



National Pg 3 Govt to help tobacco farmers



National Pg 4 EAC states hold extra-ordinary meeting



National Pg 5 Tanzania invites French investors



Sign language a must for police, public officials

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma

CIVIL servants in key sectors all over the country could end up taking up sign language courses to enhance inclusivity in service delivery, if a call by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs is embraced.

Speaking here at the weekend, Jacob Kingu (pictured) called on all public offices in the country to adopt the use of sign language, saying people with hearing disabilities deserve equal treatment when seeking services at all levels.

He expressed concern that for a long time this group of people has found it difficult to access services in government and other public offices, unless there are sign language experts.

The PS who was officiating at a one-day seminar to sensitize the public on the use



It brought together officers from the police force, immigration department, prisons and other stakeholders

of sign language noted that the public should be cautious on the needs of people with disabilities, especially the deaf.

The meeting organized by the Tanzania Association of the Deaf (CHAVITA) via Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) funding was aimed at discussing the importance of sign language use at all public offices.

It brought together officers from the police force, immigration department, prisons and other stakeholders.

He noted the deaf have the ability to contribute socially, politically and economically to nation building and should not be treated as less fortunate people. There is need to have an inclusive society where no Tanzanian feels sidelined, he declared.

"As members of the society they should feel accepted within our community and being able to contribute to society in a meaningful way, through participation in mainstream activities and exercising basic rights," he said.

As the nation heads to the local government elections and the next general elections next year, the relevant authorities should take measures to

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Online database to level the job field for women scholars



President John Magufuli addresses a rally in Mwanza city shortly after arriving there from Geita Region yesterday. Photo: State House

The system will help employers within and outside the country access the Curriculum Vitae of Tanzania's well educated and exceptionally talented women online, she stated

By Guardian Reporter

The MINISTRY of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children is preparing a database of Tanzanian women scholars, including those living abroad, to be uploaded online, to enhance their visibility and employability.

A statement released by the ministry yesterday said the catalog, being prepared by the Department of Community Development in collaboration with TGNP Mtandao, also seeks to see more qualified women being appointed in various public office positions.

Speaking during the preview of the system in Morogoro yesterday, Principal Community Development Officer Sylvia Siriwa said there was need for a comprehensive list of Tanzanian women with talents, creativity and expertise in various disciplines.

"This information will include who they are, their resumes as well as where they are, to connect them with various opportunities, including government appointments," Siriwa said.

The system will help employers within and outside the country access the Curriculum Vitae of Tanzania's well educated and exceptionally talented women online, she stated.

This will solve the current challenge faced by



Once the database is on, there will be no such excuses anymore and the number of women in boardrooms will definitely increase

employers who are interested in female talents but have nowhere to go to for biodata and other key information sought before engagement.

TGNP Mtandao Executive Director Lilian Liundi said that after the portal is published, stakeholders will be able to use it as a reference point by advising and challenging employers and decision-makers.

As of now, the number of men far outweigh that of women even in major private companies but it is unfair to criticize their executives because they have a convenient excuse: where to get qualified women.

"Once the database is on, there will be no such excuses anymore and the number of women in boardrooms will definitely increase," she said.

After the publication of the database, the organization and the ministry will analyse the composition of boards in both the private sector and public firms with a view to pointing out imbalances for improvement.

As for high-profile appointments, names and qualifications of women will be presented to appointing authorities in advance for consideration to avoid the lack of information excuse, Liundi said.

The database follows an appeal by the

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'TIB not under statutory management, liquidation'

Henry Mwangonde

THE newly-appointed TIB Corporate Bank Limited (TIB-CBL) Managing Director Frank Luvanda yesterday moved to allay fears over the recent changes at the helm of the lender, saying there is no need for customers to panic as all was in control.

Luvanda's move to calm customers came after the bank noticed that the message has been received differently by some clients who thought it has been put under statutory central bank management.

He told a news conference yesterday on his first day of duty at the bank that only the managing director was removed, an indication that the



He told a news conference yesterday on his first day of duty at the bank that only the managing director was removed, an indication that the situation was not as bad as it is perceived

situation was not as bad as it is perceived.

The Bank of Tanzania (BoT) on Sunday suspended TIB-CBL Managing Director Frank Nyabundege and replaced him with Frank Luvanda, a top BoT supervisory official, following the bank's unsatisfactory performance.

Luvanda said that when the central bank intervenes in the manner that some stakeholders think it is the case this time, it first dissolves the board, suspends its director and management and puts it under statutory management supervision, all of which is not the case for TIB-CBL.

"It is only the CEO who has been suspended

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Majaliwa to 'meet' woman who lived at Olduvai 3 million yrs ago

By Guardian Reporter, Arusha

PRIME Minister Kassim Majaliwa is set to receive a sculpture of a woman who lived at Olduvai Gorge in Northern Tanzania some 3.2 million years ago during his visit to Arusha next week.

The premier will 'meet' the replica of the remains of the woman named Lucy, believed to have trekked the Olduvai plains more than three million years ago but whose skeletons are preserved and kept in Ethiopia.

"But Lucy's jawbones, discovered by Dr Mary Leakey in Olduvai Gorge, correspond with the



skeleton in Ethiopia and that is why we have made special replica of the lady, believed to have been short but with long arms," Prof Auda Mabula, the chairman of the 60th anniversary celebrations of Zinjanthropus discovery said yesterday.

Lucy, who left behind her footsteps solidified onto caked volcanic ash at Laetoli, is believed to be a million years older than the Zinjanthropus Bosei whose skull now dates 60 years since it was unearthed at Olduvai.

The skull of Zinjanthropus, the earliest man dating back nearly two million years ago, will

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'TIB not under statutory management, liquidation'

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while all the management is here, the board is still operational. That is why you see the bank continuing with its daily operations," he said.

BoT said in an earlier statement that the actions are taken to make government owned banks do better as well as strengthen the financial sector.

Luvanda however, did not go into details on the precise reasons for the central bank's move.

Suspending Nyabundege came as a surprise to many as the bank a while earlier declared it has made profits in recent quarterly reviews.

BoT said the measure has been taken to improve the oversight and



Frank Nyabundege

performance of banks owned by the government and that the TIB corporate entity will continue to provide all banking services including payment of matured obligations.

The central Bank assured the public that it will continue to protect the interest of depositors and maintain the stability of the banking sector.

TIB-CBL is a government-owned development bank, providing strategic commercial banking services to the general public.

The BoT has taken various initiatives in the banking sector to improve efficiency and safeguard stability.

In 2018 (BoT) revoked business licenses, took possession of, discontinued operations and placed under compulsory liquidation five banks for being undercapitalized and in breach of the Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 2006 and attendant regulations.

In May, 2017, the central bank revoked the business licence of Mbinga Community Bank (MCB) PLC, located in Mbinga District, Ruvuma Region for insufficient capital.

Regulations issued in 2014 by the BoT indicated minimum capital for fully fledged banks (commercial banks and cooperative banks with countrywide network) as 15bn/-. Microfinance banks and cooperative banks with regional networks have capital requirements of 5bn/-. While community banks need a 2bn/- capital base. For development finance institutions the required level is 50bn/-. Merchant banks 25bn/- and Islamic banks 15bn/-.

Online database to level the job field for women scholars

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minister, Umyy Mwalimu for such a

system to be created, during national activities to mark the International Women's Day in 2017.



Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa inspects carts loaded with cotton during a visit at Mwakibinga Cooperative Society in Igunga District, Tabora Region, yesterday. Left is Tabora regional commissioner Aggrey Mwanri. Photo: PMO

Majaliwa to 'meet' woman who lived at Olduvai 3 million yrs ago

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be displayed in the course of this week to reinforce the scientific truism that the first humans actually originated from Ngorongoro District.

Dr Louis and Mary Leakey who conducted archaeological research since 1930 and made their major findings in 1959 that changed world archaeological narratives, left behind a camp which will also be inaugurated by premier Majaliwa as a special museum dedicated to the humanoids discovery.

Joshua Mwanikunda, who is in-charge of the Cultural Heritage Department at Ngorongoro Conservation Area, said Dr Leakey's camp will officially be unveiled during the 60th anniversary of the discovery of the cranium of the so-called 'Nutcracker Man.'

"The NCAA is diversifying its tourism products to include Geopark Sites,

cultural heritage, archaeological locations, human history and traditional culture to enable tourists to spend more days in the country," he explained.

Joyce Mgaya, the Acting Public Relations Manager for the NCAA, said that Ngorongoro is globally recognized as cradle of mankind and this can be attested at Olduvai where the Leakeys working since the 1930s. The remains of the researchers' house, laboratory, equipment and vehicles will form yet another museum set up," she said.

In sync with that arrangement, a symposium of scientists, archaeologists, researchers and scholars is to be staged

at the Arusha International Conference Center next Saturday to mark 60 years of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

Earlier on the Deputy Commissioner Conservator for Ngorongoro, Hillary Mushi said there will be special transport for local residents to visit Olduvai site, while registration will take place at Arusha and Karatu.

The Zinjanthropus skull was discovered by anthropologist Dr Mary Leakey on July 17, 1959 at Olduvai Gorge, an archaeological site found within the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA).

Dr Mary Leakey (born in 1913) was a British paleoanthropologist who discovered the first fossilized Proconsul

skull, an extinct ape now believed to be among human ancestors.

In 1959 Dr Leakey discovered the robust Zinjanthropus skull at Olduvai Gorge and for much of her career, spanning more than 50 years in Tanzania; she worked alongside her husband, Dr Louis Leakey, at the archaeological site, where they also uncovered tools and fossils of ancient hominines.

Ngorongoro Conservation was split from Serengeti National Park in 1959, becoming a multiple land use separate entity. It is believed that all mankind originated from the area before spreading out around the globe.

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the deaf to participate fully since it is their constitutional right, he stated.

Speaking at the same meeting, the Deputy Permanent Secretary in the President's Office (Good Governance), Amon Mpanju observed that the deaf community faces serious challenges in being ensured basic constitutional rights.

Law enforcers hardly understand that there are people with hearing disabilities among the public, thus

Home Affairs urges sign language literacy for police, public officials

resort to using force against them simply because they do not heed instructions, he pointed out.

"It is increasingly becoming common to hear that a deaf person finds it difficult to even launch complaints at a police station for violence against

such person," he said, emphasizing that police stations and prisons should recruit sign language experts.

In his vote of thanks, Kwimba OCD Anthony Masanzu affirmed that the police force has started taking actions aimed at ensuring that the deaf access

their services without undue problems.

Various stakeholders have conducted the needed seminars to police, while a breadth of officers took short courses in sign language, to end the challenge facing this group of people, in accessing vital public services, he added.



Anna Kulaya, Director of Tanzania chapter of Women in Law and Development Africa (WiLDAF), speaks in Dar es Salaam yesterday at the start of community sensitisation 'training of trainers' meant to promote women's leadership and political participation in Tanzania. The three-day seminar is organised by WiLDAF and funded by UN Women. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

Uneasiness as Kenya-bound Tanzanian maize is stuck at border post

TAITA TAVETA

TONNES of duty-free maize imported by Kenyan traders from Tanzania to avert looming shortage are stuck on the Kenyan side of the Holili-Taveta one-stop border post due to delays occasioned by Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) officers.

The traders said yesterday that their trucks, ferrying tonnes of maize, have been stuck at the border for one week now due to the extended delays by rogue KRA officers.

The imports followed recent government move to allow traders to import duty free maize to salvage the situation as the East African community (EAC) member country faces dire shortage of the key commodity.

On Sunday, the traders protested outside the KRA offices, demanding the transfer of one officer whom they alleged has been frustrating the clearance of their cargo.

Operations have been paralysed at the border point as hundreds of trucks carrying assorted goods including agricultural produce are stuck.

Last month, the government said it will now allow millers and traders to import 12 million bags of maize in a bid to cushion Kenyans against high maize prices.

The traders said although the government had directed relevant agencies to expedite approvals in order to avert the maize crisis, they have been frustrated while doing cross-border business through the Holili-Taveta border.

The border is a major crossing point between Tanzania and Kenya apart from Namanga in Arusha region and Sirari in Tarime district, Mara region.

The traders accused an officer based at the KRA offices of demanding bribes from them for their goods to be cleared on time.

One of the traders, Francis Gerison, said they will not agree to be served by the said officer.

"We have been complaining about this facility especially the KRA department but there are no changes. Enough is enough," said Gerison.

Traders said they incur big losses at the key entry point for goods from Tanzania and accused officers of taking their time to clear their consignments. They said the officers give unnecessary conditions despite the traders complying with all government regulations.

Taveta Sub-County Police Commander Lawrence Marwa moved in to calm the protesting traders. Marwa said the government will address all the grievances raised by the traders.

The EAC introduced one-stop border points along its borders to expedite the movement of goods and also to reduce transport costs and ease cross-border trade between its members.

"We have been complaining about this facility especially the KRA department but there are no changes. Enough is enough"



Students expecting to join universities in the country flip through pamphlets on various institutions of higher learning at the Mwailimu Nyerere Memorial Academy pavilion yesterday during the ongoing Universities Week exhibition organised by the Tanzania Commission for Universities at Dar es Salaam's Mnazi Mmoja grounds. Photo: Correspondent Getrude Mpezya

Govt to assist tobacco growing communities to boost incomes

By Guardian Reporter

PRIME Minister Kassim Majaliwa has said the government is working to find markets for Tanzania's produced tobacco to boost incomes and improve the welfare of farmers.

He made the statement on Sunday when addressing tobacco stakeholders during a meeting which was held in Tabora region. He said the government has already negotiated with several countries including Egypt and Vietnam that have promised to purchase the crop.

The Premier asserted that talks are ongoing with a number of companies that buys tobacco from Tanzania, so that they add the amount of tobacco they purchase from farmers. He was optimistic that farmers will get good profits once their tobacco is sold in bulk at once.

"Tanzanian tobacco farmers are likely to generate good income if companies procure huge amount of the crop. Farmers are limited to cultivate more of the crop over fears of market although they have the ability to produce enough for exports", he said.

Majaliwa said the government is consulting on the major tobacco buyers—Tanzania Leaf Tobacco Company (TLTC) so that it continues purchasing the crop. He said the company had in previous months announced its intention to stop buying tobacco from farmers in Tanzania.

He however informed the stakeholders that the government of Tanzania and Malawi are in talks to enable Malawian companies to purchase the crop.

"Be patient as we work to ensure you have a reliable tobacco market, during his recent tour in Malawi, President John Magufuli convinced buyers from Malawi to procure tobacco from

Tanzania", said the Premier.

In April this year, the then Agriculture Deputy Minister, Innocent Bashungwa told the National Assembly that talks are on-going between Tanzania and members of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) for signing of bilateral agreement for export of tobacco to the countries.

He said the agreement will enable Tanzania to export its tobacco to Egypt and Algeria among others, at affordable tax rates.

Bashungwa said the talks which at advanced stages are pioneered by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation and Ministry of Agriculture.

The Deputy Minister explained that tobacco farmers in Tanzania had since 2014/2015 stopped cultivating the most selling variety of the crop—Dark Fire Cured Tobacco -DFC which originates from Moshi in Kilimanjaro region over lack of reliable markets.

The Dark Fire Cured Tobacco is mainly produced in Namtumbo and Songea-Rural districts in Ruvuma region.

He said the government is consulting a private company—Premium Active Tanzania Limited (PATL) to buy and export tobacco to COMESA countries.

He however noted that Tanzania's tobacco is sold at high prices in Egypt and Algeria markets due to higher export tax rates which make it difficult to compete with similar tobacco varieties from Uganda and Kenya.

Major Tanzanian exports include ores and minerals, manufactured products, foods, mineral fuels and commercial crops such as cashew nuts, tobacco, coffee, tea and cotton.

Tanzania is the second largest tobacco producer in Africa after Malawi.

Three in Dar court over money laundering

By Guardian Correspondent

THREE Dar es Salaam residents yesterday appeared before by Kisutu Resident Magistrate's Court charged with money laundering and smuggling of 6,244 kilogrammes of minerals including gold worth 507m/-.

The suspects are Donald Njonjo (30) a resident of Kigamboni, Gamba Muyemba (51) of Tandika, Temeke district and Kashif Mohammed (41) of Upanga, in the city.

The suspects were appeared before senior Resident Magistrate, Kevin Mhina. State Attorney, Jacqueline Nyantori told the court that all the suspects are charged with economic sabotage and four other separate charges.

Nyantori stated that in between November 30th 2017 and Juni 29th this year, the suspects all together smuggled 6,244 kilogrammes of gold worth 507,347,000/- from the office of the Minerals Commissioner in Masaki, Kinondoni district.

In the second count, facing Kashif Mohammed, the suspect was found in illegal possession of 2794.5 kilograms of gold worth \$ 121,155.45 equivalent to 278,714,478.06/- at Indiragandhi Street in July 8, 2019. The seized gold were part of the minerals smuggled from the Minerals Commissioner office in Masaki.

She informed the court that, all the suspects were found in illegal possession

of the minerals in between July 1st and November 2018 in Ilala district, Dar es Salaam.

She explained that in between Julai 1st and November 31st

2018 the suspects all together were involved in unlawful transfer of the minerals while knowing the minerals were illegally obtained.

The suspects were not allowed to enter any plea since the court did not have jurisdiction over the case until it is permitted by the director

of public prosecution (DPP).

The suspects had been remanded and the case will come up for mention on July 29, 2019.

World Vision*

Job Advertisement

World Vision is a Christian Development, Relief and Advocacy Non-Government Organization dedicated to working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. World Vision is committed to the protection of children and does not employ people whose background is not suitable for working with children. All employment is conditioned upon successful completion of all applicable background checks, including criminal record.

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To learn more about the job, minimum requirements, application deadline and how to apply kindly visit our Career Page: <http://careers.wvi.org/job-opportunities-in-tanzania>

World Vision Tanzania candidates for employment should be ready to read, understand, sign and adhere to the World Vision Tanzania Child protection policy which helps safeguard children from any forms of exploitation, sexual and physical abuse. The discovery of any previous child abuse offenses (before or after an offer of employment) will disqualify a candidate. However, World Vision Tanzania does not discriminate against any prohibited criteria in its employment.

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JOB DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

USAID/TANZANIA DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT Project is four-year activity being implemented by ME&A and NORC at the University of Chicago, to provide services that strengthen the production and analysis of high quality data and enable USAID, its implementing and local partners to make timely and evidence based programmatic decisions to improve development outcomes in Tanzania. The activity consists of three components: 1) Improved Evaluation, Assessment and Research Services; 2) Strengthened Performance Monitoring and Reporting; and 3) Building of Internal and External Capacity.

ME&A is seeking to recruit Director of Strategic Information, Strategy and Innovation under project of USAID/Tanzania Data for Development who will lead the Strengthened Performance Monitoring and Reporting activities. The position holder manages the Data Quality Assessment (DQA) activities as the primary function. The Director of Strategic Information, Strategy and Innovation reports to Chief of Party. The Director will also supervise the IT/IPRS Specialist and GIS Specialist. It is anticipated that Data for Development will conduct up to 50 DQAs for USAID (including PEPFAR and non-PEPFAR indicators annually through 2021.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Director of Strategic Information, Strategy and Innovation will be responsible for developing the strategy to conduct multiple DQAs throughout the year. The Director will provide training, mentoring and coaching to the Component 2 staff and to others in Data for Development. The Director will contribute technical assistance, support, and direction for the Data for Development DQA team throughout the year.

Specific tasks include:

- Developing strategic approach to conducting DQAs throughout the year and ensuring that all deliverables are timely and of high-quality; preparing DQA schedules, protocol, reports and recommendation tracker
- Compiling portfolio review, PPR/APR data base system; supervising the IPRS database maintenance and upgrades to the system
- Contributing to the performance management plan and update quarterly
- Insuring that at least 15-20 IPs' project/activity MEL plans are reviewed and adhere to high quality MEL standards on an annual basis
- Updating the PMP and MEL plans with baseline data, targets and actual for the mission and all implementing partners
- Creating new data platform for efficient collection and verification of data
- Developing curriculum and training for orientation and training of DQA data collectors (both internal staff and consultants)
- Contributing to DQA survey materials and instruments and pilot testing these instruments
- Overseeing DQA coordination with USAID CORs/AORs and IPs
- Conducting site visits and data analysis
- Managing and overseeing the relevant subcontracting agreements for Component 2
- Contributing to the development of Data for Development's GIS offering of services and products; working to deliver high-quality

- products to USAID; and provide customized trainings
- Supervising the IPRS system updates and the Data for Development requirements for annual and monthly updating
- Developing and delivering in-briefings and de-briefings to IP staff and/or USAID CORs/AORs
- Conducting key informant interviews with IP staff as necessary
- Providing quality assurance to DQA reports based on findings and conclusions
- Managing Component 2 capacity building activities, including working with IPs, as appropriate, to strengthen their internal capacity to conduct data monitoring exercises and address any issues identified during the DQA process
- Contributing to capacity building activities targeted to specific stakeholders, including USAID staff, IPs, and Government of Tanzania and local institutions
- Assist in liaison to GOT Ministries that work with Data for Development, including but not limited to PO-RALG, Ministry of Health and social welfare agencies
- Participating in GOT task forces for development of DQA processes and indicators such as the GOT's initiative to develop DQAs for the health supply chain
- Working with Capacity Building Manager to develop internal training for Component 2 staff
- Developing and supervising the relevant components/sessions of Annual Learning Summit and other training venues
- Meeting targets for capacity building activities related to Component 2

The Director of Strategic Information, Strategy and Innovation will be based in Dar es Salaam at the Data for Development Offices. He will work closely with and report directly to the Chief of Party under Component 2 of the Data for Development Task Order.

QUALIFICATIONS

- Master's degree or higher in a social science field.
- 10+ years working in monitoring, evaluation and learning environments.
- Ability to manage teams of professional staff often working remotely
- 6+ years in conducting Data Quality Assessments with USAID
- Excellent written and verbal ability in English and Kiswahili
- Experience writing reports for USAID or other donors (writing samples may be requested)
- History of effectively working and collaborating in multi-cultural and gender balanced teams

Application deadline is 26th July 2019.

COMPANY INFORMATION

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NEMC warns environment polluters in Mbinga District

By Guardian Correspondent, Mbinga

THE National Environment Management Council (NEMC) has warned environment polluters in Mbinga and Nyasa districts in Ruvuma region, asking them to shun deforestation lest they destroy Lake Nyasa's ecology.

The director general of NEMC, Dr. Samuel Gwamaka said during his tour of the council's southern zone in the region. The tour was aimed at inspecting environmental challenges in Mbinga and Nyasa districts.

"Deforestation leads to soil

degradation especially during rain seasons of the lake Nyasa ecology," he



I went through some villages in Mbinga district and found out many forest trees had been cut down, it's high time that the village leaders helped stop this trend from continuing

warned.

Dr Gwamaka pointed out that education to people living in the area especially on the impacts of deforestation was important because the ecology was the sources of water flowing into the lake.

"It should also be noted that deforestation leads to infertility of the soil as all the fertile layer of the soil is eroded during rain seasons, this will lead to reduced productivity in agricultural sector, to shun these impacts we must protect the environment," he said.

He gave an example of river Luhuhu

which had dried up a sign of pollution at high levels. The river is one of the Lake Nyasa main water sources.

"If the situation continues we may end up losing Lake Nyasa, therefore, joint efforts from every citizen is highly needed in averting the situation," he

said.

He said special attention was also needed on the Livingstone mountains which is also one of the sources of Lake Nyasa waters, adding that people living near the mountains should be custodians of environmental

protection.

"I went through some villages in Mbinga district and found out many forest trees had been cut down, it's high time that the village leaders helped stop this trend from continuing," he said.



Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children minister Umy Mwalimu (in headscarf) is briefed in Mbeya city at the weekend on a 7bn/- maternity ward lined up for construction at the Mbeya referral hospital. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

Mwanza school receives support from UK's Derby Grammar pupils

By Guardian Reporter

STUDENTS at the UK's Derby Grammar School are set to visit Tanzania as part of a fundraising project which has raised over £90,000 in six years.

The school launched the Tanzania fundraising project in 2013 with the aim of raising £50,000 by 2023 for Gedeli B School in Mwanza but students and staff have already raised £91,171.

The aim of the project, which has been shortlisted for a national award, is to supply Gedeli B School with educational resources, such as pens and paper and even classrooms, and students from Derby Grammar visit every year.

A number of organizations in Derby, many of them Marketing Derby bondholders, have donated items or money towards this year's trip. They include Sibbalds, Highfield Drinks, Mercia Image, Software AG, YMCA, Bespoke inns and Rotary South Derbyshire.

Twelve students are heading out to Tanzania for two weeks this month with the focus to build and furnish an extra classroom at the school using the £9,717 that has been raised this year.

They will also visit an orphanage for children who attend the school and a home for babies who have been orphaned. Students will then climb Mount

Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa.

Vicky Charnock, Head of Upper School, and April Sly, Head of Primary School, organised the trip for the students.

Sly said: "Gedeli B School has become a flagship school in the area and it's the little things that we've done that have made a big difference. Over the years we've helped to provide water, which has helped to reduce dysentery, and electricity, more classrooms and sanitary ware for the female pupils who have helped to reduce absence".

She said the money raised has already been sent to the school, so that when the pupils visit the classroom

should already be built. She said visiting students will participate in painting the walls as well as teaching from 9.30am to 2pm each day.

"Our boys get so much out of the trip and it ties in so much with what we do in terms of trying to make them into caring and thoughtful citizens. They come back from Tanzania as very different people; it gives them a completely different perspective," she said.

Varchas Swamy, 17, said he was looking forward to the trip.

He said: "We'll be planning our lessons before we go out there and I'm just looking forward to going somewhere totally different. I think the trip to the orphanage will be quite difficult. I'm also looking forward to climbing Mount Kilimanjaro; I've been doing my Duke of Edinburgh award so that's quite good practice."

When the project was launched in 2013, Gedeli B School had 1,357 children in five classrooms - an average of 270 children per class - they had no water, electricity, text books, sports or educational equipment.

So far, Derby Grammar School has built four classrooms, installed electricity and running water, built toilet blocks, supplied classroom equipment and specific resources for children with special needs, provided sanitary items for older girls in the school, supplied every child with school books, pens and pencils and given the head teacher a laptop, printer and a photocopier.



Our boys get so much out of the trip and it ties in so much with what we do in terms of trying to make them into caring and thoughtful citizens



East Africa Youth Inclusion Program

In partnership with



Request for proposals to conduct Youth Trainings, Vendor for Goods and Service Providers for the Year 2019/2020 from Songwe, Mbeya, Njombe and Mbozi

INTRODUCTION

Heifer International (Heifer) with is a leading international development organization working to end hunger and poverty while caring for the earth. Heifer's work is focused on improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and building resilience among local communities. Heifer International works with men, women and children on a path toward prosperity by giving them the tools and training they need to gain sustainable livelihoods.

