinth chokes lake, hurts fishing

By Correspondent Wilhelm Mulinda, Mwanza

THE invasion of Lake Victoria by water hyacinth in the 1980s has made life of communities depending on the water body more difficult as it clogged water pipes, made fishing much harder and became a hideout for poisonous reptiles, experts say.

Speaking to The Guardian in an interview here yesterday, officer in-charge of plant health services in Mwanza Region, Dorothy Lusheshanija said that the good news is that Tanzania has managed to weed it out on its side of the lake by 94.7 per cent from 2,000 hectares to 106 in a period of 20 years through Lake Victoria Management Project (LVMP) phase I and II.

Lusheshanija said some of the difficulties brought about by the South American native weed that floats on the lake include blockage of water pipes which consequently affects delivery of water services to people.

The weed adds to costs of water treatment and maintenance of infrastructure by authorities responsible for supplying the precious liquid and affects navigation because it can enter in propellers of ships and boats and prevent them from functioning, she said.

She noted that weed also takes away nets and other fishing gear as it moves away on the lake depending on the direction of winds and therefore cause losses to the fishing communities.

According to her, if that weed stays somewhere on the lake for a long time it can change the ecology of that particular area and cause fish as well as other aquatic species to shift because it prevents penetration of light that favours the growth of planktons that are feeds of fishes.

Again, the presence of the weed on the lake favours the growth of snails that host insects causing bilharzia. Also

it is home to mosquitoes, snakes and crocodiles that are dangerous to the lives of people, she said.

She noted that even if there is a patrol on the lake for security purposes it can also affect the exercise as it shades on the water body.

LVMP I that was implemented between 1997 and 2005 mainly focused on capacity building for government officers and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) dealing with the environmental conservation to fight against the weed, she said.

She pointed out that in building capacity, various groups of people living around the lake were formed to remove the weed from the lake by using simple tools like racks as well as biological control using water hyacinth weevils and mites.

"LVMP II that was implemented between 2009 and 2017 continued activities of LVMP I using different approach from it where it built capacity for the community and district councils surrounding the lake on devastating the weed," she said.

In the process, members of the community were facilitated by income generating activities so that they can have source of income when removing the weed from the lake, she said.

She noted that activities included poultry and bee keeping as well as fish farming to mention just in a bid to make the exercise of removing the weed from the lake be sustainable.

*LVMP II that was implemented between 2009 and 2017 continued activities of LVMP I using different approach from it where it built capacity for the community and district councils surrounding the lake on devastating the weed*



Alliance for Change and Transparency (ACT-Wazalendo) leader and Kigoma Urban legislator Zitto Kabwe addresses a rally in Kigoma municipality on Monday. Photo: Correspondent Joctan Ngelly

By Guardian Reporter

PEOPLE, who provide legal assistance to ordinary citizens will soon be identified, registered and the database will be stored digitally.

Speaking to lawyers and paralegals in Arusha the Minister of Constitutional Affairs and Justice, ambassador Augustine Mahiga said it was high time that these legal service providers are recognised and enlisted officially.

"The government has seen the need to identify and register all paralegal officers, because the state not only value their contribution but also realise that, most Tanzanians find it easy to get assistance from them than other official legal corridors," said Mahiga.

## Government to register paralegals

Addressing the gathering of legal fraternity going under the title of 'Strengthening Access to Justice,' ambassador Mahiga insisted that, a special platform of paralegals will be an important facility to ensure fast and effective justice to the less presented population, especially those living in rural areas and cannot afford fees for the legal services.

The minister said to ensure that legal services reach all people right to the grassroots levels, the government has deployed nearly 210 legal advisors and assistant court registrars in all regions

and districts so as to speed up processes of such services countrywide.

A representative from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Frida Mwakasuka, said the meeting is threshold to the future of paralegal platforms that will now be strengthened to issue legal assistance and advice to majority of previously unreachable Tanzanians.

A paralegal is an individual who is employed or retained by an advocate, legal office, corporation, governmental agency, or other entity and who performs specifically delegated

substantive legal work for which a lawyer is responsible.

In Tanzania, they also assist local people who have never experience judiciary processes to acquire legal services unhampered by the rather frightening legal corridors.

On their part, lawyers and paralegals who attended the workshop in Arusha admitted that despite having a large number of advocates, most of these practitioners were based in urban areas, leaving the rural parts of the country, where over 70 per cent of the residents live, uncovered.

### SONGEA URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION AUTHORITY



## INVITATION FOR TENDERS

Date: 04/04/2019.

- This Invitation for Tenders follows the General Procurement Notice for these Projects which appeared in **Tanzania Tender Portal** Issue no. 22 dated 29th May, 2018.
- The Songea Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority has set aside funds from its own sources accrued from the water and sanitation services in FY 2018/2019. It is intended that part of the proceeds of the fund will be used to cover eligible payment under the contract for the following:
  - Supply of Motor vehicles – Tender No. AE/044/2018/2019/HQ/G/15
- The Songea Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority now invites sealed tenders from eligible **'National'** Suppliers for supplying the required goods.
- Tendering will be conducted through the **National Competitive Bidding** procedures specified in the Public Procurement Regulations, 2013 – Government Notice No. 446 and is open to all Tenderers as defined in the Regulations.
- Interested eligible Tenderers may obtain further information from and inspect the Tendering Documents at the office of the "Managing Director, Songea Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority, P. O. Box. 363, Songea" located at Mahenge street from **07.30 to 17.00 hours** on Mondays to Fridays inclusive except on public holidays.
- A complete set of Tendering Document(s) in **English language** and additional set may be purchased by interested Tenderers on the submission of a written application to the address given under paragraph 5 above and upon payment of a non-refundable fee of TZS. 100,000.00 (One hundred thousand) only. Payment should either be by Cash, Banker's Draft, or Banker's Cheque, payable to the Managing Director
- All tenders must be accompanied by a Tender Securing Declaration in the format provided in the Tendering Documents.
- All tenders in one original plus **two copies**, properly filled in, and enclosed in plain envelopes must be delivered to the address "Managing Director, Songea Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority, P. O. Box. 363, Songea, room No. 4 at or before **03/05/2019 at 11.00hrs**. Tenders will be opened promptly thereafter in public and in the presence of Tenderers' representatives who choose to attend in the opening at the Songea Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority's Conference room.
- Late tenders, portion of tenders, electronic tenders, tenders not received, tenders not opened and not read out in public at the tender opening ceremony shall not be accepted for evaluation irrespective of the circumstances.

Managing Director,  
Songea Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority,  
P.O Box 363, Songea.  
Tel: 025 2602326 Fax: 025 2602294  
Email: info@souwasa.go.tz

215156201

## Govt, WB facilitate execution of Public Private Partnership

By Henry Mwangonde

THE government and the World Bank (WB) to prepare a model bidding document to facilitate the execution of Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects at local government levels.

The document will among other things include Request for qualification (RFQ), Request for proposal (RFP)

and PPP agreement, for projects identified by the local government authorities (LGAs), which are spread over three sectors of public market, bus terminals and abattoirs

The scope of work includes preparation of generic model bidding documents and preparation of sector-specific versions for PPP projects in the mentioned

sectors.

Speaking at a views gathering forum in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the head of PPP node at the President's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) Hemed Mpili said views were gathered from a cross section of stakeholders including lawyers, financial institutions and development partners

on how the projects can be done at local levels.

"Currently a concept note has been prepared, this is like a feasibility study on how this can be implemented therefore, the views we are getting today will go a long to facilitate the formulation of the document," he said.

According to him the document serves as an explanatory material to RFQ, RFP and PPP agreement saying it is a practical guide to assist the authority officials in using it to procure a private partner for their PPP projects.

"Therefore, the guide explains the contents of the three documents and also explains how to customize the documents as per the project-specific and LGA-specific information," he added.

He further explained that the objective of the model bidding documents and the explanatory material is to fast track the entire process of procurement of a private partner because it explains how to customise the documents as per the PPP project, thereby enabling the authority officials and transaction advisors to review and finalize it quickly, thus saving time and effort.

In his remarks, World Bank's senior PPP specialist infrastructure, PPPs and Guarantees Craig Sugden said the move is aimed at discouraging total dependency on government budget.

"PPP is a Tanzanian led initiative and we are working on finding the lasting solution to government budget dependency because they are always not enough but, at the same time allowing the private sector to fully participate in economy building," he said.

He added that PPP will be an alternative way of funding projects at local level.

The project is implemented under the PPP support programme by the World Bank.

**MASETO AUCTIONEER & DEBT COLLECTOR LTD**

**DEBT COLLECTOR AUCTIONEER**

P.O. BOX 75087, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

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Web: www.masetodebtcollectors.co.tz, Email: masetodebtcollectors@yahoo.com or shabani.chuk@yahoo.com

**5th April 2019**

**NOTICE OR/AND AUCTION ADVERTISEMENT READVERTISE**

With the Authorities we have given by **CRDB BANK PLC, MASETO AUCTIONEER & DEBT COLLECTOR LTD** hereby give notice and advertisement of the intention of selling a bail of a client who has fail to repay his loan with the above mentioned bank. The Auction is scheduled to be conducted as it hereby explained below;

S/N	NAME OF CLIENT	COLLATERO OWNERSHIP	TYPE OF COLLATERO AND ITS LOCATION	TIME AND DATE OF AUCTION
001	ELIBARIKI KITOI KITOMARI	ELIBARIKI KITOI KITOMARI	A RESIDENTIAL HOUSE WITH TITLE CT NO. 23920 LR MWANZA LO NO.388593 SITUATED AT PLOT NO. 140 BLOCK 'U' NYASUBI, KAHAMA DISTRICT	18/04/2019 TIME 10:00 AM

#### Terms of the Auction

- The property will be sold on as where is basis and in the state as it is.
- The buyer will have to pay 25% of the final price reached after the final hammer of the Auctioneer
- The remaining balance i.e 75% must be paid with fourteen days (14) after the day of Auction otherwise the buyer will lose his/her initial 25% upfront paid and the Auction will be re-conducted.
- All costs concerning with visitation, transfer of ownership and any other of that nature will be upon the buyer him/herself.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT US VIA THE FOLLOWING CONTACTS;**

**MANAGING DIRECTOR,**  
Maseto Auctioneer and debt Collector Ltd,  
P.O BOX 75087,  
DAR ES SALAAM

Mobile Number: +255 765 999 000 or +255 787 288 442 or +255 762 260 787

215156201

# 154 children with autism identified in Siha district

By Guardian Reporter, Siha

A total of 154 children with autism have been identified by authorities in Siha District, Kilimanjaro Region following a special operation engineered by officials from the education department.

The children with autism are said to be protected by their parents, according to the District Education Officer, Rashid Rajab.

He said the district decided to conduct a special operation at its five divisions to identify the children with neuro developmental disorder. He said the operation was conducted in January this year, where the 154 children were identified. "We have challenges in our district where most parents resolve to hide their children who have various

communication and physiological disorders. These children have the right to education", said Rajab mentioning the primary schools enrolling children with autism as Naibili, Nuru, Sanya Juu and Faraja.

He said although the schools have the capacity to accommodate a good number of pupils, there are only few who had been admitted at Naibili primary school (17), Sanya Juu (24) and 22 at Nuru primary school.

Speaking during an event to mark the World Autism Awareness Day which is celebrated globally every year on April 2, Siha District Education Officer (primary schools), Rose Sandi urged parents to stop hiding their children with various disorders and ensure their right to education.

The World Autism Awareness Day

is marked to create public awareness about Autism Spectrum Disorder and help the global ASD population lead healthy social life.

According to the World Health Organisation one out of every 160 children is living with autism. However, there is a lack of awareness about this disorder as a whole.

In his message, the UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres said: "On World Autism Awareness Day, we speak out against discrimination, celebrate the diversity of our global community and strengthen our commitment to the full inclusion and participation of people with autism. Supporting them to achieve their full potential is a vital part of our efforts to uphold the core promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: to leave no one behind."



DTB-Tanzania CEO & country manager Viju Cherian (L, holding dummy cheque) with other members of the bank's staff during Tuesday's presentation in Dar es Salaam of a 5m/- dummy cheque to Shabani Omar, founder and executive director of the Autism Therapy and Behaviours Learning Centre. All later took part in a 4-km commemorative World Autism Day charity walk from Mbezi Chini to the centre's premises at Afrikana. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

By Correspondent Joseph Mchekadona

## Govt set to build world-class cruise ship terminal in Dar

The government is set to build cruise ship terminal at the Dar es Salaam port in a new drive to bring more foreign tourists via the Indian Ocean.

Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Dr Aloyce Nzuki unveiled the plan on Tuesday evening when speaking at a function to welcome a cruise ship in Dar es Salaam with more than 400 tourists from different parts of the world.

Cruise tourism is a form of travelling for leisure purposes, involving an all-inclusive holiday on a cruise ship of at least 48 hours, according to a specific itinerary in which the cruise ship calls at several ports or cities.

Dr Nzuki described the arrival of Silversea cruise ship at the country's main port was a sign of confidence for the destination, revealing that more ships are expected to come with more tourists.

"So, there is a need for the country to have a state-of-the-art cruise terminal at the port," Nzuki said, adding:

"Currently the country is not benefiting a lot from the Cruise Ship tourism because the terminal has not completed the development which is lim-

iting the number of ships with tourist to dock in the country waters of Indian Ocean."

The official said there is a need to have the terminal as the current berthing place is also used to dock ships.

"This is a place where ships dock, Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) generate their income through this place, but now all ships have to pave way for the coming of this cruise ship...once we have our own terminal more than 1000 tourist can visit the country in a week, thus bring the much needed foreign exchange to Tanzania," he said.

Without divulging details on cruise terminal construction progress, the deputy minister said after completion of the project, the facility is expected to have state-of-the-art security features, an immigration centre, a hotel and accommodation facility and other social amenities.

He hailed the government for cooperating with his ministry to construct the cruise ship terminal.

"Currently the cruise ship tourism is very common and popular across the

globe, that's why the ministry is closely working with the experienced companies on cruise ship tourism.

And most of them are ready to bring in many tourists to the country but the only challenge is that we do not have a terminal for ships...am happy that the government has promised that the terminal will be constructed during this time when the expansion of the Dar es Salaam port is ongoing" he said.

Nzuki said many tourists who use the cruise ship are old citizens and there is a need to issue them with long-term tourist visas so that they can have ample time of visiting many tourist attraction in the country.

On his remarks, chairman of Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB) Judge Thomas Mihayo (rtd) said he is happy with the coming of the cruise ship and promised that he will do his best to see that many tourists are visiting the country.

He also said he will discuss with the relevant authorities to see how they could issue long-term visas to tourists who would like to stay in the country for many months.

# State made 199bn/- payments to 2,048 bidders, House told

By Guardian Reporter

The government has paid a total of 199bn/- for arrears to 2,048 bidders of various public tenders to implement President John Magufuli's directive issued on January 3, last year, the National Assembly heard yesterday.

Deputy Minister for Finance and Planning Dr Ashatu Kijaji said yesterday in the National Assembly when responding to a question from Special Seat MP (CCM) Ritta Kabati who sought to know the number of bidders who have so far been paid their dues as directed by the head of state.

Dr Kijaji said "Among the 2,048 paid bidders, 1,277 are those who served in regional secretariats and were paid a total of 3,729,605,175/- while 771 bidders who served ministries, public institutions and agencies were paid 195,334,409,791/-."

She said that before paying the bidders, the government went through a verification exercise to approve the validity of their claims.

The deputy minister further said that the government will continue clearing various arrears of the bidders as per availability of funds.


"Towards making this exercise a suc-

cess, bidders are required to provide close cooperation, especially giving correct information and documents for their claims when they are asked to do so," she added.

MP Kabati, in her supplementary question wanted to know the criteria used to pay the bidders.


Responding, Dr Kijaji said that during payments, the government gave priority to long time outstanding debts.

"But also, to reduce government's burden, we also considered debts with high growing rates...We will pay all the bidders as per availability of funds," she said.



## TANZANIA EDUCATION AUTHORITY

### SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FUND (SDF)



### CALL FOR PROPOSALS FOR REQUESTING GRANTS TO CONDUCT TRAINING OF SHORT COURSES TOWARDS SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TO COMMUNITY INCOME GENERATION GROUPS TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN TANZANIA 2018/2019

**Introduction**  
Tanzania Education Authority (TEA) has been mandated by the Government to manage the Skills Development Fund (SDF). The Fund is established under the Education and Skills for Productive Jobs Programme (ESPJ) that emerged from the National Skills Development Strategy (NSDS) 2016-2027, which aim at ensuring that there is development of a skilled workforce in six key economic sectors in the Country. The ESPJ programme is jointly funded by the World Bank and the Government of United Republic of Tanzania.

The six key economic sectors in focus are: Agriculture, Agribusiness and Agro-Processing; Tourism and Hospitality; Transport and Logistics; Construction; Information and Communications Technology (ICT); and Energy.

The SDF focuses on minimizing skills gaps by rapidly increasing the supply of graduates with skills relevant to the labor market. The Fund aims to expand the number of individuals with relevant skills in key occupations and sectors by creating skilled and competitive Tanzanian workforce capable of effectively fostering inclusive and sustainable socio-economic growth hence ensuring a composition that guarantees timely attainment of middle-income status by 2025.

**Financing windows**  
SDF Provides funds in four funding windows, based on the following training levels: (i) Window 1 for university level; (ii) Window 2 for technical education and training; (iii) Window 3 for vocational education and training; and (iv) Window 4 for alternative training (informal sector) or employer-based.

Call for Applications  
For Financial Year 2018/2019 TEA plans to provide grants to eligible institutions under Window 3 for vocational education and training; and Window 4 for alternative training (informal sector) or employer-based for undertaking short courses which focuses on providing relevant skills needed by citizens especially members of income generating groups formed by community members in rural areas, which have been registered by their relevant Councils.

Therefore, TEA is calling for proposals from eligible Training Institutions (Training providers) under the above mentioned windows to apply for grants from SDF with a focus of conducting short courses geared to promote the expansion and quality of labor market driven skills development opportunities in six key economic sectors mentioned above.

This call for proposal aims at capacity building for Tanzanians involved in six above-mentioned key economic sectors in order to enhance their skills and foster their productivity, efficiency and economic growth. The call also aims at strengthening skills potential to enable the expansion of value chain, increase employment and expansion of links to the market. Therefore, eligible training institutions under Window 3 and 4 are invited to submit their proposals for undertaking short courses in key economic sectors as mentioned earlier.

**Priority Funding Areas**

- Improve teaching and learning infrastructure, including minor rehabilitation. Construction of new infrastructure are not funded;
- Procurement of teaching and learning facilities, equipment and materials;
- Establishing new programs;
- Expanding the capacity of existing programs;
- Improving the quality and relevance of training programs through curriculum revision; and
- Improving instructors' professional development in specific skills which are considered crucial to ensure they deliver quality training.

i) Training Priorities for each Sector  
Interested Training providers should focus on areas of interest highlighted below for each sector.

**a) Agriculture, Agribusiness and Agro-Processing**  
Program should focus on providing skills related to irrigation technologies, post-harvest storage, preservation, processing, market identification, profit analysis, general entrepreneurial skills, and any other initiative identified by responsible Ministry.

**b) Tourism and Hospitality**  
Program should focus on providing skills related to communication, customer services care, innovation, tour guide, cultural tourism, or any other initiative identified by responsible Ministry

**c) Transport and Logistics**  
Program should focus on providing skills related to storage and distributions of agricultural produce, managerial skills through specialized programmes of short courses, seminar and workshops, practical training programmes for Engineers, Technicians and Artisans, or any other identified by the responsible Ministry.

**d) Construction**  
Program should focus on providing skills related to risk and disaster management skills to construction practitioners (Professional, technicians and artisans), labour-based skills for casual labourers in construction industries, safety or any other initiative identified by the responsible Ministry.

**e) Information and Communications Technology**  
Program should focus on providing skills related to hardware maintenance, software development, network specialization and cyber security, or any other initiative identified by the responsible Ministry.

**f) Energy**  
Program should focus on providing skills related to solar, oil and gas related skills, or any other initiative identified by the responsible Ministry.

**Participation of Training Institutions, Employers and Special Groups**  
SDF provides an opportunity for close collaboration between training institutions and employers. Moreover, SDF promotes gender equity and participation of special groups such as women, youth and people with disabilities.

**Criteria of Eligible Institutions for SDF Grants:**  
Institutions which meet the following criteria can apply for 2018/2019 grants:

- Registered with relevant government registration bodies or established by the Act of Parliament.
- Institutions under Window 3 for vocational education and training; and Window 4 for alternative training (informal sector) or employer-based. Examples of institutions falling under Window 3 are Vocational Training Centres (VTCs); while those falling under Window 4 are: companies, informal education institutions, Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) Centers, Employer Associations etc.

(c) Institutions with experience in providing training to citizens or community members especially living in rural areas with focus on providing solutions to challenges related to income generation facing these citizens.

(d) Institutions which are located within Councils in which the targeted beneficiaries are living or ready to provide training at beneficiaries' locations. Training programs shall be conducted within the beneficiaries' locations in order to ensure there is a balance between training and their day to day activities.

(e) Institutions whose programs promote inclusion and skills development of various groups such as women, youth and people with disabilities.

(f) Public and private institutions which meet the criteria listed above, are eligible to apply.

**Type and Duration of Training Programs**  
This call is for short certified or non-certified courses whose duration is between two weeks and three months. The certified courses must be approved by relevant government accreditation institutions; while non-certified courses must be approved by the institution's Board.

**Project Implementation Period**  
The project should be implemented and completed within 12 months, in which the training institution shall undertake between two weeks to three months training of beneficiaries in different cohorts, until the expected number of beneficiaries is attained within the project implementation period.

**General Criteria for Proposals**  
Proposals which meet the following criteria shall be given first priority:

- Proposals should be based on the needs assessment report undertaken by the training institution or any other public or private entity.
- Proposals which provide creative and innovative solutions to challenges identified during the community needs assessment. The solution should focus on enhancing the beneficiaries' skills in their income generating activities.
- Proposals which indicate a clear link between what they plan to undertake and key National development policies such as the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, National Skills Development Strategy, Industrialisation policy etc.
- Proposals should have programs which promote inclusion and skills development of various groups such as women, youth and people with disabilities.
- Proposals which clearly stipulate expected outputs, outcomes and impact of their programs in terms of number of beneficiaries and potentiality of skills to enhance community members' income and livelihood.
- Proposals which clearly stipulate how they can trace graduates of the programs within 6 to 12 months of their graduation, to observe to what extent the programs have resulted into employability and improved livelihood.
- Availability of all key qualified personnel/trainers who will manage and implement the programs.
- Proposals that provide strategies for preparing and implement the programs which are relevant to trainees' skills needs.
- Proposals that articulate the capacity of the training institution to implement the programs and produce the number of trainees as per requested budget.
- Proposals that articulate clearly how trainees' day to day activities can be used as 'laboratories or workshops' for practical learning in order to bring balance between training program and trainees' actual income generating activities.
- Proposals which provide a strong program sustainability after closing of SDF grants.

