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Prominent Somali elder is gunned down in Kismayo

MOGADISHU

A traditional elder has been shot dead in the southern Somali city of Kismayo, police have confirmed.

Suldan Rashid Dhure Omar was killed on Wednesday night amid simmering political tensions in Jubaland State and its capital, Kismayo.

He was among elders selecting members for Jubaland's assembly - these MPs are then due to elect the regional president later this month.

Police commander Ahmed Nasir Guled said it was not yet known who had killed Mr Omar.

Suspicion may fall on Islamist Al-Shabab militants, who often target those they see as collaborators.

However, in mid-July the group issued a warning to all regional council elders to withdraw from the political process within 45 days - and this killing has taken place within Al-Shabab's "amnesty" period.

Tension is already high in Kismayo following last month's Al-Shabab bombing of the Asasey hotel in which at least 26 people died, including a prominent journalist and several foreigners.

It was the worst attack to hit Kismayo since the al-Qaeda-linked insurgents were forced out of the city in 2012 by African Union and Somali government troops.



Suspicion may fall on Islamist Al-Shabab militants, who often target those they see as collaborators

Meanwhile, a three-day mourning period has been declared by President Mohamed Abdullahi Farmaajo following the death of Mogadishu Mayor Abdirahman Omar Osman at a Qatari hospital seven days after a suicide bomber attacked his office killing 7 people.

Osman popularly known as Engineer Yarisow had sustained serious injuries in the attack that was claimed by militant group Alshabaab and was airlifted to Doha for specialised treatment.

A nation received the news with shock and Condolences have been pouring in for the slain Mayor.

James Swan the UN envoy to Somalia was the last dignitary to have met Osman a few hours before the explosion. Alshabaab claimed the attack had targeted the envoy.

"Our deepest condolences and thoughts are with the family, friends and colleagues of Engineer Yarisow, who was long dedicated to helping his country on its path to peace and stability, and meeting the needs of Mogadishu's most vulnerable," said the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative

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Muhimbili fetes 47 kidney transplants, saves 4.7bn/-



Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta poses for photo at State House in Nairobi yesterday with Tanzania's High Commissioner to Kenya, Dr Pindi Chana, shortly after she handed over to him a special gift of four peacocks from President John Magufuli. Reports from the Kenyan capital said the envoy also delivered a goodwill message from JPM. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

JPM sends peacocks gift to President Kenyatta

NAIROBI

KENYAN President Uhuru Kenyatta yesterday received a special gift of four peacocks from his Tanzanian counterpart, President John Magufuli.

The ornamental birds were delivered to the State House by Tanzania High Commissioner to Kenya Dr Pindi Hazara Chana who also delivered a goodwill message from President Magufuli.

The birds were gifted to President Kenyatta



The president said Kenya doesn't just take Tanzania as a neighbour but rather as a sister republic with a shared aspiration of building a prosperous region.

by his host during his recent private visit to Tanzania in what President Magufuli said was a sign of deep respect and appreciation for the Kenyan leader.

Speaking while receiving the four birds, the president expressed his deep gratitude and appreciation to President Magufuli saying the birds signify the values of love, unity and brotherhood that exist between the people of the two countries.

"On my own behalf and on behalf of the

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Though no study has been conducted on the situation in Tanzania, available data shows that 6.8percent of Tanzanians have kidney complications and about 1000 patients are currently undergoing dialysis in major hospitals countrywide

By Henry Mwangonde

MUHIMBILI National Hospital (MNH) has saved about 4.7bn/- that was to be spent abroad by 47 patients that have undergone kidney transplant surgeries at the facility since 2017 when the hospital started offering the services.

The patients have spent just 26-percent of the costs for having the surgeries in the country.

Dr Onesmo Kisanga, head of the Kidney Department at MNH said yesterday that the hospital has 340 kidney patients who are on dialysis and every month, 20 new kidney patients are registered at the facility.

Speaking yesterday at the end of a kidney transplant camp where four patients underwent surgeries, kidney specialist Dr Jacqueline Shoo said there are social challenges derailing efforts to make kidney transplant services a reality, such as norms whereby donors resist the idea of donating.

"Most patients are on the health insurance scheme but there are those who cannot manage. The hospital carries the burden because we believe this is a service," she stated.

In 2007 there was one kidney specialist and



In 2007 there was one kidney specialist and now there are 17 specialists with 47 dialysis centres countrywide

now there are 17 specialists with 47 dialysis centres countrywide, she said.

One of the patients, Osneni Daniel (8) whose mother donated a kidney was so grateful of his mother for risking her life to save her son, saying people do not have to fear kidney surgeries as they are safe.

Though no study has been conducted on the situation in Tanzania, available data shows that 6.8percent of Tanzanians have kidney complications and about 1000 patients are currently undergoing dialysis in major hospitals countrywide.

Worldwide, 10percent of the total population have kidney problems and a major portion of that segment is resident in Africa.

This was the 10th time for the hospital to have a kidney transplant after conducting the first ever transplant in collaboration with foreign experts in 2017.

For many years, Tanzanian patients with kidney failure had to be referred abroad, especially to India for the procedure.

Kidney transplant was the second achievement in a row by the Muhimbili National Hospital after a successful cochlear implant surgery in June 2017.

MNH has in recent years enhanced its capacity to provide major services, the first being cochlear implant, radiology intervention and later kidney

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Security fears: Police nix 24-hour bus travel

By Guardian Reporter

POLICE have suspended 24 hour-routes for passenger buses plying to some regions in the Lake zone for security reasons.

The decision comes 25 days after Minister for Home Affairs Kangi Lugola directed regional police commanders to allow buses going to the lake zone to travel for 24 hours.

Yesterday, the head of Operations and Training at police headquarters, Commissioner of Police Liberatus Sabas said the change was made due to security fears.

Commissioner Sabas said buses that are



barred from moving at night are those from Dar es Salaam to Kahama and Kigoma, Dar to Tabora and Katavi, Kahama to Geita and Kagera, as well as Kahama to other regions and districts.

"Despite the fact that no security breaching incidents have occurred, we have decided to prepare ourselves because we do not want to see one incident happening," he said.

Buses that have been allowed to operate 24 hours are those from Dar to Morogoro and from Shinyanga to Mwanza.

"We have decided to stop them because we saw that there are some areas where the this

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From L: Othniel Kimaro of Tanga, Gasper Metta of Singida, Ramadhani Munna of Dar es Salaam and Dominic Uledi of Mtwara, who recently underwent kidney transplant surgery at a special one-week camp at Muhimbili National Hospital pictured outside the referral medical facility's Intensive Care Unit yesterday shortly after being discharged. Looking on (R) is a nursing officer with the unit, Elizabeth Stephen. Photo: John Badi

Muhimbili fetes 47 kidney transplants, saves 4.7bn/-

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transplant. The localisation of the surgery reduces costs of liver transplant by

50percent. One successful transplant costs about 100 million/-, based on Indian treatment figures which are taken as the cheapest.

Prominent Somali elder is gunned down in Kismayo

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for Somalia, James Swan.

"His life reflected a deep commitment to Somalia and his loss is felt by all of us," Mr. Swan added. "His work must be continued, and those responsible must be brought to justice." Swan added in a statement released by UN.

Djibouti President Ismaïel Gelle described Osman as a hardworking Mayor and consoled his family and President Farmaajo for the loss.

His son Mohamed Omar moved many by his tweet.

Today the people of Mogadishu lose their Mayor; but I lost my Father. May Allah Grant him the highest rank of Paradise" Mohamed tweeted.

In neighbouring Kenya where Osman had initiated a sister cities initiative Nairobi Mayor said he received the news of his counterpart's death with shock

"Mayor Osman was a close friend who was determined to restore peace in Mogadishu and Somalia in general. Before his death Osman was working closely with my administration to improve bilateral ties between Mogadishu and Nairobi" Mbuvi posted on his Facebook account with a photo of the two in a past meeting in Nairobi this year.

In a video Djibouti Mayor Fadumo Awale Isman said her country was mourning together with Somalia in honour of Mayor Osman.

"Ambassador Yamamoto and the staff of @US2SOMALIA are profoundly saddened by the loss of Mayor Yarisow, who was an excellent partner and tireless advocate for the people of Mogadishu and all Somalis. We extend our deepest condolences to his family

and the people of Somalia" US Embassy in Somalia tweeted.

The social media was awash with tributes to the Mayor.

Osman was a Labour Party Councillor in London before relocating to Somalia after many years in exile.

He became the Information Minister in 2010. Under this portfolio Osman will be remembered for championing for media freedom and introducing the media law a first in post civil war Somalia.

He became the Mayor in 2018 January after the sacking of Thabit Mohamed.

Under his administration he improved the condition of the thousands of IDPs in the Somali capital living in camps.

Osman championed for the rights of the disabled. Ironically his death is linked to a blind woman whom he had appointed to head the special needs department which he had established at the Municipality headquarters.

Osman was born in Hodan district of Banadir region on 16 August 1965. He graduated from Banadir Secondary School, then he graduated from Gahey University, Civil Engineer in 1986. In 1991 at the advent of the civil war he fled to the UK.

AGENCIES



His life reflected a deep commitment to Somalia and his loss is felt by all of us

Security fears: Police nix 24-hour bus travel

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must wait as we prepare ourselves to oversee more proper execution," he specified.

Buses from Dar es Salaam to Katavi

via Kigoma are supposed to stop at Tabora for the night, he elaborated.

Upon being satisfied with the security situation, the police will allow buses to operate for 24 hours, he stated.

"As to when we will be satisfied, it will depend on how the situation develops because we want to ensure people travel safely even if it takes a week," he declared.

Lugola was addressing Bunda

residents of Bunda in Mara region.

In another development, police said traffic offences decreased by 1.0 percent for the period of April to June compared to the same period last year.

CDC renews pledge to fight Ebola outbreaks in Africa

WASHINGTON, DC

In a show of support for international efforts to contain the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), U.S. health officials said Thursday that they remain committed to helping stem the spread of the deadly virus.

The outbreak was declared a year ago in the eastern part of the African nation. However, armed conflict and other challenges have hampered efforts to control it, and that's increased the odds that Ebola will spread to neighboring countries.

During a media briefing on Thursday afternoon, federal health officials stressed that the risk of Ebola spreading to the United States remains low.

"There are no cases of Ebola in the United States," said Dr. Henry Walke, director of the Division of Preparedness and Emerging Infections at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "At this time, we believe the risk to the United States with the current Ebola outbreak in DRC remains low, based on the travel volume. There are no direct flights between the DRC and the United States, and fewer than 16,000 people a year travel to the United States from the DRC."

But the situation in parts of Africa is more dire.

On July 17, the World Health Organization (WHO) stepped in and declared the Congo outbreak was a "public health emergency of international concern." As of July 31, there have been 2,713 reported cases of Ebola, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

"This Ebola outbreak continues to be a complex and serious public health threat," CDC Director Dr. Robert Redfield said in an agency news release.

"CDC remains prepared for the prolonged journey ahead and remains committed to working with our U.S. government and international partners to support the response and end this

outbreak," he said.

"One year into the fight against Ebola, [the] CDC and the U.S. government remain committed to working with and empowering the ministries of health of DRC and neighboring countries, in collaboration with other international partners, to ensure the outbreak response is well-coordinated to stop the spread of disease and end the outbreak," the CDC stated.

On June 13, the CDC activated its Emergency Operations Center to support the U.S. government response to the outbreak. The agency has sent more than 200 experts to Congo, neighboring countries and WHO headquarters.

In addition, 294 more CDC staff have supported the response from the agency's Atlanta headquarters and CDC offices in Congo and neighboring countries.

Perhaps the biggest contribution has been mass vaccinations.

Since 2014, more than 180,000 people in Congo have been vaccinated with an experimental Ebola vaccine, said Rick Bright. He directs the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response at HHS.

"We strongly believe that the availability of the vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics for use in an outbreak in the DRC has had a significant impact," Bright said in the Thursday news briefing.

Health officials have also screened about 79 million people at regional airports and at border crossings between Congo and neighboring countries.

There have been three travel-related Ebola cases in neighboring Uganda but no further transmission of the disease in that country, and one case where a person crossed into Uganda and then returned to Congo.

No other Ebola cases have been reported outside of Congo, and the risk of global spread of Ebola remains low, the CDC stressed.



John Mchenya, Dodoma regional secretary of the Tanzania Union of Government and Health Employees (TUGHE), addresses National Assembly staff during the election of members of their Workers Council in Dodoma city yesterday. Photo courtesy of National Assembly

JPM sends peacocks gift to President Kenyatta

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people of Kenya, I receive this special gift. This is in the spirit of brotherhood and friendship of the East African residents," the president said.

"It's a great honour not only between us as presidents but as people of East Africa. This deep relationship and brotherhood should continue so as to benefit our current and future generations," he stated.

The president said Kenya doesn't

just take Tanzania as a neighbour but rather as a sister republic with a shared aspiration of building a prosperous region.

"Aided by the unity that exists between our two nations, we will fight what is negatively affecting our people and any other challenge which might rise until we build a strong and cohesive brotherhood that will enable our people in Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi to be referred to

as East Africans," the president intoned.

He assured the Tanzanian diplomats accompanying High Commissioner Dr Chana that Kenya will ensure the four peacocks will be given great care to ensure that the pride grows.

The High Commissioner commended the president for his astute leadership, noting that in her country, the peacocks, which arrived in the country yesterday, signify love, honour and cherished friendship.

Present during the event were Health Cabinet Secretary Sicily Kariuki, National Assembly Speaker Justin Muturi and his Senate counterpart Ken Lusaka, National Assembly majority leader Aden Duale and Senate majority leader Kipchumba Murkomen.

Others were the Kenyan High Commissioner to Tanzania, Ambassador Dan Kazungu and the Tanzanian Defence Attache to Kenya, Col. Fabian Mchemba.



Tanzania Horticulture Association extension officer Magembe Sugwa (2nd-R) explains a point yesterday to Bjarne Laustsen (R), when the latter visited the agency's pavilion at the weeklong annual Nane Nane (Farmers Day) exhibition for the Northern Zone being held at Njiro in Arusha city. Photo: Correspondent Wainde Shizza

By Guardian Reporter

THE government in Zanzibar is in final stages to construct a giant seaweed processing plant at Chamanangwe, in Pemba Island.

Isle's President, Dr Ali Mohamed Shein made the statement when speaking on Thursday during the opening of exhibition to mark the farmer's day –'Nane Nane' held at Langoni grounds in Western 'A' district in Urban West region. The event was attended by Zanzibar's Second Vice President, Ambassador Seif Ali Idd, political parties' leaders and government officials.

He said the factory will be built by the government in collaboration with two Indonesian firms, Ocean Fresh and Kapa Carageenan Nusantara.

Completion of the seaweed plant, he said would result into increased production of the crop as well as prices. He said with the processing plant in Zanzibar, more people are likely to engage in seaweed cultivation due to reliable market.

"There are so many people engaging in cultivation of seaweed in Zanzibar especially women. As the government we have decided to support them

Zanzibar in final stages of putting up giant seaweed processing plant

through establishment of the factory and ensure good prices", said the President noting the Isle's government is determined to develop the crop through the Ministries of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries and the one responsible for Trade and Industry.

The sector used to employ 23,000 people - 90 per cent of who were women, according to the government.

President Shein said that during his visit in Indonesia in August 2018 he visited seaweed processing factory –Agar Swallow in Bogor, West Java for purposes of strengthening business links with the company.

He said the visit was important for development of seaweed processing industry in Zanzibar. Zanzibar has historically been the third largest exporter of seaweed in the world, after the Philippines and Indonesia. But exports fell by 4,000 tonnes last year from the 2012 high of 15,000 tonnes.

Commercially viable seaweed was first introduced to Zanzibar's main

island, Unguja, in the late 1980s from the Philippines.

Agar Swallow Managing Director, Hendrico Soewardjono said the company is ready to assist Zanzibar to develop seaweed processing industry.

Soewardjono informed the President that his company has recorded a number of successes whereby its processed seaweed flour is being used by companies across the globe for production of medicines such as toothpaste. He said the flour is used as a base for cosmetics, lotions and being added in several food varieties.

He said the company is ready to assist Zanzibar by training framers on modern farming techniques as well as helping them to secure markets.

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

Seaweed from Zanzibar is exported to China, Korea, Vietnam, Denmark, Spain, France and the US

By Guardian Correspondent

Morocco, Tanzania to intensify bilateral cooperation

DEPUTY Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, Dr Damas Ndumbaro, has suggested that the Tanzanian government and Moroccan authorities enhance bilateral ties by forming a Joint Permanent Commission which shall propel cooperation to a higher level, along with providing a platform for supervising implementation of cooperation agreements signed between the two countries.

Speaking at a function to honour 20 years of the leadership of King Mohamed VI of Morocco at the country's embassy in Dar es Salaam yesterday and attended by foreign envoys based in Dar es Salaam, heads of diplomatic agencies, senior government officials and embassy staff, Dr Ndumbaro said

the Tanzanian government was proud of existing cooperation between the two countries, which was strengthened by the visit here of King Mohamed VI.

"On behalf of the government of Tanzania under President John Magufuli I congratulate the Royal Government of Morocco for marking the 20th anniversary under the firm leadership of King Mohamed VI which has enabled the country to enhance development in various spheres in the country and facilitating the realization of cooperation projects outside the country," Dr Ndumbaro said.

He asserted that the historical visit by the king in the country in October last year has opened up cooperation between the two countries in various

areas in sectors of agriculture and fisheries, energy, tourism, industries, railways, commerce, insurance, health, gas as well as cooperation in scientific and cultural spheres.

Speaking at the function, the Moroccan ambassador in Tanzania, Abdellikah Benryane said that marking 20 years of King Mohamed VI on the throne was a big day in the history of Morocco, which the country is using to make a major evaluation of development realized under his rule as it is a modern country implementing the principles of democracy.

He said that each in marking the day, a message of King Mohamed VI have emphasized self evaluation and looking at Morocco as to where it is

coming from, where it is and where it is heading, in tandem with raising high achievements registered and strategies for forward movement in the coming days. From an economic viewpoint, the 20 years of the rule of King Mohamed VI has seen initiation of various development projects in the country, chiefly in strengthening infrastructure like road network, ports, airports, building of major dams, power plants and industries for motor vehicle and airplane spare parts.

Some of the big projects started and registering major successes in the period of his rule include the Tangier-Mediterranean port north of the country, the Quarzazate power generation project and the rapid transit

train which has facilitated uniting various parts of the country.

The 2010 national direction strategy to enhance the tourism sector and Vision 2020 which were launched by the King between 2001 and 2010 focuses on enabling Moroccan citizens good habitats at low cost, with a purpose to attract up to 20million tourists by 2020.

On account of the two strategies, to a considerable extent they have facilitated economic growth as habitats have greatly improved and made Morocco one among the leading countries in tourism attraction in Africa and in the Mediterranean zone.

Leaving aside the huge successes in improved infrastructures and the country's economy, Ambassador

Benryane said under the rule of King Mohamed VI Morocco has been able to strengthen diplomatic cooperation with various countries including rejoining the African Union, where the key intention is to strengthen cooperation, peace and working together in efforts to bring about development.

On Tanzania-Morocco cooperation, he said it is good and all cooperation agreements signed by the leaders of the two countries, strategies for their implementation are continuing well and recently a Moroccan team visited the country to discuss the building of a major soccer stadium in Dodoma, where it succeeded to meet President John Magufuli and senior government executives.



Home Affairs ministry deputy permanent secretary Ramadhani Kailima (C, gesturing) gives instructions to police officers in Dodoma Region yesterday during a visit to the region's Chang'ombe Police Station. Photo: Home Affairs ministry

Police all out to ensure security during the SADC summit in Dar

By Guardian Reporter

THE police force has assured Tanzanians and visiting delegates of guaranteed security and safety throughout the Southern African Development Community (SADC) summit of heads of state and government scheduled for August 17th and 18th in Dar es Salaam.

The summit will be preceded with the meeting of SADC council of ministers and permanent secretaries from August 9th to 16th 2019.

Addressing journalists yesterday in the city, Commissioner Police of Operations and Training.

Liberatus Sabas said the force is determined to ensure safety and security during the meeting whereby it has initiated various operations with the aim of enhancing security.

"Delegates should be assured of their safety throughout the summit. They will arrive and leave the country safely", said Sabas adding the police operations are conducted in Dar es Salaam and neighboring regions.

He said the force will take stringent legal measures against anyone proved to be engaging in crime incidences during and after the SADC summit.

According to Sabas, the force has posted police officers at every ward in the region to bring services closer to the people. He urged local leaders and citizens to collaborate with the police in sharing information that will help enhance security in the country.

The 36 SADC summit will be attended by more than 1,000 delegates. During the meeting, President John Magufuli will take over the chairmanship of SADC.

President Magufuli was nominated Vice Chairman for SADC for a period of between August 2018 to August 2019 during the 38th summit of Heads of State and government of SADC that was held in Windhoek, Namibia last year, and attended by Vice President, Samia Suluhu.

The current chairman of SADC, Namibian President Hage Geingob assumed the leadership of the regional organization from his South African counterpart Cyril Ramaphosa in August 2018.

SADC has a total of 16 member states namely, Comoros, Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Seychelles, ESwatini, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Shaaban Robert Secondary School



VACANCY

Shaaban Robert Secondary School invites applications from qualified and experienced Tanzanian teachers to be part of exciting period of growth for the following vacancy within 7 days:-

English Language Teacher:

- Candidates should have preferably a Post Graduate Degree with Education; at least three years' experience in teaching the subjects at both "O" level and "A" level NECTA and experience in co-curricular activities. Must be below 45 years of age and competent in both written and oral English language.
- Submit your application with recent passport size photograph, copies of attested relevant documents, name and contact details of three referees. Short listed candidates will be called for interview.
- Application with attachments are to be sent by e-mail in one pdf file only, to the following address:-

The Headmaster,
P.O. Box 736,
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
E Mail: info@shaabanrobert.sc.tz

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RAILWAY children

Fighting for street children

CALL FOR APPLICATIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE DOCUMENTATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH LIVING AND WORKING ON THE STREETS METHODOLOGIES UNDER THE USAID KIZAZI KIPYA PROJECT

Railway Children Africa (RCA) is a subsidiary of Railway Children UK - an international charity that fights for children living and working on the streets (CLWS).

RCA is seeking professional services of a highly experienced consultant to document the differentiated models for working with children and youth living on the streets that are being applied under the USAID Kizazi Kipya Project.

BACKGROUND

USAID Kizazi Kipya is a five-year USAID-funded project (July 2016 to June 2021) whose goal is to enable 1 million orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and adolescents to access comprehensive HIV related services and other services for improved health, nutrition, education, protection, livelihoods and psycho-social wellbeing.

Pact is the prime organization in this initiative and collaborates with consortium partners: Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, Aga Khan Foundation, Railway Children Africa (RCA), and Ifakara Health Institute. Before this project started, most children on the streets in Tanzania were not significantly benefitting from interventions that contribute to the global AIDS goals (the "90-90-90s").

Among others, the project seeks to improve and expand services for Children and Youth Living and Working on the Streets (CYLWS) and interventions are designed to facilitate access to health and social services for CYLWS, including those related to HIV, as well as reunifying them with their families and/or mainstreaming them into society.

Railway Children Africa (RCA) is providing technical support in form training and mentorship to six civil society organizations (CSOs) working in 12 urban councils to enable them work with CYLWS and their caregivers effectively using the following approaches:

1. STREET OUTREACH

Project workers engage CYLWS on the streets, and at drop-in centers using sports, recreation games, hygiene sessions, informal literacy skills training, counseling and art therapy. They carry out assessments, develop care plans and provide referral and linkages to support services including HIV services, residential shelter, legal support and medical treatment. Life skills sessions are provided to CYLWS on how to avoid conflicts and problems with authorities and community members and be part of improving the perception of CYLWS.

2. FAMILY WORK/REUNIFICATION

Project workers conduct family tracing, assessments, family reunification, ongoing monitoring and support, and therapeutic interventions to help families heal from trauma and abuse. Caregivers are referred and linked to economic strengthening opportunities, HIV Treatment Services (HTS) and other identified services that project staff cannot provide directly. Support is provided for re-enrollment and enrolment in school for CYLWS and their siblings.

3. YOUTH ASSOCIATION MODEL

Project staff identify Youth Living and Working on the Streets (YLWS) and support them to form youth associations. The associations are engaged in leadership training for leaders, life skills sessions, business, vocational and entrepreneurship training, linkages to apprenticeships, and business grants. Project staff provide referral and linkage to HTC services including referrals to other social and health-related services.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this assignment is to document in detail the three CYLWS key approaches, provide a synthesis of good practices under each of the methodologies. In addition, the documentation will build a collective knowledge and inform learning from experiences.

The consultant is expected to document approaches and good practices in a manner that is relevant to a wider scale. This will be backed up by stories and testimonies of change, where necessary.

Specifically, the Consultant is expected to do the following:

1. In-depth documentation of each of the methodology from the existing reports, implementing partners, and Railway Children Staff.
2. Document stories of change as part of the learning from the implementation of the three methodologies.

DURATION

The consultancy is expected to run approximately 20 days

APPLICATION

Please submit the following by email:

1. CV
2. Cover letter including consultancy rate
3. Contact of three recent references for similar assignments
4. Email application to jobs.mwanza@railwaychildren.or.tz by 10th August 2019.



WE FIGHT FOR CHILDREN
LIVING ON THE STREETS

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Businessman in Dar sheds light on plans to invest billions to create 100,000 jobs

By Guardian Reporter

PROMINENT businessman Mohamed Dewji has unveiled plans to invest 860bn/- and provide jobs to 100,000 Tanzanians through the Mohamed Enterprises (T) Ltd group of companies in the next five years.

Of the amount, 520bn/- will be directed to industries and 340bn/- to sugarcane cultivation and establishment of a sugar factory to help the country save monies spent to import the sweetener.

The youthful billionaire made this observation at a ceremony to inaugurate the new 21st Century Food and Packaging Limited priced at about 205bn/-, which is part of the group of companies.

The event was attended by President John Magufuli and senior government officials, including cabinet ministers, regional commissioners, foreign envoys, members of Parliament and religious leaders.

The factory has the capacity to process 300 tonnes of local maize and 500 tonnes of imported wheat per day.

Dewji told the President that, the opened factory is among the 40 industries under Mohammed Enterprises (T) Ltd which deals with manufacturing of variety goods as well as trading within and outside the country.

"We have so far employed nearly 30,000 Tanzanians in rural and urban areas. We are the leading a company that have employed many people in East and Central Africa", said Dewji who is the MeTL Group's Chief Executive

Officer (CEO).

He said the factory is among the mega modern industries that process wheat and maize flour.

The CEO assured President Magufuli of full support towards the country's industrialization drive and attaining a middle income status by 2025.

He said some of industries that will be built will be adding value to locally produced agricultural products.

"We have been impressed with the government spree in ensuring a friendly environment and investment climate. We will set-up a 340bn/- worth sugar factory in an effort to end sugar shortage problems in the country", he noted.

Dewji added that MeTL Group that has been in business for 50 years will in future invest in communications, infrastructures and dry docks.

He commended the President for the various initiatives in ensuring economic growth as well as protecting and giving priority to local investors. He the ongoing major construction projects including the standard gauge railway (SGR) will part from boosting the country's economic growth facilitates business between Tanzania and neighboring countries.

In his address at the event, President Magufuli directed the minister for Industry and Trade, Innocent Bashungwa to monitor the conduct of government officials in charge of investment with a view to ensuring that those who stand in the way of progress are kicked out of government functions.



It is a presumably economical – but definitely risky – mode of transport, especially with the child going without a helmet. Correspondent Sabato Kasika captured this scene at Kimara Baruti in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday.

Banana growers in Kilimanjaro urged to adopt modern farming techniques

By Guardian Reporter, Rombo

BANANA growers in Rombo District, Kilimanjaro region have been challenged to adopt modern farming techniques and engage in commercial farming of the crop.

Rombo District Commissioner, Agness Hikororo said the Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) in Tengeru has embarked on an initiative to train farmers through establishment of demonstration farms.