Heifer International in partnership with Restress development and MIICO in Tanzania is implementing the project called East Africa Youth Inclusion Program which is a five-year program designed to equip 25000 youth aged 15-24 with the skills necessary to start and run agriculture-related businesses. This project is implemented in southern regions Iringa, Njombe, Mbeya and Songwe. The program seeks to create youth owned and managed businesses as well as employment opportunities around dairy hubs. Project focuses to make sure youth engaged in different opportunities in the following value chains Dairy, Poultry, Maize, Beans/Pulses, Irish potatoes and horticulture.

A. Youth Trainings

HEIFER/EAYIP is expecting to engage training institutions with capacity to offer vocational training to youth in the area of poultry dairy, horticulture, maize, beans and irish potatoes value chains.

The objective is to develop youth skills and arouse entrepreneurship attitude motive that will enhance youth to run businesses or create their own employment in agribusiness sector. The program is intended to link theories obtained when they were receiving training in agribusinesses with intensive practical applications in day to day production techniques and application to improve youth livelihood. Applicants with experience in working with youth and having agribusiness production firms, agriculture processors/millers, farms, agricultural tools fabrication workshops, marketers, Catterall's and input suppliers from Njombe, Iringa, Mbeya and Songwe are highly encouraged to apply.

Area of application:

- In dairy value chain: AI, animal shed construction, Dairy cow feed preparation, milk value addition, water drilling and purification, rain water harvesting.
- Poultry: Vaccination, poultry production, poultry feed production and marketing, poultry shed construction, local brooder construction, egg and poultry business etc. agro-inputs shop management and machines operations.
- Horticulture: - horticulture value addition, seedling establishment and vegetative propagation (grafting), labeling, packaging, grading, green house construction and management.
- Maize and pulses: Maize processing and milling, packaging, labeling, grading, machines operation etc. And from their application they may add other things they think is potential for our youth as entrepreneurs.

B. Vendor for the below goods and services provider:

- Accommodation
- Catering service
- Security services
- Cleaning services
- Stationary Supplier
- Office supplies

Requirements:

Complete applications must clearly express and be attached with:

1. Training contents/coverage, methodology, samples of training materials, details training locations, ratio of training facilities compared to enrollment redness to provide startup kits/ support to secure employment.
2. Vendor for goods and services Locations and Valid Business documentations.
3. Applicant is required to fill the Finance proposal form obtained in our office Sokomatola street, CWT Building 4th Floor, or email your request to Betty.Mbelwa@heifer.org / Damas.Damian@heifer.org and return your Financial proposal on a sealed envelop to our tender box, Mbeya EAYIP Offices.

Application deadline: 17:00 EA hours, July 19th, 2019

215323907



Call for Proposals: Point of Sale Network

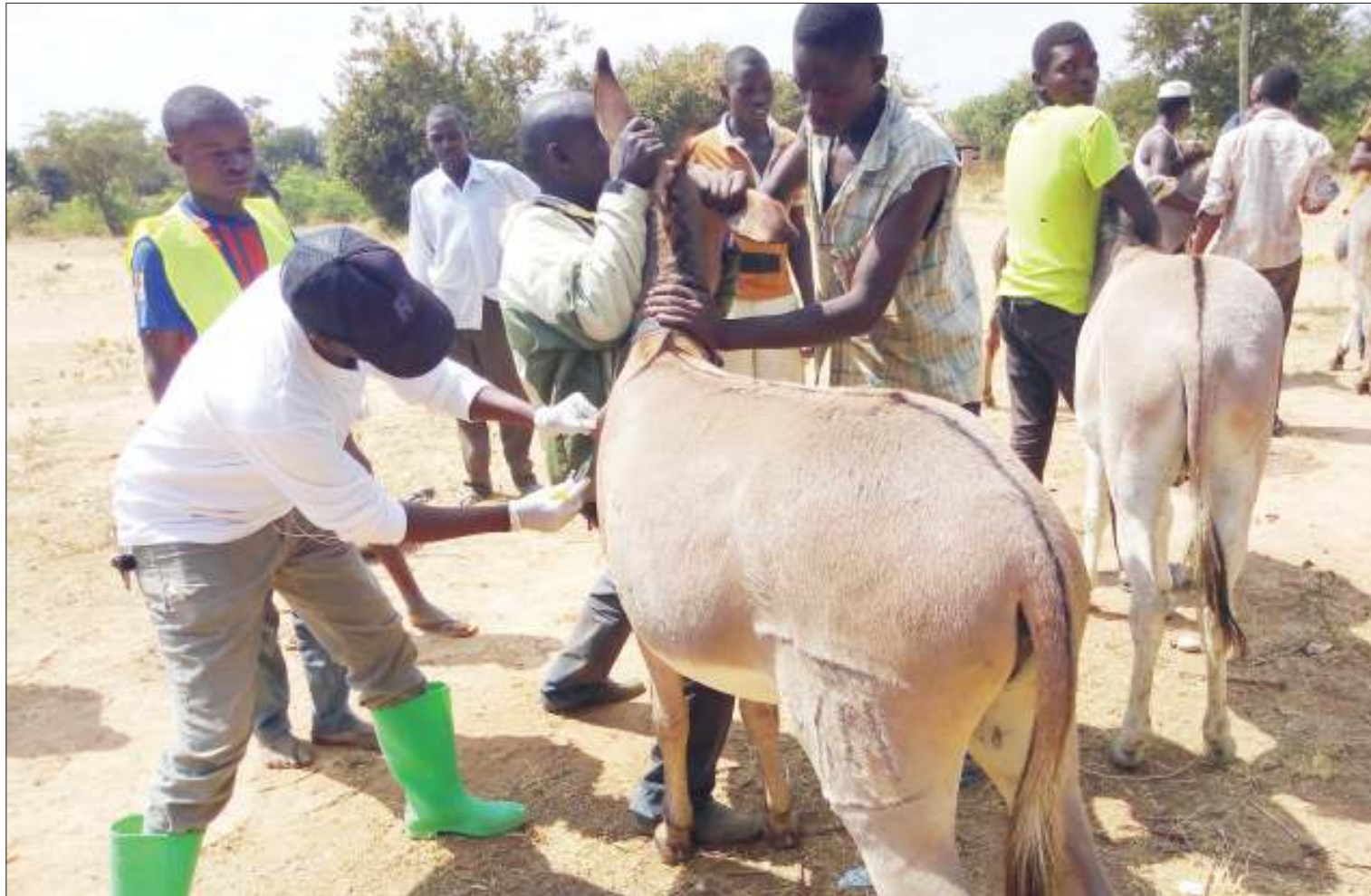
Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector Project

With financial support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) and partners are implementing the project 'Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector'. The project aims to transform the economics and governance of charcoal and other forest product value chains.

Village governments supported by the project receive payments from commercial dealers in timber and charcoal, which are currently banked and recorded using paper receipts. TFCG is seeking a private firm to set up a Point of Sale Network in Morogoro Region to record these transactions electronically in a way that can be externally monitored in real-time.

Details of the tender and the technical requirements may be found on the TFCG website: <http://www.tfcg.org/tenders.html>

The closing date for receipt of applications is 23rd July 2019 at 12:00 noon local time in Tanzania.



Master George (L), a veterinarian with the Tanzania Animals Protection Organisation, shows herders at Msalala in Shinyanga Region yesterday how to vaccinate donkeys. Photo: Correspondent Shaban Njia

EABC praises presidents John Magufuli and Uhuru Kenyatta for demonstrating commitment to the EAC regional integration

By Guardian Reporter

THE East African Business Council (EABC) has hailed the recent summit of East African Community (EAC) heads of state in their quest to promote the role of private sector in the regional integration process.

The EABC said in a statement that the two Presidents of the East African countries, Uhuru Kenyatta and John Magufuli have demonstrated and reiterating their commitment to the EAC integration during their recent rendezvous at Chato, Geita in Tanzania.

"Their words and action have re-energized optimism and reassure the people of the East African Community of their Excellencies' deep commitments towards upholding the spirit of the EAC regional integration process", read the statement.

The EABC further commended the summit of EAC heads of state for recognizing the role of the private sector as the engine and driver of the economic growth and reaffirming commitment to the principles of the EAC Common Market, namely, non-discrimination of nationals of other partner states on grounds of nationality, equal

treatment to nationals of other partner states and ensure transparency in matters concerning the other partner states.

The statement reads: "Indeed, political goodwill is critical to accelerate and boost intra- EAC trade and opportunities that lie on our own doorsteps".

According to EABC policy predictability and maintaining a liberal stance towards the freedoms and rights enshrined in the Common Market Protocol shall increase cross border trade and investments and significantly contributing to employment creation, export growth, revenue collection, wealth creation and improved standards of living for the people.

In his speech President Magufuli cited last year's trade levels between the two countries as valued at 1.945trn/- out of which 482.45bn/- was the value of goods that Tanzania sold.

He also quoted the Kenya Tourist Board's 2018 report which showed that more than 200,000 Tanzanians visited Kenya in that year, stating further that currently; there are 504 Kenyan businesses in the country employing more than 50,000 local people, with scores of Tanzanian businesses in Kenya also employing many people in the neighboring country.

Tanzania appeals to French businesspeople to invest in economic sectors

By Correspondent Crispin Gerald

THE government has welcomed investors from France to invest in various economic sectors in the country mainly to expand trade volume between the two nations since it has been recording a downward trend in recent years.

Work, Transport and Communications Minister, Isack Kamwelwe made the remarks over the weekend in Dar es Salaam during the ceremony for the French National Day.

The Bastille Day was attended by

officials from Tanzania and France, ambassadors, directors from public and private institutions, leaders of political parties and officials from the French embassy in Tanzania.

The minister highlighted that trade volume between Tanzania and France dropped to 166m/- in 2017 from 218m/- in 2015.

"Tanzania wishes to trade and have more investments from France. It is in this regard that we welcome more companies from France to come and invest in Tanzania," he said.

Kamwelwe explained that Tanzania

has continued to attract thousands of tourists from France. He said the number of tourists from France has recorded an increase from 28,003 tourists in 2012 to 33,925 tourists in 2017.

He explained that, with the range and diversity of the attraction that Tanzania is endowed with, the numbers of foreign visitors including those from France will be increased to thousands more.

"We cordially invite French business to invest in the tourism sector in Tanzania, to share their expertise that

makes France the number one tourist destination in the world," the Minister noted.

French Ambassador to Tanzania, Frederic Clavier said his country will continue to support development projects and programs in a number of sectors such as energy, water, and transport.

He said the country is also willing to support other sectors depending on the new priorities defined by the government of Tanzania.

He cited the support that the France provided to Tanzania including the

international standard water treatment plant and a new distribution network in Musoma around Lake Victoria.

The Ambassador noted that the project financed by the French Development Agency AFD, will enable to supply water that is equivalent to 200 percent of the estimated needs of Musoma's current population of 135,000 residents and allow about 10,000 residents to gain sustainable access to safe drinking water.

"Tanzania has peace, stability, and cohesion making the country a role model in the African continent but

also for European countries facing extremism and increased tensions between communities," he explained.

He, however, acknowledged the support he got from the late IPP Executive Chairman, Dr Reginald Mengi who he said he had privileged to have frequent interactions with, exchanging views on various business development opportunities and identifying future cooperation between various Tanzanian institutions.

"This extraordinary person and a great entrepreneur will be terribly missed," Ambassador Clavier said.



[This is a RE - advertisement. We apologize for the wrong version appeared previously, which should be ignored]

Jhpiego is an international non-profit health organization affiliated with the Johns Hopkins University. For more than 45 years now, Jhpiego has empowered front-line health workers by designing and implementing effective, low-cost, hands-on solutions to strengthen the delivery of health care services for women and their families. By putting evidence-based health innovations into everyday practice, Jhpiego works to break down barriers to high-quality health care for the world's most vulnerable populations. Jhpiego, implementing a number of projects in Tanzania, wishes to recruit a Chief of Party for USAID Boresha Afya Project.

USAID Boresha Afya is a 5-year USAID-funded program for a comprehensive Health Service Delivery. The goal of USAID Boresha Afya is to improve the health status of all Tanzanians. Jhpiego leads the implementation of one of the 3 awards covering the lake and western zones —with an emphasis on women and children in targeted regions. The purpose is to support the GOT to increase access to high quality, comprehensive and integrated health services, with a focus on malaria, maternal, newborn, child and reproductive health outcomes. The project scope covers 7 regions in the lake and western zones, national level, and Zanzibar.

Chief of Party [One position based in Dar es Salaam.]

The Chief of Party is responsible for providing overall vision, leadership and direction to ensure the strategic, programmatic, technical and financial integrity of the project. Responsible for achieving the planned results set out for the project and meeting USAID terms. Serve as the primary point of contact with USAID, the government of Tanzania, other USAID grantees, donors and stakeholders. Responsible for planning, reporting and efficient and compliant management of project resources, as well as overall management of partner relationships. Liaise with other national programs, national technical working groups (TWGs) and other donor initiatives. Facilitate overall relationship with USAID, districts, the MOH for the mainland and Zanzibar, facilities and health professional associations. Provide overall strategic management and technical direction for the project. Supervise a team of highly qualified staff.

Required Qualifications:

- Post graduate Qualification in public health, social sciences, international development, or related field.
- Ten years senior level management experience in the design, implementation, and management of programs of similar size, complexity, and setting.
- Demonstrated experience in institutional strengthening approaches.
- Demonstrated leadership skills, experience in building, and maintain productive working relationships with a wide network of institutional partners and stakeholders, including host governments.
- Proven record of building teams and fostering collaboration to achieve program goals, meet program milestones, and produce quality program results.
- Knowledge of United States Government Health initiatives and related reporting requirements and funding parameters.
- Exceptional English written and oral communication skills; Swahili is also preferred
- Relevant experience in East Africa is preferred.

Send the application through this email address USAIDBoreshaAfya. Applications@jhpiego.org

Please note that only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

The closing date for applications is 25th July 2019.

Jhpiego is an equal opportunity employer and diversity is our strength.

Caution to the applicants:

There have been some bogus adverts online that require candidates to apply through some email addresses of public domains e.g. Yahoo, Gmail, Hotmail, etc. Kindly note: USAIDBoreshaAfya. Applications@jhpiego.org is the address to use for this job application. Please ignore any of that irrelevant advertisement. We also do not charge any application fee nor entertain any meetings or telephone calls related to soliciting money or favors of any kind. If shortlisted, you will get an official call from our office and receive required steps to be followed. If you suspect any wrong – doing kindly write to the Director of Human Resource, through inquiries.tz@jhpiego.org



Advertisements of Employment

1. Microbiologist

Qualification:

- Applicant should be a holder of Diploma or Bachelor in Microbiology or relevant qualification from any recognized Institution.

Key skills & Abilities:

- Ability to prepare micro lab, do sampling, analysing, interpreting and updating result for all production lines.
- Ability to make analysis of transport related issue and prepare report.
- Able to work independently with minimum supervision.
- Self motivated and flexible person and a good team player.

Experience :

Any relevant experience will be added advantage

Mode of Application:

All applications accompanied with cover letter, photocopies of certificates and CVs to be sent to the undersigned address, to reach him not later than 23/07/2019.

The Managing Director,
Bonite Bottlers Ltd,
P. O. Box 1352,
MOSHI

UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA (TANZANIA) LIMITED



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30-06-2019

Report of Condition of Bank pursuant to section 32 (3) of the Banking and Financial Institutions Act, 2006

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30TH JUNE

2019(Amounts in million shillings)

	Current Quarter 30-Jun-19	Previous Quarter 31-Mar-19
A. ASSETS		
Cash	4,415	2,045
Balances with Bank of Tanzania	151,138	5,850
Investments in Government securities	45,840	35,912
Balances with other banks and financial institutions	4,950	3,651
Cheques and items for clearing	-	-
Inter-branch float items	-	-
Bills negotiated	-	-
Customers' liabilities for acceptances	-	-
Interbank Loans Receivables	45,921	44,165
Investments in other securities	-	-
Loans, advances and overdrafts (net of allowances for probable losses)	32,687	29,894
Other assets	4,900	5,105
Equity Investments	-	-
Underwriting accounts	-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,389	1,129
TOTAL ASSETS	291,240	127,751
B. LIABILITIES		
Deposits from other banks and financial institutions	-	-
Customer deposits	189,108	40,671
Cash letters of credit	-	-
Special deposits	16,660	8,611
Payment orders/transfers payable	-	-
Bankers' cheques and drafts issued	10	5
Accrued taxes and expenses payable	1,851	1,659
Acceptances outstanding	-	-
Inter-branch float items	-	-
Unearned income and other deferred charges	681	688
Other liabilities	1,087	856
Borrowings	62,785	56,862
TOTAL LIABILITIES	272,181	109,352
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)/(6 minus 29)	19,058	18,399
C. CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Paid up share capital	31,420	31,420
Share Premium	29,104	29,104
Retained earnings	(42,459)	(42,568)
Profit (Loss) account	701	41
Other capital accounts	293	402
Minority Interest	-	-
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	19,058	18,399
D. SELECTED FINANCIAL CONDITION INDICATORS		
Shareholders Funds to total assets	7%	14%
Non performing loans to total gross loans	3%	4%
Gross loans and advances to total deposits	17%	44%
Loans and Advances to total assets	11%	23%
Earning Assets to Total Assets	43%	86%
Deposits Growth	318%	-8%
Assets growth	128%	-2%

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

(Amounts in million shillings)

	Current Quarter 30-Jun-19	Comparative Quarter 31-Mar-19	Current Year Cumulative 30-Jun-19	Comparative Year Cumulative 30-Jun-18
1 Interest Income	2,132	1,897	4,009	4,107
2 Interest Expense	(851)	(662)	(1,533)	(1,443)
3 Net Interest Income (1 minus 2)	1,281	1,235	2,476	2,664
4 Bad Debts Written Off	-	-	-	-
5 Impairment losses on loans and advances	-	-	-	-
6 Non-Interest Income	2,762	2,178	4,941	1,959
6.1 Foreign currency dealings and translation gains/(losses)	328	429	717	387
6.2 Commissions and fees	2,412	1,736	4,149	1,192
6.3 Dividend Income	-	-	-	-
6.4 Other operating income	42	33	75	380
7 Non-Interest Expenses	(3,384)	(3,352)	(6,736)	(6,683)
7.1 Salaries and other staff benefits	(1,542)	(1,498)	(3,040)	(2,884)
7.2 Fees and Commissions	(361)	(268)	(628)	(666)
7.3 Other operating expenses	(1,481)	(1,586)	(2,968)	(3,133)
8 Operating Income (Loss)	640	41	701	(2,041)
9 Income Tax Provision	-	-	-	-
10 Net Income (Loss) After Income Tax	640	41	701	(2,041)
11 Other comprehensive income (Items added)	-	-	-	-
12 Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	640	41	701	(2,041)
13 Number of employees	114	105	114	91
14 Basic Earnings Per Share	105	7	111	(328)
15 Number of branches	4	4	4	4
SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS				
(i) Return on Average Total Assets	0.31%	0.03%	0.31%	-1.34%
(ii) Return on Average Shareholders' Fund	3.52%	0.22%	3.52%	-10.43%
(iii) Net Interest Expense to Gross Income	69.14%	82.23%	69.14%	110.19%
(iv) Net Interest Income to Average Earning Assets	1.09%	1.10%	1.09%	1.94%

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 30TH JUNE 2019

(Amount in Million TZS)

	Share capital	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Regulatory Reserve	General Reserve	Others	Total
Current Year 2019							
Balance at the beginning of the year	31,420	29,104	(42,568)	-	402	-	18,358
Profit/(loss) the year	-	-	701	-	-	-	701
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulatory Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Provision Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the current period	31,420	29,104	(41,868)	-	402	-	19,058
Previous Year 2018							
Balance at the beginning of the year	31,420	29,104	(39,454)	-	351	-	21,421
Profit/(loss) the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(3,048)	-	-	-	(3,048)
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulatory Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Provision Reserve	-	-	(51)	-	-	-	(51)
Others	-	-	(16)	-	-	-	(16)
Share issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the previous period	31,420	29,104	(42,568)	-	402	-	18,358

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE QUARTER 30TH JUNE 2019

(Amounts in million shillings)

	Current Quarter 30-Jun-19	Comparative Quarter 31-Mar-19	Current Year Cumulative 30-Jun-19	Comparative Year Cumulative 30-Jun-18
I. Cash flow from operating activities				
Net Income/(Loss)	640	41	701	(2,041)
Adjustment for:				
- Impairment/Amortization	3	69	3	139
- Net change in loans and advances	(2,793)	4,492	-	(2,793)
- Gain/(Loss) on Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-
- Net change in Deposits	156,485	(4,193)	156,485	14,960
- Net change in Short Term Negotiable securities	(9,928)	5,378	(9,928)	(7,474)
- Net change in other liabilities	200	(246)	200	245
- Net change in other Assets	205	(540)	205	(2,755)
- Tax paid	-	-	-	-
- Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	144,842	5,021	144,903	4,904
II. Cash flow from investing activities:				
Dividend received	-	-	-	-
Purchase of fixed assets	(382)	(12)	(382)	(53)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	4.1	0.5	4.6	4
Purchase of non-dealing securities	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of non-dealing securities	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Net cash provided/(used) by investing activities	(378)	(12)	(378)	(53)
III. Cash flow from financing activities:				
Repayment of long-term debt	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	-	-	-	-
Payment of cash dividends	-	-	-	-
Net change in other borrowings	5,923	1,647	5,923	41,512
Others	-	-	-	-
Net cash provided/(used) by financing activities	5,923	1,647	5,923	41,512
IV. Cash and Cash equivalents:				
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	150,406	6,656	150,406	46,363
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the quarter	89,262	82,606	89,262	81,294
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter	239,668	89,262	239,668	127,657

Name and Title	Signature	Date
1 Usman Isiaka Managing Director / CEO	Signed	16th July 2019
2 Chomete Hussein Chief Finance Officer	Signed	16th July 2019
3 Joseph Ringa Head, Internal Audit	Signed	16th July 2019

We, the undersigned directors, attest to the faithful representation of the above statements. We declare that the statements have been examined by us and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, have been prepared in conformance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Banking and Financial Institutions Act, 2006 and they present a true and fair view.

Name and Title	Signature	Date
1 Amb. Tuvako Manongi Director	Signed	16th July 2019
2 Emeke Iweriebor Director	Signed	16th July 2019

UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA (TANZANIA) LIMITED
MINIMUM DISCLOSURE OF CHARGES AND FEES

S/N	ITEM/TRANSACTION	RETAIL	CORPORATE
SECTION A SAVINGS ACCOUNTS			
1	FREEDOM SAVINGS		
	Required minimum opening balance	TZS 5,000	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	TZS 2,000	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges	NIL	
2	GENERAL SAVINGS		
	Required minimum opening balance	TZS 20,000	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	TZS 5,000	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges	TZS 1,000	
3	EMPLOYEE SAVINGS		
	Required minimum opening balance	TZS 15,000 USD 15	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	TZS 5,000 USD 10	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Adhoc statement request	TZS 1,000/ PAGE	
	Withdrawal Charges @ Counter	TZS 1,000	
4	SAVINGS ACCOUNT INDIVIDUALS		
	Required minimum opening balance	15,000	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	5,000	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges @ Counter	TZS 1,000	
5	SAVINGS ACCOUNT SALARY		
	Required minimum opening balance	15,000	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	5,000	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges @ Counter	TZS 1,000	
6	SAVINGS ACCOUNT DOMICILIARY		
	Required minimum opening balance	USD 10	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	USD 5	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges	1% per Transaction	
	Closing account	USD 5	
7	USCARE CHILDREN SAVINGS		
	Required minimum opening balance	TZS 20,000 USD 15	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	TZS 20,000	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges	TZS 1,000	
SECTION B CURRENT ACCOUNTS			
1	INDIVIDUAL CURRENT ACCOUNT		
	Required minimum opening balance	TZS 30,000	TZS 100,000
	Minimum operating balance	TZS 10,000	TZS 100,000
	Monthly maintenance fee	TZS 10,000	TZS 10,000
	Cash withdrawal at counter	1 PER MILLE	TZS A/C 1 PER MILLE
	Closing account	TZS 10,000	TZS 10,000
	Penalty for overdraft account	PLR + 10%	TZS A/C PLR + 10%
2	DIPLOMAT ACCOUNTS		
	Required minimum opening balance	USD 200	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	USD 100	N/A
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	N/A
	Cash withdrawal at counter	NIL	N/A
	Closing account	NIL	N/A
	Penalty for overdraft account	NIL	N/A
	Outward fund transfers (TT)	MIN USD 50 in between 0.25% MAX USD 200	N/A
	Inward fund transfers (TT Incoming)	NIL	N/A
	FOREX exchange	Favourable rates will be applied	N/A
3	DOMICILIARY CURRENT ACCOUNT		
	Required minimum opening balance	USD 100/ EUR 100/ GBP 100	USD 100/ EUR 100/ GBP 100
	Minimum operating balance	USD 100/ EUR 100/ GBP 100	USD 100/ EUR 100/ GBP 100
	Monthly maintenance fee	USD 12 or its equivalent	USD 15 or its equivalent
	Minimum search fees	USD 25/ EUR 25/ GBP 25	USD 25/ EUR 25/ GBP 25
	Cash withdrawal	1% per Transaction	1% per Transaction
	Cheque book - 25 LEAF	USD 10 or its equivalent	N/A
	Closing account	USD 10	USD 10
	Penalty for overdraft account	PLR + 2%	PLR + 2%
	Transfer from TZS to DOMICILIARY/ DOMICILIARY TO TZS	NIL	NIL
SECTION C DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS			
1	Call Accounts		
	Minimum opening balance	TZS 1,000,000	Call Accounts
	Minimum operating balance	TZS 10,000,000	TZS 10,000,000
	Monthly Average balance requirement	Negotiable	Negotiable
	Interest Rates	Negotiable	Negotiable
2	Term Deposits		
	Minimum deposit - local currency	TZS 500,000	Term Deposits
	Minimum deposit - USD	USD 1,000	USD 10,000 or equivalent
	Interest Rates	Negotiable	Negotiable
SECTION D ELECTRONIC BANKING			
1	E-banking		
	Internet Banking monthly subscription	TZS 2,000 Per Month	E-banking
	Internet banking (1 Re issue pin)	TZS 500	TZS 500
	U - Direct (Reversal of transaction)	TZS 4,000	TZS 4,000
	Statement (self downloaded)	FREE	FREE
	POS purchase (Local)	FREE	N/A
	POS purchase (International)	TZS 6,000 (up to 1000\$) TZS 10,000 (\$1001 - \$2000)	N/A
	ATM reversal	TZS 1,000 per transaction	N/A
	Fund transfer / company load	TZS 1,000 per transaction	N/A
	Card Load	TZS 1,000 per transaction	N/A
	Manual pin change	TZS 1,500 per transaction	N/A
	(U-MOBILE/mobile banking-Bank to wallet)	TZS 1,000 (0 - 200,000/=) and TZS 2,000 (200,001 - 400,000/=)	N/A
	Card to card transfer	TZS 1,500 per transaction	TZS 1,500 per tr
	Africash	TZS 6,000 + 1.5% of the amount sent/USD 4.45 + 1.5%	N/A
2	Visa Debit Card		
	Insurance fees	TZS 10,000	N/A
	Re-issuance fee	TZS 10,000	N/A
3	Virtual Debit Cards		
	Insurance		



Peter Wolfs (L), Save the Children's director in Tanzania, cuts a cake in Dar es Salaam at the weekend alongside Mwajuma Magwiza, an acting director in the Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children ministry, to mark the agency's 100th anniversary. The Save the Children Fund, commonly known as Save the Children, was established in the UK primarily to improve the lives of children through better education, health care and economic opportunities, as well as providing emergency aid in natural disasters, war, and other conflicts. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

'New registration of NGOs, CSOs merely designed to improve operational control'

By Guardian Reporter

THE Registrar and Director of the Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the Health, Community Development, Gender, the Elderly and Children, Vickness Mayao has assured NGOs and CSOs that the ongoing re-registration is meant to improve operations and supervision of the organisations.

