



### National Pg 3 Pope Francis fetes Br Vincent Soreng



### National Pg 3 Govt strengthens cross-border trade



### National Pg 5 Call to open Geita Bank of Tanzania branch



### Ministries lining up investment forums in southern regions

By Guardian Correspondent, Songea

EIGHT ministers from across ministerial sectors are expected to attend investment forums in the southern regions with a breadth of members of the business community, the first of which starts here today.

Speaking to reporters here yesterday, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (Investments) Angellah Kairuki said the fifth-phase government led by President John Magufuli recognizes the private sector to be the engine of growth and social development of Tanzanians.

Currently most people are well aware of the road the government is taking to rid the nation of challenges faced by business people in various cadres to improve the doing business environment, the minister noted.

She said these efforts target increased investment to spur economic growth, in which case the government is ready to remove these challenges.

The government also intends to increase industrial sector contribution in the gross domestic product (GDP),



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especially the agro-industrial sector so as to protect markets for crops and increase employment for ordinary people, she stated.

This is particularly important in rural areas to improve well being and ensuring that social services like health, education and provision of clean and safe water are easily accessible to all, and affordable by all, she elaborated.

In implementing government-private sector cooperation, the Department of Regional Administration and Local Governments in the President's Office (PO-RALG), the Prime Minister's Office and sectoral ministries intend to hold advisory forums conducted at the regional level countrywide.

Improving the business environment to remove the various snags, minimizing the bureaucratic red tape will be addressed in the forums, where the government expects to gain from profitable contributions from the private sector. It is conversant with where the snags are found, the minister emphasized.

She said the public will recall President Magufuli's meeting with businesspersons

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# DPP outlines procedure for freeing sabotage suspects



Zanzibar President Dr Ali Mohamed Shein is welcomed by Ras Al Khaimah's Head of State, Sheikh Saud Bin Saqr Al Qasimi, at the latter's Al Dhait residence yesterday. Dr Shein is on a week-long official visit to Ras Al Khaimah, one of the seven constituent members of the United Arab Emirates. Photo courtesy of Zanzibar State House

Explaining his decision, the president said: "It pains a lot to see people in remand prison for three, four years while there are laws. I used to remain quiet

By Guardian Reporter

THE Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) Biswalo Mganga has unveiled two requirements in the process of setting free those facing economic sabotage charges that must be accomplished in next four days.

Speaking yesterday in Dar es Salaam, the DPP cited the conditions as the accused admitting charges leveled against them without involving solicitors, and to write a letter to show the individual's intention to admit to those offences.

President John Magufuli pointed to the measure at a ceremony to swear in various government officials, advising those facing charges of economic sabotage who are ready to pay the money set out in their charges should be given the chance in the course of this week.

DPP Mganga explained the steps in the implementation of the president's directive, noting that the accused placed in remand prison should write through the prison head "admitting the crime and pleading for clemency as soon as possible and the government will deal with the case."

He emphasized that this initiative ought to be done by accused people themselves and not their



**That's why every time the accused pleads for clemency and admit the crime he or she writes a letter through the prison head**

lawyers "because to admit offence and plead for clemency is a serious matter that requires the person's own volition."

"It's the accused himself who must write the letter and not a lawyer. You know, the lawyer can change and even the accused can reject him saying he did not commission him to do what he has done on my behalf."

"That's why every time the accused pleads for clemency and admit the crime he or she writes a letter through the prison head," he elaborated.

In his remarks at the State House, Dr Magufuli proposed that the DPP listens to the accused within a week starting yesterday so as to give chance to those wishing to use it to free themselves.

Explaining his decision, the president said: "It pains a lot to see people in remand prison for three, four years while there are laws. I used to remain quiet.

"A person who is confined in prison and stays there for three years must be a pain to anybody. I do not like to see people weeping. If I have the power, one day I would like to see nobody in prisons.

"DPP, go and supervise that task, arrange with them how they can pay back the money they had laundered. But these are just proposals as I have not infringed court processes. I am proposing just as the leader of the country. And if they do not do so within seven days continue to deal with them."

## Gen. Mabeyo loses pilot son in Serengeti park plane crash

By Correspondent Marc Nkwame, Arusha

AS authorities continue to ponder the cause of the plane crash which occurred in Serengeti yesterday, authorities insist that air crashes are rare occurrences in the northern circuit most frequented national parks.

The commissioner in charge of communication in Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), Paschal Shelutete, said Serengeti skies are usually busy with air traffic but accidents scarcely happen.

Auric Air Service was piloted by Nelson Mabeyo, the son of Chief of Defence Forces General Venance Mabeyo, and was killed in the



**The Auric Air plane crashed early yesterday at the Seronera Airstrip in the Serengeti**

crash.

The Auric Air plane crashed early yesterday at the Seronera Airstrip in the Serengeti.

Peter Kimaro, an officer working with Auric Air said the plane's co-pilot Nelson Orutu also perished.

Mabeyo and Orutu were flying the aircraft from Sunday when they took off from Dar es Salaam and yesterday they were supposed to fly from Serengeti to Arusha.

But before the trip to Arusha City, the plane was to pick passengers from Grumeti Luxury Lodge, a trip that never took off as the plane

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## BoT slaps five commercial banks with 1.8bn/- penalty

By Guardian Reporter

THE Bank of Tanzania (BoT) yesterday announced fines on five commercial banks totaling 1.88bn/- over suspicious transactions and failing to conduct proper customer due diligence.

A BoT statement said that affected banks are the African Banking Corporation, Equity Bank, I&M Bank, UBL Bank and Habib African Bank, which filed suspicious transaction reports to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), a branch of the



central bank.

"The Bank of Tanzania (BoT) has imposed monetary penalties on five banks for breach of regulations 17, 22 and 28 of the Anti-Money Laundering Regulations, 2012 for failure to conduct proper customer due diligence and filing suspicious transaction reports to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)," it reads in part.

I&M Bank will pay the highest amount of 655m/- while Equity Bank comes second, with a

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## Ministries slate investment forums in southern regions

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and investors at the State House in Dar es Salaam in June, in which he directed top government officials to continue interacting so as to work out solutions on the day to day challenges faced by investors and businessmen generally.

The forums will go hand in hand with focus on implementation of the theme initiated by the president that the year 2019 should be an investment year, in which case ministers are supposed to work to implement the theme, she said.

During the first phase, the forums will take place in three regions, with Ruvuma forum set for September 24 at Bombambili Parish in Songea, the following day the forum shifts to Mtwara (Sep 25) and then Lindi (Sep 26).

All the three meetings are expected to be attended by the respective regional commissioners, Minister for Industry and Trade Innocent Bashungwa, Minister of State in the Vice President's Office (Union Affairs and Environment)

George Simbachawene, the Minister of State in PMO (Policy, Parliament and People with Disabilities) Jenista Mhagama, the Minister for Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development William Lukuvi, the Minister for Minerals Dotto Biteko, the Minister for Energy Dr Medard Kalemani, and the Minister for Finance and Planning, Dr Philip Mpango.

On her part, Ruvuma Regional Commissioner Christina Mndeme said the region is well prepared in ensuring investors in various sectors are prioritized. On July 25 the region was home to an investment workshop launched by Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa.

Through this private investment drive, there are already some achievements as many investors have shown the will to come and invest, she stated. The region has allocated areas that are investment friendly for small, medium and heavy industries, the RC added.



Prime Minister Majaliwa Kassim and CRDB Bank Plc Lake Zone manager Lusingi Sitta exchange greetings at the ongoing National Mineral Expo in Geita yesterday. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

## CDF Mabeyo loses pilot son in Serengeti park plane crash

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crashed shortly after takeoff from Seronera airstrip.

Two years ago a chartered Cessna Grand Caravan aircraft 5H-EGG carrying a pilot and 10 passengers, flying tourists from Kilimanjaro and Arusha to Serengeti National Park, crashed on the wall of Empakai Crater in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, killing 11 people.

Prior to that, the only other plane

accident occurred 60 years ago when German zoologist and conservator Michael Grzimek, son of famed zoologist and author Bernhard Grzimek crashed his plane in the Ngorongoro Crater in January 1959.

It was also the year in which researchers and fossil analysts Louis and Mary Leakey discovered the remains of Zinjanthropus in the Ngorongoro area, and the zone was soon made a special conservation zone.

## BoT slaps five commercial banks with 1.8bn/- penalty

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fine of 580m/-.

UBL, Habib and African Banking Corporation, which has since been rebranded to BancABC, will pay 325m/-, 175m/- and 145m/- fines respectively.

The measure is the latest in a series of moves aimed at tightening observance

of regulations in financial services.

The regulator gave three months to the sanctioned banks to implement various anti-money laundering measures, which include taking disciplinary action against all staff members involved in opening implicated deposit accounts contrary to KYC (know your customer) requirements, the central bank

directed.

BoT has tightened regulatory oversight over commercial banks and other financial institutions over the past few years.

In December, the International Monetary Fund said nearly half of Tanzania's 45 banks were vulnerable to adverse shocks and risked insolvency in the event of a global

financial crisis.

The central bank has revoked the licenses of at least nine banks since 2017, explaining the measure as aimed at safeguarding financial sector stability.

Bank closures came after President John Magufuli ordered the central bank to take action against failing financial institutions.



Mtwara regional commissioner Gelasius Byakanwa sensitises public servants in Masasi District yesterday on the need for them to start their own development projects right where they live before attaining retirement age. Photo: Correspondent Hamis Nasri

## Embark on evidence-based studies, researchers, academic bodies told

By Correspondent Valentine Oforo,

Dodoma

The government has urged research and academic institutions to capitalise on thorough studies that will bring evidence based results on the policies and projects currently being undertaken in the health sector.

Director of Health Services at the President's Office Regional

Administration and Local Government, Dr Ntuli Kapologwe said here yesterday that various researches, if carried out properly would help in policy frameworks as well as help in assessment of various development projects in the health sector.

He was speaking when officiating the opening of the third Annual Health Monitoring and Evaluation Best Practices conference which was organized and coordinated by

the Centre of Excellence in Health Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) at Mzumbe University.

The three-day conference which comes to an end tomorrow is expected to include individual oral presentations, plenary sessions, poster presentations, and master's thesis presentations from students in the Masters of Science in Health Monitoring and Evaluation offered by Mzumbe University.

According to Dr Kapologwe the

conference, themed 'Enhancing Data Quality and Creating a Culture of Data Use for Health Programme Planning and Improvement' should help the government in assessing the various projects in the Health Sector.

"In our ministry, we have established a special Research and Publication unit which has been working closely with Ifakara Health Institute and different Higher Learning Institutions including Mzumbe University," he said.

## African nations out to call on UN to declare a global climate emergency in NY

NAIROBI

AFRICAN countries plan to call on the United Nations to declare a global climate emergency, among a set of demands to be presented at a climate summit in New York on Monday organised by the U.N. chief.

Backed by African climate change negotiators, the statement is also expected to say that countries' climate action plans should be made legally binding, to ensure the 2015 Paris Agreement goals to limit global warming are met.

African governments will also likely request more international funding to implement their plans to brake heat-trapping emissions and help their people adapt to more extreme weather and rising seas.

The president of Gabon, the current chair of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change, is scheduled to deliver the demands, drawn up at an August meeting in Ethiopia to prepare Africa's position for the U.N. summit.

"Declaring a climate emergency enables the adoption of certain actions at a global level," which could include a boost in financial support for African states, said James Murombedzi, head of the African Climate Policy Centre, a joint African Union and U.N. initiative which convened the Addis Ababa meeting.

Specifically, African governments are seeking ways to raise money to improve monitoring and forecasting of weather and seasonal climate trends, as worsening floods, storms and drought ruin homes, livelihoods and food crops across the continent.

Kenya and Somalia are suffering from drought this year, after weak rainfall in late 2018 was followed by a major cyclone further south that pulled moisture away from the Horn of Africa.

Kenya's agriculture ministry has declared a food crisis as the maize harvest is set to drop by about a quarter.

In Mozambique, cyclones Ildai and Kenneth killed more than 600 people earlier this year when they struck one after the other, with flooding wreaking havoc on the lives of more than 2 million in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi, according to aid agency World Vision.

While attributing individual weather disasters to climate change remains a complex task, scientists say droughts and floods are likely to happen more frequently and become more intense, while storms are fuelled by warmer seas.

They also expect more unpredictable rainfall and declining crop yields in large parts of Africa.

Murombedzi said it was getting harder for most African countries to meet a set of global development goals, including ending hunger and poverty by 2030, as their economies and ecosystems are hurt by climate change.

Mohamed Adow, who leads climate change work at international charity Christian Aid, believes Africa is already suffering the damaging effects of global warming.

"Africans have known about the climate emergency longer than most," he told the Thomson Reuters Foundation, adding that governments must cut emissions urgently to cap global warming at 1.5 degrees Celsius.

The world has already heated up by close to 1C since pre-industrial times.

African nations have for years called for more money from rich countries to help them combat global warming and integrate climate risks into their long-term economic planning - and that plea will be heard in New York again this week.

But Seth Osafo, a legal adviser to African climate change negotiators, was sceptical about how far the summit's outcomes would influence annual U.N. climate talks in Chile in December.

A few countries last year blocked using a key U.N. science report on keeping temperature rise to 1.5C as a basis for climate action under the Paris pact, noted the Ghanaian lawyer.

Osafo wondered whether this week's summit outcome would be more than just another document to take note of. "How do we get this into the negotiations is the question," he said.



**Declaring a climate emergency enables the adoption of certain actions at a global level**



A small trader hunts for customers for wooden combs and kitchen items along Dar es Salaam's Msimbazi Street yesterday. Photo: Selemani Mpochi

# Pope Francis fetes Br Vincent Soreng

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma

POPE Francis has honoured Dodoma-based Jesuit Brother Vincent Boreng for exemplary work in environmental conservation through the promotion of horticulture and forestry with his unique style of doing tasks quietly with great dedication.

Br. Soreng was formally recognized and awarded for his work after he planted over 160,000 trees at St. Peter Claver high school in Dodoma within a period of eight years, making environment clean and attractive.

The Pope's recognition to Br. Soreng was accompanied by gifts from the leader of the Roman Catholic Church which included a letter, a special medal, and a rosary.

The event to hand over the Pope's medal to Br. Soreng was held at St Peter Claver during the commemoration of the International Day of Peace, whose theme was Climate Action for Peace, officiated by the minister of State in the Vice President's Office, George Simbachawene.

"At the age of 83, you continue to work in the vineyard of the Lord with the energy of a young man. For almost 50 years you have worked as a missionary in Africa, first in South Sudan, Zambia, and finally in Kenya and Tanzania with a keen eye on environmental conservation, through the promotion of horticulture and forestry. You have greatly done these tasks with great dedication, consistency, commitment, and amazing diligence.

Your practical teaching by doing has a double positive impact, first on the minds of the learners around and secondly on the sustainable beauty for the planet itself in preserving our common home for future generations. In recognition of all you have done

in India and in Africa, I sincerely thank you and I send you my apostolic blessing," read in part the Pope's letter read by In his letter to Br. Soreng which was read by the Head of St Peter Claver School, Fr Buberwa Karongo.

Fr. Karongo, the award from the Pope had made his school to be known and recognized worldwide, adding that his school was committed to supporting President John Magufuli's initiatives of preserving the country's environment.

Pope Francis also noted that at the age of 83 years, Br. Soreng continues to work in the Lord's vineyard with the energy of a young man.

In recognition of what Br. Soreng has done in India and Africa, the Pope thanked him and conveyed to him his apostolic blessings and a rosary, requesting the Jesuit Brother to pray for him and the graces that he needs to serve the Church.

"We were born in the same year, more and more we know that we need God's grace, more than anything else, to keep going. May our love for our Lord Jesus increase our passion to care for God's creation," Pope Francis wrote in his message.



**We were born in the same year, more and more we know that we need God's grace, more than anything else, to keep going. May our love for our Lord Jesus increase our passion to care for God's creation**

By Guardian Correspondent, Shinyanga

## Shinyanga ward teacher falls to his death from fourth floor

A teacher of Little Treasure primary school here, Erick Adam (37), a resident of Bugayambelele ward has died after reportedly throwing himself from the fourth floor of the building where he was at a disco party.