**Funding Restrictions and Expected Number of Beneficiaries**  
SDF shall provide a total of TShs.131,220,000.00 per program, in which a total of 400 beneficiaries or trainees are expected to be generated per program from the allocated grant.

For Windows 3 and 4 institutions not more than 25 percent of total costs is allocated for civil works (infrastructure minor rehabilitation) and provide not more than 15 percent for operating expenses.

**Competitiveness in Grants Allocation**  
SDF grants are competitive, and therefore, are provided through competition of submitted grants proposals. The proposals which pass through a competitive process will be eligible for receiving grants.

**SDF Grant Application Process**  
The timespan from the call for proposals to project implementation and assessment is estimated to take 12 weeks, from the date of this advertisement. The application process shall be in two steps: the first step requires training institutions to submit Concept Notes; while the second step requires submission of Full Project Proposal for institutions whose Concept Notes meet the criteria on the first step.

Application Time  
Grants applications are called from 3rd April, 2019 and closing day is on 12th April, 2019 at 18:00 hours.

**How to apply**  
Each institution should apply through the following procedure: -

- All applications shall be done online and sent to the Director General, Tanzania Education Authority through SDF online portal.
- Enter TEA website: [www.tea.or.tz/skills-development-fund](http://www.tea.or.tz/skills-development-fund).
- Read 'Guideline for Applying SDF Grants for 2018/2019', which provide instructions on step-to-step application processes. You can read it online or download it and read through your device.
- Register to allow you fill the electronic Concept Note Form.
- After registration contact TEA through office general line, mobile phone numbers, or e-mail to obtain a Certification Code, which shall be used for accessing Concept Note Form.
- Access Concept Note Form, and fill in. If you wish to continue editing your form, 'save' it, but if you want to submit it, then click 'submit'.
- The Concept Notes which will meet all criteria, shall be invited to submit Full Project Proposals.
- For further inquiries contact: SDF Coordinator (0754304181); Assistant SDF Coordinator (0712964364) or SDF Administrative Secretary (0764886868) or through General Line: +25222781165 or e-mail: [sdf@tea.or.tz](mailto:sdf@tea.or.tz) or read all guidelines provided in TEA website: [www.tea.or.tz/skills-development-fund](http://www.tea.or.tz/skills-development-fund).

**Director General,**  
**Tanzania Education Authority,**  
**P.O Box 34578,**  
**DAR ES SALAAM.**

# Saanane National Park to have more animals, more tourists

By Correspondent Wilhelm Mulinda, Mwanza

LAKE Victoria's Saanane Island National Park is set to bring in more wild animals in the next financial year in efforts to increase the number of tourists visiting the pristine sanctuary.

Chief park warden, Beatrice Kessy unveiled this yesterday when speaking in an interview with 'The Guardian'.

She said that the park also plans to bring in one chimpanzee after the one chimpanzee died some years ago.

"We're planning to bring in chimpanzee at the national park following calls from our visitors that the animal was

an attraction of its own kind," the park conservator said.

A good cage with international standards will be built to accommodate the animal and stop close contact between it and human beings to avoid the possibility of transmission of diseases, she noted. She said that cage will prevent people from feeding the animal direct with hands. Also it will help tourists to see the animal quite easily and enjoy visiting the island.

Another plan is to increase animals of antelope species with small and middle sizes collected from different conserved areas in the country a situation that will make the area unique in the country for being a one stop national

park for antelopes, she said.

She pointed out a visitor can be able to see different types antelopes at once and make it special.

Saanane is a small national park but by putting unique and diverse attractions it will help as many people as possible to develop the culture of visiting the area that is about four minutes drive by boat in Lake Victoria from Mwanza city, she said.

She stated that last year they brought five dikdik, three wildebeest, five klipspringers and peacocks.

The park has also 70 species of different birds where some of them it is their habitat and others are migratory and therefore offer satisfactory attractions

to visiting people.

According to her, they will provide a checklist of birds that will be given to visitors to help them easily identify

different types of the birds. The checklist will be provided with a photo and name of each bird as well as brief explanations regarding the bird itself and

there will be a box on the checklist where a visitor should tick as a feedback that has seen the bird in a bid to boost attraction, she said.



A militiaman at Dar es Salaam's Manzese market pictured yesterday directing motorists how to move along Mabibo Road, as part of a traffic decongestion move. The day's light rain in parts of the city was given as a major reason for the jam. Photo: Selemani Mpochi

## Rights coalition appeals for recognition

By Guardian Reporter

THE Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) has called for special provisions to enable them to operate freely in promoting of human rights in the country.

Speaking during the launch of the 2018 report on human rights yesterday in Dar es Salaam THRDC National Co-ordinator Onesmo Olegurumwa said that it was high time for the country to have a special law that recognises the work of human rights defenders while guaranteeing for their security all the time.

He said the defence of human rights, according to Tanzania's laws is still challenging because of the absence of a specific Act to recognise defenders of human rights.

Titled 'The Situation of Human Rights Defenders and Civic Space in

Tanzania 2018', the report detailed the increase of the incidents which violets rights of human rights defenders.

During the event, THRDC also launched the Compendium of Laws and Policies Affecting Civil Society's Space in Tanzania highlighting the importance of civil society organisations and human rights defenders globally to strengthen democracy and people's participation.

According to Olegurumwa the situation had been attributed to disregard to the law, lack of freedom, democracy and violation of human rights among others.

"There are some articles in laws such as the Media Services Act, 2016; the Statistics Act, 2015; the Access to Information Act, 2016, the Online Content Regulations and the Cyber crime Act among others that are deemed to be

threat to human rights," he said.

The report further detailed that the defenders of human rights in 2018 encountered different incidents including invasions, beatings, humiliation, arrests, framed charges, abductions and killings.

In his remarks, Swedish ambassador to Tanzania Anders Sjöberg said: "We all have a responsibility to defend human right defenders, HRDs should not be seen as threats as they work hard so that all of us can enjoy the freedoms we are entitled to."

He said globally, human rights defenders face increased persecution, intimidation, imprisonment and some even risk their lives while defending other people's rights.

He assured that Sweden will continue support human rights defenders and CSOs efforts towards promoting human rights.

## Study: Protected areas in East Africa flourishing

By Guardian Reporter

EAST Africa's protected areas are largely successful at preserving important habitats, with nearly seven per cent turned into agricultural land, a study has shown.

Protected areas, locations in which human activities are strictly controlled to allow endangered species to prosper, are a boon for local communities as they generate tourism income and help preserve ecologically important species. But as human population rises, agriculture and livestock farming begin to intrude on protected land, experts say.

The study which was conducted by US-based researchers demonstrated that since 2001, protected areas in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda have held fast, and are expanding in some regions.

Only Burundi lost around 16 per cent of protected areas to farming while in all other countries the amount was very small.

"East Africa has done a remarkable job at establishing and maintaining a globally significant network of protected areas," says Jason Riggio, the lead author and a conservationist at the Department of Wildlife, Fish and Conservation Biology, University of California, Davis, adding that the region exceeds the minimum target of 10 per cent set

by the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.

Researchers analysed satellite data covering more than 200 protected areas in East Africa. They also checked local species range and prevalence, and how this changed since 2001.

According to the study which was published early last month in Global Ecology and Conservation, protected areas cover nearly 30 per cent of East Africa's terrestrial area. Tanzania has the greatest proportion of protected areas.

The percentage of terrestrial area in East Africa covered by protected areas are as follows; Tanzania (48.2), Uganda (17.8), Kenya (11.4), Rwanda (8.9) and Burundi (5.1). "Encouragingly, we find that only about seven per cent of East African protected areas have been converted to agriculture or other human use since gazettelement," the study adds.

But Riggio tells SciDev.Net that the study did not take into account damage resulting from human activities such as poaching, livestock farming and illegal logging.

Joseph Ogutu, a statistician at the Institute of Crop Science at the University of Hohenheim, Germany, says that protected areas are relevant to biodiversity. "Without protection, wildlife species are exposed to strong competition with livestock for space, forage and water," he says. "There may be some

species that become more abundant in cultivated areas. But these are typically generalists [such as] small mammals or birds."

Ogutu says that the number of sheep and goats that grazed in Kenya alone increased by 76 per cent between 1977 and 2016.

Another issue identified by the study is that protected areas rarely cover a significant range for the species they seek to protect. Only a quarter of all endemic species in East Africa had at least a half of their range – the territory in which they exist – protected, the study found. Nearly 40 per cent of species only have protection for less than ten per cent of their ranges.

But Riggio says that range alone does not necessarily determine a species' wellbeing and survival. "There is no one-size-fits-all rule for how much coverage by protected areas is necessary for their persistence," Riggio explains. "Some species survive quite well in the face of human impacts, while others require large unmodified tracts of natural habitat to survive."

Ogutu agrees, saying that rather than shutting off small tracts of land, local communities should be involved in species protection and conservation. In Kenya, he says, efforts are underway to pool parcels of land and pay private and communal owners rent to help them conserve species there.



Farha Mohammed, Stanbic Bank Tanzania's head of enterprise banking, speaks at a one-day media capacity building seminar organised by the bank in Dar es Salaam earlier this week. Photo: Guardian Correspondent



### PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL – PCI

#### PROPOSED HYDROGEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DRILLING, DEVELOPMENT, PUMPING TEST, INSTALLATION AND CAPPING OF FIVE (05) PRODUCTIVE BOREHOLES IN FIVE (05) PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BUNDA, BUTIAMA AND MUSOMA

#### INVITATION FOR QUOTATIONS / BID

To: All Contractors' registered in Civil and/or Drilling Specialist

- The Project Concern International (PCI) is an International non-governmental organization legally registered in Tanzania under the Companies Act and in compliance with NGO Act of 2002 through certificate of compliance number 00001392.

PCI has received a continuation grant from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and donated food commodities to implement a school feeding program in 231 schools in Bunda, Butiama and Musoma Rural Districts from 2017 - 2021. It is estimated that this program will directly benefit 170,587 pre-primary and primary school pupils and an estimated 2339 teachers at 231 schools, and indirectly benefit community members of the selected wards. PCI intends to use part of this grant for Proposed Hydrogeological Survey, Drilling, Development, Pumping Test, Installation and Capping of Five (05) Productive Boreholes in Five (05) Primary Schools in Bunda, Butiama and Musoma for the year 2019.

- Project Concern International (PCI) now invites sealed Tenders from eligible national contractors registered as Civil and/or drilling specialist Contractors by the Contractors Registration Board of Tanzania (CRB) for Hydrogeological Survey, Drilling, Development, Pumping Test, Installation and Capping of Five (05) Productive Boreholes in Five (05) Primary Schools in Bunda, Butiama and Musoma for the year 2019.
- You are hereby invited to submit your price quotation/ bid for executing the works as described in the Bills of Quantities (BoQs) as shown in Section V. There are FIVE different Lots considered as one package.

Tender No.	Lot	District	Contractors Registered Class	Ward	Description of works
PCI/WASH/2019-006	1	Musoma	From Class VII and above	Bugwema,	Hydrogeological Survey, Drilling, Development, Pumping Test, Installation and Capping at Muhoji Primary School
PCI/WASH/2019-006	2	Bunda DC	From Class VII and above	Namhula	Hydrogeological Survey, Drilling, Development, Pumping Test, Installation and Capping at Namhula Store Primary School
PCI/WASH/2019-006	3	Bunda DC	From Class VI and above	Salama	Hydrogeological Survey, Drilling, Development, Pumping Test, Installation and Capping at Salama A Primary School
PCI/WASH/2019-006	4	Butiama	From Class VI and above	Bwiregi	Hydrogeological Survey, Drilling, Development, Pumping Test, Installation and Capping at Masurura Primary School
PCI/WASH/2019-006	5	Butiama	From Class VII and above	Buhemba	Development, Installation, Solar power, water tower and water point and Capping at Muhoji Primary School

- Bidding will be conducted through PCI Procurement Procedures and is open to national firms and voluntarily formed joint ventures.
- A complete set of Quotation Documents in English and other information and conditions may be purchased by interested contractors / construction firms at the PCI office upon submission of a written application and payment of non-refundable fee of TZS 50,000 to the address given below on any working hours (08am to 4pm Monday to Friday) from 05th April up to 06th May 2019.
- Non-refundable fee of TZS 50,000 should be paid to

Account Name : PCI Tanzania  
Bank Name : Barclays Bank  
Account Number : 019-6003495

- All quotations/ bids in one original and one copy, properly filled in, and enclosed in plain envelopes marked Hydrogeological Survey, Drilling, Development, Pumping Test, Installation and Capping of Five Boreholes for Five Primary Schools at Bunda, Musoma and Butiama School must be delivered to the address below on/before 7th May 2019

Country Director  
Project Concern International (PCI) Tanzania  
Plot No. G6, Kinondoni Municipality  
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# AfDB governors from West Africa praise implementation of projects

ABIDJAN

GOVERNORS representing the West Africa region of the African Development Bank (AfDB) held consultative meetings here on Monday with the institution's President and senior management, taking stock of the bank's accelerated engagement in the region.

The governors noted that 370 AfDB transformative projects valued at US\$11.3 billion between 2010 and 2017 had changed lives and made a difference in the region.

These were the second annual consultative meetings, aimed at sharing views with the governors, after the first ever meetings in the bank's history were initiated by AfDB President Akinwumi Adesina last year.

"Our ultimate goal is to ensure that the governors are much closer to the bank, and that you are integrally involved in the wider vision and direction, particularly as it pertains to the challenges and needs of your respective regions," Adesina said in his opening remarks.

"Today, I am filled with hope. Hope because Africa is changing. Hope because across the continent, despite challenges, you can see a rising determination to turn things around," he added.

During the consultations, the ministers appealed for greater focus on women to close the gender gap, address climate change, and increase attention to development in fragile states.

Referring to AfDB the economic arm of the African Union, the governors also highlighted the need for the bank to be involved in global issues in order to influence and help shape the conversations around foreign investments.

They also focused on institutional capacity building, nutrition, data collection as well as regional integration and digital connectivity.

Sierra Leone Finance minister Jacob Jusu Saffa underscored the need "to mobilise domestic funds and use our pension funds more efficiently", comments which were echoed by his Nigerian counterpart, Mahmoud Isa-Dutse.

"Infrastructure is very critical. We hope the bank will continue to support and add value to our one government data platform, Liberia's Agriculture minister Mogana Flomo said.

Ministers from Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Guinea Bissau similarly called for increased support for institutional capacity building.

Economic growth trends show positive signals: GDP growth rate was projected at 4 per cent last year and to rise to 4.1 per cent this year.

However, this does not give the full picture: the economies of 45 per cent of the countries will grow at above 5 per cent.

These figures on West Africa's regional economic outlook were shared by AfDB Vice President and chief economist Celestin Monga in his presentation before the governors.

The governors, all Finance or Economic Planning ministers in their respective countries, were taken through the bank's interventions and lendings over the past year in presentations by the bank's senior management.

The year 2018 was a strong one for AfDB's flagship projects and innovative financial instruments with 65 projects, in 15 countries, valued at US \$ 2.8 billion, approved for the region.

The Senegambia Bridge, financed solely by the bank, was inaugurated in

January - a historic development and a dream come true for both Senegal and Gambia.

The Regional Express Train, the first speed train in West Africa, financed by the bank, was inaugurated in Dakar, Senegal. The bank also financed the construction of a modern international airport in Ghana. Ghana's national Cocoa Board received a financing plan of \$600 million to enable measures to improve productivity and build warehouses.

The Desert to Power Initiative, which is meant to develop 10,000 MW of solar zone all across the Sahel, is expected to provide electricity for 250 million people - 90 million of them via off-grid solar systems. The project has already started in Burkina Faso, with the Yelen solar project.

"But the needs in Africa are high and we still have a long way to go," Adesina said, before recalling the bank's board of directors' authorisation to engage in discussions with its shareholders for a General Capital Increase.

"Let's think how much development we want to have in Africa and how much we are willing to pay for it... Not be too focused on how much it would cost," he said.

"Let's think how much development we want to have in Africa and how much we are willing to pay for it. It is not so much what we can afford: it is what Africa deserves. Under-development is more expensive," he added.

Many of the governors expressed support for a General Capital Increase. Ghanaian Finance minister Kenneth Ofori Atta acknowledged the bank's comparative advantage, saying it was about trust. "Africa trusts the Bank," he said.



Muhimbili National Hospital director general Prof Lawrence Museru (L) receives medical equipment and supplies from Dr Stephen Maina of Kenyan firm Roche for use in breast cancer screening. This was at a ceremony at the teaching hospital's Mloganzila campus in suburban Dar es Salaam on Tuesday. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

# Kenyan govt hails UN on support to national development priorities

NAIROBI

Devolution and ASALs Cabinet Secretary Eugene Wamalwa has said that the reforms being carried out by the United Nations are enabling the global agency to align its activities better and coordinate more effectively in delivering on national development priorities.

As the co-chair of the UNDAF National Steering Committee, Wamalwa was addressing the heads of UN agencies in Kenya at a retreat that is reviewing the UN Country Team's achievements, one year since the launch of the 2018 - 2022 UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in June 2018.

"It is almost two years now since we started walking the journey together to develop what has now become one among the best-in-class UNDAFs. The UNDAF and Delivering as One in Kenya is a result of UN member states' desire for increased coherence in development partnership, and a specific request by the Government of Kenya for stronger accountability for results".

He said that the Government recognizes the UN leadership for its determination to ensure every project responds and aligns to priorities such as President Kenyatta's Big Four develop-

ment agenda.

The CS pointed out the Kenya-Ethiopia cross-border programme as an example of programmes that are using innovative approaches to solve emerging threats.

"This is a programme that will transform our borders from centres of conflict to centres of resilience," he said. A similar programme will be launched along the Kenya-Uganda border.

Through its Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, the European Union (EU), is supporting the €68 million Cross-Border programme that is covering the entire length of the Kenya-Ethiopia border, south-west Somalia and the cross-border area between Western Ethiopia and East Sudan.

Between 2018 and 2020, various stakeholders including IGAD, the UN and governments in the four countries will implement projects that aim to promote stability by building up local-level peace and security structures and provide investment to support the socioeconomic transformation of the areas through cross-border trade, greater resilience and diversified livelihoods.

"For decades, the people of the border regions of Africa have grappled

with violent conflict, climate shocks and marginalization, with the communities finding themselves with little prospects, a widespread sense of exclusion that predisposes them to radicalization and extremism," said Mr. Wamalwa.

UN Kenya Resident Coordinator Sidharth Chatterjee said that under the UNDAF, 21 UN agencies based in Kenya will raise & contribute about US\$1.9 billion to implement the new UNDAF.

He said that the UN and the Government of Kenya, through its Strategic Plan for Devolution, have put in place various initiatives for integrating and transforming communities in ASALs and cross-border areas, aiming to unlock the potential of the regions and accelerate national development.

Chatterjee added that, "The reforms being advanced by the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres are very keen on the nexus between peace and development, and in Kenya we are frontloading development approaches in those regions that have previously been at the periphery, in line with the SDGs mission of leaving no one behind and reaching the farthest first."

AGENCIES

# TENDER NOTICE

## REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST FOR SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF A CALL CENTRE SYSTEM FOR CRDB BANK PLC CRDB/2019/EoI/005

- CRDB Bank has set aside funds for the operation during the financial year 2019. It is intended that part of the proceeds of the fund will be used to cover eligible payments under the contract for Supply and Installation of a Call Centre System.
- The Bank is seeking for Expression of Interest from qualified Firms to Supply and Install a Call Centre System for CRDB Bank Plc.
- The Bank now invites eligible firms to indicate their interest in Development of a Call Centre System. The scope of work will include but not limited to:
  - Migration of existing data including Interactive Voice Responder (IVR) from the old system to new system to allow continuity of reports and recordings.
  - Setup of Outbound auto dialer, social media, multi-media, Workforce Management (WFM) module and a Quality Management (QM) module.
  - Integrate with third party systems such as core banking, emailing, loan collection, customer relationship management and others.
  - Design and implement all required reports including regulatory reports.
  - Training of system administrators and end users of the system.
- Interested firms must provide information indicating that they are qualified to Supply and Install a Call Centre System by submitting a comprehensive technical understanding of the requirements, firm's profile, description of similar assignments, and experience in similar solutions, resources and availability of appropriate skills among staff.
- A shortlist of firms will be developed on the basis of the Expression of Interest submitted to CRDB Bank Plc. The selection will be conducted through a two staged "Quality based" selection. Initial short listing shall be conducted based on technical capabilities, experience and skills. Whereas the second short listing shall be done based on competitive presentation of previous similar assignments, experience and capabilities.
- Interested eligible firms may obtain further information from the office of the CRDB Bank Tender Committee Secretary, CRDB Head Office along Azikiwe Street, 1st Floor, Office of Accommodation Scheme Building, from 8:00AM to 5:00PM Local Time on Monday to Friday excluding public holidays.
- All Expression of Interest shall be submitted in hardcopy and electronically. Submissions must be in PDF ONLY with encryption and should be sent to Savio Fernandes at [savio.fernandes@crdbbank.com](mailto:savio.fernandes@crdbbank.com) with a copy to Asbestos Mwasamila at [asbestos.mwasamila@crdbbank.com](mailto:asbestos.mwasamila@crdbbank.com) indicated as such and reflects the tender name and tender reference number of the subject line i.e. **Tender Submission-CRDB/2019/EoI/005**. The encryption password should then be sent directly to the Tender Committee Chairman Mr. Leslie Mwaikambo at [leslie.mwaikambo@crdbbank.com](mailto:leslie.mwaikambo@crdbbank.com) and a copy to Phillip Alfred at [phillip.alfred@crdbbank.com](mailto:phillip.alfred@crdbbank.com). The deadline for submission of Electronic Proposals will be **09th April, 2019 at 10:00hrs**
- All Expressions of Interest will be opened in public and in the presence of Bidder's representatives who choose to attend the opening ceremony at **CRDB Bank Head Office Meeting Room situated on the 1st Floor on 10th April, 2019 at 10:15hrs**.
- Late Expressions of Interest shall not be accepted for evaluation irrespective of the circumstances.



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## What does robust growth in our insurance sector translate into?

THE 2009 piece of legislation under which the Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority was established provides for the functions and powers of the agency in regulating and supervising insurance business and for related matters. This Act applies to insurance business in Tanzania mainland as well as in Zanzibar. It applies to every insurer, broker or agent or every class of insurance business other than an insurer, broker or agent or class of insurance business that is exempted from application of the provisions of the Act.

In the same vein, the National Insurance Corporation (NIC) has unveiled priorities and outlined strategies to scale up insurance services in the country. The move is also meant to complement the government's effort of transforming Tanzania as a middle income nation through industrialization by 2025.

In an interview recently, NIC managing director, Sam Kamanga said: As a long serving company in the country's insurance industry, we should be focusing more on our strengths in corporate, commercial and select retail markets, where we are very well positioned to capture business opportunities.

Our strategy should seek to better capitalize on our ability as a national and composite insurer to meet customers' needs.

Kamanga says NIC wants to explore every opportunity at its disposal, so that at the end of the day the state-owned insurer do the best and give annual dividend to the government on

time. The insurance firm is also determined to improve claims processing system and pay claimants within shortest period of time of reporting a claim.