She made the statement in Dar es Salaam yesterday when briefing journalists on the re-registration exercise currently going on in the country's commercial-Dar es Salaam and Eastern Zone regions namely, Lindi, Mtwara, Pwani and Morogoro.

According to Mayao, the registration process has been simplified especially for NGOs and CSOs previously registered under different laws. She said stakeholders have supported the government's move, and that the ministry has been receiving feedbacks with positive sentiment.

The new registration is under the recently enacted law through the Miscellaneous Amendments No 3 of 2019 Act. It is aimed at enabling the government to draw a clear definition and meaning (and therefore operations) of a company on one side, NGOs and CSOs on the other.

Under the Act, the new registration will be conducted in the five zones across the country. The other zones are Central zone (Dodoma), Lake Zone (Mwanza), Northern Zone (Arusha) and Southern Highlands Zone (Mbeya).

One of the stakeholders from Morogoro based Solidame Ifakara Institute, Ali Mzava called upon NGOs and CSOs registered under different laws to re-register under the new law. He said the registration process has been simplified, insisting there is nothing wrong with the new registration.

Director of the Tanzania Community Development Assistant, Denis Mchunguzi said they have heartedly received the changes of the laws



that governs NGOs and CSOs in the country-Miscellaneous Amendments No 3 of 2019 Act.

"We do not have problems with the new Act, we are registering our organisations to comply with government requirements", he said.

The re-registration exercise is in accordance with the laws including the 'Societies Act Cap 337' under the Home Affairs Ministry, 'Trustees Incorporation Act Cap. 318' under Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) and The Companies Act Cap 212 under the Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA).

Deputy Minister for Health, Community Development, Gender, the Elderly and Children, Dr Faustine Ndugulile (pictured) said recently that the exercise has started with two months transition period to make sure all CSO and NGOs have adjusted themselves to the new changes.

He insisted that no NGO or CSO will be allowed to execute its activities in the country without being registered.

Dr Ndugulile said applications forms for the process are available, noting that registration would be done not more than two weeks upon successful submission of required documents. He said the ministry is also working on a digital system that will allow applications to be processed online.

According to Dr Ndugulile, currently applications can be done in the Eastern zone whose centre is Dar es Salaam.

Early childhood education teachers trained to improve pupils' numeracy and literacy skills

By Guardian Correspondent, Rungwe

THE United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has disbursed more than 200m/- to empower early childhood education teachers in Songwe region.

The training is expected to bring together at least 400 early childhood education teachers.

Songwe regional administrative secretary, David Kafulila said this over the weekend when opening a five-day seminar to teachers from Ileje, Momba and Tunduma districts.

The training was held at the Mpuguso Teachers College in Rungwe district, Mbeya regions.

Kafulila noted that UNICEF provided the funds to improve teacher's skills

as well as help reduce the number of primary school leavers who complete their education without knowing how to read and write.

He said the training to teachers will help improve the quality of early childhood education and make sure pupils complete primary education with better numeracy and literacy skills.

"Songwe is among the regions with record poor academic performance at national examinations. Decision's by UNICEF to sponsor the training of teachers will help improve the quality of education as well as pass rates", he said.

He said the organisation, apart from providing trainings; is investing in improving learning infrastructures at

the schools and teaching equipment. He said the major purpose of the programme is enhancing pupil's ability to read and write to a competent level.

According to Kafulila such educational supports will make southern highland regions excel in Standard Seven national examinations, hence making them better students at secondary schools.

Songwe Education Officer, Juma Kaponda said the trainings will be offered in two phases whereas every school will select one teacher to participate.

He said the first round has brought together 205 teachers from three district namely, Ileje, Tunduma and Momba.

"Our wish is train to all the teachers", he said.

Meanwhile, the teachers have commended various efforts going on to improve the quality of education in the region promising to use the acquired skills to improve provision of childhood education.

Getrude Mwansele said: "This is my second time to attend similar training. I have acquired enough skills that I am going to impart to my fellow teachers and the children."

Mwansele said they have been taught on how to teach children with low learning ability and make sure they are competent in both, writing and reading.

The trainings under UNICEF will also be held in Mbeya and Njombe regions.

EAC states hold extraordinary meeting in Kampala to validate, adopt capacity building on human rights

By Guardian Reporter

THE Chiefs of prisons and correctional services of the East African Community (EAC) partner states held an extra-ordinary meeting in Kampala, Uganda recently to validate and adopt a capacity building training needs assessment on human rights within the bloc.

In his remarks delivered by the EAC peace and security expert, Leonard Onyonyi, Secretary General of the EAC, Amb Liberat Mfumukeko congratulated the sub-sector for the continued deepening of cooperation supportive to the implementation of the EAC integration imperatives notably the Common Market Protocol.

Amb Mfumukeko encouraged stakeholders to intensify implementation of the enabling articles of the Peace and Security Protocol that it is in force upon attaining full ratification in December 2018.

He reminded the chiefs of the expectation of the East Africans with regard to proximate treatment, anchored on observance of standard minimum rules of treatment of offenders as they come into contact with correctional services in the course of movement in the EAC region.

He encouraged the sub-sector to take advantage of the foundation that had been laid by the EU funded maritime security project to strengthen joint training and experience sharing.

The meeting took note of the ever-increasing prison population

and limited resources available that undermines implementation of reforms necessary for the enhancement of observance of human rights. It was noted that the staff inmates ratio in Uganda is at 1: 7 while in Rwanda it is at 1:46.

Rwanda offered to share innovative homegrown approaches to achieving correctional objectives within prevailing resource limitations.

The meeting highlighted the need to promote community corrections as a panacea to the congestion problem through promotion of probation, community service and aftercare services among others.

The meeting adopted a roadmap for implementation of human rights capacity building programme that will run for five years beginning July 2019 supported by the Swedish government through the Raoul Wallenberg Institute and which will be coordinated by the EAC Secretariat.

It was attended by Rwanda Commissioner General of Correctional Service, Andrew Rwigamba, Commissioner General of the Kenya Prisons Service, Wycliffe Ogallo, Commissioner General Uganda Prisons Service, Dr Johnson Byabashayija, while the Commissioner General of Prisons of Tanzania was represented by DCP John Masunga.

Others in the list are the Director General Burundi Penitentiary Service by Aloys Habonimana and the Director General South Sudan Prisons Service, Maj General Longar Wol Dhel.



Home Affairs deputy minister Hamad Masuni (L) accompanied by Buzwagi acting general manager Arthur Mgongo during the security and defence committee meeting in Kahama district yesterday. Photo: MoHA

By Guardian Reporter and Agencies

GLOBAL conservation efforts have recorded a milestone after a natural mineral water brand Valvert of Belgium launched bottles made entirely from recycled plastics.

The innovation unveiled last week is the first for the brand's owner, food and beverage maker Nestlé, in Europe. The company said it is a step further towards meeting Nestlé's commitment to increase the fully-recycled plastic content (rPET) in its water bottles to 35 per cent globally by 2025.

Valvert only uses already used bottles to produce the new bottle, and no new virgin PET needs to be created. The brand said it has been able to secure a reliable supply of the high-quality,

Biggest conservation wins as water giant adopts 100pc recycled bottles

food grade rPET that is required for bottled water. This will allow not only the launch of the 100 per cent rPET bottle of 150cl, but also a 50 per cent rPET bottle of 50cl at the same time. The goal is to have the 50cl bottle also made entirely of rPET by the end of 2019, it added.

"We believe the new Valvert 100 per cent rPET bottle is a gamechanger in the next generation of sustainable packaging, stimulating a bottle-to-bottle circular economy", said Emmanuel Gruffat, General Manager of Nestlé Waters Benelux.

The launch of Valvert rPET bottle is an important milestone in Nestlé's innovative approach to tackling packaging waste and commitment to a circular economy, the company said.

"At Nestlé we want to take up our responsibility towards our consumers and help shape a more sustainable future", said Michel Mersch, CEO Nestlé Belgium.

"We are determined to look at every option available to help solve the plastic waste challenge and we are embracing multiple solutions that can have an impact now such as developing

new materials, improving collection and recycling schemes and driving new behaviors. We intend to leverage this expertise to serve this goal. We are therefore proud to launch the new Valvert 100 per cent rPET bottle as another milestone in achieving a circular economy and in our journey towards sustainability."

Last year, Nestlé Pure Life with 100 per cent rPET bottles were launched in North America. America's spring water brand Poland Spring also announced its plan to convert its portfolio to recycled plastic by 2021.

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Food safety has a significant impact on trade, the economy

ON 7 June 2019, the world celebrated the first ever World Food Safety Day, an international observance proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 December 2018. The celebration is a unique opportunity to draw attention and inspire action to help prevent, detect and manage foodborne risks, contributing to food security, human health, economic prosperity and sustainable development.

The theme of this year's inaugural World Food Safety Day invites us to recognize, food safety is everyone's business. The way in which food is produced, stored, handled and consumed affect the safety of our food. Complying with global food standards, establishing effective regulatory food control systems including emergency preparedness and response, providing access to clean water, applying good agriculture practices (terrestrial, aquatic, livestock, horticulture), strengthening the use of food safety management systems by food business operators, and building capacities of consumers, to make healthy food choices are some ways in which governments, international organizations, scientists, private sector and civil society work to ensure food safety.

An estimated 91 million people in Africa in a year consume contaminated food that renders them ill, and around 137,000 people die.

Food containing harmful bacteria, viruses, parasites or chemical substances cause diseases ranging from acute diarrhoea to lifelong conditions, including some cancers.

The risk of foodborne diseases is most severe in low- and middle-income countries, linked to preparing food with unsafe water; poor hygiene and inadequate conditions in food production and storage; lower levels of literacy and education; and insufficient food safety legislation or implementation of such legislation. It is estimated that in 2015, 159 million people still collected drinking water directly from surface water sources, 58% of whom are in sub-Saharan Africa.

In addition to the expense for health

care, foodborne diseases impose considerable other costs to individuals, communities and countries due to the lost income from illness-related loss of work. Beyond the US\$15 billion in medical expenses that households in low- and middle-income economies spend each year because of unsafe food, a recent World Bank study also found that those economies lose US\$95.2 billion in economic productivity.

The complexity of ensuring food safety, the rapid changes that the world is undergoing in terms of science, technology, innovation, trade and climate-related aspects has led the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to co-organize, together with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the African Union (AU), two global events on the future of food safety in the lead up to World Food Safety Day: the first FAO/WHO/AU International Food Safety Conference (12-13 February 2019, Addis Ababa) and the WTO International Forum on Food Safety and Trade (23-24 April 2019, Geneva).

The inaugural World Food Safety Day in New York will present an opportunity to first, share the outcomes of the two food safety conferences; second discuss ways in which food safety can incentivize healthy diets; and, third discuss how the United Nations in New York can further support the efforts to improve food safety.

Why food safety? Food safety is everyone's business. Everyone has the right to safe, nutritious and sufficient food. Still today, almost one in ten people in the world fall ill after eating contaminated food. Food-borne illnesses are estimated to be responsible for 420 000 deaths annually-125 000 of them in children under five -every year, with people in Africa and Southeast Asia suffering the most. Safe food is critical to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. When food is not safe, it negatively impacts our food security and nutrition, health, the development of children and the ability of adults to lead productive lives. Food safety has a significant impact on trade and the economy.

Why Africa's young people need to turn to entrepreneurship

CONSIDERING the depressed state of the formal job market in Africa, it's a good thing that more and more youth in sub-Saharan Africa are looking to entrepreneurship to secure their future. Young people on the continent are more upbeat about their ability to become entrepreneurs than their peers in any other region, according to a recent global study.

As many as 60 per cent of 18 to 34-year-olds on the continent who took part in a joint study by the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) and Youth Business International (YBI) were optimistic about the availability of good business opportunities, and believed they had the skills and knowledge to start a business.

This compares to just over 17 per cent of young people in the European Union, almost 17 per cent in Asia Pacific and South Asia, and around 30 per cent in North America. The only other region that came close to sub-Saharan Africa's optimism was Latin America and the Caribbean, where 40 per cent of the youth believed they had the opportunities, skills and knowledge to start a small business, according to the January 2015 report, 'Understanding the entrepreneurial attitudes, aspirations and activities of young people'.

Of course, as the report points out, these figures are for potential entrepreneurs, whose desire or interest in starting a business has yet to be translated into action. Even so, sub-Saharan Africa still has the world's highest percentage, 29 per cent, of young people are involved in businesses that are new or nascent.

The downside is that about a third of

these businesses were established out of necessity rather than to capitalise on a market opportunity, and most have low growth potential. Adding to the challenges is that fewer than 45 per cent of youth business owners had completed secondary school. As nearly 35 per cent of Africa's youth lack the basic skills required to perform a job, these young people are also not likely to have the necessary skills to successfully start and manage a business.

Nevertheless, the value of the entrepreneurial optimism among the youth in sub-Saharan Africa should not be underestimated. Young people who are confident they have the skills to start a business are four to six times more likely to do so.

Also in their favour is that youth in sub-Saharan Africa are less afraid of failing in business than their counterparts elsewhere. The question is: What can be done to harness the potential of would-be youth entrepreneurs and to maximise their chances of success? This is crucial considering that Africa's working age population is expected to balloon to 1 billion in the next 25 years, making job creation and enterprise development a top priority.

There is wide agreement that lack of access to finance and markets, low levels of education, poor business skills and an absence of suitable mentors are among the biggest obstacles that entrepreneurs generally face. Youth entrepreneurs often have to contend with further barriers, however. Even being young can be a disadvantage if prospective funders and other sources of support have preconceptions about the inexperience of youth.



By Birhanu Fikade

COFFEE exporters have been suffering from and grappling with theft and fear of escalated reputation distortion, as container pilferage continues to cause considerable losses to bagged and containerized coffee.

Six months after the reporting of container pilferages on exporters, similar incidents have occurred upsetting a handful of exporting companies who fear Ethiopia's coffee market would suffer a serious blow from irate international buyers.

Tadesse Desta Business Group, mostly focused on the import and export business, is one of the top performing exporters of coffee with 300 container shipments last year. The company was vying to achieve similar results which would have seen some 57,600 quintals of coffee exported.

However, the company's recent shipments to Russia, Portugal and Taiwan have suffered from the theft of 70 bags and 64 bags, weighing 60 kilograms out of the 320 bags in the container, each destined to Russia and Portugal, respectively. Making matters worse, a container of 320 bags of 30 kilograms specialty coffee, exported to Taiwan, was found to be almost half empty, losing 124 bags when it reached the buyer's destination. That translates into a total loss of 135 quintals coffee worth USD 42,000.

Similarly, Tracon Trading PLC, another business company, has suffered a loss of 250 quintals of export bound coffee, which could have fetched close to USD 100,000.

According to Elias Omer, executive director of Tracon Trading, the

Container pilferage takes toll on coffee exporters

company has installed a seamless scaling system and digital machineries to avoid weight loss mostly caused due to human error. Yet, the sealed cargo is vulnerable to tampering and stealing from sealed containers; for which he points his accusations against truck drivers.

Six months ago, The Reporter wrote on similar cases where a systematically orchestrated cargo pilferage destined for the export market was trending and some 150 quintals of coffee was lost while being shipped to respective destinations through Djibouti. Back then, Testi Coffee Trading PLC, Mulege PLC, Sidama Coffee Farmers' Cooperative Union, Abbahawa Trading PLC, Fahm General Trading PLC and the likes have reported on losses caused by cargo pilferages.

Infuriated by the incidents, Tadesse Desta, the owner and general manager of Tadesse Desta Business Group, told The Reporter that truck drivers are the ones to blame. He said that if the government continues to fail in safeguarding official export cargos, his firm and the like will simply be forced to exit the sector.

Both Tadesse and Elias have called for stringent measures to be taken against drivers saying, "The lack of law enforcement is becoming an incentive for offenders to tamper and steal more and go unchecked." Both exporters

received money for the shipments prior to shipment. However, the shipments reached the destinations with less volume and against the purchase contract. That is what worries traders for future consequences. The thefts, both said not only cause personal businesses a loss, but largely tarnish the country's reputation, for buyers would shift to other countries and to reliable suppliers.

Some nine years ago, the Federal High Court had passed stiff sentences on five drivers who were found guilty of pilfering textile cargo shipped by the bankrupted Ayka Addis Textile and Investment Group for export purposes. The thieves were handed up to 25 years of imprisonment and a financial fine of up to 20,000 birr each.

Recalling the sentencing, Grima Butta, manager of shipping and exports with Akakas Logistics PLC - one of the foremost shipping agents in Ethiopia that transported part of the ill-fated coffee - demanded similar measures to be considered. Grima elaborated on how the act of pilferage has been committed and instigated.

According to Grima, in the past six months, three types of damages have been identified that affected locally staffed and sealed containers. One of the methods of tampering and stealing from shipping containers is by replacing the screw bolts that attach

the locking rods with a fortified bolt seals.

A container has two lock-rods and by uniting the lock-rods, relatively with a fortified bolt seals, the cargo is presumed to be secure for shipment. Hence, the unnamed pilfers have succeeded to open some of the freight containers devoid of breaking or cutting the bolt seals. On the other hand, the bolt seals could also be cut and replaced by another seal. Alternative method to that could involve cutting the roof of the container off and seal it back as it was.

Aduana Debela (PhD), director of the Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority told The Reporter that two weeks ago such incidents have been reported and the Authority has alerted the National Export Promotion Committee under the purview of the Office of the Prime Minister.

"A task force is on duty to address the matter seriously," he said. According to Aduana the pilferage is exercised along the trade corridor to Djibouti from the town of Modjo, some 64 kilometers from Addis Ababa. To the surprise of Tadesse, the abundance supply of export graded coffee with cheap price in places such as Metehara where coffee does not grow, has got to do with thefts and diverted consignments insisting authorities to seriously investigate and take appropriate measures.

By J. Lisa Lumeh

A group of concerned Liberians in the Diaspora under the banner, Grassroots Alternative Movement for Economic Freedom (GAME-F), has launched its platform to help fight for a people-centered and corrupt-free representation at all levels of national leadership, and stand up for justice for the impoverished Liberians.

GAME-F is a grassroots based ideological, political and social justice movement established to give back political and economic powers to ordinary masses.

To achieve their vision for a vibrant Liberian economy, the group has outlined several principles that will govern their movement to establish and sustain an economically transformative society that is based on hard work and discipline, and that exist for the purpose of creating conditions of prosperity and equitable distribution of wealth of the Liberian nation; to attain economic and political power and return said power to the poor and impoverished people of Liberia;

Giving back political, economic power to the ordinary citizens



to participate and build a cohesive political and economic partnership for

a One Africa Movement; to relentlessly and unapologetically oppose ills and

vices within the Liberian society, including corruption, nepotism, tribalism, sectionalism, regionalism, political and cultural intolerance.

GAME-F has also proclaimed that they carry a vessel of ideas crafted by brave and intelligent minds and, therefore, no one "shall ever retreat from the battles of ideas." They also promise to fight fiercely against all forms of social and political injustices in the country.

The minds behind the movement are young Liberians, including Vandalark R. Patricks, Laraamand S. Nyonton, Ansony Sieh, and Satta Sedi. These individuals, who represent the Central Administrative Council (CAC), will work hand-in-hand with the council representatives of Liberia, George Commanbine, Samuel Sankara Johnson, Gordon Nyuma Harris and Dr. Emmanuel Urey.

Govt collaborating with WWF in implementing project worth 400m/- for sustainable octopus fishing in Kilwa

By Correspondent Gerald Kitabu

THE government of Tanzania in collaboration with World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) has launched a comprehensive project of improving Octopus fisheries for people and nature in Kilwa district, Lindi region. The project is valued at more than 424.3m/-

The efficient cooling system which is funded by WWF UK, will actually empower the local communities involved in the fishery to sustainably manage Octopus fisheries and help them increase household income and their economy.

In short, the project aimed at enhancing sustainable fisheries management and sea food production, access to clean and efficient cooling systems and contributes to social impacts on improving livelihood and food security of the coastal community. The project is also expected to improve preservation of fish stock, reduce post harvest losses and restore marine habitats.

It seeks to demonstrate how increased access to clean, efficient cooling for fishers in Kilwa can decrease post-harvest losses, improve incomes of small scale fishers and play a key part to incentivise efforts towards full implementation of fisheries improvement actions.

Launching the project recently, Kilwa district commissioner Christopher Ngubiagai commended the tireless efforts and valuable contribution being made by WWF in the conservation drive and for promoting sustainable conservation of fishery resources, and indeed, improving livelihoods and protection of the marine ecosystems.

WWF has been supporting the roll-out of co-management practices in the Kilwa fishery, working with fishers and local community co-management structures such as the Beach Management Unit (BMUs) to develop management plans for the octopus fishery. The ultimate aim of the efforts is to support the fishery to become Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certified and improve the livelihoods of fishers through seeking for a higher premium prices from their fish production.

"This project of improving Octopus fishery for people and nature in Kilwa, Lindi region and the country as a whole is a vivid example of commitment and determination of WWF to improve sea food products because more than 80 percent of the district residents' economy depend on sea food products," he said.

According to the DC, Kilwa district has about 600 kms of seashores, there are different type of coral reefs, different types of fish such as Changu, Chewa, lobsters, and Octopus.

If such sea food products will be used in a sustainable manner, Tanzanians will improve income, economy and restore fish processing industries especially Octopus processing industries. "I commend Kilwa villagers who have shown high level of commitment in the management and conservation of fishery resources through Beach Management Unit," he said.

The coordinating committees (CC) and collaborative fisheries management areas (CFMA) has worked hard to stop dynamite fishing. Kilwa residents, should the same spirit and strength ensure all illegal fishing nets are removed so that fisheries can be done in a sustainable way," he added.

He said BMU have done a good work, although in the past, some people opposed their plan. At first, the communities thought that may be the BMU had come to oppose their activities or to take away their income, but the fact is that the BMU have proved success and are currently among the institutions that have played a big role in the marine conservation.

When the local communities in Songosongo started implementing temporary closures, the stock of octopus recovered and increased production of the Octopus than it was thought before.

Statistics say, after the conservation program, Somanga started with 380kgs, later on it rose to 1000 kgs, then 289 kgs and finally 237 where as in Songomara started with 195kgs, then 557kgs, and then 238 kgs. Songosongo started with 10,821kgs, then 19,935kgs, and later on, they got 14786 kgs. This shows that if the communities will embrace this special system of implementing temporary closures, Octopus will re-breed, provide food and raw materials for processing industries, feed our neighbours, and ensure food security.

Octopus is one of the main sea food products and it has the following qualities. One, the fishing involves both men and women. This mean the whole communities participates in the fishery process. Secondly, it is cost-effective during fishing. This means that it doesn't involve high cost during fishery. Thirdly, Octopus local and international markets are reliable and available any time. There is a need to improve markets so that the communities can get good price. Fourthly, the Octopus can re-breed so fast, indeed, it is useful both for the food and medical matters.

The District Commissioner directed every BMU to conduct assessment and put in place a system of implementing temporary closures and setting aside Octopus reefs to allow more regeneration.

"The BMU should set aside permanent demo Octopus reefs to allow swift Octopus regeneration and put in place plans for rotation-



Kilwa district commissioner Christopher Ngubiagai (C) launches the project in Kilwa recently. Others are WWF officials and Kilwa district council leaders. Photo: Gerald Kitabu

al harvesting. BMU should conduct assessment, manage and keep record of the harvesters," he added.

In another development, the district commissioner warned illegal fishers saying stern measures will be taken against them and ensure fishery is conducted sustainably adding that the BMU should avoid internal conflicts, they embrace good governance, ensure that income and expenditure are transparency and well documented.

Earlier on, Kilwa District Council Chairman Abuu Musa Mjaka called for the WWF to continue supporting local communities conserve forests saying currently there is rampant deforestation due to opening of new agricultural farm for sesame crop.

"I call for WWF to intervene on this new deforestation with same spirit like what you have done for Octopus conservation," he said.

He said Kilwa is also one of the major producers of prawns especially in Mjengela, Pande, Ndotu and other areas. However, production is dwindling due to invasion of illegal fishing popularly known as Kimia illegal fishing.

"In the past Digo tribe from Tanga invaded this area and destroyed the prawns and breeding sites, currently there are a number of locals also carrying out Kimia. This has caused some Rivers to dry up and losing its nature and direction due to illegal fishing," he said.

Songosongo Ward Councillor Said Mwinyi called on local communities and the government to back up the efforts already started by WWF especially to ensure the communities access to patrol Boat and other equipment.

BMU Chairman in Kilwa district Said Haji Abdi said that since November 2017 to March 2018 there have been great achievements in the temporary closures Octopus fishery resource in Songosongo area. Citing an example, he said that for the three phases, there have been 9,820Kgs, 19, 935Kgs and 14, 786Kgs for the first phase, second phase and third phase respectively.

However, he named challenges as lack of reliable

power supply, lack of boats to conduct patrols, low price for the Octopus, lack of cold room and legal controversy of the right fishing equipments.

"We ask the government and other stakeholders to support simple technology of adding value to Octopus products and patrols equipment," he said.