According to her, 90 per cent of the residents are farmers with most of them engaging in banana cultivation.

Shee was speaking here on Wednesday during an event to mark the banana farmers' day held at Mengeni ward. The District Commissioner also launched several leaflets that will be distributed to farmers as part of efforts to educate them on modern banana farming.

"Let us utilize the professional advises from TARI to engage in modern commercial farming of banana. We should all attend to the ongoing classes at our localities", she said noting the research institute has established 50 illustration farms at different places within the district.

Hikororo said commercial farming of the crop will boost farmer's income as well as national economy and ensure food security in the country. She urged local leaders especially ward executive officers to make sure the villagers attend the learning sessions and practice what they have learnt.

She explained that so far a total of 3,402 farmers have benefited with the training offered by TARI. She said that 45 out of the available 68 villages cultivate the crop.

TARI is implementing the program in six wards namely, Mamsera, Challa, Mengwe, Mengeni, Mandan and Aleni.

"It is disappointing that some farmers seem not to be interested

with the educative programs conducted by TARI with the support from an international organization – Bill & Mellinda Gates. We must be thankful to these people since are helping us to improve our farming techniques for sustainable production of the crop", said the District Commissioner.

The DC noted that banana framing in Rombo district is not only a food crop, but it provides jobs to the youth as well as improving the welfare of the villagers.

Ward executive officers must organize their people and make sure they attend the learning sessions, she insisted.

In his remarks, Juma Kitundu, who is the program supervisor said that farmers are educated on how to grow the banana plant in a modern way and take care for them at every growth stage. He said farmers are also taught on how to avoid soil erosion by planting along the contour.

Manager at TARI-Tengeru, Dr Stephano Kuoko said the institute started to implement the project in Rombo district in 2017. He said the program will end in 2020 where the targets are to reach almost all the banana farmers in the area.

Dr Kuoko added that the program is funded by the international organization, Bill & Mellinda Gates together with Uganda's National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO), International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI).

He said that they also engaging other institute such as the Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI) an international non-profit inter-governmental development that focuses on agricultural and environmental issues. He said the organization helps to pass over technological information to farmers.



Luhamba Walukani (R), who was Tanga regional manager of what was until recently known as Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority (Sumatra) but has since been renamed Land Transport Regulatory Authority (Latra), hands over office to Kennedy Jakambondo yesterday. Walukani has retired. Photo: Correspondent Dege Masoli

PSSSF to offer quality services to customers attending the ongoing Nane Nane agriculture trade fair in Simiyu region

By Guardian Correspondent, Simiyu

THE Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF) said yesterday that it will offer quality services to customers attending its pavilion at the ongoing Nane Nane agriculture trade fair in Simiyu region.

The fund's public relations manager, Rehema Mkamba made the statement when speaking at the Nyakabindi grounds in Bariadi District.

"We are ready to provide services to our

customers and citizens visiting our pavilions at all the trade fair grounds across the country. We have pavilions at the ongoing agricultural trade fair in northern zone – Arusha, eastern zone – Morogoro and Mbeya in southern highland regions.

She said the fund is participating at the agriculture trade fair in Bariadi since it believe it is an opportunity to meet with its customers from the public sector because most of them are taking part in the Nane Nane exhibition.

"The services we offer are similar to those offered at our offices in mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Customers will be able to access their retired pension information", Mkamba said adding that the fund also provides medical, employment injury, maternity, education, death and funeral benefits.

PSSSF was formed last year following the merger of the PPF Pension Fund, Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF), Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF) and Government Employees Provident Fund (GEPP).

New breeding techniques can boost food security in Africa, report finds

By Guardian Reporter and Agencies

NEW breeding techniques can help Africa meet its food security and industrial needs while improving farmer livelihoods, according to a new report.

In particular, improved technologies have good potential to adapt traditional durum wheat varieties to all growing conditions of sub-Saharan Africa, according to a report released by the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA) at the International Wheat Congress in Canada.

Currently, wheat is grown on only about 2.6 million hectares of marginal lands on the continent, mostly in Ethiopia, South Africa, Sudan and about a dozen countries in sub-Saharan Africa. These areas have the growing conditions that wheat requires: low night time temperatures and warm, moist weather during early stages of growth, and sunny, dry weather in the later stages of the crop's four-month life span. As a result of this limited production, Africa spends more than €4 billion (\$4.45 billion) importing durum wheat for food every year.

"Clearly, there is huge agricultural and commercial scope for expanding domestic production and marketing of durum wheat in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) countries," the report said. "New breeding technologies offer great promise for expanding the area of durum wheat production in SSA."

Dr. Filippo Bassi, the senior scientist leading ICARDA's Durum Wheat Breeding Program, said research done thus far shows great promise that new breeding techniques can be used to increase crop productivity. "We have used the latest molecular models to identify the most critical genomic regions controlling heat stress tolerance, and used them to further accelerate our breeding selection, so that the next 10 percent yield gain will be reached in a few years, rather than a decade," he told Alliance for Science in an interview.

"(Our) variety release for Mauritania and Senegal shows how modern breeding methods could be used to deliver grain yields above 3 tonnes per hectare in seasons of just 92 days of length and in daytime temperatures always above 32 degrees Celsius (89.6 F)," Bassi noted.

Ongoing research with new technologies is also helping to produce improved crop varieties in a shorter time than is possible with traditional breeding methods, he said. "The use of genomic models will help us deliver the next round of superior cultivars in just a few years," Bassi said.

"The use, for instance, of genomic selection, a concept that has been 'brought' to wheat by scientists of Cornell University, should allow us to

accelerate our annual rate of grain yield increase from approximately 1 percent to 2 percent," he said. "This means that the next round of great cultivars for SSA with a yield superiority of 10 percent is expected to reach the farmers before 2025, instead of waiting past 2030."

Bassi said conscious efforts to introduce agricultural mechanization on a small scale are also critical to improving wheat production on the continent. "Mechanization and agronomy are the true keys to expansion of wheat cultivation in sub-Saharan Africa," he observed. "Without adequate small-scale mechanization, it would be impossible to do so in large scale."

The 20-page report also disclosed that the morphological and molecular characterization of landraces in the durum wheat variety, which began recently, has helped researchers identify several important traits, such as resistance to diseases and drought-tolerance, among others.

The use of new technologies to expand wheat production across Africa will play a key role in helping reduce poverty on the continent and help meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the report noted. Food security challenges on the continent also will be dramatically reduced by applying new technologies to breed better wheat varieties.

"Among the SDGs set by the United Nations, 'poverty reduction' is considered as a strategic way to tackle famine, without causing nutritional deficits due to mono-food diets. In this sense, durum wheat is at least as well-suited as bread wheat in improving livelihoods. Both aspects of durum wheat, as a 'food security' staple food for smallholder farmers, as well as a 'poverty reduction' industrial crop will be considered here," the report said.

"All of Africa accounts for an annual import of €4.1 billion (\$4.56 billion) worth of durum grain to supply the national pasta and couscous market. These are mostly imported to North Africa from Canada, USA and Turkey. North Africa already cultivates durum wheat on 2.9 million ha and the area for further expansion is limited. This opens an opportunity for sub-Saharan Africa to gain access to a €3.7 billion (\$4.1 billion) annual market by filling part of the grain needs of North Africa," the report noted.

"Harvests could be sold to those African countries with strong pasta industries and the finished semolina products would be sold all over Africa. This integrated value chain would ensure a steep increase in monetary circulation and an overall reduction in the poverty of Africa," concluded the report, which was published jointly with the Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research, the Ethiopian Institute for Agricultural Research and other agencies.

Tanzania needs US\$8m from development to partners for eradication of neglected tropical diseases - ministry

By Correspondent James Kandoya

TANZANIA needs US \$ 8 million from development partners to cover the financial gap it faces in eradicating the Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) afflicting the most destitute, vulnerable, and neglected populations by 2025.

The Director of Emergency Preparedness and Responses Services at the Ministry for Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children Dr Elias Kwesi said yesterday in Dar es Salaam when officially opening the Neglected Tropical Disease Control Programme (NTDCP)-Annual Joint Planning Meeting.

He was speaking on behalf of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry for Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Dr Zainabu Chaula who was in other duties.

He said the total cost in combating the diseases was estimated to be US \$ 20 million, saying the government had already set US \$ 2 million while the development partners US \$ 10 million and the remaining gap was US \$ 8 million.

Dr Kwesi said the aim of the meeting was to review and plan strategies on how to fight the NTD for the next five years 2019/24.

"We are currently facing shortage of financial resources in curbing NTD. During the meeting we shall raise concern for other stakeholders to dish more fund the cover the gap," he said.

He said NTD was disease affecting poor segment of the community and therefore special attention was put to those affected mostly.

The director said despite financial gap the government had recorded remarkably success in combating the disease affecting poor segment of the community.

Some of the five highest burden NTDs amenable to preventative chemotherapy (PC NTDs) - Lymphatic Filariasis (more commonly known as Elephantiasis), Onchocerciasis (River Blindness), Schistosomiasis (Bilharzia), Blinding Trachoma, and Soil - Transmitted Helminthiasis (Intestinal Worms). said over the past ten years, the government had accelerate the treatment services up to 120 district councils and therefore be able to reduce the disease by 80 percent.

According to the director, the number of district councils also dropped from 120 to 24 districts council across the country.

"I would like to thank development partners to join government efforts

in combating the NTD affecting poor communities and call on other to volunteer supporting our efforts to eradicate the problem," he added.

Citing trachoma, Dr Kwesi said the disease dropped from 20 to six district council highlighting the need for a jointly efforts from all stakeholders.

For his part, the Director of Preventive Services in the same ministry Dr Leonard Subi said the fight against NTD had realized a good progress.

"We are realising progress and extremely happy with the political commitment. This will help us to implement effectively all targets set in the coming five years," he said.

He applauded for partnership engagement adding that it was very important in the process of seeking for financial resources.

In a similar sentiment, Dr Upendo Mwingira, the NTD National Programme Coordinator said the new integrated approach to kills vectors will to great extent eradicate the disease in the country.

Dr Mwingira said from 120 district council across the country to 24, citing trachoma mentioned to have dropped from 71 district councils to six district council.

"Already the minister has launched the special strategy aimed to kill mosquitoes transmitting the disease like elephantiasis and even dengue. It's our hope through the strategy, NTD will be eradicated in the next few years," she said.

It was last year reported that total of 93 Districts countrywide had managed to eliminate neglected tropical diseases, hydrocele and lymphatic filariasis.

That was revealed by the then Permanent Secretary in the Health Ministry Dr Mpoki Ulisubisa when addressing participants in a two-day health stakeholders meeting, that aims discuss ways to curb the neglected tropical diseases for the year 2018/19.

According to the 2012 Tanzania National Census, Tanzania was divided into 169 districts, which means about 55 per cent of districts in the country had this positive achieved.

"The government has distributed essential drugs to 21 million out of 50 million people infected with these diseases," he said.

Hydrocele is a type of swelling in the scrotum that occurs when fluid collects in the thin sheath surrounding a testicle; and lymphatic filariasis, is a parasitic disease caused by microscopic, thread-like worms.



Home Affairs deputy minister Hamad Masauni (R) pictured in Zanzibar yesterday receiving from Islamic Foundation chairman Arif Nahdi one of 94 sewing machines worth 24m/- meant to support Zanzibar residents economically. Photo: Home Affairs ministry

Expert: Kenyan tea prices fall on oversupply

NAIROBI

KENYA'S tea is currently fetching low prices at the international market due to oversupply, an industry expert said on Friday.

Edward Mudibo, managing director of East African Tea Trade Association said that farmers have been producing large quantity of tea leaves that can hardly fetch good prices at the international market.

"Most farmers have embarked on rehabilitating aged and neglected bushes hence the increment of kilograms of tea," Mudibo told journalists in Nairobi.

He said that due to the prevailing low prices of tea, most producers are not able to manage production costs.

According to Mudibo, the trend is likely to lead to low returns to the multinational tea companies and the Kenya Tea Development Agency Holdings Ltd. that represents small scale producers.

He said that the demand for tea in Pakistan and Egypt where Kenya exports 40 percent and 15 percent of tea respectively has also been reduced due to economic challenges that the two countries are currently experiencing.

"The British market that is the

third largest importer of Kenyan tea has also been unpredictable due to uncertainties associated with Brexit," said Mudibo.

He also revealed that the quality of Kenya's tea has declined due to weak enforcement of regulations put in place by the government, leading to mushrooming of new tea factories and leaf hawking.

"The tea trade has been slow to adapt from marketing tea as a tradition- and culture-based products to marketing tea for its health and wellness benefits," said Mudibo.

He blamed the price decline on levying of value added tax on direct

sales by local exporters and lack of adequate consumer-driven research and promotional activities.

Mudibo said that to ensure sustainability of the tea industry, there is need to encourage local tea consumption and enhance promotion in new and emerging markets.

In 2018, the Mombasa auction recorded sales of 458 million kilograms of Kenyan tea, making the amount the highest volume ever sold at the auction.

The volumes so far traded this year have maintained the same volumes as last year's, meaning that 2019 will be another year of high auction volumes though prices remain low.



Help comes the way of a commuter bus crew after their vehicle broke down on Dar es Salaam's Ali Hassan Mwinyi Road yesterday. Photo: Correspondent Miraji Msala

Zambian leader orders probe into ownership of 48 luxury apartments

LUSAKA

ZAMBIAN President Edgar Lungu on Thursday called for a thorough probe into the ownership of 48 luxury apartments after the country's anti-corruption agency's failure to establish who the owners were.

The Anti-Corruption Commission has come under fire after it revealed that it had closed the case involving the luxury apartments built on the outskirts of the country's capital Lusaka. The apartments have since been forfeited to the government.

The president has ordered the Home Affairs Ministry to ensure that the case was investigated to its logical conclusion, Lungu said in a statement posted on Facebook.

"All investigative wings are under strict instructions to collaborate and ensure this matter sees its day in our Courts of Law," he said.

Minister of Home Affairs Stephen Kampyongo also confirmed that the Zambian leader has directed his ministry to investigate the matter.

"Owning houses has a trail," said Kampyongo. "Obviously those houses

did not just build themselves. There could be individuals behind those houses."

Zambia, is a landlocked country in south-central Africa neighboring the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, Tanzania to the north-east, Malawi to the east, Mozambique to the southeast, Zimbabwe and Botswana to the south, Namibia to the southwest, and Angola to the west.

The Copperbelt Province in the northwest of Zambia is the core economic hubs of the country.

Originally inhabited by Khoisan peoples, the region was affected by the Bantu expansion of the thirteenth century. Following European explorers in the eighteenth century, the British colonised the region into the British protectorates of Barotsiland-North-Western Rhodesia and North-Eastern Rhodesia towards the end of the nineteenth century. These were merged in 1911 to form Northern Rhodesia. For most of the colonial period, Zambia was governed by an administration appointed from London with the advice of the British South Africa Company.

By Julie-Ann Spence

US national in fundraising drive to tackle poverty in Tanzania

A New Jersey-based resident, Simon McComb, has been busy raising money to support a project tackling poverty in Tanzania, where he will be volunteering for three months.

Simon, 23, will travel to Tanzania

in October with international development organisation Raleigh International, as part of the UK government funded International Citizen Service (ICS) programme.

Before Simon leaves for Tanzania,

he needs to raise £1500 for Raleigh International.

"I will be fundraising by completing a trio of physical challenges," he explained. "I completed the Lisburn Triathlon in July, I will be climbing

Ben Nevis in August and I will be completing the Mourne Wall Walk in September.

"I'm really looking forward to travelling to Tanzania and getting started on my project. I'm working on

a 'livelihoods' project, which involves working with young entrepreneurs in rural communities to improve their livelihoods and gain further knowledge on running their businesses. I'm hoping I can help young people make

more informed business decisions and build the confidence and skills of young entrepreneurs in rural communities. I'm most excited about meeting the Tanzanian volunteers I'll be working alongside, and it'll be interesting to find out what life is like for young people there."

PS wants harmonised standards for a boost in sanitation in Africa

By Correspondent Felix Andrew

AFRICAN countries have been asked to harmonise four standards on drinking water supply and waste water systems to improve sanitation across continent.

The call was made in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Director General of Tanzania Bureau of Standards Dr Athumani Ngenya, on behalf of Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Industry and Trade, when opening a technical harmonisation working group meeting on drinking water supply and waste water systems.

The meeting which comprised members from 31 African countries is hosted by Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS).

He said the working group committee will review, consider comments and possibly harmonise four standards based on ISO standards.

The PS mentioned the Standards as ISO 24510 relating to drinking water and waste water services - Guidelines for the assessment and for the improvement of services to users.

Others are ISO 2451, activities relating to drinking water and waste water services - Guidelines for management of waste water utilities and for the assessment of wastewater services.

He cited ISO 24521, activities relating to drinking water and waste water services - Guidelines for the management of basic on site domestic waste water services.

The last one is ISO 30500, non-sewered sanitation systems - prefabricated integrated treatment units - general safety and performance requirement for design and testing.

According to him, the working Group committee shall also receive ballot forms from members indicating their readiness to adopt four standards.

He also said that making standards is one thing and making use of those

standards is another thing.

"Once standards are nationally adopted stakeholders should be aware of their existence and how to put them into practice in this case we need to plan for awareness creation and capacity building. I hope TBS, African Organisation for Standardisation (ARSO) and other development partners are working on these issues.

He noted that ISO 30500 is an international product standard that addresses basic sanitation needs while promoting economic, social and environmental sustainability by minimising water and energy consumption and converting human excreta to safe output.

The standard provides technical requirements test methods and sustainability considerations to ensure system compatibility with environmental protection goals.

"I call upon TBS to work with ARSO, international stakeholders and partners to install such a system in Tanzania either at a public toilet or in one of our great national parks that can serve as a demonstration and at the same time as regional training facility for building capacity," he explained.

The PS said majority of Tanzanians use on site sanitation systems which require increased access to water supply in terms of availability and infrastructure.

"Standards are needed as a reference during planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance and procurement at different stages of development of sanitation systems," he said.

Experts say each of these standards has a role to play in aspect of Tanzanian economic social and environmental sustainability.

Availability of harmonised continental standards in this area is expected to promote intercontinental trade on prefabricated integrated treatment units and hence bring about economic development.



Stephen Haruna (L), headmaster of Pius High School of Kongowe-Mbagala in suburban Dar es Salaam, symbolically presents an award yesterday to one of the school's Form Six leavers, Bernard Deogratius, after the school performed excellently in the latest Form Six national examinations. The results were announced only weeks ago. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

JUBA

SOUTH Sudan government in pursuant to article 7 of East African Community (EAC) Common Market Protocol (CMP) has implemented a new visa-free policy that allows Tanzanian citizens to enter and exit the country without restrictions.

In circulars addressed to all Immigration offices, South Sudan Civil Aviation Authority and South Sudan Embassies Abroad, the Director for Immigration, Maj. Gen. Nyang Thichiot Dak directed all aforementioned institutions to grant free visas to all

South Sudan implements EAC policy, spares Tanzanians need for entry visas

Tanzanian nationals in accordance with EAC regulations.

"This communiqué is to inform all address here above that, the government of the Republic of South Sudan has implemented Article 7 of the East African Community Common Market Protocol which guarantees free movement of persons within the territories of the

partner states including removal of visa requirements to EAC citizens," the circular partly read. "You are therefore directed to grant free visa to all Tanzanian citizens, including all stipulated in the provisions of article 7 of the EAC Common Market Protocol to every Tanzanian seeking entry to the Republic of South Sudan," it adds.

Under article 7 of the East African

Community Common Market Protocol (CMP), the East African regional body, stipulated that all partner-states shall, in accordance with their national laws, guarantee the protection of citizens of the other partner-states while in their territories.

They should also allow citizens of the other partner-states to exit the country without restrictions.



Tanzanite mining stakeholders attend a meeting at Mererani in Simanjiro District, Manyara Region, on Thursday. It was called to discuss the headway they were making and the challenges they were facing. Photo: Correspondent Gift Thadey

By Correspondent James Kandoya

Two secondary school students from Manyara Regions win this year's Young Scientist award

EDITHA Barde and Nasra Mpochi all students of Chief Dodo Secondary school in Manyara region emerged the overall winners in the Young Scientist Exhibition (YST) 2019 held in Dar es Salaam on Thursday.

The winner's project was announced after their project entitled "is the Kivumbasi (Ocimum Canum) solution to Bees keeps" defeated the other 97 projects.

Speaking at the awarding ceremony, Minister for Education, Science, Technology and Vocation Training Prof Joyce Ndalichako said the overall winners were chosen out of 190 secondary students that participated across the country.

The minister said the winners will represent Tanzania at the International Eskom Expo Young Scientists competition in Johannesburg, South Africa in October this year.

She said during the two days of exhibition, the young scientists

displayed projects in various areas of science such as chemical, physical and mathematical sciences; biological and ecological; social and behavioural science; and technology.

"It is time for girls to work hard and participate more in technology oriented projects to find solutions to the challenges the community is facing," she challenged.

She said YST exhibition was the excellent platform that can enable students especially girls intending to be great future scientists, encouraging them to embrace it.

Prof Ndalichako said further that the government was ready to support any efforts from stakeholders intended to develop skills saying science and technology was the tool to modern development.

"I would like to affirm the government's commitment to continue

collaborating with YST and other supporters to nurture science culture among the students especially girls," she said.

The Chairman of the Board of the YST, Prof Yunus Mgaya noted that the projects were mainly focused on finding practical solutions to development challenges in health, agriculture and food security, communications and transportation safety, energy and environment, education, social relations and social problems.

"YST has inspired many young people in the country to engage in science and innovation. This exhibition is another good opportunity for secondary school students to demonstrate their talents in addressing development challenges," he said.

"I therefore request all stakeholders to continue supporting the young scientists as they strive to develop their

scientific potentials," he added.

He said the exhibition was an excellent opportunity for teachers, students, science stakeholders and the public to see and appreciate the scientific ingenuity inquisitiveness of the young people as they present scientific projects addressing social-economic changes.

The Human Development Innovation Fund, Country Director Joseph Manirakiza said "as a key player within the Tanzania innovation ecosystem, HDIF had been supporting YST for four years in a row. We do so because we believe that innovation is a cornerstone for any country economic development."

He said by nurturing the young minds from as early as secondary schools and below, HDIF believe that it cultivates and grows the innovation culture in Tanzania.

Ebola prevention intensified at Uganda-DRC border posts

KAMPALA

ONE year after the beginning of the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the disease continues to affect highly mobile communities at major transit hubs along the Ugandan border.

According to the International Organisation for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), the majority of people (roughly 40 per cent) crossed the DRC-Ugandan border last month to engage in economic opportunities. Others crossed over to visit family or buy goods.

The highest number of movements tracked by DTM occurred at the border point adjacent to Beni in the DRC - the epicentre of the outbreak and an area also suffering from conflict and displacement.

"There is a risk that Ebola may cross into Uganda, but efforts at entry points are helping us to prevent the spread of the disease," said IOM Uganda EVD Health coordinator Dr Patrick Kaliika, adding: "Despite the outbreak in DRC, it is important that people can continue to move, trade and seek refuge freely."

The World Health Organisation recently declared the Ebola outbreak in DRC a public health emergency of international concern, while however recommending that borders should not be closed and no restrictions should be made on trade.

IOM and its partners are accelerating prevention efforts at more than 64 border crossing points - also called points of entry (POEs) - in Western Uganda, the UN agency reported yesterday.

"Prevention is better than cure so the approach of monitoring and preparing is crucial for Uganda. Through collaboration with partners, I can confidently say we are prepared if another case appears here," said Ayebale Apolo, an epidemiologist with Uganda's Health ministry.

He joined six other officials from IOM, WHO and the Ugandan government earlier this week in a joint monitoring mission to assess the effectiveness of current POE sites.

In the next six months, these

organisations are expected to train health, immigration, security, customs and other officials on how to ensure border control during humanitarian and health emergencies.

IOM currently operates 20 POE screening sites in southwestern Uganda and supports district and national authorities in monitoring and mentoring operations in seven districts along the border with DRC.

Health workers encourage travellers to wash their hands to prevent transmission of the Ebola virus and each person is screened for symptoms - including a temperature check. If teams suspect that a traveller may be infected, the case is referred to the designated health facility for further assessment and care.

Three cases of Ebola surfaced in Uganda's Kasese District in June after three infected travellers crossed the border together from DRC. A new POE site has since been established in Kasese and contacts were vaccinated. There are no current cases of Ebola in Uganda.

"IOM hopes that this border health project will better prepare the country to stop the spread of Ebola and other diseases that are likely to become more prominent in transit hubs," Dr Kaliika said.

This initiative falls in line with the WHO's Regional Strategic Plan for EVD Operational Readiness and Preparedness as well as the Uganda National EVD Preparedness Plan. It is supported by the Central Emergency Response Fund.

WHO also manages 83 screening sites in high transit areas in the DRC as well as 15 POE sites at border points near high-risk areas in South Sudan.

There is a risk that Ebola may cross into Uganda, but efforts at entry points are helping us to prevent the spread of the disease

New report shows both hunger and obesity on the rise

By Guardian Reporter

UN Leaders gathered to release the latest SOFI report detailing this year's progress on SDG 2 of Zero Hunger; the report, focusing on the role of economic downturn on hunger, found that rates of hunger and obesity are still on the rise worldwide.

The latest version of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World report finds that the number of hungry people worldwide is on the rise for the third year in a row. At a discussion of the report's findings in Washington, D.C., experts declared the findings exemplary of the challenges involved in eradicating hunger and malnutrition, as well as the challenges involved in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 of Zero Hunger by 2030.

In 2017, the total number of hungry people amounted to 811 million; in 2018, it reached a total of 820 million. "One news article described it as 'global hunger stable,'" explained Congressman Jim McGovern at a discussion of the report's findings. "For those who suffer from hunger, from food insecurity, whose children suffer from malnutrition and under nutrition, there is nothing stable about their situation," says McGovern. "We can't turn a blind eye to the fact that what is stable in their lives is suffering."

Rates of overweight and obesity also rose amongst school-aged children and adults—the report finds that obesity rates in adults have reached one in eight worldwide due to improper nutrition and what is called "moderate to severe" food insecurity.

The FAO added this rating to the report to capture the experience of individuals who cannot reliably or regularly access food, often times settling for poorer quality or smaller quantities of food to maintain access. This distinction captures challenges to maintaining diet quality and consistency, as opposed to calorie access alone.

The report finds that 2 billion people worldwide fall into this category of "moderate to severe" food insecurity. Although food insecurity predominantly appears in middle and low-income countries, people in affluent countries also struggle with irregular food access—in North America and Europe, this impacts eight percent of the population. Women are more likely than men to be food

insecure across every continent.

The report also focuses on the role of economic slowdowns and downturns, capturing the ways in which the root causes of hunger—poverty, inequality, and marginalization—shape food security worldwide. Máximo Torero, the Assistant Director-General of the FAO's Economic and Social Development Department, explained that between 2011 and 2017, hunger increased in countries that observed economic slowdowns or contractions. "Out of the 77 countries that experienced a rise in hunger, 65 of the countries saw their economies slow down or contract... And downturns and slowdowns have compounded the effects we've observed because of climate change and also because of conflict," says Torero.

This effect is highest in middle-income countries who rely heavily on international primary commodity trade as this makes them more vulnerable to world price swings. This, coupled with rising income inequality in many of these same countries, makes it more difficult for poor and marginalized populations to access safe and affordable food.

Geographically, these effects are most pronounced in Africa and Southern Asia; in Eastern Africa, 30.8 percent of the population faces undernourishment. Worldwide, 9 out of 10 wasted children—defined as those with low weight for height—and over 9 out of 10 stunted children—those with a low height for their age—originate from one of these two regions. These geographical regions also have some of the highest numbers of overweight children. Three-quarters of all of the world's overweight children are from Africa and Southern Asia, largely due to the interconnected factors of maternal malnutrition, low birth weight, and child stunting increasing the likelihood of overweight and obesity later in life.