According to Kamanga, NIC is determined to provide competitive services across the country, though the priority will be in the newly established regions, which have many economic activities such as Njombe, Simiyu and Katavi regions.

NIC is heading to the industrial economy to ensure that insurance services are available in every industry.

He also says NIC management is working around the clock to transform lives of farmers in the country by ensuring that they are covered with insurance package.

Service and remove their negative perception that insurance are for the well-to-do people.

For the last 56 years, NIC managed to come up with different insurance products to customers.

On industrialization agenda, the NIC boss said that his firm has been offering insurance services to all giant projects such as Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), Stiegler's Gorge hydroelectric project, expansion of the Dar es Salaam port and construction of roads and bridges across the country. Others include revamping of Air Tanzania Company Limited (ATCL) and gas projects.

On the use of ICT, Kamanga said that NIC has managed to put customers' information on its database, so that it can be easily accessed through different electronic platforms such as mobile phones.



## Importance of growing drought-resistant crops is nothing new, so why is Africa still suffering?

By Esther Ngumbi

THE latest UN Food and Agriculture Organization's annual Africa Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition Report highlighted drought as one of the key factors contributing to the continuing rise in the number of hungry people in sub-Saharan Africa. And in South Africa, the Government's Crop Estimates Committee announced that the country would harvest 20 percent less maize in 2019 because of drought conditions.

Drought, a period of inadequate rain or no rainfall, is the main cause of crop yield loss in Africa, ultimately causing food insecurity and famines. In early 2018, over 15 million people from countries ranging across the continent – including Somalia, Ethiopia, South Africa and Kenya – were affected by drought.

Drought isn't uncommon in Africa. It happens somewhere on the continent every year. But weather patterns are becoming more unpredictable, as well as more severe. For example, the droughts of 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 made headlines across the continent and total cost the region an estimated at USD\$ 372 billion.

Smallholder farmers are most affected by drought because many don't have irrigation technology and rely on rainfall for their crops. With the unpredictability of rainfall patterns smallholder farmers are no longer able to plan their planting seasons.

To ultimately become drought resilient, Africa's smallholder farmers must grow drought tolerant crops. Growing drought tolerant crops has many benefits including increasing on farm crop yields

To deal with this, various stakeholders – from national governments to non-governmental organizations – have used different approaches, like food aid and funds, safety net systems (like water storage) to help cover citizens during droughts and the implementation of irrigation schemes. But to ultimately become drought resilient, Africa's smallholder farmers must grow drought tolerant crops. Growing drought tolerant crops has many benefits including increasing on farm crop yields.

Drought tolerant crops – like maize, cowpeas and rice – have been bred through conventional plant breeding techniques or biotechnology and continue to grow and produce even when rains fail. They've been around since the 20th century, but the last two decades have seen an increase in drought tolerance research that targets



## Let's remember Rwanda Genocide victims by ensuring peace prevails

THE Rwandan genocide, also known as the genocide against the Tutsi, was a mass slaughter of Tutsi in Rwanda during the Rwandan Civil War, which had started in 1990. It was directed by members of the Hutu majority government during the 100-day period from 7 April to mid-July 1994. An estimated 500,000 to 1,000,000 Rwandans were killed, constituting an estimated 70 per cent of the Tutsi population. Additionally, 30 per cent of the Pygmy Batwa were killed. The genocide and widespread slaughter of Rwandans ended after the Tutsi-backed and heavily armed Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), led by Paul Kagame, took control of the capital, Kigali, and the country. An estimated 2,000,000 Rwandans, mostly Hutu, were displaced and became refugees.

The genocide was organised by members of the core Hutu political elite, many of whom occupied positions at top levels of the national government. Perpetrators came from the Rwandan army, the Gendarmerie, and government-backed militias including the Interahamwe and Impuzamugambi.

The genocide took place in the context of the Rwandan Civil War, a conflict beginning in 1990 between the Hutu-led government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). The latter was made up largely of Tutsi refugees whose families had fled to Uganda after the 1959 Hutu revolt against colonial rule. Waves of Hutu violence against the RPF and Tutsi followed Rwandan independence in 1962. International pressure on the Hutu government of Juvénal Habyarimana resulted in a ceasefire in the civil war in 1993, with a road-map to implement the Arusha Accords.

This was intended to create a power-sharing government with the RPF. Numerous conservative Hutu, including members of the Akazu, opposed the Accords, believing they

were a concession to enemy demands.

On 6 April 1994, an aeroplane carrying Habyarimana and Burundian President Cyprien Ntaryamira was shot down on its descent into Kigali. At the time, the plane was in the airspace above Habyarimana's house. The assassination of Habyarimana ended the peace accords.

Genocidal killings began the following day. Soldiers, police, and militia quickly executed key Tutsi and moderate Hutu military and political leaders who could have assumed control in the ensuing power vacuum. Checkpoints and barricades were erected to screen all holders of the national ID card of Rwanda (it contained ethnic classifications; the Belgian colonial government had introduced use of these classifications and IDs in 1933). This enabled government forces to systematically identify and kill Tutsi.

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staple crops like maize, rice and wheat.

There are some challenges involved, however. Breeding crops for drought tolerance takes time. On average, bringing new drought tolerant crops to market can take an about five years. Testing the seeds to accurately characterize the traits involved can take many years and requires several locations. Another challenge is that significant investment is needed to breed drought tolerant crops and make them available to farmers.

Nonetheless, the uptake of these crops has been promising. Though the scale with which they are adopted by farmers varies by country, about 40 million smallholder farmers across sub-Saharan Africa benefit are using more than 200 drought tolerant maize varieties, benefits that include increases in crop yields.

But, there are still several hurdles to overcome.

For example, unlike traditional seeds, drought tolerant seeds have to be bought every year. Though drought tolerant crops produce seeds, they lose some of their drought protection

capacities so farmers are encouraged to buy new seeds, not save them from the previous harvest. Many farmers are afraid of being locked in this cycle of financial obligation.

Secondly, just like any other new technology, there are several determinants to whether it's successfully adopted by farmers. For the case of drought tolerant crops, research shows that early adopters to drought tolerant maize are more educated and have better access to agricultural extension personnel.

Nevertheless, research has demonstrated that the pros of adoption, and costs involved, outweigh the cons. And the good news is that drought tolerant crops are available across Africa. For the past decade, institutions like the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, Kenya's Agricultural Research Institute and private foundations like the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation have invested in breeding and strengthening the adoption of drought tolerant crop varieties across the continent.

Importantly, there are benefits

of planting drought tolerant crops including producing larger crop yields. According to research, planting climate resilient maize varieties in most environments leads to 25% more crop yield. This is because these crops are still able to grow in periods when the rains fail. In Zimbabwe, for example, farmers earned USD\$240 more per hectare when they planted drought-tolerant maize varieties because of larger yields.

Of course, even though there are benefits to planting drought resistant varieties, they aren't a silver bullet. There are other steps farmers must take to make the most out of planting these tolerant varieties. For example, they must still look after the health of soils and practice mulching – covering soil between plants with a layer of material to keep the soil moist – to keep moisture in during periods of drought.

But they are still a smart strategy and investment for Africa's smallholder farmers. They offer a buffer to drought, both now and in the future, bringing greater yields, improved incomes and increased food security.



# External trade crucial element in overall sustainable growth development strategy

By MUHARRAM MACATTA

For developing countries, external trade should be viewed as a crucial element of an overall development strategy towards sustainable growth and development. It should contribute to the generation of full employment, fulfillment of needs in areas of food, health, education, and all of this in the context of environmental sustainability.



**The enforcement mechanism is based on retaliatory action, which is far more...**

and many have found their trade deficits widening significantly.

The multilateral trading system should be redesigned to help countries build economic capacity towards development – regulating commercial trade relations through rules that are balanced and that are designed to benefit developing countries.

At the same time as ensuring stable prices and fair terms of trade for developing countries' products, and permitting differential treatment to countries at different levels of economic development.

An examination of the evolution of the trading system shows that industrialization and rapid economic growth occurred in developed countries usually under conditions of protection of their domestic markets – though this does not imply that protection necessarily leads to industrialization or growth.

The history of GATT and its successor, the WTO, is also replete with examples of how the major trading countries have been reluctant to agree to certain measures that would enable developing countries to benefit from the trading regime.

And that is how apparently the rules of the system have been repeatedly bent to accommodate the protectionist interests of these major players.

For several decades, the agriculture and textiles sectors remained outside the normal GATT disciplines on the insistence of the developed countries, and even after the Uruguay Round (which was supposed to herald the liberalization of trade in

these sectors) their markets remain highly protected.

Thus, developing countries have not been able to obtain their fair share of benefits from the trade system. The objectives of the global trading system, as embodied in the GATT preamble, include:-

'Raising standards of living, ensuring full employment, growing volume of real income and effective demand, developing the full use of the resources of the world and expanding the production and exchange of goods.'

The system is based on the most favoured nation principle, which means that benefits extended to any one trading partner must be extended to all other WTO members, implying that benefits are shared among members.

The safeguards mechanism and the balance of payments provision allow members to restrict imports and thereby share their burden of relief with other countries.

The system is also supposed to provide protection from unilateral trade-restrictive action. The dispute settlement mechanism is also fairly efficient in some ways.

However, most developing countries have not been able to take advantage of it, and some have also been frustrated at certain panel and Appellate Body decisions.

The enforcement mechanism is based on retaliatory action, which is far more powerful in the hands of rich countries than of poor countries.

The system is also based on the principles of reciprocity and mutual advantage, which are in some important ways inappropriate for a system made up of countries with such diverse and unequal capacities.

Although significant benefits were expected to accrue to developing countries from increased market access, especially in agriculture, textiles and clothing and even leather or hides and skins, after many years of



the WTO's existence, many of the anticipated benefits have not materialized.

Access to developed countries' textile and agriculture sectors remains restricted, trade measures such as anti-dumping are used (often unjustifiably) against developing countries' exports, supply capacity remains weak in most developing countries, and a secular decline in commodity prices has adversely affected export earnings.

Developing countries face mounting problems in attempting to implement their obligations under the rules. They face intense pressures to accept new obligations being proposed by developed countries under the rubric of 'new issues' and a new round.

The decision-making process is less than transparent or fair and makes it difficult for developing countries to adequately participate or to have their views reflected in the decisions

of the organization, especially at Ministerial Conferences.

Public-private partnership (PPP) has been practiced for quite some time around the world and there are numerous infrastructure, construction, and building projects which are employing the concepts.

Unfortunately, not all of these PPP projects are equally successful and some of these projects have been exposed to formidable obstacles.

The need to identify potential obstacles for PPP projects is therefore becoming an important issue for both research and practice. Despite the amount of interest vested in PPP, it is normally the advantages of PPP that are touched on rather than the potential obstacles.

This essay presents part of the findings of an empirical questionnaire survey in relation to the prevailing barriers to PPP success conducted in these two administrative systems.

# Mozambican city recently devastated as climate change hit hard struggles to rebuild in the wake of Cyclone Idan

By Amos Fernando

The city of Dondo, about 30 kilometres from Beira, central Mozambique, didn't escape the strong winds of Cyclone Idai. It is estimated that more than 17,000 families were displaced and more than a dozen schools were destroyed in the city.

While the world has rallied around Mozambique and countries in Southern Africa affected by Cyclone Idai in order to provide aid, the smaller city of Dondo, which requires food and medical assistance, says it is not receiving enough.

Currently the Mozambique National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC), supported by international agencies, is providing aid to the area.

But in an interview with IPS, the mayor of Dondo, Manuel Chaparica, says that "the efforts have done until now is very little to the city of Dondo," adding that "right now the support is directed to people who are in accommodation centres [schools or other buildings where people who lost their homes are being housed], but there are a lot of people in their homes with nothing to eat."

Over 6,000 people are currently being housed in schools around Dondo. And Chaparica points out that "there is an effort to relocate all people housed at schools to resettlement centres in the Samora Machel and Macharote neighbourhoods, to allow for the resumption of classes in these schools."

Across Mozambique more than 168,000 families (about 600,000 people) have been affected, the majority of whom are now living in makeshift camps in Sofala province. Of this number, more than 100,000 families are estimated to be from Beira where they have lost their homes and all their possessions. In addition, at least one million children and women require urgent assistance.

Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall on Mar. 14 and 15, destroying some 90 percent of Beira, the capital of Sofala province, according to reports. Idai produced torrential rains and strong winds of around 180 to 200 kilometres per hour, wreaking havoc in central Mozambique as well as in Malawi and Zimbabwe.

It's caused catastrophic flooding in Mo-

zambique with local authorities estimating that an area of about 3,000 square kilometres was destroyed.

Officially, the last numbers of the country's death toll amounted to 493, with 1,523 people injured. The death toll for the region is estimated to be over 750.

Across Mozambique more than 168,000 families (about 600,000 people) have been affected, the majority of whom are now living in makeshift camps in Sofala province. Of this number, more than 100,000 families are estimated to be from Beira where they have lost their homes and all their possessions. In addition, at least one million children and women require urgent assistance.

"There are not exact numbers. They can change while new locals that were affected by flood are discovered," said Celso Correia, the minister of Land and Environment of Mozambique, who coordinated the assistance team in Beira.

Around 15,000 people are still missing or unaccounted for largely from Dombé in Manica province and from Buzi and Nhamatanda in Sofala province. But the number could rise. Buzi village, which lies some 200 km from Beira, was badly affected by Cyclone Idai and 100s of people were seen hanging onto trees and the top of houses for 3 to 5 days, awaiting assistance and rescue. But it is suspected that many have since been swept away by the flooding caused by the rivers Buzi and Pungue.

According to the INGC, 3,140 classrooms were damaged, affecting more than 90,000 students. Also 45 health facilities were destroyed in the provinces of Sofala, Manica and Zambezia, center of the country.

Solidarity and aid for those affected. Meanwhile, national and international organisations have gathered in Beira to help rescue and relief operations.

More than 100 search and rescue specialists were deployed to assist people in Buzi and Nhamatanda, aided by 35 boats, 18 helicopters, 4 planes, 8 trucks and 30 satellite phones.

In the field, rescuers continue to find survivors. However, the Council of Ministers announced in Maputo, on Tuesday, Mar. 26, that soon the rescue operations will be closed as the rivers Buzi and Pungue are receding.

In Mozambique many solidarity movements were collecting donations for those



**Tropical Cyclone Idai made landfall on Mar. 14 and 15, destroying some 90 percent of Beira, the capital of Sofala province, according to reports. A majority of those affected are living in makeshift camps as they try to rebuild. Credit: Andre Catuera/IPS**

affected in Beira.

"It's the first time I've seen an intense movement of solidarity among Mozambicans," says Joaquim Chissano, the former President of Mozambique, on Monday, Mar. 25, after visiting the affected areas in the Sofala province.

The world has also joined Mozambique to help those affected by Cyclone Idai.

Internationally, various charities and NGOs have been providing support for food, money and the means to rebuild the city of Beira.

In addition, on Monday, the United Nations launched an international campaign to raise more than 282 million dollars to support the victims of Cyclone Idai and floods in Mozambique. Beira is already trying to rebuild. But much

# Chinese language competition among Egyptian students reflects growing cultural interaction

By Mahmoud Fouly

An Egyptian young man was dressed in red Chinese traditional outfit, imitating a Chinese historical character, ascended the stage and spoke fluent Chinese to narrate a story of an Egyptian interacting with the Chinese culture.

Mostafa Mohamed, one of 20 Egyptian students of the Chinese language, won the first place in a storytelling competition dubbed "Language from the Heart on the Silk Road" held on Saturday by the Chinese Cultural Center in Cairo.

"I am very excited. I worked hard for this moment. I have been preparing for this competition for a year and I have been practicing my five-minute Chinese storytelling on stage for a month," the top winner, who came from the Chinese department of the Faculty of Arts, Cairo University, told Xinhua after the competition.

"Chinese language is the future now for it provides many job opportunities. It's time for me to work hard to help my father who struggled a lot to help me with my education," Mohamed added with a tone full of confidence and determination.

The contesting students came from Confucius institutes and language colleges of several universities nationwide, including the universities of Cairo, Ain Shams, Helwan, Fayoum, Suez Canal, Beni Suef, Benha, Aswan, Luxor, Minya and others.

Another student, Hossam Bakry from Ain Shams University, was dressed in ancient Egyptian pharaonic clothing when he narrated on stage his love story with a Chinese girl and their exchanged visits to China and Egypt, with their pictures together at famous sites in both countries displayed on the monitor in the background.

Bakry, whose Chinese friend appeared on stage at the last minute of his presentation, amid cheers and applause, won the second place of the competition. "I have been studying Chinese only for two years. With the help of my professors and my Chinese friends, I managed to reach a good command of the language in a short time," the young man told Xinhua.

He said that such competitions encourage students to study harder in learning Chinese. "For instance, without the competition I wouldn't have learned a five-minute story by heart to tell it in Chinese."

The jury of the competition consisted of counselors from the Chinese embassy in Cairo, chiefs of Chinese official media bureaus in Egypt, directors of Confucius institutes as well as Egyptian and Chinese university professors of Chinese language.

One of the judges, Professor Hassan Ragab, dean of the Faculty of Alsun (Languages) and director of Confucius Institute at the Suez Canal University, said that he came from the province of Ismailia to take part in the annual Chinese storytelling competition.

"The Chinese language is the language of the future, and so is the Chinese culture. We encourage our students through these activities to excel spoken and written Chinese," Ragab told Xinhua at the end of the contest.

He added that the students demonstrated an amazing level and showed persistence to realize their dream of learning Chinese language very well and learning more about the Chinese culture.

"Some Chinese showed up on stage to take part in the presentations of their Egyptian friends, which is an example of cultural interaction," said the professor.

The theatre hall was crowded with more than 400 Egyptian and Chinese students and visitors who filled the room until many others had to watch the competition while standing.

Youssef Zakaria and his wife Mona, parents of contestor Sandy, came to the Chinese Cultural Center to support their daughter during her Chinese storytelling performance.

Zakaria said that he wanted his daughter to study English instead of Chinese in the beginning, "but I learned that I was wrong due to the growing development and rising eco-

nomical power of China."

One winner got the first place of the competition, three got the second place and five got the third place, while the rest of the 20 competitors got honorary places for encouragement.

Shi Yuwen, cultural counselor of the Chinese embassy in Cairo and head of the Chinese Cultural Center, said that the Chinese storytelling competition is getting more popular in Egypt, noting that five new universities joined it this year.

He added in a concluding statement that such cultural activities enhance the friendship between the Egyptian and the Chinese peoples.

"This friendship is reflected in the competition, as some of the students told stories about China's Belt and Road Initiative for multinational development and others congratulated the Chinese on the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China," Shi said.

Egypt officially the Arab Republic of Egypt, is a country spanning the northeast corner of Africa and southwest corner of Asia by a land bridge formed by the Sinai Peninsula. Egypt is a Mediterranean country bordered by the Gaza Strip and Israel to the northeast, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea to the east, Sudan to the south, and Libya to the west. Across the Gulf of Aqaba lies Jordan, across the Red Sea lies Saudi Arabia, and across the Mediterranean lie Greece, Turkey and Cyprus, although none share a land border with Egypt.

Egypt has one of the longest histories of any country, tracing its heritage back to the 6th-4th millennia BCE. Considered a cradle of civilisation, Ancient Egypt saw some of the earliest developments of writing, agriculture, urbanisation, organised religion and central government. Iconic monuments such as the Giza Necropolis and its Great Sphinx, as well as the ruins of Memphis, Thebes, Karnak, and the Valley of the Kings, reflect this legacy and remain a significant focus of scientific and popular interest. Egypt's long and rich cultural heritage is an integral part of its national identity, which has endured, and often assimilated, various foreign influences, including Greek, Persian, Roman, Arab, Ottoman Turkish, and Nubian. Egypt was an early and important centre of Christianity, but was largely Islamised in the seventh century and remains a predominantly Muslim country, albeit with a significant Christian minority.

From the 16th to the beginning of the 20th century, Egypt was ruled by foreign imperial powers: The Ottoman Empire and the British Empire. Modern Egypt dates back to 1922, when it gained nominal independence from the British Empire as a monarchy. However, British military occupation of Egypt continued, and many Egyptians believed that the monarchy was an instrument of British colonialism. Following the 1952 revolution, Egypt expelled British soldiers and bureaucrats and ended British occupation, nationalized the British-held Suez Canal, exiled King Farouk and his family, and declared itself a republic. In 1958 it merged with Syria to form the United Arab Republic, which dissolved in 1961. Throughout the second half of the 20th century, Egypt endured social and religious strife and political instability, fighting several armed conflicts with Israel in 1948, 1956, 1967 and 1973, and occupying the Gaza Strip intermittently until 1967. In 1978, Egypt signed the Camp David Accords, officially withdrawing from the Gaza Strip and recognising Israel. The country continues to face challenges, from political unrest, including the recent 2011 revolution and its aftermath, to terrorism and economic underdevelopment. Egypt's current government is a presidential republic headed by President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, which has been described by a number of watchdogs as authoritarian.

Islam is the official religion of Egypt and Arabic is its official language. With over 95 million inhabitants, Egypt is the most populous country in North Africa, the Middle East, and the Arab world, the third-most populous in Africa (after Nigeria and Ethiopia), and the fifteenth-most populous in the world. The great majority of its people



Mostafa Mohamed (2nd L, front) reacts at the awarding ceremony of a Chinese language competition held by the Chinese Cultural Center in Cairo, at the weekend. Mostafa Mohamed, one of 20 Egyptian students of the Chinese language, won the first place in a storytelling competition dubbed "Language from the Heart on the Silk Road". The competition was held in the Chinese Cultural Center Saturday. The contesting students came from Confucius institutes and language colleges of several universities nationwide, including the universities of Cairo, Ain Shams, Helwan, Fayoum, Suez Canal, Beni Suef, Benha, Aswan, Luxor, Minya and others. (Xinhua/Wu Huiwo)

live near the banks of the Nile River, an area of about 40,000 square kilometres (15,000 sq mi), where the only arable land is found. The large regions of the Sahara desert, which constitute most of Egypt's territory, are sparsely inhabited. About half of Egypt's residents live in urban areas, with most spread across the densely populated centres of greater Cairo, Alexandria and other major cities in the Nile Delta.

The sovereign state of Egypt is a transcontinental country considered to be a regional power in North Africa, the Middle East and the Muslim world, and a middle power worldwide.[4] Egypt's economy is one of the largest and most diversified in the Middle East, and is projected to become one of the largest in the world in the 21st century. In 2016, Egypt overtook South Africa and became Africa's second largest economy (after Nigeria). Egypt is a founding member of the United Nations, Non-Aligned Movement, Arab League, African Union, and Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.

There is evidence of rock carvings along the Nile terraces and in desert oases. In the 10th millennium BCE, a culture of hunter-gatherers and fishers was replaced by a grain-grinding culture. Climate changes or overgrazing around 8000 BCE began to desiccate the pastoral lands of Egypt, forming the Sahara. Early tribal peoples migrated to the Nile River where they developed a settled agricultural economy and more centralised society.