Chief Executive Officer for Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA) Yahya Mgwage said that in recent years there have been several challenges ranging from climate change to lack of good markets. However, some challenges can be addressed by reviving processing industries, putting in place strong BMU, cooling system and ensure quality standards.

Speaking on behalf of the Country Director for WWF Tanzania Matrida Simfukwe said WWF is committed, and has been working with Tanzania government and Kilwa district in particular in the conservation areas for more than 20 years.

"We are introducing to you this project of improving Octopus fisheries for people and nature in Kilwa district. We have started with Songosongo. This is a pilot project and we have chosen Songosongo for some reasons such as presence and readiness of Songosongo residents to value the Octopus fishery," she said.

She said the one-year project was initially designed to commence in January this year but it was a little bit delayed due to the long process of agreement with donors. As we kick it off now, it will continue until December 2020 and if things go well it is expected to go beyond and eventually cover the whole country.

The project will be implemented in three countries and in East Africa, it will be implemented in Tanzania and Kenya only.

So, it is a rare opportunity for Tanzanians and Songosongo residents in particular and this is evidence that your efforts are highly recognized and valued that's why this project is being implemented in Songosongo area," she said.

The project is going to improve infrastructure, we understand that Songosongo residents produce tones

and tones of Octopus, but how they are kept and reach the consumer on time with the same quality is questionable. The project will involve value chains and open up domestic and international markets," she said.

According to Simfukwe, research show that in developing countries, there is post harvest loss of up to 90 percent for the first producer saying for the country like Tanzania, that is a big loss as it reduces nutrition and income to the fishers and the government," she said.

Marine Programme Coordinator Dr. Modesta Medard said in Coast area, WWF works in two areas fishery resource management, livelihood and enterprise. The launched project will help to purchase fish storages and train fishers on how to effectively use these storages to ensure quality and value added in the harvests.

As part of different improvement measures, communities have agreed and implemented temporary closures for 3-4 of Octopus reefs to allow the stock of octopus to recover.

However, post-harvest losses, due to lack of refrigeration facilities, have prevented fishers fully benefiting from the increased catches of octopus, even after they had implemented necessary fisheries improvement actions. Further they have been forced to sell immediately to avoid more losses because fish is a perishable product and can spoil so easily.

The overall aim of the project is to demonstrate, by 2020, how access to efficient and clean cooling has decreased post-harvest losses for octopus fishers in Kilwa thereby leading to improved livelihoods and incentivising wider fishery improvement resulting in increased production in Kilwa district and Tanzania at large.

WWF Tanzania has been working with the government of Tanzania and octopus fishery stakeholders towards the goal of improving Octopus production, improving livelihood of the people and the quality of fish throughout the distribution channels.

Women are pivotal in the war on terror

By Ambassador Amina Mohamed

ON 10 July 2019 I was honored to moderate a meeting with women's groups for the UN Secretary General Mr. Antonio Guterres, whose aim was to better diagnose the role of women in the prevention or instigation of violent extremism.

The Secretary General remarked, "The women activists I met in Nairobi are among the many women across Africa who are leading the way in preventing the expansion of violent extremism from within their own communities. Women are on the frontlines of this fight: we must listen to them and support their efforts."

Recent efforts to enlist the participation of women in activities

to combat radicalization are encouraging, considering that for a long time, gender and security has been a blind-spot in counter-terrorism programmes.

Examination of the ever-evolving drivers of radicalization and terrorism has gradually morphed perspectives of the role of the women, spanning from victims, perpetrators and lately, preventers of terrorism.

As Yanar Mohammed, co-founder and president of the Organisation of Women's Freedom in Iraq said during the UN-SC's open debate on Resolution 2242: "Improving women's participation in efforts to counter extremism and build peace is not just a normative concern about equality; including women's insights offers a strategic advantage to those looking to build lasting peace and prevent conflict and

violent extremism."

For quite some time, the social construct of femininity was often expressed as one of subservience to men in the context of violent extremism. Media coverage of women affiliated to radical groups often portrayed female recruits as docile followers of their partners.

This stereotypical portrayal of women as harmless undermined the accuracy of counter radicalization policies as well as operational responses and entailed a missed opportunity in the war on violent extremism.

In Kosovo, for example, women were the first to detect unusual patterns of behaviour and activity in their homes and communities, including stockpiling of weapons. These signs were reported well before violence broke out.

Despite the acknowledgement of the role women can play in preventing violent extremism, several current national approaches to violent extremism are not adequately gendered. More specifically, they are not systematically inclusive of women, nor are they substantively and sufficiently gender-specific or gender-sensitive.

In Kenya, there are encouraging signs that this narrative is changing. In Kwale County, itself a region that has been a recruitment reservoir, the county government has launched a strategic counter terrorism strategy that includes prioritizing meaningful inclusion of women in the development and implementation of CVE approaches aimed at addressing the driver of violent extremism. The plan also includes allocating funds to train small

women-driven civil society entities in countering violent extremism.

To effectively harness the potential of women to prevent violent extremism, it is important to understand the drivers of violent extremism and how women can help tackle these drivers in the first place.

It must be understood that poor governance, marginalization, exclusion and corruption often result in economic and socio-political grievances. These grievances can degenerate into violent conflicts which lead to the breakdown of law and order, providing fertile ground for indoctrination and violent extremism.

Increasing the number of women in leadership positions is one way in which women can help in preventing violent extremism. A

World Bank study indicated that the participation of more women in leadership leads to the prioritization of social issues such as child care, equal pay, parental leave, and pensions; physical concerns such as reproductive rights, physical safety, and development matters such as poverty reduction and service delivery.

Grievances about lack of the above services are among the leading reasons recruiters find a fertile ground in communities across the world in both the North and South.

That together with the anonymous spaces provided by the Internet for spreading extremist ideas need urgent attention. The use of school systems and curricula to counter indoctrination and promote egalitarian attitudes and mind sets, cultivate tolerance and respect for other

cultures and religions and correct the distorted view of reality is critical.

There are also other ways to ensure that we do not give the upper hand to terrorists in taking advantage of gender roles. These include increasing the number of women in police forces. Currently, women represent less than one fifth of police forces around the world. That is a shame. It now proven beyond reasonable doubt that greater participation of women will improve governance and significantly neutralize the drivers of extremism.

In fact in this primary war of our time, it is time to place gender pivotal to prevent violent extremism and counter terrorism.

Ambassador Amina Mohamed, is the Cabinet Secretary for Sports, Culture and Heritage in the Government of Kenya.

A relentless battle against poverty and hunger in world's most populous region

UNITED NATIONS

THE world's two most populous nations – China and India – have been making steady progress in eradicating extreme poverty, but have fallen short in their attempts to eliminate extreme hunger, according to the Bangkok-based UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

In an interview with IPS, Armida Lalsiah Alisjahbana, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of ESCAP said Asia-Pacific is on track to eradicate extreme poverty, which still afflicts 285 million people in that region, but that goal would be successful only “if current progress is maintained until 2030”.

“Both China and India are reducing extreme poverty faster than the regional average. And half the population lifted out of extreme poverty globally, since 2000, comes from China,” she said.

The Asia-Pacific region, the world's most populous, comprises of 53 members and nine associate members, and is home to over 60 per cent of the world's population.

This makes ESCAP the largest UN intergovernmental body serving the Asia-Pacific region.

Of the world's 7.7 billion people, China ranks number one with a population of 1.42 billion followed by India with 1.36 billion, with the US ranking third with 329 million people.

A new report on a global poverty index, co-authored by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPDI) released last week, says of the 1.3 billion people worldwide who are multidimensionally poor, more than two thirds – 886 million – live in middle income countries (also described as developing nations).

“To fight poverty, one needs to know where poor people live. They are not evenly spread across a country, not even within a household,” says Achim Steiner, UNDP Administrator. “The 2019 global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) provides the detailed information policy makers need to more



effectively target their policies.”

The MPI goes beyond income as the sole indicator for poverty, by exploring the ways in which people experience poverty in their health, education, and standard of living.

Alisjahbana said the ambition of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development goes beyond eradicating extreme poverty.

“It also focuses on reducing multidimensional poverty for all, and the Asia-Pacific region is lagging in other dimensions, such as provision of sustainable jobs and promoting equality. Inequalities of opportunity, and exposure to environmental degradation and natural disasters, which are widening within and between countries.”

With this challenge in mind, she pointed out, there is scope to significantly increase government investment in basic services, such as education, health and social protection, but also to strengthen our region's resilience to natural disasters. This is essential to break the cycle of poverty.

“When it comes to eradicating hunger, progress has been too slow in Asia and the Pacific since 2015. While levels of stunting have been reduced in parts of the region, particularly in China, there remains work to be done across the region to support sustainable agriculture and reverse losses in biodiversity,” she declared.

Meanwhile, the targeted date for

the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will be up for review at a UN summit meeting of world leaders September 24-25, is 2030.

But how many of these goals are really achievable?

These are some of the issues, up for discussion, during a ministerial meeting of the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York July 16-18. The theme: “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality.”

Excerpts from the interview:

IPS: What are the countries in the Asia-Pacific region which have made the most progress on SDGs?

Alisjahbana: ESCAP takes a regional approach to the 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, but we conduct analysis of our subregions which is included in the Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2019. This indicates how different parts of Asia and the Pacific have their own distinct set of challenges and priorities.

For instance, East and North-East Asia has made the greatest progress towards poverty eradication but has registered a regression on several Goals focused on the environment. Urgent action is required to reverse course if the subregion is to build sustainable

cities and communities and protect life below water and ecosystems on land by 2030.

South-East Asia and the Pacific have made the swiftest progress towards building a resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation. Yet our analysis finds the subregion to be heading in the wrong direction when it comes to promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies.

North and Central Asia made the most progress towards six Goals, while South and South-West Asia is ahead in its efforts to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

IPS: Of the 17 SDGs, which are the goals which are most likely to be achieved by 2030 by all countries in the region?

Alisjahbana: Asia-Pacific governments have taken on the challenge of the 2030 Agenda with decisive leadership – making significant investments to enhance data and statistical coverage, scale up partnerships and promote people-centred policies and strategies. This however has yet to take full effect.

The region is making significant headway towards poverty reduction (SDG1), good health and well-being (SDG3), quality education

(SDG4) and affordable and clean energy (SDG7), and partnerships for the goals (SDG17). On more than half of the 17 Goals, progress is stagnant, or the situation has deteriorated since 2000.

On our current trajectory, we need to accelerate progress towards all Sustainable Development Goals if they are to be met by 2030. Supporting this accelerated progress lies at the heart of ESCAP's work, it guides our analysis, our intergovernmental work and our technical assistance.

IPS: The recent ESCAP report on concluded that, Asia and the Pacific will not achieve any of the 17 SDGs by 2030? What are the primary reasons for this and is this due to lack of funding or the absence of political will?

Alisjahbana: Our recent Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2019 estimates that developing Asia-Pacific countries need an additional annual investment of \$1.5 trillion, or just under a dollar per person per day, or 5 per cent of the region's GDP in 2018.

People and planet related interventions would account for most of the additional investment, with \$669 billion needed to support basic human rights and develop human capacities, and \$590 billion to be invested in our planet to support clean energy, combat climate change and strengthen environmental protection.

The remaining \$196 billion is needed to support sustainable transport, improved access to ICT, and water and sanitation services.

While the level of investment required is within reach for many countries, the price tag is highest for those which can least afford it, including least developed countries and small island developing States.

Strong development partnerships and strengthened multilateral financing mechanisms will be essential. A shift in mindset is needed to look beyond economic growth and focuses on an economic philosophy which puts people and the planet first.

To help shape sustainable development policies and target our investments, work must continue to produce timely and reliable statistics. Currently only 36 per cent of the SDG indicators in the Asia-Pacific have sufficient data for progress to be accurately assessed. Improving data and statistics is a key area of ESCAP's work.

Non-traditional data pools such as geospatial information and big data need to be fully tapped help address data gaps in the region.

IPS: As far as the Asia-Pacific region is concerned, do you expect anything concrete to come out of the SDG summit in New York September 24-25?

Alisjahbana: The SDG Summit is an important opportunity to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It can help ensure ongoing work is taken a step further in Asia and the Pacific to achieve the SDGs.

It is crucial it does, because the region's sustainable development achievements and failures will have a strong impact on the rest of the world. We are home to two-thirds of the world's population and have in recent years been the engine of global economic growth and poverty reduction.

In addition to the inter-governmentally agreed political declaration that has been negotiated over the past months, the SDG Summit is an opportunity for our leaders to identify ways, cross-cutting areas and critical multi-stakeholder action to accelerate progress.

I also look forward to the announcements of “SDG Accelerated Actions”, which are voluntary initiatives undertaken by countries and other actors and should raise ambitions to advance the Goals at the speed and scale required.

The writer can be contacted at thalifdeen@ips.org

Road to democracy requires security and a strong state, alongside an opening of the political space

BY SEMIR YUSUF

RECENT assassinations of senior political and military leaders in Ethiopia sent shock waves across the country, casting another shadow over the transition process. These incidents are just one reflection of the deep problems facing the country, despite political reforms.

Political change has come rapidly in Ethiopia, raising expectations that the country is finally on the road to democracy. That journey was never going to be easy though. The challenge is Ethiopia's legacy of a strong state that is currently perceived as fragile and unwilling to restore security and the rule of law.

After taking office in 2018 Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed initiated a series of “high-octane” political reforms. Media freedom has expanded with the unblocking of 264 news sites. Thousands of political prisoners were released and all banned political parties allowed to operate freely. Repressive laws – such as those on counter-terrorism and civil society organisations – are being replaced by more liberal ones.

Democratic reform faces several challenges, however. The main one is the legacy of a dominant state. Ethiopia has a long history of a relatively powerful state with formidable capacity to repress its challengers and mobilise resources to achieve its goals.

This is the state inherited by the military junta (the Dergue) in 1974 and the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) in 1991. The two regimes enhanced the repressive levers of state power. Multiple formal and informal methods of surveillance and control were put in place, and government was kept highly centralised.



Ethiopia's power, security and democracy dilemma. File photo

This didn't stop a serious challenge to the Dergue by a host of ethno-nationalist forces such as the Eritrean People's Liberation Front and Tigrayan People's Liberation Front, the architect of today's EPRDF. Rather than open the political space, this contestation led to civil war that prevented the emergence of the levers of democracy – a strong civil society, middle class and peaceful political opposition.

After defeating the military regime, the EPRDF increased the coercive apparatus of the state, securing control over the entire country. The ruling party was more accommodating of demands by ethnic groups than its predecessor. But it maintained a centralised state system through a hierarchical, omnipresent party structure that didn't allow contenders to emerge.

The legacy of a strong authoritarian

state now presents Ethiopia with its biggest obstacle to political change. It has enormously weakened civic engagement, independent economic activity, critical and free media, and peaceful political competition.

The fate of democratisation lies in the hands of the very entity that rule of law needs to protect citizens from. A slide back to authoritarianism is unlikely due to nationwide support for liberation, but the shift to democracy is not necessarily in safe hands, either. It largely depends on the will of the ruling party. With Ethiopia's legacy of a strong state, it is ironic that state fragility is the second major challenge facing democratic transition. Over the past 27 years, the EPRDF has

ruled through two opposing systems: a highly centralised state together with an essentially ethno-linguistically crafted federal structure. Decades of autocratic rule combined with ethnically organised politics fuelled widespread ethnic-based dissatisfaction that simmered for as long as the central grip was firm.

As that centre slackened when the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front's power over government diminished – to which ethnic movements partly contributed – the genie was unleashed and political control began to wane. In the absence of a strong state willing and capable of ensuring security throughout the country, the aspirations of different ethnic groups have led to intense

clashes.

Since Abiy took office, Ethiopia has been rocked by several unbridled ethnic conflicts. Constituencies have been mobilised to demand self-determination and proportional political representation. Violent clashes have erupted in different parts of the country, costing many lives and causing massive displacement of ethnic minorities. As stability has deteriorated, government has failed to repackage Pandora's box.

Re-ordering Ethiopia's politics is difficult for four reasons. First, the state has lost some autonomy as the line between government and party structures – and the protest networks that pushed it to liberalise – has blurred in some areas. This has complicated the

provision of security and resolution of inter-ethnic tensions.

Second, the balance of power between the federal government and its constituent units has recently been upset, without any negotiated replacement. As a result, the prerogative of the federal government to influence politics and security in the regions is far from clear.

Third, the ruling EPRDF coalition is internally divided about its philosophy and methods, and is being pulled apart by contending ethnic constituencies.

Finally, government's new line between upholding the rule of law and sliding back to authoritarianism is not yet clear. This causes ambiguity about how and when to enforce the law. In some cases, violence between warring groups has not been contained by security forces due to concerns about a relapse to the repressive ways of the past.

For Ethiopia to achieve democracy and maintain security and the rule of law, control needs to be reasserted in the face of contending ethnopolitical forces. This involves radically re-organising the EPRDF to achieve internal agreement on a new democratic vision. Negotiations among all major political leaders are also needed, to achieve political settlements and a common understanding on how to secure the country.

Semir Yusuf, Senior Researcher, ISS Addis Ababa

Food insecurity on the rise in southern Africa - SADC report

By Guardian Reporter

A NEW report by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) has projected that 41.2 million people in 13 countries are estimated to be food insecure in 2019/2020.

The SADC 2019 synthesis report on the state of food and nutrition security and vulnerability in southern Africa shows that food insecurity has increased by 28 percent and is 7.4 per cent higher than it was during the severe El Niño-induced drought of 2016/17 as per data provided by 11 member states last year.

The countries with the most significant increase in food insecurity compared to last year are Zambia, with a 144 percent increase, Zimbabwe, with 128 percent increase, Eswatini with 90 percent increase, Mozambique with an 85 percent increase and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) with an 80 percent increase.

Speaking on behalf of the government of Namibia, the current Chair of SADC, I-Ben Natangwe Nashandi, Executive Director of the Office of the Prime Minister said: "the increasing food insecurity is a warning that member states need to accelerate and scale up innovative approaches to strengthen the resilience of the population to climate-related

disasters".

Duncan Samikwa, SADC Secretariat's Senior Programme Officer (Food Security and Agriculture) said the Secretariat was strengthening the regional approaches to disaster preparedness and response within the framework of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).

"The Secretariat will continue implementing and strengthening the capacities of member states in generating, disseminating and utilizing vulnerability, food security, and climate information products to ensure better preparedness and response to disasters," he said.

Samikwa added that the SADC Secretariat was developing a regional resilience strategy to provide a broad strategic framework towards the understanding and building of resilience in the region.

The Report warns that the most vulnerable households are expected to exhaust their 2019 crop harvest within zero to three months, compared to the average of three to five months, resulting in significant food consumption gaps, especially during the coming lean season.

The 2019 report reveals that problems of chronic malnutrition in all its forms have remained high in the region.

It said, in 10 out of 16 mem-

ber states, stunting prevalence is above 30 percent. High wasting (low weight for height) rates are above 10 percent in the DRC (Greater Kasai, North Kivu, South Kivu, and Tanganyika provinces), Mozambique (Cabo Delgado Province), Southern Angola (Cunene and Huila provinces) Madagascar (Atsimo Andrefana and Amosy regions).

The report linked wasting and stunting with increased mortality in the particular areas.

The prevalence of childhood overweight in three member states (Botswana, Seychelles, and South Africa) is 10 percent higher, revealing an emerging problem.

Drivers of food insecurity, malnutrition, and vulnerability

The new report attributes the worsening food security, nutrition, and vulnerability situation to frequent and intense climate-related disasters, poor diets, economic hardships, pests and diseases, and conflicts.

"Southern Africa remains extremely vulnerable to climate-related disasters, including droughts cyclones, and floods. The nature and pattern of these disasters is increasing in frequency, intensity, and magnitude as a result of climate change. These negatively affect livelihoods, agricultural production, and economies, and



erode the population's 'ability to fully recover, leading to more fragility and vulnerability to subsequent disasters", read the report in part.

During the 2018/2019 rainfall season, drought affected central, southern and western parts of the region. Large parts of southern Angola, northern and southern Botswana, northern Namibia, north-western South Africa, southern and western Zambia, and north-western Zimbabwe received their lowest seasonal rainfall totals since at least 1981.

Rains were delayed and erratic, resulting in reduced area planted, poor germination and wilting that resulted in reduced crop harvests, water levels and poor pasture conditions.

Because of general drought conditions experienced in most parts of the region, Botswana, Lesotho, and Namibia declared state of drought disaster and are implementing

response plans.

Crop pests, particularly the Fall Armyworm, continued to affect crop production across the region. The level of impact varies between countries depending on the levels of farmer awareness and capacity to manage the pest.

The report also notes that a new strain of Foot and Mouth Disease has broken out in Zambia, potentially threatening the livestock industry in the region.

It said that conflict is driving acute food insecurity in the DRC and northern Mozambique.

The 2019 report recommends that national governments and development partners assist the food insecure populations with food and cash-based transfers and scale up shock-responsive social safety nets programs to protect the vulnerable from recurrent severe climate-related shocks.

It also calls for greater efforts to build the

resilience of the population against recurrent climate-related disasters, including creating employment in rural areas, and promoting conservation agriculture.

To improve nutrition, member states and development partners should implement high-impact nutrition interventions and step up efforts to encourage the consumption of variety and quantity of micronutrient-rich foods.

It also calls for the rehabilitation and establishment of community watering points for livestock and crops in the areas affected by drought.

Member States are advised to monitor and respond to trans-boundary pests and diseases, particularly the fall armyworm, that continues to affect agricultural production in the region.

SADC is an organization of 16 member states established in 1980.

World Bank Group announces settlement with SYSTRA, SAI consulting engineering

WASHINGTON

THE World Bank yesterday announced a reduction in the 24-month sanction of India-based SAI Consulting Engineering Ltd (SAI) in connection with allegations of corrupt practices during the company's participation in three projects in Africa: East Africa Trade & Transport Facilitation Project, Mozambique Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Project, and the Ghana Transport Sector Project.

SAI was sanctioned with conditional non-debarment, which means that it remains eligible to participate in World Bank-financed projects as long as it complies with certain corporate compliance obligations that are defined in a settlement agreement.

The settlement agreement is between the World Bank and both SAI and SYSTRA, a France-based international engineering and consulting group that acquired 65 percent of SAI in 2014. The sanction is reduced in recognition that SYSTRA voluntarily disclosed SAI's cor-

rupt practices to the World Bank Group's Integrity Vice Presidency (INT).

In the agreement, SAI acknowledges responsibility for the underlying sanctionable practices. If it does not meet its corporate compliance obligations, its sanction will convert to debarment with conditional release, meaning that the company will become ineligible to participate in World Bank-financed projects until it meets the conditions for release set out in the settlement agreement.

One component of the East Africa Trade and Transport Facilitation Project, which closed in 2015, was designed to improve trade and transport facilitation in the East African Community Customs Union through construction and management of border posts. SAI, which had contracts to build and manage several border posts in Tanzania, offered cash payment vouchers and gifts to project officials to expedite invoice payments, which is a corrupt practice.

The Mozambique Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Project, which closed in 2007, was designed to

improve coverage and condition of roads and bridges in Mozambique. According to the facts of the case, SAI, which had a contract to do engineering design for a road, offered cash payments and gifts to project officials to expedite invoice payments, which is a corrupt practice.

The Ghana Transport Sector Project, which closed in 2018, was designed to improve mobility of goods and passengers and improve road safety standards in Ghana. According to the facts of the case, SAI, which had a contract to supervise road construction, offered cash payments and gifts to project officials to expedite invoice payments, which is a corrupt practice.

As a condition for release from sanction under the terms of the settlement agreement, SAI commits to developing an integrity compliance program consistent with the principles set out in the World Bank Group Integrity Compliance Guidelines. The company also commits to continue to fully cooperate with the World Bank Group Integrity Vice Presidency.



Faraja Mpemba (R), an assistant lecturer with Dodoma-based St John's University of Tanzania, pictured yesterday showing how to facilitate safe childbirth. This was at Dar es Salaam's Mnazi Mmoja grounds, where this year's edition of Universities Week celebrations organised by the Tanzania Commission for Universities is being held. Photo: Correspondent Getrude Mpezya



Employment Opportunity

At the heart of Pact is the promise of a better tomorrow. The promise of a healthy life. Of a decent livelihood. Of sustainable natural resources that benefit communities. Now more than ever in its 42-year history, Pact is helping millions of people who are poor and marginalized discover and build their own solutions and take ownership over their future.

Pact enables systemic solutions that allow those who are poor and marginalized to earn a dignified living, be healthy, and take part in the benefits that nature provides. Pact accomplishes this by strengthening local capacity, forging effective governance systems, and transforming markets into a force for development.

Pact Tanzania is looking for an enthusiastic, creative, energetic individual to fill the following vacant positions:

Job Title: Technical Services Coordinator-Case Management (1 position)
Location: Mbeya
Reporting To: Cluster Technical Manager

Position Purpose:
The Technical Services Coordinator- Case Management (TCS-CM) serves as an active member of the program team for the implementation of Pact Tanzania's Kizazi Kipya project (New Generation). The Technical Services coordinator-Case Management will ensure the technical cohesion of project integration, strengthening age-appropriate HIV/AIDS-related and other services for improved care, health, nutrition, education, protection, live hoods, and psychosocial well-being.

Job Title: Cluster Technical Manager (1 position)
Location: Mbeya
Reporting To: Technical Integration Cluster Manager

Position Purpose:
The overall purpose of Cluster Technical Manager is to ensure quality and coordinated program delivery, to coordinate training activities, and to provide technical support to Pact's technical staff (Technical Service Coordinators) and implementing partners (CSOs and consortium partners); to complete timely deliverables in the core project technical areas (i.e., economic strengthening, case management, health and HIV (including community-clinic linkages), Child Protection, parenting, education, and youth).

Job Title: Social and Economic Strengthening Advisor
Location: Dar es Salaam
Reporting To: Senior Technical Advisor -Structural Interventions, Sauti project

Position Purpose:
The Social and Economic Strengthening Advisor will be an expert in working with Social and Economic Empowerment Officers (SEEOs) and Empowerment Workers (EWs) at the regional level, to ensure the alignment of Economic Strengthening (ES) interventions across the project.

He/she will directly support the Senior Technical Advisor for Structural interventions of the Sauti project in the design, roll-out and day-to-day management and implementation of community-based prevention interventions with Adolescent Girls and Young Women focusing on social and structural change approaches to HIV prevention in Tanzania; In addition, s/he will be responsible for providing strategic direction for the ES portfolio of the Sauti project and rollout of WORTH digitalization efforts; Experience working with

civil society organizations and Local Government Authorities will be an added advantage.