The report calls for stronger policies for promoting economic resilience in the short- and medium-term but notes that an economic approach alone is insufficient. Instead, an integrated, multisectoral approach that targets existing inequalities from all levels will be key in the fight against hunger and malnutrition. "The report asks us to look beyond hunger," says McGovern, urging decision-makers to "look at what is happening to the economies of nations and communities; look at what is happening to the global economy; and look at who benefits, who suffers, and why."



Chamwino district commissioner Vumilia Nyamoga (R, foreground) symbolically receives several motorcycles donated by UN Women for use by social development officers in Chamwino ward. This was shortly after the motorbikes were handed over to authorities in the Dodoma Region ward yesterday by the Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children ministry. Photo: Correspondent Peter Mkwavila

By Guardian Reporter

A Mobile phone company, Tigo yesterday donated 10 computers and free internet connectivity to Kisutu Girls Secondary School to complement the school's efforts in enabling girls to access Information Communication Technology (ICT) tools.

The donation went along with launching of the ICT Hub for the Dar es Salaam secondary school students who will have the opportunity to access and learn ICT tools through the coding clubs.

Speaking during the handover event, Tigo's Corporate Responsibility Officer, Halima Okash, said that, "The support to the school is part of Tigo's digital lifestyle transformation strategy since most schools are yet to be equipped with this kind of advanced learning equipment, we see this as an opportunity yet again to bridge the gap and ensure the students enjoy the benefits of the ICT world."

"With the advancement in computer literacy in Tanzania, not all schools are well exposed to such facilities. One of the major challenges faced by secondary school students is the availability and capability to use modern

Telecom firm donates computers to Kisutu Girls Secondary School

technology."

"Kisutu Girls students can now have computer studies incorporated in their curriculum. Computers have an impact on education which include increased knowledge of school subjects through search engines, improved attitudes about learning, and the acquisition of new skills needed for a developing economy."

"The launch of the ICT hub is a true demonstration of Tigo's investment in various projects of empowering the community to embrace modern ICT tools in the education sector, and the school should look forward to attracting students from neighbouring schools" she added.

The event was officiated by Kisutu Ward Councilor, Kherykessy, who lauded Tigo for their support to government initiatives in improving the learning conditions in the country.

"I thank Tigo for this forward-thinking

gesture, the computers will enable the pupils to be tech-savvy and effectively prepare them to embrace information technology early in their education"

"Learning how to use a computer at such a budding age offers this next generation an opportunity to be well informed as lack of it hampers opportunities and undermines their employment potential," she emphasized.

One of Tigo's 2014 Changemakers has volunteered to teach programming and coding for secondary school students and Tigo scholarship students will participate in inspiring the students on the importance of ICT studies.

Over the years Tigo has connected more than 50 schools via the e-schools project and donated 77 computers to public institutions, that include the University of Dodoma, Jangwani secondary school in Dar es Salaam, 3 secondary schools in Mtwara and 1 Primary school in Tanga.



Tomatoes visibly a crowd-puller at Dar es Salaam's Mabibo mixed-goods market, as captured yesterday afternoon. The price was negotiable, but with most customers saying it had remained on the high side for several months now. Photo: Correspondent Miraji Msala

By Laura Owings, Cape Town

Tap digital solutions boosting Africa's agriculture, but...

DESPITE digital technologies in African agriculture being worth US\$2.6 billion and reaching over 33 million registered users, their benefits can only be realised if policymakers and developers put farmers first, a report says.

According to the report, Africa's agriculture could be transformed through the strategic use of digital technologies and innovations such as mobile phones in farming but challenges are slowing the progress that could be made.

"With the interest in digitalisation for smallholder agriculture growing, we

wanted to establish a baseline of existing digital solutions in Sub-Saharan Africa," says Michael Hailu, director of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation, which launched the report last month (21 June). "The hope is for our findings to be built into global policies and investment practices to support strategies across the entire digital ecosystem." The report identifies at least 390 active digital solutions in Africa. These solutions contribute to as much as 73 per cent increase in farm productivity and up to 37 per cent increase in income. Solutions

that packaged more than one service, called super platforms, contribute to improved yields of up to 168 per cent, the report adds.

The report is the result of research approaches conducted since September 2018 such as interviews with about 120 agribusiness leaders and technology experts; survey of 175 active agricultural digital enterprises; field visits and case studies in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana and Rwanda; and reviews that focused on Kenya and other countries.

"While there are digital agricultural

solutions present in at least 43 out of 49 Sub-Saharan African countries, over half of the solutions are headquartered in East Africa and nearly two-thirds of registered farmers across all solutions are based in East Africa, with Kenya leading the way," says the report. "Our estimates suggest that 42 per cent of registered farmers and pastoralists actually used the solutions they registered for with any frequency."

The report makes recommendations such as skills development, infrastructure investment and improving inclusivity for boosting the

digital footprint in the agricultural sector.

Tim Willis, chief operating officer at Aerobotics, a South African-based agritech start-up, tells SciDev.Net that ability of smallholders to use digital solutions intelligently can help transform agriculture on the continent.

"The value of agritech at scale for Africa is that it can help improve yields, increase food security and improve the quality of life for billions," he says.

But Willis adds that connectivity is still a barrier to achieving transformation. "While access to the internet is growing

Tuberculosis and Malaria - one of the world's leading funders in the fight to end the three diseases as epidemics by 2030.

A number of global artists, athletes and activists from around the world had already signed the letter in advance of the launch.

This year is a decisive moment in the fight against AIDS, TB and malaria. France will host the Global Fund's Sixth Replenishment Conference in Lyon on October 10, with world leaders, philanthropists and companies gathering to make pledges to the Global Fund.

The Fund seeks to raise at least US\$14 billion for the next three years to help save 16 million lives, cut the mortality rate from HIV, TB and malaria in half, and build stronger health systems by 2030.

"When global leaders signed on to the (global 17) Sustainable Development Goals, they made a promise to end the epidemics of AIDS, TB and malaria by 2030. We are determined to make this a reality," Global Fund executive director Peter Sands said, adding: "By stepping up the fight, we can free the next generation from these terrible diseases."

The letter is supported by leading advocacy organisation Global Citizen. The public can now take action by signing the letter for the chance to earn tickets to next month's Global Citizen Festival in New York.

The campaign is also being promoted worldwide through an outdoor advertising campaign generously supported by JCDcaux, the No. 1 outdoor advertising company worldwide.

rapidly on the continent, it is by no means ubiquitous or particularly fast," he says.

Like the report, he suggests policymakers in Africa can support digital solutions by investing in infrastructure as well as communication and financial technologies.

He adds that start-ups use an approach to business, which involves adapting technologies in response to user engagement instead of relying on only registered users. "Companies that adopt this methodology can likely find a profitable and scalable niche that adds significant value for farmers in the short-term and add more value to the continent in the long-term," Willis

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Expansion of Access to Seeds Index is good reading for eastern and southern Africa

A seed is an embryonic plant enclosed in a protective outer covering. The formation of the seed is part of the process of reproduction in seed plants, the spermatophytes, including the gymnosperm and angiosperm plants. Seeds are the product of the ripened ovule, after fertilisation by pollen and some growth within the mother plant. The embryo is developed from the zygote and the seed coat from the integuments of the ovule.

Seeds have been an important development in the reproduction and success of gymnosperm and angiosperm plants, relative to more primitive plants such as ferns, mosses and liverworts, which do not have seeds and use water-dependent means to propagate themselves. Seed plants now dominate biological niches on land, from forests to grasslands both in hot and cold climates.

The term seed also has a general meaning that antedates the above - anything that can be sown, e.g. seed potatoes, seeds of corn or sunflower seeds. In the case of sunflower and corn seeds, what is sown is the seed enclosed in a shell or husk, whereas the potato is a tuber.

Many structures commonly referred to as seeds are actually dry fruits. Plants producing berries are called baccate. Sunflower seeds are sometimes sold commercially while still enclosed within the hard wall of the fruit, which must be split open to reach the seed. Different groups of plants have other modifications, the so-called stone fruits (such as the peach) have a hardened fruit layer (the endocarp) fused to and surrounding the actual seed. Nuts are the one-seeded, hard-shelled fruit of some plants with an indehiscent seed, such as an acorn or hazelnut.

Seeds are produced in several related groups of plants, and their manner of production distinguishes the angiosperms (enclosed seeds) from

the gymnosperms (naked seeds). Seed production in natural plant populations varies widely from year to year in response to weather variables, insects and diseases, and internal cycles within the plants themselves.

The Access to Seeds Index, an initiative funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the government of the Netherlands which aims to encourage seed companies to step up their efforts to support smallholder farmer productivity has said it will expand its scope further into southern Africa.

The second Access to Seeds Index for Eastern & Southern Africa will expand its scope further into Southern Africa. Seven more countries are included and as a result five more companies are included in the ranking.

Sixteen of the twenty-two selected companies originate from the region itself. An interesting finding is the countries with multiple companies represented in the benchmark, including South Africa and Uganda, both with four, and Kenya with three companies.

In 2016 the first Access to Seeds Index for Eastern Africa showed small differences between companies, with the exception of East-West Seed whose performance significantly exceeded its peers because of their smallholder-centric business model. Twenty-two companies have been nominated based on company business models, track record and regional presence. By improving access to quality seeds, seed companies can make a vital contribution in supporting smallholder farmers with overcoming this challenge. Improving the productivity of smallholder farmers is one of the main targets on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals agenda (SDGs). By measuring the seed industry's performance, the Access to Seeds Index aims to contribute to achieving these goals.

'Climate change impact' forms a song many hate hearing and few have the nerve to fight

CLIMATE change poses a fundamental threat to the places, species and people's livelihoods World Wildlife Fund works to protect. To adequately address this crisis we must urgently reduce carbon pollution and prepare for the consequences of global warming or climate change, which we are already experiencing.

Climate change occurs when changes in Earth's climate system result in new weather patterns that last for at least a few decades, and maybe for millions of years. The climate system comprises five interacting parts, the atmosphere (air), hydrosphere (water), cryosphere (ice and permafrost), biosphere (living things), and lithosphere (earth's crust and upper mantle). The climate system receives nearly all of its energy from the sun, with a relatively tiny amount from earth's interior.

The climate system also gives off energy to outer space. The balance of incoming and outgoing energy, and the passage of the energy through the climate system, determines Earth's energy budget. When the incoming energy is greater than the outgoing energy, earth's energy budget is positive and the climate system is warming. If more energy goes out, the energy budget is negative and earth experiences cooling.

In many cases, indigenous knowledge helps people predict disasters and mitigate the effects of climate change and this could be deployed in designing large-scale adaptation efforts.

The WFP official described the indigenous knowledge as key in scaling up weather and climate information services. In the next 30 years, the world will see a dramatic rise in energy demand due to the impact of climate change, say researchers.

In a study published in Nature Communications journal, the researchers maintained that the energy demand would rise by at least

11 percent due to global warming by 2050.

For the study, the researchers' team led by International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Austria carried out an analysis using temperature projections from 21 climate models, and population and economy projections for five socioeconomic scenarios.

They tried to determine how energy demand would shift relative to today's climate under modest and high-warming scenarios around 2050.

The study's findings indicated that under 'modest' global warming conditions, the energy demand would rise between 11-27 percent, whereas, under 'vigorous' warming conditions, the global energy demand would rise between 25-58 percent.

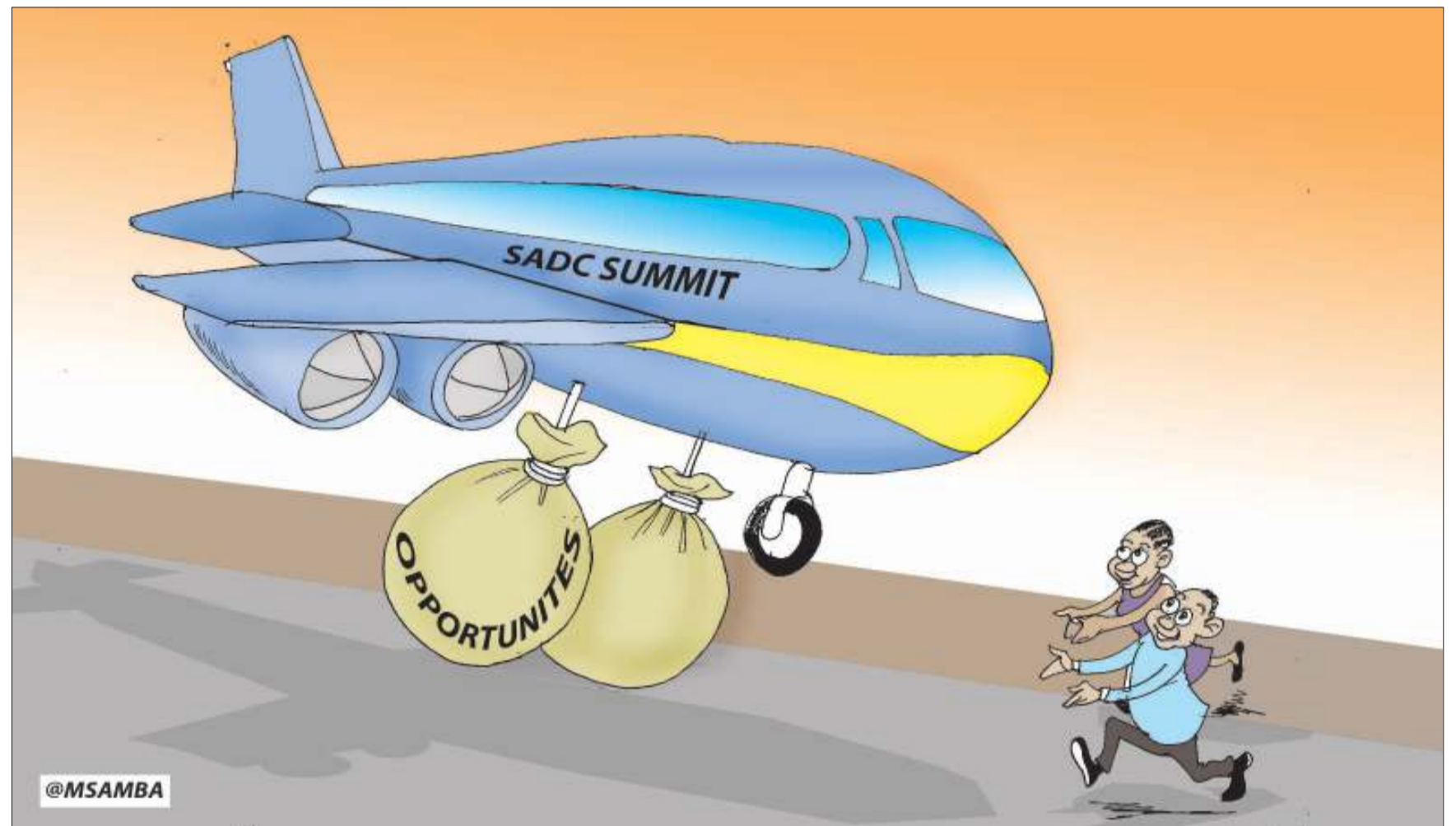
The largest changes in demand are due to the electricity needed for cooling and occur in the industry and service sectors of the economy.

The magnitude of the increase depends on the future pathways of global greenhouse gas emissions, different ways that climate models use this information to project future hot and cold temperature extremes in various world regions and the manner in which countries' energy consumption patterns change under different scenarios of future increases in population and income.

They observed that the rising temperatures due to climate change would fuel energy demand significantly higher as compared to population and income growth.

The study's findings represent the initial impacts of global warming. They do not account for the additional adjustments in fuel supplies and prices, the researchers asserted.

The study's results can be used in the future to calculate how energy market dynamics will ultimately determine changes in energy consumption and emissions, the researchers said.



Fundamental change is indispensable if agriculture is to mitigate the jobs crisis

BY WANDILE SIHLOBO

THE quest for boosting employment in South Africa's agricultural sector will need various interventions. Fortunately, many of these are within the policymakers' reach.

I have been punting that agriculture could help boost employment in South Africa, but the latest jobs data are a reminder that fundamental change is essential.

On July 30, we learnt that South Africa's primary agricultural employment fell by 0.2% in the second quarter of 2019 from the corresponding period in 2018 to 842,000, which is in line with the long-term trend. The subsectors that faced a notable reduction were mainly field crops, the game industry and forestry. In the case of field crops, the reduction in employment was unsurprising after a decline in activity in the fields on the back of a poor harvest in the 2018/19 season, all of which is underpinned by unfavourable weather conditions earlier in the season.

But the key question is: will there be a change in the current jobs' trajectory?

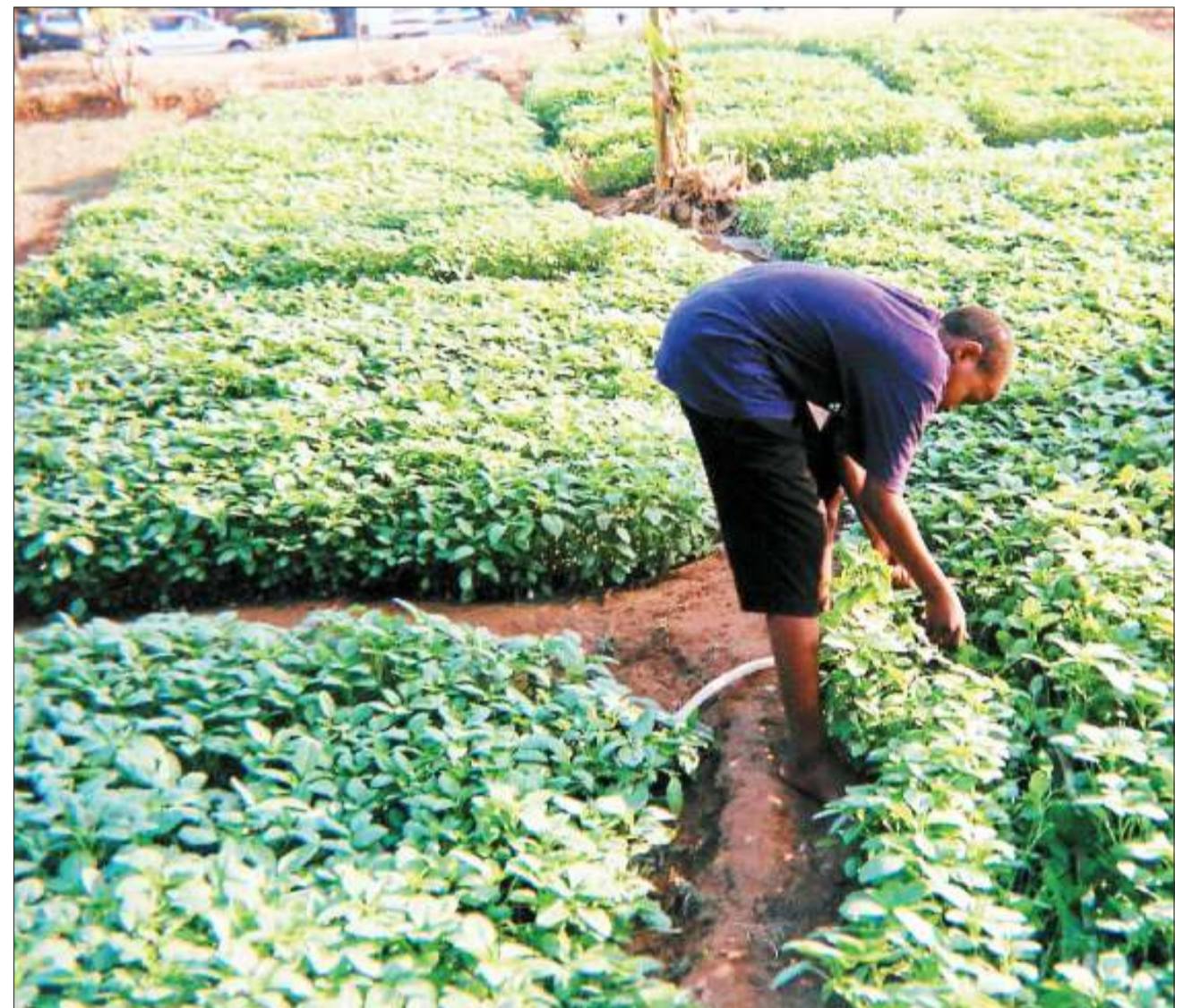
The near-term agricultural jobs trajectory will mainly be influenced by weather conditions and levels of investment in the agricultural sector. As best as I can tell, there are prospects for good weather conditions in the coming months which could support agricultural activity and subsequent employment.

But this might not result in levels of employment which outpace the jobs trends we have witnessed over the past few years. On an investment front, the outlook hinges on the broader policy direction of the agricultural sector, notably land reform and water rights. There are a number of developments on the land reform front at the moment, but the final policy direction will be an important determinant of the path that South Africa's agricultural sector takes. The same is true for water policy, and infrastructure thereafter.

Even if we assume positive outcomes from the aforementioned factors in the coming months, the effects on jobs may be marginal.

Fundamental change is needed to break away from the current trend, and to reach the agricultural job targets envisaged in the National Development Plan. By using these words - fundamental change - I am referring to a need for a boost in agricultural productivity;

an improvement in the rural investment climate; expansion of



export markets; promotion of labour-intensive agriculture; and expansion of area farmed, where possible.

At a practical level, if the underused land in the former homelands, underperforming land-reform farms, and other parts of the country are not brought into full production with a key focus on labour-intensive subsectors, notable job creation in South Africa's agriculture sector might not materialise.

Labour-intensive subsectors specifically refer to the horticulture and field crop subsectors which presently employ two-thirds of the primary agriculture labour force of 842,000. The other subsector - livestock - can also be prioritised, specifically in areas where environmental factors do not permit horticulture and field crops. This would all happen at a time where there is a growing demand for horticultural and protein-rich diets in the global market which is underpinned by the changing consumer patterns towards healthier diets.

Moreover, global beef demand is also gathering steam, particularly driven by China. All this presents an opportunity

for South Africa to partially address its twin challenges of rural unemployment and low economic growth.

The provinces containing former homelands that still have tracts of underused, arable land that can be prioritised for agricultural expansion are KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and Limpopo.

These provinces collectively have between 1.6 million to 1.8 million hectares of underused land, according to a 2015 study by McKinsey Global Institute.

Also worth noting is that these particular provinces are characterised by higher levels of unemployment and poverty, which, in my view, would make sense for the government to prioritise for agricultural development in the near term.

As noted above, the starting point for this process would be to articulate a clear policy framework on land reform and water rights, which will encourage investment in the agricultural sector. Concerted investments would be required for land preparations and provision of irrigation infrastructure, among other aspects, to unlock

growth, employment and associated positive welfare effects. The focus for provinces that already have extensive farming could be on ensuring that there are export markets for products being produced.

Further, the ports infrastructure for delivering the agricultural produce to export markets should be part of the "fundamental change" to boost South Africa's agricultural fortunes and jobs. This is specifically the case in, but not limited to, the Western Cape. The province is a leading agricultural jobs creator, but for that to be sustained there must be market access for the produce of the province. Animal and plant health as key pillars of trade need consistent attention.

The effects of animal health were felt earlier in 2019 in the livestock sector, specifically in the wool and beef industries, where a lapse in biosecurity controls severely compromised the industries' export potential. Overall, the quest for boosting employment in South Africa's agricultural sector will need various interventions. Fortunately, many of these are within the policymakers' reach.

Continuity and change in liberation philosophy: Nyerere, Mandela and Obama

By Miki Tasseni

A CONTENTIOUS parameter of radical African identity is to identify Africans as a special case of concern for the wrongs that have occurred upon African peoples for centuries or generations, and to espouse best values of humanism in general. The most pernicious forms of expression of African identity and nationalism is the concern with oppression as a specific feature of history, where it isn't certain that radical scholars are always in a sober and realistic mood concerning that question. And since there are similar cries of protest and anguish from other continents, a sober evaluation of the African condition may reduce some of the self pity often encountered.

The late Prof. Ali Mazrui, whose career as a political science don was devoted chiefly to pulling down this or that edifice of radicalism, but retaining a healthy amount of nationalism and perhaps of illusion himself until the end, put up monumental work in that area. In 1979 he presented the BBC Reith Lectures, six one hour lectures whose book produced eventually was 'The African Condition: A Political Diagnosis,' where it is the second lecture that concerns us more in this context. He said Africans are not the most brutalized people in the world, compared for instance to Jews or indigenous peoples in the Americas but significantly Africans are the most humiliated.

Thinking about this issue brings one to the doorsteps of Africa's image of itself and how it has been changing over time, where two major strands were observed at the time of independence. The first was a cultural strand that sought to emphasize Africa's unique cultural identity, a theme that appeared to exalt African cultural perceptions and practices but some radicals suspected it contained too many proto-racial themes, of over-emphasizing the difference between Africa and Europe. It carries the potential of readily ac-



President Nyerere and Mama Maria Nyerere with President Nelson Mandela during his visit to Tanzania. File photo

cepting anything African by intellectual apologia, etc and thus being unable to conduct a project of emancipation, as it starts from criticizing traditions.

To his credit, founder president Dr Julius Nyerere went into the theme of emancipation early in his career, after briefly extolling African culture at the onset of independence in his opening lecture as prime minister of Tanganyika. It was a position he quickly resigned to build a working political party with dependable grassroots that facilitated unity until he left office 24 years later, and outlived him by several decades, and appears to be work accomplished. Emphasis on cultural values would not have sufficed, and from early on Nyerere explored themes of justice, freedom that underpinned his outlook on the rest of Africa as a principled ruler, not just national interest.

Nyerere is thus a merited if unlikely father of southern African regional identity for his tireless efforts to push national liberation. The wisdom of the period, tied up with national interest was to mind one's own business and

let each country arrive at independence on its own pace. It was this wisdom which was followed by the likes of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda, Felix Houphouët-Boigny, Leopold Sedar Senghor, Joseph Mobutu and others, as realism, genius.

The concept of emancipation in Mwalimu Nyerere had two spheres, one an undercurrent and by implication it has outlived other themes, far more prominent at that period in their political use. A cultural undercurrent of Nyerere's egalitarianism was expressed in opening lines of his policy paper, 'Socialism and Rural Development,' declaring that African traditional society (for all its positive aspects of living and producing together), was marked by ignorance and a diminished position of women. It is women's emancipation that has endured as a permanent feature of the cultural agenda, not living and producing together and sharing out what we produce; it's ended.

While the theme in Nyerere that united him with Nelson Mandela, iconic South African national leader, was not just freedom but also a profound degree of so-

cialist convictions, Mandela lived to shed this outlook in order to carve out a path of common destiny of all South African peoples. The premise had to be adoption of principles acceptable to the white settler or immigrant people who had settled in the country from 1650, and one couldn't define South Africa to exclude them, whatever the lingering strands of radicalism say about the matter. Nyerere strenuously criticized all tribal and racial categorization of peoples, but his socialist policies hurt immigrants' interests.

It is the current period that shows the most fascinating and to an extent tantalizing results of this legacy, but if one looks far enough, there is hope in the horizon. Towards his final years, Nyerere was admitting that socialism was no longer capable of being activated politically but some values of national self determination or self reliance, where fifth phase president Dr John Magufuli is an especially acute reflection of this quest. Yet he never quite went the whole hog like Mandela, to embrace the idea of an Africa of all those living here, in contrast with 'Africa for the Africans.'

In these trying years where Africa is faced with globalization about which it has few principles with which to handle it, detesting privatization as foreign seizure of assets even as state energy companies cripple the continent's capacity for accelerated development, it's from Barack Obama that defining values need to be adopted. Obama is in many ways a child of Mandela and a carbon copy of another great African statesman, ex-UN secretary general Kofi Annan. It is a legacy that has been rejected in South Africa where the ANC is openly contemplating farm seizures instead of broadening private property to include tribal lands, opening up for investments. The southern Africa region is specifically challenged because it has significant white communities, making the matter part of the national question as UDSM scholars define it, not just of policy, privatization.