The tragic incidence occurred on Sunday at around 5.00 am when the teacher was at a disco going by the name 'Night Club Level Four' at NSSF building.

The Shinyanga Regional Police Commander Richard Abwao, said

after he threw himself the deceased was rushed to the Regional Referral Hospital for treatment but was pronounced dead on the way.

RPC Abwao said: "On September 21 the deceased went to Night Club Level Four Disco at NSSF building to enjoy himself and at around 5.00 in the morning (then Sunday Sep 22) he

reportedly threw himself out of the fourth floor window and was badly injured, and died on his way to hospital.

"The body of the deceased has been preserved at the mortuary of Shinyanga Hospital and we are waiting to hand it to his relatives and other burial procedures."

He further said the police are still

investigating on the whole incident of the apparent suicide to find the truth or whether there was any foul play.

He also called the owners of night spots in the region, particularly those housed in storeyed buildings to take safety precautions for their patrons to avoid the possibility of them jumping to their deaths.

By Getrude Mbago

## TTB calls on Tanzanians to vote for eight WTA tourist attractions

TANZANIA Tourist Board (TTB) has appealed for Tanzanians and to other well-wishers to vote on the eight local tourist attractions nominated in the World Travel Awards (WTA) which is slated for November this year in Muscat, Oman.

In the awards, Tanzania country has been nominated category as the World's Leading Safari Destination along with many other tourist attractions.

Briefing reporters in Dar es Salaam yesterday, TTB managing director Devota Mdachi urged all Tanzanians in every corner of the World to come out and cast their votes for the country to scoop the awards and market the tourism

potentials in the globe.

According to her, WTA which was established in 1993 to acknowledge, reward and celebrate excellence across all sectors of the tourism industry, each year covers the globe with a series of regional Gala Ceremonies staged to recognise and celebrate individual and collective successes within each key geographical region.

"It is honour for us, seeing our attractions being nominated in the World's Awards, this shows how the sector has developed.

She named the listed attractions

as Mount Kilimanjaro which is competing under the category of the World Leading Tourist Attraction; Zanzibar's Diamond La Gemma dell'Est which is in the category of beach hotels; Thanda Island (World Leading Exclusive Private Island); Essque Zalu of Zanzibar (World Leading Honey Moon Resort), Chumbe Island Coral Park (World Leading Conservation Company), Greystoke Mahale and Singita Sasakwa Lodge.

Mdachi said that "In order to cast your vote you need to visit [www.worldtravelawards.com](http://www.worldtravelawards.com). A

verification email will be sent to your email account and you need to click the verification link to verify the email address before login in to cast the vote."

Tourism is the largest foreign exchange earner since 2012, contributing an average of \$2 billion annually, which is equivalent to 25 per cent of all exchange earnings, according to the government data. It also contributes to more than 17 per cent of the national Gross Domestic Product (GPD) and creating more than 1.5 million jobs, 500,000 of which are direct.



A Dar es Salaam resident waters a business site at the city's Ilala Mchikichini open market, at least to keep blinding dust away for some time. Photo: Selemani Mpochi



### FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATION AUDIT

#### Background

Agricultural Non State Actors Forum (ANSAF) originally known as Private Sector and Civil Society Agricultural Working Group was formed in 2006 with 8 founding Members from Private, smallholder umbrella organizations as well as local and International NGOs. Current membership stands at 75. ANSAF was formerly registered in 2009 with the objectives of bringing together stakeholders to deliberate on what works and what does not work in agricultural policy implementation. It aimed at generating a set of evidence -through researches and implementation documentation to backup policy proposals and influence actions.

With growth in membership, ANSAF has set some challenges based on heterogeneous of the forum i.e. increasing number of smallholder producer groups and formation of JUWAVITA (Jukwaa na Wazalishaji Wadogo Vijijini Tanzania) and local NGOs; there is a need to critically reflect on the best way to provide support to these diverse groups. Similarly, INGOs have maintained their space at ANSAF and seek for provision of platforms and collaborative/joint work with the Secretariat.

It is against this backdrop that, ANSAF is commissioning an organization audit to redesign the organisation structure with relevant job positions and roles in order for ANSAF Secretariat to respond to context changes so as to continue to carry out its mandated functions more effectively and efficiently.

#### Specific objectives of this assignment

1. To develop a professional organizational structure with streamlined divisions and competent staff, both with well-defined roles and responsibilities;
2. To review and update existing job descriptions (JD) of the positions that are retained and proposed changed based on competences and organizational growth trajectory
3. To determine the classifications of newly established positions with its salary levels and job descriptions in view of existing job classification; and
4. Assess the present funding mechanism, membership fee, vertical and core donor funding arrangement and suggest a financial sustainability plan. Review the concept on Dodoma asset development plan
5. To recommend an appropriate organizational structure that includes newly established staff positions, succession plan within ANSAF's current and future financial capacity.
6. Assess the relevance of programming work, including strategies and audience in line with Membership demands and prevailing political context
7. Submit recommendations with Implementations and Monitoring Strategies of the revised Organizational and staffing Structure

Only electronic submissions will be accepted not later than 02nd October 2019 with the subject heading: ANSAF FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATION AUDIT: 2019 -Tanzania.

For additional information on the consultancy please contact: [admin@ansaf.or.tz](mailto:admin@ansaf.or.tz) before 26th September 2019

For more information visit [www.ansaf.or.tz](http://www.ansaf.or.tz)

## Govt moves to strengthen trade links in border areas

By Getrude Mbago

FOLLOWING complaints raised by traders on the increase of barriers in border areas, the government has come up with a special system to fight the vice.

The new move involves formation of special emails and mobile phone numbers which will be put openly for traders to call and report whenever they meet any cumbersome procedures from public officials in border posts.

Addressing reporters yesterday in Dar es Salaam, deputy minister for Industries, Trade and Investments Stella Mayanya mentioned some of the key challenges as corruption and bureaucracy of some public servants in borders and in check points.

"We have received a number of complaints including increase of bureaucracy and corruption (both normal and sexual corruption), this is unacceptable in the public service, we will not tolerate any dishonest public servant in our government," Manyanya said.

She wanted traders to immediately report by using the numbers and emails that will be put openly in all border offices across the country.

"Traders who will face Non Tax Barriers (NTBs) may report by sending an email to [tanzania@tradebarriers.org](mailto:tanzania@tradebarriers.org) or mobile number +255 622259341. And those who will come across industries and markets barriers have to report to a servant named Andrew Shirima through [dawatilamsaada@mit.go.tz](mailto:dawatilamsaada@mit.go.tz) or call +255 7713500532," she said.

According to her, for a very long time the government has been receiving complaints from traders that there were some dishonest public servants in the borders who stands as barriers for them to conduct business smoothly thus thwarting their development.

The deputy minister said that the government is well committed to ensure that it reduce cumbersome procedures that thwarts traders from doing cross-border trade.

She directed all public agencies working in

border posts to work in team and diligently to make sure that all traders are well served as per county's rules and laws.

She said that the government will not hesitate to take stern measures to any public officials will be found posing threat to the development of border trade.

"Our public agencies in border like Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Weight and Measure Agency (WMA), Immigration Department, the Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission (TAEC), Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA), Chief Government Chemist office and so forth should make sure that traders are served well and do not face any unnecessary obstacle in their daily activities," she added.

Early this year, the East African Business Council (EABC) appealed to governments in the region to reduce persistent trade barriers if the bloc is to increase its intra-regional trade from the current 20 per cent to the desired 60 per cent.

Speaking during the CEO roundtable meeting in Dar es Salaam, EABC executive director Peter Muthika cited a trading regime that restricts the export of certain commodities to partner states, non-tariff barriers (NTBs) and double taxation as hurdles to the growth of intra-regional trade.

He said despite efforts done by governments and stakeholders in addressing a number of as well as improving infrastructures, the EAC bloc was still notorious for high cost of transacting business across borders.

The East African Community Secretariat, draft trade and investment report dated August 2017 showed that the total value of intra-EAC trade fell by 14.6 per cent to \$4.4b in 2016, from \$5.1b in 2015.

The decline, according to the report, was mainly due to a 33 per cent drop in total trade for Tanzania to \$851.3m from \$1.3b in 2015. The total trade for Kenya and Uganda fell by 10.1 per cent and 11.4 per cent respectively.



Dar es Salaam residents visibly in shock and disbelief yesterday as they look at all that remained after fire gutted what used to be Coco Beach hotel along the city's coastline at the weekend. Photo: John Badi

## TAA enhances safety at its 58 airports

By Guardian Reporter

THE Tanzania Airports Authority (TAA) has enhanced the safety of air passengers, their luggage and all visitors at 58 airports countrywide.

The Ag. Manager of Iringa airport, Lydia Mwenisongole said recently that the safety includes scanners for passengers and luggage whereby screening is done with great care by certified screeners and Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (TCAA).

"We invite local and foreign visitors to use our airports because they are safe, including CCTV cameras X-ray machines and other modes of inspection that ensures overall safety," said Mwenisongole.

She further said they recognize the Phase Five government efforts under President John Magufuli through TAA to erect a perimeter fence around the Iringa Airport and the tender for same has already been issued to interested contractors for the work.

She also invited investors to airports to invest

in shops, hotels and airplane workshops.

On his part a TAA Engineer Astelius John said TAA has made great improvements at its airports including the Iringa airport whereby terminal buildings have been extended as well as renovation to the runway. He said the building now can handle from 35 to 200 passengers per day.

He said: "We are improving these airports so as to cater for many local and foreign passengers in the aim of enhancing economic development to the country."

## Police nab sixteen over illegal sale of petrol

By Guardian Correspondent, Mbeya

SPECIAL operation conducted by the police in Mbeya region against uncontrolled selling of petrol and diesel has started to bear fruit whereby 16 people have been found allegedly selling the commodity without permits.

The suspects were arrested with more than 5,900 litres of the oil as they were selling in different areas in the region without taking any safety precautions to themselves and other people.

Speaking to reporters in his office yesterday the Mbeya Regional Police Commander ACP Ulrich Matei said the police embarked on the operation to control rampant sale of petrol and diesel.

He said the operation was conducted in different areas including Chimala, Igurusi and Igawa in Mbarali district; Maghorofani, Uyole and Iteji in Mbeya

City; Ipinda in Rungwe district; Kyela and Chunya.

He said the suspects were found with 79 plastic gallons and six drums used to store the oil as well as plastic pipes for siphoning the stuff from one container to another.

"We decided to conduct the operation following the increase of fire incidents in various areas, and those arrested were selling the inflammable stuff without any licences and the operation is still ongoing in other areas," ACP Matei added.

He mentioned the suspects as Majaliwa Edward (30) resident of Mwambene, Edson Kalinga AKA 'Mangi' (32) resident of Iganzo, Hamis Anyimike (32) resident of Mafati, Issah Mwambelo (33) resident of Sae, Kambela Mwaipopo (30) resident of Makunguru and Daud Mwasalemba (40) resident of Iteji all from Mbeya City.

Others are Lugano Mwasalemba

(18) resident of Kibonde Nyasi, Sikudhani Anthony (35) resident of Isonje, Hashim Joseph (20) resident of Mchangani and Justine Adam (21) resident of Isonje in Rungwe District.

Other arrested were persons were George Mwakalobo AKA 'Mwadada' (40) resident of Ipinda, Majuto Simon (37) resident of Kapwili, Lwitiko Mwaipopo (38) resident of Ipinda and Jakobo Mwakilema (47) resident of Ipinda in Kyela district, as well as Angalwisywe Asubishi (35) resident of Chimala and Mwangambo Uswege (40) resident of Igurusi in Mbarali district.

He said the suspects are in custody and the police is still investigating after which they will appear in court.

ACP Matei called upon the wananchi of Mbeya Region to avoid engaging themselves petrol business without licence or other necessary permits because petrol is very inflammable and pose hazards to people.

## Job Opportunity

**Role:** Global Thematic Lead - Employment and Entrepreneurship  
**Location:** Dar es Salaam.  
**Contract Type:** Fixed Terms.

### About Voluntary Service Overseas

VSO is the world's leading independent international development organisation that works through volunteers to fight poverty in developing countries. Our high-impact approach brings people together to share skills, build capabilities, promote international understanding and action to change lives and make the world a fairer place. Join us and help us work towards our vision of a world without poverty.

### Role overview

To shape VSO's global technical approach to employment, entrepreneurship, enterprise development and job creation programmes, and to provide effective technical leadership to a globally dispersed network of programme staff and volunteers who deliver those programmes. Help drive forward our Livelihoods strategy and support improvements in the quality and impact of VSO's employment, entrepreneurship, enterprise and job creation programmes globally – including documenting, replicating and expanding effective approaches, in order to help more of the world's most vulnerable and marginalised people achieve their livelihoods aspirations. If you want to resilient communities and work with volunteers and staff from different culture, this might be your job

In addition you must possess the following attributes:

- Master's in Development studies, Business Administration, Entrepreneurship or other relevant qualification or equivalent experience.
- Extensive experience of managing and delivering livelihoods programmes and teams.
- Extensive experience and knowledge of livelihoods programming, including vocational skills training; enterprise development; and market-led approaches.
- Experience of securing external funding and grants, including proposal development. Evidence of understanding the challenges of donor and contract management and the implications for programme management.
- Excellent understanding and experience of project cycle management, organisational assessment, planning and M&E tools and processes.
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And complete the online application form, download the job description which will provide more detail about the position, skills and experience we're looking for.

**Application closing date: Sunday 06<sup>th</sup> October 2019**

VSO is committed to a policy of equal opportunities, values inclusion and seeks to have a diverse workforce. Applications are welcome from people of all origins, ethnicities, religions, gender, age and disability. Every application will be reviewed against the above requirement with the position only.

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Drugs Control and Enforcement Authority acting commissioner general James Kaji (C) briefs journalists in Dar es Salaam yesterday on the seizure of heroin in Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions. He is flanked by DCEA commissioner of operations Lt Col Frederick Milanzi and acting commissioner for Legal Services Edwin Kakolaki. Photo: Correspondent Miraji Msaia



Works, Transport and Communications deputy minister Elias Kwandikwa checks a life jacket at the Tanzania Shipping Agencies Corporation at a World Sea Transport anniversary event held in Mwanza city yesterday. Photo: Correspondent Neema Emmanuel

# Geita deserves central bank branch, says MP

By Guardian Reporter

NATURAL Resources and Tourism deputy minister Constantine Kanyasu has requested the government to open a Bank of Tanzania branch in Geita Region due to large monetary transactions from gold trading.

Kanyasu said minerals trade in the region has spurred economic growth, the situation that is causing shortage of currency in the region.

Kanyasu, who doubles as a Member of Parliament for Geita Urban constituency, made the appeal at the weekend before the Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa when given opportunity to address the rally before the PM opened the minerals exhibition in the region.

He said since mining laws were amended Geita town had huge monetary transactions due to minerals business hence they need a BoT branch to ease monetary transactions.

He said the problem has been a big

hindrance for a long time, not only to minerals buyers but also to buyers of the cotton.

He said: "Hon Prime Minister, you have seen for yourself in Chato district cotton buyers failing to pay cotton growers due to scarcity of money, the banks we have often have an acute shortage of currency."

Kanyasu explained to the PM that whenever existing bank branches in the region procure money from the Mwanza BoT branch, it often takes two days or more to reach them, the situation that slows down development.

"If it pleases the government we request for a BoT branch in Geita just like it is for nearby Shinyanga region so as to ease the supply of money," insisted Kanyasu.

In another development Kanyasu has requested the government to upgrade Geita Town to become a municipality since it has completed all the necessary procedures to become one.

# Children in Pemba called upon to raise their voices against cases of child abuse

By Guardian Reporter

HUNDREDS of children in Pemba Island last week aired their voices complaining living in fear from the increased acts of child mistreatment, degradation and brutality against them.

The children were speaking at the weekend at the climax of International Peace Day that is marked September 21 each year.

The Regional commissioner of Pemba South Hemed Suleiman Abdallah was the guest of honour at the celebrations which nationwide took place at Gombani grounds in Chakechake, Pemba.

The children from various schools said they have been living in abject fear and devoid of peace in their lives from sexual abuse including rape and acts of sodomy from their fathers, uncles, and brothers and said they have nowhere to run to.

These cries came up when the Mkoani District Commissioner Issa Juma Ali who represented the Pemba South Regional Commissioner asked them if they were living in peace whereby they responded they were not.