She will support the planning, implementing and monitoring of WORTH+, an economic strengthening intervention that utilizes a unique combination of literacy training and community banking and entrepreneurship targeting Vulnerable Adolescent Girls and Young women in the Sauti Program's combination HIV prevention programs. She/he will be responsible for overseeing the mainstreaming and implementation of DREAMS core package of interventions (social asset building, socio-economic combination, and parenting) by CSOs in the WORTH+ groups. The SESA will work closely with the regional SEEOs to train and mentor CSO Program Officer and Empowerment workers staff on WORTH+ interventions, monitor the implementation of strategies and interventions and ensure services provided through this platform comply with Sauti's Standard Operating Procedure. She/he will work closely with DREAMS PO, SBCC Program Officer, and Biomedical Advisor at the regional level, to ensure the alignment and technical soundness of interventions across the project.

He/She will serve as an active member of the central team for the implementation of Pact's Sauti ES activities in the execution of the program and will participate in the technical capacity building initiatives targeting CSO POs and EWs

Detailed Job Description and How to Apply:

If you believe you are the ideal person we are looking for, please submit your application describing why you are the right candidate for this position and a curriculum vitae detailing your experience and three (3) professional referees from previous and current place of employment.

Please send the applications through the following links:

Technical Services Coordinator - Case Management:
<https://www.brightermonday.co.tz/job/technical-services-coordinator-case-management-mbeya-nx9edk>

Cluster Technical Manager:
<https://www.brightermonday.co.tz/job/cluster-technical-manager-p6geww>

Social and Economic Strengthening Advisor
<https://www.brightermonday.co.tz/job/social-and-economic-strengthening-advisor-q7zenw>

The closing date for applications will be Wednesday 31st July 2019

Qualified women are strongly encouraged to apply.

Please note only the applications sent to through this link will be reviewed.

(only shortlisted candidates will be contacted)

To learn more about Pact Tanzania visit:
<http://www.pactworld.org/country/tanzania>

Pact provides equal employment opportunities to all employees and applicants for employment and prohibits discrimination and harassment of any type without regard to race, color, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, genetic information, age, national origin, marital status, disability status, political ideology, military or protected veteran status, or any other characteristic protected by applicable federal, state, or local law.

How NGOs in rich countries control their counterparts elsewhere in the world ... and why turn-around is elusive

NAIROBI

MANY NGOs around the world are fighting inequality between the rich and the poor, between the policies that make rich countries richer, and poor countries poorer. So while Civil Society Organizations claim to be equal and are fighting together to secure space for engagement and to work, the bigger NGOs should also ask themselves why they are unwilling to let others who are less resourced take up the space where their voice can be heard. Why are they unwilling to fight policies that keep rich NGOs richer?

Here are some numbers to show you why this is a battle no Global NGOs is willing to take on.

2.1%

The total amount of global funding that goes directly to civil society in the Global South. The remaining 97.9% is given directly to International Civil Society Organizations, who then subcontract 87% of the project delivery to Civil Society in the Global South to deliver on projects.

This is according to the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and analysis based on working statistics from the OECD Data on allocation of funds to Civil Society and the DAC and CRS Code list.

Despite attempts by Southern Civil Society Organizations to reverse this trend, Northern NGOs have had the standard response for the past ten years "We acknowledge its a problem, but its more complicated than you think."

Attempts to change for Humanitarian NGOs under the Grand Bargain campaign, has hit a deadlock because of very curious reason- disagreement on who is "local".

These goes to demonstrate just how embedded the INGOs are with their Governments. In one classic study, it was found that "while Syrian humanitarian actors were responsible for delivering 75% of the humanitarian assistance in 2014, they received only 0.3% of the direct and 9.3% of the indirect cash funding available for the overall Syria response.

Despite their crucial role, Syrian NGOs struggled to get their most basic costs covered in the sub-contracting and partnership agreements they have with international agencies. While international actors are all committed to transparency, 30% of the known funding remains unknown in terms of which humanitarian actor actually received the funding."

\$21,500

The average annual Salary of a Chief



Executive from the Global South. This is equivalent to the average salary of a Junior Project Officer from any civil society Organization from the Europe or North America (including those working in the Global South) and is 11.6 times less than the average salary of a Chief Executive of the Civil Society in the North.

This is according to data derived from IRS Returns of NGOs in the US (Charity Navigator), the Report of the Charity Pay Study by the Third Sector, UK, studies in pay gap between local and international staff by Massey University, studies by Science Direct, Pay studies in developing countries such as Kenya, and analysis of advertised salaries for locals and international staff posted on the UN information and recruitment website Relief Web.

Chief Executives of Southern Civil Society that are considered International in Scope earn just slightly over \$35,000 in annual pay-with one exception, BRAC. BRAC is an exception in that while it is technically a Southern NGO, it is considered the largest NGO in the world, and the most well funded, with a vast catalogue of social enterprises, government of Bangladesh Funding and Foreign Government grants for its

2.1 percent is the total amount of global funding that goes directly to civil society in the Global South. The remaining 97.9 percent is given directly to International Civil Society Organizations, who then subcontract 87 percent of the project delivery to Civil Society in the Global South to deliver on projects. Photo: IPS

mainly MDG-type development agenda.

According to a study by Global to Local "The issue of large salary differences between local and international NGOs/agencies 22 have a direct negative impact on capacity and capacity building for local organisations - not least when it comes to crucial staff positions such as project and finance staff. Continuously building the capacity of their staff, just to see them leave for better-paid positions with INGOs and UN agencies (their so-called partners) is an uphill battle for local actors. One that continues to keep them locked into an 'underdog' position vis-à-vis international actors. This kind of continuous "brain drain" is global."

90%

Percentage of local staff out of the total humanitarian workers in Syria who die in line of duty, according to a studymainly. This is mainly because the poor pay means local actors cannot afford the security measures needed to

reasons since 1999 (they keep repeating it...See here in this article by BOND, for example;

"Lots of southern and smaller CSOs do not have the capacity to fill in all our forms, let alone spend our money effectively.

We do not have the administrative capacity to give smaller amounts of money.

We need to channel money through a few, trusted partners so that we can manage risk and comply with our own rules.

We have strict anti-terror and anti-money laundering rules that make giving directly difficult.

We are under domestic political pressure to fund through CSOs in our home country."

17.3%

The number of NGOs from the Global South that have access and resources to attend Global Platforms such as UN Meetings, OECD Sessions, World Trade Organization meetings or World Bank Meetings. Most Global Platforms are still a preserve of Northern NGOs.

If you include attendance by Global South sub grantees who generally represent the voice and Agenda of the main International NGO sub granter, this figure falls to less than 3%, meaning Global Advocacy is still for and about a Northern Agenda. For example, over 3000 NGOs engaged with the Intergovernmental process leading the development of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (commonly known as the SDGs). Of these less than 100, or 3.3% were from the Global South.

And this was only possible because of the push by Southern Member states for ECOSOC to dedicate special funding for Civil Society Organizations from the Global South. Interestingly this concern was analyzed as way back as 1999 by the Global Policy Forum. The CARDOSO Report raised a similar concern, even offering proposals, way back in 2004. Civil Society Organizations in the Global South are still waiting to have it resolved!

\$300,000

The size of a project beyond which most European Governments require Southern Civil Society Organization to receive funding through a European NGO, and must have a European Staff to oversee all or part of the lead-

ership of the project, paid for by the grant, at European Rates. This not only significantly depletes the resources available to the Southern Civil Society to implement projects, but forces to recruit European staff with discrepancy pay while deliberately undermining the ability of local Organizations to build their capacity.

8

The number of Governments and Philanthropists that account for 87.6% of Total Funding to Civil Society around the world. This is according to OECD figures and figures from Philanthropic Organizations. Within the OECD, five countries account for nearly 70% of AID to Civil Society Organizations. In 2018 these were the US, Germany, the UK, Japan (mainly to its own NGOs), and, France (primarily to NGOs in its former colonies).

Critiques have raised concern that with so few Governments controlling such a large number of Civil Society Organizations, they are likely to exert undue influence over Policies and advocacy, especially in the knowledge of the fact that all AID is intended to achieve the ever shifting terms for what is essentially a 3D Agenda as a form of soft power (Development, Defense and Diplomacy).

Over the last ten years, the concerns have heightened, with Northern Governments accused of hiding behind Aid to control and shape friendly economic and social policies under the new AID Tendering system known as Request for Proposals (RFPs).

11.1%

The total number of Civil Society from the Global South that can afford the \$4000 Travel and Accommodation Budget needed to attend WEF (the individual fee of \$75,000 and annual institutional fee of \$675,000 is waived for Civil Society). Most Southern Organizations have budgets that are tied to specific projects, making it almost impossible to get the extra funding needed to attend advocacy spaces such as WEF

So while Civil Society Organizations are fighting together to secure space for Civil Society, we who are already inside should also ask ourselves why we are unwilling to let others who are less resourced take up the space where their voice can be heard.

IPS

Community action is a critical weapon in the war on terror

NAIROBI

DURING the egregious Dusit attack, Kenya demonstrated remarkable, resilience, solidarity and stood firm against the terrorists.

Combined with a swift and highly efficient surgical response from the law enforcement agencies, Kenyans united together in empathy and all barriers came down in a collective show of humanity.

It is well known that for a long time all over the world, well-meaning counter-terrorism responses only ended up alienating some sections of society. Recent insights into drivers of extremism however are showing that forging partnerships with such communities, formerly subjected to profiling and hard-line policing, is a better option to challenge hateful extremism.

Globally, race, ethnicity, religion, dress, political ideology or any combination of these traits have all been used to single out people for attention. A whole-of-society approach is now offering communities an opportunity not just to stand up to stigmatization but to engage dialogue that could deal with the root causes of violent extremism.

During his visit to Kenya for the African Conference on Counter-Terrorism Conference in Africa, UN Sec-



retary-General António Guterres had a chance to interact with a community in Nairobi's Kamukunji suburbs, where grassroots level people have organized themselves to tackle the contentious issues that have made the area a target of radicalization.

In his interaction with the leaders, structural inequalities and alienation from terrorism response agencies were mentioned as important conversations that need to take place.

"Kenya is showing the way in pursuing cohesiveness and creating conditions where diverse people and can

Secretary-General António Guterres visits a Training Centre in Kamukunji, Kenya, and talked to youth about countering violent extremism, and preventing radicalization. (9 July 2019) Credit: UNEP/ Duncan Moore

live and respect each other and stay alive to prevent manifestations of extremism, and in this the country has the full support of the UN," said Mr. Guterres.

An important challenge in dealing with extremism and radicalization has been the varied and evolving nature of the drivers of violent extremism within communities, and countries.

The reality is that local communities are best placed to understand what these drivers are, why they change, and how best

to address them. Yet, too often they have been excluded from policy dialogue on countering violent extremism.

A relatively common thread especially among the youth is that they simply want to be heard. Led by the area Member of Parliament, Yusuf Hassan, himself a victim of a grenade attack that confined him to a wheelchair for years, the Kamukunji community has identified appropriate interlocutors to lead in the process of countering

radicalization at the local level.

This has involved developing trust between the different communities in the area, and between the communities and state actors in the war on terror, especially the police. Leadership has been exceptional in partnering with agencies such as the UN to unlock the potential of the community to develop tailored, local responses to the threat of extremism.

Kenya's National Counter Terrorism Centre, together with the United Nations Country Team, among other partners, is working in counties and communities to develop county action plans on preventing violent extremism. These plans are notable for their inclusive approach, their attempt to be measurable, and responsive in an effective and efficient way.

For Kamukunji, that has had numerous terrorist incidences, there are very encouraging signs coming out of the area, of a community not just coming together to pick up the pieces after the attacks, but to strive to work together to make such occurrence less likely. The answer has been in taking the fight to extremists through community solidarity, trust, dignity, respect

and good citizenship.

The emphasis now is on winning hearts and minds, while ensuring that the pillar of security is robust in countering violent extremism.

A fundamental pillar in the prevention of violent extremism are the youth of Africa. By 2050, there will be 2.3 Billion people in Africa, of which 830 million will be young people.

The way youth resilience manifests itself is highly dependent on their social, economic and political environments. When youth are empowered and provided opportunities for participation, they are most likely to capitalize on their resilience constructively. For this reason, youth are Africa's most important asset in the prevention of violent extremism and peacebuilding. They are the very foundation of every community.

If Africa is to curtail the spread of violent extremism and achieve sustainable development, there must be determined focus on the empowerment, education and employment of youth- of a generation unlimited.

Agencies



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Report on 17 global development goals issues alert on impact of climate change

By Smart Money Reporter

A NEW United Nations report on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation progress has warned global warming remains a stumbling block in dealing against extreme cases of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

Launched yesterday on the opening day of the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, a critical annual stocktaking event, the report, which is based on the latest available data, remains the cornerstone for measuring progress and identifying gaps in the implementation of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

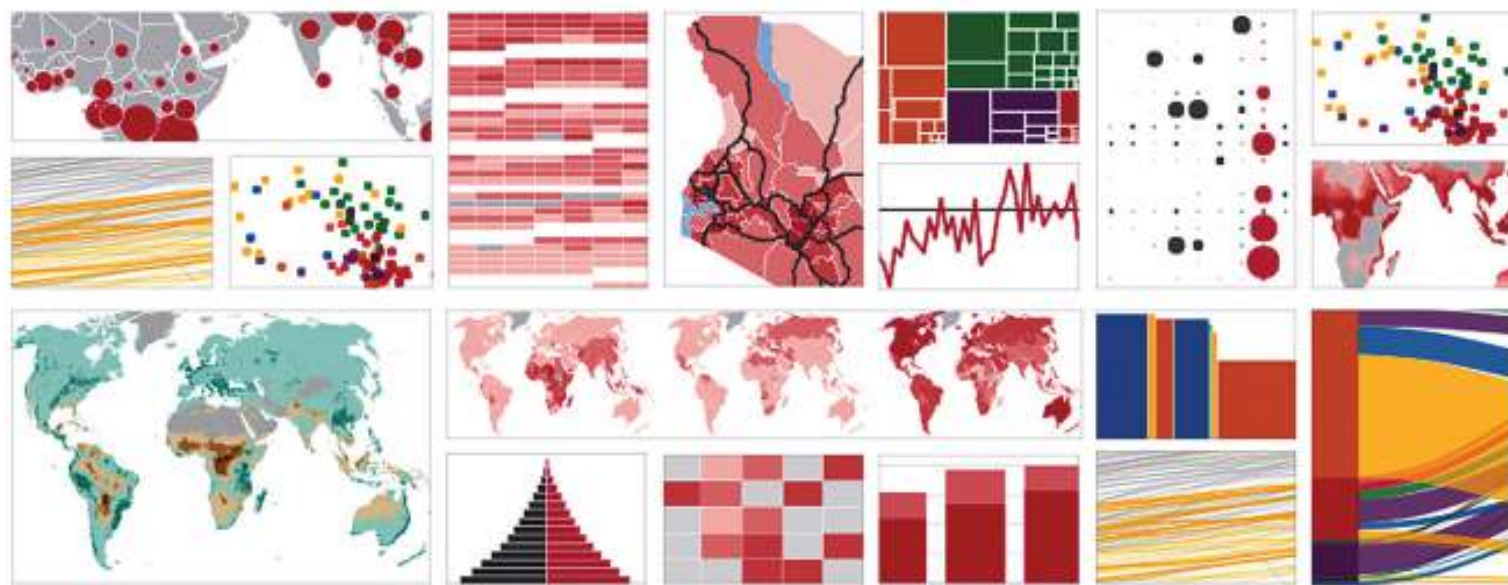
"It is abundantly clear that a much deeper, faster and more ambitious response is needed to unleash the social and economic transformation needed to achieve our 2030 goals," said United Nations Secretary General, António Guterres.

Guterres said the lack of progress is particularly apparent among environment-related goals such as climate action and biodiversity. Other major reports launched recently by the organisation have also warned of unprecedented threat to biodiversity and the urgent need to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, he noted.

"The natural environment is deteriorating at an alarming rate: sea levels are rising; ocean acidification is accelerating; the last four years have been the warmest on record; one million plant and animal species are at risk of extinction, and land degradation continues unchecked," the Secretary General added.

In its details, the report stated that increasing inequality among and within

Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018 From World Development Indicators



Graphic illustration of how SDGs are interlinked.

countries requires urgent attention also remains a big threat noting that three quarters of stunted children live in Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa; extreme poverty is three times higher in rural areas than urban areas while young people are more likely to be unemployed than adults.

"Only a quarter of people with severe disabilities collect a disability pension; and women and girls still face barriers to

achieving equality," the report noted.

It further pointed out that the year 2018 was the fourth warmest year on record with levels of carbon dioxide concentrations continuing to increase while ocean acidity was 26 percent higher than in pre-industrial times and is projected to increase by 100 percent to 150 percent by 2100 at the current rate of CO2 emissions. The number of people living in extreme

poverty declined from 36 percent in 1990 to 8.6 percent in 2018, but the pace of poverty reduction is starting to decelerate as the world struggles to respond to entrenched deprivation, violent conflicts and vulnerabilities to natural disasters, the report warned. Global hunger has been on the rise after a prolonged decline.

It said after four years since the adoption of the SDGs, progress in some areas, such as

on extreme poverty reduction, widespread immunisation, decrease in child mortality rates and increase in people's access to electricity has been made but warns that global response has not been ambitious enough, leaving the most vulnerable people and countries to suffer the most.

Other key findings of the report include the impacts of environmental deterioration taking a toll on people's lives with extreme weather conditions, more frequent and severe natural disasters and the collapse of ecosystems causing increased food insecurity and are ill worsening people's safety and health, forcing many communities to suffer from poverty, displacement and widening inequalities.

International cooperation and multi-lateral action

The clock for taking decisive actions on climate change is ticking, cautions the UN under-secretary-general for Economic and Social Affairs Liu Zhenmin, stressing the importance of strengthening international cooperation and multilateral action to confront the monumental global challenges.

"The challenges highlighted in this report are global problems that require global solutions," said Liu. "Just as problems are interrelated, the solutions to poverty, inequality, climate change, and other global challenges are also interlinked."

Despite the threats, the report demonstrates that valuable opportunities exist to accelerate progress by leveraging the interlinkages across goals. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, for instance, goes hand-in-hand with creating jobs, building more livable cities, and improving health and prosperity for all.



DCB Commercial Bank Plc Managing Director, Godfrey Ndalalwa (R), handing over a television set to the bank's Dodoma Branch Accountant, Daniel Makyao (L) who emerged one of the best performers of its sales campaign to promote an upfront fixed deposit product dubbed 'DCB Lamba Kwanza' at a brief ceremony held in Dar es Salaam last week. Looking on is DCB's Business Director, James Ngaluko. Photo courtesy of DCB.

MPs want details on govt cars sold for as low as KSh30,000

NAIROBI

The Ministry of Labour has until close of business Monday to provide documents on the auction of top-of-the-range vehicles belonging to the government at throw-away prices with some being sold for as low as Sh32,000.

Public Accounts Committee (PAC) directed PS Peter Tum to hand MPs authenticated records of the auction, the particulars of bidders and corresponding bid prices and eventual winners and the prices paid.

"We want full names and addresses of eventual buyers of these vehicles. We also want the names of individuals who came up with the reserve prices in both your

ministry and the State Department for Transport," Opiyo Wanda, who chairs PAC, said.

Mr Tum told MPs that the Transport ministry gave its Labour counterpart the low bid prices that auctioneers used as a guide to sale the luxury cars. "The reserve prices were determined through an objective and independent process by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure."

"No vehicle was disposed of at a lower price than the reserved price and therefore there was no loss of public funds and assets," he told the committee when he appeared to respond to audit queries. Auditor-General Edward Ouko reckons there was collu-

sion between government officers, auctioneering firm and other parties to set the low prices, leading to loss of public funds and assets.

The vehicles were grossly undervalued with some being sold below the bid prices and some "attracting extraordinary bids", said Mr Ouko. Mr Ouko said a VW Passat, registration GK A990T with no visible damage had a reserve price of Sh30,000 and attracted a bid price of Sh100,000 but only Sh32,000 was received from a different bidder. The auditor said another Nissan Patrol registration number GK A692Y had a reserve price of Sh131,000 but attracted a bid price of Sh2.1 million only to be sold at Sh145,000.

Africa50 outlines investment projects

KIGALI

AFRICA50, a special-purpose vehicle that finances infrastructure projects across Africa, on Wednesday, announced more than ten high-impactful projects it plans to invest in. This was during its fourth annual general shareholders meeting in Kigali.

"Africa50 has a solid pipeline of 12 infrastructure projects ranging from roads, railways, power and power transmission lines, as well as ports and communication cable lines, among others," said Ades-

ina Akinwumi, the chairman of the organisation.

These projects could help bridge the existing infrastructure financing gap, on the continent, which is estimated to be between \$68 and \$180 per year.

As the continent embarks on the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area agreement, Adesina, who is also the President of the African Development Bank, insisted that such projects will help establish connectivity. "This will help bring down the cost of doing business in Africa and help

the continent to be more competitive," he said, adding that this will enable the continent to grow faster and attain double-digit GDP growth rates.

Africa50 was created by the African Development Bank and some African nations to address infrastructure deficit on the continent. It started operations in 2016. It currently finances medium to large-scale projects that are financially attractive.

According to the Chief Executive Officer of Africa50, Alain Ebo-bissé, some of the power projects financed by Africa50 have already reached financial close, while others are in operation and delivering electricity to businesses and popu-

lations across Africa.

This includes a 120-megawatt Malicounda power plant in Senegal, Scatec Nigeria power plant with generation capacity of 100 megawatts, Nachtigal hydropower plant in Cameroon with capacity to produce 420 megawatts, and Benban solar power plants in Egypt.

"In only three years of active operations, Africa50 is recognised as an important player on Africa's infrastructure scene. We have invested, or are considering investing in majority of our 27 shareholder countries," he noted.

New projects

The chief executive said they



Participants at the meeting of Africa50 held in Kigali last week

have started working on new sectors like transport and Information and Communication Technologies. In Rwanda, the firm is investing in the Kigali Innovation City; in Madagascar, it is consid-

ering investing in a major hydropower project, while in Democratic Republic of Congo, it is assessing several projects, including a railway-road bridge linking Brazzaville to Kinshasa.



Tigo's Chief Commercial Officer, Tarik Boudiaf.

Mobile money Zanzibar dealer picks 1.3 billion/- in monthly transactions

By Smart Money Reporter

An ambitious Zanzibar based Tigo Pesa agent, Saidi Issa Khatib targets to reach over 2bn/- in monthly transactions by end this year from his current 1.3bn/-.

Khatib who is also the winner of numerous Tigo Pesa awards totalling over 15m/- in the past five years, said he started off with a borrowed line from his neighbour. Khatib who is one of the over 100,000 Tigo Pesa Wakalas in the country, sees a bright future in the company's mobile money business after managing to get his own Tigo Pesa line.

"I used her number for sometime while saving money to obtain my own line. I used to give her 70 percent of daily earnings while I got 30 percent," the father of three said while pointing out that her future plan is to be Zanzibar's super dealer for the fastest growing mobile phone service companies.

Tigo Tanzania and its mobile money platform remains a dominant player in the market with its 7.5 million subscribers who transact billions of shillings per day. According to Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA) latest report, it indicated that the country's six major mobile money operators had a total of 20,895,572 subscribers as of September 2018, which was up from 20,855,164 registered by end of June 2018.

The Quarterly Communications Statistics from July to September in 2018 showed that Vodacom (M-Pesa), Airtel (Airtel money), Tigo (TigoPesa), Halotel (HaloPesa), Zan-

tel (Ezypesa) and TTCL (T-Pesa) all increased their mobile money subscribers.

The TCRA report stated that Tigo Pesa remained on second position in the market with 34 percent share while Vodacom led the pack with over 40 percent. The number of Tigo Pesa subscribers increased to 7.1 million in September from 6.9 million in July, the TCRA report stated.

Tigo Tanzania which has invested over US 200m in infrastructure upgrade from 3G to 4G network in most parts of the country, believes that mobile money remains the main driver of future growth.

"Customers find it convenient to use our products such as Tigo Pesa and the Tigo Pesa App that is linked to 50 banks to make their daily transactions," said Tigo's Chief Commercial Officer, Tarik Boudiaf during a recent interview.

He added, "They continue to choose us as their reliable service provider because we make it digitally quick and easy." TigoPesa application which was launched earlier this year has

also proven to be a rapidly adopted product by the tech savvy generation because it can perform almost all the functions at finger tip length.

Launched in 2010, Tigo Pesa has grown from simply providing remittance services, payments of different bills, paying for products and services at merchant sales points to a platform that enhances financial inclusion in Tanzania.

In 2014, Tigo Pesa was successful in launching a few first in world services and products, including; interoperability with other mobile money operators and commercial banks, a service which enables mobile money users to send money to and from other operators directly into their wallets seamlessly.

The mobile money platform has continued its spirit of leading in innovation, adding to its portfolio different products such as; loans, insurance, corporate solutions for collections and disbursements, where companies can disburse directly to wallets of all other players (interoperability bulk disbursement).

Nets empty as overfishing and climate change sap Lake Nyasa

LILONGWE

ON the shores of Lake Nyasa, a crowd eagerly awaits the arrival of a white and yellow cedar-wood boat carrying its haul.

The crew of six deliver a single net of chambo, sardine and tiny usipa fish from the boat, just one of 72 vessels that land their catch every day on the beach at Senga Bay. But overfishing and climate change have taken their toll.

Hundreds of local traders gather each morning and afternoon at Senga only to find that fish populations are falling in Lake Nyassa, Africa's third largest body of freshwater. "We were hoping to catch a half-boat full or maybe a quarter-boat... but I'm afraid the fish are dwindling in numbers," port manager Alfred Banda told AFP staring wearily at the small catch as it was dragged onto the sand.

"Previously, we used to catch a full boat but now we are struggling," he said, adding that a full boat would earn a team of between six and 12 fishermen about \$300. Bordering three countries - Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique - Lake Nyassa stretches across more than 29 000km² square kilometres with over 1 000 species of fish.

The 14 000 people living at



Senga Bay on the shores of Lake Nyassa

Senga Bay depend on the lake for food and for their livelihood. "Seven years ago there was lots more fish than today. In 2019 it is different, there's no fish in the water," trader Katrina Male, a 40-year-old mother of six, told AFP as she stalked the nets of newly brought in fish seeking the best deal.

"The fish nowadays are more expensive, because they are becoming scarce," Male said. "Some children have stopped going to school because their parents can't find the money."

"No alternative to fishing"

For both locals and climate experts, declining fish numbers reflect a combination of environ-

mental change and overfishing that augurs ill for the future. The World Bank ranks Malawi among the top 10 at-risk countries in Africa to climate change, with cyclones and floods among the major threats.