Violence targets immigrants in South Africa. File photo

Southern Africa and the sad results of violence in national emancipation

By Miki Tasseni

TWO different views exist on what precisely is violence in national liberation or drive toward emancipation, whether it was a necessary instrument after peaceful methods failed - as Julius Nyerere and Nelson Mandela saw the matter - or it was emancipation itself. This was what was put across by an erudite psychologist and Pan-Africanist from the French territory of Martinique who was a doctor to the French army units in the Algerian war of independence, and later shifted camp and joined the FLN, its nemesis. Frantz Fanon showed by an exemplary shift what is to be an African, and helped to promote pan-Africanism beyond race and borders like no one else.

Fanon was in certain respects a Bob Marley in specialist medical suit rather than guitar and microphone, but his influence among black intellectuals was as pervasive as Marley's influence in music for African youth all over the world was devastating. Fanon defined liberation as to a considerable extent embedded in the violence, saying "at the level of individuals, violence is a cleansing force. The thing that was oppressed becomes man again, on the rotting corpse of the settler." While this thinking has for a century been treated as Marxism, it is pretty close to an enemy of the Gospel, Friedrich Nietzsche, as well as the naturalist psychiatrist, Sigmund Freud. While Fanon had his share of being bruised in the thick and thin of the liberation war in Algeria, it was in South Africa that a philosophy of violence was formed but did not quite take root, as it was a violence being exercised on a people, and the radicals were saying there is no way out.

Stephen Bantu Biko, a Sowetan journalist, taught that the black people have to separate their struggles from white activists, as they come to inordinately depend on them, and take any tiny stirring or sigh among the whites as evidence that emancipation is nearing, an illusion. It is this he called Black Consciousness Movement, and the police labored to show the violence it hides.

Biko himself died violently in the hands of the police, thrown out of the ninth floor window of an interrogation cell in downtown Johannesburg, the saint martyr of non-violent militancy in the whole of Africa, and perhaps the world. Unlike Dr Martin Luther King who explicitly rejected violence and Mandela who embraced violence and formed Umkhonto we Sizwe - the spear of the nation - Biko talked only about black people organizing on their own, and resisting. The police knew such an organized people were impregnable, unable to be soothed by soft talking patronizing whites, including white police officers, mayors etc lecturing to black communities. Organized liberation movements like FRELIMO in Mozambique, MPLA in Angola, SWAPO in Namibia or ZANU in Zimbabwe were actually groups of fighters,

rebels seeking to overthrow settler governments. They had not undergone a tortuous process of thinking out violence as a phenomenon, as this becomes pivotal when violence embodies the breadth of society. It is what is happening in Gaza, or in countries torn by civil war like the Congo, Somalia and in genocide.

In the wider intellectual context, there was a sort of transition from conservative missionary ideals of the inter-war period to militant ideology of the subsequent period, whose epitome in the continent was Kwame Nkrumah. He spent a decade or so in the United States studying and working, then shifted to Britain to complete his studies, wrote the plan for a doctoral thesis at Oxford University whose orientation towards logical positivism and a philosophy based on language is clear in Conscientism, especially its final part, the 'Set Theoretic Terms,' a logical sketch on the way to solve issues of potential positive and negative action after independence.

Neither Nkrumah nor his possible source of influence, that is Chinese leader and communist thinker Mao Zedong in his two tracts of the pre-violence period of the building of Socialist China in 1957-8 actually lived to the text of what they wrote or said. Mao could not allow the tactical or principled flexibility of the Ten Great Relationships in economy and On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People to distinguish between principal and secondary contradictions, as this recognition required a minimum of democracy, including a non-determined outcome. By contrast, Mwalimu Nyerere lived through such a phase in 1977, accepting the Open General Licence which more or less liberalized imports, and regretted that measure for the rest of his life.

That is what he told Peter Enahoro, editor of Africa Now in December 1984, that "in 1977 we accepted IMF advice to liberalize; we have regretted ever since" as indeed it was OGL which profoundly disturbed the foreign exchange balances at the central bank. When the war with Gen. Idi Amin started Nyerere had little import support base to fall upon, and was soon compelled to start tinkering with reforms, but only consummated in the second phase. Yet Nyerere was right to have accepted IMF advice at the cost of his socialist experiment, Ujamaa, as without this move it is unlikely we would solve the problem of economic trajectory in a democratic way, by Nyerere's retirement and new policies rhyming with popular wishes. In Zimbabwe which had a revolutionary state and an armed political party holding the army, negative results of radicalism produced no political shift, and the chaos that broke out appears to be gathering pace in the giant neighbor, South Africa. The irony is that apartheid help for white minority rule caused this radicalism in the first place, though it has injured and ruined more black lives than any whites.

White farmers and black radicals: Sources of instability in southern Africa

By Anil Kija

COLONIALISM was marked by two distinct variations with regard to European presence, where they came to settle and basically by opening farms or ranches in some cases, and the other group being public servants often assigned on a short term basis. For African nationalists a country that was characterised by the first group, known as settlers, posed grave difficulties in taking the country to independence, as they considered the colony to be their property, in tandem with the mother country. In their absence, the colonial power could more easily accede to the truism that colonial rule was transitory, where the colonial power readies the country for self determination.

While the presence of white settler farmers tended to be a source of violence in determining the country's future, there was a group that posed virtually no resistance to African self rule, namely the missionaries. Their work was already a mandate in the first place, in the sense of changing a person from one state of self-awareness to another, in which case the missionaries would see their efforts realized and exemplified, when excellent products of their work became noticeable in public life. They had partial bad temper with nationalists, for instance the way missionaries sought to dissuade the young Julius Nyerere from resigning to join politics but later adopted him.

This difference between temporality and permanence of the colonial experience underlined the way colonial authorities worked with their settler lobbies, against them on one hand but also inclined to let them have their way. Kenya was marked by that sort of phenomenon until 1952 when a revolt broke out against settler presence in the central highlands, which ushered in a period of change. It demonstrated that white settler presence was not easy to accommodate with black self determination, precisely what happened in South Africa as a huge backdrop to all its modern history, and Zimbabwe - where it forms a disturbing and mode conditioning influence.

Tanzania would have been in a similar group had the Germans not been removed from the country in the course of WWI, as they were in the course of



developing a sort of White Highlands in Usambara and partially in the southern highlands. Their departure took the country from being a colony to a trusteeship territory, implying a basically indigenous oriented state with little or no European presence. There was another dimension of European presence that also had a significant effect in later political development, acting as guarantor for local paramount chiefs, where it was Zanzibar and Uganda that were particularly marked, and later in South Africa too.

Indeed a couple of such cases were eventually hived out of the colony of South Africa to become independent countries, namely Swaziland and Lesotho. For cultural purposes they are a virtual extension of South Africa, as is Botswana in large measure, while outlying countries have some cultural distinctiveness, if partially, as the Nguni people in South Africa spread out to what is now Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania, and other groups have close proximity across borders.

Were it that the thinking that black youths who went to study in Europe in the period between the two world

wars remained dominant, which was tightly related to missionary values and anti-communist conservatism, the conflict between white farmers and black radicals would have been avoided. This was the case for a number of African countries and in the vicinity there was quite noticeably the case of Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda in Malawi, who failed to sympathise with the

African National Congress of South Africa partly because of its radical ideology. A similar case was Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and both these leaders decimated ranks of radicals early in their rule.

It is not easy to say if conservatism was tied only to Western realities because of ferocious anti-communist thinking in most of Western Europe in the aftermath of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in October 1917, or it was also influenced by the white settler community locally. But as it appears, the local white communities - or in the case of the Congo, mining companies with similar interests - they provided black conservatives with an opportunity to trade, to constitute political and economic alliances. That is how

the Kenyan state was formed, while in southern Africa there was an unabated conflict between the two sides, expressed as apartheid in the case of South Africa and to which arose an exclusion movement on white farmers in Zimbabwe, later.

In the case of Botswana there was fusion of white missionary values and a rising educated class shorn of radicalism, thus rifts did not occur in how to use the country's wealth, as both the mining firms and conservative government were satisfied with that arrangement. In the Congo, where radical nationalist Patrice Lumumba epitomized the movement towards independence against conservative leaders like President Joseph Kasavubu who was ready to commerce with white merchants, miners and missionaries, got regional conservative leader Moise Tshombe in the Katanga, later Shaba province, to authorise Lumumba's arrest and handing over to a CIA hatchet man, using troops loyal to Colonel Joseph Mobutu. When the mining interests returned to the Congo as another radical, Laurent Kabila took over 1997, the civil war cost six million lives.



Rice cooperation: China's effort to reduce hunger across Africa

By Kou Jie

Xinhua News Agency reported.

ALANDLOCKED nation with little arable land for farming, Nigeria is the most populated country in Africa. Of its 182 million people, 60 percent are living below the poverty line, while malnutrition affects some 40 percent of Nigerian children.

In an effort to tackle starvation, the Nigerian government has put considerable effort into the cultivation of rice, a crop which is suitable for the nation's climate.

Though the country is the largest producer of rice in West Africa, it is also the second-largest importer of rice in the world due to the lack of advanced technologies and an underdeveloped market.

"Agriculture has failed to keep pace with Nigeria's rapid population growth, and our country now partially relies upon food imports to sustain itself," said Matthew Olusegun Owolabi, an official with the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

"Currently, the food per capita in Africa is around 200 kilograms, while per capita food production is only 150 kilograms. By the end of 2030, the population in Africa may rise to 1.8 billion, making the food shortage even more prominent," said Liu Dong, Senior Program Officer of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

But this dilemma is about to change, as China, the world's largest rice producer and tech leader in agriculture, recently reached out a helping hand. According to Owolabi, a Chinese-aid agricultural demonstration center will be built in Nigeria to help train professionals and provide necessary agricultural technologies.

"With its advanced rice technologies, China can feed 20 percent of the world's population, with only 7 percent of the world's farmland. Africa possesses 14 percent of the global arable land. With the help of China, I believe that within time it can alleviate starvation," said Liu.

A grain of rice matters

Food deficiency and malnutrition have long been a challenge faced by African countries. According to statistics from the Food and Agriculture Organization, out of the 86 countries that are food deficient, 43 are in Africa.

In an attempt to alleviate starvation, African countries have looked to China, a country with a long history of rice cultivation. During the last four decades of reform and opening-up, the rice industry in China has achieved remarkable progress and made significant contributions to overall economic development, agricultural transformation and poverty reduction.

Since 2006, China has been working to provide new technology in agriculture to African countries, while Chinese experts and technicians have carried out more than 300 small-scale projects in nine African countries, promoted 450 agricultural technologies, and trained nearly 30,000 local farmers and technicians,

New rice varieties designed for African countries have also been provided to local farmers. According to the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, a new rice variety named Green Super Rice made its debut in April, which is suitable for Africa's climate conditions. It can achieve an average yield increase of 0.89-1.83 tonnes per hectare, which is worth 230.9 dollars per hectare for local farmers.

"There is obvious potential in China-Africa agricultural cooperation, especially in the rice value chain," said Zhang Ning, director for the South-South Fund Program of the China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange under the Ministry of Commerce.

Echoing Zhang, Pedro Dzu-chula, national director of Agriculture and Silviculture in Mozambique, noted that such cooperation had brought his country remarkable benefits. "Chinese agri-company Wanbao has been providing machines and new technology to help our farmers grow more rice. So far, local rice production has greatly improved, as output per hectare can now reach 6 to 7.5 tonnes compared to only 2 to 2.5 tonnes in the past," said Dzu-chula.

During the 2018 Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, Chinese President Xi Jinping promised that China would support Africa in achieving general food security by 2030. He added that 500 senior Chinese agriculture experts will be sent to Africa to train young researchers in agriscience and entrepreneurs in agri-business.

"Cooperation in the rice industry is key to China-Africa cooperation, and the development of the rice industry is the foundation of a prosperous and stable Africa," said Zhang.

Future cooperation

During the first China-Africa Economic and Trade Expo held in Changsha, Central China's Hunan Province in June, Yuan Longping, a renowned Chinese agronomist who developed the first hybrid rice varieties in the 1970s and helped African nations to tackle famine, told media that China and Africa would witness more cooperation in rice production.

"We will send young Chinese scientists to Africa every year, to help African countries improve rice production, as well as develop their agricultural industry," said Yuan.

Following Yuan's lead, a joint initiative on strengthening south-south and triangular cooperation in the China-Africa rice value chain, proposed by seven organizations, including the China National Hybrid Rice Research and Development Center and the African Union, was also released during the expo. It called for China to help Africa solve key bottlenecks in technology, machinery and commercialization to promote value chain upgrading and agricultural transformation.

People's Daily

Capital markets are an important part of SADC plans needed for establishment of regional financial systems

By Richard Mngazija

ACAPITAL market is a financial market in which long-term debt (over a year) or equity-backed securities are bought and sold. Capital markets channel the wealth of savers to those who can put it to long-term productive use, such as companies or governments making long-term investments. Financial regulators like the Bank of England (BoE) and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) oversee capital markets to protect investors against fraud, among other duties.

Modern capital markets are almost invariably hosted on computer-based electronic trading platforms; most can be accessed only by entities within the financial sector or the treasury departments of governments and corporations, but some can be accessed directly by the public.

As an example, in the United States, any American citizen with an internet connection can create an account with TreasuryDirect and use it to buy bonds in the primary market, though sales to individuals form only a tiny fraction of the total volume of bonds sold.

Various private companies provide browser-based platforms that allow individuals to buy shares and sometimes even bonds in the secondary markets. There are many thousands of such systems, most serving only small parts of the overall capital markets.

Entities hosting the systems include stock exchanges, investment banks, and government departments. Physically, the systems are hosted all over the world, though they tend to be concentrated in financial centres like London, New York, and Hong Kong.

A capital market can be either a primary market or a secondary market. In primary market, new stock or bond issues are sold to investors, often via a mechanism known as underwriting. The main entities seeking to raise long-term funds on the primary capital markets are governments (which may be municipal, local or national) and business enterprises (companies).

Governments issue only bonds, whereas companies often issue both equity and bonds. The main entities purchasing the bonds or stock include pension funds, hedge funds, sovereign wealth funds, and less commonly wealthy individuals and investment banks trading on their own behalf. In the secondary market, existing securities are sold and bought among investors or traders, usually on an exchange, over-the-counter, or elsewhere.

The existence of secondary markets increases the willingness of investors in primary markets, as they know they are likely to be able to swiftly cash out their investments if the need arises.

A second important division falls between the stock markets (for equity securities, also known as shares, where investors acquire ownership of companies) and the bond markets (where investors become creditors).

The money markets are used for the raising of short-term finance, sometimes for loans that are expected to be paid back as early as overnight. In contrast, the "capital markets" are used for the raising of long-term finance, such as the purchase of shares/equities, or for loans that are not expected to be fully paid back for at least a year.

Funds borrowed from money markets are typically used for general operating expenses, to provide liquid assets for brief periods. For example, a company may have inbound payments from customers that have not yet cleared, but need immediate cash to pay its employees.

When a company borrows from the primary capital markets, often the purpose is to invest in additional physical capital goods, which will be used to help increase its income.

It can take many months or years before the investment generates sufficient return to pay back its cost, and hence the finance is long term.

Together, money markets and capital markets form the financial markets, as the term is narrowly understood. [b] The capital market is



concerned with long-term finance. In the widest sense, it consists of a series of channels through which the savings of the community are made available for industrial and commercial enterprises and public authorities.

Regular bank lending is not usually classed as a capital market transaction, even when loans are extended for a period longer than a year.

First, regular bank loans are not securitized (i.e. they do not take the form of a resaleable security like a share or bond that can be traded on the markets).

Second, lending from banks is more heavily regulated than capital market lending.

Third, bank depositors tend to be more risk-averse than capital market investors.

These three differences all act to limit institutional lending as a source of finance.

Two additional differences, this time favoring lending by banks, are that banks are more accessible for small and medium-sized companies, and that they have the ability to create money as they lend.

In the 20th century, most company finance apart from share issues was raised by bank loans. But since about 1980 there has been an ongoing trend for disintermediation, where large and creditworthy companies have found they effectively have to pay out less interest if they borrow directly from capital markets rather than from banks.

The tendency for companies to borrow from capital markets instead of banks has been especially strong in the United States.

According to the Financial Times, capital markets overtook bank lending as the leading source of long-term finance in 2009, which reflects the risk aversion and bank regulation in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis.

Compared to in the United States, companies in the European Union have a greater reliance on bank lending for funding. Efforts to enable companies to raise more funding through capital markets are being coordinated through the EU's Capital Markets Union initiative.

Capital Markets are an important part of Southern African Development Community (SADC) plans for establishment of regional financial systems.

Long-term Infrastructure projects and Social Development programmes often require substantial funding, raised by capital markets through stocks, bonds, and other Investments offerings.

These projects and programmes are necessary in achieving SADC goals of a modern, integrated economy, and in enticing Private Sector Investment into the region.

For this reason, SADC has specified support for the development

of capital markets in its Protocol on Finance and Investment.

Capital Markets and the Protocol on Finance and Investment

SADC established the Protocol on Finance and Investment in 2006 to help further the goal of economic integration throughout Southern Africa.

In part, the Protocol on Finance and Investment requires Member States to facilitate the creation and expansion of capital markets and to cooperate on maintaining and regulating their existing stock exchanges.

The long-term aim of these activities for SADC is to establish harmonised securities markets throughout the SADC region that can attract investment and allow the regional economy to compete on a global scale.

Specifically, it is intended that Member States should engage in the following:

- Regular Liaison with other Member States on matters of Investment;
- Co-operative development of training mechanisms for market professionals;
- Harmonisation of listing requirements for national stock exchanges; and
- Shared research and information management on market surveillance, regulation, and investor encouragement.

The Committee of SADC Stock Exchanges

To facilitate better operations and collaboration on capital markets, SADC established the Committee of SADC Stock Exchanges (CoSSE) in 1997. Resourced by the SADC Secretariat, and supported by the Johannesburg Stock Exchange Limited, this Committee has the following objectives:

- To improve the operational, regulatory and technical requirement underpinnings and capabilities of SADC exchanges;
- To make the securities markets of SADC exchanges more attractive to both regional and international investors;
- To increase market liquidity and enhance trading in various securities and financial instruments;
- To promote the development of efficient, fair and transparent securities markets within the SADC region;
- To encourage the transfer of securities markets' intellectual capital and technical expertise among the member countries of the Committee;
- To encourage interaction among market participants;
- To encourage the development of a harmonised securities market environment within the SADC region; and
- To maximise co-operation among Committee members.

Currently, the Committee of SADC Stock Exchanges oversees securities exchanges in Botswana,

Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. It also works closely with the Committee of Insurance, Securities and Non-Banking Financial Authorities (CISNA), which forms part of SADC's Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment Directorate.

In 2012, the Committee of SADC Stock Exchanges launched a new website to improve visibility and access to data about Southern African stock exchanges. This is part of the Committee's focus on using technology to improve linkages between capital markets in the region. Along with this website, the Committee has also developed three sub-committees to further its priorities:

- The Legal and Secretariat Working Committee - which is responsible for formalising and resourcing the Secretariat, and for continuing and improving liaison with the Committee of Infrastructure, Securities, and Non-Banking Financial Authority and other SADC organs.

- The Market Development Working Committee - which is responsible for helping member exchanges to ensure their clearing and settlement systems comply with new global standards and support regional initiatives; and

- The Capacity-Building and Visibility Working Committee - which is responsible for liaising with member exchanges, regulators, stockbrokers, investors, and others to develop and coordinate training courses. It helps members to upgrade their own websites, and ensure their trading data and company news are disseminated internationally.

Committee of Infrastructure, Securities, and Non-Banking Financial Authority

Since its inception in 1998, the Committee of Insurance, Securities and Non-Banking Financial Authority has worked to implement a harmonised, risk-based regulatory framework that encourages investment in capital markets while mitigating risk and protecting consumers. It strives to achieve this objective through co-operation and information sharing, concentrated on the following:

- Harmonising legislation to ensure consistency and adherence to international regulatory standards and best practices;
- Fostering liaison and cooperation with regulatory bodies to develop regional capability and to counter money laundering and the financing of terrorism;
- Facilitating the development of capable, professional regulatory employees;
- Facilitating the development of well-informed investors and consumers; and
- Promoting adherence to sound corporate governance practices based upon international best practices



Joseph Tinfissi Ilboudo (L), Chief of the Statistical Development, Data Innovation and Outreach Section of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa's African Centre for Statistics, speaks at a national workshop on integrating non-traditional data sources in the production of official statistics held in Dar es Salaam recently. He is with statistician Hellen Mtove (R) from Tanzania's National Bureau of Statistics. Photo: Guardian Correspondent



Statistician General Dr Albina Chuwa, Gabriel Games from the UN's Statistics Division and other workshop participants go through Tanzania's Draft Action Plan of integrating non-traditional sources of data in the production of official statistics and indicators. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

Integrating non-traditional data sources key in producing official statistics, says UNECA

RECENTLY, Tanzania held a two-day national workshop on integrating non-traditional data sources in production of official statistics. The workshop was jointly organised by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and UK Department for International Development (DFID). In this interview, **Our Special Correspondent** talks to Joseph Tinfissi Ilboudo, Chief Statistical Development, Data Innovation and Outreach Section of the African Centre for Statistics of UNECA.

Question: The workshop was about integrating non-traditional data sources in the production of official statistics. Why is this so crucial today?

Answer: Yes, it is so crucial today because when you look at new dynamics of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) perspective and capacity of the traditional system to cover the needs, you will realise that there is an important percentage even more than half of the information that may have to come or should come from non-traditional sources. So integrating them, in fact, is a must because we have no choice; other-

wise we would not be able to cover all the needed information for SDGs and also national development plans whereby some of the critical areas have to be enlightened by data we don't have yet.

Q: There are questions of quality and reliability of these sources. How UNECA is looking at these issues?

A: Of course, quality do not come over night and the same to reliability, you have to have a process. At the beginning, to make sure that the system is going to deliver you have to ensure whatever the process, it has to follow a certain methodological requirements so even these data are not structurally to be used in a way that the official statistics want it, there is a possibility of improving the way we should take them in into account. They can be illustrative in some phenomena you have good proxy of what the reality should be. So it is important to work and to improve the way we want to put it into account. Of course, we are not just taking data for data but we are looking at how these data are able to illustrate issues of priorities for the nation or any other objectives.

Q: In Tanzania and I think, in other African countries, ad-

ministrative data constitutes a big part of non-traditional data sources but the challenge is in its quality. Through your experience, how is the situation in other African countries?

A: Of course, they are facing the same challenges as Tanzania and most of the time we are asking national statistical system that is led by national statistics office to put emphasis on helping line ministries to improve administrative records because by doing they will be able to derive some consistence information that can be of good use. We are creating that awareness and we even have a documentation of the use of administrative records for production of official statistics explaining how those records can be improved at the national level and how they can make progress. But most of the time you will find they have some competing challenges like definitions and that is the role of national statistics office to guide them to do it in a better way so that it can serve the purpose of being a good sources to be used.

Q: What is the role of UNECA in this process?

A: The role of UNECA here is, let say, to leverage on our convening power to have the overall discus-

sion and keeping these discussions on how national statistics systems in the continent can embrace these new ways and we will never cease to use any opportunity to carry on. I would say, our role at UNECA is to create awareness of what institutions should be doing.

Q: During the workshop you mentioned that UNECA has already prepared Framework of using non-traditional data sources in the production of official statistics. Can you elaborate a bit on this?

A: What we are saying is more of our perspective of bringing about experience other countries has in this area to others who want to learn from them. For example, Uganda is using satellite imagery to gather more frequent data about poverty at households. We want to make countries to be aware of what other are doing and the challenges they face. You know sharing of experience is very important for other to embrace this and start questioning on how they can improve in embracing non-traditional data which were unable to do. To be precise, our role is a kind of liaison one getting information to be known and getting experience to

be shared.

Q: Now how ready are African countries to embrace this new idea of integrating non-traditional data sources into production of official statistics?

A: I think the debate is everywhere but the need and urgency to look at what data revolution has called for improving production of data to cover all needs on the view of 'leaving no one behind'. At the end of the day you realise that this in an effort that should be collective and we have noticed in many African countries this movement of let us get to new frontiers of using data from other alternative sources. It is common phenomena that we are facing here and it is a common challenge to all statisticians on how to improve things that we traditionally do in a new ways.

Q: How do you assess the awareness of African leadership in using statistics in decision making?

A: I think here we have witnessed a sort of increasing in awareness on statistics because most of the debates were focusing on how to prioritise SDGs and when they come to that discussion then leaders call statisticians

to tell them how and give more information. That dialogue has created momentum on how our planners and our statisticians are increasingly promoting the discussions. We have observed that they are more aware of the importance this phenomena (statistics) be in national planning perspective or towards continental goals, there is awareness certainly there. I must say that what we are supposed to do now is to keep these discussions going on and the feeding of system to be more plausible.

Q: Of late, there is what some refer it as 'collision' between technology and laws governing statistics. How does UNECA perceive this view?

A: Yes, sometime there seems to be such contradiction but personally I don't think so. I would say we should rather use the technology to help on how we can apply or how we can implement the law. To my opinion there is no such collision. Technology should be used in implementation or in the disposition of the law in the best way. Why I am saying so? Because most of the time, statisticians would think that it should be applied in classical way but technology is here now to tell you that you

can improve from classical way of doing things. For example, today due to technological advancement, obtaining information may no longer require you going with a bunch of paper questionnaires interrogating someone, it can be done in alternative way by using electronic devices. Therefore, technology must be seen by statisticians as an enabler of better application of the law and the law is here to show you how best data collection can be done.

Q: Tanzania is going to report implementation of SDGs this year. How do you see Africa responding to SDGs?

A: We are proud on that. More and more countries in the continent are voluntarily engaging in reporting on SDGs to show to the world how they are progressing in implementing SDGs. If I am not mistaken, about sixteen countries are about to go to present their national voluntary reporting. Some have done more than once. This means the interest is there and Africa owns the process of reporting SDGs which is something to be encouraged. And, I am convinced this positive trend is a result of strong dialogues which have been conducted between our planners and our statisticians.

Farmers in Mufindi encouraged to go into commercial tree farming

By Guardian Correspondent, Mufindi

FARMERS in Mufindi district, Iringa region have been urged to venture into commercial farming, the a venture which has recently become a lucrative business for thousands of people in southern highlands regions.

Aidan Fitavangu is one of tree growers in Nzinyi village in Mufindi district, Iringa region, who had started benefiting from the commercial tree farming, which is for income generating and forest conservation.

As many farmers do, Fitavangu now uses recommended best agronomic practice such as spacing—an important aspect in getting high quality woods.

Owning a 3.5 acres of trees, a father of three has moved from subsistence farming to commercial farming after discovering that tree growing was becoming a lucrative business.

Fitavangu has planted trees from improved seeds and followed all the needed procedures such as weeding, putting fertilizer and spacing and this was possible after he attended training on how to grow trees commercially.

He says: "I'm expecting to harvest trees in the next few years and this contrary to the past when weren't aware on when to harvest the trees. This is because; we're now using improved seeds

and follow all procedures."

"I therefore call on tree growers to use best practices including spacing to get high quality woodlots to generate high income of households," he adds.

"Tree seedling production, weeding and spacing are key step in the forestry value chain, just as you cannot produce bread with spoil flour; you need good quality tree seed material to grow proper forests."

In view of the fact, planting a tree is a lifelong investment. However, this investment depends on the type of seeds used and agricultural best practice like weeding and spacing.

According to the experts, a tree planted in a well planned space can contribute to high quality of woods harvested in a certain period of time.

A representative from Jambe Agro, Steven Sallu says that best agronomic practices in growing trees including land preparation, timely planting, spacing, weeding, pruning and thinning are very important to get quality woods.

He said his company is piloting a number of knowledge dissemination works projects to enable growers to know best way to practice in planting trees.

"Apart from seed distribution of improved seeds, we are also giving knowledge to the growers on how they can practice best ways so as to get quality



woods," he said.

The use of improved seed or plant materials is shown to be essential to increase the growth and quality of plantations. To obtain such improvements, Seed production areas and/or seed orchards are required.

He added that the goal of his company was to ensure growers excite potentials to transform to the forest sector—promoting its sustainability growth.

He further says that his firm works hard to ensure large and small-scale growers can exploit compelling opportunities in commercial timber and energy markets, and creating knock-on environmental, social and economic benefits.