The DC asked the children, to use the International Peace Day, to inform their parents whenever they start experiencing any acts of abuse.

"If you feel some people, even if they are your parents, want to commit sexual abuse to you inform anybody or any authority so that legal steps are taken against them," he explained.

In another development, DC Issa Juma Ali said the issue of maintaining the prevailing peace is a good thing because once peace disappears its consequences is unmanageable.

He said when peace disappears it's the children and women in the country who suffer most, and the examples of this in the African continent are South Sudan and Somalia.

"We are all peacekeepers of our country and every one of us, we should not leave this task to defense and security forces alone, because when peace disappears we all suffer," he elaborated.

Nonetheless the DC praised the Peace, Truth and Transparency Community for having organized the celebration, which, among oth-

ers, make the wananchi pore over the country's peace.

The coordinator of the community Tatu Abdalla Msellem said the community has seen it better to mobilize people of Pemba to caution them about the danger of breaching of the peace.

He said even though Zanzibar has already been named 'City of Peace' that is not enough if the wananchi are not told of the dangers of the disappearance of peace.

In yet another development, Msellem called upon the wananchi to continue preserving the obtaining peace especially as the country approaches 2020 which is election year.

For his part, secretary of the community Ali Mussa Mwadini pleaded with the wananchi to continue keeping the peace and they should be afraid to what is happening South Sudan, Syria and Somalia.

The assistant Mufti of Zanzibar Sheikh Mahamoud Mussa Wadi, said there is no religion that teaches its faithful to destroy the peace hence there is no need for the wananchi to do so.

Some of the people who attended the climax of the celebrations said the source for the disappearance of the peace is the government leaders who do not follow what the laws say.

Asha Makame Hamad and Omar Hassn Nassor said election and other laws that call for meting out justice to the citizens are among the laws that have often been difficult for rulers to adhere to. "If the elections are free and fair and results are announced accordingly and in time, no one expects to breach the peace, but in reverse wananchi are compelled to protest," they said.

This is the first time for the World Peace Day to be held in Pemba whereas the theme this year is 'My Zanzibar, My Peace.'



**If you feel some people, even if they are your parents, want to commit sexual abuse to you inform anybody or any authority so that legal steps are taken against them**

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National Assembly Speaker Job Ndugai (R) with Zimbabwe's High Commissioner to Tanzania, Lt Gen (retired) Anselm Nhamo Sanyawwe, shortly after they held talks at Kongwa District Council offices in Dodoma Region yesterday. Photo: National Assembly

## Two Tanzanian students to participate in international young science competition

By Correspondent Crispin Gerald

TWO students from Chief Dodo secondary school located in Manyara region yesterday were flown to South Africa where they are expected to represent Tanzania in the international young science competition scheduled to take place this week.

The duo, Editha Barde and Nasra Mpochi will participate and present their project in the category of agricultural science titled: 'Is Kivumbasi (Ocimum Canum)' a solution to bees' keepers in the Eskom export for young scientists.

Speaking to reporters over the weekend in Dar es Salaam before flying to South Africa, Nasra Mpochi said they are well prepared to represent the country and to come up with the prestigious awards.

The two girls got the chance to fly to South Africa after emerged the overall winners in the national Young Scientists Exhibition which took place in August this year and involved 195 secondary students from across the country and Zanzibar.

Eskom expo for Young Scientists is a science fair where students from across the African countries have chance to show their projects through their own scientific works.

Their project is aimed at testing the Kivumbasi tree that attract more bees if can be used to attract more bees to enter into beehives in short period of time instead of waiting for flowery season.

Kivumbasi tree is the African tree widely distributed, species in genus aromatic found naturally on well drained soil but not exclusive on limestone from latitude 900. It originated in Unguja Zanzibar where it is mostly used as mosquito repellent, decoration and preparation of local sprays.

The YST exhibition prepared every year under the sponsorship of Karimjee Jivanjee Foundation (KJF) and Shell Tanzania is a unique platform which provides the chance to secondary students to practice science in practical approach rather than theoretical means.

Mpochi a Form Four student added that they are confident enough to win the exhibition because their project is basing on supporting both local and big entrepreneurs in honey keeping to improve and develop their businesses.

"It is one of simple project but so potential if well used by entrepreneurs and can also contribute to lift the country revenues through the business," she said.

Editha Barde a Form Three student, applauded the YST for organizing such science exhibition that provides chance to secondary students to effectively practice science practically rather than theoretical means which doesn't prepare a student to become a successful scientist.

She also thanked the SIEMENS Company for sponsoring their trip to South Africa to participate at the exhibition.

For his part, Jackson Warae a teacher of the students, said he trained the students to do the project after they discovered the tree can help to attract bees.

"We therefore used the first and second sample in the experiment which proved the effectiveness of it for 100 per cent," he said.

He added that through the tree, bees can enter into the beehive at anytime, and bees can sense the smell of the tree at a distance of 75-150 meters and go inside.

Warae explained that through the project, bee farmers can obtain honey throughout the year, instead of waiting for flowery seasons to produce honey.

By Correspondent James Kandoya

## UNEP calls for integrated action, financing mechanisms to enhance adaptation and mitigation of climate change

THE United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has called for integrated actions and financing mechanisms to enhance adaptation and mitigation of climate change in the country.

The National coordinator and UNEP country representative Clara Makenya said yesterday in Dar es Salaam during the climate financing workshop that attracted different environment stakeholders.

She said the reason to hold the climate financing event was to address the impacts of climate change that are becoming more real today than ever and have proven to affect all sectors of development.

Makenya noted that the frequency and magnitude of natural hazards triggered by climate change had increased globally, leading to U.S. \$ 1.5 trillion in economic damages from 2003 to 2013 (FAO, 2015).

Besides that, the costs of adaptation

in developing countries could range from US \$140 billion to US \$300 billion per year by 2030 (UNEP 2016).

On a related note, Makenya said Africa was under significant threat from climate change much as it was considered responsible for a negligible amount of total global greenhouse gas emissions.

According to her, climate change affects people, economies, and the environment differently in different places on the continent.

"The UN Environment Program (UNEP) is keen to continue partnering with stakeholders and more importantly the government of United Republic of Tanzania through the Vice President's Office as well as the Ministry of Finance to strengthen capacity and share knowledge across the pool of potential actors" she said.

The coordinator said the UN

Framework Convention on Climate (UNFCCC) change and through its Paris agreement, call for financial assistance from Parties with more financial resources to those that are less endowed and more vulnerable.

She said with the principle of "common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities", developed country Parties are to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties in implementing the objectives of the UNFCCC.

It includes efforts to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels that will enhance country-driven strategies, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties.

Large-scale investments are required to significantly reduce emissions,

therefore the need for climate financing for mitigation efforts.

Moreover, significant financial resources are required to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, hence the importance of climate finance in adaptation.

At the country level, Tanzania is guided by the national climate change strategy on issues related to the coordination and implementation challenges that confront the country's response to climate change.

For his part, the programme manager from Vijana Think Tank Ray Kilicho said it was a right time to have building impacts assessment before any house is constructed.

Kilicho who is the architecture said the law will to great extent contribute to reduce climate changes impacts caused by un-assisted building in the country.

## Research shows encouraging progress in Commonwealth towards gender equality

By Guardian Reporter

A new Commonwealth paper finds "impressive improvements" in women's access to maternal health, enrolment in primary school and participation in the workforce.

The technical paper was released at the 12th Women's Affairs Ministers meeting in Nairobi, Kenya.

Findings suggest that in the Commonwealth, a girl is as likely to attend primary school as a boy is, and in some countries more so. In the parliaments of 13 Commonwealth countries, 30 per cent or more of members are women.

Against this progress, the paper highlights that persistent gender stereotypes and prejudices in policymaking, budgeting and service delivery are disrupting progress.

For instance, only one in five Commonwealth parliamentarians is a woman. Of every 10 girls, only seven attend secondary school. Thirty-two countries do not mandate equal pay for work of equal value.

Following the meeting, Secretary-General Patricia Scotland said: "The paper summarises progress in the Commonwealth priorities for gender equality 2017-20, outlines the continuing obstacles and barriers to achieving women and girls' empowerment and gender equality in the Commonwealth, and shares good practices from member countries which offer ideas and strategies that other countries may learn from and apply across this unique family of nations."

"The paper also reflects our commitment to ensure that women and girls are regarded as equal partners with men and boys in shaping our common future."

The Commonwealth undertook the paper to assess and inform ministers on the progress made in 53 member countries in four priority areas: women in leadership, women economic empowerment, ending violence against women and girls, and gender and climate change.

Women in leadership

The Commonwealth average for members of parliament who are women stands at 23 per cent which is still short of the global target of 30 per cent.

The Caribbean and Americas had the regional average of 24.51 per cent, which is relatively high compared to all Commonwealth regions.

Rwanda tops the list and is the only country to achieve gender parity in the Commonwealth. Over 55 per cent of seats are occupied by women in both houses of parliament in the country.

Ten Commonwealth countries have achieved the target of 30 per cent or more women ministers, and Canada currently leads

with over 50 per cent.

The paper highlights that longstanding gender gaps in enrolment and achievement in education have been narrowed but the ripple effect has not yet translated into women's equal participation in the labour force.

The pan-Commonwealth average of female labour force participation is over 56 per cent. Rwanda leads with 86 per cent of women participating in the formal labour force.

Twenty countries do not have legislation on sexual harassment in employment while 23 do not have criminal penalties or civil remedies for sexual harassment in employment.

The paper identifies challenges girls still face transitioning from primary to secondary school, which are largely the cost of education, child marriage or labour, and violence.

Out of all 53 member countries, 47 have laws against domestic violence; 20 have legislation that explicitly criminalises marital rape; 40 have legislation against sexual harassment; and nine have legislation that offers broad protections for LGBT+ people.

On Gender and climate change, the paper emphasises women's vulnerabilities to climate change including the impact of water and energy shortages on women's reproductive work, the effect on food security due to drought, floods, etc., access to health services and caring for the sick.

Women are more likely than men to hold jobs vulnerable to climate change, at least 80 per cent of "green jobs" around the world are expected to be in the secondary sectors such as constructions, manufacturing and energy production - industries where women are already underrepresented.

In this context, Secretary-General Patricia Scotland referred to the Commonwealth Gender and Climate Change Working Group, which is part of the Common Earth initiative to encourage the implementation of regenerative models for development. The working group assists member countries with devising integrated national roadmaps for women and women-led efforts to mitigate climate change and support women's health and nutrition, education, and involvement in local decision-making.

The paper calls for closer attention and much more investment to address the inequalities between women and men in all areas of social, civic and economic life. It suggests gender equality will only become reality if it is mainstreamed across the political sphere, public and private sectors, and civil society.

Ministers and senior officials welcomed the paper who agreed that the findings will guide evidence based policy making, implementing and evaluation.



Tanzania Gender Networking Programme research and analysis officer Maureen Mboka addresses TGNP members in Dar es Salaam yesterday on the agency's 25th anniversary celebrations lined up for tomorrow. Photo: Correspondent Muhidin Msamba

## IAEA showcases successful environmental remediation initiatives

By Irena Chatzis

CONSIDERABLE progress in dealing with the legacies of past nuclear activities has been made over the last decade, and this remediation experience will help to resolve other environmental challenges and avoid similar cases in the future.

Panelists said at a side event held recently on the margins of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'s 63rd General Conference.

"A healthy environment is one of the key requirements for the sustainability of nuclear technologies, including nuclear power," said IAEA Deputy Director General Mikhail Chudakov, Head of the Department of Nuclear Energy. It is now common practice to include plans for remediation when new projects are designed, he added.

Experts from several countries presented case studies of environmental remediation programmes supported by the IAEA. Among them was the project to remediate the Chernobyl cooling pond, an area between the former Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant and

the Pripyat River.

"As a result of the accident, the pond was heavily contaminated with radionuclides. The main concern was that there would be risks of additional radioactive contamination of the surrounding area, as a result of decommissioning," said Viktor Kuchynskiy, Deputy Head of the Strategic Planning Department of Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant.

"With IAEA support, a team of international and Ukrainian scientists designed and implemented a project to safely decommission the cooling pond. Also, the staff of the Chernobyl plant gained a valuable new experience, which we are ready to share."

Dennis Amos Mwalongo of the Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission talked about the IAEA's support through a Uranium Production Site Appraisal Mission, requested by the Government of Tanzania, to address the challenges the country was facing while developing its uranium mining and processing capability.

"Planning for uranium mining remediation and decommission should start well ahead before the actual mining starts," he said. "The

IAEA project helped us learn from experience of the others and so avoid any potential mistakes or higher than necessary costs."

Participants also discussed the role of partnerships and how they can help promote high standards in implementing environmental remediation projects.

Karen Smith of Argonne National Laboratory in the United States presented outcomes and lessons learned from a decade of training on decommissioning and environmental remediation implemented in cooperation with the IAEA, including training 265 participants from 48 countries.

"Lack of capacity can hamper implementation of projects that successfully reduce risk in the safest, most cost-effective and technically appropriate manner possible," she said. "What proved to be a key to success is having a comprehensive curriculum that identifies the baseline level of knowledge required to succeed in a course and maps out the training materials in a structured way."

Sites can also be contaminated due to industrial practices involving naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM). Although some

good practices exist, many countries face challenges in finding feasible and implementable approaches for the proper management of NORM wastes and residues. The IAEA has been active in disseminating relevant information to assist national experts and policymakers in addressing NORM contamination.

One project supported by the IAEA was on the remediation and surface radiological characterization of NORM contaminated sites related to former iodine-bromine production facilities in Azerbaijan.

"This was a first of a kind project implemented in Azerbaijan. We saw technical cooperation with the IAEA as a solution to our lack of experience," said Vugar Husseyinov, Head of the Azerbaijan's State Agency for Nuclear and Radiological Activity Regulation.

About 400 000 cubic meters of NORM waste has been removed from the sites of three iodine-bromine production plants with a total area of 48.7 ha and safely disposed. The land was recovered for economic activities. Management of NORM wastes in oil production industry continues to be one of major fields of Azerbaijan's cooperation with the IAEA, Husseyinov added.

By Guardian Reporter

## IOM's African capacity building centre celebrates 10th anniversary

THE International Organization for Migration's African Capacity Building Centre for Migration Management (ACBC) celebrated its 10th Anniversary in Geneva recently.

Attended by representatives from IOM's African Member States, donors, partners and IOM colleagues, the occasion also served as a launch of one the ACBC's latest initiatives, the Passport Examination Procedure Mobile Application (PEPM 2.0 App).

The app will assist state immigration authorities in better managing travel document security particularly in remote border postings, thus contributing to increased cross-border and traveller facilitation, protection and security.

Since autumn 2009, the ACBC is hosted by the United Republic of Tanzania within the premises of the Tanzanian Regional Immigration Training Academy (TRITA) in the city of Moshi, located at the foothills of Mount Kilimanjaro. In his opening remarks, Maurice Ketenusa, Commander of

TRITA, reiterated Tanzania's continued strong support for the ACBC and his appreciation for the professional and tireless work of the Centre's staff.

The Centre contributes positively and practically to key policy and programming directions as set out by its Member States, the African Union (AU) (including the AU's Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons), the various African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) such as ECOWAS, SADC or the EAC, the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the 2018 Global Compact of Migration (GCM) or the International Civil Aviation Organisation's (ICAO) Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP).

Since 2009, the initial thematic focus of the ACBC has been put on tailored, often quite technical trainings in the thematic field of immigration and border management. Over the last years this thematic focus has been broadened to include other key

migration management areas such as migration and health (notably health at borders), migration and development (notably border management and development/trade), as well as labour migration, climate change and migration, or migrant protection and assistance.

Nelson Goncalves, manager of the ACBC, presented the Centre's achievements over the last 10 years: 241 trainings were carried out across Africa and 6,500 immigration officers from around the entire continent trained. The trainees include 40 certified ACBC trainers (following the concept of 'training of trainers'). Trainings by the ACBC were and continue being regularly conducted in the major languages spoken of the continent, i.e., Arabic, English, French and Portuguese, as well as in Kiswahili, a major language spoken widely especially in Eastern Africa.