Senga community leader John White Said says increasing gale force winds and torrential rains have made it harder for fishermen on the lake. "Our men can't catch fish because of wind which is much stronger than before," he said, adding that the rains are increasingly unpredictable on the lake.

"The rain before would not destroy houses and nature but now it

comes with full power, destroying everything and that affects the water as well." According to USAID, the number of rainfalls incidents in the aid-dependant country is likely to decrease - but each rainfall will be more intense, leading to droughts and floods.

The threat was highlighted in March when Malawi was hit by torrential rains from Cyclone Idai, killing 59 people. The storm also cut a swathe through Mozambique and Zimbabwe, leaving nearly 1 000 dead. On top of the environmental impact, the number of fishermen in Senga had doubled in the last 10 years due to the lack of other jobs, Said said.

Consumers counselled to go for natural beauty products

By Faustine Feliciane

LOCAL consumers particularly women have been advised to shun use of manufactured beauty products because they contain hazardous chemicals which may harm their health.

Oriflame East Africa's Managing Director Piyush Chandra said in Dar es Salaam last week during the launch of Novage organic beauty products in the local market. Chandra said Novage products are made from natural herbs and fruits without any chemical additions.

"It is advisable that people use natural beauty products to avoid serious health problems associated with manufactured products which have chemical components," said Chandra who noted that natural beauty products are simply made from foods items.

"Natural beauty products are simply part of our food chain hence cannot harm our skins or inner body parts because they share a lot in common," he added while stressing that many people and especially women have harmed their skin texture or colour because of application of cream or oil which incorporates chemicals.

He assured consumers that his company's products are a result of years of research done by experts in natural beauty products in Sweden. "We have products for people of all ages and from all walks of life," he stated.

Oriflame Tanzania Country Manager, Fortunata Nkya said Novage brand of beauty products are already available in the markets hence urged consumers to get a test of them and see the difference. "I appeal to local consumers to get our products and try them out, they will not regret," Nkya argued. Nkya said the company has all the products under the brand but also experts who can advise consumers on how best to utilise them in order to get good results.

Established in 1967 by two brothers, Jonas and Robert Jochnic and their friend, Bengt Hellsten in Stockholm, Oriflame is currently present in over 60 markets with over three million independent beauty consultants who share, promote and sell its beauty and wellness products.



Oriflame East Africa's Managing Director Piyush Chandra.

Solar firm raises Sh930m to electrify 20000 homes

NAIROBI

MICRO-GRIDS operator Powerhive Inc has raised Sh930 million in its Series B round of funding for connecting electricity to 20,000 families via solar power.

Powerhive chief executive Christopher Hornor said Toyota Tsusho participated in the latest round with a commitment to actively participate in the project's rollout across Kenya and beyond. "We are excited to work with Toyota Tsusho who shared our vision to build climate-friendly, sustainable and profitable businesses," he said adding that the solar kits once deployed will be locally assembled thereby creating a ready pool of solar technicians to keep Kenya 'alight'.

Toyota Tsusho's Power Project Business Unit head Hirata Tatsuya said the partnership gives them an opportunity to fully participate in the planned rollout as well as offer expertise and products. "The time is right for Kenya to leapfrog from the old way of doing things and take a fresh approach to energy independence.

"We are proud to be part of this transition to deliver affordable energy," he said. New investors included Kouros and TO.org as well as existing investors, Tao Capital, James Sandler, Prelude Ventures, Caterpillar Ventures and Total Energy Ventures, increasing stake.

Powerhive has been operating micro-grids since 2012 when it received a licence as Kenya's first privately licensed electricity utility. The parties said they would collaborate in tapping opportunities in new markets in Africa as well as diversify the product mix to include electrical mobility products and services, reused batteries, agricultural and industrial materials to create a new revenue stream for them.

Smallholder farmers to boost productivity with telco's 'Connected Farmer' application



Vodacom representatives briefing visitors on 'Connected Farmers' application during last year's Farmers Day in Mbeya City. File photo.

By Smart Money Reporter

AGRICULTURE remains a major sector that contributes a lot to many of African economies. According to statistics the sector accounts for more than 30 percent of the continent's gross domestic product and employs more than 60 percent of its working population especially based in rural areas.

In Africa, agriculture is a pathway to increasing shared prosperity, eradicating poverty, creating jobs, boosting intra-Africa trade and investments, industrialization and economic progress.

In countries like Tanzania, agriculture employs 70 percent of the population and contributes about 30 percent of GDP. But despite its significant contribution to the economy, the sector still faces many challenges including: inadequate infrastructure, limited access to finance, and lack of reliable channels for information such as weather forecasts and market prices.

For decades, the Tanzania government has implemented policies to mitigate the challenges and improve agriculture productivity.

Subsistence production is still prevalent amongst farmers and many are still reliant on traditional farming tools such as hand hoes as mechanized agricultural methods are unaffordable to the majority of smallholder farmers.

Additionally, in some communities, it is common for farmers to cultivate the land according to the seasonal rains which leads to inconsistent and often poor harvest in case of droughts. However, there is an opportunity to pursue innovative measures to transform the sector, especially in emerging economies, by utilizing leapfrogging technologies and digital tools.

The influx of affordable mobile phones has increased access to digital technologies such as cloud computing systems, connectivity, and open-source software. Industries are taking advantage of the digital innovation to address challenges in the agricultural sector.

Digital tools are paving the way for farmers in developing countries to transition from subsistence to commercial farming with cheaper, more inclusive and effective technology.

Many players in the market are delivering tailored solutions to small scale African farms such as, weather forecasts applications, and soil sensors that are making it possible to manage crop growth in real time, as well as farm management software and irrigation drones.

There are also innovative automated systems that provide early warnings in the case of deviations from normal growth.

In Tanzania, Vodacom Tanzania Plc is among the innovators which are driving unprecedented changes in the country's agriculture sector. The telco aims to support agriculture sector by giving agribusinesses a direct link to interact and transact with small holder farmers through its mobile based application - 'Connected Farmer'.

The platform delivers tailored solutions that link farmers to potential buyers and services, provides information on the current market prices for commodities and gives agribusinesses visibility on the farmers' produce for sale.

Additionally, 'Connected Farmer' provides information such as weather forecasts and helpful tips through text messaging which benefits the farmers without internet access of smartphones. Vodacom Tanzania's Director for Business Unit (VBU), Arjun Dhillon said the power of its technology to transform societies and create new possibilities is undeniable which is why the telco is heavily investing in new innovations especially in key sectors such as agriculture.

Dhillon further noted that Tanzania has over 4,000,000 smallholder farmers and over 3,000 Agri-field Officers who, with the agriculture solution - Connected Farmer have an opportunity to increase farmer economic viability.

"The product empowers agribusiness employees and

stakeholders with a connected farmer solution which improves visibility of field operations, improved farmer database management, payments via M-Pesa and security for authorized users," Dhillon stated.

He added, "Intuitive applications providing field workers with data collection and decision support tools in even the least connected environments levels."

According to the Vodacom's Director for Business Unit, more than 70 percent of East African Agricultural output is from smallholder farmers, typically with less than two hectare farms each thus making farmer interaction, transactions and data management a costly or impossible task.

"Vodacom is currently rolling out the solution to dairy farmers, cotton and sunflower farmers who are enthusiastic about the opportunity it offers," he noted.

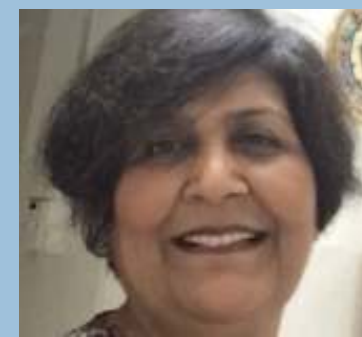
Such digital technologies open massive untapped opportunities for smallholder farmers, investors, and entrepreneurs to improve the efficiency of agriculture productivity in Tanzania. Connected Farming and other digital tools are a pathway to transform and trickle down economic, social, and environmental benefits in the country.

Through the use of mobile technology to create solutions for all people, Vodacom's innovations in catalysing agricultural productivity will support Tanzania's ambitions to become a middle-income economy by 2025.

VIEW FROM THE TOP

Depression at the workplace

CORPORATE WELLNESS



By Bhakti Shah, MPH

DEPRESSION has been recognized as an illness from ancient times. The Ebers Papyrus, once of world's oldest medical documents from ancient Egypt, describes a condition of severe despondency that is equivalent to our modern definition of depression. Hippocratic writing of the fourth century describe "melancholy" as a condition thought to arise from an imbalance. And in addition to many references to depression in literature, many notable philosophers, scientists, politicians, actors and writers have struggled with periods of depression in their lives.

Some people are misguided in thinking that depression is merely a state of mind that people can "snap out" if they are willing. This is not true. Depression is a real illness, just like heart disease or diabetes. And as people deal with any chronic disease, they must learn how to recognize depression and control it throughout their lives.

Depression is an illness that causes a disturbance in individual's emotions and feelings, what is referred to as mood. Most people experience a down mood from time to time in their lives. True depression is suspected when people consistently find themselves in depressed moods every day for over a period of two weeks or more. Typically, if people are suffering from depression, their mood will prevent them from living their lives as they normally do. Stressful life events, like a death in the family or financial problems, can trigger depression.

Most often, depression produces a sad mood. However, some people experience indifference, apathy, general displeasure or irritability instead. In addition to disturbing one's mood, depression can interfere with several basic body functions including changes in sleep, decreased or increased appetite, sluggishness, restlessness, fatigue, loss of concentration and poor memory. People with chronic depression may feel excessive shame or guilt and dwell on thoughts of death or dying, including ideas about suicide.

There are many effective ways to treat depression and prevent it from interfering with the quality of life. If depression goes untreated, it can turn onto a life-threatening disease.

Depression in the workplace is an area of increasing concern. When an employee is depressed, it can affect not only that employee's productivity and happiness, but the entire mood of his or her co-workers and their productivity too. Luckily, depression in the workplace is not inevitable or hopeless. Steps can be taken to help someone who is depressed at work.

Depression in the Workplace

For most of us, work provides structure to our day, the opportunity to socialize, a sense of accomplishment, and a source of happiness. In other words, work can reduce the likelihood of becoming depressed.

Despite this, there are circumstances in which work is less than beneficial to wellbeing. Although there is little evidence that poor working conditions causes depression, unreasonable work conditions combined with other problems, such as difficulties at home or unhappy events, can contribute to depressed mood.

Some of the common workplace conditions needed to ensure happy and healthy employees are:

- Conducive working environment -

adequate levels of light, clean air, minimal noise, comfortable temperature;

- Jobs that offer an opportunity to use and develop skills;
- Jobs that offer variety and some input into the design and/or creation of work;
- Supportive bosses (i.e. people who do not bully or criticize);
- Clear performance expectations and support to meet these expectations

So what happens when an employee is depressed at work?

Most employees that suffer untreated depression are doing so because they fear retribution or loss of their job if they report their problems. As well many do not recognize that depression is treatable. Yet, as many as 80% of these people can be treated successfully and will little, if any time from work.

Employers: Catch the signs early

Employers should learn how to catch the signs early. A manager's responsibility is to meet the needs of the business. If personal problems are impairing an individual's ability to perform their workplace duties, you need to support the individual to get help. It is not the manager's responsibility to identify problems that are interfering with work performance and deal with them. This may mean referring the employee to the company employee assistance program, if you have one, or human resources.

Early intervention on your part will allow more effective treatment. You can be even more helpful by allowing time off from work if this is medically necessary and ease the employee's return to work by modifying work demands and expectations. If possible, it is also important to look at the work environment, itself, to ensure that you are providing healthy workplace conditions and not contributing to the stress levels of your employees.

Employees: Help yourself

If you are employed and feeling depressed, seek advice. Your company may have resources to help you (e.g. an employee assistance counselor, a human resources department) or you can seek outside help (e.g. your Doctor). Whatever you do, don't stop working completely. Do whatever you are capable of doing, even routine tasks. Doing nothing, and resting in bed, will only complicate your feelings of worthlessness and contribute to your depressed mood.

If you think a friend or a co-worker is depressed and if you see some of these signs, talk to the person and encourage them to seek help:

- Fatigue
- Unhappiness
- Excessive forgetfulness
- Irritability
- Frequent crying spells
- Indecisiveness
- Lack of enthusiasm
- Withdrawal

You will know whether or not to help someone if you notice their depressed mood continues for weeks, they do not enjoy their usual interests, or they have a sense of gloom about them.

Reply back to bhakti@impactafya.com or call +255 754 694 643 with your feedback. We welcome your suggestions for corporate wellness tips you'd like to see covered in our future columns.

Bhakti Shah, MPH is the Founder and Managing Director of ImpactAfya Ltd, collaborating with Workplace Options and Mayo Clinic, USA to provide Corporate Wellness and EAP Solutions in East Africa. Bhakti is also the Advisor for the Africa Business Portal and the Past President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Tanzania.

Citigroup disappointed by SA investment as deals stall

JOHANNESBURG

SOUTH Africa is one step away from falling out of the World Government Bond Index. Citigroup invested to expand in South Africa. Now all the New York-based bank needs is deals.

"We have in the two last cycles appropriated additional capital to continue to grow our business, but we haven't seen as big a deal flow to be able to execute against that," said Citigroup chief country officer Peter Crawley. "We're very much sitting on the side and battenning down the hatches, planning for a difficult scenario. But hands on today, eyes on tomorrow."

President Cyril Ramaphosa's slow progress in returning the continent's most industrialised economy back to growth is stunting takeovers and bond issuance and causing equity-related deals to plummet to record lows. His administration is also grappling with how to deal with power utility Eskom, which has debt equal to about 8% of gross domestic product.

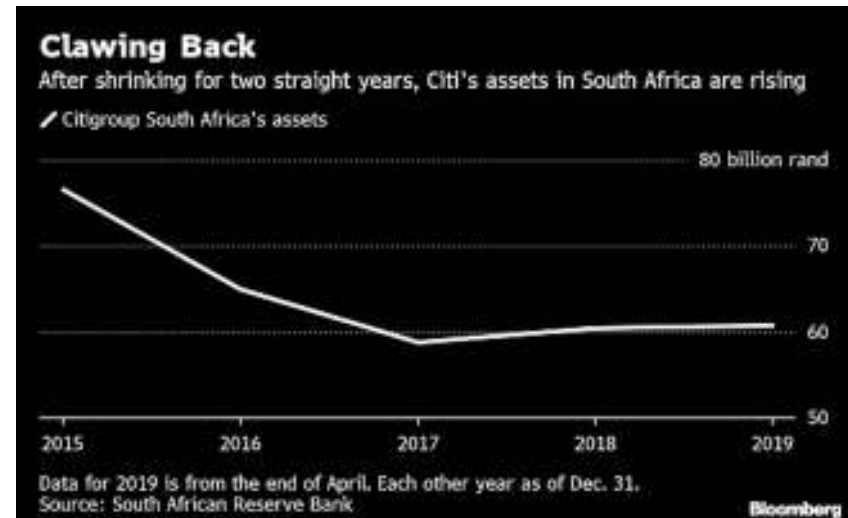
South Africa is one step away from falling out of the World Government Bond Index, with only Moody's Investors Service assessing the

nation's debt as investment grade - a rating due for review in November. The economy has shrunk four out of the past nine quarters, weighing on business and factory confidence. Spending by households, which accounts for 60% of GDP, remains weak, while the government's expenditure continues to outpace income.

A number of foreign investors are "sitting on the sidelines" waiting for clarity on Eskom and Moody's, Crawley said. More also needs to be done to appease foreign direct investors on property rights, he said, as the country debates how to give the majority black population greater land ownership. "Challenges are policy certainty and growth."

While the value of mergers and acquisitions in the first half of this year rose 25% to R2.25 billion (\$160 million) from the same period in 2018, there were no deals of over \$100 million in the second quarter, according to data compiled by Bloomberg.

There were six announced deals in the first six months of 2019 - including Naspers's plans to buy full control of a Russian online classifieds business for \$1.1 billion. That's unchanged from a year earlier. Citigroup advised on



the Naspers deal to top South Africa's M&A league table.

Citigroup's local commercial-banking unit is seeing "mid-single digit growth" in rand terms year-on-year, Crawley said, adding that the lender will focus on the immediate needs on the multinationals it serves in the country. Uncertainty over the direction of the rand is opening up hedging opportunities, he said.

Citigroup's South African unit is the largest foreign lender in the country, with assets of R60.7 billion

as of the end of April, according to data compiled by the nation's central bank. That compares with R1.37 trillion held by Standard Bank's South African unit.

"Any prudent banker should be planning for a downside, but equally we have invested capital here and we do expect modest recovery over time," Crawley said. "So right now, given some of the uncertainty in terms of execution against the current stated policy direction, we are just sitting tight."

WORLD

Leave the US, President Trump tells liberal congresswomen of colour

WASHINGTON

STARKLY injecting race into his criticism of liberal Democrats, US President Donald Trump said on Sunday that four congresswomen of colour should go back to the "broken and crime infested" countries they came from, ignoring the fact that all of the women are American citizens and three were born in the US.

His attack drew a searing condemnation from Democrats who labeled the remarks racist and breathtakingly divisive.

Following a familiar script, Republicans remained largely silent after Trump's morning broadsides against the four women. But the president's nativist tweets caused Democrats to set aside their internal rifts to rise up in a united chorus against the president.

House Speaker Nancy Pelosi said Trump wants to "make America white again." Rep Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez of New York, after jousting for days with Pelosi, said Trump "can't conceive of an America that includes us."

Trump, who has a long history of making racist remarks, was almost certainly referring to Ocasio-Cortez and her House allies in what's become known as "the squad." The others are Reps Ilhan Omar of Minnesota, Ayanna Pressley of Massachusetts and Rashida Tlaib of Michigan. Only Omar, from Somalia, is foreign-born.

Ocasio-Cortez swiftly denounced his remarks. "Mr President, the country I 'come from,' & the country we all swear to, is the United States," she tweeted, adding that "You rely on a frightened

America for your plunder." Omar also addressed herself directly to Trump in a tweet, writing: "You are stoking white nationalism (because) you are angry that people like us are serving in Congress and fighting against your hate-filled agenda."

Rep Hakeem Jeffries of New York, chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, summed up the Democratic response: "Racial arsonist strikes again. Shut. Your. Reckless. Mouth."

With his tweet, Trump inserted himself further into a rift between Pelosi and Ocasio-Cortez, just two days after he offered an unsolicited defense of the Democratic speaker. Pelosi has been seeking to minimize Ocasio-Cortez's influence in the House Democratic caucus in recent days, prompting Ocasio-Cortez to accuse Pelosi of trying to marginalize women of color.

"She is not a racist," Trump said of Pelosi on Friday.

On Sunday, Trump's tone took a turn. "So interesting to see 'Progressive' Democrat Congresswomen, who originally came from countries whose governments are a complete and total catastrophe, the worst, most corrupt and inept anywhere in the world (if they even have a functioning government at all), now loudly and viciously telling the people of the United States, the greatest and most powerful Nation on earth, how our government is to be run," he tweeted.

"Why don't they go back and help fix the totally broken and crime infested places from which they came. Then come back and show us how it is done."



Rep Ilhan Omar, D-Minn, speaks during the fourth annual Citywide Iftar Dinner in Austin, Texas. (AP)

He added: "These places need your help badly, you can't leave fast enough. I'm sure that Nancy Pelosi would be very happy to quickly work out free travel arrangements!"

The attacks may have been meant to widen the divides within the Democrat caucus, which has been riven by internal debate over how far left to go in countering Trump and over whether to proceed with impeachment proceedings against the president. Instead, the president's tweets, which evoked the trope of telling black people to go back to Africa, brought Democrats together.

"Let's be clear about what this vile comment is: A racist and xenophobic attack on Democratic congresswomen," tweeted Sen Elizabeth Warren, a Democratic presidential candidate.

Another 2020 contender, former Texas Rep Beto O'Rourke, tweeted at the president: "This is racist. These congresswomen are every bit as American as you – and represent our values better than you ever will."

Few Republicans weighed in on the president's comments. Congressional leaders, including Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, did not respond to requests for comment, nor did Sen Tim Scott of South Carolina, the only Republican black senator.

Mark Morgan, the acting commissioner of US Customs and Border Protection, in a previously scheduled appearance on "Face the Nation" on CBS, said only: "You're going to have to ask the president what he means by those specific tweets."

Shortly after the tweets, and a later presidential post defending the harsh scenes at a border detention facility where hundreds of migrant men are being held in sweltering, foul-smelling conditions,

Trump left the White House to go golfing at his Virginia club.

Trump appeared unbowed Sunday night when he returned to Twitter to say it was "so sad" to see Democrats sticking up for the women. "If the Democrat Party wants to continue to condone such disgraceful behavior," he tweeted, "then we look even more forward to seeing you at the ballot box in 2020!"

It was far from the first time that Trump has been accused of holding racist views.

In his campaign kickoff in June 2015, Trump deemed many Mexican immigrants "rapists." In 2017, he said there good people on "both sides" of the clash in Charlottesville, Virginia, between white supremacists and anti-racist demonstrators that left one counter-protester dead.

Last year, during a private White House meeting on immigration, Trump wondered why the United States was admitting so many immigrants from "shithole countries" like African nations.

Repeatedly, Trump has painted arriving immigrants as an "infestation" and he has been slow in condemning acts of violence committed by white supremacists. And he launched his political career with false claims that President Barack Obama was not born in the United States.

Despite his history of racist remarks, Trump has paid little penalty in his own party.

Though a broad array of Republicans did speak out against his reaction to Charlottesville, they have largely held their tongues otherwise, whether it be on matter of race or any other Trump provocation.

Fearful of his Twitter account and sweeping popularity among Republican voters, GOP lawmakers have largely tried to ignore the provocative statements.

Sen Kamala Harris, a Democratic presidential hopeful from California, tweeted, "Let's call the president's racist attack exactly what it is: un-American."

Ocasio-Cortez, who is of Puerto Rican descent, was born in the Bronx, New York, and raised in suburban Westchester County.

Pressley, the first black woman elected to the House from Massachusetts, was born in Cincinnati. Omar, the first Somali native elected to Congress and one of its first Muslim women, was born in Somalia but spent much of her childhood in a Kenyan refugee camp as civil war tore apart her home country. She immigrated to the United States at age 12, teaching herself English by watching American TV and eventually settling with her family in Minneapolis. Tlaib was born in Detroit.

Agencies

First Ebola case in Congo city of Goma detected

GOMA

THE first case of Ebola in the eastern Congo city of Goma was discovered on Sunday, officials said, raising concerns the virus could spread quicker in a densely populated area close to the Rwandan border.

Goma, a lakeside city of 1 million people, is more than 350 km south of where the second-largest Ebola outbreak on record was first detected a year ago. But the haemorrhagic fever has gradually spread south, infecting nearly 2,500 people and killing more than 1,600.

The patient was a priest who became infected during a visit to the town of Butembo, 200 km north of Goma, where he interacted with Ebola patients, Congo's health ministry said in a statement.

He developed symptoms last week before taking a bus to Goma on Friday. When he arrived in Goma on Sunday he went to a clinic where he tested positive for Ebola.

The health ministry said the man who had been quickly transported to an Ebola treatment center. Authorities said they had tracked down all the passengers on the bus the man took to Goma from Butem-

bo, one of the towns hardest hit by the disease.

"Due to the speed with which the patient has been identified and isolated, as well as the identification of all bus passengers from Butembo, the risk of spreading to the rest of the city of Goma remains low," the ministry said.

Goma has been preparing for the arrival of Ebola for a year, setting up hand-washing stations and making sure mototaxi drivers do not share helmets.

But in more rural areas, the virus has been hard to contain. Local mistrust of health officials and mili-

tia violence have hobbled containment efforts and caused the number of new cases to spike.

Eastern Congo is home to a myriad of armed groups, and Mai Mai militia fighters are active near the hardest hit towns. Health teams have been unable to access violent areas to vaccinate people at risk of infection and to bring infected patients into isolation.

Other times the violence against health teams has come from residents who do not want their loved ones taken to treatment centers or buried in accordance with guidelines aimed at reducing Ebola

transmission.

While the experimental vaccine is believed to have saved countless lives, not all Congolese people have accepted it. Some falsely believe that the vaccine is what is making people sick, in part because people can still develop the disease after getting the shot if they already had been infected.

Ebola causes diarrhoea, vomiting and hemorrhagic fever and can be spread through bodily fluids. An epidemic between 2013 and 2016 killed more than 11,300 people in West Africa.

Agencies

Russian, Ukrainian human rights chiefs to hash over citizen rights' protection in Kiev

MOSCOW

RUSSIAN Ombudswoman Tatyana Moskalkova will discuss the issues of mutual protection of citizens' rights and dialogue between human rights bodies with her Ukrainian counterpart Lyudmila Denisova, Moskalkova's official website reported yesterday.

The announcement pointed out that the Russian Ombudswoman arrived in Kiev on July 15 to support RIA Novosti Ukraine Editor-in-Chief Kirill Vyshinsky at his hearing.

"In the course of the visit to Kiev, a meeting of the Russian Ombudswoman with Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for

Human Rights Lyudmila Denisova is planned. Tatyana Moskalkova (pictured) will discuss the issues of protecting the rights of Russian citizens in Ukraine and Ukrainians in Russia with her Ukrainian colleague, as well as maintaining the dialogue between the human rights bodies of the two countries," the website reads.

The two human rights commissioners will address the issue of detainees' release. "My meeting with Russian Human Rights Ombudsperson Tatyana Moskalkova has begun.

We will discuss the possible release of Ukrainian nationals in custody in Russia and Russian nationals in custody in Ukraine. We



will also assess the possibility of resolving humanitarian issues, including the provision of medical and other kinds of assistance to people in custody," Denisova said.

As many as 50 Russians remain detained in Ukraine, Russian Hu-

man Rights Ombudsperson Tatyana Moskalkova said at a joint briefing with her Ukrainian counterpart in Kiev on Monday.

"Changes have taken place over the course of the year since we exchanged the lists we are guided by," she said. "Today, we did some preparatory work on these lists," Moskalkova noted, adding that "our list includes 50 Russian nationals, 27 of whom are in custody."

The commissioners of Ukraine and Russia will exchange the lists of detainees on July 16, as it was announced following a meeting between them on Monday in Kiev.

"We have agreed to exchange lists of convicts or those on trial,"

Denisova told a joint press conference. According to her, it will happen as soon as on Tuesday.

In turn, Moskalkova clarified that the parties had agreed "to fully review these lists." "Tomorrow in my office in Moscow, we will continue this work for the sake of the people," she added.

According to Moskalkova, courts of appeal were yet to make decisions on five Russian detainees; courts of first instance haven't yet announced their rulings in another eight cases; and a court ruling in one case hasn't entered into force yet. Another 23 Russians on the list were released on their own recognizance.