Sallu noted that growers in the country are not maximizing productivity due to poor farming practices caused by poor agricultural practices.

Also their ability to maximize their investment is further hit by a lack of timely, reliable market information.

He said trees growing has recently become a lucrative busi-

ness that farmers must focus on it to get high income that can enable them to bolster their development.

He however added that improved seeds should be coupled with application of good farming practices such as spacing and use of fertilizer to boost initial growth.

"We take a task of extending not only the supply of improved seeds varieties project but also give knowledge to growers on the best agricultural practices that among others can improve the woodlots quality and therefore increase the households income."

He said they are in position to give high woodlots if they apply best practices including spacing, weeding and use of fertilizer.

"Most small and medium tree growers are unaware of the existence or the benefits of improved tree seed and best agricultural practices as a result there is no quality assurance of woodlots," he added.

According to him, the company had deeply embarked its ac-

tivities in the southern highlands where there is high forestry potential especially in Iringa, Njombe and Mbeya regions.

His company is working with other stakeholders through improved seed sales and knowledge dissemination on how to use best agricultural practices.

In view of the fact pines and eucalyptus species were the most grown trees species as soft and hardwoods respectively and other softwood species.

Tanzania's forestry sector faces numerous challenges and these are becoming ever more critical. Private forestry is unable to keep pace with demand for timber and fuel-wood, leading to a supply deficit of 22 million m3 and the mining of natural forests - deforestation is running at 400,000 ha per year.

Weak regulation heightens the problem, with unfair competition from the unsustainable exploitation of natural forests constraining the development of commercial forestry opportunities and a sustainable charcoal sub-sector.

A rising population, economic growth, industrialization and increased agricultural expansion into forested areas are contributing to make these issues worse.

However, this also means there is exciting potential to transform the forestry sector - promoting its sustainable growth, ensuring large and small-scale growers can exploit compelling opportunities in commercial timber and energy markets, and creating knock-on environmental, social and economic benefits.

NEPAD supports SADC in the areas of policy as well as training, capacity development, awareness creation, research and knowledge management

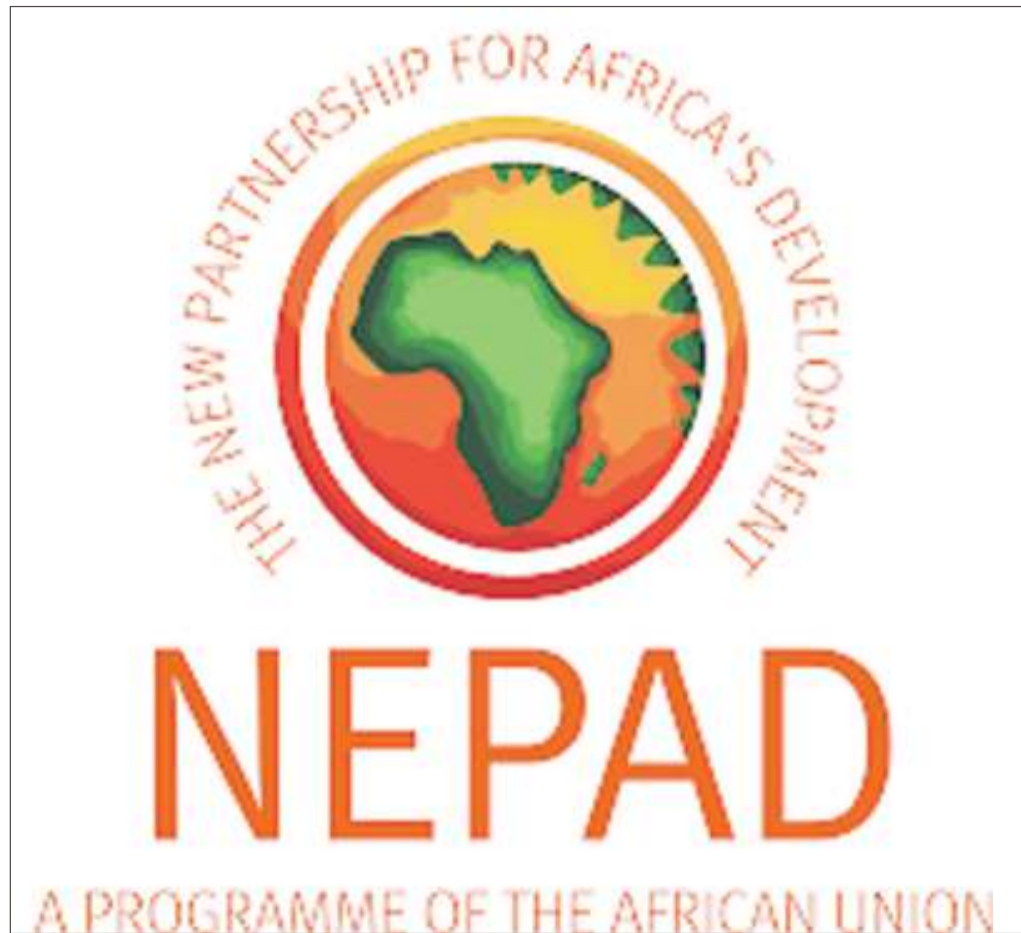
By Richard Mngazija

THE New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is an economic development programme of the African Union. NEPAD was adopted at the 37th session of the Assembly of heads of state and government in July 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia. NEPAD aims to provide an overarching vision and policy framework for accelerating economic co-operation and integration among African countries.

NEPAD is a merger of two plans for the economic regeneration of Africa: the Millennium Partnership for the African Recovery Programme (MAP), led by former President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa in conjunction with former President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria and President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria; and the OMEGA Plan for Africa developed by President Abdoulaye Wade of Senegal. At a summit in Sirte, Libya, March 2001, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) agreed that the MAP and OMEGA Plans should be merged.

The UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) developed a "Compact for Africa's Recovery" based on both these plans and on resolutions on Africa adopted by the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000, and submitted a merged document to the Conference of African Ministers of Finance and Ministers of Development and Planning in Algiers, May 2001.

In July 2001, the OAU Assembly of heads of state and government meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, adopted this document under the name of the New African Initiative (NAI). The leaders of 48 countries endorsed the plan on July 20, 2001; and other international development partners, including the European Union, China, and Japan also made public statements indicating their support for the program. The heads of state and government implementation committee (HSGIC) for the project finalized the policy framework and named it the New Partnership for Africa's Development on 23 October 2001. NEPAD is now a program of the African Union (AU) that has replaced the OAU in 2002, though it has its own secretariat based in South Africa



to coordinate and implement its programmes.

NEPAD's four primary objectives are: to eradicate poverty, promote sustainable growth and development, integrate Africa in the world economy, and accelerate the empowerment of women. It is based on underlying principles of a commitment to good governance, democracy, human rights and conflict resolution; and the recognition that maintenance of these standards is fundamental to the creation of an environment conducive to investment and long-term economic growth.

NEPAD seeks to attract increased investment, capital flows and funding, providing an African-owned framework for development as the foundation for partnership at regional and international levels.

In July 2002, the Durban AU summit supplemented NEPAD with a Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance. According

to the Declaration, states participating in NEPAD 'believe in just, honest, transparent, accountable and participatory government and probity in public life'.

Accordingly, they 'undertake to work with renewed determination to enforce', among other things, the rule of law; the equality of all citizens before the law; individual and collective freedoms; the right to participate in free, credible and democratic political processes; and adherence to the separation of powers, including protection for the independence of the judiciary and the effectiveness of parliaments.

The Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance also committed participating states to establish an African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) to promote adherence to and fulfillment of

its commitments. The Durban summit adopted a document setting out the stages of peer review and the principles by which the APRM should operate; further core documents were adopted at a meeting in Abuja in March 2003, including a Memorandum of Understanding to be signed by governments wishing to undertake the peer review.

Current status

Ever since it was set up there has been some tension over the place of NEPAD within the AU programs, given its origins outside the framework of the AU, and the continuing dominant role of South Africa—symbolised by the location of the secretariat in South Africa.

Successive AU summits and meetings of the HSGIC have proposed the greater integration of NEPAD into the AU's structures and processes. In March 2007 there was a 'brainstorming session' on NEPAD held in Algeria at which the future of NEPAD and its relationship with the AU was discussed by an ad hoc committee of heads of state. The committee again recommended the fuller integration of NEPAD with the AU. In April 2008, a review summit of five heads of state—Presidents Mbeki of South Africa, Wade of Senegal, Bouteflika of Algeria, Mubarak of Egypt and Yar'Adua of Nigeria—met in Senegal with a mandate to consider the progress in implementing NEPAD and report to the next AU summit to be held in July 2008.

Current Programmes:

1. Agriculture Technical Vocational Education and Training (ATVET)

• SADC was sensitised on the implementation of Agricultural Education and Skills Improvement Framework (AESIF). The SADC and EAC workshop was attended by seven countries at Kigali on 6-8 Sept 2015.

NEPAD Climate Change Fund

• The NEPAD Agency supported SADC and its member countries South Africa, Zambia, Tanzania, Namibia, and Botswana in the areas of policy, training, capacity development, awareness creation, research, and knowledge management.

• 577 extension officers and farmers were trained in the Kwa-Zulu Natal and Free State Provinces of South Africa on the application of weather forecast, climate prediction and science-based knowledge to assist them in proper planning and improved on-farm decision making. In addition, 700 traditional council members in Kwa-Zulu Natal were capacitated on issues of climate change and committed themselves to minimizing practices which contribute to climate change in their communities. Six adaptive measures to climate change have been identified and disseminated to small holder farmers in South Africa.

• In Swaziland, 1319 small holder farmers were trained on the use of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies.

• A national strategy to mainstream CSA into Zambia's National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) was developed.

• Southern African Network for Biosciences (SANBio)

• Research, Development & Innovation: Mushroom capsules have been developed as food supplements in Namibia at the Mushroom Node, hosted by the Zero Emission Research and initiatives at the University of Namibia.

• More than 500 farmers have been trained through the SANBio Mushroom Node in Swaziland, Malawi and Namibia on quality control in production of mushrooms, and technoparks have been established to support the communities.

• Capacity Building: Improving Community Livelihoods through

R, D & I in controlling vector-borne diseases project enrolled four MSc students; two at the University of Zambia and two at the University of Zimbabwe in the field of biosciences.

• Regional Projects Funded by SANBio: 8 projects with the involvement of 60 Scientists. Projects titles: 1. Scientific Validation of Traditional Medicines for Affordable Treatment of HIV and HIV opportunistic infections (CSIR, South Africa), 2. Microbicides for HIV Infections Control (CSIR, South Africa), 3. Technology Transfer on Mushroom Farming for Food Security and Health (University of Namibia, Namibia), 4. Fish Biodiversity of Inlands Rivers of Southern Africa (Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resource, Malawi), 5. Capacity Building Programme in Bioinformatics for the Southern Africa Region (University of Mauritius, Mauritius), 6. Capacity Building Programme on Integrating Indigenous Knowledge System in Biosciences in Southern Africa (North-West University, Mafikeng Campus, South Africa), 7. Improving Community Livelihoods through R, D & I in controlling vector borne diseases (National Institute of Scientific & Industrial Research/ University of Zambia, Zambia), 8. Enhancement of Capabilities of Gene Banking facilities in Southern Africa (SADC Plant Genetic Resource Centre, Zambia).

• The SANBio Hub, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and National Food Technology Research Centre also intend to work together towards providing training and capacity building support to communities in agro-processing, post-harvest technologies and development of processes and products. The two institutes will also be involved in the development and implementation of quality management systems which will promote technical proficiency.

'Healing power of words an asset in crisis-time journalism'

By Juliana Ferre

FOR Stefania D'Ignoti, a freelance journalist from Italy, inspiring her audience to empathize with the people in her stories is of utmost importance. She seeks to uncover human interest stories hidden behind mainstream conflict reporting.

D'Ignoti splits her time between Sicily and the Middle East, and has been working as a freelance journalist for the past few years. She speaks six languages but has still found it difficult to find her place in the industry.

"It's harder for journalists like me whose first language is not English to break into the English-speaking journalism market," she said, adding: "I have often felt stuck in this grey area where I'm not 'Western' enough to get staff positions at American or British papers, nor local enough to be a native-speaking news assistant in the Middle East."

However, she found her place as a freelancer, and has been published in places such as PRI, Al Jazeera English, Middle East Eye and the BBC.

D'Ignoti's work is focused on migration, conflict and refugee stories in the wider Mediterranean, with a focus on women and children. She was recently awarded the Migration Media Award - funded by the European Union - and is currently working on a story about migration in Sicily.

D'Ignoti graduated from Sciences Po Paris in Middle Eastern studies, and continued her graduate studies at Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. She originally wanted to become a war correspondent focused on the military.

"However, I realised that what we really need is a more balanced narrative and coverage of these communities," she explained, adding: "We need to show this other 'face' the war leaves

behind - which is mostly women and children."

A longtime IJNet reader, D'Ignoti found an opportunity for The Jerusalem Press Club Fellowship through the site, and was selected last year.

"It helped me boost my Middle East reporting career, with a focus on religious minorities and conflict," she said, adding: "It was a unique opportunity to learn more about the Israeli-Arab conflict and acquire more hands-on experience in war zones."

IJNet spoke with D'Ignoti about her work, her experience reporting in the Middle East and her advice for other journalists.

IJNet: You focus on the victims of conflicts, specifically women and children. What has been the most memorable story on this topic?

D'Ignoti: There is one story that I worked on while I was in Gaziantep, a city on the Syrian border in Turkey. It's about a woman who proposed her own solution to childcare for refugee women in Turkey because kindergartens are less accessible for Syrians than for Turkish nationals. She wanted to help out other refugee Syrian women, so she created her own kindergarten, becoming both the breadwinner and helper of other Syrian women.

The purpose of this story was to show how Syrian refugee women are not only victims - which is what international media tends to portray - but also resilient. They know how to solve their own problems without waiting for the help of the international community, and at the same time, they manage to create safe spaces for themselves and fellow refugees in their own community. That was very inspiring to report on, and that is what I try to focus on - writing about hopeful stories that can inspire other people to do better things.

IJNet: Reporting on different cultures can be a challenging task. How



Stefania D'Ignoti (C) at a small press conference on the Israel-Gaza border in July 2018. File photo courtesy of D'Ignoti.

has your knowledge for languages helped you associate better with a specific culture?

D'Ignoti: I've seen a lot of journalists on the ground who just parachute themselves in for a week in a foreign country but don't integrate with the culture. If you specialise on one specific country and one specific region, you should learn the language and the local culture. That helps you empathize with the sources

that you're interviewing - their stories and their background.

When I interviewed some refugee women who spoke very little English, it was nice to use my Arabic. They really appreciated the fact that I made the effort to speak to them in their native language. This showed them that I had an interest in their culture, and for that reason they would open up much more with me. If you speak the language and you

know the culture, sometimes sources will tell you the things that they wouldn't tell other journalists who are not familiar with their background.

IJNet: What do you do differently when reporting on conflict to avoid making the same mistakes as mainstream media?

D'Ignoti: I work as a freelance journalist so I don't have assign-

ments beforehand. I try to find interesting characters, and then I choose their micro examples and their story to tell a bigger picture. For instance, the story that I'm writing for the Migration Media Award is the story of three migrant women who open a storytelling circle. With their micro-level story, I'm telling a bigger picture story about welcoming migrants in Sicily.

If you give a human face to one specific story, then the readers can empathize more and understand more the impact that war and conflict have on people and on the micro level.

IJNet: What advice would you give to aspiring journalists?

D'Ignoti: Most young reporters are terrified by the idea of full-time freelancing. But it gives you the chance of working on the stories that matter to you and that you think should matter to your readers. I encourage young journalists to find their own personal, creative way to make it work and to not give up on the story ideas they think are relevant.

Despite the harsh times in the journalism industry, there's an increasing need for great writers. In times of crisis, the need for good storytelling and the healing power of words are becoming an asset for aspiring reporters. Working on your writing skills, and learning how to transmit empathy and humanity through words is what helps you stand out of the crowd. This is advice I'd give not only to print journalists but also to audio and video producers.

A dispatch by International Journalists' Network (IJNet), a project of the Washington-based International Centre for Journalists.

SUCCESS

Communities in Coast, Lindi and Ruvuma regions get fortune from Mpingo exports

By Guardian on Saturday Reporter

TWENTY one of the 43 villages that Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative support in Lindi and Ruvuma regions have earned over 1.54bn/- from certified exports of African Blackwood (Mpingo) to manufacturers in United Kingdom.

In its latest annual report covering 2017/18, MCDI Board Chairman, Dr Felician Kilahama said since 2004, the initiative has supported communities to conserve over 413,700 hectares of natural forests consisting mainly of Mpingo.

"Nearly half of this area is certified under MCDI's Forest Stewardship

CouncilTM (FSCTMCO12607) group certificate, the first and the only one of its kind in Africa," Dr Kilahama said pointing out that through community based forest management, the villagers have earned cash from sales of hardwood timber.

He said in 2017/18, MCDI broadened the opportunities available for rural communities to generate income from sustainably managing their forests, through introducing sawn timber production using a portable sawmill as a means to add value to local hardwoods.

The retired Director of Forestry and Beekeeping at Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, further noted that MCDI sees its conservation project as a key strategy which will enable villages reach a higher degree of financial autonomy in managing their forests.

"Also in 2017-18, MCDI undertook a review

of its own strategy and sustainability plan for the next five years. The organisation has set itself some ambitious targets, to more than double community timber revenues and to increase its own financial sustainability through increasing earned revenues from 6 percent this year to 28 percent by 2020," Dr Kilahama said.

The success of MCDI's approach at incentivising bottom-up conservation of forests is apparent. Communities are choosing to expand the areas of forests on their land under sustainable management, this year by 14,913ha in four villages, and MCDI received requests for support from seven more villages wanting to join its community forestry scheme, he added.

In addition, local people in are actively engaged in combating forest fires, planting trees, engaging in alternative forest-friendly livelihoods,

such as keeping bees and monitoring tree and forest health.

"This year, it began supplementing data collected during regular monitoring visits by communities with camera traps to detect more elusive and nocturnal wildlife. It turns out that, in addition to local people in the communities MCDI supports, elephants, leopards, hippos and elephant shrews are also regular users of the forest," the MCDI Board Chairman noted.

This demonstrates how MCDI's holistic opportunity-driven approach to tackling forest degradation in Tanzania is bringing about mutual benefits to both local people, wildlife and trees in the areas where it works, he added.

In 14 years since 2004, MCDI has supported 43 rural communities in eight districts of Lindi and Ruvuma regions set up locally protected forest reserves which they harvest sustainably and earn foreign currency from exports.

"With up to 44 percent of coastal forest plants (including the critically endangered *Erythrina schliebenii*) existing nowhere else, these are a global hotspot for biodiversity. Floristic endemism peaks in south east Tanzania, where MCDI's work is focused, and conserving local forests is crucial to retain safe routes for the movement of Africa's charismatic wildlife in this increasingly fragmented landscape," the MCDI report said.

MCDI expanded its support to three more villages during the period, helping them to protect 2,097ha of forests of which 201ha was for pure conservation. The villages include: Mungere which set aside 361ha; Selega set aside 1,208ha; and Kipindimbi which now sustainably manages 929ha.

Four more villages asked for support to expand the area of sustainably managed forests on their land adding a total of 14,913ha to conservation with Likawage expanding by 11,859ha; Ngea by 1,166ha; Nyamwage by 237ha and Tawi by 1,651ha.

MCDI supports village natural resources committees to develop forest fire management plans which identify key areas at risk from fire in their forest reserves and identifies protocols for how these will be managed. This year, it provided training to over 106 forest managers 14 villages to support them to review and update these plans," the report added.



MCDI Board Chairman, Dr Felician Kilahama.

OUTSTANDING

Zakhele Mkhize on how he built his business empire

GAUTENG

ZAKHELE Mkhize, the chief executive of Entsika Group, had a rough childhood, but by using the stones that life threw at him, he managed to build a business empire.

City Press met up with the founder of the business consulting firm at his offices in Centurion for a conversation about his journey. He was born in Mtubatuba, north of Richards Bay in Northern KwaZulu-Natal, and raised almost entirely by his maternal grandmother, while moving around and staying with relatives and family friends.

He started school at Mpukonyoni Primary School before he was moved to Ethakasani Primary School in the township of Eskhaleni near Empangeni. "I stayed with my mother's sister at Eskhaleni and went to several schools and in Standard 6 [now Grade 8] I failed. I was just naughty, but that failure changed my life because I was moved again, to Mthunzini," Mkhize said.

He explained that it was there

where his academic work became a priority after a teacher took interest in his wellbeing. "One of my teachers bought me a new school uniform and shoes. It changed my mind-set regarding my school work," he said, adding that during that period he started taking extra classes in mathematics and accounting.

After two years at Mthunzini, he was moved to stay with family friends in Eshowe. "I stayed with the neighbours' relative in Eshowe for a year before I returned to Eskhaleni for the last two years at Khula High School," he said.

During that period he was exposed to business, as his aunt was selling second-hand clothes and he would assist her. He heard about chartered accountancy during a school career day outing in his matric year.

"That was the first time I heard about the profession of being a chartered accountant, so I applied to the University of Natal for a Bachelor of Accounting and was accepted. Luckily, one of my neighbours from Es-



Zakhele Mkhize, the chief executive of Entsika Group

khaleni was already at the varsity and he helped me with accommodation," he said.

When he was accepted, the next challenge was that he needed money to register so his

grandmother, who had retired not long before as a domestic worker in Durban, gave him R100 - her entire savings.

"I needed about R3 500 to register so my grandmother

emptied her account and gave me all the money, so the stakes were high and there was no space for plan B," he said. Fortunately, his successful application for a bursary from the Tertiary Education Fund of South Africa, now called the National Student Financial Aid Scheme, coupled with merit bursaries, pulled him through.

"In my last year at varsity, my mother died. What was really devastating was when my grandmother died two months later and another month later my uncle died. So that house in Mtubatuba had to be closed because there was no one living there," Mkhize said, adding that those were the most difficult months and came at the time of examinations.

After graduating, he received a job offer from the Zululand Chamber of Business Foundation, but declined it. "Instead, I went to do my honours. I was also a tutor in order to make some money," he said.

He completed his honours degree and headed to PricewaterhouseCoopers (now known

as PwC) as a trainee accountant in Gauteng. Mkhize only passed his first board examinations at the fourth attempt. "The second exam I passed at first attempt. I became a chartered accountant in 2005 and PwC sent me to work for six months in California," he said. After qualifying, he joined BMW South Africa as their finance manager.

"They gave me good money and fancy cars, that's why I joined them. While I was there, I started my Master of Business Administration at Gordon Institute of Business Science," he said. In 2008, he joined Cadbury.

Two years later, on the eve of the 2010 World Cup, Mkhize bought a lodge as his first business venture. In the same year he established Inclined Strategic Business Consulting, which he later renamed to Entsika.

While pursuing his own business, he was still looking for employment and he went for a job interview at a big firm and, instead of a job, came back with a contract from the company. After the first contract, he changed the business model

and that was when he pursued joint ventures with companies with long history and expertise.

However, after a few successful contracts, he again had to tweak his vision as there was a danger of his company being swallowed by partners. "In 2012, I joined Sekela as the chief operation officer when they were merging with Xabiso (to form SekelaXabiso) and left after that transition. Luckily, the contacts I made there are now my co-directors at Entsika," he said.

After his stint at SekelaXabiso, he returned to Entsika and fortunately got some very big clients on board and partnered with PwC and SekelaXabiso on some projects. Today the company has grown to be more than a conventional audit firm, as it also offers engineering and IT services.

It has a pool of more than 300 employees and almost half are on the engineering side of the business. "I get pleasure from starting things, that's why I'm less inclined to buy a business and would rather start one," he said.

DIGITISATION

AB InBev empowers African farmers with blockchain

KAMPALA

MULTINATIONAL drink and brewing company AB InBev's partnership with blockchain firm BanQuis uplifting smallholder farmers in Africa.

US-based BanQu has developed what it calls the first blockchain economic identity technology solution, which enables a secure and immutable platform for creating economic opportunities for people around the world who are refugees, and those living at the tail end of the supply chains, who are economically disconnected.

The solution enables smallholder farmers, who form part of AB InBev's value chain, to monitor sales of their barley, sorghum and cassava crops, to receive cash through a mobile money solution. It also gives AB InBev better line of sight when it comes to its supply chain, helping the company to intervene to make sure farmers have the resources they need

to grow and prosper.

Since the second implementation of the solution was unveiled earlier this year in Uganda, through Nile Breweries, AB InBev says 1 200 farmers have signed up on the BanQu blockchain platform.

AB InBev's Solutions Africa director of innovation and analytics, Sameer Jooma, explains that BanQu's solution can be applied to almost any industry.

"Most people have a rudimentary understanding of blockchain because it is the platform that enables Bitcoin transactions. "What BanQu has done, as the world's first company to offer this solution, is to take this technology and expand it beyond crypto-currency. After all, what is being moved is information, because even money can be distilled down to data now."

AB InBev and BanQu's partnership dates back to August 2018, when they launched a successful pilot project in



An illustration of blockchain technology

Zambia. Successive rollouts in Uganda, Zambia, India and Brazil have since taken place, making Brazil the fourth market where BanQu will assist AB InBev in reaching the global brewer's 2025 sustainability goals.

Another benefit to AB InBev's smallholder farmers, which has recently been made available by BanQu, is the integration of mobile

money, which means that farmers do not have to walk around with cash that could be stolen, according to the company.

The partnership gives AB InBev Africa better visibility of farmers in the supply chain, and the group can easily see how much, and when, a farmer was paid, as well as create invoices and track produce from the farm to

the brewery through geo-location tags.

The brewer can also connect with farmers to ensure they receive the training and resources they need. "These farmers now have access to full accounting information, such as sales price, volume sold, and payment - with this information made available via SMS.

CONCERN

Most real estate jobs exported, says lobby

NAIROBI

HIRING foreign contractors to implement public and private sector jobs is denying Kenyans a chance to build fit-for-purpose developments and jobs, a professional group has said. The group noted that local cultures and their uniqueness ought to be captured in various developments but foreign contractors are implementing most projects and fully repatriating revenue.

"We are exporting jobs and revenues enjoyed by foreigners at the expense of Kenyan professionals and jobless Kenyans. We have the technical knowhow for handling various projects but these foreign contractors have ignored our pleas for a 30-70 percent project value allocation between local and foreign players," said Architectural Association of Kenya (AAK) President Mugure Njendu.

She said AAK's six-month research showed up to 85 percent of all projects under implementation favoured foreign contractors, consultants and imported machinery. Ms Njendu urged for inclusion of locals in new projects saying Kenya is impoverishing its people by allowing foreign contractors to implement projects that can be done locally from conception to construction. Construction Project Managers chapter chairman Douglas Ochong said the electricity sector is the hardest hit with up to 93 percent of project costs undertaken by foreigners with Kenyans left to carry out low-paying jobs.

AAK, said Ms Njendu had in the past engaged Transport cabinet secretary James Macharia over the issue but little has been achieved. "Any foreign company in China is by law allowed to handle only 30 percent worth of project cost while the 70 percent is reserved for joint ventures with local companies. This boosts technology transfer that creates local capacity for various trades," she said.

CENSURE

KPMG now doing integrity checks, lifestyle audits - CEO

CAPE TOWN

ONE of the lessons KPMG has learnt in the aftermath of suffering major reputational damage is to check whether employees are living beyond their means, according to CEO Ignatius Schoole. "It seems that, when people get away with things, they start getting greedy and want more and more."

"We have now adopted a policy to do integrity checks and lifestyle audits to look for abuse," he said at the Customer Experience Management Africa Summit in Cape Town on Wednesday.

The policy is being applied indiscriminately, he said.

"Every single partner, their spouses and dependent children go through this. Even I, my wife and my 19-year-old student son had to undergo integrity and lifestyle checks done by an independent party - a law firm. These are some of the things we put in place after looking at how we could have prevented things that happened in the past."