Since its creation, the ACBC has further consistently focused in its

work on supporting immigration officials with the responsible use of new technology. This includes a strong effort on supporting member states to fulfil their obligations as regards human rights and privacy/personal data protection. The new PEPM 2.0 App was developed with financial support from the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Italian Development Cooperation. It complements the well-established ACBC training manual and course Passport Examination Procedures Manual (PEPM) 2.0. In his presentation, Deputy Director Riks from the Dutch Ministry of Justice and Security underlined the need for international cooperation in the migration management field.

In her contribution, Marietta Muwanga-Ssevume, IOM's Chief Information Officer and Director of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) underlined the steadily increasing importance of advanced IT technology and systems to better meet the needs and growing demands in the field of migration and border management: "There is a great potential that the responsible use of new technology offers to better support migrants in a globalized world - IOM is strongly committed to further strengthen its efforts in this field," she said.

Dr. Qasim Sufi, Chief of Mission of IOM Tanzania underlined the Centre's value, saying, "The ACBC

is there to assist IOM's African Member States through practical and technical trainings and support. Global developments especially in the technical field are gaining in speed and most countries around the world do need support to harness the benefits of such rapid development while eliminating or mitigating associated risks." He added, "The ACBC should serve as a good example for other regions in the world."

Florian G. Forster, IOM's Head of Immigration and Border Management highlighted the importance of practical, technical trainings provided by the Centre. "Such hands-on trainings for immigration officials from member states are really key for being able to effectively operationalize and rollout wider policy frameworks and achieve their objectives," he said.



Dar es Salaam regional commissioner Paul Makonda presents a 'Best Performing School' certificate to Tusiime Schools academic master Maxon Binomtonzi at a ceremony held in the city yesterday to award academically outstanding schools, students and teachers for this year. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

## Trust inaugurates a campaign to influence financial service providers, policymakers

By Henry Mwangonde

THE Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) yesterday launched a campaign aimed at influencing financial service providers and policy makers to effectively and positively respond to the youth market.

The campaign dubbed IBUA seeks to initiate new thinking on ways to incorporate and support the growing market to ensure youth derive value from regular use of financial services.

"The campaign is aimed at encouraging behaviour change towards greater awareness of their finances including use of available products and services," said FSDT Operations Director Irene Mlola during the launching ceremony.

Tanzania youth face various challenges including low levels of education and many others while

in terms of financial inclusion they remain one of the most marginalized social economic groups and account for a third of the overall financially excluded population.

She said these facts present a significant opportunity for public and private stakeholders to expand and deepen their markets, improving youth financial inclusion and enabling their contribution to the financial growth of the country.

Although 50-percent of the youth use mobile money, but their take up of formal banking, insurance credit and savings products and services is low.

On the other hand, youth as early adopters of the new market offers and technology, youth uptake of digital financial solutions of mobile money and digital savings has increased rapidly and they are now among the leading social-demographic groups in

accessing mobile credit.

FSDT Executive Director Sosthenes Kewe said the launch of the IBUA marks an important milestone towards various organizations in the financial sector, youth centered nonprofits and media houses working together to develop forward-thinking strategies to encourage the youth to take advantage of the benefits of financial solutions and realize their financial prospects.

Established in 2004, FSDT's work aims to develop market systems that benefit underserved individuals, households and enterprises, offering them capacities and opportunities to improve their lives.

This involves addressing challenges, and supporting innovations and market interventions in the financial sector through partnerships with financial sector stakeholders.

## UK pledges \$250million towards global energy storage programme

all developing countries.

"Energy storage is essential to maximise the use of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power. The transition to renewable energy and clean cooking are at the heart of development and two of our biggest priorities," said Riccardo Puliti, World Bank global director for energy and extractive industries and regional director for infrastructure, Africa.

Solar Risk Mitigation Initiative The pledges from France and the Netherlands, as part of SRMI, will provide support to countries in sub-Saharan Africa, which have some of the world's largest gaps in electricity access, as they scale up their off-grid and grid-connected solar energy programmes.

Upendra Tripathy, Director General of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), commented: "I am extremely proud and honoured that the Solar Risk Mitigation Initiative is demonstrating its first concrete results. This is a fundamental and comprehensive mechanism that will greatly support the ISA member countries in developing solar energy. "I believe this is the kind of

partnership that will allow us to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreements and SDGs 7 and 13." The Dutch government committed \$44 million to the Regional Off-Grid Electrification Project in the Sahel, in addition to the \$224.7 million from IDA and Climate Investment Funds' Clean Technology Fund announced in April 2019.

The project aims to increase electricity access for households, businesses and public institutions using modern, standalone solar systems. About 1.7 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are expected to get electricity access or improved service through the effort.

France's €50 million (\$55 million) will provide private investors with guarantees for smaller solar projects in sub-Saharan Africa through the Africa Trade Insurance Agency.

This will help bridge the gap for smaller projects and help countries deploy privately financed solar projects quickly and efficiently.

SRMI was launched at COP24 by the World Bank in partnership with AFD, ISA and the International Renewable Energy Agency.

### REQUEST FOR QUOTATIONS (RFQ)

**COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ACTIVITIES FOR VOLUNTARY MEDICAL MALE CIRCUMCISION IN MWANZA, SHINYANGA, SIMIYU AND MARA REGIONS OF TANZANIA**

**PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION: 30th SEPTEMBER 2019 TO 29th SEPTEMBER 2020**

#### SUMMARY

IntraHealth International, Inc. supports Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC) services as part of the national strategy for HIV prevention under the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MOHCDGEC). IntraHealth with support from US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is implementing a five-year project (2016 -2021) namely "Tohara Plus project". The purpose of the project is to contribute to HIV epidemic control by supporting the MOHCDGEC/NACP and President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG) to strengthen and accelerate scale up a comprehensive package of optimum quality, safe VMMC services among adolescents and adult men 10-29 years of age to reach 90% prevalence in the targeted SNU's by 2021, and to integrate Early Infant Male Circumcision (EIMC) services in reproductive and child health (RCH) clinics for sustainability. IntraHealth has continued to be the biggest partner in VMMC service delivery in Tanzania since 2011. IntraHealth for the past eight years has supported nearly about 1.5 million adolescent boys and adult men with VMMC service in the supported regions in collaboration with regional and council health management teams and accounts for over half of PEPFAR's VMMC program achievements in Tanzania. IntraHealth continues to nurture local ownership through integration of the VMMC services within the national health care delivery system for sustainable program in supported regions.

Through this RFQ, IntraHealth is seeking the services of a credible supplier/vendor with set of experience and skills to collaborate with IntraHealth to employ evidence-based context specific communication approaches to educate communities about the HIV prevention, hygienic and other benefits of VMMC in Mwanza, Shinyanga, Simiyu and Mara regions. IntraHealth is looking to engage a vendor that will harness the power of mass communication to bring community members together and disseminate information that promote uptake of VMMC services and adherence to the prescribed post procedure instructions on wound care especially among adult men 25 years and above, as an important strategy for HIV prevention. The vendor will be expected to conduct innovative community events including road shows, Inter Personal Communication (IPC), engagement of local leaders and satisfied VMMC clients to create awareness about the importance and benefits of VMMC; announce the availability of VMMC services by directing prospective clients toward supported static clinics and outreach campaign service delivery points and increase acceptance of VMMC service among adult men 25 years and above.

Proposed activities should focus on developing a tailor made community - friendly social and behaviour change communication strategies to the Tanzania VMMC context especially those targeting adult men 25 years and above, including engaging community influential people, satisfied VMMC clients, religious and local leaders, road shows, IPC, community theatres/ dramas, talent shows etc; implement relevant community activities as needed by IntraHealth; assist monitoring and evaluation (M&E) documentation efforts by completing M&E forms, activity reports and a final report reflecting successes and key lessons learned to evaluate the success of the initiative.

#### ACTIVITY GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

**GOAL:**  
To increase uptake of voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) services among adolescents' boys and adult men, with a particular focus on adult men 25 years and above in Mwanza, Shinyanga, Simiyu and Mara regions.

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To create awareness about the importance and benefits of VMMC services including improved hygiene, decreased risk for HIV acquisition and some STIs and reduced risks of cervical cancer in their female partners.
- Encourage uncircumcised men to receive VMMC services and adherence to the prescribed post procedure instructions on wound care including special groups of men such as fishermen, small scale miners, motorcycle "bodaboda" riders etc.
- Communicate messages with men and women surrounding service delivery sites that promote VMMC services uptake and adherence to the prescribed post procedure instructions on wound care among adult men 25 years and above.
- Publicize VMMC static clinics and outreach campaigns through engaged community influential people, satisfied VMMC clients, religious and local leaders, events, IPC and road shows at the community level.
- Promote positive community behavioral change towards acceptance of VMMC and its benefits.
- Encourage community dialogue between members of the community, peer networks, women and couples around VMMC.
- Provide a platform to facilitate Question and Answer sessions about

VMMC services.

#### VENDOR REQUIREMENTS

- Experience in conducting successful health related behaviour change communication (BCC) campaigns funded by USG/PEPFAR or any other recognized international donor, preferred.
- History on completion of similar VMMC communication activities will be an added advantage.
- Experience in working with Government of Tanzania entities, including Local Government Authorities.
- Demonstrated staff capacity to implement activities in multiple regions if need be
- Ability to be flexible and meet deadlines.
- Must be able to make the following items available during community events:
  - o Sound system
  - o Vehicle for public announcements and road shows
  - o Transport for Artist (s) and crew (where needed)
  - o Local artists/Traditional groups/ local dancers
  - o Generators and fuel for roadshows and events
  - o Permits for both roadshows and events
  - o Mobile stages
  - o Dedicated MC for each event
  - o M&E tools/ mechanism to capture all clients coming in for the service

#### APPLICATION

Your application should be written in Segoe UI font size 11, single space and will be assessed based on the following components;

COMPONENT	CONTENT	SCORE (out of 100)	MAXIMUM PAGES (6 pages excluding budget)
1. Cover page	Include applicant's/vendor name in full and contact address: contact person's name, email address and telephone number for correspondence; site of the request and region(s) where activities will be implemented.	1	1
2. Background	Give applicant's history, experience in BCC for HIV prevention and VMMC or experience with similar community programs including names of previous funding organization and level of funding. Experience of working in Mwanza, Shinyanga, Simiyu and Mara regions will be an added advantage.	14	1
3. Activity Description	Describe applicant's approaches to reach target audiences. Shows understanding of the ways in which different target audience can be reached especially adult men 25 years and above and their female partners and how field teams will be supported, monitoring data collected and verified.	25	2
4. Implementation Plan	Specify "realistic" plan for implementing proposed activities in a table format (Gantt chart). Indicates timeframe in months.	10	1
5. Detailed Budget	Propose costs of activities outlined above in an Excel format. Costs for each activity should be linked to the activity using the same numbering and activity headings. Budget lines should be clear and unit costs are reasonable for efficiency.	25	Separate Excel template
6. Capability Statement	Describe applicant's personnel, resources and networks available to accomplish proposed activities in a cost-efficient and timely fashion. Provides names and contacts of two professional references who can confirm applicant's background, integrity and capacity to implement the assignment.	25	1

#### SUBMISSION

All documents must be submitted in an enclosed plain envelope indicated on top "Community Sensitization" and delivered to the address given below before October 4, 2019 at 16:00 GMT.

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

Applications received after October 4, 2019 at 16:00 GMT will not be considered.

**NOTE:**

- Together with the application, Applicants must as well submit scanned copies of their legal business compliance (VRN, TIN, Tax Clearance certificate, valid Business License, Company's registration certificate etc.
- ONLY successful applicants will be contacted and informed on the next step. Consider your application to be unsuccessful if you do not hear back from IntraHealth by 15th September 2019.
- IntraHealth has discretion rights of selecting successful vendor(s) to implement the proposed BCC interventions in all or selected regions.
- IntraHealth will not refund any costs incurred associated with making this application. This includes but is not limited to costs for preparing and submitting an application and other communication related to the application.

Thank you for taking interest in IntraHealth's work in Tanzania and supporting national initiatives to prevent HIV.

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## Africa must do more to battle disparities in education sector

THESE are 4.2 million Tanzanians living with a disability. People with disabilities are often among the poorest and most marginalised in society. Disability has a significant impact on health, employment and education. More than half of children with disabilities do not attend school as a result of their health or activity limitations. Illiteracy among Tanzanians with a disability is 48%, compared to 25% among those with one. This seriously hinders social and economic development.

The exclusion of people with disabilities from the workplace, either through discrimination or inaccessible work environments, costs Tanzania \$480 million every year. People with disabilities often live in severe poverty due to the challenge of securing a steady income amid widespread exclusion. Households headed by persons with disabilities experience greater levels of poverty.

The government has recently blamed stigma and discrimination by Tanzanian communities as the reason for many children with disabilities not accessing education.

George Jidamva, Assistant Director for Preparatory and Primary Education in the President's Office (Regional Administration and Local Government) said awareness raising should be a continuous activity to combat this failing.

Opening a regional meeting on inclusive education bringing together participants from eastern and southern Africa as well as some Asian countries, he said that a big number of children with disabilities are still hidden in the community.

Their condition is compounded by stigmatization and discrimination whose effect is that many are not

enrolled in schools. It is estimated that 79 per cent of the population has one or other kind of disability, but less than 1 per cent of children in preparatory, primary and secondary schools have a disability.

Currently the government has strengthened preparatory education to enable age appropriate enrollment and reduction of an over-age-school population at primary level and integrate vulnerable children in mainstream education, he stated.

The director stressed the need for the public to support government efforts in the meeting aimed at sharing information as well as challenges from different countries implementing inclusive education globally. The meeting was organized by Leonard Cheshire in collaboration with the Tanzania Cheshire Foundation.

Jidamva told the participants that the provision of special education aims at various categories of students with special needs, including those with partial or total visual or hearing impairment, along with albinism or autism.

Others are those with intellectual impairment, physical impairment, low vision, and on another side, those with special gifts and talents, social challenges, emotional and behavioral problems plus other learning difficulties.

Tanzania has signed and ratified United Nations (UN) conventions on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), he said.

The country has an operational Education and Training Policy of 2014 as well as the National Inclusive Education Strategy (2018-2021), which has to be implemented in all regular primary schools to ensure inclusive and equitable education, to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

## Breastfeeding an unparalleled source of nutrition for newborns and infants

BREASTFEEDING, also known as nursing, is the feeding of babies and young children with milk from a woman's breast. Health professionals recommend that breastfeeding begin within the first hour of a baby's life and continue as often and as much as the baby wants. During the first few weeks of life babies may nurse roughly every two to three hours, and the duration of a feeding is usually ten to fifteen minutes on each breast.

Older children feed less often. Mothers may pump milk so that it can be used later when breastfeeding is not possible. Breastfeeding has a number of benefits to both mother and baby, which infant formula lacks. Deaths of an estimated 820,000 children under the age of five could be prevented globally every year with increased breastfeeding. Breastfeeding decreases the risk of respiratory tract infections and diarrhea, both in developing and developed countries. Other benefits include lower risks of asthma, food allergies, type 1 diabetes, and leukemia. Breastfeeding may also improve cognitive development and decrease the risk of obesity in adulthood. Mothers may feel pressure to breastfeed, but in the developed world children generally grow up normally when bottle fed.

Benefits for the mother include less blood loss following delivery, better uterus shrinkage, and decreased postpartum depression. Breastfeeding delays the return of menstruation and fertility, a phenomenon known as lactational amenorrhea. Long term benefits for the mother include decreased risk of breast cancer, cardiovascular disease, and rheumatoid arthritis. Breastfeeding is less expensive than infant formula.

Health organizations, including the World Health Organization (WHO), recommend breastfeeding exclusively for six months. Globally about 38 per cent of infants are only breastfed during their first six months of life.

In the same vein, only three African countries are expected to meet the global target for exclusive breastfeeding, an unparalleled source of nutrition for newborns and infants, no matter where they are born, according to a global health expert.

The three nations, Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, and São Tomé and Príncipe, are singled out in a new study from the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) at the University of Washington's School of Medicine. The study, published recently in Nature Medicine during the World Breastfeeding Week Aug 1-7, finds areas of persistent low prevalence in countries that have made progress overall.