Agencies

AU official hails China-Africa peace, security forum to drive Africa's stability

ADDIS ABABA

THE African Union (AU) yesterday hailed the first China-Africa Peace and Security Forum being held in Beijing, capital of China as a positive impetus to Africa's stability.

The statement was made by Smail Chergui, AU Commissioner for Peace and Security, as he emphasized the vital importance of the forum to drive China-Africa cooperation in peace-building efforts across the African continent.

"This meeting is happening at a time when Africa is experiencing growing insecurity and striving to end all conflicts on the continent to ensure a peaceful and stable Africa," the AU commissioner said in a statement.

"Premised around the hallmarks of the great Sino-Africa partnership, this forum provides a platform for us to discuss a comprehensive framework to solidify and continue to enhance China's support to peace and security on the continent," the statement read.

The AU commissioner also reiterated his "profound gratitude to the government of China for organizing this very first China-Africa Peace and Security Forum."

Noting the AU's previous efforts in preventing and mitigating threats to stability on the continent, Chergui (pictured) stressed that the 55-member pan African bloc "has prevented elections-related and other forms of violence from erupting, brokered peace between states and opposition groups, and contributed to long-term stabilization and peace-building through the deployment of Peace Support Operations."

Chergui, however, said that Africa has "continued to face challenges relating to the timeliness to generate all the required resources and capabilities that the Africa Peace and Security Architecture Framework outlines."

"This is why we appreciate the strategic and reliable partnership between the African Union and the People's Republic of China in supporting efforts to enhance AU Peace Support Operations capabilities," the AU commissioner stressed.

According to the AU, the Chinese government has "provided continuous support to AMISOM since 2011, through the donation of equipment, and funding support of approximately 1.2 million US Dollars annually."

China has also provided support to the African Standby Force through the provision of equipment that forms part of strategic stock for the African Standby Force, to the tune of 100 million US dollars, according to the AU.

Representatives of the Chinese military as well as nearly 100 representatives from 50 African countries and the AU, including 15 defense ministers and chiefs of staff, are attending the first China-Africa Peace and Security Forum, held by China's Ministry of National Defense.

The attendees will discuss the initiative of building a China-Africa community with a shared future that was raised at the 2018 Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, and focus on topics including China-Africa cooperation in peace and security, and regional maritime security.

Xinhua

China's foreign exchange reserves exceed \$3.1 trillion in May, highest in nine months

CHINA'S foreign exchange reserves jumped \$6.1 billion from the end of April to \$3.1 trillion at the end of May, the highest figure in nine months, according to the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE).

Wang Chunying, spokesperson of the SAFE, noted that steady economic growth in China will stabilize the foreign exchange market despite future uncertainties and turbulence in the global financial markets.

Wang said on June 10 that market sentiment is shifting toward risk aversion in response to global trade and political uncertainties, including escalating global trade disputes and Brexit, as shown by the rising US Dollar Index and global bond index.

The combination of fluctuations in the exchange rate and asset prices contributed to the increase in foreign exchange reserves.

Liu Jian, a senior research fellow at the financial research center of the Bank of Communications, said that the key reason for the rise was the valuation factor.

In May, both the euro and the pound depreciated, while the yen appreciated, causing a loss of about \$5 billion in the foreign exchange reserves. However, government interest rates in the US, Japan, the UK and the Eurozone all declined.

In May, the main US Treasury interest rate fell from 2.5 percent to 2.1 percent, leading to a significant increase in the foreign reserves, Liu said.

Liu also said that foreign institutions will continue to increase holdings of yuan-denominated bonds, but the overall flow of foreign reserves will remain stable.

Global Times

China's 'miracle grass' contributes to world's green development - UN

A KIND of "miracle grass" introduced from China, known as Juncao, is being held up by UN officials as a powerful tool that contributes to agricultural cooperation under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), as well as the sustainable development around the world.

At a meeting brought together about 200 representatives from UN organizations and UN member countries including Lesotho, Laos, Nigeria, Madagascar, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Central African Republic, the participants discussed on how the grass spurs green economies and sustainable growth

around the world.

The high-level meeting, titled "Juncao Technology: Concrete Contribution of the Belt and Road Initiative towards Synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", was co-organized by the Chinese government and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs on April 18 at UN headquarters in New York.

"Focusing on the fundamental issue of development, the BRI serves to enhance connectivity and help countries break bottleneck in development. It facilitates the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Develop-

ment and promotes global economic growth." Ma Zhaoxu, China's permanent representative to the UN, said at the high-level meeting.

Maria Fernanda Espinosa Garces, President of the 73rd Session of the UN General Assembly, praised the support of China's Juncao technology, saying that it is making an important contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals set in the 2030 Agenda, from poverty eradication to clean energy, gender equality to preserving biodiversity.

Describing the "miracle grass" as emblematic of the Belt and Road Initiative, she added that the technology is boost-

ing food security, as well as the transition to a green economy, through environmentally-friendly technology, more sustainable agriculture and green jobs.

Juncao, denoting the herbal plants for growing edible mushrooms, has found its way into quite a number of countries along the Belt and Road. The grass allows farmers to grow nutritious mushrooms without cutting down trees and damaging the environment, and can also be used for producing cattle feed and stopping sand dunes from moving.

About \$300,000 of annual incomes and at least 30 jobs can be created by 1

hectare of the grass farmland, thanks to its short growth periodicity and quick return.

Speaking at the high-level meeting, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs Liu Zhenmin said Juncao enables thousands of farmers in developing countries to scale up their livestock production, creates many job opportunities and saves foreign currencies for multiple nations as their hotels would no longer rely on imported mushrooms.

A photo exhibition was held on the same day to illustrate how the technology successfully assists the growth of

countries along the Belt and Road.

The BN Producers, a company in Kigali, capital city of Rwanda, can produce about 10,000 to 20,000 bags for mushroom cultivation each month, which brings the firm a net profit of \$3,000 to \$5,000.

After getting training from China's Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, whose professor invented the Juncao technology, Gamage's Sri Lanka-based firm can now produce about 20,000 bags for mushroom cultivation each month, and is expected to increase its monthly production to 60,000 by 2020.

People's Daily



Fighters loyal to the internationally-recognised Libyan Government of National Accord (GNA) displaying US-made Javelin anti-tank missiles (foreground) and precision guided munition, which were reportedly confiscated from forces loyal to General Khalifa Haftar in Gharyan. (File photo)

Libya says missile find shows France is backing Haftar offensive

By Bloomberg

FRANCE'S admission that it owned US-made missiles found at a Libyan base seized from strongman Khalifa Haftar's forces indicates it had operatives on the ground supporting his offensive on Tripoli, the interior minister of Libya's internationally-recognized government said.

The Javelin anti-tank missiles were uncovered when government forces retook Gharyan from Haftar in late June, a surprise setback for the eastern commander who'd been using the city as a forward operating base for his campaign to take Tripoli.

After wide-ranging speculation over who'd supplied the weapons, France last week acknowledged ownership and said the missiles were left behind by one of its counter-terrorism teams and were no longer operational.

Speaking in an interview in the Libyan city of Misrata, Interior Minister Fathi Bashagha disputed France's claim that the missiles were inoperable and said his government has asked experts from the United Nations and US to examine the weapons to confirm they are in working order.

"The dung leads to the camel," Bashagha said, quoting an Arab proverb. "France implicated itself when it said the Javelins were with a French security team. If the Javelins belonged to a French security team, that means France has admitted it was present militarily and officially in Gharyan to support Haftar."

Haftar's campaign has ground to a halt on Tripoli's outskirts, with the fighting leaving at least 1,000 people dead and regional powers backing

either side in the Middle East's latest struggle for supremacy.

Splintered country

Libya splintered in the aftermath of the NATO-backed overthrow of dictator Muammar al-Qaddafi in 2011 and two rival administrations and myriad militias are vying for control. Haftar's eastern-based forces swept through the south earlier this year before setting their sights on the capital.

France's Defense Ministry told Bloomberg on Sunday that it was "not going to react through the press to this or that reaction." It then repeated last week's statement that the weapons "were intended for the self-protection of a French detachment deployed for counter-terrorism intelligence purposes."

France, while seen as supportive of Haftar, also recognizes the UN-backed government in Tripoli and has signed security

pacts with its interior ministry. The discovery of the Javelins had initially raised questions over whether a US ally had broken a sales agreement with Washington by transferring the missiles directly to Libyan fighters.

Bashagha said a French counter-terrorism team had been present in western Libya and cooperating with a military commander from the Tripoli-based government. The team left with all its equipment shortly after Haftar began his offensive in early April, he said.

Another French team left by sea, and both groups took all their weapons, Bashagha said. France had denied having any military presence in Gharyan.

Agencies

AIIB head says remarkable achievements made in past years

LUXEMBOURG

THE Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) has made remarkable achievements in the past three years since it went into operation, the head of the international bank said recently.

The AIIB has established a fundamental operating system and nurtured its own enterprise culture. It also managed to expand the loaning scale and obtain the status of United Nations Permanent Observer, AIIB President Jin Liqun said.

These achievements resulted from the concerted efforts of all AIIB members and close cooperation with other banking institutions and private sectors, including the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, he added.

Jin (pictured) made the remarks on the sidelines of the 4th annual meeting of the AIIB's Board of Governors, which was concluded in Luxembourg on Saturday. During the meeting, the AIIB expanded



its membership to 100 with the approval of the African newcomers of Benin, Djibouti and Rwanda.

The 100 members have various appeals, and a relatively large difference in their appeals exists between the developing countries and the developed, Jin said. "We have limited funds, so it's hard to solve all the problems overnight."

"Sustainable development, shared benefits"

The AIIB also builds on sustainable development principle and pursues shared benefits, Jin said.

In addition AIIB's achievements, Jin also added that the multilateral bank embarks on sustainable development, and the unwavering support of China - a major AIIB shareholder, for the Paris Agreement on climate change is great encouragement for the institution.

The AIIB has always been pursuing sustainable development. From its practice, people can tell that China is a responsible country, which strives "not just for its own benefits, but also for the world's development," Jin said.

"It won't be easy to fulfill everyone's expectations, but I have full confidence," he added.

The China-initiated multilateral financial institution began operation in January 2016 with 57 founding members, with an agenda focused on supporting sustainable development through infrastructure and other productive sectors in Asia and beyond.

The volume of its approved financing has expanded to US\$8.5 billion and covered dozens of programs.

Xinhua



With Iran deal teetering, Europeans assess next steps

BRUSSELS

EUROPEAN foreign ministers will seek to flesh out how to convince Iran and the United States to reduce tensions and initiate a dialogue when they meet in Brussels on yesterday amid fears that the 2015 nuclear deal is close to collapse.

US-Iranian tensions have worsened since US President Donald Trump decided last year to abandon the nuclear deal under which Iran agreed to curtail its atomic program in return for relief from economic sanctions crippling its economy.

In reaction to the re-imposition of tough US sanctions, which have notably targeted Iran's main oil revenue stream, Tehran has scaled back on some of its nuclear commitments under the deal, leading the European parties to the pact, France, Britain and Germany, to warn it about not fully complying with the terms.

The three powers, who are party to the deal alongside Russia and China, have sought to defuse the tensions, which culminated in a plan for US air strikes on Iran last month that Trump called off at the last minute.

French President Emmanuel Macron dispatched his top diplomat to Tehran last week to offer suggestions on how to freeze the current status quo to gain some time and had said he wanted to review the diplomatic progress by July 15.

"We told President (Hassan) Rouhani what the parameters of a pause could be and we're waiting for a response from the Iranians, but their point of departure is relatively far because they are demanding the immediate lifting of sanctions," said a French presidential official.

Rouhani on Sunday reiterated Tehran's stance that it would be ready to negotiate if the US lifted sanctions and returned to the nuclear deal. Trump has shown no sign of backing down for now. Despite discussing Iran with Macron, Trump said last week he would push on with more sanctions.

In New York, Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif on Sunday pointed the finger at the Europeans.

"There is a serious difference between doing something and announcing your willingness," Iranian state TV quoted him as saying.

The European are still trying to put its Instex trade mechanism in place with Iran, but the Iranian mirror entity has yet to be established and should it go ahead would initially only deal in products such as pharmaceuticals and foods, which are not subject to US sanctions.

Diplomats have that in any case they fear US blowback, while Iranian officials have repeatedly said Instex must include oil sales or provide substantial credit facilities for it to be beneficial.

"The deal is on the brink. The message on Monday will be to show EU unity, but make it clear to Iran that it needs to come back into line," said a European diplomat. "For now nothing is reversible so we have more room for diplomacy."

Agencies

ROK leader says Tokyo's trade curbs will hurt Japan more

SEOUL

IN his strongest comments yet on a growing trade dispute, the Republic of Korea (ROK)'s president urged Japan yesterday to lift recently tightened controls on high-tech exports to ROK, which he said threaten to shatter the countries' economic cooperation and could damage Japan more than ROK.

The dispute between the two US allies has further soured relations already troubled over Japan's colonial rule of Korea before the end of World War II.

President Moon Jae-in accused Japan of abusing its leverage in trade to punish the ROK over their historical dispute. The ROK sees the trade curbs as retaliation for ROK court rulings earlier this year that ordered Japanese corporations to compensate ROK victims for forced labor during World War II.

The ROK says the strengthened export controls of photoresists and other sensitive materials mainly to manufacture semiconductors and display screens could hurt its export-dependent economy and disrupt global supply chains.

Its government plans to file a complaint with the World Trade Organization and raise the issue at next week's WTO General Council in Geneva. Trade officials from the countries failed to resolve the dispute in a working-level meeting in Tokyo on Friday.

Moon also said ROK will use the dispute as an opportunity to reduce its dependence on Japan by strengthening its technology industry and diversifying import sources.

"Japan's export restrictions have broken the framework of economic cooperation between South Korea and Japan that had continued over a half-century based on mutual dependence," Moon said in a meeting of senior aides at Seoul's presidential palace.

The ROK is also referred to as South Korea.

"The shattered credibility of cooperation with Japan in the manufacturing industry will inspire our companies to break out of their dependence on Japanese materials, components and equipment and work toward diversifying import sources or localizing the technologies. I warn that, eventually, it will be the Japanese economy that will be damaged more."

Analysts say the Japanese measure



Republic of Korea's President Moon Jae-in

won't have any immediate meaningful impact on ROK chipmakers, which have sufficient supplies of the materials for now, given a slowdown in demand for semiconductors. But there is concern that Japan will expand its export controls to other industries.

Park Ki-young, a spokesman of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, said Monday that the government is bracing for the possibility that Japan will remove ROK from a 27-country "whitelist" receiving preferential treatment in trade.

Its removal from the list would require Japanese companies to apply for case-by-case approvals for exports to the ROK of more than 850 items deemed sensitive, not just the three materials affected by the trade curbs that took effect July 4. It would also allow Japanese authorities to restrict any export to the ROK when they believe there are security concerns, Park said.

Moon spoke hours after dozens of ROK small-business owners rallied in Seoul, calling for boycotts of Japanese consumer goods.

The Japanese measures have stoked public anger in the ROK, where many believe Japan still hasn't fully acknowledged responsibility for atrocities committed during its colonial occupation of Korea from 1910 to 1945.

Kim Sung-min, president of the Korea Mart Association, urged shop owners to boycott the distribution of Japanese products until Tokyo apologizes over the trade curbs and withdraws them. Other demonstrators held up signs that

read, "Our supermarket does not sell Japanese products."

Thousands of ROK people have signed petitions posted by citizens on the presidential office's websites that called for boycotts of Japanese products and of travel to Japan and for the ROK to skip next year's Tokyo Summer Olympics. Retailers have also reported modest drops in the sales of Japanese beer.

"We will continue boycotting the consumption and distribution of Japanese products until Japan's government and the Abe administration apologizes and withdraws its economic retaliation," Kim said, referring to Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe.

Tokyo says the materials affected by the export controls can be sent only to trustworthy trading partners. Without presenting specific examples, Tokyo has questioned Seoul's credibility in controlling the exports of arms and dual-use items that can be used both for civilian and military purposes. Abe and his conservative aides suggested there may have been illegal transfers of sensitive materials from the ROK to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

The ROK says its export controls are working just fine. Last week, its presidential office proposed an investigation by the United Nations Security Council or another international body to look into the export controls of both ROK and Japan as it continues to reject Japanese claims that the ROK cannot be trusted to faithfully implement sanctions against the DPRK.

Agencies

South Korean officials deny entrance to the country to 16 Russian citizens - embassy

MOSCOW

SOUTH Korean officials have denied entrance to the country to 16 Russian citizens who had arrived in South Korea on July 13, citing the citizens' failure to confirm that they had come with the intent of tourism, the message published on the Russian Embassy in South Korea's Facebook page states.

"According to the information of the consular department of the Russian Embassy in the Republic of Korea, on July 13, 2019, a group of Russian citizens arrived in the country on a flight operated by S7 Airlines," the message said.

"During border control, they failed to confirm that they had arrived in the country with the intent of tour-

ism, due to which the employees of the Republic of Korea's immigration service denied entrance to the country to those citizens in accordance with Article 8 of the agreement between the government of the Russian Federation and the government of the Republic of Korea on mutual waiving of visa requirements."

The embassy added that the 16 Russian citizens are currently in the special zone for passengers who had been denied entrance to the country and that they are expected to return to Russia by today.

The Russian embassy continues to monitor the situation closely and is ready to provide support to the Russian citizens regarding their soonest return home, the message said.

Agencies

China-proposed plan adds power to Belt and Road environmental cooperation

A CHINA proposed plan for green development under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is enhancing environmental cooperation between China and countries along the Belt and Road routes.

The Plan of Green Silk Road Envoys is a flagship project carried out by China's Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE).

It aims to share China's social and economic development, promote regional cooperation of ecological protection, enhance regional sustainable development, and facilitate

the construction of a green Silk Road through capacity building and industrial cooperation.

Thanks to the plan, China and the Belt and Road countries conducted in-depth exchanges in green culture, concept and policy and standard making, and carried out practical cooperation of ecological protection.

As an important practice of the Chinese government to promote global ecological progress, the Plan of Green Silk Road Envoys is offering a large number of green public products for Belt and Road countries

and regions.

A Chinese enterprise that plans to build a renewable resources industrial park in Southeast Asia recently reached an agreement with a Thai company to start exploratory operation. So far, they have completed the preparation work.

"Thanks to the Plan of Green Silk Road Envoys, we had an in-depth understanding of the policies and demands of Thailand in recycling economy. It has greatly facilitated the implementation of our project," said Zhu Zhanhong, vice general manager of the company.

Last year, the Foreign Economic Cooperation Office affiliated to the MEE, the Department of Environmental Pollution Control of Cambodian Ministry of Environment, and a Chinese environmental protection engineering technology company based in Shenzhen inked a tripartite agreement.

The three sides will jointly establish two sewage treatment facilities, including one that treats 10 tons of sewage daily in Cambodia's Kep Municipality, and one in Phnom Penh with a daily capacity of 5 tons.

The China-ASEAN Workshop

on Climate Change Policies and Actions, a meeting under the framework of the Plan of Green Silk Road Envoys, was recently held.

Deputy secretary-general of Cambodian Ministry of Environment Paris Choup noted that Cambodia has learnt many advanced experiences from China and witnessed the remarkable progress that China achieved, which is still throwing some new lights on Cambodia's future green development.

Nearly 40 training and exchange activities have been conducted under the Plan of

Green Silk Road Envoys since it was implemented in 2011, training over 1,000 environmental officials, technical personnel and scholars from more than 20 countries along the Belt and Road routes. The training covered broad fields including green economic policies and environmental law enforcement.

As an important participant, the ASEAN countries gives a high reputation over the plan. The ASEAN Environmental Education Action Plan 2014-2018 enacted by ASEAN countries has listed China-ASEAN Envi-

ronmental Cooperation Center, one of the major implementors of the project, as its important cooperation partner.

Party chief of the Foreign Economic Cooperation Office affiliated to the MEE Zhou Guomei noted that the Plan of Green Silk Road Envoys would train a batch of "green ambassadors" that have advanced concepts, broad views and rich knowledge in green development, to offer strong support to improve the capability and level of the Belt and Road environmental cooperation.

People's Daily

The
Guardian

SPORT



England's Eoin Morgan and teammates celebrate winning the ICC Cricket World Cup final with the trophy at Lord's in London, Britain on Sunday. (Agencies)

England win World Cup in Super Over drama to end 44-year wait

LONDON

ENGLAND ended their 44-year wait for a maiden 50-overs World Cup title by beating a gutsy New Zealand side on boundaries after a tied Super Over amidst heart-stopping drama on Sunday.

Chasing 242 for victory, Ben Stokes' scintillating 84 not out helped the hosts tie the see-saw contest, forcing the Super Over where more nail-biting excitement unfolded.

Jos Buttler and Stokes took 15 runs off Trent Boult's Super Over without losing their wickets.

New Zealand also scored 15 runs off Jofra Archer's over but England won on boundary count, triggering wild celebrations at Lord's as the hosts capped a stunning turnaround.

"We find it hard to play on wickets like that and today was about getting over the line. Sport is tough at times," England captain Eoin Morgan said after the draining contest.

"I was being cooled down by Liam Plunkett, which is not a good sign. I was up and down like a yo-yo."

"This has been a four-year journey, we have developed a lot... We are delighted that we are lifting the trophy."

After six weeks of cricket, it all boiled down to a boundary count in the final and England were comfortable 26-17 winners.

Since being unceremoniously dumped out of the 2015 edition of the marquee tournament in Australia, Morgan's England side have reinvented themselves as a white-ball juggernaut, heading into this World Cup as overwhelming favourites.

Back-to-back defeats by Sri Lanka and Australia in the group stage helped England rediscover the attacking brand of fearless cricket which has been the hallmark of the current team. They dismantled India and New Zealand to storm into the semi-finals, where they crushed Australia with another ruthless display of all-round excellence.

Sunday's final, England's first since 1992, pitted them against a New Zealand team chasing their own slice of history after spending decades as the tournament's bridesmaids.

CONTROLLED BOWLING

Morgan lost an important toss, but Plunkett and Chris Woakes led England's controlled bowling display to restrict New Zealand to 241 for eight on a two-paced wicket.

Henry Nicholls made 55 and Tom Latham chipped in with 47 but lack of significant partnerships hurt New Zealand, who eventually had to settle for a below-par total.

Nicholls and captain Kane Williamson

put on 74 runs to bolster the New Zealand innings but Plunkett's two-wicket, cross-seam masterclass took the wind out of their sails.

Plunkett dismissed both batsmen just when the partnership was looking dangerous and he eventually finished with 3-42.

Woakes claimed three as well, including the wicket of Latham just when the batsman was looking poised to provide the late charge that could have taken New Zealand past the 250-mark.

New Zealand's new ball pair of Trent Boult and Matt Henry returned determined not to let it become a cakewalk for the hosts.

Henry dismissed the in-form Jason Roy for 10 and Colin de Grandhomme put a struggling Joe Root (7) out of his misery.

England could have been in a bigger hole had de Grandhomme not dropped a waist-high return catch from Bairstow, then on 18.

England were gasping on 86-4 when Stokes was joined by Buttler for a 110-run stand to revive the chase and tie the scores, producing one of the most thrilling finishes in the history of the game.

STROKE OF FORTUNE

Needing 15 runs off the final and 50th over of their innings, a stroke of fortune helped Stokes level the scores.

With tailender Adil Rashid at the other end, the all-rounder twice refused to take singles and hit the third ball from Boult over mid-wicket for a six. The next delivery also yielded six runs albeit in an extraordinary manner.

Stokes hit to deep midwicket and dived forward to complete the second run. As Martin Gupthill fired in his throw, the ball was deflected off Stokes' outstretched bat and ran to the boundary for another four runs.

"That was a bit of a shame wasn't it?" Williamson said. "That's the game we play. You can't nitpick, it just wasn't meant to be."

It was a second successive defeat in the final for New Zealand and Williamson found little solace in his player-of-the-tournament award.

"We have showed heart and fight to get to this stage and a tie in the final - it wasn't meant to be," he said. "The guys are shattered. It's devastating. Tough to swallow."

Stokes' batting heroics earned him the player-of-the-match honour and the all-rounder said the sport may never again see anything to match the frantic finish to the contest.

"I'm pretty lost for words," he said. "All the hard work that's gone in over these four years, this is where we aspired to be. To do it with such a game, I don't think there will be another like this in the history of cricket."

REUTERS



Tigo Corporate Communications Manager, Woinde Shisael (L), presents a dummy cheque of 10M/- to Mary Ahmed Bwenda, the monthly winner of Tigo's SOKA LA AFRIKA promotion, at a function held in Dar es Salaam over the weekend. PHOTO: CORRESPONDENT

Measures that can strengthen domestic football

By Correspondent Lloyd Elipokea

AT the moment, football has sort of gone off the radar of legions of domestic sports fans.

This, of course, is for good reason too. After all, the Taifa Stars were lately chucked out of the climaxing AFCON Finals in Egypt and lest we forget, the Mainland Premier League also wrapped up some time ago.

In fact, it could be tentatively argued that we are presently in that noisy season when arm-chair critics, sports scribes and practically anyone who loves football in general has been engaged in an animated and oft-time heated national debate about what measures can be taken to bolster the standard of our football.

Thus far, it appears to this writer that there are distinctly two main camps which have formed and whose opinions are also battling each other for supremacy.

It is interesting to note that die-hard football fans who belong to the larger camp hold rather gloomy views about the trajectory of our progress in football.

According to them, domestic football requires a vast amount of improvement before our cherished national team can quite comfortably and ably hold their own against those well-known continental football behemoths such as Egypt, Senegal, and Algeria et al.

Also, regarding the delicate matter of whether the TFF should have or should not have given the ex-Taifa Stars' coach, Emmanuel Amunike the heave-ho, they are very much four-square behind the TFF's decision to terminate the Nigerian tactician's contract.

As for the football quarters who belong to the smaller camp, they are, strikingly, more sanguine about the direction in which our football



Yanga SC midfielders Feisal Salum (R) and Papy Tshishimbi (L) attempt to block Mtibwa Sugar winger Salum Kihimba during the 2018/19 Mainland Premier League's match at the National Stadium in Dar es Salaam on August 23 last year. PHOTO: COURTESY OF TFF

is heading.

And, on the contentious subject of whether Amunike deserved to be unceremoniously sacked or not, they are firmly of the opinion that more patience should have been shown to the Stars' Head Coach.

Well, for my part, I would like to note that I belong firmly to the smaller, and arguably, less prominent camp of the two.

Indeed, I unquestionably subscribe to the viewpoint that despite our recent setback at the AFCON Finals, domestic football has perhaps never been in such a rude health as it is currently.