By about 6000 BCE, a Neolithic culture rooted in the Nile Valley. During the Neolithic era, several predynastic cultures developed independently in Upper and Lower Egypt. The Badarian culture and the successor Naqada series are generally regarded as precursors to dynastic Egypt. The earliest known Lower Egyptian site, Merimda, predates the Badarian by about seven hundred years. Contemporaneous Lower Egyptian communities coexisted with their southern counterparts for more than two thousand years, remaining culturally distinct, but maintaining frequent contact through trade. The earliest known evidence of Egyptian hieroglyphic inscriptions appeared during the predynastic period on Naqada III pottery vessels, dated to about 3200 BCE.

A unified kingdom was founded c. 3150 BCE by King Menes, leading to a series of dynasties that ruled Egypt for the next three millennia. Egyptian culture flourished during this long period and remained distinctively Egyptian in its religion, arts, language and customs. The first two ruling dynasties of a unified Egypt set the stage for the Old

Kingdom period, c. 2700-2200 BCE, which constructed many pyramids, most notably the Third Dynasty pyramid of Djoser and the Fourth Dynasty pyramid of Khufu.

The First Intermediate Period ushered in a time of political upheaval for about 150 years. Stronger Nile floods and stabilisation of government, however, brought back renewed prosperity for the country in the Middle Kingdom c. 2040 BCE, reaching a peak during the reign of Pharaoh Amenemhat III. A second period of disunity heralded the arrival of the first foreign ruling dynasty in Egypt, that of the Semitic Hyksos. The Hyksos invaders took over much of Lower Egypt around 1650 BCE and founded a new capital at Avaris. They were driven out by an Upper Egyptian force led by Ahmose I, who founded the Eighteenth Dynasty and relocated the capital from Memphis to Thebes.

The New Kingdom c. 1550-1070 BCE began with the Eighteenth Dynasty, marking the rise of Egypt as an international power that expanded during its greatest extension to an empire as far south as Tombos in Nubia, and included parts of the Levant in the east. This period is noted for some of the most well known Pharaohs, including Hatshepsut, Thutmose III, Akhenaten and his wife Nefertiti, Tutankhamun and Ramesses II. The first historically attested expression of monotheism came during this period as Atenism. Frequent contacts with other nations brought new ideas to the New Kingdom. The country was later invaded and conquered by Libyans, Nubians and Assyrians, but native Egyptians eventually drove them out and regained control of their country.

In 525 BCE, the powerful Achaemenid Persians, led by Cambyses II, began their conquest of Egypt, eventually capturing the pharaoh Psamtik III at the battle of Pelusium. Cambyses II then assumed the formal title of pharaoh, but ruled Egypt from his home of Susa in Persia (modern Iran), leaving Egypt under the control of a satrapy. The entire Twenty-seventh Dynasty of Egypt, from 525-402 BCE, save for Petubastis III, was an entirely Persian ruled period, with the Achaemenid Emperors all being granted the title of pharaoh. A few temporarily successful revolts against the Persians marked the fifth century BCE, but Egypt was never able to permanently overthrow the Persians.

The Thirtieth Dynasty was the last native ruling dynasty during the Pharaonic epoch. It fell to the Persians again in 343 BCE after the last native Pharaoh, King Nectanebo II, was defeated in battle. This Thirty-first

Dynasty of Egypt, however, did not last long, for the Persians were toppled several decades later by Alexander the Great. The Macedonian Greek general of Alexander, Ptolemy I Soter, founded the Ptolemaic dynasty.

Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt

The Ptolemaic Kingdom was a powerful Hellenistic state, extending from southern Syria in the east, to Cyrene to the west, and south to the frontier with Nubia. Alexandria became the capital city and a centre of Greek culture and trade. To gain recognition by the native Egyptian populace, they named themselves as the successors to the Pharaohs. The later Ptolemies took on Egyptian traditions, had themselves portrayed on public monuments in Egyptian style and dress, and participated in Egyptian religious life.

The last ruler from the Ptolemaic line was Cleopatra VII, who committed suicide following the burial of her lover Mark Antony who had died in her arms (from a self-inflicted stab wound), after Octavian had captured Alexandria and her mercenary forces had fled. The Ptolemies faced rebellions of native Egyptians often caused by an unwanted regime and were involved in foreign and civil wars that led to the decline of the kingdom and its annexation by Rome. Nevertheless, Hellenistic culture continued to thrive in Egypt well after the Muslim conquest. Christianity was brought to Egypt by Saint Mark the Evangelist in the 1st century.[35] Diocletian's reign (284-305 CE) marked the transition from the Roman to the Byzantine era in Egypt, when a great number of Egyptian Christians were persecuted. The New Testament had by then been translated into Egyptian. After the Council of Chalcedon in CE 451, a distinct Egyptian Coptic Church was firmly established.

Middle Ages (7th century - 1517)

The Byzantines were able to regain control of the country after a brief Sasanian Persian invasion early in the 7th century amidst the Byzantine-Sasanian War of 602-628 during which they established a new short-lived province for ten years known as Sasanian Egypt, until 639-42, when Egypt was invaded and conquered by the Islamic Empire by the Muslim Arabs. When they defeated the Byzantine armies in Egypt, the Arabs brought Sunni Islam to the country. Early in this period, Egyptians began to blend their new faith with indigenous beliefs and practices, leading to various Sufi orders that have flourished to this day. [35] These earlier rites had survived the period of Coptic Christianity.

In 639 an army of some 4,000 men

were sent against Egypt by the second caliph, Umar, under the command of Amr ibn al-As. This army was joined by another 5,000 men in 640 and defeated a Byzantine army at the battle of Heliopolis. Amr next proceeded in the direction of Alexandria, which was surrendered to him by a treaty signed on November 8, 641. Alexandria was regained for the Byzantine Empire in 645 but was retaken by Amr in 646. In 654 an invasion fleet sent by Constans II was repulsed. From that time no serious effort was made by the Byzantines to regain possession of the country.

The Arabs founded the capital of Egypt called Fustat, which was later burned down during the Crusades. Cairo was later built in the year 986 to grow to become the largest and richest city in the Arab Empire, and one of the biggest and richest in the world.

Abbasid period

The Abbasid period was marked by new taxations, and the Copts revolted again in the fourth year of Abbasid rule. At the beginning of the 9th century the practice of ruling Egypt through a governor was resumed under Abdallah ibn Tahir, who decided to reside at Baghdad, sending a deputy to Egypt to govern for him. In 828 another Egyptian revolt broke out, and in 831 the Copts joined with native Muslims against the government. Eventually the power loss of the Abbasids in Baghdad has led for general upon general to take over rule of Egypt, yet being under Abbasid allegiance, the Ikhshids and the Tulunids dynasties were among the most successful to defy the Abbasid Caliph.

The Fatimid Caliphate and the Mamluks

Muslim rulers nominated by the Caliphate remained in control of Egypt for the next six centuries, with Cairo as the seat of the Fatimid Caliphate. With the end of the Kurdish Ayyubid dynasty, the Mamluks, a Turco-Circassian military caste, took control about 1250. By the late 13th century, Egypt linked the Red Sea, India, Malaya, and East Indies. The mid-14th-century Black Death killed about 40 per cent of the country's population.

Early modern: Ottoman Egypt (1517-1867)

Egypt was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in 1517, after which it became a province of the Ottoman Empire. The defensive militarisation damaged its civil society and economic institutions. The weakening of the economic system combined with the effects of plague left Egypt vulnerable to foreign invasion. Portuguese traders took over their trade.

# Experts say new technologies have key role to play in making agriculture pay a lot more

By Guardian Reporter and Agencies

An international team, including researchers from the German-based University of Göttingen, argues in a perspective article recently published in *Science* that new plant breeding technologies can contribute significantly to food security and sustainable development.

Genome editing techniques in particular, such as CRISPR/Cas, could make agriculture more productive and environmentally friendly. The

researchers advocate the responsible use and support of these new technologies. "Plant breeding and other agricultural technologies have contributed considerably to hunger reduction during the last few decades," says Martin Qaim, an agricultural economist at the University of Göttingen and one of the article's authors.

But the resulting high intensity in the use of agrochemicals has also caused serious environmental problems. Future technologies need to reduce the negative environmental

footprint and make agriculture more resilient to climate stress. Predictions suggest that small farms in Africa and Asia will suffer especially from the effects of climate change.

"Genome editing allows us to develop crop plants that are more resistant to pests and diseases and more tolerant to drought and heat," says Shahid Mansoor from the National Institute for Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering in Pakistan. This can help to reduce crop losses and chemical pesticide sprays. In genome editing,

certain DNA sequences are changed or "switched off" in a very precise way without foreign genes being introduced. Hence, genome-edited crops are different from transgenic genetically modified organisms (GMOs). "The new methods are already being used in various cereals and also to improve neglected food crops such as pulses or local vegetables," Mansoor explains.

"We should be careful not to repeat the mistakes that were made with GMOs," says Qaim. "The limited public acceptance and the high regulatory

hurdles for transgenic GMOs have contributed to a concentration of biotech developments in only a few major crops and in the hands of only a few multinationals. We need more diversity and more competition," adds Qaim. "Genome-edited crops do not contain foreign genes; as the breeding techniques are more precise, these crops are as safe as conventionally bred crops. Hence, genome-edited crops should not be regulated as if they were transgenic GMOs."

In Europe, regulations for genome-

edited crops are still being debated. In July 2018, the EU Court of Justice ruled that these crops would fall under the existing GMO law, which is disappointing according to the authors of this position paper. "This will hold up future applications" says Qaim.

The regulation of new breeding technologies in Europe also has a major impact on developing countries, carrying the risk that the enormous potential of genome editing for food security cannot be fully harnessed, the researchers fear.



Brecol cleaning company workers remove sand from a section of the Buguruni Al Hamza stretch of Dar es Salaam's Mandela Road yesterday. Photo: John Badi

## Protection of high seas is crucial to safeguarding vulnerable coastal communities, new research shows

By Guardian Reporter and Agencies

KEY areas of the Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal and the Pacific should be designated protected areas in order to safeguard vulnerable coastal communities' livelihoods, new research published this week reveals.

"Ecological connectivity between the areas beyond national jurisdiction and coastal waters," led by researchers from the National Oceanography Centre (NOC) and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), demonstrates that coastal communities in least developed countries (LDCs) are highly dependent on key areas of the 'high seas.'

These are the central Indian Ocean (the Mascarene Plateau beyond national jurisdiction), the northern Bay of Bengal and the 'high seas pockets' of the Pacific Islands.

This is despite their being more than 200 nautical miles from coastlines, which currently are largely un-governed international waters.

These areas are critical to the overall livelihoods of coastal LDCs for employment, food supply and income opportunities. They are also crucial to the life cycles of fish stocks, their development and migration as well as for carbon sequestration, which is a key process for mitigating climate change and sea level rise. Many areas of the high seas are already being impacted by pollution, including from plastic contamination

and shipping, overfishing, mining and geoenvironmental experiments.

The research shows how coastal LDCs are directly affected by activities that take place far off their coasts – beyond their national boundaries. Researchers found that Kirabati, Liberia, Somalia and Tanzania's coasts are the most connected developing countries to areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ). For example, on a timescale of 6 months, 60 percent of Somalia's coast is impacted by waters that originated in the international waters due to ocean connectivity.

Ecological connectivity between ABNJ and coastal waters occurs through two distinct processes: passive circulation-driven connectivity and migratory connectivity.

Circulation connectivity between coastal waters and ABNJ depends on the prevailing direction, timescale and variability of ocean currents and is responsible for the spread of the larvae of the numerous marine species.

The complex ways these various factors can interact means that close proximity of coastal waters to ABNJ is not always a good indicator of strong connectivity. Most coastal regions are connected to other, often remote, regions due to the presence of significant boundary currents or features such as coastal upwelling.

Migratory connectivity is the geographic linking of species and populations

between one life cycle stage and another. Numerous migratory species of conservation importance, including highly migratory fish such as tuna, travel long distances across the jurisdictions of multiple states and ABNJ. A recent study of the migration of 14 marine predators – from leatherback sea turtles to albatross – found that, cumulatively, these species visited 86 percent of Pacific states, with some spending up to three-quarters of their annual cycles in ABNJ.

The research, which appears in the current issue of *Marine Policy*, is based on experiments designed to establish the origins of least developed countries' coastal waters.

Carried out four times a year from 2005-2014, it used ocean modelling to track the rate at which virtual particles were arriving to the coastal zones from the most closely connected points of the ABNJ.

Dr. Ekaterina Popova, senior research scientist, marine systems modelling at the NOC, who led on this research, said:

"When the High Seas are viewed from a coastal perspective, they are often considered as remote and inconsequential for the coastal communities whose life is dependent on the living marine resources. However, nothing can be further from the truth.

Growing scientific evidence points towards strong ecological connectivity between the High Seas and the coastal zones.



Esther Mahawe, Special Seats legislator from Manyara Region, participates in the construction of classrooms at Kiru Secondary School on Monday. Photo: Correspondent Gift Thadey

## Crises in rural areas threaten progress in hunger and poverty reduction - global food report

By Guardian Reporter

RURAL areas continue to be in a state of crisis in many parts of the world, threatening to slow the progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals, global climate targets, and improved food and nutrition security.

This is contained in the 2019 Global Food Policy Report (GFPR) released yesterday by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Rural areas remain underserved compared to urban areas and face a wide array of challenges across the globe: rural areas struggle with environmental crisis in China; severe agrarian crisis in India, and acute shortage of jobs for the growing youth populations in Africa.

To overcome these challenges, the report calls for rural revitalization, highlighting policies, institutions, and investments that can transform rural areas into vibrant and healthy places to live, work and raise families.

"Revitalizing rural areas can

stimulate economic growth and begin to address the crises in developing countries, and also tackle challenges holding back the achievement of the SDGs and climate goals by 2030," said Shenggen Fan, director general, IFPRI. "Rural revitalization is timely, achievable, and, most important, critical to ending hunger and malnutrition in just over a decade," said Fan.

A majority of the world's poor live in rural areas: rural populations account for 45.3 percent of the world's total population, but 70 percent of the world's extremely poor. The global poverty rate in rural areas is currently 17 percent, more than double the urban poverty rate of 7 percent.

"Rural transformation requires a holistic economic approach to connect rural and urban economies. Strengthening these connections can spur growth and diversification in the farm and non-farm sectors, closing socio-economic and quality-of-life gaps between urban and rural areas," said Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Na-

tions Development Programme and co-author of the lead chapter in the report.

The report emphasizes that rural areas could become premiere hubs of innovations in just under a decade. It recommends revitalizing rural areas with a focus on five building blocks: creating farm and non-farm rural employment opportunities; achieving gender equality; addressing environmental challenges; improving access to energy; and investing in good governance.

Job creation is critical to reducing poverty in rural areas, especially in the rural areas of Africa south of the Sahara, where poverty is high and youth populations are large. Policies that encourage investments in rural transport networks, telecommunications, and human capital in African countries can prepare rural youth for new jobs in rural and urban areas, and bridge rural-urban gap, according to the report.

"Rapid urbanization in Africa is creating new opportunities for rural transformation and revitalization, mainly due to growing

demand for food in urban areas, and investments in new staple food processing technologies as seen in the case of Ghana, Mali, Tanzania and Senegal," said Ousmane Badiane, director for Africa, IFPRI and co-author of the report chapter on Africa.

In South Asia too, there is a greater emphasis on growth in rural employment, and agricultural productivity by the strengthening of the agriculture-based rural non-farm economy, said Pramod Joshi, director for South Asia, IFPRI, and co-author of the report chapter on South Asia.

To ensure all can participate and benefit from growth and transformation of rural areas, the report recommends investing efforts in reducing general disparities. "Empowering women can improve agricultural productivity, the overall well-being of mothers and children, and increase their capacity to contribute to rural revitalization," said Hazel Malapit, researcher at IFPRI, and co-author of report chapter on gender equality.

# Chinese rescuers join Mozambicans in arresting epidemics after Idai disaster

Fifteen days have passed since Cyclone Idai made landfall near the coastal city of Beira in central Mozambique.

The sky has been clear in the past full week without rain, which is a good omen for a city ravaged by storms and flooding rains for so long.

In the densely populated neighborhood Munhava, if you ask a local child how he or she has been doing, the most likely answer you would get is: I'm doing okay.

When a group of Chinese medical staff sprayed the facilities at June 25 Elementary School, kids were running around over an open gutterway, romping after one another.

Everything looked fine for most of the local children, but ten-year-old schoolgirl Yolanda Sousa was worried.

Sousa lived with her mother, her sister and aunt. She feared that her aunt, who has been in bed and suffered from diarrhea for days, was going to die.

"I know the Chinese are here to protect us from this kind of disease. I have the habit to wash my hands before eating or after toilet," said Sousa, adding that she was told to wash her hands with soap or plant ash.

It's easy even for a 10-year-old to keep personal hygiene habits if she has her own place to stay, but things will get much more difficult if too many people huddle together in one single room, under the same roof.

Sousa's school has been the shelter for 318 victims of the Cyclone Idai, and its deputy director Joaquim Joao said the spraying is important, because "many victims live in one classroom

separated by sex. Many are children and women; they deserve to be at some place cleaner."

In Sousa's neighborhood, the Chinese rescue team also provided sanitizing services at Amilcar Cabral Elementary School, which functioned as a temporary shelter for almost 600 victims.

"The conditions are not good for everyone who lives here. They sleep in the classroom on the ground, side by side," said Alberto Muanido, a local research assistant of the Health Alliance International who assisted the government in identifying the places in need of sanitizing.

"Many cases of diarrhea came from the neighborhood of Munhava. Right now in the school nobody has the symptoms. We only asked the team to come here to prevent it from happening," Muanido told Xinhua.

Laurinda Fael, a peasant, moved to the school with her three children since the dawn of March 15 after their house was destroyed by the storm. She said they didn't expect to stay here for long.

"The help from the Chinese is good, but if I got any help to rebuild my house, I will move out," said Fael.

National Director of Medical Care Hussen Issa said the local newspaper "The Country" reported Thursday that five people have died from severe diarrhea over the last two days in Munhava, but it cannot be confirmed whether the deaths were caused by cholera.

Mozambican President Filipe Nyusi said on Thursday that the government intends to ensure the vaccination of 800,000 people against cholera to pre-

vent outbreaks of the disease.

Zhu Wei, head of the medical staff of the Chinese rescue team, whose team sanitized three temporary shelters on Friday morning in Beira, said their work was very important for the recovery of normal life and the reconstruction of the disaster-stricken areas at this crucial stage.

"If the epidemics make the disaster area into an infected area, the subsequent relief work will increase exponentially," said Zhu.

Asked if there was going to be an outbreak, Muanido said: "It can be contained, we have worse situation before and we managed to contain it."

Mozambique officially the Republic of Mozambique Chichewa: Mozambiki, Swahili: Msumbiji, Tsonga: Muzambhiki), is a country located in Southeast Africa bordered by the Indian Ocean to the east, Tanzania to the north, Malawi and Zambia to the northwest, Zimbabwe to the west, and Eswatini (Swaziland) and South Africa to the southwest. The sovereign state is separated from the Comoros, Mayotte and Madagascar by the Mozambique Channel to the east. The capital of Mozambique is Maputo (formerly known as "Lourenço Marques" from 1876 to 1976) while Matola is the largest city, being a suburb of Maputo.

Between the first and fifth centuries AD, Bantu-speaking peoples migrated to present-day Mozambique from farther north and west. Northern Mozambique lies within the monsoon trade winds of the Indian Ocean. Between the 7th and 11th centuries, a series of Swahili port towns developed here,



Members of the Chinese rescue team spray disinfectants at Amilcar Cabral Elementary School, a temporary shelter for victims of the Cyclone Idai, in Beira, Mozambique, March 29, 2019. (Xinhua/Zhang Yu)

which contributed to the development of a distinct Swahili culture and language. In the late medieval period, these towns were frequented by traders from Somalia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, and India.

The voyage of Vasco da Gama in 1498 marked the arrival of the Portuguese, who began a gradual process of colonisation and settlement in 1505. After over four centuries of Portuguese rule, Mozambique gained independence in 1975, becoming the People's Republic of Mozambique shortly thereafter. After only two years of independence, the country descended into an intense and protracted civil war lasting from 1977 to 1992. In 1994, Mozambique held its first multiparty elections, and has since remained a relatively stable presidential republic, although it still faces a low-intensity insurgency.

Mozambique is endowed with rich and extensive natural resources. The country's economy is based largely on agriculture, but industry is growing, mainly food and beverages, chemical manufacturing and aluminium and petroleum production. The tourism sector is also expanding. South Africa is Mozambique's main trading partner and source of foreign direct investment, while Belgium, Brazil, Portugal and Spain are also among the country's most important economic partners. Since 2001, Mozambique's annual average GDP growth has been among the world's highest. However, the country is still one of the poorest and most underdeveloped countries in the world, ranking low in GDP per capita, human development, measures of inequality and average life expectancy.

The only official language of Mozambique is Portuguese, which is spoken mostly as a second language by about half the population. Common native languages include Makhuwa, Sena, and Swahili. The country's population of around 29 million is composed overwhelmingly of Bantu people. The largest religion in Mozambique is Christianity, with significant minorities following Islam and African traditional religions. Mozambique is a member of the United Nations, the African Union, the Commonwealth of Nations, the Organisation of the Islamic Cooperation, the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Southern African Development Community, and is an observer at La Francophonie.

The country was named Moçambique by the Portuguese after the Island of Mozambique, derived from Mussa Bin Bique or Musa Al Big or Mossa Al Bique or Mussa Ben Mbiki or Mussa Ibn Malik, an Arab trader who first visited the island and later lived there. The island-town was the capital of the Portuguese colony until 1898, when it was moved south to Lourenço Marques (now Maputo).

History  
Between the 1st and 5th centuries AD, waves of Bantu-speaking people migrated from the west and north through the Zambezi River valley and then gradually into the plateau and coastal areas. They established agricultural communities or societies based

on herding cattle. They brought with them the technology for smelting and smithing iron.

Swahili Coast

From the late first millennium AD, vast Indian Ocean trade networks extended as far south into Mozambique as evidenced by the ancient port town of Chibuene. Beginning in the 9th century, a growing involvement in Indian Ocean trade led to the development of numerous port towns along the entire East African coast, including modern day Mozambique. Largely autonomous, these towns broadly participated in the incipient Swahili culture. Islam was often adopted by urban elites, facilitating trade. In Mozambique, Sofala, Angoche, and Mozambique Island were regional powers by the 15th century.

The towns traded with merchants from both the African interior and the broader Indian Ocean world. Particularly important were the gold and ivory caravan routes. Inland states like the Kingdom of Zimbabwe and Kingdom of Mutapa provided the coveted gold and ivory, which were then exchanged up the coast to larger port cities like Kilwa and Mombasa.[16]

From about 1500, Portuguese trading posts and forts displaced the Arabic commercial and military hegemony, becoming regular ports of call on the new European sea route to the east.

The voyage of Vasco da Gama around the Cape of Good Hope in 1498 marked the Portuguese entry into trade, politics, and society of the region. The Portuguese gained control of the Island of Mozambique and the port city of Sofala in the early 16th century, and by the 1530s, small groups of Portuguese traders and prospectors seeking gold penetrated the interior regions, where they set up garisons and trading posts at Sena and Tete on the River Zambezi and tried to gain exclusive control over the gold trade.