However, researchers note that that several nations, including Burundi, Rwanda, and parts of Ethiopia, Uganda, and Zambia were among the highest rates of exclusive breastfeeding levels in 2000 and 2017. Sudan had some of the highest and most consistent rates of increase toward the exclusive breastfeeding goal of the World Health Organization (WHO) - prevalence by 2025 of at least 50 per cent nationwide. The Global Burden of Disease, the annual comprehensive health study, attributed 169,000 child deaths to lack of breastfeeding in 2017, more than half of them in sub-Saharan Africa. Moreover, according to the WHO, increasing breastfeeding to near-universal levels could save more than 800,000 lives every year, the majority being children under 6 months.

Exclusive breastfeeding refers to mothers using only breast milk to feed their children for the first six months, with medications, oral rehydration salts, and vitamins as needed. The practice provides essential nutrition and can prevent infection and disease, particularly in areas without access to clean water. Senegal, Angola, Ethiopia, and Tanzania had areas with a less than 5 per cent probability of meeting the WHO target.

NOISE POLLUTION IS DANGEROUS



A compilation by our Correspondent

THE plea bargain, also known as plea agreement or plea deal, is any agreement in a criminal case between the prosecutor and defendant under which the defendant agrees to plead guilty - or nolo contendere (literally, plea of no contest) - to a particular charge in return for some concession from the prosecutor.

This may mean that the defendant will plead guilty to a less serious charge or to one of the several charges, in return for the dismissal of other charges; or it may mean that the defendant will plead guilty to the original criminal charge in return for a more lenient sentence.

A plea bargain allows both parties to avoid a lengthy criminal trial and may allow criminal defendants to avoid the risk of conviction at trial on a more serious charge.

For example, in the US legal system, a criminal defendant charged with a felony theft charge, the conviction of which would require imprisonment in state prison, may be offered the opportunity to plead guilty to a misdemeanor theft charge, which may not carry a custodial sentence.

Plea bargaining can present a dilemma to defence lawyers in that they must choose between vigorously seeking a good deal for their present client and maintaining a good relationship with the prosecutor for the sake of helping future clients.

However, defence lawyers are required by the ethics of the bar to defend the present client's interests over the interests of others. Violation of this rule may result in disciplinary sanctions being imposed against the lawyer by the appropriate state's bar association.

### Advantages

Plea bargaining has been defended as a voluntary exchange that leaves both parties better off in that defendants have many procedural and substantive rights, including a right to trial and to appeal a guilty verdict.

By pleading guilty, defendants waive those rights in exchange for a commitment from the prosecutor, such as a reduced charge or more favourable sentence.

For a defendant who believes that conviction is almost certain, a discount to the sentence is more useful than an unlikely chance of acquittal.

The prosecutor secures a conviction while avoiding the need to commit time and resources to trial preparation and a possible trial.

Plea bargaining similarly helps preserve money and resources for the court in which the prosecution occurs. It also means that victims and witnesses do not have to testify at the trial, which in some cases may be traumatic.

### Disadvantages

Plea bargaining is criticized,

## Plea bargains: What advantages, disadvantages, consequences?

particularly outside the United States, on the grounds that its close relationship with rewards, threats and coercion potentially endanger the correct legal outcome.

This tactic is prohibited in some other countries. For example, in the UK the prosecutor's code states: "Prosecutors should never go ahead with more charges than are necessary just to encourage a defendant to plead guilty to a few. In the same way, they should never go ahead with a more serious charge just to encourage a defendant to plead guilty to a less serious one."

It adds, though, that in some kinds of complex cases such as major fraud trials: "The over-riding duty of the prosecutor is ... to see that justice is done. The procedures must command public and judicial confidence.

"Many defendants in serious and complex fraud cases are represented by solicitors experienced in commercial litigation, including negotiation. This means that the defendant is usually protected from being put under improper pressure to plead.

"The main danger to be guarded against in these cases is that the prosecutor is persuaded to agree to a plea or a basis that is not in the public interest and interests of justice because it does not adequately reflect the seriousness of the offending..."

Any plea agreement must reflect the seriousness and extent of the offending and give the court adequate sentencing powers. It must consider the impact of an agreement on victims and also the wider public, whilst respecting the rights of defendants."

Author Martin Yant discusses the use of coercion in plea bargaining: "Even when the charges are more serious, prosecutors often can still bluff defense attorneys and their clients into pleading guilty to a lesser offence. As a result, people who might have been acquitted because of lack of evidence, but also who are in fact truly innocent, will often plead guilty to the charge. Why? In a word, fear. And the more numerous and serious the charges, studies have shown, the greater the fear.

John H. Langbein meanwhile argues that the modern American system of plea bargaining is comparable to the medieval European system of torture: "There is, of course, a difference between having your limbs crushed if you refuse to confess, or suffering some extra years of imprisonment if you refuse to confess, but the difference is of degree, not kind. Plea bargaining, like torture, is coercive. Like the medieval Europeans, the Americans are now operating a procedural system that engages in condemnation without

adjudication."

### Consequences for innocent accused

In many countries, plea bargaining is forbidden. Often, precisely the prisoner's dilemma scenario applies: it is in the interest of both suspects to confess and testify against the other suspect, irrespective of the innocence of the accused...

Plea bargaining is a significant part of the criminal justice system in the United States, and the vast majority of criminal cases there are settled by plea bargain rather than by a jury trial. However, plea bargains are subject to the approval of the court, and different States and jurisdictions have different rules.

In Canada, the courts always have the final say with regard to sentencing. Nevertheless, plea bargaining has become an accepted part of the criminal justice system although judges and Crown attorneys are often reluctant to refer to it as such.

Plea bargaining is permitted in the legal system of England and Wales. The guidelines by the Sentencing Council require that the discount it gives to the sentence is determined by the timing of the plea and no other factors.

The guidelines state that the earlier the guilty plea is entered, the greater the discount to the sentence. The maximum discount permitted is one-third for a plea entered at the earliest stage.

There is no minimum discount; a guilty plea entered on the first proper day of the trial would be expected provide a discount of one tenth. The discount can sometimes involve changing the type of punishment, such as substituting a prison sentence for community service.

Plea bargaining was introduced in India by The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005. It allows plea bargaining for cases in which the maximum punishment is imprisonment for seven years. However, offences affecting the socio-economic condition of the country and those committed against a woman or a child below 14 are excluded.

Plea bargain as a formal legal provision was introduced in Pakistan by the National Accountability Ordinance 1999, an anti-corruption law. A special feature here is that the accused applies for the bargain, accepting guilt, and offers to return the proceeds of corruption as determined by investigators/prosecutors.

After an endorsement by the head of the National Accountability Bureau, the request is presented before the court, which decides whether it should

be accepted or not.

If the request is accepted by the court, the accused stands convicted but neither is sentenced if in trial nor undergoes any sentence previously pronounced by a lower court if in appeal.

But the accused is disqualified from taking part in elections, holding any public office, or obtaining a loan from any bank; the accused and is also dismissed from service if a government official.

Plea agreements have made a limited appearance in Germany. However, there is no exact equivalent of a guilty plea in German criminal procedure.

In the Central African Republic, witchcraft carries heavy penalties, but those accused of it typically confess in exchange for a modest sentence.

In China, a plea bargaining pilot scheme was introduced by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in 2016. Defendants facing jail terms of three years or below who agree to plead guilty voluntarily and agree with prosecutors' crime and sentencing proposals will be given mitigated punishments.

In Denmark, in 2009, in a case about whether witness testimony originating from a plea deal in the US was admissible in a Danish criminal trial, the Supreme Court of Denmark unanimously ruled that plea bargains are in and by themselves not legal under the country's law but that the witnesses in the particular case would be allowed to testify regardless.

The Supreme Court did, however, point out that Danish law contains mechanisms similar to plea bargains, such as the Danish Penal Code which states that a sentence may be reduced if the perpetrator of a crime provides information that helps solve a crime perpetrated by others and the Danish Competition Law which states that someone can apply to avoid being fined or prosecuted for participating in a cartel if they provide information about the cartel that the authorities did not know at the time.

Plea bargaining was introduced in Japan in June 2018. The first case of plea bargaining under this system, the very subsequent month, involved allegations of bribery by Mitsubishi Hitachi Power Systems in Thailand. The second was a November 2018 deal to obtain evidence of accounting and securities law violations against Nissan executives.

*Not an official or legal document. Extracted chiefly from Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia, merely to help our readers have a rough idea of what plea bargaining is and means. - Editor.*



# Beyond September 17th fire disaster

By Cornelius Robert U-Sayee

**I**N the midst of severe economic challenges and skyrocketing school fees, Mama Liberia and dozens of families mourn the death of 26 pupils and their teachers who fell to the cold hands of death during a catastrophic fire outbreak while on campus. I imagine their shouting and screaming... the physical pains they felt while battling for their lives. Today, we are in sympathy with their families and love ones, a good sign of "national solidarity". I would like to draw the public attention to the other side of the coin - our educational environments. How safe are they for Liberia's treasures - the children? Where are they located? Who monitors them? My 2017 research experience in Liberia confirmed that many schools in our country, especially in Monrovia do not have the prerequisites to exist and operate under the name school. Firstly, they are neither accessible by cars or bicycles. This means that, in case of any eventuality, like fire outbreak, fire fighters will be unable to reach and rescue the situation. However, they do exist in our capital city and other parts of the country as recognized places for molding the minds of our children or better put, Liberia's future leaders. These also illustrate and expose the weakness and underequip educational monitoring system we run as a nation.

Additionally, many of our schools whether primary, elementary, junior or senior high schools do not have fire extinguishers, infirmary, safe drinking water, cafeterias or playgrounds. Not to talk about libraries, research laboratories or proper toilet facilities. Neither are they enclosed or having separate places for entrance and exit like in the case of the school where our children were engulfed by the furnace fire... it was just one way into the building and out of it! No emergency exit places like we have in contemporary schools' buildings around the world. Even cars, ships, trains and airplanes have emergency exits, why not our schools too? Why should we often wait for disasters



Bodies of the 28 Islamic school fire victims, prepared for burial

to destroy us first before taking precaution? Is it not wiser to be on the preventive side than to be victimized often by controllable circumstances?

We cannot just mourn and allow our other children to remain vulnerable in those so-called schools. The Government of Liberia through the Ministry of Education (MOE) must now step fully into the picture to make sure our schools environments are safer and conducive for learning. I do recognize the gradual reforms that are ongoing in our educational system. Notwithstanding, MOE needs to be more proactive in the supervision of schools in order to ensure that our kids are in a happy and

safe learning environment. Even if such monitoring operations will lead to the suspension of license or closure of those "by-the-way-side" schools, the Ministry should unwaveringly endure to do so, as a viable remedy towards having a secure educational environment for Liberia's children and the next generations to come.

If we must act as a nation in the interest of its children, the time is now! Let us not delay this process of transforming our schools into more conducive and suitable learning centers for Liberia's children. This gone fire disaster is a wake-up call for MOE. There are lots of schools' buildings in Liberia that may be "death traps" for our children. The sooner our Government will put into place practical implementation plans to curb out this situation, the safer for Mama Liberia's children in those so-called schools. sayee.

Liberia officially the Republic of Liberia, is a coun-

try on the West African coast. It is bordered by Sierra Leone to its northwest, Guinea to its north, Ivory Coast to its east, and the Atlantic Ocean to its south-southwest. It covers an area of 111,369 square kilometers (43,000 sq mi) and has a population of around 4,900,000. English is the official language and over 20 indigenous languages are spoken, representing the numerous ethnic groups who make up more than 95 per cent of the population. The country's capital and largest city is Monrovia.

Liberia began as a settlement of the American Colonization Society (ACS), who believed black people would face better chances for freedom and prosperity in Africa than in the United States. The country declared its independence on July 26, 1847. The U.S. did not recognise Liberia's independence until February 5, 1862, during the American Civil War. Between January

7, 1822, and the American Civil War, more than 15,000 freed and free-born black people who faced legislated limits in the U.S., and 3,198 Afro-Caribbeans, relocated to the settlement. The settlers carried their culture and tradition with them. The Liberian constitution and flag were modeled after those of the U.S. On January 3, 1848, Joseph Jenkins Roberts, a wealthy, free-born African American from Virginia who settled in Liberia, was elected Liberia's first president after the people proclaimed independence.

Liberia was the first African republic to proclaim its independence, and is Africa's first and oldest modern republic. It retained its independence during the Scramble for Africa. During World War II, Liberia supported the United States war efforts against Germany and in turn, the U.S. invested in considerable infrastructure in Liberia to help its war effort, which also aided the country in modernizing and improving its major air transportation facilities. In addition, President William Tubman encouraged economic changes. Internationally, Liberia was a founding member of the League of Nations, United Nations, and the Organisation of African Unity.

The Americo-Liberian settlers did not relate well to the indigenous peoples they encountered, especially those in communities of the more isolated "bush". The colonial settlements were raided by the Kru and Grebo from their inland chiefdoms. Americo-Liberians developed as a small elite that held on to political power, and indigenous tribesmen were excluded from birth-right citizenship in their own land until 1904, in an echo of the United States' treatment of Native Americans. Americo-Liberians promoted religious organizations to set up missions and schools to educate the indigenous peoples.

In 1980 political tensions from the rule of William R. Tolbert resulted in a military coup during which Tolbert was killed, marking the beginning of years-long political instability. Five years of military rule by the People's Redemption Council and five years of civilian rule by the National Democratic Party of Liberia were followed by the First and Second Liberian Civil Wars. These resulted in the deaths of 250,000 people (about 8 pc of the population) and the displacement of many more, and shrank Liberia's economy by 90 per cent. A peace agreement in 2003 led to democratic elections in 2005, in which Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was elected President. National infrastructure and basic social services were severely affected by the conflicts, with 83 per cent of the population now living below the international poverty line.

The Pepper Coast, also known as the Grain Coast, has been inhabited by indigenous peoples of Africa at least as far back as the 12th century. Mende-speaking people expanded westward from the Sudan, forcing

## Ugandans, Rwandese are brothers and sisters: We both need each other

By Special Correspondent

**U**GANDA is a country in East-Central Africa. It is bordered to the east by Kenya, to the north by South Sudan, to the west by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to the south-west by Rwanda, and to the south by Tanzania. The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, shared with Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda is in the African Great Lakes region. Uganda also lies within the Nile basin.

Uganda takes its name from the Buganda kingdom, which encompasses a large portion of the south of the country, including the capital Kampala. The people of Uganda were hunter-gatherers until 1,700 to 2,300 years ago, when Bantu-speaking populations migrated to the southern parts of the country.

Beginning in 1894, the area was ruled as a protectorate by the UK, who established administrative law across the territory. Uganda gained independence from the UK on 9 October 1962. The official languages are English and Swahili, although any other language may be used as a medium of instruction in schools or other educational institutions or for legislative, administrative or judicial purposes as may be prescribed by law.

Beginning in 1894, the area was ruled as a protectorate by the UK, who established administrative law across the territory. Uganda gained independence from the UK on 9 October 1962. The period since then has been marked by violent conflicts, including an 8-year-long far right military dictatorship led by officer Idi Amin. Additionally, a lengthy civil war against the Lord's Resistance Army in the Northern Region led by Joseph Kony, has caused hundreds of thousands of casualties.

The official languages are English and Swahili, although "any other language may be used as a medium of instruction in schools or other educational institutions or for legislative, administrative or judicial purposes as may be prescribed by law." Luganda, a central language, is widely spoken



The Luanda MoU signed on 21st of August 2019 in Angola is indeed an important milestone towards sustainable peace and security in our region. President Museveni (L) and President Kagame

across the country, and several other languages are also spoken including Runyoro, Runyankole, Rukiga, Luo and Lusoga.

The current president of Uganda is Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, who came to power in January 1986 after a protracted six-year guerrilla war. He has since eliminated the presidential term limits and the presidential age limit; due to the nature of Ugandan politics, this effectively makes him president for life.

The residents of Uganda were hunter-gatherers until 1,700-2,300 years ago. Bantu-speaking populations, who were probably from central Africa, migrated to the southern parts of the country.

According to oral tradition, the Empire of Kitara covered an important part of the great lakes area, from the northern lakes Albert and Kyoga to the southern lakes Victoria and Tanganyika. Bunyoro-Kitara is claimed as the antecedent of the Buganda, Toro, Ankole, and Busoga kingdoms.