We seem to have so easily forgotten the awesome fact that only a couple of weeks ago, our national team successfully qualified for the AFCON Finals for the first time since 1980.

Indisputably, this feat is not an achievement to be merely sniffed at.

Moreover, regarding the sacking of Emmanuel Amunike, this writer definitely feels that an injustice has been done.

After all, asking a coach to steer his charges to the latter stages of a tournament which his players have miserably failed to participate in for over a quarter of a century, or indeed, to be precise, an especially lengthy 39 years, is very akin to demanding that a coach should achieve the football equivalent of reinventing the wheel.

However, having thus revealed the camp which I am loyal to, I would like us now to sink our teeth a little deeper into a few of my suggestions to ensure that our football keeps on soaring higher and higher.

One of these suggestions is no secret at all in the ever-dynamic arena of football and it involves intensifying youth development.

Indeed, on this particular suggestion, the government has already shown it is very much aware of the significance of grassroots development in our country.

For example, the authorities recently announced that they intend to set up a database of all contestants who take part in the yearly national UMISSETA and UMITASHUMTA games.

This move, of course, will help sports bodies in the country to now have the means of keeping tabs on any gifted youngster who springs to prominence in this or that sport during such national festivals of youth sports.

Another suggestion which I would like to put forward is the reminder that we don't need to put all of our eggs into the basket of only men's football where our strivings as a country to obtain glory in the 'People's Game' are concerned.

Indeed, we should always bear in mind that women's football has come along way in our sporting history and that the only way for the women's game to go is up.

An ideal case in point that perfectly illustrates that last point is the contrasting fortunes of USA's national men's and women's teams.

Indeed, it almost beggars belief that the USA national men's team have never lifted the Football World Cup while their female counterparts won a record fifth Women's Football World Cup just a week ago.

Finally, as a last word, it would help immeasurably if we could all try hard to exercise just a little bit more patience towards our domestic football clubs, our star players, the next Taifa Stars' coach and the local football governing body, the TFF as well.

I hope then that you, Dear Reader, will have a productive, joyous and rewarding week!

East Africa Got Talent judges announced

By Guardian Reporter

JUDGES for the inaugural East Africa Got Talent show were announced at the Coca-Cola Office in Nairobi last weekend.

The diverse line-up of judges comprises of Jeff Koinange, a renowned media personality in Kenya who has worked for various news agencies across the world.

Others are Gaetano Kagwa, Vanessa Mdee and Makeda Mahadeo.

Kagwa is Ugandan actor and broadcaster who is well versed with the media scene in the region.

He has worked as a presenter at Capital FM, hosted Tusker Project Fame and was a contender for Big Brother Africa.

Vanessa is a Tanzanian singer and songwriter credited as the first ever Tanzanian MTV Video Jockey, host of the Epic Bongo Star Search and also participated in the Coke Studio Africa 2019 television show amongst other African music stars.

Makeda is a Rwandan media personality, Disco Jockey and emcee, who is credited as the first female Disco Jockey in Rwanda.

The judges will be critical in approving the contestants that get to proceed for the next stage at the end of every act and give either feedback or criticism on the acts.

Contestants will be eliminated if they don't get the majority vote from the four judges.

The show, which will be localized to suit the East Africa market, is set to be broadcasted across four countries in East Africa, namely Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda. The media partners include Citizen TV, Clouds TV, NBS and RTV respectively.

The Coca-Cola Company



Coca-Cola Senior Brand Manager Tanzania, Kabula Nshimo (L), and East Africa Got Talent (EAGT) show official host and entertainer, Anne Kansime, share a hearty introduction moment during the unveiling of judges for EAGT Season One at Coca-Cola Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya last weekend. PHOTO: CORRESPONDENT

was also officially unveiled as the official refreshment partner for the show across all four participating regions.

"The Coca-Cola System believes in supporting the creative sector in the country and providing a platform where people can showcase and develop their talents across the region. We believe that the judges chosen have the capability of selecting the best acts for our East African audiences to appreciate and enjoy the show," Beatrice Nyamari, Senior Integrated Marketing Communications Manager, Coca-Cola Southern and Eastern Africa Business Unit (SEABU), noted.

They join Safaricom PLC who are the title sponsors of the Kenyan version of the show and one of the lead sponsors in East Africa through their M-PESA brand and the Access Challenge, who lead the One by One Campaign, in direct support of universal

healthcare and Kenya's UHC program, Afya Care.

"The East Africa Got Talent show is all about giving a chance to East Africans to showcase their talent and as a brand that believes in providing platforms for people to thrive, we are very excited to be part of the show," Sitoyo Lopokoyit, Safaricom's Chief Financial Services Officer, disclosed.

The talent show will showcase a variety of talents from people of all ages in East Africa, with acts ranging from singing, dancing, comedy, magic, juggling, stunts and a variety of other genres.

"We are excited to bring the Got Talent Global Format home. We believe this platform will command a global audience for our amazing East African Talents," Joseph Kusaga, Chief Executive Officer of Clouds Media Group, the franchise holder, noted.

The four judges will each have their own red buzzer that can only be pressed once the judge has seen enough, and when all four buzzers have been pressed by the judges, the act must stop.

Each contestant needs to receive three approvals from the judges to go through to the next round.

The show, due to start airing in August this year, will have 10 episodes, with the semi-finals and grand finale shot live on location in Kenya.

The winner of the show will walk away with Kenya shillings 5m/- (USD 50,000) as voted by the audience, which could go a long way in either developing the talents or towards an entrepreneurial venture.

The auditions will be edited into six episodes which will start broadcasting on August 4 at 8pm (7pm in Rwanda) across the four regions.

Belmadi hopes African coaches will get more opportunities

CAIRO

ALGERIA coach Djamel Belmadi hopes that next Friday's Africa Cup of Nations final against Senegal will persuade more countries to put their trust in the region's managers.

Both teams are led by local coaches in their early 40s with ex-Algeria international Belmadi in charge of the Desert Foxes and Senegal under the leadership of Aliou Cisse, who played for the Lions of Teranga when they last reached the final in 2002.

"It's a great message that we have sent to those responsible for football in all countries in Africa, it's amazing," Belmadi told reporters after his side beat Nigeria 2-1 with a stoppage-time free kick by Riyad Mahrez on Sunday.

"I've known Cisse for a very long time, we used to play against each other when we were both in France. The only difference between us is that he's been with his team for four years and I have been here for one.

"To play this final against Senegal, against my friend, is amazing. I hope the decision-makers can think more about this and put trust

in our young coaches."

Regarding the match itself, Belmadi said his team should have scored more than one goal in the first half but lost their way a little before fighting back.

"We knew it would be a tough game because of the quality of our opponents," he said.

"The guys played an amazing first half and we could have scored more goals. Then in the second half, I think we had a difficult moment for around 15 minutes, when we were under pressure.

"We played too deep, we didn't put enough pressure on the opponents," he said.

But after Nigeria equalised out of the blue from a penalty awarded after a long VAR review, Belmadi said his players recovered well.

"I think the players showed great, great attitude and mental strength, coming back at the end," he added.

"We had some situations which could have produced another goal if we had played with more accuracy, then this free kick arrived and, with the quality of players like Mahrez, it's a massive chance of a goal."

REUTERS

Algeria coach refuses to discuss Bensebaini self-slapping incident

CAIRO

ALGERIA coach Djamel Belmadi has refused to discuss a remarkable incident where defender Ramy Bensebaini used an opponent's arm to hit himself in the face during their match against Ivory Coast.

Bensebaini can be seen in a video of the incident grabbing Wilfried Zaha's arm and then slapping himself in the face with the Ivorian's hand before falling theatrically to the ground, clutching his head.

Both players had already been booked in the Africa Cup of Nations quarter-final but the referee appeared to miss the incident altogether and no free kick was given to either side.

Algeria, who beat Ivory Coast on penalties, face Nigeria in their semi-final on Sunday and, when asked about the incident in a pre-match news conference, Belmadi said it was the wrong place to talk about it.

"I'm not really sure this is the place to talk about this," he said, to applause from Algerian journalists.

"If you try to put pressure on us, it is not the right way. There is a referee for that and VAR for that and it's not your job to talk about this."

Nigeria coach Gernot Rohr played down the incident.

"We didn't see that," he said "We watched the tactical situations of the match, we continue to analyse the tactical things. If you watch each match, you can find incidents which are not so nice but that doesn't interest us.

"What we have to see is how they play and what we can do to beat this team."

Nigeria defender Kenneth Omeruo, meanwhile, said that gamesmanship was something all players were guilty of.

"We try to avoid committing fouls, especially around the box because we have conceded two goals from free kicks (in this tournament)," he said.

"It happens everywhere... players try to cheat, to fall down and get fouls and the best way is to play smart."

REUTERS

Griezmann thanks Barcelona for 'another chance' to join club

BARCELONA, Spain

ONE year after publicly rejecting an offer to join Barcelona, France forward Antoine Griezmann put on his new blue-and-burgundy shirt and thanked the Spanish champions for giving him a second opportunity.

Griezmann signed his five-year contract with Barcelona on Sunday to complete his move from rival Spanish club Atletico Madrid.

After inking the deal, Griezmann told club president Josep Bartomeu "thanks for giving me another chance." Griezmann had openly flirted with joining Barcelona last year in a "behind-the-scenes" documentary that followed him for weeks as he contemplated the pros and cons of staying at Atletico or making the jump to Lionel Messi's club.

The 45-minute "The Decision," which was produced by a company owned by Barcelona defender Gerard Pique, concluded with Griezmann accepting a new contract with Atletico, which also promised to provide him with teammates who could finally help him win an elusive major title. But after another season finishing runner-up to Barcelona, Griezmann said it was now time to change his mind and make the leap to the five-time European champion.

"This year is different," Griezmann said at a news conference at Camp Nou on Sunday.

Griezmann said that, other than being reluctant 13 months ago to uproot his family from Madrid, he also "wasn't prepared to make that step

and felt like I had something left to do at Atletico.

"This is a new challenge, a chance for me to improve, to not be complacent, to fight for a spot in the starting 11, to be an important player for this club, and to win a Liga, a Copa del Rey, and a Champions League, which are missing from my trophy case," he said.

As for any Barcelona fans, or new teammates, who could still feel spurned by "The Decision," Griezmann said that he was confident he could win them over.

"I have done some bad things in my past," he said. "(But) I have never repented. (The documentary) was something that I wanted to do and thought should be seen. I didn't toy with either (club). The important thing is that we are now together. If I have to ask anyone for forgiveness, I will do so on the pitch, where I speak the best."

The 28-year-old Griezmann helped France to win the World Cup last year. In five seasons with Atletico, he scored 133 goals and won the Europa League, a Spanish Super Cup and a UEFA Super Cup. But there was also a lot of frustration at coming so close to even greater glory with a loss in a Champions League final and second-place finishes in the Spanish league.

Now Griezmann will go from being the leader of Atletico's attack to becoming effectively a sidekick to Messi, and strike partner to Luis Suárez.

AP

Senegal vs. Algeria, Mane vs. Mahrez in African Cup final

By Ed Dove, Special to ESPN

RIYAD Mahrez scored from a free kick in the fifth minute of injury time as Algeria beat Nigeria 2-1 on Sunday and progressed to the African Cup of Nations final against Sadio Mane's Senegal.

Mahrez thundered his left-footed match-winner into the net in effectively the last kick of the game to stunningly settle the semifinal at Cairo International Stadium.

Algeria will play for a second African title and first in nearly 30 years in Friday's final. Senegal goes for its first African Cup title after 54 years of trying.

The teams met in the group stage at this tournament when Algeria won 1-0.

The final will also feature an intriguing Premier League subplot as Manchester City's Mahrez comes up against Liverpool's Mane.

Senegal went through after beating Tunisia 1-0 in an extra-time thriller at the 30 June Stadium across Cairo.

Both semifinals had dramatic VAR moments, with the referee video review system being used for the first time at the African Cup this year. The referees made good use of it in the semis, with two draw-out decisions.

Algeria led Nigeria through a first-half own-goal by William Troost-Ekong. Mahrez's cross deflected off another Nigerian defender, then hit Troost-Ekong in the midriff and went in.

Algeria was pegged back when Nigeria was given a penalty for handball after a long VAR referral by Gambian referee Bakary Gassama, who initially didn't award the spot-kick. A shot by Oghenekaro Etebo hit his own teammate Odion Ighalo and the arm of Algeria defender Aissa Mandi at just about the same time. Gassama didn't give it at first, then referred to the TV screen on the sidelines more than a minute later and went back for the penalty.

Nigeria took its opportunity – contentious as it was – to level at 1-1 from the spot through Ighalo.

But Algeria captain Mahrez won it at the very death, hammering his free kick into the net and sprinting half the length of the field to celebrate with teammates on the bench.

"This free kick arrived and, with the quality of a player like Mahrez, it's a massive chance

at a goal," Algeria coach Djamel Belmadi said. "Thank God we made it."

There were tense moments off the field at Cairo International also as Algerian fans and local Egyptian spectators began throwing plastic bottles at each other over a fence that separated them. Some of the Egyptians had started to cheer for Nigeria over Egypt's North African rivals.

Lines of yellow vested security personnel were brought into the stands to stand between the supporters.

Senegal won the first semifinal with an own-goal in the 100th minute when Tunisia goalkeeper Mouez Hassen pushed a free kick onto the head of defender Dylan Bronn and the ball bounced back into the goal.

It was another game of high drama. On a day when the sports world was treated to epic contests at the Wimbledon men's tennis final and the Cricket World Cup final, the African Cup held up its end of the bargain.

Senegal and Tunisia both missed penalties within a few minutes of each other in regulation time.

Tunisia was then given another penalty late in extra time only for referee Bamlak Tessema Weyesa to check the VAR TV screen on the sidelines and dramatically reverse his decision – to the dismay of the Tunisians.

Tunisia should have gone ahead after winning the first penalty in the 73rd, when Ferjani Sassi's shot hit the upper arm of Senegal defender Kalidou Koulibaly as he threw himself in the way to block it.

Sassi took the penalty himself but Senegal goalkeeper Alfred Gomis saved easily.

Senegal had its chance almost straight after, with Ismaila Sarr hacked down in the area.

Henri Saivet took the spot-kick instead of Mane, who missed two penalties earlier in the tournament. His penalty was low and hard to the bottom right corner, but Hassen dived full-stretch and brilliantly deflected it away with his left hand.

Hassen was responsible for deciding Tunisia's fate, though.

In extra time, he went to punch away a free kick but only forced it onto Bronn's head and it rebounded into the net.

The most contentious moment came right



Senegal and Tunisia players fight for the ball during their African Cup of Nations semifinal soccer match in Cairo, Egypt, Sunday, July 14, 2019. (AP Photo)

near the end after Senegal's Idrissa Gueye was initially penalized for another handball in the area. The ball was headed down by a teammate and struck Gueye's hand as he tried to pull it away at the side of his body.

Ethiopian referee Weyesa awarded the penalty, then decided to make the long run over to the sidelines to check with the VAR.

After another long delay, he ran back onto the field waving his arms to signal no penalty.

Senegal has made it to just one final before, in 2002. Current Senegal coach Aliou Cisse was a member of that 2002 team and he dropped to his knees with arms held aloft in celebration at the final whistle.

AP

Nigeria exit Africa Cup of Nations due to a slow start and late inexperience

By Colin Udoh, Special to ESPN

THREE thoughts on Nigeria's 2-1 defeat to Algeria in the Africa Cup of Nations semifinal.

1. Nigeria start slow, catch up, then succumb late

Nigeria manager Gernot Rohr opted for an unchanged lineup for the first time this tournament, naming the same 11 starters that zipped to a 2-1 win over South Africa in the quarterfinal. While the names on the team sheet might have been the same, though, the output was decidedly different.

There was none of the early energy that was seen against Bafana Bafana, and Nigeria looked well short of the game's pace as the Algerians put them on the back foot with their high press and reaction to second balls.

It did not help that a number of the Super Eagles players appeared to be having an off day. Odion Ighalo's first touch was below par, Kenneth Omeruo made errors in defence and Wilfred Ndidi uncharacteristically gave the ball away. Then there was Ahmed Musa failing to track back as Riyadh Mahrez scorched Jamilu Collins for the cross that led to William Troost-Ekong's 40th-minute own goal.

The only surprise was that the opening goal took as long to come as it did, but credit must be given to Rohr's players, who fought back in the second half, pinned the Algerians back in their own half and were good value for the penalty that led to the equaliser.

Algeria coach Djamel Belmadi admitted that the pressure got to his players, who had played extra time in the previous round against Ivory Coast. But Nigeria were unable to push on and force a winner, even despite the introduction of Henry Onyekuru for his first minutes of the competition.

Instead, Mahrez bent in a superb 95th-minute free kick to seal victory for Algerians

2. Extra quality made inexperience pay

Algeria came out deserved winners, even if the reaction to the decision to award Nigeria a penalty left something to be desired.

The game's decisive moment highlighted the quality of Mahrez, as well as the inexperience of Nigeria, who conceded a free kick in a dangerous area so late in the game. Subsequently, any hope that goalkeeper Daniel Akpeyi could thwart the effort was soon dashed; having set up his wall, for some inexplicable reason he opted to stand almost directly behind the barrier.



Gernot Rohr

Goalkeeping was always the weakest link of this team and, going forward, Rohr will have to find a solution. The coach also must ensure his players learn from this experience.

"We are a young team," he said after the game. "Our midfield -- Nididi, (Oghenekaro) Etebo, (Alex) Iwobi -- they are the youngest, and it is hard to lose in the last minute, but it was a difficult game and I am proud of my players. Algeria were the better team, and they deserved to win."

The legs and lungs of Ndidi and Etebo have been key, but all of that running took its toll on Sunday, as both men looked weary and as if they lacked a yard of pace on their quick-moving op-

ponents. That split-second timing was the difference between winning tackles and losing second balls, and they were constantly behind in both areas.

Nigeria badly needed a third defensive midfielder to protect the back four, but the reinforcement never came from the bench. Fresh legs might have prevented the foul -- committed by Ndidi -- that led to the decisive free kick. Instead, fans are left to once again question Rohr's in-game moves.

3. Ighalo has nerves of steel

When the going gets tough, the tough get going -- and Ighalo has shown himself over and over again to have what it takes.

Gwiji by David Chikoko



SPORT

Senegal vs. Algeria, Mane vs.

Mahrez in African Cup final

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT, PAGE 19



Azam FC forward, Obrey Chirwa (L), dribbles past Kenya club Bandari FC player in the CECAFA Kagame Cup match which took place in Huye, Rwanda last week. PHOTO: COURTESY OF AZAM FC

Azam take on TP Mazembe in tricky Kagame Cup last eight

By Guardian Reporter

THE 2018/19 Kagame Cup defending champions, Azam of Tanzania, have an arduous task in their attempt to go for a successful defense of the silverware, given they will take on Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)'s TP Mazembe in the last eight stage's match in Rwanda today.

TP Mazembe are certainly among outfits which are highly expected to win the competition's silverware this year, as the DRC football big guns boast of plenty of experienced players and have enjoyed success in CAF tournaments.

Azam, therefore, will have to give their all in the clash should the squad harbour hopes of making it to the next stage and staying within reach of a successful trophy retention.

The Dar es Salaam side was in Group C alongside Mukura Victory of Rwanda, KCCA FC of Uganda and Bandari FC of Kenya.

Azam had an impressive start to their title defense, edging Mukura Victory 1-0, with newly signed forward, Iddi Selemani, playing a crucial role in the former's acquisition of the win.

A header by the striker, recruited from Mbeya City FC was deflected by a Mukura Victory defender into the net to hand Azam the crucial win.

Uganda's KCCA FC were Azam FC next opponents in the group stage with the duel ending with the Ugandans recording a 1-0 win.

In the third match Azam kept their hopes of successful title defense alive, posting a 0-0 draw with Bandari FC.

Azam's opponents in the knockout stage, TP Mazembe, put in Group A, had a stuttering start to their campaign, suffering a 1-0 defeat to Rwanda champions Rayon Sport.

TP Mazembe recorded a 1-0 win over Tanzania's KMC FC in the following duel and the DRC big guns went on to wallop South Sudan club, Atlabara, 6-1.

Azam FC, based in Huye District for group stage's games, posted in the outfit's social media account the squad made its way back to Kigali last weekend for the last eight stage match.

The regional tournament is a platform for Azam FC to prepare for the Mainland Premier League, Federation Cup, as well as CAF Confederation Cup.

Azam FC head coach Etienne Ndayiragije uses the competition to work on his squad's weaknesses in an attempt to put it in great shape and embark on a good spell in the coming assignments. The outfit has kept on strengthening its squad as it recently signed Ivorian forward Richard Djodi for one year.

The player had earlier been a member of Ghana's premier league outfit, Ashanti Gold, and has joined his new outfit as a free agent.

Azam disclosed Djodi posted 17 goals and had 13 assists in 35 matches he played for Ashanti Gold. He netted four goals in his last 12 games.

Tanzanian Kassim Hamisi, Selemani Ndikumana, Emmanuel Mvuyekure from Burundi and DRC players, Melly Mongolare and Janvier Besala are also new players roped in by head coach Ndayiragije.

Simba SC starts camp in South Africa, targets success in 2019/2020 season

By Correspondent Joseph Mchekadona

MAINLAND Premier League defending champions, Simba SC, have landed in South Africa for a two-week camp to prepare for the coming season.

Information released by the club through its social media account said the defending champions have landed safely and will today will start preparations.

One of Simba SC senior officials Zacharia Hanspope on Sunday said the team will give their all in their desire to defend the Mainland Premier League silverware and excel in Federation Cup.

The side also targets to perform well in the forthcoming CAF Champions League and other tournaments.

He issued the statement at a seminar organized by the club for its players and technical department to equip them on the club's mission for the 2019/2020 season.

The seminar's attendants were as well informed of the club's tradition, norms, history and other related important things.

"Our aim is to do well in all competitions we will be involved in, we want to defend the Mainland Premier League, reach the finals of CAF Champions League, win Federation Cup and other tournaments, we are doing all we can to see to it that we realize our ambitions," he said.

The squad's head coach Patrick Aussems noted at the seminar the South Africa camp will help him assess the newly signed players so they will have more time to gel.

"The camp in South Africa is important as it will help the new players have more time to gel with their team mates and it will also be a good time for me and my technical panel to come up with new combinations, but all in all I believe the team is good, it will only need few polishing," he said.

Simba who are one of Tanzania's clubs set to battle it out in the continental showpiece, have bolstered the squad with the signing of Ibrahim Ajibu, Gadiel Michael, Beno Kakolanya, Francis Kahata, Tairone Santos Da Silva, Gerson Vieira, Henrique Da Silva, Deo Kanda, Shiboub Eldin and others.

The Dar es Salaam side are no strangers to camping in foreign lands as they last year camped in Turkey. Upon return from South Africa they will participate in Simba Day, play a friendly match with a team to be announced later.

The outfit will on August 17 face Azam FC in the Community Shield match and six days later play JKT Tanzania in Mainland Premier League opener.



Taifa Stars interim head coach, Etienne Ndayiragije

Ndayiragije unveils Stars' squad for CHAN qualifiers

By Guardian Reporter

TAIFA Stars' interim head coach, Etienne Ndayiragije, has unveiled a 25-man squad that will shape up for Africa Nations Championship (CHAN) qualifiers' match against Kenya's Harambee Stars that will be held in Dar es Salaam on July 28.

Notable inclusion in the team is long serving keeper, Juma Kaseja that has been brought back to the team after more than 10 years' absence.

The keeper, who is turning out for Mainland Premier League outfit KMC FC, will battle for a place in Taifa Stars' starting side with Aishi Manula of Simba and Metacha Mnata of Yanga.

Tanzania Football Federation (TFF) noted in a statement yesterday the side, sponsored by Serengeti Breweries Limited, is expected to start camping in Dar es Salaam on Sunday to prepare for the duel.

Taifa Stars are set to take on Harambee Stars in the second leg of the qualifiers in Kenya on August 4.

The 25-man squad is made up of keep-

ers Kaseja (KMC FC), Mnata (Yanga) and Manula (Simba), defenders Paul Godfrey (Yanga), Boniface Maganga (KMC FC), Gadiel Michael (Simba), Paul Ngalema (Namungo FC), David Mwantika (Azam), Iddi Mubi (Polisi Tanzania), Kelvin Yondani (Yanga) and Erasto Nyoni (Simba).

Midfielders are Jonas Mkude (Simba), AbdulAziz Makame (Yanga), Ibrahim Ajibu (Simba), Hassan Dilunga (Simba), Frank Domayo (Azam), Mudathir Yahya (Azam), Masoud Abdallah (Azam), Salum Abubakary (Azam) and Feisal Salum (Yanga).

Ayoub Lyanga (Coastal Union), Iddi Selemani (Azam), Kelvin John(U-17), Salim Ayee (KMC FC) and John Bocco (Simba) are the squad's forwards.

Ndayiragije has a tricky task of seeing to it that Stars are booking a place in yet another major continental event after the side had competed in the Africa Cup of Nations finals that are hosted by Egypt.

The tactician, who also coaches Azam FC, replaces Nigerian tactician Emmanuel Amunike that had recently agreed mutual

termination of his contract with TFF.

The CHAN is a tournament which was first announced on September 11 in 2007. It is organized by the Confederation of African Football (CAF) and is played between the best national teams of Africa, exclusively featuring players who are active in the national championships and qualified to play in the ongoing season.

Stars took part in the maiden CHAN finals that was held in 2009. The competition, hosted by Ivory Coast and won by Democratic Republic of Congo, saw Stars crash out of the group stage.

The Tanzania squad was put in Group A of the tournament with Senegal, Zambia and hosts, Ivory Coast.

Taifa Stars conceded 1-0 loss to Senegal in the first match and later on, the former lost 1-0 to the hosts.

Stars wrapped up their group stage campaign with 1-1 draw with Zambia.

The competition was expanded to 16 teams for the second tournament, held in Sudan in 2011. The tournament was won by Tunisia.

TONIGHT @21:00

TUESDAY

11:00 DADAZ (live)
13:30 Kali Za Wana
14:00 Dakika 10 Za Maangamzi
15:00 FUNGUKA
16:30 #HASHTAG
17:00 SSELEKT
17:55 Kurasa
18:00 eNewz
18:30 Music
19:00 EATV SAA I
19:30 MJADALA
21:00 Nirvana
21:30 Wakilisha
22:00 Grace Na Asili Yangu
22:30 Bongo Hits

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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

88.1FM DAR ES SALAAM

Flexibles by David Chikoko



Azam FC, based in Huye District for group stage's games, posted in the outfit's social media account the squad made its way back to Kigali last weekend for the last eight stage match.