In the central part of the Mozambique territory, the Portuguese attempted to legitimise and consolidate their trade and settlement positions through the creation of prazos (land grants) tied to their settlement and administration. While prazos were originally developed to be held by Portuguese, through intermarriage they became African Portuguese or African Indian centres defended by large African slave armies known as Chikunda. Historically within Mozambique there was slavery. Human beings were bought and sold by African tribal chiefs, first to Arab Muslim traders and sent to Middle East Asia cities and plantations, and later to Portuguese and other European

traders as well. Many Mozambican slaves were supplied by tribal chiefs who raided warring tribes and sold their captives to the prazeiros.

Although Portuguese influence gradually expanded, its power was limited and exercised through individual settlers and officials who were granted extensive autonomy. The Portuguese were able to wrest much of the coastal trade from Arab Muslims between 1500 and 1700, but, with the Arab Muslim seizure of Portugal's key foothold at Fort Jesus on Mombasa Island (now in Kenya) in 1698, the pendulum began to swing in the other direction. As a result, investment lagged while Lisbon devoted itself to the more lucrative trade with India and the Far East and to the colonisation of Brazil.

During these wars, the Mazrui and Omani Arabs reclaimed much of the Indian Ocean trade, forcing the Portuguese to retreat south. Many prazos had declined by the mid-19th century, but several of them survived. During the 19th century other European powers, particularly the British (British South Africa Company) and the French (Madagascar), became increasingly involved in the trade and politics of the region around the Portuguese East African. By the early 20th century the Portuguese had shifted the administration of much of Mozambique to large private companies, like the Mozambique Company, the Zambezia Company and the Niassa Company, controlled and financed mostly by "British" financiers such as Solomon Joel, which established railroad lines to their neighbouring colonies (South Africa and Rhodesia). Although slavery had been legally abolished in Mozambique, at the end of the 19th century the Chartered companies enacted a forced labour policy and supplied cheap—often forced—African labour to the mines and plantations of the nearby British colonies and South Africa.

[14] The Zambezia Company, the most profitable chartered company, took over a number of smaller prazeiro holdings, and established military outposts to protect its property. The chartered companies built roads and ports to bring their goods to market including a railroad linking present day Zimbabwe with the Mozambican port of Beira.

Due to their unsatisfactory performance and the shift, under the corporatist Estado Novo regime of Oliveira Salazar, towards a stronger Portuguese control of Portuguese Empire's economy, the companies' concessions were not renewed when they ran out.



Save the Children

## EXCITING CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Save the Children has been working in Tanzania for more than 30 years. We are working with government, local organizations and other international agencies to reduce child malnutrition, improve maternal, newborn and child health services, support and strengthen early childhood development, primary, alternative and inclusive education and educational systems. We strengthen child protection systems for vulnerable children, promote children's participation and contribution to policy and resource allocation for services which concern them, support, and respond to emergencies. We are looking for an experienced, enthusiastic and motivated and results oriented individual with strong commitment, and track record of effective programme delivery through sound project management, capacity building skills and a commitment to the promotion of children's rights to fill the following positions:

1. Award Manager – Dar es Salaam
2. Director of Program Development and Quality (PDQ) – Dar es Salaam

### How to apply for the positions:

Please read the full details of the position at

<http://tanzania.savethechildren.net/jobs> and apply as instructed.

Only submit cover letter and recent Curriculum Vitae in a single file.

Do not attach any certificate at this stage, applications with certificates attachment shall not be considered. Indicate the position title and location in your cover letter.

Only short listed candidates will be contacted for Interview.

Application closing Date: 18th April 2019

*"Save the Children is committed to ensuring that all our personnel and programmes are absolutely safe for children. We undertake rigorous procedures during the recruitment process including background checks to ensure that only people suitable to work with children are allowed to join our organisation and all candidates will therefore be subject to this scrutiny."*



## WTO slashes world trade growth outlook for this year

GENEVA

World trade shrank by 0.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2018 and is likely to grow by 2.6 per cent this year, slower than 3 per cent growth in 2018 and below a previous forecast of 3.7 per cent, the World Trade Organisation said on Tuesday.

In its annual forecast, the WTO said trade had been weighed down by new tariffs and retaliatory measures, weaker economic growth, volatility in financial markets and tighter monetary conditions in developed countries, according to Reuters. It forecast in September that 2018 growth would be 3.9 per cent, down from 4.6 per cent in 2017.

"With trade tensions running high, no one should be surprised by this outlook. Trade cannot play its full role in driving growth when we see such high levels of uncertainty," said WTO director-general Roberto Azevedo.

"Of course, there are other elements at play, but rising trade tensions are the major factor," he said. "I think it's pretty obvious that the tensions between the United States and China play a big role." He declined to predict the impact of Britain's departure from the European Union.

Although the volume of trade grew only slowly in 2018, the dollar value rose 10 per cent to \$19.48 trillion, partly due to a 20 per cent rise in oil prices, the WTO said.

The value of commercial services trade grew by 8 per cent to \$5.8trn in 2018, driven by strong import growth in Asia. Goods trade volumes are expected to grow more strongly in developing economies this year, with 3.4 per cent growth in exports compared with 2.1 per cent in developed economies.

But the forecast is highly uncertain, with this year's 2.6 per cent global growth figure just the midpoint of a range from 1.3 to 4 per cent. The actual growth rate could be even higher or lower if trade tensions grow further or ease, the WTO said.

"Most risks remain firmly on the downside, with upside potential hinging on a relaxation of trade tensions," the WTO report said. WTO chief economist Robert Koopman said worse may be to come, with an even bigger impact if US President Donald Trump goes ahead with a plan to impose high tariffs on global imports of cars later this year.

"US-China trade is about 3 per cent of global trade. Automobile trade globally is about 8 per cent of global trade. So you can imagine that the impact of automobile tariffs is going to be bigger than the impact of the US-China trade conflict.

"I think it's pretty clear that any automobile tariff would likely have bigger knock-on effects through the global economy than what we see from the US-China conflict."

While the WTO did not make a specific prediction about the impact of Brexit, Mr Koopman said in the worst case it would help push global trade growth down to the bottom end of the WTO's forecast range in 2019, 1.3 to 4 per cent.

"The UK's own analysis suggests that 'no deal' or 'hard Brexit' would shave 7.6 per cent off British GDP. That would be a big number. It would force our numbers down to that lower part of our range," Mr Koopman said.

"If we end up in the fall with a revision, my guess is the likelihood of a revision is that it's downward, based on any number of factors from Brexit to no resolution in the US-China trade conflict, and other trade conflicts going on."

Central bankers and other policymakers have long warned of the impact of trade tensions on sentiment. The OECD cut its 2019 global forecast last month and said a materialisation of risks related to protectionism could mean even weaker growth. The IMF, which will update its outlook next week, downgraded its view in January, when it also warned that threats were on the increase.



WTO director-general Roberto Azevedo says global trade growth likely to be lower in 2019 than last year.

## Frustration at JNIA as night time arrivals queue for hours to buy cash

By The Banker Reporter

**F**RUSTRATIONS and tempers are flaring at Julius Nyerere International Airport for foreign arrivals touching down at night because only Tanzania Postal Bank's currency trading shop is open for business hence forcing hundreds to stay in long queues for several hours to buy the local currency.

One of The Guardian Limited's reporters who had travelled abroad and witnessed the chaos said after arriving at the country's main airport at close to midnight from Addis Ababa aboard Ethiopian Airlines, she witnessed long queues of people seeking to buy the local currency from the TPB's single currency trader.

"It was a desperate situation with many complaining against the decision to close down currency trading shops at JNIA without providing an alternative," said the journalist who pointed out that many foreign arrivals wanted the local currency to pay for their transport.

Before Bank of Tanzania's crackdown against bureau de changes operating in Dar es Salaam and Arusha between December last year and February this year, there were four currency trading shops at JNIA which operated overnight. The crackdown has seen TPB and NMB Bank Plc open shops which however are insufficient with the latter operating only during normal working hours between 7am and 6pm daily. "We need more currency trading shops at JNIA which should also be operating for 24 hours like the TPB shop," said a taxi driver at JNIA, Juma Mhina.

Mhina said lack of enough currency trading shops is slowly giving room



Bank of Tanzania Governor, Professor Florens Luoga when he addressed journalists in Dodoma earlier this week. Photo: courtesy of Ministry of Finance.

to black market operators who will prey on the foreigners hence tarnishing the country's image. "For example, I don't see the reason why NMB's shop is close at night when there are planes touching down at between 10pm and midnight every day," Mhina argued.

Speaking in Dodoma earlier this week, Finance Minister, Dr Philip

Mpango and Bank of Tanzania Governor, Professor Florens Luoga said the government has no plans to ban bureau de changes but wants to simply restore sanity in the business.

"We will soon come up with regulations to curb illegal activities taking place in bureau de changes as established by the recent Bank of Tanzania

inspections in Arusha and Dar es Salaam," Dr Mpango told journalists.

He said many bureau de changes were involved in money laundering, capita flight and other illegal activities because of poor regulatory oversight but also weaknesses in the law.

BoT Governor, Prof Luoga gave an example of the exercise in Dar

es Salaam which found out that out of the 87 licensed currency trading shops, only five operated within the confines of the law. "The situation was bad and as regulators we had to intervene," said Prof Luoga who took over as Central Bank chief last but whose administration is already being credited with restoring sanity in the country's banking industry.

## Absa goes live with Workday's 'happy employees' promise

JOHANNESBURG

Workday South Africa country manager Zuko Mdwaba previously stated the enterprise cloud applications company is "going big in Africa."

The local subsidiary of the born-in-the-cloud enterprise software company has since revealed Absa went live with Workday's human capital management (HCM) deployment this week.

Speaking at a press briefing in Johannesburg yesterday, Mdwaba said Absa is the company's second customer to go live since the local

office opened 14 months ago. "We believe in very simple things. They are certainly not rocket science, but if you do them well, they can take you quite far," said co-president Chano Fernandez.

The company puts workplace culture and customer satisfaction at the core of business, in line with its motto that "happy employees lead to happy customers." Fernandez, who was in SA this week, said Workday walks this talk, being "known as the best place to work for in the US, UK, Ireland, Germany and many other places."

Competing with larger enterprise software vendors, SAP and Oracle, Workday bets on its pure-play cloud foundations. "We are a young company, turning 14 years old this year," noted Fernandez. "We were born from a clean sheet of paper; we developed a new architecture to support core business processes in the cloud, mainly for finances, HR and analytics."

While its traditional rivals have legacy to contend with, the existing cloud providers have no ability to scale to enterprise-level and cater to the needs of multinational corporations, the company claims. While the financial cloud adoption came later than CRM and HR, it is following the same adoption curve, said Fernandez.

Workday shares leader status with Oracle ERP Cloud and Oracle NetSuite in Gartner's latest Magic Quadrant for cloud-based core financial management applications.



Workday South Africa country manager Zuko Mdwaba.

Fernandez said Workday has 2 600 customers worldwide, with the majority using its HCM software and just over 600 of those using its core financial management solution, and close to 37 million users.

"We are able to support companies to be more agile, more flexible, efficient...we are just one piece of that [digital transformation] journey they are doing; supporting them with their core business processes and employee engagement."

Workday inroads Mdwaba noted there are more than 60 000 users of

Workday currently in SA, a number that is expected to double. Dimension Data had already been a customer when the SA office opened in February 2018, and there are over 300 subsidiaries of global Workday customers with a local presence, including AON and Unilever.

Besides Absa, another new customer ("a large law firm") went live at the beginning of March.

Mdwaba said Absa's decision was part of its digital transformation strategy, and the bank will continue

deploying Workday throughout the year, eventually managing all employees via Workday's app-like HCM suite.

Another "tier one financial services company in SA" has been signed on recently, he said, adding the local market, with legacy environments, has been receptive to "a new player that is doing things differently."

"We took inspiration from consumer Internet; it's all about user-friendliness as we enable engagement between employer and employee, and insight into the organisation."

# New BoA chief pledges to invest in digitization for rapid growth

By Francis Kajubi

INVESTMENT in innovation and efficiency are catchwords which newly appointed Bank of Africa Tanzania Limited's Managing Director, Joseph Iha, has pledged to focus on to grow the bank rapidly.

Addressing the bank's staff members, clients and Bank of Tanzania Deputy Governor, Dr Bernard Kibesse in Dar es Salaam on earlier this week, Iha said digitization is the only way BOA under his management will consider as priority.

"We will focus on digitization to enhance self-service solutions especially for corporate customers. We will continue to invest in innovation and alignment of our products and services to make them relevant to meet specific needs of clients," said Iha while acknowledging that he has inherited a health bank.

He promised to stay the course by improving service delivery, productivity while reducing cost and risk facing the bank's products and services. "We will also focus on



Newly appointed Bank of Africa Managing Director, Joseph Iha introducing his management team to clients, board members and Bank of Tanzania Deputy Governor, Dr Bernard Kibesse during his inauguration in Dar es Salaam. Photo: Getrude Mpezya.

increasing value for businesses in the East Africa region," the new BOA chief executive added.

According to him, he will work to realize growth in deposits, targeting the bank's key segments from small, medium and large enterprises because he believes that such businesses form the core of the country's economy as well as the east African region. "As we support these businesses to grow, we are creating more jobs for the people of Tanzania but also contributing to government revenue through taxation," he added while asserting that he has since experienced a few good things during the few days at the helm of BOA since joining five months ago.

"First is loyalty of customers. The loyalty demonstrated by customers has really impressed me during this short period. The second thing is the commitment of staff to serve customers well," Iha stated while also commending strong support provided by shareholders to his management team which despite the ups and downs in the banking sector, helped BOA excel.

In remarks to introduce the new Managing Director, BOA Board Chairperson, Mwanaidi Maajar, said the

bank has been present in the local market for the last 12 years. Maajar said despite the crowded banking industries which had a number of challenges, BOA remained one of the fastest growing banks, currently ranked in Tier two with 26 branches countrywide.

"To remain on top and reach our desired goal of becoming the preferred bank in our chosen market, strong leadership of the organization is paramount to our success. To the customer, the kind of leader required is the one with sound understanding of the market. We, the board of directors, are confident and believe that Joseph can do just that and so much more," she noted.

Bank of Tanzania's Deputy Governor, Dr Kibesse backed Maajar's observation by stressing that BOA is one of the banks in the market with a strong financial base. Dr Kibesse who is responsible for financial stability and deepening, pointed out that Bank of Africa Tanzania has a good liquidity position.

"This is one of the stable banks we still have in the country. I'm glad to tell stakeholders and customers that the bank is overall in good condition," the Central Bank deputy chief stressed.

## Access Bank launches new brand identity with additional 400 branches

LAGOS

The successful merger of Access Bank PLC and Diamond Bank Plc has culminated into a new brand for the bank as it has launched its new brand identity with additional 400 branches.

FINANCIAL WATCH gathered in a statement from Access Bank disclosed that the new brand was unveiled in front of an elegantly-clad invited audience in Lagos last night. According to the bank, the merger created a Nigerian banking powerhouse and a pan-African financial services champion.

"Access Bank today is the largest retail bank in Africa by customer base. One bank with 27,000 staff across 592 branches, spanning three continents, 12 countries and with 29 million customers," it explained.

Providing insight into the new brand identity, the bank disclosed that the new visual identity fuses together the best of Access Bank and Diamond Bank. According to it, "It builds on the layers of meaning that were built into two iconic brands. Diamond Bank's was youthful, vibrant and human."

"Access Bank's was trusted, global and fast. Bringing them together to capture the strength created through the merger meant drawing from the essence of each logo but refreshing them to create a sense of energy and forward momentum."

"The diamond shape is fused into the three chevrons, which radiate in all directions to create layers around a core." Continuing, the bank explained that the reten-



Group Managing Director and CEO of Access Bank, Herbert Wigwe.

tion of the access typeface, colour and font was complemented by the orange logo, which draws from the colour palettes of both banks.

It stated that the use of the diamond colour palette was further emphasised with the dominance of green in its retail application, ensuring continuity for retail customers, while the dominant orange in the corporate application provides the same sense of familiarity to Access Bank's customers.

It stated further: "To accompany the new logo, there is a new brand promise: access. more than banking. This is more than a tag line. It is a philosophy."

"Almost 20 years ago Access Bank set out to change the face of banking in Nigeria. Its goal was to lift the continent of Africa through what it called sustainable banking,

showing individuals and businesses across the country that ethical business was good business."

"Providing African businesses with access to intra Africa trade and global markets. Giving budding entrepreneurs the tools to build a business. Offering families the opportunity to realise their dreams. Across the country, another entrepreneur was also building a bank, with a dream that went beyond banking. He wanted to respond to changing lifestyles by using innovation and technology to support societal shifts. With a focus on personalised service that understood people's desires and ambitions and made them possible. These two banks, one a corporate titan, the other a digital retail powerhouse, have come together to create Africa's largest bank. For both, the philosophy

remains unchanged. They want their 29 million customers to be able to access. more than banking. They want them to access their dreams and, in doing so, putting Africa in its rightful place on the world stage."

Group Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer, Access Bank, Mr. Herbert Wigwe, had said: "Together, we would have 27 million customers, which is the largest customer base of any bank on the continent. We would have 33,000 point of sale (PoS) terminals, 3,300 automated teller machines (ATMs) and all of that."

"Access Bank has grown over time and has built a very strong wholesale banking capability. We have also shown significant expertise as far as treasury is concerned, risk management as well as our capital management plan. We created and pushed a very strong value chain strategy which was our own way of building our retail business. This was because we realised that the creation of a large diversified bank is critical, not just for Nigeria, but in Africa and the world. If you go to any part of the world, what you tend to see is that the top three or top five banks technically control market share," he added.

Speaking further, Wigwe said the combination of Access Bank and Diamond Bank would ensure that "we are able to take and solve customers' issues right from the wholesale end, down to the man in the village, just because of the use of technology."

## BRICS bank to up its lending to SA, plans to issue rand bonds

CAPE TOWN

The New Development Bank, also known as the BRICS Bank, sees various opportunities in South Africa and will scale up its projects over time, according to its president, KV Kamath.

On the first day of the bank's 4th annual meeting in Cape Town - the first time the meeting has been hosted in SA - Kamath said the bank had already given SA assistance of about \$1.5bn. There is a "fair pipeline" for the rest of the year, expected to total about \$2.3bn for the country. "We believe in what we can do for SA," he said.

Kamath said the bank is fully operational in all its member countries, namely Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. It only gives loans to member countries.

The next BRICS Summit will take place in Brazil towards the end of the year, where announcements regarding the possible expansion of members of the NDB could be made. Currently, only BRICS member countries are shareholders of the NDB.

The bank, established in 2014, has \$5bn of capital derived from its members. It has so far approved 30

loans, 17 of which were approved last year, to a value of \$4.6bn. Earlier in the day, governors of the bank had also suggested it was time for BRICS to expand its membership.

Rand loans 'imminent'

In response to a question, Kamath said the bank plans to issue bonds in local currencies in South Africa, Russia and India in 2019. This is separate from bonds that have already been issued in the local currency in China.

According to Kamath, being able to issue loans in rand is "imminent". The BRICS bank is, therefore, looking to list a rand bond on the JSE this year.

"We are a bank set up by developing countries. We are here to listen and learn and do what is required by our members," he said, adding that the bank's focus is on sustainable infrastructure initiatives, as well as vocational training, to prepare young people for the 4th Industrial Revolution.

So far, the NDB has given two loans to Eskom, totalling about \$600m. Kamath emphasised this was not funding for coal-fired power stations.

## Businesspeople in central Mozambique call for tax moratorium, subsidised interest rates

MAPUTO

In addition to the more than 500 dead, about one million affected and over 100,000 damaged houses, Cyclone Idai and the floods that followed it have torn apart the weakened private sector of central Mozambique.

"The private sector has asked the head of state and government for the tools to leverage their business," Ricardo Cunhaque, chairman of the Sofala Business Council, told @Verdade.

Cunhaque, who just over a year ago explained to @Verdade how the economic crisis was affecting Sofala's entrepreneurs who at the time had not yet recovered from the effects of the political-military crisis, began by clarifying that the private sector was not going with a begging bowl in hand, and that the initial measures announced by President Filipe Nyusi are "welcome".

However, "we would like the head of state to enact measures more strengthening to the business sector," he said. After all, the productive sector "is already de-capitalised, and companies will continue to be de-capitalised by this tragedy."

Prior to his address to the nation, Nyusi met the business community in the city of Beira, Sofala, where, more than complaints, he heard concrete proposals around helping them start afresh after the tragedy.

"The private sector has asked the head of state and government to leverage their businesses. We need to find lines of financing at subsidised interest rates, affordable requirements

to access money and guarantees, which will enable the business community to seek these funds to rebuild its activity," Cunhaque said.

"We are in a month when we have to start making payments, IRPC (Corporate Income Tax), payments on account, and we ask the government to relax the payment dates for these taxes," he added. "We want priority for local entrepreneurs on reconstruction"

The General State Account shows the impact of successive crises on the economy of the province of Sofala, which has not generated expected tax revenues for several years. In 2016 the revenue stood at 67.9 percent and in 2017 it dropped to 52.1 percent of that planned.

Income taxes comprise the bulk of revenue generated in Sofala, and, Cunhaque told @Verdade, "We also want the government to find ways to exempt us from the IRPC (Corporate Income Tax) for a period of time, so that we can take that money and invest it here."

Cunhaque, who to date has not received any of the late payments that the state has owed his companies for several years, also told @Verdade that the businesspeople had asked President Nyusi to prioritise local entrepreneurs in reconstruction work.

"With all the tragedy and with the rescue concluded, there will be reconstruction - a lot of work here in the province, and we want to prioritise local entrepreneurs for their execution. This will also be a way to finance business in Sofala," he concluded.



National Bank of Commerce's Kibaha Branch Manager, Steven Francis, (Rt) awards a motorbike to one of the winners of the ongoing 'Shika ndinga' campaign in women's division, Josepha Maemba earlier this week at Kibaha, Coast region. Photo: courtesy of NBC.

# How soon can the continental free trade agreement be implemented?

KIGALI

The African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA) on Tuesday gathered the minimum required ratifications after the Gambia became the 22nd country to ratify the agreement.

The development, which comes a year after the deal was signed in Kigali, means that countries have adopted the agreement within their laws and hence ready for implementation.

While meeting the minimum ratifications does not mean immediate commencement of implementation of the agreement, it is the penultimate step towards

implementation.

The agreement is still subject to negotiations on a number of implementation aspects and modalities. Among the key issues where negotiations are still needed include the rules of origin, non-tariff barriers, structure of implementation, schedule of concessions and tariff books.

Such agreements will determine tariffs applicable to goods and commitment by countries. The negotiations are a complex issue as it involves multiple stakeholders over a range of issues. The process is expected to take up to one year before the agreement takes effect in June 2020.

It is at the negotiation stage that countries can, for instance, point out industries

that they would like to protect in the era of the agreement. Having met the minimum threshold of ratifications, the operational phase of the agreement will be launched in July this year at the Africa Union summit.