Some Luo invaded the area of Bunyoro and assimilated with the Bantu there, establishing the Babiito dynasty of the current Omukama (ruler) of Bunyoro-Kitara.

Arab traders moved inland from the Indian Ocean coast of East

Africa in the 1830s. They were followed in the 1860s by British explorers searching for the source of the Nile. British Anglican missionaries arrived in the kingdom of Buganda in 1877 (a situation which gave rise to the death of the Uganda Martyrs) and were followed by French Catholic missionaries in 1879. The British government chartered the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC) to negotiate trade agreements in the region beginning in 1888. From 1886, there were a series of religious wars in Buganda, initially between Muslims and Christians and then, from 1890, between ba-Ingleza Protestants and ba-Fransa Catholics. Because of civil unrest and financial burdens, IBEAC claimed that it was unable to "maintain their occupation" in the region. [21] British commercial interests were ardent to protect the trade route of the Nile, which prompted the British government to annex Buganda and adjoining territories to create the Uganda Protectorate in 1894.[19]:3-4

### Uganda Protectorate (1894-1962)

In the 1890s, 32,000 labourers from British India were recruited to East Africa under indentured labour contracts to construct

the Uganda Railway. Most of the surviving Indians returned home, but 6,724 decided to remain in East Africa after the line's completion. Subsequently, some became traders and took control of cotton ginning and sartorial retail.

From 1900 to 1920, a sleeping sickness epidemic in the southern part of Uganda, along the north shores of Lake Victoria, killed more than 250,000 people.

Independence (1962 to 1965)

Uganda gained independence from the UK on 9 October 1962 with Queen Elizabeth II as head of state and Queen of Uganda. In October 1963, Uganda became a republic but maintained its membership in the Commonwealth of Nations.

The first post-independence election, held in 1962, was won by an alliance between the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) and Kabaka Yekka (KY). UPC and KY formed the first post-independence

Rwanda officially the Republic of Rwanda is a country in central and East Africa and one of the smallest countries on the African mainland. Located a few degrees south of the Equator, Rwanda is bordered by Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Rwanda is in the African Great Lakes region and is highly elevated; its geography is dominated by mountains in the west and savanna to the east, with numerous lakes throughout the country. The climate is temperate to subtropical, with two rainy seasons and two dry seasons each year.

The population is young and predominantly rural, with a density among the highest in Africa. Rwandans are drawn from just one cultural and linguistic group, the Banyarwanda, although within this group there are three sub-groups: the Hutu, Tutsi and Twa. The Twa are a forest-dwelling pygmy people descended from Rwanda's earliest inhabitants.

Scholars disagree on the origins of and differences between the Hutu and Tutsi; some believe differences are derived from former social castes within a single people, while others believe the Hutu and Tutsi arrived in the country separately, and from different locations. Christianity is the largest religion in the country; the principal language is Kinyarwanda, spoken by most Rwandans, with English and French serving as additional official languages. The sovereign state of Rwanda has a presidential system of government. The president is Paul Kagame of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), who took office in 2000. Rwanda today has low corruption compared with neighbouring countries, although human rights organisations report suppression of opposition groups, intimidation and restrictions on freedom of speech. The country has been governed by a strict administrative hierarchy since pre-colonial times; there are five provinces delineated by borders drawn in 2006. Rwanda is one of only two countries with a female majority in the national parliament.

Hunter gatherers settled the territory in the stone and iron ages, followed later by Bantu peoples. The population coalesced first into clans and then into kingdoms. The Kingdom of Rwanda dominated from the mid-eighteenth century, with the Tutsi kings conquering others militarily, centralising power and later enacting anti-Hutu policies. Germany colonised Rwanda in 1884 as part of German East Africa, followed by Belgium, which invaded in 1916 during World War I. Both European nations ruled through the kings and perpetuated a pro-Tutsi policy. The Hutu population revolted in 1959. They massacred numerous Tutsi and ultimately established an independent, Hutu-dominated state in 1962. A 1973 military coup saw a change of leadership, but pro-Hutu policy remained.

# Beyond Robert Mugabe: Looking into the future

By Obert Chaurura

WHICHEVER way you look at it, the recent death of the former President of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, was an historic and momentous event. This opinion piece is by no means an obituary to the late Robert Mugabe because I don't consider myself well-positioned and well-informed enough to undertake such a task.

My intention is to unpack and unravel Zimbabwe's political and socio-economic trajectory in the post-Robert Mugabe era.

Inasmuch as we can't run away and ignore our history, it is a fundamental fact of life that we can actually learn from our past as we seek to design and structure our future.

Thus, the knowledge of our history is a key cornerstone in sculpturing the future that we would want to have, not only for ourselves, but also for future generations that will come after us.

A lot has already been written about the late former President of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe.

Writers on opposite sides of the political and ideological divide have written and, indeed, continue to write about how they idolised him or how they loathed him.

This is a debate for another day. My immediate purpose herein is to peek into the future rather than to get lost in the mist and puzzle of the past.

As such, I will be deliberately futuristic in both my thrust and exposition. Suffice to state that the late Robert Mugabe was an enigmatic personality who invoked feelings of deep admiration and adoration as well as deep hatred and loathing in equal measure.

I sincerely hope that the intellectual that he definitely was, the late former President of Zimbabwe left behind some written memoirs that will be collapsed into his posthumous autobiography in the not too distant future.

Surely, it is only fair and just that we should read about the late enigma in his own form and language. It would be great to read his story from the horse's mouth and not from third parties and ghost writers.

In November 2017, the late Mugabe resigned from office during "Operation Restore Legacy". I am inclined to believe that the legacy that was being referred to here was the legacy of both the Second and Third Chimurenga since it was apparent that some of the late former president's long-time political comrades and associates had become thoroughly disillusioned by the trajectory that the Zanu-PF political party and the Zanu-PF Government was taking towards the end of Robert Mugabe's long and rather controversial reign.

Let me hasten to add that I have got absolutely no brief for the prime movers and shakers of "Operation Restore Legacy".

I'm writing this opinion piece simply in my capacity as a Zimbabwean patriot who is keen to see the political and socio-economic resurgence of his beloved country. Put bluntly, I have got no dog in the fight between those who approved of "Operation Restore Legacy" and those who passionately opposed this operation.

Going forward, it is not an overstatement to say that the majority of Zimbabweans are looking forward to the crafting and creation of a genuine and well-constructed Second Republic that will completely dissociate itself from all the political baggage, corruption, intolerance and repression that characterised Mugabe's old order.

Granted, it is not going to be easy to completely unravel and dismantle the political and socio-economic pillars of the behemoth that Mugabe built. It is not going to be a walk in the park. But then, there can be no substitute for a complete overhaul of the old order, warts and all, if the Second Republic or the New Dispensation as they prefer to call themselves, is to really make a positive impact on the general governance of the country.

Is the Second Republic ready and willing to have a complete and systematic break with all the vices and ineptitude culture of the old order or is it simply going to be a case of putting lipstick on a frog, a matter of conjuring new tricks that will put attractive make-up on what is essentially an old face?

The expectation of the majority of Zimbabweans is to have the New Dispensation boldly and emphatically



Zimbabwean President Emmerson Mnangagwa at the funeral of his predecessor, Robert Mugabe

putting into place genuinely progressive and economically sustainable policies in place in order to extricate Zimbabwe from despair and desolation.

The New Dispensation has its work cut out.

Difficult decisions must be made to discard deadwood within both Government and State-owned enterprises. The ghost of corruption in both the public and private sectors has to be ruthlessly dealt with and exorcised if the national economy has to stop haemorrhaging.

There is a brand new Sheriff in town in the form of the new chairperson of the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission (ZACC), Justice Loice Matanda-Moyo, and her team of recently sworn-in commissioners.

Justice Matanda-Moyo has already shown that she is capable of packing a solid punch and here's hoping that ZACC will continue to be resolute, non-partisan and effective in the discharge of its constitutional mandate.

Looking into the future, it's certainly not all doom and gloom for Zimbabwe. With the right focus and determination by the New Dispensation, the Second Republic can and, indeed, should be able to turn the corner.

Austerity measures are currently in place and the ordinary people are suffering. There's a need to quickly design and adopt an exit strategy for these austerity measures because millions of people out there are already becoming agitated and restless.

Some of the people have actually started to develop a rather bizarre and puzzling longing for and affinity for the old order. The New Dispensation must put all its ducks in a row. Going forward, it shouldn't be business as usual or else doom is certainly looming on the horizon.

Obert Chaurura Gutu is the MDC-T vice president and a practising lawyer in Harare, Zimbabwe. He is also the founder and executive director of the Negona Legal Consultancy & Public Governance Institute LLC.

Zimbabwe officially the Republic of Zimbabwe, is a landlocked country located in southern Africa, between the Zambezi and Limpopo Rivers, bordered by South Africa, Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique. The capital and largest city is Harare and the second largest being Bulawayo. A country of roughly 16 million people, Zimbabwe has 16 official languages, with English, Shona, and Ndebele the most commonly used.

Since the 11th century, present-day Zimbabwe has been the site of several organised states and kingdoms as well as a major route for migration and trade.

The British South Africa Company of Cecil Rhodes first demarcated the present territory during the 1890s; it became the self-governing British colony of Southern Rhodesia in 1923. In 1965, the conservative white minority government unilaterally declared independence as Rhodesia.

The state endured international isolation and a 15-year guerrilla war with black nationalist forces; this culminated in a peace agreement that established universal enfranchisement and de jure sovereignty as Zimbabwe in April 1980. Zimbabwe then joined the Commonwealth of Nations, from which it was suspended in 2002 for breaches of international law by its then-government, and from which it withdrew in December 2003.

The sovereign state is a member of the United Nations, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the African Union (AU), and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). It was once known as the "Jewel of Africa" for its prosperity.

Robert Mugabe became Prime Minister of Zimbabwe in 1980, when his ZANU-PF party won the elections following the end of white minority rule; he was the President of Zimbabwe from 1987 until his resignation in 2017.

Under Mugabe's authoritarian regime, the state security apparatus dominated the country and was responsible for widespread human

rights violations. Mugabe maintained the revolutionary socialist rhetoric of the Cold War era, blaming Zimbabwe's economic woes on conspiring Western capitalist countries. Contemporary African political leaders were reluctant to criticise Mugabe, who was burnished by his anti-imperialist credentials, though Archbishop Desmond Tutu called him "a cartoon figure of an archetypal African dictator". The country has been in economic decline since the 1990s, experiencing several crashes and hyperinflation along the way.

On 15 November 2017, in the wake of over a year of protests against his government as well as Zimbabwe's rapidly declining economy, Mugabe was placed under house arrest by the country's national army in a coup d'état. On 19 November 2017, ZANU-PF sacked Robert Mugabe as party leader and appointed former Vice President Emmerson Mnangagwa in his place. On 21 November 2017, Mugabe tendered his resignation prior to impeachment proceedings being completed. On 30 July 2018 Zimbabwe held its general elections, which was won by the ZANU-PF party led by Emmerson Mnangagwa. Nelson Chamisa who was leading the main opposition party MDC Alliance contested the election results and filed a petition to the Constitution Court of Zimbabwe. [26] The court confirmed Mnangagwa's victory, making him the newly elected president after Mugabe.

The name "Zimbabwe" stems from a Shona term for Great Zimbabwe, an ancient ruined city in the country's south-east whose remains are now a protected site. Two different theories address the origin of the word. Many sources hold that "Zimbabwe" derives from dzimba-dzambwe, translated from the Karanga dialect of Shona as "houses of stones" (dzimba = plural of imba, "house"; mabwe = plural of bwe, "stone"). The Karanga-speaking Shona people live around Great Zimbabwe in the modern-day province of Masvingo. Archaeologist Peter Garlake claims that "Zimbabwe" represents a contracted form of dzimba-hwe, which means "venerated houses" in the Zezuru dialect of Shona and usually references chiefs' houses or graves.

Zimbabwe was formerly known as Southern Rhodesia (1898), Rhodesia (1965), and Zimbabwe Rhodesia (1979). The first recorded use of "Zimbabwe" as a term of national reference dates from 1960 as a coinage by the black nationalist Michael Mawema, whose Zimbabwe National Party became the first to officially use the name in 1961. The term "Rhodesia"—derived from the surname of Cecil Rhodes, the primary instigator of British colonisation of the territory during the late 19th century—was perceived by African nationalists as inappropriate because of its colonial origin and connotations.

According to Mawema, black nationalists held a meeting in 1960 to choose an alternative name for the country, proposing names such as "Matshobana" and "Monomotapa" before his suggestion, "Zimbabwe", prevailed. A further alternative, put forward by nationalists in Matabeleland, had been "Matopos", referring to the Matopos Hills to the south of Bulawayo.

It was initially unclear how the chosen term was to be used—a letter written by Mawema in 1961 refers to "Zimbabweland" — but "Zimbabwe" was sufficiently established by 1962 to become the generally preferred term of the black nationalist movement. In a 2001 interview, black nationalist Edson Zvobgo recalled that Mawema mentioned the name during a political rally, "and it caught hold, and that was that". The black nationalist factions subsequently used the name during the Second Chimurenga campaigns against the Rhodesian government during the Rhodesian Bush War of 1964–1979. Major factions in this camp included the Zimbabwe African National Union (led by Robert Mugabe from 1975), and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (led by Joshua Nkomo from its founding in the early

1960s).

Archaeological records date human settlement of present-day Zimbabwe to at least 100,000 years ago. The earliest known inhabitants were probably San people, who left behind arrowheads and cave paintings. The first Bantu-speaking farmers arrived during the Bantu expansion around 2000 years ago.

Societies speaking proto-Shona languages first emerged in the middle Limpopo valley in the 9th century before moving on to the Zimbabwean highlands. The Zimbabwean plateau eventually became the centre of subsequent Shona states, beginning around the 10th century. Around the early 10th century, trade developed with Arab merchants on the Indian Ocean coast, helping to develop the Kingdom of Mapungubwe in the 11th century. This was the precursor to the more impressive Shona civilisations that would dominate the region during the 13th to 15th centuries, evidenced by ruins at Great Zimbabwe, near Masvingo, and by other smaller sites. The main archaeological site uses a unique dry stone architecture.

The Kingdom of Mapungubwe was the first in a series of sophisticated trading states which had developed in Zimbabwe by the time the first European explorers arrived from Portugal. These states traded gold, ivory, and copper for cloth and glass.

From about 1300 until 1600 the Kingdom of Zimbabwe eclipsed Mapungubwe. This Shona state further refined and expanded upon Mapungubwe's stone architecture, which survives to this day at the ruins of the kingdom's capital of Great Zimbabwe. From c. 1450 to 1760 Zimbabwe gave way to the Kingdom of Mutapa. This Shona state ruled much of the area of present-day Zimbabwe, plus parts of central Mozambique. It is known by many names including the Mutapa Empire, also known as Mwene Mutapa or Monomotapa as well as "Munhumutapa", and was renowned for its strategic trade routes with the Arabs and Portugal. The Portuguese sought to monopolise this influence and began a series of wars which left the empire in near collapse in the early 17th century.

As a direct response to increased European presence in the interior a new Shona state emerged, known as the Rozwi Empire (1684–1834). Relying on centuries of military, political and religious development, the Rozwi (meaning "destroyers") expelled the Portuguese from the Zimbabwean plateau by force of arms. They continued the stone-building traditions of the Zimbabwe and Mapungubwe kingdoms while adding muskets to their arsenal and recruiting a professional army to defend recent conquests.

Around 1821 the Zulu general Mzilikazi of the Khumalo clan successfully rebelled against King Shaka and established his own clan, the Ndebele. The Ndebele fought their way northwards into the Transvaal, leaving a trail of destruction in their wake and beginning an era of widespread devastation known as the Mfecane. When Dutch trekkers converged on the Transvaal in 1836, they drove the tribe even further northward, with the assistance of Tswana Barolong warriors and Griqua commandos. By 1838 the Ndebele had conquered the Rozwi Empire, along with the other smaller Shona states, and reduced them to vassaldom.

After losing their remaining South African lands in 1840, Mzilikazi and his tribe permanently settled in the southwest of present-day Zimbabwe in what became known as Matabeleland, establishing Bulawayo as their capital. Mzilikazi then organised his society into a military system with regimental kraals, similar to those of Shaka, which was stable enough to repel further Boer incursions. Mzilikazi died in 1868; following a violent power struggle, his son Lobengula succeeded him.