"They steal bigger every year"

However, he noted, "even with the best audits in the world, if you have crooks who are colluding, you will be unlikely to detect

things and then their greed becomes bigger. They steal, and then they steal bigger and bigger every year."

For Schoole it has been heart-warming to see increased acceptance towards KPMG after it began its cleanup.

"People have started to engage with us again and Business Leadership SA (BLSA) has accepted us back as a member, for instance. Some clients who dropped us in the past because of what we were doing are now seeing what we have since implemented," he said.

"It is quite encouraging and testimony to

the reforms we have done. We don't think in any way we are done yet, but we think we have made a good start so far."

'Remember, we lost their trust'

He added that there are some who say they hear what KPMG is now doing and think it is impressive, but they want to first see for themselves.

"Remember, we lost their trust. We have to earn that trust again. So, we have had to open ourselves and show them to start to engage with us and doing business," said Schoole.

"We are out to show potential and former cli-

ents that we mean business. We must walk the talk." KPMG's Vision 2022 is to become a firm that has public interest at its centre, and it seeks to achieve four primary objectives, namely the highest level of integrity; the highest level of quality; being a genuinely transformed SA firm; and being relevant to our market.

"My partners and I know that is the journey we are walking and the only way we can regain trust. It is our moral fibre courage to do the right thing even if no one is looking."

We feel this is the only way to deliver the KPMG and the profession I am so proud of. We owe it to SA to get it right," he said.

PROMISE

Agriculture minister lures banks to invest in 'agrarian revolution'

By Guardian Correspondent

COMMERCIAL bank are an important partner in the government's plans to ignite an agrarian revolution hence will be thoroughly consulted in the process of coming up with a new policy for the sector.

Agriculture deputy minister Hussein Bashe said while visiting NMB Bank Plc's pavilion at the ongoing agriculture trade fair also known as Nane Nane during the week that the government is in the process of overhauling the policy and legislative regime governing the agriculture sector. "The government through Ministry of Agriculture will undertake major changes to put in place a friendly regulatory regime that will encourage financial institutions such as banks to invest in agriculture," Bashe said.

He said the purpose of the reforms of the regulatory regime is to come up with a friendly

mechanism that will allow banks to lend to smallholder farmers who constitute the majority of producers in the country's agriculture sector.

The newly appointed Deputy Minister further noted that the government wants to solve major challenges facing smallholder farmers such as cotton farmers who are struggling to find lucrative markets for their commodity despite heavy investment being made.

"We want banks to play a key role in directly importing agro-inputs so that bulky orders can be placed directly at factories to reduce prices," Bashe noted hinting that in future, middlemen who pose as agro-input suppliers will be weeded out from the supply chain.

Briefing the Deputy Minister, NMB's Head of Government Business, Vicky Bishubo said decision to involve financial institutions in the policy overhaul-

ing process is very important because it will help come up with an amicable regulatory regime.

"NMB through its agribusiness initiative will make sure that smallholder farmers and agripreneurs are empowered through their groups to increase quality and quantity of their produce," Bishubo said.

Her observation was backed by Senior Agribusiness Relations Manager, John Mchunda who said in its efforts to build capacity of smallholder farmers and agripreneurs NMB has allocated 500bn/- since 2015 to support agribusiness.

"But after the fund had depleted last year, the bank allocated another 500bn/- for the same purpose," Mchunda stated stressing that the banks is focused on supporting the entire value chain from agro-input supply, cultivation, processing and supplying to markets.



Agriculture deputy minister Hussein Bashe (L) has a word with NMB Bank officials when he visited the bank's pavilion at the ongoing Nane Nane agriculture trade fair at Nyakabindi grounds in Bariadi District Simiyu region. Photo: courtesy of NMB.



Turkish Airlines officials and their Congolese counterparts cut a cake to mark the inaugural flight between Istanbul and Pointe-Noire via Libreville in Republic of Congo earlier this week. Photo courtesy of Turkish Airlines

EXPANSION

Turkish Airlines debuts flights to Republic of Congo

By Guardian on Saturday Reporter

TURKISH Airlines commenced flying to Pointe-Noire in Republic of Congo from Istanbul with connection in Libreville this week.

In a statement, the Istanbul based airline said it will operate three flights per week to Republic of Congo's second biggest city which culminates to its flight network as its 58th destination in Africa.

The Turkish national flag carrier said Pointe Noire, which is a port city next to Atlantic Ocean has also expanded its flight network to 125 countries and 313

destinations hence becoming an airline that flies to more destinations in Africa than any other airline.

Speaking after the maiden flight touched down in Pointe-Noire, Turkish Airlines Senior Vice President for Sales, Kerem Sarpsaid with the inaugural flight, the airline has increased its outreach further.

"As the flag carrier of Turkey, we cement our position as the airline that flies to more destinations in Africa than any other airline in line with our growth strategy in this continent," Sarpsaid said.

"Our new flights will offer new opportunities for us to increase

our existing cultural connections in the Republic of Congo. We will continue to spread the Turkish hospitality and the continuous travel experience to a wider area in the future," he added while noting that Africa represents a niche market for the Turkish carrier which is seeking to extend its global reach to all major cities.

Established in 1933 with a fleet of five aircraft, Star Alliance member Turkish Airlines has a fleet of 341 (passenger and cargo) aircraft flying to 313 worldwide destinations as 263 international and 50 domestic, in 125 countries.

VACATIONING

Cruise travel bug bites Kenyans

NAIROBI

KENYANS are increasingly seeking holiday destinations off the beaten paths and some are discovering these magical places by ship.

Peter Njeru and his wife Dr Dorcas Njagi are some of Kenyans who have fallen in love with cruise holidays. Every August for the last three years, they have been boarding a ship and cruising on it for weeks. "We usually travel with four or five other couples," says Peter.

Their friends had been doing

the cruises way before the Njagis but after their first cruise on board the 'Harmony of the Seas', they too got hooked. "It is an exciting adventure and you get to holiday in a relaxed manner. You don't have to keep packing and unpacking as all your luggage is in your room yet you get to experience the joys of visiting different cities!" explains Dorcas.

"A cruise is very comfortable and you do not even feel the movement. There is lots of quality entertainment on board ranging from movie theatres, plays, gyms, different sports and all

manner of entertainment. You sleep and wake up in a different city!" Peter adds.

The couple's first cruise was to the Caribbean where they spent 14 days and nights. It was a massive cruise ship with a capacity of 6,000 guests and 2,500 crew members. Their next cruise was aboard the 'Anthem of the Seas', which took them to the US and Canada.

"We are looking forward to our next cruise on the 'Celebrity' this August when we will explore Europe," says Dorcas. "The cruise ship docks in different cit-

ies and we enjoy all the perks of the different stopovers. We go on bus tours, plays sports, sample different cuisines, or just go to museums. All this without packing and unpacking!" Peter adds.

Cost of travel

But, isn't it expensive? I asked them. "Think about it, some local destinations cost you Sh25,000 or more a night while on the cruise ship it could be as low as \$100 (Sh10,000) a night. I would advise Kenyans to learn the culture of planning early. Take advantage of low seasons when booking for the cruises and air-

lines is cheaper," says Peter.

The Musembis are also in love with sailing as they get to sample the beautiful scenery and sights along the way. Eric Mwanza and his wife Debra Musembi made their maiden voyage on board the 'Symphony of the Sea' in September last year. Eric, a business lead at Arts Group-Kenya and Debra, an IT manager at Sarova Hotels were celebrating their eighth wedding anniversary and decided to celebrate it on the high seas.

"Eric figured a cruise holiday was a brilliant way of touring the



Travellers Erick Mwanza and Debra Musembi who made their maiden voyage on board the 'Symphony of the Sea' in September last year.

world without paying for different flights to every city the ship docked at," says Debra.

"The experience is one of those things every person should have on their bucket list!" exclaims Debra, who says one would have to experience it to fully grasp how it

felt. "The activities on board are back-to-back and there is no chance of getting bored. I had my first zip-lining experience on a cruise ship," she says.

The Pilot's Ball is one event that she still remembers.

REMUNERATION

The true cost of becoming an influencer

DUBAI

AHH, summertime – there's the infinity pool, the food, the nightlife. Welcome to the world of virtual holidays and salivating over social media posts.

Then there's salivating over what can be earned from living the high life and sharing that experience. The right shot in the right place, and you too could post and brag your way to Instagram and a slice of the projected \$5.6 billion (Dh20.5bn) industry come next year – according to Influencer Marketing Hub – and all while having fun, fun, fun!

You'd be forgiven for wondering why you put up with your daily dough-earner when this world beckons. But before you join the ranks of wannabe social media stars, let's delve into this a bit more.

First off, how much do social media influencers earn? That depends on the influencer, their reach, whether they have general or specialist appeal, and their general entrepreneurial savviness. According to the Financial Times, "an influencer with 100,000 followers on Instagram can charge around £2,000 (Dh8,910) per picture, while celebrity influencers with between four million and 20 million followers can charge £5,000 to £13,000".

According to Influence.co's Influencer Rate and Engage-

ment report for April 2017, those based in the UAE charge the highest average rate per sponsored post globally. The rate of \$274 is about 25 per cent higher than the rate in the US (\$214) and Canada (\$210). Various media sources report US-based influencers with 100,000 followers make \$5,000 per sponsored post, while the mega successful global stars of this world command over \$700,000.

The appeal of earning from social media is relentlessly seductive. YouTube pulls in 1.8 billion users a month, Facebook has 2.41 billion users, and a billion people access Instagram every month (500 million use it every day).

Little wonder that Bloomberg research shows one-third of British children aged 6-17 want to become a YouTuber, which was "three times as many as those who wanted to become a doctor or a nurse."

But it's not a financial win for most.



An influencer illustration.

According to a decade-long study by a professor at the Offenburg University of Applied Sciences in Germany, 96.5 per cent of YouTubers don't make enough annual revenue – generated from advertising – to reach the US federal poverty line.

The truth is that a beautiful social media feed can be a financial hole. According to fashion news website Fashionista, you'd need to spend about \$31,400 a year to "maintain the standards of physical beauty represented daily in our Instagram feeds."

Aspiring travel influencer Lissette Calveiro found this out the hard way when she racked up \$10,000 in debt living a life beyond her means to curate clicks and followers. She shared her story with the New York Post last year to highlight the financial cost many influencers face. Her regret? Not investing the money spent in pursuit of insta-worthy status.

EXCELLENCE

Salman Rushdie and Margaret Atwood included on Booker Prize book longlist

LONDON

FORMER Booker Prize winners Salman Rushdie and Margaret Atwood have both been included on this year's 13-book longlist.

Rushdie, who won in 1981 for *Midnight's Children*, is included for his latest novel, *Quichotte*. Atwood won in 2000 for *The Blind Assassin* and is nominated for *The Testaments*, a follow-up to her 1985 novel, *The Handmaid's Tale*. This is the sixth time the Canadian novelist has been nominated for the award.

The eight women and five men on the list, which was announced on Wednesday, include Britain's Max Porter for *Lanny*; Nigerian-British writer Oyinkan Braithwaite for *My Sister, the Serial Killer*; British-Turkish author Elif Shafak for *10 Minutes 38 Seconds in This Strange World*; and Lucy Ellmann, the only American finalist, for *Ducks*, Newburyport.

"They are all credible winners," said chair of the judges, Peter Florence. "They imagine our world, familiar from news cycle disaster and grievance, with wild humour, deep insight and a keen humanity."

"These writers offer joy and hope. They celebrate the rich complexity of English as a global language. They are exacting, enlightening and entertaining. Really - read all of them."

Literary Director of the Booker Prize Foundation,

Gaby Wood, added: "There are familiar names here writing at the height of their powers, there are young writers of exceptional imagination and daring, there is wit, incisive political thought, stillness and thrill. And there is a plurality that shows the making of literature in English to be a global endeavour."

Founded in 1969, the £50,000 prize is open to English-language authors from around the world. The shortlist will be announced on September 3, with the winner revealed at a ceremony in London on October 14.

2019 full Booker Prize longlist: *The Testaments* by Margaret Atwood (Vintage, Chatto & Windus); *Night Boat to Tangier* by Kevin Barry (Canongate); *My Sister, the Serial Killer* by Oyinkan Braithwaite (Atlantic Books); *Ducks*, Newburyport by Lucy Ellmann (Galley Beggar Press); *Girl, Woman, Other* by Bernardine Evaristo (Hamish Hamilton); *The Wall* by John Lanchester (Faber & Faber); *The Man Who Saw Everything* by Deborah Levy (Hamish Hamilton); *Lost Children Archive* by Valeria Luiselli (4th Estate); *An Orchestra of Minorities* by Chigozie Obioma (Little, Brown); *Lanny* by Max Porter (Faber & Faber); *Quichotte* by Salman Rushdie (Jonathan Cape); *10 Minutes 38 Seconds in This Strange World* by Elif Shafak (Viking); and *Frankissstein* by Jeanette Winterson (Jonathan Cape).



MONDAY - FRIDAY
STARTING 7:30 PM

SATURDAY 27 July

- 5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi
- 6:00 HABARI
- 6:40 Kumekucha
- 7:00 Habari
- 8:00 Al Jazeera
- 9:00 Watoto wetu
- 10:00 Mjue Zaidi rpt
- 11:00 Usafiri wako
- 11:30 Series rpt: Iris
- 13:45 Igizo rpt: Kivuko
- 14:15 Igizo rpt: Ahadi
- 14:45 Igizo rpt: Mizengwe
- 15:00 Igizo rpt: Kimya Milele
- 15:30 Igizo: Mtego rpt
- 16:00 Mr Tanzania
- 17:00 Shamsham za Pwani
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:15 Mapishi
- 18:30 Igizo: Ahadi
- 19:00 Sanaa na wasanii
- 19:30 Jungu Kuu
- 20:00 Habari
- 21:00 Igizo: Kimya Milele
- 21:30 Kesho Leo
- 22:00 Kipindi maalum: Insta Moja
- 22:15 Hawavumi lakini wamo
- 23:00 Isidingo rpt
- 01:30 CNN International

SUNDAY 28 July

- 5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi
- 6:00 HABARI
- 6:40 Kumekucha
- 7:00 Habari
- 8:00 Al Jazeera
- 09:00 Watoto Wetu
- 10:00 Isidingo
- 11:45 Aibu Yako
- 11:50 Hawavumi lakini wamo rpt
- 12:50 Bongo Movie rpt: Tanzanite
- 14:00 Tamasha la Michezo
- 15:00 Mwangaza
- 16:00 Korean drama: The great queen Seonduk
- 16:45 Igizo: Ahadi
- 17:30 Kipindi cha kikristo
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:15 Mapishi
- 18:30 Mizengwe rpt
- 18:45 Matukio ya wiki
- 19:30 Igizo: Mtego
- 20:00 Habari
- 21:05 Biko
- 21:10 Mizengwe
- 21:30 Mjue Zaidi
- 22:15 Bongo Movie: What is it?
- 00:30 Series rpt: Iris

MONDAY 29 July

- 5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi

- 6:00 Habari
- 6:40 Kumekucha
- 7:30 HABARI
- 8:00 Kumekucha Michezo
- 8:55 Habari za saa
- 9:00 Kumekucha Kishindo
- 9:30 Isidingo
- 9:55 Habari za saa
- 10:00 Watoto wetu
- 10:30 Igizo: Ahadi
- 10:55 Habari za saa
- 11:00 Kimya Milele
- 11:55 Habari za saa
- 12:00 Al Jazeera
- 12:30 Jungu kuu rpt
- 12:55 Habari za saa
- 13:00 Mjue Zaidi
- 13:55 Habari za saa
- 14:00 Telenovela: Destiny (Destino)
- 14:55 Habari za saa
- 15:00 Meza Huru
- 16:30 Watoto Wetu
- 17:00 The Base
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:10 Aibu yako rpt
- 18:15 Mapishi rpt
- 18:30 Kesho Leo
- 19:00 Afya ya Jamii
- 19:30 Isidingo
- 20:00 Habari
- 21:05 Dakika 45
- 22:00 Insta Bet
- 22:15 Series: Iris
- 23:00 Habari
- 23:30 The Base
- 00:30 Al Jazeera
- 02:00 CNN International

TUESDAY 30 July

- 5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi
- 6:00 Habari
- 6:40 Kumekucha
- 7:30 HABARI
- 8:00 Kumekucha Michezo
- 8:55 Habari za saa
- 9:00 Kumekucha Kishindo
- 9:30 Isidingo
- 9:55 Habari za saa
- 10:00 Watoto wetu
- 10:30 Shamsham za pwani
- 10:55 Habari za saa
- 11:00 Shamsham za pwani
- 11:25 Igizo: Mtego
- 11:55 Habari za saa
- 12:00 Al Jazeera
- 12:30 Afya ya jamii rpt
- 12:55 Habari za saa
- 13:00 Uchumi na biashara
- 13:30 Kipindi Maalum: Tafakari rpt
- 13:55 Habari za saa
- 14:00 Series rpt: Iris

- 14:55 Habari za saa
- 15:00 Meza Huru
- 16:30 Watoto wetu
- 17:00 The Base
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:15 Korean Drama: The Great queen Seonduk
- 19:00 Jarida la wanawake
- 19:30 Isidingo
- 20:00 Habari
- 21:00 Tanzania yetu
- 21:30 Kipindi Maalum: SADC
- 22:15 Telenovela: Destiny (Destino)
- 23:00 Habari
- 23:30 The Base
- 00:30 CNN International

WEDNESDAY 31 July

- 5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi
- 6:00 HABARI
- 6:40 Kumekucha
- 7:30 HABARI
- 8:00 Kumekucha Michezo
- 9:00 Kumekucha Kishindo
- 9:30 Isidingo
- 9:55 Habari za saa
- 10:00 Watoto wetu
- 10:30 Korean: The Great queen Seonduk
- 10:55 Habari za saa
- 11:00 Korean: The Great queen-Seonduk
- 11:15 Jagina
- 12:00 Al Jazeera
- 12:30 Jarida la wanawake rpt
- 13:00 Dakika 45
- 14:00 Series rpt
- 15:00 Meza huru
- 16:30 Watoto Wetu
- 17:00 The Base
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:15 Mizengwe rpt
- 18:30 Ijue Sheria
- 19:00 Kipindi Maalum: Tafakari
- 19:30 Isidingo
- 20:00 Habari
- 21:00 Aibu Yako! Hata wewe?
- 21:10 Kipindi Maalum: Tanesco
- 21:40 Kipindi Maalum: SADC
- 22:15 Series: Iris
- 23:00 Habari
- 23:30 The Base
- 00:30 Al Jazeera
- 2:00 CNN International

- 9:00 Kumekucha Kishindo
- 9:30 Isidingo
- 9:55 Habari za saa
- 10:00 Watoto wetu
- 10:30 Igizo: Kivuko
- 10:55 Habari za saa
- 11:00 Igizo: Kivuko
- 11:15 Kipindi maalum: SADC
- 11:55 Habari za saa
- 12:00 Al Jazeera
- 12:30 Ijue Sheria
- 12:55 Habari za saa
- 13:00 Sanaa na wasanii
- 13:30 Tanzania yetu
- 13:55 Habari za saa
- 14:00 Mr Tanzania Rpt
- 14:55 Habari za saa
- 15:00 Meza Huru
- 16:30 Watoto Wetu
- 17:00 The Base
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:15 Mapishi
- 18:30 Jagina
- 19:00 Usafiri wako
- 19:30 Isidingo
- 20:00 Habari
- 21:00 Malumbano ya hoja
- 23:00 Habari
- 23:30 The Base
- 00:30 CNN International

FRIDAY 02 Aug

- 5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi
- 6:00 HABARI
- 6:40 Kumekucha
- 7:30 HABARI
- 8:00 Kumekucha Michezo
- 8:55 Habari za saa
- 9:00 Kumekucha Kishindo
- 9:30 Isidingo
- 9:55 Habari za saa
- 10:00 Watoto wetu
- 10:30 Hawavumi lakini wamo
- 10:55 Habari za saa
- 11:00 Hawavumi lakini wamo
- 11:30 Usafiri wako
- 11:55 Habari za saa
- 12:00 Al Jazeera
- 12:30 Kipindi Maalum rpt: Tanesco
- 12:55 Habari za saa
- 13:00 Jagina rpt
- 13:30 Kipindi Maalum rpt: SADC
- 13:55 Habari za saa
- 14:00 Kipindi Maalum rpt
- 14:15 Series rpt: Iris
- 14:55 Habari za saa
- 15:00 Kesho Leo Science slam - live
- 17:00 The Base
- 17:30 Ibada ya kiislamu
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:15 Igizo: Mizengwe

- 18:30 Shamba lulu
- 19:00 Uchumi na biashara
- 19:30 Isidingo
- 20:00 Habari
- 21:05 Kipima joto
- 23:00 Habari
- 23:30 The Base
- 00:30 CNN International

SATURDAY 03 Aug

- 5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi
- 6:00 HABARI
- 6:40 Kumekucha
- 7:00 Habari
- 8:00 Al Jazeera
- 9:00 Watoto wetu
- 10:00 Mjue Zaidi rpt
- 11:00 Usafiri wako
- 11:30 Series rpt: Iris
- 13:45 Igizo rpt: Kivuko
- 14:15 Igizo rpt: Ahadi
- 14:45 Igizo rpt: Mizengwe
- 15:00 Igizo rpt: Kimya Milele
- 15:30 Igizo: Mtego rpt
- 16:00 Mr Tanzania
- 17:00 Shamsham za Pwani
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:15 Mapishi
- 18:30 Igizo: Ahadi
- 19:00 Sanaa na wasanii
- 19:30 Jungu Kuu
- 20:00 Habari
- 21:00 Igizo: Kimya Milele
- 21:30 Kesho Leo
- 22:00 Kipindi maalum: Insta Moja
- 22:15 Hawavumi lakini wamo
- 23:00 Isidingo rpt
- 01:30 CNN International

SUNDAY 04 Aug

- 5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi
- 6:00 HABARI
- 6:40 Kumekucha
- 7:00 Habari
- 8:00 Al Jazeera
- 09:00 Watoto Wetu
- 10:00 Isidingo
- 11:45 Aibu Yako
- 11:50 Hawavumi lakini wamo rpt
- 12:50 Bongo Movie rpt: What is it?
- 14:00 Tamasha la Michezo
- 15:00 Mwangaza
- 16:00 Mr Tanzania
- 16:45 Igizo: Ahadi
- 17:30 Kipindi cha kikristo
- 18:00 Jiji Letu
- 18:15 Mapishi
- 18:30 Mizengwe rpt
- 18:45 Matukio ya wiki
- 19:30 Igizo: Mtego
- 20:00 Habari



Booker Prize winner Margaret Atwood has been longlisted for the award again this year for her follow-up to 'The Handmaid's Tale'.

WORLD

US should meet China halfway to implement leaders' consensus

BANGKOK

CHINESE State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi on Thursday urged the United States to meet China halfway to implement the consensus reached by leaders of both countries and jointly push forward the bilateral ties.

Wang made the remarks when meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo on the sidelines of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) foreign ministers' meeting and other related meetings.

The various consensus reached by Chinese President Xi Jinping and U.S. President Donald Trump in Osaka, Japan in June set the direction of China-U.S. relations, Wang said.

It is the urgent matter at the moment that the United States meets China halfway to implement the consensus, manage and control the disputes on the basis of mutual respect, expand cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit, and jointly push forward the China-U.S. relationship featuring coordination,

cooperation and stability as was agreed by leaders of both countries, Wang said.

Wang recognized Pompeo's recent remarks that although China and the United States have different values, both share common interests, and there is much room for cooperation.

China also believes that both sides should strengthen communication, reduce miscalculation, and seek a win-win situation for both China and the United States as well as for the world at large, which is in the interests of both sides and is also the common expectation of the international community, said Wang.

Both China and the United States should correctly view each other's strategic intentions, Wang said, adding that it is neither fair nor possible to try to obstruct China's development.

China also has the right to develop; its development, with strong endogenous momentum, is peaceful and unstoppable, Wang said.

The two sides should give full play to the strategic leading role of the head of state diplomacy in the China-U.S. re-



Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi (L) meets with U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo in Bangkok, Thailand, on Thursday. (Xinhua)

lations, make good use of all high-level dialogue mechanisms, strengthen consultations in all fields, and translate into reality the vision of the leaders of the two countries that China and the United States can become cooperative partners, he said.

The two sides should properly handle differences and sensitive issues, the Chinese state councilor said, urging the United States to strictly abide by the one-China principle and the three joint communiques between the two countries and properly handle Taiwan-related issues.

Noting that the two sides should expand cooperation in all fields, Wang hoped that the United States will facilitate personnel exchanges between the two countries rather than create obstacles.

For his part, Pompeo said the recent meeting between the leaders of the two countries pointed out the direction for the future development of the bilateral relations.

Pompeo reaffirmed that U.S. President Donald Trump and the U.S. government have no intention to contain China's development and are willing to cooperate with China in various areas. He hoped that the China-U.S. economic and trade consultations move forward smoothly.

Pompeo said that the U.S. side is committed to the three joint communiques between the two countries and the one-China policy.

The United States supports enhancing the two countries' people-to-people exchanges and is willing to address issues from them, Pompeo said.

Both sides exchanged views on the Korean Peninsula issue. Wang said that China supports the important consensus reached by the leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the United States at their summit in Singapore on the complete denuclearization and establishment of a peace mechanism on the peninsula. (Xinhua)

African central banks' meetings show noise on Chinese debt to Africa 'unfounded'

KIGALI

A PRESENTATION referring to "the noise around the Chinese debt to African countries" made at the annual meetings of African Association of Central Banks indicated the noise is "unfounded", said John Rwangombwa, chairperson of Association of African Central Banks and governor of Rwandan central bank.

The percentage that the Chinese debt accounts for to the total African debt can't be taken as a problem to Africa, said Rwangombwa at a press conference in Kigali, capital city of Rwanda, shortly after the meetings closed.

It is good to borrow, and borrow externally is ok, but African countries have to ensure investing in right projects that make the economy to generate foreign exchange, which in turn help them pay back the debt, he said.

It is advisable to borrow from the internal to reduce foreign exchange risk, but Africa faces the financing gap, said the governor, adding that African countries have to improve debt management capacity, borrowing for the right purpose and manage to build their capital markets.

The fact that the debt in Africa has ratcheted up is not unique to the continent, but a global phenomenon which requires global management, Rwandan economist and former president of the African Development Bank Donald Kaberuka said at Wednesday's plenary session of the symposium on the topic: "African sovereign debt management strategies: lessons from regional and international experiences."

Rwanda hosts the meetings from July 28 to Aug. 1, under the theme "Rising African Sovereign Debt: Implications for Monetary Policy and Financial Stability", which brought together more than 400 participants including African central bank governors and their senior staff, domestic economic policymakers, development partners, financial sector players, academia, think tanks and representatives of African regional economic communities. (Xinhua)

UN agency urges Africa countries to focus on managing debt dynamics than level

ADDIS ABABA

THE UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) on Thursday stressed that current concerns regarding Africa's rising sovereign debt should not focus much about its level, rather the ability to pay for it.

The remark was made by ECA Executive Secretary Vera Songwe as she urged the central bank governors of African countries that "managing debt dynamics well is all about implementing good fiscal policy, which in turn is linked to effective monetary policy."

"Concerns around Africa's rising sovereign debt should not focus so much about its level, but rather the ability to pay for it," an ECA statement issued on Thursday quoted Songwe as saying.

"When we talk about increasing Africa's sovereign debt, immediately people worry that we're overspending," the ECA chief said, adding "But it is not only about the level of debt but about the capacity to pay."

Songwe, while emphasizing the need to establish the national capacity to pay debts towards managing debt dynamics rather than the level of debt, also described Rwanda as an example of "fiscal prudence" regarding the current narrative of debt in Africa.

Songwe also stressed that the current "period of relatively easy access to capital, due to the prevailing low-interest rates in high-income countries, had not necessarily translated into additional growth for African countries."

The ECA estimates that Africa needs as much as 638 billion U.S. dollars every year to meet its development goals, while for the funds needed to implement the global 2030 development agenda across all low- and lower-middle-income countries totals 1.2 trillion U.S. dollars on annual basis.