Prudence Sebahizi, Chief Technical Advisor and Head of the CFTA Unit at the African Union Commission's Department of Trade and Industry told The New Times that parallel to the ratification process, negotiations have been ongoing.

He said that in regards to rules of origin, the process is nearing completion and could be wrapped up in the next one month. The negotiation process involves not only countries that have ratified

but all members that have signed the agreement.

However, some experts have raised concern that the negotiation process could be lengthy. Andrew Mold, the Acting Director of United Nations Economic Commission for Africa-Eastern Africa Sub-regional office said that the nature of stakeholders involved could delay the process.

Mold said that a situation where countries negotiate as a bloc would be more feasible because economic blocs can reach consensus faster than individual countries can. Sebahizi moved to allay fears, saying that they were more concerned with the quality of the outcome of the negotiations as opposed to the

speed of negotiations.

Unlike previous agreements and continental initiatives, Sebahizi said, the CFTA is inclusive of the private sector who will be the main actors in the implementation of the agreement.

Leonard Rugwabiza, the Economic Adviser at the Ministry of Finance, recently told this paper that concerns such as infrastructure linkages to facilitate cross border trade would also be addressed with time once the agreement comes to place.

As for Rwanda, the government is using the period prior to the implementation to facilitate local producers to become more competitive in aspects such as quality, cost of production among others.



Chief Technical Advisor and Head of the CFTA Unit at the African Union, Prudence Sebahizi.

## In Europe a banking union remains elusive

BRUSSELS

Ask for a concrete example of the euro zone's march toward further integration, and you will soon hear the words "banking union."

At the height of the sovereign debt crisis, European leaders agreed to move supervision of the region's most important lenders to the European Central Bank, create a single rule book, and start centralised funds to deal with future banking crises.

The project has made some progress, but is now under threat. Politicians and domestic supervisors are seeking to constrain what the ECB can do. They are also pressing for national - rather than cross-border - solutions to deal with their ailing domestic lenders.

Banking union remains a half-way house without a joint guarantee programme that can reimburse depositors of failing lenders. If anything, the centrifugal forces appear stronger than those pushing for greater integration.

The attacks on Europe's banking union - and on the ECB's supervisory powers in particular - are part of a broader hostility towards the transfer of power to technocrats, especially those in Brussels or Frankfurt.

In his retirement speech last month, Ignazio Angeloni, a former member of the ECB Supervisory Board, described how "national sovereignty seemingly contradicts the logic of the banking union, which implies transferring certain policy functions to the supra-national level". He also noted how "supervisory independence deviates from direct democracy, which populists favour".

These are difficult challenges. But populists are hardly the only ones pushing back against the principles underpinning the project. In Italy, suc-

cessive centre-left governments and the central bank have repeatedly contested the rules governing bank failures, in particular the principle that bondholders should take losses.

In Germany, Olaf Scholz, the social democrat finance minister, is supporting a merger between Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank in the hope of creating a national champion to help domestic companies.

Last year, the European Parliament, where the populists are in a small minority, frustrated the ECB's attempts to set more stringent rules about how banks should write down their non-performing loans, saying they amounted to over-reach. Even an EU court has recently ruled against the European Commission, saying it cannot prevent member states' national guarantee programmes from rescuing failing banks, as it did in Italy in 2014.

Moreover, European leaders have proven incapable of accelerating the completion of the banking union, leaving it stuck in an uncomfortable no man's land. True, the European Council decided at the end of last year to strengthen the Single Resolution Fund, the common fund used to help winding down a bank. But the pool remains too small to deal with a systemic crisis, and any move to set up a joint deposit guarantee fund has been opposed by Germany.

National authorities face a greater temptation to go it alone. Italy has circumvented the rules on several occasions, setting up voluntary rescue funds to prevent troubled banks' bondholders from taking losses. The ruling on deposit guarantee programs (which the European Commission can still appeal) may prompt some member states to stop pushing for a joint safety net, fearing it could have stricter rules than their own national ones. The looming Commerzbank-Deutsche

Bank merger could soon put the German government on a collision course with the ECB.

European supervisors therefore face a dilemma: if they cave in to the will of the politicians, they lose both their credibility and their *raison d'être*. Conversely, if they act too aggressively, they risk being stripped of the powers they have received.

The answer must be to combine a firm interpretation of the rules with more transparency. Mr Angeloni noted that while supervisors are typically asked to contribute to the "safety and soundness" of the institutions, there is little agreement over what this means. This is very different from the monetary policy mandate of most central banks, which typically takes the form of a specific target. A more precise definition of the supervisors' objectives could be useful.

Moreover, it is important that the Single Supervisory Mechanism does a better job at explaining what it expects from banks, especially with regard to capital requirements. The European Parliament must allow the supervisors to do their job, rather than crying foul when these demands are too specific. But the onus must fall also on the ECB, which has too often neglected to communicate its requests clearly to both investors and the public.

Andrea Enria, the new chairman of the ECB Supervisory Board, has made enhancing transparency one of his priorities. In the past, he has argued that Europe should change the way it runs its stress tests, announcing their results alongside any demands for a capital raise so as to avoid confusion. At a time of rising populism and economic nationalism, such moves toward more transparency may be insufficient to save the banking union. But they are its best hope, at least until politicians rediscover its relevance.



German finance minister, Olaf Scholz.



Aramco's CEO, Amin Nasser

## Saudi Aramco gets higher credit rating as it beats Apple, Google's 2018 profits

RIYADH

Saudi Aramco was the world's most profitable company in 2018, beating the earnings of corporate giants Apple and Google, as it shared for the first time its financial performance to rating agencies ahead of its debut international bond.

Moody's investor service said the state-controlled energy giant made \$111.1 billion in net income and Fitch said Aramco had earnings before interest, tax, depreciation amortisation of \$224 billion last year. Aramco received the fifth-highest ratings from Fitch Ratings and Moody's Investors Service.

Moody's assigned Aramco an A1 credit rating and Fitch gave it A-plus, which will help the state-owned company attract investor interest in a bond sale to finance its \$69bn acquisition of a 70 per cent stake in petrochemical giant Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (Sabic). Fitch's A-plus rating for Aramco is higher than that of Shell, BP and Total.

Aramco, which generates a major chunk of the kingdom's revenues, has traditionally not disclosed its financials. However, it will now have to publish further financial details as part of its bond programme.

"Saudi Aramco has many characteristics of a Aaa-rated corporate, with minimal debt relative to cash flows, large scale of production, market

leadership and access in Saudi Arabia to one of the world's largest hydrocarbon reserves," said Rehan Akbar, a vice president and senior credit officer at Moody's. "These features position it favourably against the strongest oil and gas companies that Moody's rates."

Aramco said it has established a Global Medium Term Note Programme and will conduct a series of fixed income investor meetings starting Monday. "An offering of US dollar-denominated senior unsecured notes under the [debt] programme may follow, subject to market conditions," Aramco said in a statement on Monday. The paper, if issued, will be listed on London Stock Exchange's regulated market, it added.

The company has already picked, JP Morgan, Morgan Stanley, Citigroup, Goldman Sachs, HSBC and NCB Capital to manage the offering. Investor meetings will be held in London, New York, Boston, Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Los Angeles and Chicago, Bloomberg reported.

Saudi Arabia's Energy Minister Khalid Al Falih said in January that Aramco could raise \$10bn through the bond sale.

"The company's leverage is conservative and should remain much lower than that of its international peers even after its acquisition of a 70 per

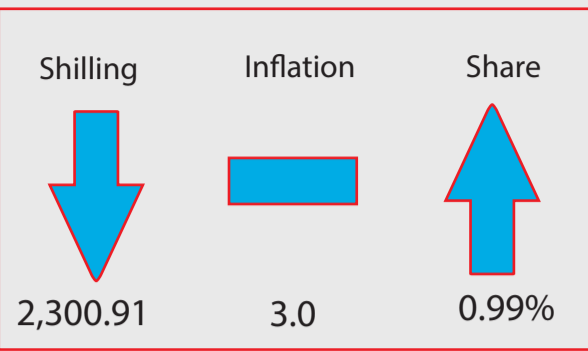
cent stake in Sabic, and is more in line with that of Adnoc [Abu Dhabi National Oil Company]," Fitch said.

S&P Global Ratings on Sunday said the acquisition will add value to Aramco as it grows its petchems portfolio. Banking analysts earlier this week said the company will likely tap a combination of bonds and commercial loans from local and foreign banks to fully finance the Sabic acquisition.

"Saudi Aramco benefits from a very large operational scale, significant downstream integration and strong financial flexibility given its low cost structure and robust balance sheet," Moody's said. "This provides considerable credit resilience through oil price cycles."

Last year, Aramco postponed its much-awaited initial public offering of 5 per cent of the company, which is estimated to yield as much as \$100bn in proceeds for Riyadh. The Sabic deal was cited as the reason for delay in the IPO.

Aramco's financial profile is very conservative. At the end of 2018, its cash balances exceeded balance-sheet debt, Fitch said in the statement. "We project that Saudi Aramco's leverage will remain low, even after the recently announced acquisition of Sabic, which we expect to be predominantly funded from the company's free cash flow," it said.



**Total Market Capitalization**

TZS 19,882.80 bln (USD 8,722.76 mn)  
Indices April 2, 2019

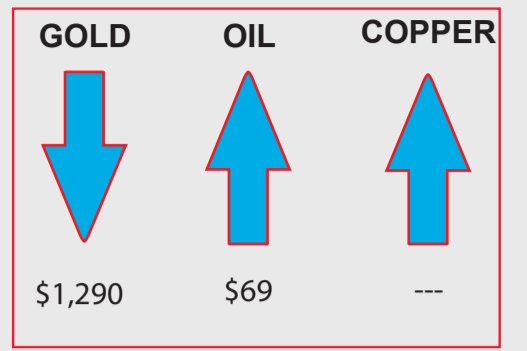
TSI	3,483.00	+0.13
DSEI	2,062.79	+2.50

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

Maize	5364.00	Finger Millet	144052.63
Rice	183125.00	Wheat	129866.67
Sorghum	80476.19	Beans	175416.67
Bulrush Millet	84066.67	Round potatoes	71458.33

**Exchange Rates (DSE)**

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



**Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange**

Date: April 2, 2019

Company	Closing	Prev	Chg (%)
ACA	5,850	5,950	-1.68
CRDB	125	125	+0.00
DCB	340	340	+0.00
DSE	1,300	1,300	+0.00
EABL	4,760	4,690	+1.49
JHL	9,300	9,300	+0.00
KA	115	115	+0.00
KCB	1,000	1,000	+0.00
MBP	490	490	+0.00
MCB	500	500	+0.00
MKCB	800	800	+0.00
MUCOB	400	400	+0.00
NICO	170	165	+3.03
NMB	2,340	2,340	+0.00
NMG	1,420	1,380	+2.90
PAL	400	400	+0.00
SWALA	490	490	+0.00
SWIS	1,700	1,700	+0.00
TBL	11,400	11,400	+0.00
TCC	17,000	17,000	+0.00
TCCL	600	600	+0.00
TICL	385	385	+0.00
TOL	660	660	+0.00
TPCC	2,100	2,100	+0.00
TTP	120	120	+0.00
USL	15	10	+50.00
VODA	800	800	+0.00
YETU	600	600	+0.00

**DSE MARKET SUMMARY**

TSI	3,483.00	+0.13
DSEI	2,062.79	+2.50

**TRADING STATS**

Market Cap (bln)	19,882.83
Equity Turnover	282,347,440.00
Total Volume	237,747
Total Deals	28

**TOP MOVERS**

DSE	1,300	189,414
NICO	170	37,400
TPCC	2,100	10,111

**GAINERS & LOSERS**

Company	Price	Change
ACA	5,850	-1.68%
NICO	170	+3.03%
USL	15	+50.00%
NMG	1,420	+2.90%
EABL	4,760	+1.49%

**Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM)**

Date	Amount Traded (Mn USD)	High	Low	Weighted Average
2/Apr/2019	1.80	2,315.00	2,298.60	2,300.91
1/Apr/2019	1.30	2,311.00	2,298.50	2,300.95
29/Mar/2019	2.00	2,313.00	2,298.50	2,300.87
28/Mar/2019	2.75	2,320.00	2,298.50	2,300.89
27/Mar/2019	3.10	2,313.75	2,298.50	2,300.90
26/Mar/2019	3.00	2,313.00	2,298.55	2,300.92
25/Mar/2019	2.50	2,310.00	2,298.60	2,300.89

**Inter-bank Local Money Markets**

Date	Volume (million-TZS)	High	Low	Weighted Average Rate (WAR)
1/Apr/2019	66,250	6.00	4.50	5.33
29/Mar/2019	32,100	6.50	5.00	5.19
28/Mar/2019	55,000	6.00	5.00	5.15
27/Mar/2019	57,000	5.50	5.00	5.07
26/Mar/2019	35,000	6.00	5.00	5.21

**Tanzania Shilling On Average bases**

The USD/TZS traded at 2,310.0000 on Monday April 1. Historically, the Tanzania Shilling reached an all time high of 2360 in March of 2019 and a record low of 1014.30 in December of 2004.

**Gold steadies near four-week low as equities, dollar climb**

\* SPDR Gold holdings fall to lowest since March 8  
\* Silver off 3-month lows hit on Tuesday

**LONDON, April 3 (Reuters)** - Gold steadied on Wednesday, supported by a dip in the dollar, while gains were capped by a rally in global stocks following reassuring economic data from the United States and China and optimism the two countries would strike a trade deal.

Spot gold was unchanged at \$1,292.78 per ounce at 1155 GMT, having touched its lowest level since March 7 at \$1,284.76 in the previous session. U.S. gold futures were up 0.2 percent at \$1,297.60 an ounce.

"Investors are moving into riskier equity markets rather than fleeing moving precious markets," said Fawad Razaqada, market analyst with Forex.com

However, he said that fundamental factors would likely continue to underpin gold, even if equity markets continued to rally.

"With the U.S. Federal Reserve being dovish, the dollar being low, and yields being lower, the fundamental environment for gold itself is positive."

Signs of progress in U.S.-China trade talks this week and decent factory activity data from both countries in recent days has lifted investor sentiment and taken the edge off global recession fears.

The dollar, which was sought as a safe-haven in preference to gold last year against a backdrop of the unfolding trade war, was down 0.3 percent against a basket of currencies on Wednesday, making bullion cheaper for holders of other currencies.

ActivTrades chief analyst Carlo Alberto De Casa said in a note that a return to the psychological threshold of \$1,300 would be a positive signal for gold, while a fall below \$1,280 could open the way for a further decline to \$1,260. He said he saw the latter scenario as the least likely for the time being.

Investors are now waiting for clues on the strength of the U.S. economy from non-farm payrolls data due on Friday.

Meanwhile, British Prime Minister Theresa May will meet opposition leader Jeremy Corbyn to thrash out a Brexit compromise, a gamble that could finally see a European Union divorce deal agreed but also tear her party apart.

Indicative of investor sentiment toward bullion, holdings in the world's largest gold-backed exchange-traded fund, SPDR Gold Trust, fell to their lowest since March 8 at 768.10 tonnes on Tuesday.

Among other precious metals, silver was up 0.1 percent at \$15.12 per ounce, having touched its lowest level since late December at \$14.90 on Tuesday.

"The fact that there was no willingness from the sellers to hold the ground below \$15 suggest to me that demand has outweighed supply and ... we could see prices start to climb higher from here," Forex.com's Razaqada said.

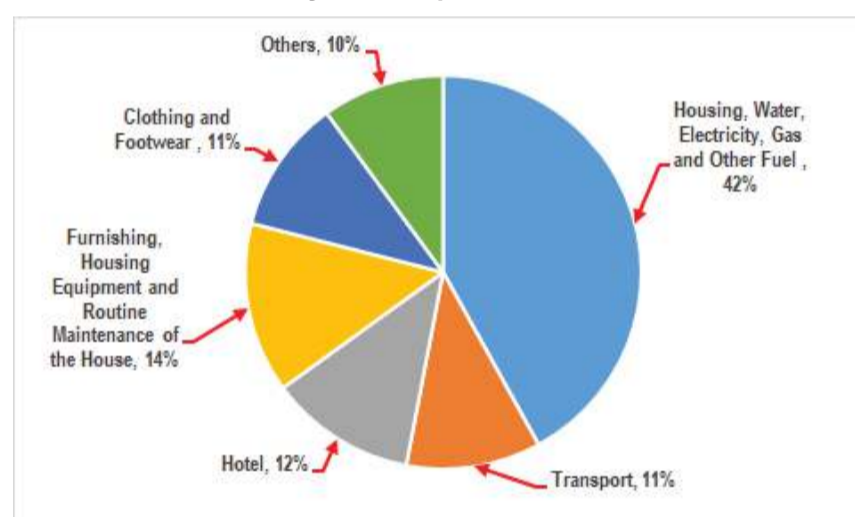
Spot palladium was up 0.1 percent at \$1,429.73 an ounce, while platinum rose 2 percent to \$862.92 an ounce.

**All Share Index : 02 April 2019**

Africa	Actual	Change	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly
NSE-All Share	30,707	179.74	0.59%	-1.08%	-4.43%	-24.84%
FTSE/JSE TOP 40	50,735	144.73	-0.28%	2.76%	1.68%	5.30%
JALSH-All Share	57,029	80	-0.14%	2.91%	1.35%	3.85%
Egypt EGX 30	15,155	200.72	1.34%	3.54%	2.26%	-13.36%
Casablanca CFG 25	10,991	0.00	0.00%	-0.77%	-1.81%	-14.46%
Nairobi 20	2,850	3.24	0.11%	-0.78%	-2.17%	-25.64%
NSE All Share	159	1.35	0.86%	-0.04%	3.47%	-17.15%
DSEI	2,060	0.00	0.00%	-0.31%	-1.23%	-15.10%
TUN	6,862	0.63	0.01%	-1.25%	-3.76%	-4.45%
GGSECI	2,412	4.37	-0.18%	0.12%	-1.70%	-28.36%
NSX Overall	1,349	5.60	-0.41%	3.78%	0.03%	-0.50%
Gaborone	7,886	0.01	0.00%	0.08%	0.24%	-8.15%
SEMDEX	2,160	6.49	-0.30%	-0.38%	-1.99%	-5.81%
Zimbabwe Index	409	3.28	0.81%	0.77%	-16.36%	40.47%

DSEI traded at 2063 on Tuesday April 2. Historically, the Tanzania All Share Index DSEI reached an all time high of 3686.97 in January of 2019 and a record low of 1161.30 in December of 2010.

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



**Fluctuation of a Shilling**



**Brent nears \$70 as oil prices rise for fourth day**

**LONDON, April 3 (Reuters)** - Oil prices rose for a fourth day on Wednesday, pushing Brent toward a nearly five-month high of \$70 a barrel on OPEC-led supply cuts and U.S. sanctions, but a surprise increase in American inventories capped the gains.

Brent futures moved up 31 cents, or 0.45 percent, to \$69.68 by 1045 GMT. They earlier reached \$69.96 - the highest since Nov. 12, when they last traded above \$70.

U.S. West Texas Intermediate crude rose 9 cents or 0.14 percent to \$62.67, having hit \$62.99, the highest since Nov. 7.

"The psychologically important \$70 a barrel threshold has proved a tough nut to crack for the Brent benchmark over the past few weeks," PVM oil broker Stephen Brennock said.

"Underpinning this latest bout of upward pricing pressures is the positive afterglow from surveys pointing to another sizeable fall last month in OPEC output. Reduced supplies from the producer group will go a long way to cementing the tighter fundamental backdrop."

Oil prices have been supported for much of 2019 by efforts by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and allies such as Russia, who have pledged to withhold around 1.2 million barrels per day (bpd) of supply this year.

Supply from OPEC countries hit a four-year low in March, a Reuters survey found this week.

Oil production from Russia fell to 11.3 million bpd last

month, but missed the country's target under the supply deal.

"We assume that OPEC crude oil production will average 30.1 million bpd in 2019 ... down from 31.9 million bpd in 2018," BNP Paribas said in a note, reducing an earlier forecast for this year by 200,000 bpd.

In a sign that supply may tighten further, a U.S. official said on Tuesday that three of eight countries granted waivers by Washington to import oil from Iran had cut such purchases to zero, adding that improved oil market conditions would help reduce Iranian crude exports further.

But despite also being under U.S. sanctions, Venezuela's state-run energy company, PDVSA, kept oil exports near 1 million bpd in March, PDVSA documents and Refinitiv Eikon data showed.

U.S. crude stocks rose unexpectedly last week, while gasoline and distillate inventories declined, the American Petroleum Institute said late on Tuesday.

Official numbers from the U.S. government's Energy Information Administration (EIA) are due later on Wednesday.

Commerzbank said in a note that the EIA could further revise down U.S. production, after the agency last put January output at 11.9 million bpd, down 100,000 bpd from the previous month.

"The noticeable decline in drilling activity since the start of the year also points to less dynamic growth in U.S. oil production," Commerzbank said.

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

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

**Foreign Exchange- April 2**

	Actual	Chg	%Chg
EURUSD	1.12014	0.00106	-0.09%
GBPUSD	1.30578	0.00412	-0.31%
AUDUSD	0.70781	0.00329	-0.46%
NZDUSD	0.67653	0.00387	-0.57%
USDJPY	111.36	0.02	0.02%
USDCNY	6.72461	0.00671	0.10%
USDCHF	0.99977	0.00107	0.11%
USDCAD	1.3324	0.0018	0.14%
USDMXN	19.1339	0.0041	-0.02%
USDINR	69.204	0.0140	0.02%
USDBRL	3.8518	0.0010	0.03%
USDRUB	65.44	0.2285	0.35%
US Dollar	97.38	0.14	0.15%
BTCUSD	4,765.53	629	15.21%

**Exchange Rates for April 3, 2019**

Currency	Spot	Buying	Spot	Selling
<b>EAST AFRICAN CURRENCIES</b>				
Kenya SHS	2,258.93		2,277.00	
Uganda SHS	57.60		61.72	
Rwandan Franc	251.97		254.97	
Burundi Franc	218.12		219.76	
<b>OTHER SELECTED CURRENCIES</b>				
USD	227,812.87		230,091.00	
Pound STG	296,840.17		299,923.62	
EURO	255,355.45		257,955.02	
Canadian \$	170,940.85		172,585.51	
Switz. Franc	228,155.10		230,390.51	
Japanese YEN	2,045.92		2,066.19	
Swedish Kronor	24,451.84		24,685.76	
Norweg. Kronor	26,471.09		26,720.28	
Danish Kronor	34,212.82		34,549.75	
Australian \$	161,154.83		162,789.38	
Indian RPS	3,308.16		3,339.64	
Pakistan RPS	1,545.87		1,634.75	
Zambian Kwacha	18,608.48		18,906.41	
Malawian Kwacha	290.43		311.08	
Mozambique-MET	3,537.47		3,567.30	
Zimbabwe \$	42.63		43.49	
SDR	316,238.44		319,400.82	
Gold (T/O)	293,724,830.27		296,726,504.06	
S. African Rand	16,119.79		16,269.47	
UAE Dirham	62,027.03		62,635.36	
Singapore \$	168,115.17		169,708.66	
Hong Kong \$	29,021.49		29,311.33	
Saud Arabian Rial	60,745.24		61,351.06	
Kuwait Dinar	748,080.23		755,288.21	
Botswana Pula	21,323.28		21,720.59	
Chinese Yuan	33,901.23		34,232.60	
Malaysia Ringgit	55,975.46		56,298.26	
South Korea Won	200.64		202.29	
Newzealand	154,024.28		155,587.53	

**World Commodities (\$) 29 March 2019**

Energy	Price	Day	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly



WORLD

# UK to seek further Brexit delay, try to break logjam

LONDON

WITH Britain racing toward a chaotic exit from the European Union within days, Prime Minister Theresa May veered away from the cliff-edge Tuesday, saying she would seek another Brexit delay and hold talks with the opposition to seek a compromise.