Colonial era and Rhodesia (1888–1964)

In the 1880s, European colonists arrived with

Cecil Rhodes's British South Africa Company (BSAC). In 1888, Rhodes obtained a concession for mining rights from King Lobengula of the Ndebele peoples. He presented this concession to persuade the government of the United Kingdom to grant a royal charter to the company over Matabeleland, and its subject states such as Mashonaland as well.

Rhodes used this document in 1890 to justify sending the Pioneer Column, a group of Europeans protected by well-armed British South Africa Police (BSAP) through Matabeleland and into Shona territory to establish Fort Salisbury (now Harare), and thereby establish company rule over the area. In 1893 and 1894, with the help of their new Maxim guns, the BSAP would go on to defeat the Ndebele in the First Matabele War. Rhodes additionally sought permission to negotiate similar concessions covering all territory between the Limpopo River and Lake Tanganyika, then known as "Zambesia".

In accordance with the terms of aforementioned concessions and treaties,[41] mass settlement was encouraged, with the British maintaining control over labour as well as precious metals and other mineral resources.

In 1895, the BSAC adopted the name "Rhodesia" for the territory, in honour of Rhodes. In 1898 "Southern Rhodesia" became the official name for the region south of the Zambezi, which later became Zimbabwe. The region to the north was administered separately and later termed Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia). Shortly after Rhodes' disastrous Jameson Raid on the South African Republic, the Ndebele rebelled against white rule, led by their charismatic religious leader, Mlimo. The Second Matabele War lasted in Matabeleland until 1896, when Mlimo was assassinated. Shona agitators staged unsuccessful revolts (known as Chimurenga) against company rule during 1896 and 1897.

Following these failed insurrections, the Ndebele and Shona groups were finally subdued by the Rhodes administration, which organised the land with a disproportionate bias favouring Europeans, thus displacing many indigenous peoples.

Southern Rhodesia was annexed by the United Kingdom on 12 September 1923. Shortly after annexation, on 1 October 1923, the first constitution for the new Colony of Southern Rhodesia came into force.

Under the new constitution, Southern Rhodesia became a self-governing British colony, subsequent to a 1922 referendum. Rhodesians of all races served on behalf of the United Kingdom during the two World Wars. Proportional to the white population, Southern Rhodesia contributed more per capita to both the First and Second World Wars than any other part of the Empire, including Britain itself.

In 1953, in the face of African opposition, Britain consolidated the two Rhodesias with Nyasaland (Malawi) in the ill-fated Central African Federation, which was essentially dominated by Southern Rhodesia. Growing African nationalism and general dissent, particularly in Nyasaland, persuaded Britain to dissolve the Union in 1963, forming three separate divisions. While multiracial democracy was finally introduced to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, however, Southern Rhodesians of European ancestry continued to enjoy minority rule.

With Zambian independence, Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front (RF) dropped the designation "Southern" in 1964 and issued a Unilateral Declaration of Independence (commonly abbreviated to "UDI") from the United Kingdom on 11 November 1965, intent on effectively repudiating the recently adopted British policy of "no independence before majority rule". It was the first such course taken by a British colony since the American declaration of 1776, which Smith and others indeed claimed provided a suitable precedent to their own actions.

UDI and civil war (1965–1980)

After the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI), the British government petitioned the United Nations for sanctions against Rhodesia pending unsuccessful talks with Smith's administration in 1966 and 1968. In December 1966, the organisation complied, imposing the first mandatory trade embargo on an autonomous state. These sanctions were expanded again in 1968.

The United Kingdom deemed the Rhodesian declaration an act of rebellion, but did not re-establish control by force. A guerrilla war subsequently ensued when Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), supported actively by communist powers and neighbouring African nations, initiated guerrilla operations against Rhodesia's predominantly white government.

ZAPU was supported by the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact and associated nations such as Cuba, and adopted a Marxist-Leninist ideology; ZANU meanwhile aligned itself with Maoism and the bloc headed by the People's Republic of China. Smith declared Rhodesia a republic in 1970, following the results of a referendum the previous year, but this went unrecognised internationally.

Meanwhile, Rhodesia's internal conflict intensified, eventually forcing him to open negotiations with the militant communists.

# Zanzibar's war on GBV recording slow progress owing to weaknesses in laws - rights crusaders

By Guardian Reporter

RIGHTS activists in Zanzibar are pointing fingers at law enforcers for being 'reluctant' in dealing with gender-based violence (GBV) cases, which are on the rise in the Indian Ocean archipelago.

The situation has been leaving the unruly barbaric behavior to continue dehumanizing women and children in Zanzibar—Unguja and Pemba islands. GBV is a phenomenon deeply rooted in gender inequality, and continues to be one of the most notable human rights violations within all societies.

Bahati Issa Suleiman is one of women and children coordinators in Kikungwi coastal Village, about 48 Kilometres, South of the Zanzibar stone. She views GBV as a challenge, which has refused to go despite different interventions made by different players including media practitioners through the Tanzania Media Women Association (Tamwa-Zanzibar).

According to Bahati, Zanzibar government has good laws and policies on women and children protection. The government has even established one stop center, police gender desk and community GBV committees in place, but the problem remains.

"From what I see, the challenge is on our enforcement mechanisms," she says, describing weaknesses on law enforcing mechanisms as a 'thorny' to the fight against the vice as most GBV cases doesn't reach to the responsible authorities.

In this case, Bahati says: "Police, the office of director of public prosecutors (DPP) and the judiciary have a share of blame on this."

"I'm wondering as why most of the time police are not taking serious steps on GBV cases...they are too reluctant. Personally I reported one case at one of the police stations, but police weren't bothered.

"They been encouraging victims and perpetrators to sort out cases outside the court," she says, when speaking recently at the meeting organized by Tamwa-Zanzibar to share the report on GBV status in Isles.

The meeting was attended by representatives from all key offices—police, court, the office of Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and local government leaders.

There are many cases, which are not taken to court, and reasons are not convincing as why it's so, she queries, urging law enforcers to chip in and take part in the fight against GBV in Zanzibar, which is a home to more than 1.5million people.

But, Hassan Masoud, coordinator of the Zanzibar's Labayka Development Fund cites collective efforts as one of the solutions to address the vice.

Magistrate from Unguja North Regional Court, Makame Mshamba admits on the challenge, saying: "Delay of GBV cases is mainly caused by a number of factors including lack of cooperation from medical doctors who are required to provide evidence on GBV cases.

He says some medical doctors weren't cooperative when it comes to providing evidences in court, the situation that thwarts GVB cases' proceedings in courts.

"Some of them are not responding when they are required in court to provide evidence on GBV cases, particularly those which are related to rape or sodomy," Makame said, adding: "The situation, which holds back the court to go on with case proceedings."

State attorney from the office of DPP Zanzibar, Rashida Ahmed says: "Police have been registering GBV cases to the DPP office without completing investigation. This is what delays GBV cases to proceed and sometimes ended up without taking them to courts."

"When we receive GBV cases from Police Gen-



der Desk, we make sure that its investigation is completed before lodging them to court," she says.

Ali Sultan, a Zanzibar-based media researcher also cites culture of secrecy as another factor fueling GBV in the Island, whereby incidences are either resolved at family level or quashed by corruption orchestrated by family members, police or other law enforcement agency.

"It aims to smoothen up things but it puts off efforts by activists into lowest ebb of the fight," he says.

According to the survey carried out recently in two districts—North A Unguja and Mkoani Pemba, victims are not open to the justice dispensing units.

"Sometimes, perpetrators collude with GBV victims to resolve issues outside legal procedures," the report reads in part.

Rape is a leading GBV pandemic in both

districts - Mkoani and North A, averaging at 80% of all reported cases to Police Gender Desk for 2017/2018 aggregated statistics.

But, most of GBV cases are contributed by culture of secrecy, superstitions, moral decay and globalization, whereby people are exposed to the development of mobile technology.

"There is a new trend related to GBV incidences in Zanzibar - superstition. In some case, the findings indicate that there is a direct link between the offenders/culprits, and witchcraft though veracity of the claims requires further studies to establish more facts and details of the subject."

Sultan says that there are few isolated incidences that community members have been issued threats - both verbal and physical for their directly involvement in GBV related issues.

"Generally people fear any possible re-

venge/reprisal, largely from the suspected offenders," he says.

According to Sultan, weak coordination among actors, for instance, police, shehia coordinators, TAMWA itself and judiciary are apparently missing the link of communication.

Other challenges include 'mistrust' or rather 'tensions' between communities and government organs especially in prone-GBV areas.

"Whilst encouraging people to influence justice while denying rights to others. Therefore, societal and cultural attitudes sometimes tolerate GBV."

He also revealed that one of the key findings emerged from Mkoani District are offenders jumped bail, witnesses do not turn up during the case when it came for mentioning and some other flimsy excuses against the norms of pseudo-judiciary.

# French firm acquires mobisol becomes leader in African off-grid energy market

By Guardian Reporter

ENGIE Africa has expanded its decentralised energy offering in Africa through the acquisition of Mobisol, a pioneer of off-grid solar solutions.

Founded in 2011, the company employs over 500 people as well as approximately 1,200 contractors.

Mobisol has operations in Tanzania, Rwanda, and Kenya

and has installed more than 150,000 solar home systems, providing clean and reliable energy to over 750,000 people in Sub-Saharan Africa.

With the acquisition of Mobisol, ENGIE will be offering solar home systems in 3 additional countries, complementing the six countries where it is already present with its solar home system company Fenix International.

Mobisol's focus on productive use products, combined with Fenix's inclusive home solar power systems, will enable ENGIE to offer an unparalleled range of affordable energy products as well as extending its customer base from rural to urban areas. The closing of the acquisition of Mobisol will happen once all approvals of the relevant regulatory bodies are received.

Yoven Mooroooven, ENGIE Africa

CEO declared: "Today we have the technology, experience, and business models to dramatically accelerate energy access. Off-grid renewable energy solutions represent an electrification solution that is rapidly scalable, can be tailored to local conditions and has the potential to empower millions of people in communities across Africa. With the acquisition of Mobisol, we are now positioned as the leading off-grid

energy services company within the African continent."

ENGIE already has significant activities in off-grid electrification in Africa. With its subsidiary Fenix International, it provides access to energy and financial services via its solar home systems to over 500,000 customers, improving the quality of life for over 2.5 million people in Uganda, Zambia, Nigeria, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire and Mozambique.

Additionally, with ENGIE PowerCorner, it supplies affordable electricity to rural populations through smart mini-grids powered by solar energy and battery storage.

PowerCorner offers 24/7 energy services to households, local businesses and public services in villages across Tanzania and Zambia. All of these services are enabled by digital financial solutions such as mobile money and

Pay As You Go technologies.

Universal electrification is the 7th of the Sustainable Development Goals that the global community has committed to achieve by 2030. Currently more than 600 million people have no access to electricity in Africa and by 2030 the continent is expected to be home to 80 percent of the world's off-grid population, according to the International Energy Agency.

# Yes: Solar-powered kiosks are charging phones in Rwanda

By Stephanie Bailey

HOW do you charge a cell phone when you don't have electricity at home? In Rwanda, portable solar-powered kiosks are one option.

Known as "Shiriki hubs," the mobile kiosks are powered by 100-watt solar panels and can charge up to 30 phones at one time. They can also serve as Wi-Fi hotspots.

Users pay 5 cents to fully charge a phone and 3 cents for 10 minutes of Wi-Fi at the kiosks, developed by African Renewable Energy Distributor (ARED). Users can also buy phone airtime and subscriptions to StarTimes, a popular TV network in the region.

ARED's hubs serve a key role in keeping Rwandans connected in a place where mobile phones are popular but keeping them powered isn't necessarily easy. In 2017, there were 72 mobile phone subscriptions per 100 people in Rwanda, according to the World Bank, yet only 34% of the population had access to electricity.

Henri Nyakarundi, an entrepreneur who was born in Rwanda, grew up in Burundi and later moved to the United States, says the need for charging stations became apparent to him on a visit home. Seeing an opportunity to start a business that could also provide jobs in his native country, Nyakarundi returned to Rwanda in 2013 to launch ARED.

Franchise model

ARED leases the hubs to agents through a franchise model, collecting an average of 1% commission on the agents' sales. Ads displayed on the side of the kiosks are another source of income for ARED. It now operates 68 kiosks in Rwanda, up from 23 in 2017.

The solar-powered cart that can charge 80 cell phones at once

The solar-powered cart that can charge 80 cell phones at once

The kiosks have served 200,000 customers in the last six years and processed close to 500,000 digital transactions, Nyakarundi says.

In rural areas, many Rwandans rely on cell phones to make payments and communicate, says Nyakarundi. "Connectivity has increased dramatically across Africa," Nyakarundi told CNN. "That's the space we wanted to be in."

Two years ago the company expanded into Uganda with funding from US-based impact investor Gray Matters Capital, and now operates 10 kiosks there. ARED has also received support from Microsoft's Affordable Access Initiative Grant Fund, and raised almost \$275,000 on a German crowdfunding website last year.

Social impact

Although a for-profit business, ARED hopes to make a social impact. The kiosks are foldable and mounted on wheels, which Nyakarundi says makes it easier for women and people with disabilities to become agents. Additionally, they pro-



Founder Henri Nyakarundi leases Shiriki Hubs, solar-powered kiosks that can charge phones and provide Wi-Fi.

vide health and educational content from government services via an app offline, so users don't have to pay for WiFi access to get it.

The kiosks are also leased to charities and refugee camps in Uganda.

"They used to have to walk miles to charge their phone, then miles to get access to air time," said Nyakarundi.

Ultimately, Nyakarundi wants the kiosks to provide their own local network, which can

host third-party apps. App developers would pay to be featured on the network, and Nyakarundi hopes the revenue will eventually allow ARED to provide users with up to 30 minutes of free Wi-Fi.

# Why we support the global climate strikes

By Anne Hidalgo, Bill De Blasio, Eric Garcetti and Frank Jensen

OUR shared planet is facing a climate emergency. The science is clear that, without urgent action, sea levels will rise further, extreme temperatures will become the norm and climate-related disasters will inflict even greater damage.

We are making historic investments to prepare and adapt our cities to the inevitable consequences of emissions already released into the atmosphere.

When your house is on fire, somebody needs to sound the alarm. Young people in our cities, displaying incredible maturity and dignity are doing just that. School children are taking to the streets, drawing attention to the terrifying threat that climate breakdown poses to their future. Young people recognise just how unfair climate change is.

Those who have generated the least greenhouse gas emissions, including the poorest, most disadvantaged and youngest in society, will suffer the worst effects of a rapidly changing global climate. They are right to sound the alarm, and they are right to demand action that tackles climate change and inequality simultaneously.

On September 20, these inspiring young leaders have called for adults to join them for a Global Climate Strike. We have an opportunity to show, not only that we hear their message, but that they have inspired us to act even faster.

As mayors, our greatest responsibility is to protect the lives and wellbeing of those that live in our cities. As adults, our obligation is to leave the world in a better state for our children than we inherited it.

Fortunately, the evidence is increasingly clear that transforming our cities to prevent the climate crisis will also make them healthier, more equitable, safer and ultimately better places to live.

The cities of the future will enjoy affordable and reliable public transport; the air will be free from poisonous toxins; buildings will generate zero emissions thanks to ultra-high efficient heat-



ing, cooling and insulation; waste will be recycled or reused, and all of this will be powered by abundant renewable energy.

We have a unique opportunity to bestow a bright and hopeful legacy to the next generation. This is the future we want.

That is why we are supporting the global climate strikes. Mayors around the world, working through C40 Cities, are committed to deliver on the Paris Agreement and taking action to peak their emissions as our cities already have and bring them down sharply by 2030.

Many businesses, investors, labour groups, faith leaders and local communities share our urgency. But we cannot

tackle the climate crisis alone.

We need science-based action from every sector of the economy, and we expect greater leadership from nation states.

Young people are telling us that the climate emergency demands an emergency response. We couldn't agree more.

More than 70 mayors from around the world will be meeting in Copenhagen for the C40 World Mayors Summit, Oct 9-12, 2019.