"When you have poor fiscal management, increasing the debt threshold is not a solution," the ECA executive secretary stressed.

The ECA, in its recently published Economic Report on Africa 2019, had also urged African countries to adopt appropriate fiscal policies so as to address the financing gap.

It also recommended African countries to develop strategies such as improving the mobilization of non-tax revenue, leveraging the use of information technology and digitization, as well as strengthening policies that tackle tax avoidance and tax evasion.

Amid urging African countries to effectively manage debt dynamics so as to efficiently finance major global and continental development aspirations, the ECA had also recently organized a high-level meeting of African Central Bank Governors in Kigali, capital of Rwanda. (Xinhua)

World calls for detente after DPRK launches projectiles

BEIJING

THE international community has urged de-escalation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) launched several projectiles in a little over a week.

The DPRK yesterday fired two unidentified short-range projectiles off its east coast, South Korea's Yonhap news agency reported, citing the country's Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS).

The two projectiles were fired at 2:59 a.m. (1759 GMT on Thursday) and 3:23 a.m. (1823 GMT on Thursday) from the South Hamgyong Province into the East Sea, the JCS said, adding that both projectiles flew around 220 km at an altitude of about 25 km.

It was the third launch in about

a week. The DPRK fired multiple projectiles on July 25 and July 31.

South Korea's National Intelligence Service saw the DPRK's projectile launches as a protest against the planned South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, called "Dong Maeng 19-2," scheduled for this month.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry warned on July 16 that Pyongyang might end the scheduled working-level negotiations with Washington if the planned military drills happen.

The South Korean National Security Council expressed deep concern after earlier launching activities, saying it is of no help for efforts to defuse military tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. State Department reiterated Washington's intention to



continue its diplomatic engagement with Pyongyang. "We want to have diplomatic engagement with the North Koreans," spokesperson Morgan Ortogus said on July 25.

The remarks came after the DPRK's first firing of projectiles since U.S. President Donald Trump and DPRK leader Kim Jong Un's impromptu meeting in Panmun-

jom in June, during which the two leaders agreed on the resumption of working-level negotiation between the two sides on denuclearizing the Korean Peninsula.

"We continue to urge the North Koreans to resolve all of the things that the President (Donald Trump) and that Chairman Kim have talked about through diplomacy,"

she added, urging "no more provocations."

Britain, France and Germany on Thursday said in a statement after a closed-door meeting of the UN Security Council that they are concerned about the DPRK's firing of projectiles in the past few days.

China, a major party in the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue, has also urged caution and said efforts should be made toward realising lasting peace in the region.

"The political settlement process of the Peninsula issue is at a critical stage. We hope all relevant parties can cherish the hard-won de-escalation, work for denuclearization on the Peninsula and achieve lasting peace on the Peninsula and in the region," said Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Hua Chunying on Wednesday. (Agencies)

Japan says Russian PM's visit to disputed island regrettable

TOKYO

A VISIT yesterday by Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev to an island claimed by both Japan and Russia was extremely regrettable, Japan's foreign ministry said, urging Moscow to take constructive steps to advance ties.

In his first visit since 2015, Medvedev travelled to one of four Russian-held islands off Japan's northern region of Hokkaido, known as Iturup in Russian and Etorofu in Japanese, despite protests from Tokyo ahead of the visit.

Japan claims the islands, which it calls the Northern Territories.

They were invaded by the then Soviet army in the waning days of World War Two.

Visits like Medvedev's are incompatible with Japan's position on the Northern Territories and hurt the feelings of its people, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a statement.

"We strongly urge the Russian side to take constructive measures to further advance Japan-Russia relations, including the issue of the conclusion of the peace treaty," it added.

Medvedev (pictured) has visited the islands before, but this week's trip could impede talks



towards a peace treaty and joint economic activities there.

It comes barely a month after Russian President Vladimir Putin said the neighbours had moved towards establishing such activi-

ties.

Medvedev said he was unconcerned by Tokyo's protest, however. "This is our land...What grounds could there be for our concern?" the RIA news agency quoted him as saying.

The territorial row over the island chain has prevented a formal peace treaty between the two countries.

At a conference in the Russian city of Vladivostok last September, Putin caught Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe off-guard when he suggested signing a peace treaty by year-end "without any pre-conditions". (Agencies)

Although Abe rejected that proposal, he vowed in January to push for a treaty at a meeting with Putin that month, but progress has proved elusive.

Putin and Abe met on the sidelines of G20 meetings in the western city of Osaka on June 29 and discussed the treaty as well as economic activities on the islands, which Russia calls the Southern Kuriles.

Senior officials and political leaders from both countries have since held talks to discuss ways to end the decades-old territorial dispute and conclude the treaty. (Agencies)

Long ignored, Roma genocide mourned 75 years on at Auschwitz

OSWIECIM, Poland

THE American civil rights activist Rev. Jesse Jackson gathered yesterday with survivors at the former Nazi death camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau to commemorate an often forgotten genocide - that of the Roma people.

In addition to the 6 million Jews killed in camps such as Auschwitz, the Nazis killed other minorities during World War II, including between 250,000 and 500,000 Roma and Sinti.

Broadly speaking, Sinti are people who arrived from India and settled in western and central Europe many centuries ago, while Roma

are centered largely in Eastern Europe. Since the term Gypsies is considered offensive, the groups are collectively usually referred to as Roma.

Other dignitaries set to attend Friday's observances are German deputy foreign minister, Michael Roth, who ahead of his visit lamented the lack of broad knowledge about the systematic murder of the Roma communities during World War II.

"For too long we have pushed the genocide of over 500,000 Sinti and Roma out of our historical memory and allowed the largest ethnic minority in Europe to be pushed to the margins of our society," Roth said recently. "We have the responsibility to ensure that the stories of the victims' suffering not be forgotten and that anti-Gypsy prejudices disappear from people's minds."

The commemorations in southern Poland, which was under German occupation during World War II, fall exactly 75 years after thousands of the last remaining prisoners in the so-called "Gypsy family camp" at Auschwitz-Birkenau were killed.

Organizers said that some 20 survivors, most of them Roma and Sinti but also some of them Jewish, were joining Friday's commemorations, which have been organized by the Central Council of German Sinti and Roma and the Roma Association in Poland in cooperation with the Aus-

chwitz-Birkenau State Museum.

During the war, members of the Roma community faced deportation, sterilization, mass shootings in Soviet-occupied territories as well as the gas chambers. Many perished from starvation and disease.

Despite their immense suffering, it took decades for them to achieve even small measures of recognition and justice.

It was only in 1982 that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt publicly declared that Sinti and Roma "were persecuted for reasons of race" and that "these crimes constituted an act of genocide."

More progress has come of late. In 2012, Germany erected a memorial

in Berlin. Three years later, the European Union's Parliament declared August 2 to be "European Roma Holocaust Memorial Day."

And this year ahead of International Roma Day on April 8, a bipartisan resolution was introduced in the US Congress that said "Roma enrich the fabric of our nation" and that they have been "part of every wave of European migration to the United States since the colonial period, tying our country to Europe and building the transatlantic bond."

In a statement Friday, US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo called "on all governments to take steps to combat intolerance against the

Roma and to enable their full participation in civic and economic life."

Recently, Pope Francis has highlighted the discrimination the Roma still face today, even in Rome.

This week, some of Europe's top human rights leaders also reflected on the genocide.

"The horrors of the Roma Holocaust are an undeniable part of our history, but for a long time Europe has turned a blind eye on to what had happened," said Thorbjorn Jagland, the secretary general of the Council of Europe, the continent's top human rights body. "We have the duty to end the silence that has lasted for decades." (Agencies)

Japan strips S.Korea of preferential trade status as ties further deteriorate

TOKYO

JAPAN yesterday decided to remove South Korea from a list of nations entitled to simplified export control procedures, a move that has already triggered a harsh backlash from Seoul and will likely see ties further soured between both countries.

The Cabinet of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe approved plans to remove South Korea from its "white list" of countries, raising the stakes in a bitter diplomatic row between the two neighbors.

The removal of South Korea from the list will take effect on Aug. 28 following the necessary completion of domestic procedures, Japanese Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Hiroshige Seko said at a press conference on Friday.

Seko maintained that the move by Tokyo was not aimed at curbing trade or supposed to damage bilateral ties between both countries, but did point to some perceived "deficiencies" on South Korea's part.

"Today's Cabinet decision is a review of the implementation of Japanese export policies in response to some deficiencies in South Korea's export control system and its application," Seko said.

"Japan has no intention for this to alter relations with South Korea, and it is not meant as a countermeasure against certain issues," said Japan's trade minister.

Observers have noted, however, that bilateral relations have already sunk to new lows in recent times amid an ongoing labor dispute and Japan's previous tightening of export control regulations, and the latest move by Japan would likely see ties further deteriorate.

Japan, early last month, tightened regulations on its exports to South Korea



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe

of three materials vital to producing memory chips and display panels, which are mainstays of the South Korean economy, in a further escalation of sinking ties between both parties.

Seoul has been on the white list since 2004 and has been guaranteed preferential treatment in terms of importing certain products from Japan.

But Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga told a separate press briefing Friday that Japan will now deal with South Korea the same way it treats other countries in the region, although maintained that global supply chains would not be affected by South Korea being axed from the white list.

"We don't believe there would be any impact on global supply chains," Japan's top government spokesman said.

Suga previously reiterated that Japan believes that it is an appropriate step from enforcing effective export controls to remove South Korea from

the white list.

Japan has a total of 27 countries on its white list, including the United States, Britain, Germany, Australia, New Zealand and Argentina, and whitelisted countries can, through simplified procedures, receive products exported from Japan that could be potentially be diverted for military use.

South Korea has been on the list of nations entitled to simplified export control procedures since 2004, which cover a wide range of items, except for food, timber and other goods.

In order to export the products to countries, not on the white list, the countries listed only need to obtain approval from Japan's trade ministry.

For South Korea, however, this will no longer be the case.

Henceforth, Japanese exporters to South Korea will now be required to ask for the government's permission each time they export items that are

subjected to strict controls, in contrast to previously being granted a three-year permit for sensitive items.

The tighter controls involve an about 90-day approval process and this is allegedly, from Japan's perspective, due to their high potential to be diverted for military use.

Those close to the matter said that bilateral ties now could further diminish between both sides in light of the latest move by Japan, which came amid numerous rows including Tokyo believing that Seoul has not cooperated in trying to resolve bilaterally, or by way of the establishment of an arbitration panel involving a third party, the protracted wartime labor dispute.

The Japanese side believes Seoul has missed multiple deadlines to establish an arbitration panel to settle the dispute over wartime labor.

South Korea's top court ordering some major Japanese firms to compensate South Korean plaintiffs over forced wartime labor during Japan's 1910-1945 occupation of the Korean Peninsula, with lawyers being allowed to seize the assets of some Japanese firms, initially raised the ire of the Japanese side.

Japan, for its part, has claimed the rulings are not in line with international law and run contrary to the foundation of friendly and cooperative relations between the two neighbors since the 1965 normalization of diplomatic ties.

Japan maintains the matter of compensation for wartime labor was "finally and completely" resolved under the pact. Tokyo has claimed that Seoul has been reluctant to show a willingness to advance talks on the matter through diplomatic channels, with Seoul seemingly, from Tokyo's perspective, disregarding deadlines to name a member to an arbitration panel along with Japan and a third country and,

hence, has sought outside arbitration on the issue.

In June, however, South Korea proposed that companies from both countries fund compensation for the plaintiffs, but Japan spurned the proposal for further dialogue on the matter in this direction.

The announcement of South Korea's removal from the white list, meanwhile, came a day after Japanese and South Korean foreign ministers failed to reduce tensions between the two countries in a meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand.

The South Korean government, for its part, had urged Japan not to proceed with its removal from the white list, which it estimates could have a negative bearing on more than 1,000 items in key industries spanning the auto and petrochemical sectors.

Experts close to the matter said that the measures could adversely affect both South Korean manufacturers and Japanese exporters as their supply chains are so closely connected.

Seoul yesterday was swift in condemning the move, as reported by local media here, with South Korean President Moon Jae-in describing Tokyo's decision as "extremely reckless" and calling on Japan to reverse its decision as soon as possible or incur significant "damage" for Japan's "economic retaliation" over the wartime dispute.

As ties between the two neighbors look set to further unravel, U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo had said he hoped to mediate the situation between both parties and assist in helping them "find a way to move forward together."

Moon, however, was quoted as saying yesterday afternoon that Japan had rebuffed the U.S. proposal to help mediate a situation that is quickly threatening to deteriorate further.

Agencies

Russia invites US, NATO to declare moratorium on missile deployment - senior diplomat

MOSCOW

MOSCOW is inviting the United States and NATO to declare a moratorium on deployment of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles as Russia did, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov said in an interview with TASS.

Speaking about the restitution of participation to the agreements on control over such systems, the diplomat underlined that "nobody is taking the issue of agreements off the table."

"We are not inviting the Americans to new talks, the Russian president was clear about it on February 2 this year," Ryabkov underlined.

"We invited the US and other NATO countries to assess the possibility of declaring the same moratorium on deploying intermediate-range and shorter-range equipment as we have, the same moratorium Vladimir Putin declared, saying that Russia will refrain from deploying these systems when we acquire them unless the American equipment is deployed in certain regions."

On February 2, the US suspended its obligations under the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF Treaty). The American administration also threatened to exit the treaty in six months if Moscow did not comply with the demands allegedly arising from the treaty.

Washington primarily insists that Russia eliminate the new 9M729 cruise missiles, because the US believes that its range exceeds the parameters allowed by the treaty. Following the US decision, Russia also suspended its participation in the INF Treaty.

Agencies

Foreign companies gear up as the second CIIE approaches

THE second China International Import Expo (CIIE), which is scheduled to run from November 5 to 10 in Shanghai, will soon enter its 100-day countdown, while anticipation runs high among prospective participants thanks to its huge success last year.

This year's expo will be even larger and more diverse than the first, according to the new layout the organizers released. A total of seven categories will be featured and an outdoor exhibition area will also be included to accommodate more exhibitions.

As of June 25, up to 250 out of the Fortune 500 companies had confirmed attendance, according to a report by comnews.cn.

Esteban Pronato, head of mission from the Argentine Consulate General in Shanghai, said on June 25 that Argentina is looking forward to establishing stronger trade relationships with China, especially for the export of agricultural products from Argentina.

According to Pronato, the main product from Argentina during the first CIIE was wine, but this year Argentine companies are bringing a wider variety of products such as fresh fruits, beef and dairy products.

"Argentina is a country with many excellent agricultural products to offer, but we couldn't enter the Chinese market before," Pronato told the Global Times. "Now the governments in



both countries are building the bridge that enables more Argentine products to be exported to China. It will be a great stimulus to Argentina's economy."

Many Argentine companies that attended the first CIIE have decided to come back thanks to last year's huge success. "We have high hopes for the CIIE and we hope to maintain the good relationship and bring it to the next level," Pronato said. "This year we are going to bring more companies here and our pavilion will be double the size of last year."

Li Haichao, CEO of Scandic Food Asia, a company that aims to export Scandinavian food to the Asian market, said that thanks to the spillover effects of CIIE in 2018, the companies are prepared to sign even more deals this year.

"Last year many Scandinavian companies benefited from the expo not only itself but from its aftereffects. Some of our clients heard about the success and came to Shanghai even after the expo ended," Li said.

"Last year we signed about 2 million euros (\$2.2 million) worth

of contracts, and this year the figure is expected to reach 3 to 5 million euros."

Scandinavian companies, whose exports to China include food, furniture and decorations, are eyeing the Chinese market with great anticipation.

"We provide four training sessions a year back in Sweden on doing business with China," Li said. "Companies are very eager to learn about the opportunities, especially CIIE."

Global Times

Social media sites block rap video after Singapore govt complaint

SINGAPORE

FACEBOOK and other social media sites have restricted access to a satirical rap video in Singapore after the government of the wealthy Asian city-state requested the removal of content it said could fan racial tension.

The expletive-laced video by an ethnic Indian comedy duo was made in response to an advertisement featuring a Chinese actor portraying different races by darkening his skin and wearing a hijab, the headdress worn by devout Muslim women.

The saga has reignited debate about racial attitudes in the Chinese-majority country, and about its government's ability to restrict content, with a controversial new fake news law set to take effect.

"We may have to restrict access to content because it violates a law in a particular country, even though it doesn't violate our community standards," a Facebook spokesman said in response to a question from Reuters.

Reuters could not access copies of the video on Facebook that had previously been available.

An upload of the video on website YouTube, which had



attracted more than 40,000 views, carried an advisory reading. "This content is not available on this country domain due to a legal complaint from the government".

A separate notice on Twitter said content had been withheld in Singapore in response to a legal demand. Alphabet Inc's Google, the owner of YouTube, and Twitter declined comment.

The video was designed to make minorities angry with Chinese Singaporeans, law and home minister K Shanmugam said this week, adding that the government had asked Facebook to remove it.

Singapore police said they were investigating the video and would not tolerate offensive content that caused ill-will between races.

Ethnic Chinese make up 76% of Singapore's domestic population, while Malays and Indians make up 15% and 8% respectively.

Media regulator IMDA said

the publishers of the video had agreed to take down the original, and it had asked individuals and internet platforms to cooperate in removing copies being shared online.

The government response has sparked accusations of double standards by some online users who said similar action was not taken against those behind the ad, who have apologized for any offense and removed it.

Social media firms joined rights groups in airing concern about freedom of speech in Singapore after a measure passed this year requiring media platforms to carry corrections or remove content the government deems false.

The law has yet to take effect. "Just blocking a video is a crude way to deal with a complex problem and it won't lead to any constructive solutions," said Phil Robertson, deputy Asia director of New York-based Human Rights Watch.

US should stop making troubles for trade talks

JUST as China and the U.S. prepared for the 12th round of high-level economic and trade consultations, some American politicians once again found ants in their pants and tried to destroy the potential for cooperation.

They claimed that Chinese negotiators "always change the deal in the end to their benefit" and that "they should probably wait out our Election to see if we get one of the Democrat stiffs like Sleepy Joe. Then they could make a GREAT deal, like in past 30 years".

Is it a necessary step before the two sides actually reach an economic and trade agreement? Absolutely not!

Such frequent disturbance is both groundless and illogical, and the intention behind all this is simple - the U.S. politicians just want to grab as much as they can.

It seems like that they have completely forgot their commitment to "restarting economic and trade consultation based on equality and mutual respect", in an attempt to intimidate their negotiation partner and force the latter to make concession.

However, these American politicians are not aware that for a country like China that has the capability and strength to deal with whatever comes to it, repeatedly resorting to the tactic of exerting pressure will not

work at all.

China will never break its principles and make concession, and it will resolutely safeguard its core interests and the fundamental interests of its people. The American politicians had better stop their unrealistic illusion.

Some American officials never feel ashamed to fight for the so-called "America First" at the negotiation table. On one hand, they are telling the world that the U.S. would never stand to lose; on the other hand, they claim that the U.S. has been "plundered" by China, for even up to 30 years.

International relations are never something that can be

played with, and it must be made clear that such act of cooking up stories and making false accusations against China is purely making trouble out of nothing in total disregard of facts.

China has never had the motivation or the practice of "plundering", and the U.S., a big country that has stood at the top of the global value chain for so long, would in no way have stood by and watched itself being plundered by China for 30 years.

People around the world can tell right and wrong. They know clearly that China has always been endeavoring to discuss and seek ways to pursue win-win

results with various countries faithfully. And they welcome such efforts from China.

Leaders of China and the U.S. have reached consensus on the development of China-U.S. economic and trade relations, and the people of both countries are looking forward to continuing bilateral cooperation as agreed in this consensus.

"Had we not barred Chinese companies from putting their money to work in our economy, they would be pumping about \$80 billion annually into expanding the U.S. private sector and creating jobs in America," said Charles W. Freeman Jr., former U.S. Ambassador to China and chief interpreter of former

U.S. President Richard Nixon.

The essence of China-U.S. economic and trade cooperation is mutual benefit and win-win results. The Chinese and U.S. people have joined their hands to write a chapter of sincere cooperation, and this chapter can't be destroyed by the noises made by certain people.

What attitude will the U.S. adopt for resuming economic and trade consultations with China? What will it do to respond to the expectations of the Chinese and American people and the people of the world?

As the answers are yet to be confirmed, it might be wise to review a line from the famous ancient Chinese philosopher

Meng Zi, who said "arrogant and disdainful attitude and pretentious remarks would repel people."

Instead of creating problems, these American officials had better keep themselves sober and show some self-respect and good faith if they really want to continue consultations with China.

To obtain good results, the U.S. should focus on the common interests it shares with China. Only by working together with sincerity and facing the problems can the two countries achieve outcomes that are favored by both sides.

People's Daily

The
Guardian

SPORT



Katy Perry



Marcus Gray

Katy Perry, others ordered to pay \$2.78m for copying song

LOS ANGELES

KATY Perry, her collaborators and her record label must pay more than \$2.78 million because the pop star's 2013 hit "Dark Horse" copied a 2009 Christian rap song, a federal jury decided Thursday.

It was an underdog victory for rapper Marcus Gray, a relatively obscure artist once known as Flame, whose 5-year-old lawsuit survived constant court challenges and a trial against top-flight attorneys for Perry and the five other music-industry heavyweights who wrote her song.

The amount fell well short of the nearly \$20 million sought by attorneys for Gray and the two co-writers of "Joyful Noise" – Emanuel Lambert and Chike Ojukwu – but they said they were pleased.

"We weren't here seeking to punish anyone," said Gray's attorney, Michael A. Kahn. "Our clients came here seeking justice, and they feel they received justice from a jury of their peers."

Perry herself was hit for just over \$550,000, with Capitol Records responsible for the biggest part of the award – \$1.2 million. Defense attorneys had argued for an overall award of about \$360,000.

Perry's attorney, Christine Lepera, said they plan to vigorously fight the decision. "The writers of Dark Horse consider this a travesty of justice," Lepera said.

"Dark Horse," which combines elements of pop, hip-hop and trap styles, was a mega-hit for the Santa Barbara, California-born singer, with its call-and-response chorus of "Are you ready for (ready for), a perfect storm (perfect storm)?"

It spent four weeks at No. 1 on Billboard's Hot 100 in early 2014, and Perry would later perform it at the Super Bowl.

Gray, a native of St. Louis, sued later in 2014. His song of earnest and ebullient praise stood in stark contrast to the playful black magic evoked by "Dark Horse," and an early version of the lawsuit faulted Perry's song for tainting the sanctity of his.

The two-week trial had two phases: One about music, one about money.

Perry took the witness stand on the first day of testimony. She testified, as her co-writers would, that she had never heard of Gray or Flame or "Joyful Noise" until he sued.

She got a rare laugh from the courtroom when her attorneys were struggling with technical issues as they tried to play a part of "Dark Horse."

"I could perform it for you live," said Perry, who did not appear in court for the rest of the trial.

The jury heard testimony from musicologists on the disputed section of the two songs – a piece of the musical backing track that plays during the verses of "Dark Horse" and throughout almost all of "Joyful Noise."

While jurors were told to consider only those sections, they gave a surprisingly

sweeping verdict Monday that held all six songwriters responsible for copying "Joyful Noise." That included Perry, who wrote only lyrics, her co-lyricist Sarah Hudson, and Juicy J, who only provided a rap verse for the song.

The instrumental track that was most at issue was created by Dr. Luke, Max Martin and Circuit.

During closing arguments earlier Thursday, Gray's attorneys said that because the relevant riff plays through 45 percent of "Dark Horse," the plaintiffs should get 45 percent of its earnings, including every album that included it. They put those overall earnings at \$41 million, thus seeking nearly \$20 million.

The defense argued that only fractions of the album earnings should count for the single song and that considerable promotional expenses paid by Capitol Records should be subtracted.

Gray's attorneys said those expenses were gratuitous, pointing out to jurors that they included \$13,000 for a hairstylist for Perry for one awards show and nearly \$2,000 for flashing cocktail ice cubes.

The nine jurors deliberated for two full days to reach their initial verdict but took just a few hours to decide on dollar amounts.

Perry's five co-writers were each given penalties to pay that ranged from about \$60,000 for Dr. Luke to more than \$250,000 for Martin.

The jurors decided that the instrumental riff the two sides were fighting over was responsible for 22.5 percent of the success of "Dark Horse" and handed out the awards accordingly.

The defendants' fight against the decision will begin immediately. U.S. District Judge Christina A. Snyder, who presided over the trial, will now consider a motion to throw out the case.

Lepera, Perry's attorney, said outside court that the plaintiffs presented no evidence of copyright infringement, no evidence that the songwriters had access to "Joyful Noise" and no evidence the songs that were substantially similar. "The only matter in common is an unprotectable C and a B note, repeated," Lepera said. "We've been receiving outcry from people all over the world, including other musicologists."

If the judge upholds the verdict, the case will almost certainly head to an appeals court, where jury awards in similar cases have often been changed or thrown out in recent years.

In the case of another 2013 mega-hit, "Blurred Lines," a jury found singers Robin Thicke and Pharrell Williams copied R&B legend Marvin Gaye's "Got to Give it Up" and ordered them to pay Gaye's children nearly \$7.4 million. The award was trimmed on appeal last year to just short of \$5 million.

Kahn said he would be happy to keep up the battle.

"We think this is a fair and a just result, and we will defend it no matter how they fight it," he said.



Simba Sports Club players, the side's officials and officials from SportPesa, who sponsor the outfit, in a group photo after the club had presented the last season's Mainland Premier League trophy to the firm in Dar es Salaam yesterday. PHOTO: COURTESY OF SPORTPESA

Former soccer players grace Multichoice launch of 2019/20 football season telecast

By Guardian Reporter

FORMER soccer players in Tanzania and several renowned radio presenters and soccer pundits have graced the launch of the Multichoice Tanzania's telecast of the 2019/20 soccer season, through the Dstv.

The players, who featured for domestic soccer powerhouses Simba SC and Yanga, include EdibilyLunyamilia, Sekilojo Chambua, Dua Said and Fikiri Magoso.

They joined radio presenters, Eddo Kumwembe, AbubakarLiongo and Salama Jabir, in the ceremony, which took place in Dar es Salaam.

The firm disclosed it is prepared to deliver the best of the beautiful game to its passionate football fans on Dstv in Africa.

The 2018/19 season, the firm noted, was an incredible one, featuring Cristiano Ronaldo's debut in Serie A, as well as Manchester City defending their Premier League title in style.

It also saw Liverpool returning to the top table of European football with their epic UEFA Champions League triumph.

This year being no different, Dstvcustomers can go for the greatest football through different bouquets.

For the 2019/20 season, Tanzania football fans can continue to see the best teams, players and managers.

They will as well watch a rejuvenated Real Madrid, now featuring the talents of Eden Hazard, looking to knock Barcelona off their perch in La Liga.

Antonio Conte, new manager of Internazionale, will be on the hunt for



Multichoice Tanzania Managing Director, Jacqueline Woiso (2ndR), in a jovial mood with the firm's Head of Marketing Department, Ronald Shelukindo (2nd L), and some of television presenters that will do Swahili telecast for the coming English Premier League, Salama Jabir (L) and Abubakar Lyongo (R), during the launch of the Dstv soccer season campaign, dubbed 'Soka Mwaa-Mwii'. The ceremony took place in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Dstv announced it will telecast top football leagues in the world which include English Premier League, La Liga, Serie A and the UEFA Champions League. PHOTO: CORRESPONDENT

the scalp of his former team Juventus in Serie A.

Soccer enthusiasts are set to see another momentous duel between Pep Guardiola's Manchester City and JurgenKlopp's Liverpool in English Pre League.

Jacqueline Woiso, Managing Director of Multichoice Tanzania, noted on the upcoming season: "Dstv viewers will once again be the recipients of our incredible football coverage, as we continue to deliver world-class action to fans wherever they

watch, whether on television or on digital platforms."

"Our comprehensive football coverage includes the Premier League, La Liga, Serie A, UEFA Euro 2020 qualifiers, and UEFA Champions League."