May made the announcement after the EU's chief negotiator warned that a disruptive and costly Brexit was likely unless Britain broke the impasse that has paralyzed the government and Parliament.

After failing repeatedly to win Parliament's backing for her Brexit blueprint, May said the country needed "national unity to deliver the national interest."

Following the defeat of the government's plan and a range of lawmaker-written alternatives, May said Britain would need a further delay to its EU departure, currently scheduled for April 12. She offered to hold talks with opposition Labour Party leader Jeremy Corbyn in an attempt to find a compromise solution.

"This debate, this division, cannot drag on much longer," May said in a televised statement from 10 Downing St after an all-day Cabinet meeting.

European Council President Donald Tusk gave a cautious welcome to May's change of course.

"Even if, after today, we don't know what the end result will be, let us be patient," he tweeted – a suggestion the EU

would wait for Britain to present a clear plan.

Earlier, EU negotiator Michel Barnier offered a downbeat assessment of the situation.

"As things stand now, the no-deal option looks likely. I have to tell you the truth," Barnier said in Brussels.

Barnier said "we can still hope to avoid it" if London produced a breakthrough before an April 10 EU summit.

The leaders of the EU's 27 remaining countries have given the UK until April 12 to leave the bloc or to come up with a new plan, after British lawmakers thrice rejected an agreement struck between the bloc and May late last year.

The House of Commons has also failed to find a majority for any alternative plan in two days of voting on multiple options.

May's statement came after a seven-hour meeting of her fractious Cabinet, which is split between supporters of a "soft Brexit" that keeps close economic ties with the EU, and Brexiteers who believe a no-deal exit is better than compromising.

May's words seemed to indicate that she was veering away from the possibility of a no-deal Brexit – but also that she has not given up on her own unloved withdrawal agreement.

Her plan is to seek approval for the legally binding agreement – which sets out in detail the terms of Britain's departure from the EU – after securing cross-party political support for a vision of future ties



British Prime Minister Theresa May gives a press conference outside Downing Street, in London on Tuesday. (AP)

between the UK and the bloc.

If she and Corbyn fail to reach agreement, May said Parliament would get to vote on a range of options – and the government would be bound by the result. It is the first time she has committed to following the instruction of lawmakers.

May didn't indicate how long an extension she would seek from the EU, though she said she hoped Britain could pass the agreement by May 22, in time to avoid participating in elections for the European Parliament.

Corbyn said he would be "very happy" to sit down with May, even though "so far she hasn't shown much sign of compromise."

Corbyn said Labour would present May with its conditions for Brexit, which include a close economic relationship with the bloc through a customs union, maintaining high environmental standards and protecting workers' rights.

May's move infuriated pro-Brexit politicians, who say Britain must cut ties to the EU in order to forge an independent economic policy.

"I think people will feel very short-changed," said former Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson, a prominent pro-Brexit voice in Parliament.

But May's words brought relief for those who fear the effects of a no-deal Brexit, which would complicate trade and travel, with new checks on borders and new regulations on dealings between the EU and Britain.

Businesses have warned that the economic impact in Britain could be devastating.

Ford of Europe Chairman Steven Armstrong said "a no-deal Brexit would be a disaster for the auto-

motive industry in the UK."

Edwin Morgan, interim director general of business group the Institute of Directors, said May's statement was "a welcome step towards compromise," though there remained obstacles ahead.

"We urge the leader of the opposition to work with the prime minister to find a solution," he said. "Both sides must play ball."

Britain's political paralysis – and May's failure to get Parliament's approval for the withdrawal agreement she negotiated – have exasperated EU leaders.

French President Emmanuel Macron said that if Britain's politicians could not agree on a way forward, "they will de facto have chosen for themselves to leave without a deal."

"We cannot avoid failure for them," Macron said before a meeting in Paris with Irish Prime Minister Leo Varadkar.

But Varadkar stressed "there's still time" for May to come to the April 10 summit with "credible" proposals.

Meanwhile, British lawmakers intent on avoiding a no-deal Brexit have drawn up plans to prevent Britain crashing out of the bloc, by accident or design.

"We are now in a really dangerous situation with a serious and growing risk of no deal," Labour Party legislator Yvette Cooper said.

Cooper introduced legislation, which Parliament is set to consider this week, that would compel May to seek to extend the Brexit process beyond April 12 in order to prevent a no-deal departure.

Agencies

# Algerian president steps down amid protests, army pressure

ALGIERS, Algeria

ALGERIAN President Abdelaziz Bouteflika stepped down on Tuesday after 20 years in office, and six weeks of massive nationwide protests aimed at pushing him and his much-criticized inner circle from power to create a real democracy in the gas-rich nation.

The announcement followed soon after a sternly worded call from the powerful army chief for Bouteflika (pictured), 82 and ailing, to "immediately" bow out.

Crowds celebrated peacefully in the capital Algiers soon after his announcement. Honking car horns, singing songs and waving Algerian flags, hundreds gathered Tuesday night at the central post office – a plaza that has become a symbol of the protest movement. Police watched from the sidelines.

The Constitutional Council was expected to convene Wednesday to formalize his departure. Under the constitution, the president of the upper house, the Council of Nations, steps in as interim leader for a maximum of 90 days so that elections can be organized.

The current upper house president is Abdelkader Bensalah, a Bouteflika ally – and it's unclear whether protesters will abandon their fight for an overhaul of the entire power structure.

An official in the president's office told The Associated Press that Bouteflika had resigned, and the official APS news agency said in a full-page headline that Bouteflika had notified the Constitutional Council of his decision.

The move came a day after Bouteflika's office said he would leave by April 28, the official end of his fourth mandate – but only after "important" changes were



made to ensure institutional continuity. That gave rise to fears that his entourage would do all to preserve the interests of those who profited from his time in office.

There was no word about what would happen to the presidential entourage, including younger brother Said Bouteflika, a top counselor blamed by protesters for widespread corruption in the North African country with a high unemployment rate and drastic gap between the rich and poor.

Earlier Tuesday, military chief of staff Gen Ahmed Gaid Salah convened a meeting of the top military hierarchy. That

made clear that the army chief's call for Bouteflika to desist had the backing of the military – among the most important on the African continent.

In a communique, the Defense Ministry referred to Bouteflika's entourage as a "gang" and said it had made "fraud, embezzlement and duplicity its vocation."

Bouteflika has rarely been seen in public since a 2013 stroke.

His resignation caps six weeks of peaceful marches by protesters who wanted not just Bouteflika but the entire system to make an exit.

As the protests escalated, Bouteflika announced two new governments and

army chief Gaid Salah urged Bouteflika to submit to Article 102 of the Constitution, which would declare him unfit for office. Gaid Salah also called for the application of two more articles championed by protesters, notably Article 7, which stipulates that "the people are the source of power."

Tensions had been mounting in recent days between the army chief and the president's entourage – along with suspicions of a potential military coup.

The Defense Ministry statement Tuesday appeared to be a final warning, and the catalyst for Bouteflika's resignation.

Bouteflika was an independence fighter during Algeria's war against colonizer France in the 1950s and 1960s, and then went on to defend Third World interests at the height of the Cold War as Algeria's foreign minister.

Bouteflika came to the presidency after Algeria's darkest period, the 1990s Islamic insurgency that left around 200,000 people dead. After taking power in 1999, Bouteflika managed to bring back stability to a country devastated by killings and distrust.

The insurgency then linked up with al-Qaida and metastasized into a Saharawide extremist movement.

As president, however, age and illness took its toll, and corruption scandals dogged Bouteflika and associates.

Bouteflika also failed to create an economy that could offer enough jobs for Algeria's growing youth population despite the nation's vast oil and gas wealth.

In a country where secrecy surrounds the leadership, it has never been clear whether Bouteflika was fully in charge or whether the powerful army was pulling the strings.

Agencies

# Xi's message to Arab summit reflects political will to deepen China-Arab cooperation -- official

TUNIS

CHINESE President Xi Jinping's congratulatory message on the opening of the Arab League (AL) summit reflects well the political will to deepen China-Arab cooperation, a senior official of the regional bloc said on Monday.

Kamal Hassen Ali, assistant secretary general of AL, lauded Xi's positive comments on the deep-rooted China-Arab traditional friendship.

"The congratulatory message from President Xi Jinping indicates the importance both sides attach to the China-Arab cooperation, and the aspiration of both sides to strengthen bilateral ties," he told Xinhua in an interview on the sidelines of the second China-Arab BDS Cooperation Forum held in Tunis.

BDS refers to the BeiDou Navigation Satellite System indigenously developed by China to provide global positioning and messaging services. China and Arab states are working to deepen their cooperation on boosting the BDS application in Arab countries.

Xi sent the message on Sunday to Tunisian President Beji Caid Essebsi, the rotating AL president who presided over the 30th Arab League Summit held in the Tunisian capital of Tunis.

In his message, Xi praised the AL's efforts to promote peace, stability and development in the Middle East, and recalled the agreement between the two sides in last July to establish a future-oriented strategic partnership of comprehensive cooperation and common development, which was a new starting point for Sino-Arab cooperation.

"The China-Arab relations are based on solid ground, as was shown in the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum. The cooperation and exchanges have been witnessed in many sectors, including energy, environment, transport, communication and satellite navigation. This demonstrates the political will of both sides to elevate and deepen bilateral cooperation," the AL official said.

"The China-Arab strategic partnership will further develop into a lasting stable relationship beyond time and space. We will definitely seek to enhance cooperation with China in building the Silk Road both in land and on the sea," he added.

On the future of China-Arab cooperation within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), Ali said he was very optimistic.

Firstly, the Arab area boasts geographic importance, as it serves as a hub connecting China to Europe and Africa. Secondly, China and Arab states are deepening cooperation not only through increasing political and cultural exchanges, but also through building such projects as ports, renewable energy, power transmission, environmental protection and satellite navigation, Ali explained.

"I am very optimistic about the future cooperation between China and the Arab world under the BRI, as the cooperation will benefit both sides and even the rest of the world," he said.

Xinhua

# US wants Turkey to remain NATO member, terminate S-400 deal with Russia, says diplomat

WASHINGTON

THE United States would like Turkey to remain a NATO member but without Russian-made S-400 air defense systems on its territory, the US envoy to NATO has told foreign journalists.

During a briefing ahead of the April 3-4 meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Washington, US Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Ambassador Kay Bailey Hutchison, evaded a direct answer to a question whether Turkey will be excluded from NATO if it buys Russian-made missile systems.

"Turkey is a very important ally. They are an ally. They are also carrying a heavy load in our NATO missions. They too are a framework nation in Afghanistan, and they are participating in all of our missions and they have since the beginning of NATO."

So we want Turkey to stay in the alliance. We want them not to have a Russian missile defense system in the middle of their country that cannot be interoperable with NATO," she said.

"The United States is very concerned about Turkey having our F-35s in proximity to an S-400 Russian system because there could be a transfer of information, communications, or even an interruption of that," the US diplomat added.

Meanwhile, Gen. Curtis Scaparrotti, NATO Supreme Allied Commander and the head of US European Command, urged Turkey to change its mind on the deal with Moscow, ABC News said.

"Although they've said, even [Turkish President Recep Tayyip] Erdogan has said, that the S-400 is a done deal, I don't personally think it's a done deal yet," he was quoted as saying.

The official added that Ankara's planned purchase of Russian-made systems goes beyond the framework of US-Turkish relations. According to Scaparrotti, "that S-400 will be in the midst of a NATO-integrated air missile defense system as well."

Agencies

# Iran says US sanctions impede flood rescue operations

TEHRAN, Iran

IRAN'S foreign minister says sanctions imposed by the Trump administration last year have hampered rescue efforts in flood-stricken areas of the country, where nearly 60 people have died since mid-March, while the US blamed the disaster on the Iranian government's own "mismanagement."

Mohammad Javad Zarif tweeted late Monday that America's "maximum pressure" policy on Iran "is impeding aid efforts by #IranianRedCrescent to all communities devastated by unpre-

cedented floods."

He said the sanctions have prevented Iran from acquiring badly needed equipment, including relief helicopters. "This isn't just economic warfare; it's economic TERRORISM," he tweeted.

US President Donald Trump restored crippling sanctions on Iran last year after withdrawing from Tehran's 2015 nuclear deal with world powers. The sanctions have worsened an economic crisis that has ignited sporadic anti-government protests over the past year.

US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo

said Tuesday the floods show the "level of Iranian regime mismanagement in urban planning and in emergency preparedness."

"The regime blames outside entities when, in fact, it is their mismanagement that has led to this disaster," he said. "The United States stands ready to assist and contribute to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, which would then direct the money through the Iranian Red Crescent for relief."

In a tweet late Tuesday, Zarif called Pompeo's remarks "fake news" and

urged the US to accept responsibility for economic pressures on Iranians.

Iran has seen major flooding for the past two weeks in hundreds of villages, towns and cities in the western half of the country, where in some places an emergency situation has been declared.

The spokesman for the emergency department said 57 people have died in the flooding since mid-March. Mojtaba Khaledi was quoted by the state-run IRNA news agency on Tuesday as saying another 478 have been injured, with 19 still hospitalized.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Bahram Ghasemi told IRNA that because of the US sanctions, all foreign bank accounts of the Iranian Red Crescent are closed and no foreign-based entity is able to transfer funds for those suffering from the floods.

Local authorities in the stricken areas have repeatedly asked for more helicopters to reach remote locations. Iranian state media said Tuesday that dozens of military and Iranian Red Crescent helicopters are taking part in the relief operation.

Britain and Germany have offered to

send help, including boats and safety equipment.

Iranian media say the floods have cut off some 80 intercity roads, as well as roads to nearly 2,200 villages, and that electricity and communications with many places have been cut.

Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei held an emergency meeting Tuesday on the flood response with top officials and army commanders, state TV reported. Authorities have already issued evacuation warnings and ordered emergency discharges from reservoirs.

Agencies



Nyanza Bottlers Sales and Marketing Manager, Samwel Makenge (2nd L), in a group photo with winners of 100,000/- and TV sets of Coca-Cola's 'Kunywaah na Ushinde' campaign during a presentation ceremony held at the plant in Mwanza Yesterday. The campaign, which is in line with this year's Coke Studio season, aims at rewarding loyal Coca-Cola consumers who will walk away with lots of prizes including cash, TVs and Coca-Cola products. PHOTO: CORRESPONDENT

## We have at last broken our jinx

BY LLOYD ELIPOKEA

I must say right from the get-go how chuffed I am that we have at last broken our torturous 39-year-old duck where our well-chronicled failure to qualify for the continent's showpiece event, the AFCON finals, is concerned.

Indeed, since that blessed year of 1980, ensuing generations of Taifa Stars players have tried fruitlessly to qualify for another edition of the AFCON Finals.

Doubtlessly, our failure to record merely a 2nd appearance at the treasured AFCON Finals for almost the last four decades was a source of misery, agony and candidly speaking, a huge amount of shame.

What hasn't helped matters, of course, is the fact that while we have been relegated to the role of cheerleaders on the sidelines of the seemingly endless AFCON finals held since that Annus Mirabilis of 1980, countries not associated with having a rich tradition of even just playing football like Ethiopia, Cape Verde and Botswana, have successfully advanced to the AFCON finals at various points since 2010.

Thankfully though, in spite of our embarrassing trail of repetitive failures, 2019 will be a year forever etched onto the minds of all Tanzanians as the year in which our heroic Taifa Stars gladdened the hearts of many of their fellow countrymen and countrywomen by qualifying for the AFCON finals, which for close to the last four decades has represented the most daunting challenge confronting domestic football, a challenge admittedly of Everest-like proportions.

It might be a comfortable exercise to ponder on whether the Taifa Stars' humbling 3-0 win against the hitherto untouchable Uganda Cranes a week

ago stands out for us in startlingly vivid details for two vital reasons.

Obviously, the fact that our victory against Uganda meant that we had exorcised the ghosts of the past by progressing to the AFCON finals for a historic 2nd time is unequivocal; that is definitely a given.

But I also reckon that what was breathtaking about the Taifa Stars' sterling downing of the Cranes was precisely just that: the manner in which the Stars went about achieving their goal last weekend brought all Tanzanians to their feet across the span of the globe in truly rapturous applause.

Speaking of applause, and full-throated cheering, there appeared to be a memorably special atmosphere in the air last Sunday at the magnificent National Stadium in Dar es Salaam, which was inevitably the venue for our most consequential football showdown as a country in many a year.

Right from the word 'go' in our high stakes football duel, our home fans never once allowed confidence-draining negativity to seep into their ranks and instead, they fully believed in the ability of our national team to produce the goods when the chips were down.

Most tellingly of all, there seemed to be a recognition among our home supporters that if they lent the stars all of their support, then victory would almost be a foregone conclusion.

I am quite happy to report, of course, that our supporters read the situation perfectly well.

Let us hope then that our home fans will continue to provide their undiluted support and act as a truly fear-inducing '12th Man' when we host the AFCON U-17 finals in some weeks' time.

## Nipsey Hussle's suspected killer caught; charges, court loom



Eric Holder (L) Named as a suspect in the killing of Rapper Nipsey Hussle (R) (Photo: LAPD)

LOS ANGELES

**A**FTER a nearly 48-hour manhunt, police arrested the suspect they say gunned down Nipsey Hussle in front of the popular rapper's South Los Angeles clothing store.

Los Angeles County sheriff's deputies detained Eric Holder, 29, on Tuesday afternoon in the city of Bellflower, two days after the shooting and 20 miles away from the crime scene. LAPD detectives quickly arrived to verify that he was the suspect they'd sought.

The focus now shifts from the streets to the courtroom. Holder is likely to be charged with killing Hussle and to make his first appearance in front of a judge in the next two days.

Authorities announced Holder as a suspect Monday night, publicizing his face and name and publicly urging him to turn himself in. Police said a tip from a citizen led them to Holder.

Hussle and Holder knew each other, and the two had some kind of personal dispute in the hours before the rapper was killed, police Chief Michel Moore said at a news conference earlier Tuesday.

The two men had several interactions on Sunday, and Holder returned to the store with a handgun and opened fire on Hussle and two other men, who survived the shooting, police said.

The chief did not reveal how the two men were acquainted or offer any details about their dispute, but he emphasized it was a personal matter between Hussle and Holder. Hussle acknowledged that he was involved with a gang when he was younger, and police said Holder is a gang member, but the chief said gang rivalries played no role in the shooting.

After shooting Hussle and the two other men, Holder fled in a waiting car driven by a woman, Moore said.

The police chief and the president of the city's Police Commission, Steve Soboroff, had been

scheduled to meet with Hussle on Monday to discuss the relationship between the police force and the inner city.

At Tuesday's news conference an emotional Soboroff read from the email Hussle sent asking for the meeting.

"Our goal is to work with the department to help improve communication, relationships and work towards changing the culture and dialogue between LAPD and your city," Hussle said in the email.

A memorial with art, flowers and tributes to Hussle grew around the store that he had hoped would be an anchor to revive the blocks around it.

Hundreds of fans and friends came to celebrate him. The scene grew tense Monday night when one man brandished a gun and caused a stampede that left nearly two dozen people injured, police said.

The 33-year-old Grammy-nominated rapper, whose real name was Ernie Asghedom, had recently purchased the strip

mall and planned to redevelop it into a mixed-use commercial and residential complex.

The plan was part of Hussle's broader ambitions to remake the neighborhood where he grew up and attempt to break the cycle of gang life that lured him in when he was younger.

"Black Panther" star Chadwick Boseman on Tuesday joined a chorus of prominent names who have praised Hussle for his art and his humanity.

"He's a person that - he didn't see himself just rising on his own, that he saw himself rising with his community, with the people that he actually grew up with and knew," Boseman told The Associated Press at the CinemaCon expo in Las Vegas. "So to me, anybody that puts that much energy back into their surroundings, you have to honor them."

Boseman added, "People knew where his heart was. And his music was great."

AP

## Westbrook records triple-double, leads Thunder past Lakers

OKLAHOMA CITY

WITH the outcome all but decided and just over a minute remaining, Oklahoma City Thunder coach Billy Donovan wanted to get Russell Westbrook out of Tuesday's game.

Westbrook wasn't having it, waving off Hamidou Diallo.

Moments later, Westbrook grabbed a rebound and nearly snagged another as the ball glanced off his fingertips after a miss.

On the next possession, Westbrook snagged a final rebound and joined some elite company in NBA history in the Thunder's 119-103 win over the Los Angeles Lakers.

Westbrook became the second player in league history to have 20 or more points, rebounds and assists in a game, finishing with 20 points, 20 rebounds and 21 assists. Wilt Chamberlain was the only other player to accomplish the feat.

After the game, Westbrook dedicated the win to rapper Nipsey Hussle. The musician, like Westbrook a Los Angeles product, was shot and killed on Sunday in Los Angeles.

"I'm not going to try to put it into words but like I said on the floor, that's who it's for," Westbrook said. "I'm going to leave it at that."

Chamberlain set the lofty mark with 22 points, 25 rebounds and 21 assists in a 1968



Oklahoma City Thunder guard Russell Westbrook (0) runs out and roars to the crowd before an NBA basketball game against the Los Angeles Lakers Tuesday, April 2, 2019, in Oklahoma City. (AP Photo)

game.

Westbrook also tied Chamberlain for second all-time in 15-point, 15-rebound, 15-assists games with eight. Oscar Robertson had 14 such games in his career.

Lakers coach Luke Walton said his team narrowed in on three keys to beat the Thunder, even with his own depleted lineup - transition defense, taking care of the ball and boxing out.

The Thunder outscored Los Angeles on the fast break 34-8, the Lakers turned the ball over 21 times and Oklahoma City won the rebounding battle 50-39.

"When they get what they got off of those three things, it's going to be really hard to win the game, even if you shoot the ball well like our guys shot tonight," Walton said.

The Lakers shot 47.6% from the floor.

Thunder coach Billy Donovan said Westbrook explained the wave-off after the game.

"I knew that he had a close friend pass away," Donovan said. "For a few guys on our team relationship-wise, it's kind of hit them pretty hard just in the last couple days."

"For Russell, that was something that really, really meant a lot to him."

After Westbrook clinched the mark, grabbing the rebound on Lance Stephenson's miss in the final minute, he drew a large ovation from the crowd before leaving the game for Diallo.