Multichoice will provide its football coverage throughout all the Dstv bouquets.

The new football season gets underway on Dstv with SuperSport earlier this month.

DstvBombacustomers, Jacqueline disclosed, have access to over 220 live

games per season, with two games each from the Premier League, La Liga, and Serie A.

The football season kicks off on Sunday, with the Emirates FA Cup's anticipated Community Shield match between Liverpool and Manchester City which will air live and in high definition on SuperSport at 17:00 EAT on SS3 and SS10 (Dstv).

Cricket: Re-think neutral umpires, Ponting says after Ashes debacle

FORMER Australia captain Ricky Ponting has called for cricket to ditch its requirement for neutral umpires in the wake of a slew of poor decisions that blighted the opening day of the Ashes series.

Umpires Aleem Dar and Joel Wilson drew widespread criticism after a rocky day one at Edgbaston on Friday, with a number of their calls over-turned by the decision review system after Australia elected to bat.

English and Australian umpires dominate the ICC's elite umpires panel but are ruled out of officiating the Ashes due to the global cricket's requirement for neutral nation umpires to control matches.

"I would like to think the game has come far enough now for the game to not have neutral umpires," Ponting told Cricket Australia's website (cricket.com.au).

"People might say that with all the technology we've got now, it doesn't matter that much.



"But it's not a good spectacle when pretty obviously wrong decisions are made.

"There's been a lot a negativity about

the DRS over the years, but we're pretty lucky that we had it last night."

Ponting, part of the Cricket Committee at the MCC, the custodians of the Laws

of Cricket, said he would raise the matter at the next MCC meeting.

"It's already been spoken about a lot among the players," he said.

"If it's not brought up, I'll make sure it's added to the agenda.

"Surely (English umpire) Richard Kettleborough and the like would want to be umpiring the best series.

"The best umpires can end up missing out on all the big tournaments.

"It could force umpires into retirement a bit early."

Australia were bowled out for 284, with England 10 for no loss at stumps.

Umpiring standards were put in the spotlight after the World Cup final between England and New Zealand at Lord's last month, with Ben Stokes erroneously awarded an extra run by the standing umpires in the 50th over of the home side's chase.

England went on to win the match by total boundaries scored after a tied Super Over.

REUTERS

Arsenal sign Lille winger Nicolas Pepe for club record fee

LONDON

ARSENAL announced the signing of winger Nicolas Pepe from French side Lille on Thursday for a club-record fee reported to be £72 million (\$87 million).

The deal for the 24-year-old Ivory Coast international eclipses the £56 million spent on Pierre-Emerick Aubameyang in January 2018 as the Gunners add another attacking option to their ranks.

Pepe becomes the most expensive African player ever and the fourth most expensive signing in Premier League history after Manchester United pair Paul Pogba (£89 million) and Romelu Lukaku (£75m) and Liverpool defender Virgil van Dijk (£75m).

The forward, who will wear the number 19 shirt, will add firepower to an Arsenal attack that saw Pierre-Emerick Aubameyang and Alexandre Lacazette score 50 goals between them in all competitions last season.

The length of Pepe's deal at the Emirates Stadium was not announced but is believed to be five years.

Arsenal manager Unai Emery said: "Nicolas is a highly rated and talented winger who was wanted by many of the top teams in Europe.

"Signing a top-class winger has been one of our key objectives in this transfer window and I'm delighted he's joining.

"He will add pace, power and creativity, with the aim of bringing more goals to our team."

Pepe scored 22 Ligue 1 goals last season and was linked with a host of clubs over the summer including Manchester United and Napoli.

He was behind only PSG's Kylian Mbappe in the Ligue 1 scoring charts as Lille finished second to qualify for the Champions League.

"Being here is very emotional because it has not been easy for me," he said in an interview on Arsenal's website, describing himself as quick and a good finisher.

"I have come a long way and struggled a lot and so signing for this great club is a big reward."

Pepe said he was looking forward to playing alongside Lacazette, Aubameyang and Mesut Ozil.

"Of course, these are the players who sprang to mind because I used to watch them when I was at Lille," he said.

"Also, Lacazette used to play for Lyon and so I have had the opportunity to play against him and it will be an honour to play alongside him."

The signing of Pepe follows the arrivals of forward Gabriel Martinelli, the season-long loan of Real Madrid midfielder Dani Ceballos and the transfer of defender William Saliba – who will spend the 2019/20 campaign back on loan at St Etienne.

Arsenal finished a disappointing fifth in the Premier League in Emery's first season in charge, missing out on Champions League qualification for the third year in a row.

Their first match of the Premier League campaign is away at Newcastle on August 11.

AFP

The top five African transfers

PARIS

WHEN Nicolas Pepe put pen to paper on Thursday to conclude his transfer from Lille to Arsenal, the fee of £72 million (\$87 million) made the Ivorian the most expensive African footballer in the world.

AFP looks at the top five transfers featuring African players.

- Nicolas Pepe (Ivory Coast) - £72 million (\$87 million), Lille to Arsenal, July 2019

Napoli made a late approach for the forward but he had shown a preference for Arsenal from the start and duly signed on the dotted line. He will earn in the region of eight million euros a year and in return Gunners fans will want goals as they dream of a return to the Champions League. Goals are Pepe's currency – he scored 22 last season as Lille finished in a surprising second place in Ligue 1.

- Cedric Bakambu (Democratic Republic of Congo) -

£65.4 million (\$83 million), Villarreal to Beijing Guoan, February 2018

An indication of Chinese buying power that a player of Bakambu's relatively modest achievements could command such a high fee. The 28-year-old was born and bred in France and made his name with Sochaux. He moved on to Bursaspor and then Villarreal for whom he banged in 32 goals in 75 appearances, catching the eye of the Chinese Super League outfit. He made his international debut in 2015 and was in the side that, in spite of his goal, lost on penalties to Madagascar in this year's Africa Cup of Nations last 16.

- Riyad Mahrez (Algeria) - £60 million (\$76 million), Leicester City to Manchester City, January 2018

Riyad Mahrez stunner's earlier in July was enough to give Algeria

their first Africa Cup of Nations title in 29 years. Manchester City fans will be hoping he continues his good form as Pep Guardiola's side eye a third straight league title. Mahrez, 28, was a revelation with the Leicester, one of the masterminds behind their extraordinary Premier League triumph in 2015-16.

- Pierre-Emerick Aubameyang (Gabon) -

£56 million (\$71 million), Borussia Dortmund to Arsenal, January 2018,

Until the arrival of Pepe, Gabonese striker Pierre-Emerick Aubameyang was Arsenal's most expensive signing and the fans took an instant liking for him, penning a quirky chant to the tune of Bonnie Tyler's hit song Total Eclipse of the Heart. The former Dortmund forward responded with goals, sweeping the Gunners into this year's Europa League final and scoring 22 last season in the Premier League, sharing the Golden Boot with two other Africans, Mo Salah and Sadio Mane, both of whom are at Liverpool.

- Naby Keita (Guinea) - £52.75 (\$67 million), Leipzig to Liverpool, July 2018

Liverpool thought so highly of the midfielder that they not only wrote a cheque for Leipzig to the value of £52.7 million but they also handed Keita the number eight shirt that had been unused since the departure of Steven Gerrard. Indeed, it was Gerrard himself who presented it. The 24-year-old started his career with French Ligue 2 side Istres before moving on to Red Bull Salzburg and then Leipzig. An important part of the Reds' midfield he missed the Champions League victory through injury but he was back with Guinea for the Africa Cup of Nations.

AFP

Brazil captain Alves heads home to Sao Paulo

BRASILIA

AFTER 17 years playing for the top clubs in Europe, Brazil captain Dani Alves has decided to return home, signing a three-year deal with Sao Paulo.

A free agent after his contract with French champions Paris Saint-Germain expired in June, Alves explained his decision on a Twitter video posted on the club website.

"I could have picked any team to play for but I chose to return to

Brazil, to my country, my people, to the club that I love," said the 36-year-old who has been in Europe since he signed for Sevilla in 2002.

The right back went on to play for Barcelona, Juventus and PSG, collecting nine national league titles along the way – six in Spain, one in Italy and two in France.

He has collected 40 trophies in all with club and country including three Champions League titles with Barcelona and two UEFA Cups with Sevilla

AFP

Will Guardiola vs Klopp be the next great Premier League rivalry?

By Mark Ogden, Senior Writer, ESPN FC

WHEN asked directly about his relationship with Jurgen Klopp at the end of last season, Manchester City boss Pep Guardiola spoke of a "beautiful rivalry" between himself and the Liverpool manager.

It was forged during their time as rivals in Germany, with Guardiola's Bayern Munich consistently topping Klopp's Borussia Dortmund, and the battle for supremacy is now fully alive again in the Premier League. Last season, Guardiola and City claimed domestic superiority only for Klopp and Liverpool to claim the biggest prize of all by winning the Champions League.

Guardiola and Klopp have built two of the most exciting, bold and formidable teams seen in Europe over the past 20 years, and their renewed rivalry in England has been defined by what each has won, rather than any bad blood or hostility that has emerged between them. But can it continue to be civil and respectful when the focus of attention becomes locked on the two men and their two teams all season long?

The Community Shield clash at Wembley (Sunday, Aug. 4, live on ESPN+ at 10 a.m. ET) will offer a pointer towards what lies ahead. It may only be a "friendly" but this curtain-raiser for the new season will have much more intensity than in the past. While both Klopp and Guardiola will likely say that it means nothing, the opportunity to strike an early psychological blow will mean everything.

There are some fine coaches in the Premier League – Tottenham's Mauricio Pochettino is tipped by many as the next super-coach, while Unai Emery at Arsenal may yet replicate the success he has already enjoyed at Sevilla and Paris Saint-Germain. But Guardiola and Klopp are the two dominant forces in English football right now. They are like the Godfathers of rival families, with unwavering devotion and loyalty from their players and their club's supporters. For this reason, and the razor-thin gap between them, it will surely be impossible for their "beautiful rivalry" to remain untarnished by the battles ahead.

Since the Premier League began in 1992-93, there have been numerous managerial subplots between the leading coaches of the era. Sir Alex Ferguson emerged on top in his personal battles with Blackburn's Kenny Dalglish and Newcastle's Kevin Keegan, before the arrival of Arsene Wenger at Arsenal in 1996 sparked a rivalry that, at its height, dominated English football for almost a decade as Manchester United and Arsenal fought for every title.

Jose Mourinho came along as the new kid on the block in 2004, proclaiming himself to be the "Special One" at Chelsea before engaging in a bitter feud with Wenger and a less volatile, but still competitive, battle of wills with Ferguson.

The much-anticipated Mourinho vs. Guardiola faceoff in Manchester failed to reignite to anything close to the levels of antipathy which marred their time as coaches of Real Madrid and Barcelona, but Guardiola vs. Klopp has now become the headline attraction. And it will only intensify this season, with both coaches desperate to win what the other managed last season. The only concern is that it goes the way of Ferguson-Wenger as the personal battle overshadows that of the clubs.

"There is no personal animosity between the two of them," a source who has worked closely with Klopp told ESPN FC. "They are very different characters as people, but as coaches, they are just as driven and intense as the other, which might surprise those who think that Jurgen is more relaxed and carefree than Pep."

"There is a great deal of mutual respect, but they are their own men, and I don't think they'd have much in common away from the game if they were to bump into each other in a bar."

Just as it was at the height of the Ferguson-Wenger rivalry during the late 1990s and early 2000s, the presence of a rival is helping drive Guardiola and Klopp's teams on to new levels of consistency and achievement. Liverpool pushed City all the way to the Premier League title last season, ending the campaign with 97 points having lost just once in the league (to City), and the intensity of that pursuit coincided with their surge to the Champions League final for the second successive year. While they put together a run to win their last nine games in the league, City managed an incredible 14 to pip them to glory. However, having lost to Real Madrid in Kiev 12 months earlier, Liverpool's victory against Tottenham in Madrid ended Klopp's wait for a trophy at Anfield, almost four years after arriving as Brendan Rodgers' successor.

The Champions League triumph will have given Klopp and Liverpool fresh belief that it can be the start of a new period of success at Anfield, but it may also have reminded Guardiola of the one trophy to elude him at City: the one, above all others, that the club's Abu Dhabi owners hired him to win.

"It's massive," City defender Kyle Walker told ESPN FC, when asked about the importance of winning the Champions League. "I feel to take this club to the level that it wants to be at, a Champions League title is needed. For the level of players that we've got and the manager, we need to go and win that Champions League."

City's focus on the Champions League – and at the same time, Guardiola's – could be the key that unlocks the door to the Premier League title for Liverpool.

If City make the Champions League their No. 1 priority, the distraction could play in Liverpool's favour.



Pep Guardiola

Jurgen Klopp

But Klopp has his own issues to cope with early on as the likes of Sadio Mane, Mohamed Salah, Roberto Firmino and Alisson all missed preseason due to international commitments this summer.

For Klopp, it is all about how Liverpool start the season. Once the ball is rolling, anything can happen.

"I would be happy if we start at the similar level to last year [six wins from six league games]," he said. "That would not be bad. There is space for improvement. It is easy to plan what you want to improve in the office, but then you miss three players

or four others are not there and it becomes a theoretical part of football, and you have to throw the plans in the bin so often.

"Stability, consistency, fighting for results. It is all important. Consistency on a high level is most important. If we can do that again, it can be annoying playing against us, and we must come again so they think when they play Liverpool or go to Anfield it is not fun. Last year was good and obviously we have not changed much. The boys should be there again to make the next step."

Yet City remain the team to be beat. Last

season's domestic treble emphasised their grip on English football, and despite the threat from Liverpool and others, defender John Stones insists it is all in City's hands.

"I think from the outside, you can say maybe it's a two-horse race, but from where we're stood, we want to go into it and better ourselves from last season," Stones told ESPN FC.

"We've obviously put a benchmark down the past two seasons in where we've been and where we've been at certain stages in the season. But I think it's just about us concentrating on ourselves."

Can Arsenal's record signing Nicolas Pepe fire them back to top?

By Julien Laurens, ESPN France writer

ARSENAL have pulled off one of the coups of the summer so far in signing Nicolas Pepe from Lille. The French-Ivorian winger, 24, was the best player not named Kylian Mbappe in Ligue 1 last season and was coveted by pretty much every top European club this summer. Lille reached agreements with PSG, Napoli, Inter Milan and Atletico Madrid for his transfer but the player chose Unai Emery's project at Arsenal as his next destination.

At £72 million, the Gunners' record signing is worth the price, excitement and hype due to his vast potential. He carried Lille to a surprising second-place finish in France last season with 22 goals and 11 assists, and yet there is still so much room for him to improve, especially considering he's really only had three seasons of top-flight football.

Where he comes from From quite a long ways, actually. In May 2016, Nicolas Pepe was finishing an unspectacular season (seven goals in 29 matches) at Orleans in the French third division. Not many people, including at Angers, his parent club, believed that he could cut it at the highest level.

His first season in Ligue 1 followed and the learning curve continued for the young French-born winger. He contributed only three goals and one assist but it was quite obvious that his emergence was not far away, as he had improved despite not being clinical enough in the opposition's box.

Pepe's explosion happened after his move to Lille in the summer 2017 for €10 million. In 2017-18, Pepe notched 13 goals and five assists. Last year, with 22 goals (second in the league behind Mbappe) and 11 assists (second in the league behind Teji Savanier), he blossomed into a bona fide star.

Strengths and style

Nicolas Pepe is all about pace, skill and percussion. Playing on the right-hand side as an inverted winger enables him to come inside on his left foot to pick a pass or to take a shot. He is creative, intelligent and moves well.



Pepe was the seventh-best dribbler last season in Ligue 1 with 2.7 successful dribbles per game and was also the second-most fouled player in France, as defenders struggled to cope with his dribbling talent and his pace. He loves getting the ball at his feet and then taking on players, as his pace and balance are a very strong asset to his game.

On April 14, Pepe almost single-handedly destroyed PSG with a goal and two assists in a blinding performance. At Lille, he had players around him (Jonathan Ikone and Jonathan Bamba) who developed incredible understanding and chemistry with him. Alexandre Lacazette and Pierre-Emerick Aubameyang should also "get" Pepe's style very well and form a lethal trio at Arsenal.

Weaknesses

There is plenty of room for improvement for Pepe, who is not yet close to the finished article. At present, heading the ball is not his forte, nor is shooting with his right foot. His first touch could also be better, especially when he receives the ball with his back to goal.

While his decision-making was excellent at times last season, it also could still improve, especially in the Premier League where he will have to decide

more quickly what to do on the ball. In terms of maturity, this is a big move for him. He has never played abroad before and has never played in the Champions League or Europa League, either.

The 2017 and 2019 editions of the Africa Cup of Nations with the Ivory Coast, and a few more caps with his country, count as his only non-domestic footballing experience. England is a big unknown for him and he will have to adapt to a whole new environment.

Attitude

The Ivory Coast international is still a "young" player, and to continue his progression he needed a club where he could express himself and gain confidence and trust; he felt Arsenal was perfect for that. It is the next step up for him in his development.

Pepe's hunger for working hard and improving is impressive and he knows he still has a lot more to learn. He listens, he doesn't get carried away, and he has a great entourage, too. He is not flashy but rather quite shy.

For someone who has always been in France, this is a big move. But he welcomes the new challenge and feels ready for it, even if he knows how much pressure and expectations will come his way.

Where is he heading?

To the top. His last two seasons in Ligue 1 have proved his quality and potential, but he is still a bit of a raw diamond that needs more polishing. In that sense, Unai Emery is the perfect manager to help him get to the next level. The Spanish coach is very good with young players and Pepe will want to be one of Arsenal's key pieces as the club looks to get back into the top four.

He is ambitious and strong mentally, and never lost his belief even when he was playing in France's lower divisions. He could have played in the Champions League with Lille, Napoli or someone else but the Arsenal project, even with only Europa League football to offer, was attractive to him because he sees it as the right path to the top. He wants to repay the club for going big on him.



SPORT

Will Guardiola vs Klopp be the next great Premier League rivalry?

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT, PAGE 19



NMB Bank's Head of Personal and Retail Sales, Omary Mtiga (C), presents kits and balls to Tanzania People's Defense Forces (TPDF) team's organizing committee chairman, David Mallugu, for the squad which will compete in the East Africa Military Games slated for August 4 to 12 in Kenya. The ceremony took place in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Looking on (R) is NMB Bank Manager, Consumer Banking, Emmanuel Mahodanga. PHOTO: CORRESPONDENT GETRUDE MPEZYA

Zambia thrash Mauritius in COSAFA Women Championship

PRETORIA

RACHEL Nachula scored an incredible eight goals as Zambia rampaged to their biggest ever victory with a 15-0 success over Mauritius on day two of the 2019 COSAFA Women's Championship at the Wolfson Stadium on Thursday.

The goals rush followed South Africa's 17-0 demolition of Comoros Islands on the opening day, and while not a tournament record, easily eclipses Zambia's previous best mark of 8-0 set in 2002.

Nachula was simply unstoppable as she charged through the Mauritian defense time and again, having too much pace and power, as well as a clinical boot.

Zambia led 7-0 at halftime, and improved that scoring rate in the second half as they overwhelmed their opponents.

There was also a brace for Grace Chanda, while Hellen Chanda, Theresha Chewa, Rhoda Chileshe and Mary Mwakapila found the back of the net, to go with an own goal from Mauritian Marie Jerome.

It was an emphatic performance from the Zambians, who have their eye on the top prize this year having failed to make the COSAFA final in the past.

Earlier, Eswatini came from a goal down to beat Mozambique 3-1 in what was a good start for them to the tournament.

Lucia put Mozambique in front midway through the first half, but three goals in nine second-half minutes swung the fixture in favour of Eswatini.

Nomvula Sanga, Tenanile Mgcampalala and Phumzile Dlamini all netted for Eswatini in what was a superb second period for the side.

A young Botswana side claimed a famous 1-0 victory over Namibia in their Group B clash thanks to a lone goal from Michelle Abungu just before halftime.

Many of the senior Botswana side are in Slovakia on a tour, but the young guns performed superbly to stun Namibia, who would have had hopes of starting off with a win.

The senior women's action continues on Friday, with hosts South Africa back in action in what looks like being the pivotal match in Group A.

They will take on Malawi at the Wolfson Stadium at 15h30 (13h30 GMT) after the She-Flames also got a win in their opener, beating Madagascar 2-0.

The Comoros and Madagascar will battle to stay in contention for the semifinals when they meet in the morning game at 10h00 (08h00), while in between the two fixtures there is a match in Group C.

Zimbabwe will look to continue their good form when they meet Mozambique, with the latter now also desperate for success. The match is at 12h45 (10h45 GMT).

Meanwhile, Namibia came from behind to defeat Mozambique 2-1 to get the COSAFA Women's Under-20 Championship underway and record the very first victory in what is a brand-new competition in this age group.

Dulcie Lopes had put Mozambique into an early lead after just three minutes, but two goals in seven second-half minutes handed Namibia the three points.

First Indira Jacobs levelled the scores, before Veronica April netted on the hour-mark to give the Namibians a deserved lead that they were able to maintain to the end of the match.

Hosts South Africa cruised to a 3-0 win over Zimbabwe in the other match in Group A, though they were made to work hard in the first half.

Tyla-Bree Joss opened the scoring on 53 minutes before the points were made safe as Shakeerah Jacobs added a second.

The cherry on top came in the form of a strike from the edge of the box by Ember Edwards that was too powerful for the Zimbabwe keeper.

Two matches were played in Group B at the Gelvandale Stadium on Friday as Botswana challenged East Africa guest nation Tanzania in the first at 11h00 (09h00 GMT).

The second game pitted Zambia against Eswatini at 14h00 (12h00 GMT).

An and Im lead as Spieth entertains in Greensboro

GREENSBORO, North Carolina

SOUTH Koreans An Byeong-hun and Im Sung-jae posted their best scores on the PGA Tour to share the first-round lead at the Wyndham Championship on Thursday as Jordan Spieth displayed a wondrous putting touch to match his lowest score of the season.

An and Im, both bogey-free in ideal conditions for low scoring, carded eight-under-par 62 to head Canadian Mackenzie Hughes, South Africa-born Slovakian Rory Sabbatini and Americans Patrick Rodgers and Johnson Wagner by one stroke.

But nobody provided more entertainment at Sedgefield Country Club than three-time major champion Spieth, who made a couple of unlikely bogeys that complemented six birdies and an eagle in a 64.

Spieth sank a 15-foot putt to salvage bogey at the par-three 12th and, suitably buoyed, played the next five holes in five under par.

But the Texan, whose long game this year has been marred by inconsistency, proceeded to block his drive out-of-bounds at the par-four 18th. Never mind, he duly sank a 20-foot putt to limit the damage to just one dropped shot.

"Sometimes bogey saves are massive. Hopefully, the one on 18 will give some momentum for tomorrow," said the former world number one.

"You want putts for birdie. You want to be hitting greens in regulation.

"I did a pretty good job of that on the back nine until the last hole, but really two bad swings today kept it from being my lowest round on the PGA Tour. There's a lot of good in that."

Spieth is a lowly 67th in the tour's FedEx Cup standings and was a late entry to the tournament, where he hoped to improve his position before the start of the playoffs next week.

He acknowledged that his confidence was still a work in progress.

"I just got real quick (with those bad swings)," he said. "I know they're still in the bag right now, so I've got a little bit of scar tissue left."

Co-leader An said it had been important to take advantage of calm morning conditions and greens softened by torrential rain on Wednesday.

"The greens were rolling pure, so I needed to make a lot of birdies out there," said the world number 55. "Didn't miss any short putts."

"One good round won't do it, so I need to keep it up and make a lot of birdies."

"I've been playing well the last couple weeks, so I like how everything is kind of clicking together, my long game and putting."

Im matched An's score in the afternoon.

"I had a lot of birdie chances. I had a sense this week that I might play well," said the world number 65, speaking via an interpreter.

South African Ernie Els withdrew on his sixth hole because of a back problem. **REUTERS**



Tanzanite players take part in a training session in Port Elizabeth, South Africa to shape up for the game against Botswana in this year's COSAFA U-20 Women Championship, which took place yesterday morning. PHOTO: COURTESY OF TFF

Tanzanite edge Botswana in COSAFA U-20 Championship

By Guardian Reporter

NATIONAL U-20 women soccer team 'Tanzanite' has got off to an impressive start in the COSAFA U-20 Women Championship, cruising to 2-0 victory over Botswana in Port Elizabeth, South Africa yesterday.

The Group B match saw Opa Clement net the opener for Tanzanite on the 38th minute and the side boasted of the lone goal lead at the breather.

The Tanzania team went on to post the second three minutes into the second stanza through an own goal by Botswana's Kisotswe.

Tanzanite's head coach, Bakari Shime, admitted the clash was a bit tough for his players in the first period, the squad however improved in the second stanza.

He disclosed Tanzanite deserved to come out victorious based on the performance they put in the match.

He pointed out his side will display much better showing in the next match.

The gaffer had earlier noted he is optimistic his squad will excel in the regional tournament and achieve good results in the showpiece, which kicked off a day back.

The squad is a guest side in the competition, which is organized by Council of Southern Africa Football Associations, and aimed at promoting women soccer in the region.

Shime disclosed shortly before the

team's departure for Port Elizabeth the team, consisting of 20 players, went for better preparations, insisting his squad is keen on making its presence felt.

"We thank God we were in great shape in the camp for almost one month. We also appreciate contribution from all people, which aimed at seeing to it our camp runs smoothly and in the end get players for the competition," he noted.

Shime added the team's preparations went on smoothly, insisting the team's technical bench hopes each of the players will fulfil her duty and represent the country well.

He appealed to soccer enthusiasts in the country to rally behind the team, given the approach will motivate the squad to put scintillating performance in the competition.

Esther, Tanzanite's member, noted the team has undergone good preparation for the competition and she believes the squad will excel in the showdown.

She noted Tanzania soccer followers should understand the team is eager to emerge victorious in the tournament and will for that matter settle for nothing short of wins in their matches.

Sarah Chao, who heads the delegation, disclosed the team is in good shape, adding the squad will give its all in the competitions.

She added the team's players are in high spirit, pointing out each of the players has

promised to fulfil her duty.

The country will add an extra dimension to the field for the COSAFA championship and continue a long tradition of teams from the country competing in Southern African competitions.

The senior national women's side have enjoyed some excellent results down the years, while the Under-20s have also had the ability to spring a surprise, though their entrance to the stage has been more recent.

The country has attempted to qualify for the African Under-20 Cup of Nations for Women in the last three editions only.

In 2014 they defeated Mozambique 15-1 on aggregate in the first round but lost 9-1 to South Africa in the next stage.

In 2015 they were beaten 4-0 by Zambia in the first stage, and in 2018 lost 9-0 to continental powerhouses Nigeria.

In yesterday's other game, Zambia were expected to confront Eswatini at 14h00 (12h00 GMT).

Tanzanite squad

Tausi Abdallah, Protasia Mbunda, Enekia Kasonga, Emiliana Mdimu, Shamimu Salum, Irene Kisisa, Janeth Christopher, Diana Msewa, Opa Clement, Aisha Masaka and Violet Machelo.

Substitutes: Janeth Simba, Esther Gindulia, Anastazia Simba, Joyce Charles, Rahabu Mufumya, Phelomena Daniel, Agnes Pallangyo, Eva Wailes, Fumukazi Nguruwe.

Flexibles by David Chikoko



EATV

TONIGHT @ 21:00

FRIDAY

10:59 Jikoni Na Jane
11:00 DADAZ (live)
13:30 Kali Za Wana
14:00 Radio:PlanetBongo Live
15:00 FUNGIKA
16:30 #HASHTAG
17:00 S5ELEKT
17:55 Kurasa
18:00 eNewz
18:30 Skonga
19:00 EATV SAA 1
19:30 MJADALA
21:00 Friday Night Live

FRIDAY NIGHT LIVE (FNL) is where EATV and East Africa Radio combine to bring you an explosion of Friday Night entertainment. The base gets louder, the fun gets addictive and the guest list is exclusive! It's a party on TV.

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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

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