Oklahoma City had struggled in the first half recently, trailing in eight consecutive games entering Tuesday.

The Thunder, despite leading by as many as 11 points early, looked to be heading toward another halftime deficit when Kentavious Caldwell-Pope put the Lakers ahead with a 3-pointer late in the second quarter.

But Oklahoma City closed the half with an 11-6 run and took a 59-55 lead into halftime.

Though Westbrook struggled from the field early - missing 12 of his first 14 shots - he was effective on the offensive end from the start, with 10 first-quarter assists.

"I tried to attack the paint," Westbrook said. "A lot of teams for me load the paint and stop me from getting to the paint, so I tried to use that to my ad-

vantage, drawing three or four people and finding open guys."

"I tried to set the tone early." Westbrook finished 8 of 23 from the field as Oklahoma City won for the third time in its last 10 games.

Caldwell-Pope led the Lakers with 23 points.

The loss was Los Angeles' second in the last six games despite playing with a roster missing its stars.

"I thought we brought the energy level that it takes to win," Walton said.

**INSIDE PRESENCE**  
Without Tyson Chandler available, the Lakers weren't able to offer much resistance at the rim, especially early.

Eleven of Oklahoma City's first 12 baskets came near the rim.

Westbrook assisted on eight of those.

"We told our guys, he's a rare player - he's not a one-man, stay in front (player)," Walton said. "It takes two, three guys walling him up. We were OK giving up jump shots, even if they hit them, to anyone but Paul George. So if you weren't guarding Paul, we should've been in the paint."

"He had some rebounds where we're putting two, three guys on (Steven) Adams trying to get him off and Russ has always been a fantastic offensive rebounder."

(AGENCIES)

## Singapore minister puts Lady Gaga, Ariana Grande on 'offensive' playlist



Lady Gaga

SINGAPORE

AMERICAN pop stars Lady Gaga and Ariana Grande are on an "offensive lyrics" list presented to members of parliament in socially-conservative Singapore as part of a statement by the city-state's home minister on hate speech.

Monday's statement came nearly a month after Swedish black metal group Watain's concert was banned in Singapore on concerns about its history of "denigrating religions and promoting violence".

Singapore keeps a tight rein on public speech and the media, especially when it comes to race and religion.

A photo of the ministerial statement on "restricting hate speech" was posted on Facebook by opposition MP Chen Show Mao on Monday with the caption "lesson of the day". The post had been shared more than 1,000 times and received hundreds of comments by Tuesday afternoon.

The list cited Lady Gaga's 'Judas' and Ariana Grande's 'God is a woman', alongside songs 'Heresy' by Nine Inch Nails and 'Take me to the Church' by Hozier.

Lady Gaga and Ariana Grande have both held concerts in Singapore.

K. Shanmugam, Singapore's home affairs minister, said in a Facebook post on Tuesday that he gave the list as an illustration of things people may find offensive.

"Doesn't mean that it can all get banned, just because some people find it offensive," Shanmugam, who is also the law minister, posted.

In his speech on Monday, the minister had said the government's approach had to be guided by common sense. He added either banning everything that is deemed insulting or offensive by anyone, or allowing everything that is insulting or offensive, was not doable.

The statement came on a day Singapore submitted wide-ranging fake news legislation in parliament, stoking fears among internet firms and human rights groups that it may give the government too much power and hinder freedom of speech.

REUTERS

## Solskjaer seeks Champions League solace after Wolves setback

WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND

MANCHESTER United manager Ole Gunnar Solskjaer is looking to the Champions League for some cheer after suffering away defeats by Wolverhampton Wanderers in the FA Cup and Premier League.

Tuesday's 2-1 loss at Molineux was a rare blemish on a stunning start to Solskjaer's reign at Old Trafford and a win against Barcelona in the first leg of the Champions League quarter-final next week would be the best remedy.

"We will use one or two days to analyse and recover and then we will prepare for Barcelona, which will be a fantastic challenge for the club," said Solskjaer, who scored a famous injury-time winner in United's 1999 Champions League triumph.

The Norwegian was also weighing up how to ensure his team make it into next season's Champions League after the defeat at Wolves left them in fifth place on 61 points, still behind Tottenham on goal difference but now having played a game more.

"We need 15 points in the last six games so we don't have room for any more losses," he said, assessing United's chances of a top-four finish before their next Premier League game at home to West Ham United on April 13.

"It is a difficult run, but then we are a very good team as well so it will be difficult for others who play against us as well."

Having criticised his team after the 2-1 win over Watford at the weekend, Solskjaer was forgiving about Tuesday's setback, United's second 2-1 defeat at Wolves after

last month's FA Cup sixth-round loss, saying United created enough chances to win.

"Very good start. Should have been three up. Or could have. We created our own downfall really ... But for their keeper (Rui Patricio), we should have won this game," he said.

PAINFUL VIEWING

It was painful viewing for Solskjaer, who was appointed the club's permanent manager on Thursday, as United squandered chances to improve on their 1-0 early lead before Wolves hit back through Diogo Jota and a late Chris Smalling own goal.

"That's football for you and that's why it's the game we all love, it's not like maths," said the Norwegian.

But he was delighted with midfielder Scott McTominay's performance and rasping 13th-minute goal from outside the box - his first in 41 appearances for the club in all competitions.

"Scotty has never, ever let us down. He never disappoints us when he plays. Today was another very fine performance by Scotty... It won't be hard to see him play many, many games for Man Utd... I was very, very pleased with him," he said.

U.S. women's soccer team: it's not just the money

Solskjaer was also forgiving of England international Ashley Young, who was sent off in the second half for a reckless tackle on striker Jota. "He reached the ball, and it was just a little bit too high... It made it a bit more difficult," he said.

REUTERS

## Juve striker Kean racially abused at Cagliari

CAGLIARI, ITALY

JUVENTUS striker Moise Kean was the subject of jeers, boos and racist abuse from the home supporters during his team's 2-0 Serie A win away to Cagliari on Tuesday night.

Kean, 19, took particular heat after scoring his team's second goal and celebrating in front of the home fans.

In response, Cagliari's supporters made the noise which is described by Italian media as "buu" and is regarded as a racist insult in Italian football, although some fans argue it is simply to annoy opposing players regardless of race.

Monkey noises could also be heard among the crowd.

Shortly after Kean's goal, Juve's French midfielder Blaise Matuidi, who tweeted support for his teammate after the match, protested furiously to the referee and at one point appeared to threaten to walk off.

Matuidi complained last year that he was subject to racist abuse at the same stadium and Cagliari later apologised, while Serie A absolved their fans of wrongdoing in 2017 when Pescara's Sulley Muntari left the field after he said he heard racist insults directed at him.

Play was halted on Tuesday and a warning was broadcast to the crowd -- the first step in the so-called three step procedure which ultimately leads to the teams being led off the

field. Play resumed amid more booing and the referee blew the final whistle shortly afterwards.

However, following the match, Juventus defender Leonardo Bonucci said he thought the blame for racist abuse aimed at his teammate Kean was "50-50."

"You celebrate goals with your teammates," Bonucci said. "He could have done it differently... I think the blame is 50-50. Moise should not have done that and the Curva should not have reacted in that way."

Juventus coach Massimiliano Allegri said he had been too immersed in the game to notice the abuse.

"As usual at the stadium there are idiots but also normal people," he said. "The uncivilised ones must be identified with the cameras and no longer allowed to enter."

Cagliari president Tommaso Giulinini blamed Kean for his celebration.

"I heard mostly boos, if they started making animal noises then we were in the wrong," he said. "What happened at the end was because of a celebration which was wrong and it would have happened with any other player."

In December, Inter Milan were ordered to play two home games behind closed doors after Napoli defender Kalidou Koulibaly was racially insulted during a game at San Siro.

(AGENCIES)

## Pep 'not frustrated' over alleged Mendy video

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

PEP Guardiola insisted he was relaxed about Benjamin Mendy despite claims he was out partying until the early hours of Saturday morning before Manchester City's match with Fulham.

The French defender, who has played just 27 minutes since injuring a knee in November, was left out of the squad that travelled to London for Saturday's Premier League clash.

But Mendy, who does not drink alcohol, was filmed at a nightclub in Manchester allegedly at 3:30 a.m. on Saturday morning, according to a video obtained by English newspaper the Daily Mirror.

"They are old enough to know what they have to do, I'm not his father," Guardiola told a news confer-

ence ahead of the clash with Cardiff City. "I would prefer him to go sleep earlier but I don't control the players in that situation.

"I'm not frustrated. I'm a relaxed guy. It might not look like it but I sleep quite well."

Guardiola confirmed that Mendy trained on Saturday and is available for Wednesday's game against Cardiff that could see City return to the top of the Premier League.

Mendy, 24, angered Guardiola earlier in the season when he was three hours late for training after attending a boxing match in London. Sources told ESPN FC that the City boss was annoyed by the Frenchman's lack of professionalism and the latest incident will not help his cause.

(AGENCIES)

# Loss at Wolves reinforces Man United's need to rebuild

WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND

OLE Gunnar Solskjaer's short-term aim is to finish in the top four. He said before bringing his Manchester United side to Molineux for the second time in three weeks that he needed 15 points from the final seven games.

After a second 2-1 defeat in the West Midlands, that target still stands at 15. That means, based on the Norwegian's math, his team can afford only one more defeat in a run that includes a trip to Everton and home games against Manchester City and Chelsea.

Having been a player at Old Trafford for more than a decade, Solskjaer knows that it will not always be good enough to finish fourth. At his unveiling as Jose Mourinho's permanent successor, he knew the question was coming, and it did not take long to arrive: "When can you win the Premier League title?"

Six years without one, he admitted, is too long, and it would be his priority the minute the curtain comes down on this roller-coaster campaign. Recruitment in the summer will be geared toward catching Manchester City and Liverpool. Decisions on players -- both those coming in and ones going out -- will be based on whether they are champions in the making.

On this cold, rainy night in Wolverhampton, there did not seem to be many on show.

Romelu Lukaku, the £75 million striker, missed a golden chance with a header in the first five minutes. The Belgian, playing because Marcus Rashford has an ankle injury, was also guilty of missing opportunities at Arsenal last month -- a game United went on to lose 2-0.

Lukaku is a proven Premier League goal scorer -- even during a difficult campaign, he has 12 -- but at the top level, it comes down to fine margins. Those missed chances at Arsenal and Wolves will look significant if United finish fifth.

In midfield, Solskjaer dropped



Manchester United's Chris Smalling scores an own goal and the second for Wolverhampton Wanderers during their Premier League match at Molineux Stadium in Wolverhampton, Britain on Tuesday. REUTERS

Nemanja Matic to the bench for the first time during his United career and instead picked Fred. The £52 million midfielder showed glimpses in the Champions League win at Paris Saint-Germain that he might be worth the money after all.

Here, though, his positive start to the game was ruined by a sloppy touch that saw him robbed by outstanding Wolves midfielder Joao Moutinho in the 25th minute. Seconds later, the ball was in the net courtesy of Diogo Jota, and Wolves had their equaliser. When Solskjaer was forced into a reshuffle following Ashley Young's needless red card, it was Fred who was sacrificed.

It was not, of course, all down to Lukaku and Fred.

Young was sent off after picking up two bookings in the space of five minutes. Jesse Lingard should have scored with a header that would have put United 2-0 up. Chris Smalling and Phil Jones -- both handed long-term contracts this season -- will not want

to watch a reply of Wolves' winner, and David De Gea was at fault for both goals.

After the defeat at the Emirates last month, Solskjaer dismissed a theory that De Gea's concentration was suffering because his future remains unsigned, and his performance here will do little to silence the doubters. It was not so long ago that Louis van Gaal deemed it necessary to drop the Spaniard while he was at the centre of a tug-of-war with Real Madrid. We are not there yet, but United cannot afford many more mistakes from their goalkeeper as they chase the top four and Champions League football next season.

Tottenham and Chelsea both play Wednesday, and United could find themselves sixth by the time they play their next league game against West Ham on April 13 at Old Trafford.

Solskjaer says he is still confident, but this was a hammer blow to his team's chances, especially after going

ahead thanks to a rasping 25-yard drive from Scott McTominay, one of the only players to head back up the M6 having enhanced his standing. With six games left, there is no great scope for Solskjaer to make changes. He will rely on the players he has to collect the points he believes he needs and get United over the line and finish fourth.

But the wider issue is that in the summer, the focus will switch to the title. Which players are good enough to win it, and which are not?

For six games -- and two against Barcelona -- Solskjaer's squad are playing for a place in the top four. Whether or not they know it, they are also playing for a place in the Norwegian's new era.

McTominay did his claim no harm with his first senior goal during what Solskjaer described as a "fine performance" from the 22-year-old midfielder. Others might feel they have missed an opportunity.

(AGENCIES)

## Thrilling comeback shows Barca desire to win title - Suarez

VILA-REAL

BARCELONA's incredible fightback to draw 4-4 at Villarreal on Tuesday when they were trailing by two goals at the start of stoppage time underlined the team's hunger to win the Liga title, goalscorer Luis Suarez said.

The Uruguayan's deadly last-gasp strike completed a stirring and frantic comeback from the league leaders in one of the most entertaining games of the season in Spain in which Barca took a 2-0 lead before conceding four times to struggling Villarreal.

The draw saw Barca's advantage over nearest challengers Atletico Madrid reduced to eight points ahead of Saturday's showdown at home to Diego Simeone's side.

"The spirit which we showed to never give up demonstrates how much we want to lift this league title," Suarez told reporters after they avoided what would have been Barca's first league defeat since November.

"Looking at how the first half was going I think we put in a great performance, we deserved to be winning although we know they had chances to score too."

With the game against Atletico looming, plus next week's Champions League quarter-final first leg at Manchester United, Barca coach Ernesto Valverde started without talisman Lionel Messi as well as Gerard Pique and Ivan Rakitic.

But his side still took a commanding lead thanks to early goals from Philippe Coutinho and Malcom.

Coutinho hit the post and then Villarreal, who have spent most of the campaign in or around the relegation zone, came back with a vengeance.

The home side scored either side of the interval to equalise before Vicente Iborra and Carlos Bacca gave them a two-goal advantage with 10



Barcelona's Luis Suarez in action with Villarreal's Alvaro during the La Liga Santander match between Villarreal and FC Barcelona, at Estadio de la Ceramica, in Villarreal, Spain, on April 2, 2019. Photo: Reuters

minutes to go.

But a red card for Villarreal defender Alvaro Gimenez helped resuscitate Barca, with Messi scoring from a free kick moments before Suarez's unstoppable equaliser.

"We had a great first half and should have made it 3-0 but they are fighting for their lives and they were playing at home," Suarez added.

The Uruguayan warned that his side had plenty of work to do though before meeting Atletico in four days' time.

"We have a lovely points margin but even though we didn't lose today we know we have to improve," he said.

"This game shows you that you end up paying dearly for any errors, and we need to make some corrections."

REUTERS

Gwiji by David Chikoko



# SPORT

Loss at Wolves reinforces Man United's need to rebuild

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT, PAGE 19

## Aussems wins Premier League best coach prize for March



Simba SC head coach, Patrick Aussems.

By Correspondent Joseph Mchekadona

**S**IMBA SC head coach, Patrick Aussems, and the club's skipper, John Bocco, were yesterday voted as the 2018/19 Mainland Premier League's best performers in March.

Simba are currently preparing for Saturday's crucial encounter with Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) football giants, TP Mazembe, in the CAF Champions League quarterfinal stage.

The Msimbazi Street side has been outstanding in the Mainland Premier League, winning 10 league games in a row, as well as beating all of the outfit's opponents in the former's home games in the continental tournament.

It is not a surprise that the two have been awarded as the

league's best performers last month. Aussems has guided Simba to unexpected levels while towering Bocco has been influential for the side on the pitch.

Under the guidance of Aussems and Bocco as field leader, Simba beat all of their opponents in CAF Champions League at the National Stadium.

Simba won 3-0 against JS Saoura of Algeria and the Tanzania football big guns, thereafter, cruised to 1-0 and 2-1 wins over Al Ahly of Egypt and AS Vita of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) respectively.

In the 2018/19 Mainland Premier League, Simba have been placed third, having played 21 games, winning 17, posting draw in two and losing one.

Tanzania Premier League Board (TPLB), yesterday named the two as winners of the league's last month awards and they will receive their awards at a day to be announced later.

Aussems beat Azam FC interim coach, Abdul Mingane, and Mtibwa Sugar head coach, Zuberi Katwila, to the honour.

The Simba coach has helped the squad impress in the competition last month, winning three matches.

The Belgian tactician will receive 1,000,000/- and a trophy from the league's awards sponsors Biko Sports.

Bocco beat Azam FC's Donald Ngoma and Mtibwa Sugar's Jafar Kibaya to the prize. The trio made it to the final for selection of the award's winner, following an assessment that was held by the league's awards committee.

Simba took part in three matches in the league in March, in which Bocco offered tremendous contribution to the team's success in the duels.

The towering forward scored four goals in the games and consequently saw to it the squad cling on to the third spot

in the domestic top flight tournament.

Ngoma played a great role in his team's success in March, as the outfit record victory in three matches and maintain their place in the second position.

The Zimbabwean striker recorded four goals in the matches. Kibaya, Mtibwa Sugar SC's marksman, helped the outfit record victory in three matches out of four.

Mtibwa Sugar, for that matter, scaled up to the sixth spot in the league's standing following the victories.

Bocco will receive 1,000,000/- and a trophy from the league's awards sponsors Biko Sports, as well as a decoder from Azam TV that have television rights for the competition.

In a related development, Prime Minister, Kassim Majaliwa, has said comedian, Peter Mollé, who is popularly known as Pierre Konkli Liquid, will cheer senior national football team, Taifa Stars, in the 2019 African Cup of Nations (AFCON) finals in Egypt.

Majaliwa issued the statement when Pierre Liquid paid a courtesy call to the Speaker of the National Assembly in Dodoma yesterday.

"Your ticket is ready to accompany and cheer the national team in Egypt," he said.

Liquid was one of artistes who were involved in the campaign for mobilizing people to cheer Taifa Stars during the 2019 AFCON qualifiers must win game against Uganda in Dar es Salaam few weeks ago.

**THURSDAY**  
11:00 DADAZ (live)  
12:00 MOPYA  
13:00 FUNGIKA  
14:00 Bonga Hits  
15:30 RHASHTAG  
17:00 SLEKTE  
17:55 Kurasa  
18:00 eNewz  
18:30 Music  
19:00 EASY SAA 1  
19:30 MJADALA  
21:00 Bonga Hits

**eNewz** is your one stop show for everything entertainment. It covers celebrity interviews, gossip, what's hot, what's not, trending online and offline and what happened in history.

**eastafrica RADIO**  
05:00 EA Breakfast  
09:00 Supamix  
12:00 Kipenga Xtra  
13:00 Planet Bongo  
16:00 EA Drive  
20:00 Kipenga  
21:00 The Cruise

**88.1FM**  
DAR ES SALAAM

## ICC to join hands with Interpol to tackle corruption

DUBAI

THE International Cricket Council (ICC) will work more closely with Interpol as part of ongoing efforts to combat corruption in the sport, the governing body said on Wednesday.

Alex Marshall, ICC's general manager of its anti-corruption unit, met Interpol officials in Lyon last week to seek closer working relations, it added.

"The ICC has an excellent relationship with law enforcement agencies in a number of countries but working with Interpol means we are connecting with their 194 members," Marshall said in a statement.

"Our focus is on education of players and prevention and disruption of corruptors. Where our enquiries reveal criminal offences have been committed, we will refer this to the relevant law enforcement organisations and this makes Interpol an important partner for us."

Cricket has suffered a series of corruption cases in recent years.

In 2011, Pakistan's Salman Butt, Mohammad Asif and Mohammad Amir were found guilty of taking bribes to fix part of a test match against England in a case that prosecutors said revealed rampant corruption at the heart of international cricket.

Earlier this year, the ICC had granted Sri Lankan cricketers a 15-day amnesty to report previously undisclosed information relating to corruption in the sport.

It was followed by former captain and chairman of selectors Sanath Jayasuriya being handed a two-year ban for refusing to cooperate with any investigation conducted by its anti-corruption unit.

REUTERS

## Pierre Liquid wows Parliament

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma



Peter Mollé, alias Pierre Liquid.

IT was all cheers in the parliament yesterday as the lawmakers greeted the 'recently born' Tanzanian celebrity, Peter Mollé, also known as Pierre Liquid, with a welcome gesture to the August House.

Pierre sat quietly at the Speaker's gallery, where only official guests to the Speaker of the National Assembly always sits. Besides him were several high level guests including a delegation from Egypt led by the country's speaker on the parliament, Egypt ambassador to Tanzania, members of parliament among others.

Others included a delegation from Burundi, led by the country's senate president, the country's ambassador to Tanzania, deputy speakers and one and two as well as five governors. Also in the gallery was the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association president.

Speaker of the National Assembly, Job Ndogai, introduced all other guests except the celebrity whom he said he does not know, calling on the Special Seats MP, Mariam Ditopile (CCM), to introduce Pierre Liquid, Konkli Fire!

"There is one guest here who I do not personally know but let honourable Ditopile introduce him to the house," the speaker said amid applause from the floor.

At that moment all were eyes were up on the screens looking at Pierre who according to others is a mere drunkard, who stood in normal gesture of 'utakuwa juu' loosely translated as you will always remain at the top.

Cheers from the floor were a sign that the legislators were in support of Pierre Konkli.

Ditopile said as a youthful lawmaker she was glad to introduce a fellow Tanzanian who is currently at the helm of fame.

She said there are several of Pierre's kind, who have gained international acknowledgement, mentioning the globally recognized comedian Mr Bean. "This is our own

that we have to accept in the entertainment industry," the Special Seats MP said.

She described him as a great supporter of Taifa Stars and has displayed great level of patriotism at his level.

In a quick rejoinder, Speaker Ndogai welcomed the 'celebrity' into the parliament saying: "President John Magufuli will always remain at the top".

Outside the parliament, Pierre attracted crowds of different of people including Members of Parliament who took pictures with him.

He later had a brief talks with the Prime Minister, Kassim Majaliwa, who from the looks was in a very jovial mood talking to the new Tanzanian 'Star'.

The PM urged him to remain devoted fan of Taifa Stars and encourage others to support the national team.

Majaliwa said plans are underway to preserve at least one chance in the entourage to Egypt, where African Cup of Nations (AFCON) will be held for Pierre Liquid.

Konkli Liquid became an instant celebrity a few months ago when someone shared a video of him at a local joint in Dar es Salaam.

In the video, Konkli Liquid, with a beer bottle in his hand, is heard uttering the words 'Mama nakufa, nakufa', a phrase that has now become popular among youths in the country.

Since then, due to his sudden popularity, Konkli Liquid has been nailing endorsement deals with different companies as brand ambassador as well as making club appearances for a fee.

But not everyone is happy with Konkli Liquid's newly-acquired celebrity status.

On Sunday, Dar es Salaam Regional Commissioner Paul Makonda, during an event, blasted the media for making Konkli Liquid famous, terming him as a drunkard who does not deserve any sort of recognition and the endorsement deals he has so far received.

## Flexibles by David Chikoko