A planet is an astronomical body orbiting a star or stellar remnant that is massive enough to be rounded by its own gravity, is not massive enough to cause thermonuclear fusion, and has cleared its neighbouring region of planetesimals.

The term planet is ancient, with ties to history, astrology, science, mythology, and religion. Five planets in the Solar System are visible to the naked eye. These were regarded by many early cultures as divine, or

as emissaries of deities. As scientific knowledge advanced, human perception of the planets changed, incorporating a number of disparate objects. In 2006, the International Astronomical Union (IAU) officially adopted a resolution defining planets within the Solar System. This definition is controversial because it excludes many objects of planetary mass based on where or what they orbit. Although eight of the planetary bodies discovered before 1950 remain "planets" under the current definition, some celestial bodies, such as Ceres, Pallas, Juno and Vesta (each an object in the solar asteroid belt), and Pluto (the first trans-Neptunian object discovered), that were once considered planets by the scientific community, are no longer viewed as planets under the current definition of planet.

The planets were thought by Ptolemy to orbit Earth in deferent and epicycle motions. Although the idea that the planets orbited the Sun had been suggested

many times, it was not until the 17th century that this view was supported by evidence from the first telescopic astronomical observations, performed by Galileo Galilei. About the same time, by careful analysis of pre-telescopic observational data collected by Tycho Brahe, Johannes Kepler found the planets' orbits were elliptical rather than circular. As observational tools improved, astronomers saw that, like Earth, each of the planets rotated around an axis tilted with respect to its orbital pole, and some shared such features as ice caps and seasons. Since the dawn of the Space Age, close observation by space probes has found that Earth and the other planets share characteristics such as volcanism, hurricanes, tectonics, and even hydrology.

Planets are generally divided into two main types: large low-density giant planets, and smaller rocky terrestrials. There are eight planets in the Solar System. In order of increasing distance from the Sun, they are the four terrestrials, Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars, then the four giant planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Six of the planets are orbited by one or more natural satellites.

Several thousands of planets around other stars ("extrasolar planets" or "exoplanets") have been discovered in the Milky Way. As of 1 September 2019, 4,109 known extrasolar planets in 3,059 planetary systems (including 667 multiple planetary systems), ranging in size from just above the size of the Moon to gas giants about twice as large as Jupiter have been discovered, out of which more than 100 planets are the same size as Earth, nine of which are at the same relative distance from their star as Earth from the Sun, i.e. in the circumstellar habitable zone. On December 20, 2011, the Kepler Space Telescope team reported the discovery of the first Earth-sized extrasolar planets, Kepler-20e[5] and Kepler-20f, orbiting a Sun-like star, Kepler-20. A 2012 study, analyzing gravitational microlensing data, estimates an average of at least 1.6 bound planets for every star in the Milky Way. Around one in five Sun-like stars is thought to have an Earth-sized planet in its habitable zone.

The idea of planets has evolved over its history, from the divine lights of antiquity to the earthly objects of the scientific age. The concept has expanded to include worlds not only in the Solar System, but in hundreds of other extrasolar systems. The ambiguities inherent in defining planets have led to much scientific controversy.

The five classical planets, being visible to the naked eye, have been known since ancient times and had a significant impact on mythology, religious cosmology, and ancient astronomy. In ancient times, astronomers noted how certain lights moved across the sky, as opposed to the "fixed stars", which maintained a constant relative position in the sky.

## What lessons as Prince Harry, Meghan begin 10-day tour in South Africa?

### CAPE TOWN

BRITISH royal tour of southern Africa kicks off in Cape Town yesterday September 23, 2019, the SABC reports.

Prince Harry and his wife Meghan will on Monday visit a Cape Town township and District Six.

The South African state broadcaster says some details are not yet known, presumably because of security concerns.

The couple are bringing their baby Archie with them on the 10-day tour, the BBC reports.

The Duke and Duchess of Sussex will be in Africa until 2 October. While the duchess and Archie are scheduled to spend the duration of the tour in South Africa, Prince Harry will also tour Angola, Malawi and Botswana before being reunited with his family in Johannesburg, says the BBC.

South Africa, officially the Republic of South Africa (RSA), is the southernmost country in Africa. It is bounded to the south by 2,798 kilometres (1,739 mi) of coastline of Southern Africa stretching along the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans; to the north by the neighbouring countries of Namibia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe; and to the east and northeast by Mozambique and Eswatini (Swaziland); and it surrounds the enclaved country of Lesotho. South Africa is the largest country in Southern Africa and the 25th-largest country in the world by land area and, with over 57 million people, is the world's 24th-most populous nation. It is the southernmost country on the mainland of the Old World or the Eastern Hemisphere. About 80 per cent of South Africans are of Bantu ancestry, divided among a variety of ethnic groups speaking different African languages, nine of which have official status. The remaining population consists of Africa's largest communities of Whites, Asian (Indian), and multiracial (Coloured) ancestry.

South Africa is a multiethnic society encompassing a wide variety of cultures, languages, and religions. Its pluralistic makeup is reflected in the



Prince Harry and Meghan Markle going to church at Sandringham on Christmas Day 2017.

constitution's recognition of 11 official languages, which is the fourth highest number in the world.

Two of these languages are of European origin: Afrikaans developed from Dutch and serves as the first language of most coloured and white South Africans; English reflects the legacy of British colonialism, and is commonly used in public and commercial life, though it is fourth-ranked as a spoken first language.

The country is one of the few in Africa never to have had a coup d'état, and regular elections have been held for almost a century. However, the vast majority of black South Africans were not enfranchised until 1994. During the 20th century, the black majority sought to recover its rights from the dominant white minority, with this struggle playing a large role in the country's recent history and politics.

The National Party imposed apartheid in 1948, institutionalising previous racial segregation. After a long and sometimes violent struggle by the African National Congress (ANC) and other anti-apartheid activists both inside and outside the country, the repeal of discriminatory laws began in the mid-

1980s.

Since 1994, all ethnic and linguistic groups have held political representation in the country's liberal democracy, which comprises a parliamentary republic and nine provinces. South Africa is often referred to as the "rainbow nation" to describe the country's multicultural diversity, especially in the wake of apartheid.

The World Bank classifies South Africa as an upper-middle-income economy, and a newly industrialised country. Its economy is the second-largest in Africa, and the 34th-largest in the world. In terms of purchasing power parity, South Africa has the seventh-highest per capita income in Africa.

However, poverty and inequality remain widespread, with about a quarter of the population unemployed and living on less than US\$1.25 a day. Nevertheless, South Africa has been identified as a middle power in international affairs, and maintains significant regional influence.

The name "South Africa" is derived from the country's geographic location at the southern tip of Africa. Upon formation, the country was named the Union of South Africa in English,

reflecting its origin from the unification of four formerly separate British colonies.

Since 1961, the long form name in English has been the "Republic of South Africa". In Dutch, the country was named Republiek van Zuid-Afrika, replaced in 1983 by the Afrikaans Republiek van Suid-Afrika. Since 1994, the Republic has had an official name in each of its 11 official languages.

Mzansi, derived from the Xhosa noun umzantsi meaning "south", is a colloquial name for South Africa, while some Pan-Africanist political parties prefer the term "Azania".

### Prehistoric archaeology

South Africa contains some of the oldest archaeological and human-fossil sites in the world. Archaeologists have recovered extensive fossil remains from a series of caves in Gauteng Province. The area, a UNESCO World Heritage site, has been branded "the Cradle of Humankind". The sites include Sterkfontein, one of the richest sites for hominin fossils in the world. Other sites include Swartkrans, Gondolin Cave, Kromdraai, Coopers Cave and Malapa. Raymond Dart identified the first hominin fossil discovered in Africa, the Taung Child (found near Taung) in 1924. Further hominin remains have come from the sites of Makapansgat in Limpopo Province, Cornelia and Florisbad in the Free State Province, Border Cave in KwaZulu-Natal Province, Klasies River Mouth in Eastern Cape Province and Pinnacle Point, Elandsfontein and Die Kelders Cave in Western Cape Province.

These finds suggest that various hominid species existed in South Africa from about three million years ago, starting with Australopithecus africanus. There followed species including Australopithecus sediba, Homo ergaster, Homo erectus, Homo

rhodesiensis, Homo helmei, Homo naledi and modern humans (Homo sapiens). Modern humans have inhabited Southern Africa for at least 170,000 years.

### Bantu expansion

Settlements of Bantu-speaking peoples, who were iron-using agriculturists and herdsmen, were already present south of the Limpopo River (now the northern border with Botswana and Zimbabwe) by the 4th or 5th century CE (see Bantu expansion). They displaced, conquered and absorbed the original Khoisan speakers, the Khoikhoi and San peoples. The Bantu slowly moved south. The earliest ironworks in modern-day KwaZulu-Natal Province are believed to date from around 1050. The southernmost group was the Xhosa people, whose language incorporates certain linguistic traits from the earlier Khoisan people. The Xhosa reached the Great Fish River, in today's Eastern Cape Province. As they migrated, these larger Iron Age populations displaced or assimilated earlier peoples. In Mpumalanga Province, several stone circles have been found along with the stone arrangement that has been named Adam's Calendar.

### Portuguese contacts

At the time of European contact, the dominant ethnic group were Bantu-speaking peoples who had migrated from other parts of Africa about one thousand years before. The two major historic groups were the Xhosa and Zulu peoples.

In 1487, the Portuguese explorer Bartolomeu Dias led the first European voyage to land in southern Africa. On 4 December, he landed at Walvisch Bay (now known as Walvis Bay in present-day Namibia). This was south of the furthest point reached in 1485 by his predecessor, the Portuguese navigator Diogo Cão (Cape Cross, north of the bay).



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## Most small-scale grain millers yet to apply food fortification technology, says SAPFF

By Francis Kajubi

**T**HE majority of maize millers in the country do not fortify flour which is widely sold to consumers in the market despite the fact that food fortification has so far reached 65 percent in the country.

Strengthening African Processors of Fortified Foods' Programme Manager, George Kaishozi, said in Dar es Salaam last week that compliance on food fortification regulations by local food processors lags far behind among maize flour millers who are scattered all over using simple technologies.

Through the Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Regulations and Order 2011, maize, wheat and edible oil processors need to fortify their products before entering the market by adding micro-nutrients to replace the same wasted during processing.

Kaishozi said SAPFF programme being undertaken by TechnoServe Tanzania has seen big progress among wheat processors and edible oil manufacturers while maize millers remain static making it difficult to attain the 80 percent compliance target in the market.

Funded by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, SAPFF is a four year program covering Tanzania, Kenya and Nigeria with a budget of US\$10million. "Small scale maize processors mostly known as Posho millers, account for 95 percent of the market share for maize flour. The challenge is on how to bring them together to take part in the program as most of them operate in an informal way," the SAPFF Pro-



Samples of TechnoServe food fortification beneficiary's maize flour.

gram Manager added.

He further noted that as the program heads to its expiry date next year, it has so far only covered five percent of the small scale maize millers dominating the market. He said the

program has already met the target of offering technical skills to large scale processors of wheat and maize flour and edible oil manufacturers.

"Food fortification gives local producers

the ability to compete in regional and global markets. As it heads to its end, the program has so far reached 18 large processors out of the targeted 21. Of the 18 processors, seven are maize flour processors, nine are edible

wheat processors." Kaishozi noted.

He asserted that prior to the program, compliance by processors was way below 50 percent but with the program, fortification of wheat flour has reached 67 percent and edible oil is at 60 percent while maize flour is only five percent and mainly involves large scale milling companies.

He said the country has a total of 45 large and medium size processing plants for wheat, maize and edible oil manufacturers out of which 14 are wheat plants, 15 are maize millers and 16 are edible oil manufacturers.

"TechnoServe has been playing a role of providing technical support to the processors so that they can be able to add correct amounts of micro-nutrients to food stuffs. The essence of the program is to make local products meet global food fortification standards to safeguard consumers' health," he added.

One of the beneficiaries of the program, Oscar Mnisi who is also Chairman of Mid and Small scale Maize Milling plant owners called upon small scale millers to form cooperatives in areas where they operate so that they can be easily attended to but also be financially included.

"Fortified maize flour is on high demand in the market. Private and public schools are one of the big customers of fortified maize flour. With loans they can afford special milling machines that can enable them produce fortified maize flour. Our association has started a campaign to mobilize these small millers form associations," Mnisi said.

## Building material brand manufacturers closing ranks to rein in copycats

By Smart Money Reporter

**M**ANUFACTURERS of building materials such as iron sheets and steel bars have blamed their lack of unity to fight against counterfeiters masquerading in the market.

Speaking at a stakeholders meeting organized by Fair Competition Commission held last Friday in Dar es Salaam, some of the leading manufacturers blamed the prevailing silence among them which has allowed counterfeit makers and importers to control a good market share.

Assistant Quality Control

Manager with Kiboko Enterprise Limited, Hassan Mnase said with the well trusted genuine products silence, counterfeiters are producing copycats in the dark but supplying the market with impunity especially in rural areas.

"We are our own worst enemies because there are traitors among us. Kiboko and ALAF are well established brands in the market and that we are the worst victims when it comes to roofing materials," Mnase charged noting that the counterfeiters are with impunity importing iron sheet coils and stamp them genuine products

brands.

According to him, counterfeit iron sheets in the name of his company are mostly supplied in the rural areas of the regions of Coast, Morogoro and Tabora but intervention by the company in collaboration with FCC has reduced the incident to some extent.

Export Market Manager ALAF Tanzania Limited, Ephraim Kalina said the company has formed surveillance teams to probe the market in at least ten regions of the country where ALAF supplies most its products.

"The teams were formed about three weeks ago and come



FCC Director General, Dr John Mduma.

up with a good report on what is happening in the market. The main objective is to

establish the extent of counterfeiters in the name of ALAF especially to rural areas and

suburbs," Kalina said.

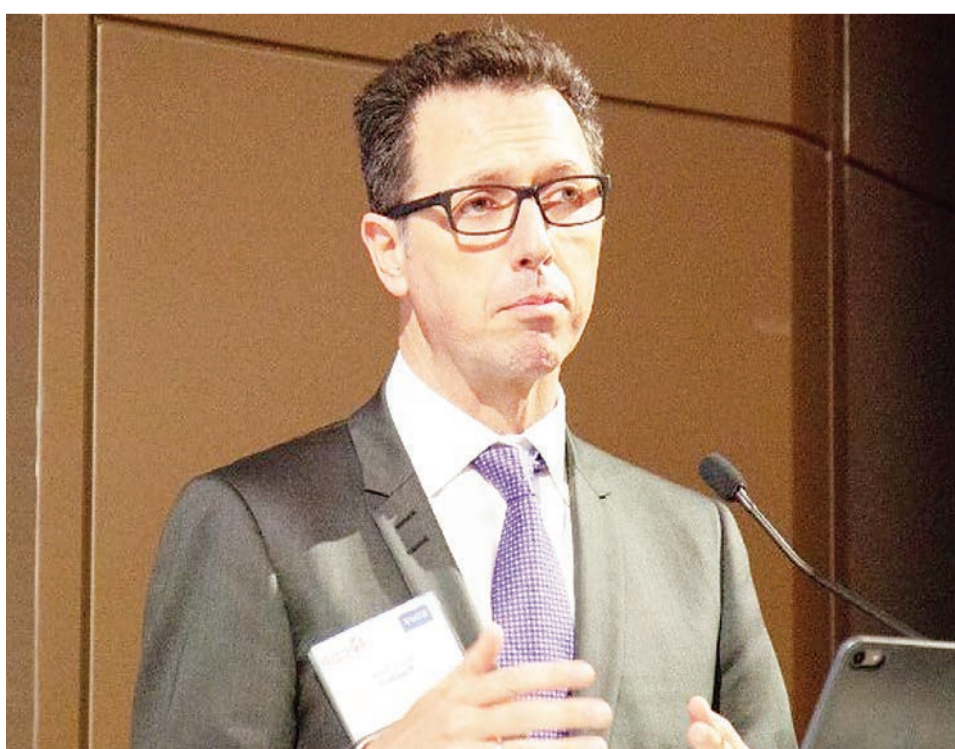
Raymond Kambamwene who is Supply Chain Manager at Ando Roofing Products Limited admitted that counterfeit roofing material are threatening their market share though his company has been holding routing surveillances in collaboration with FCC to apprehend the culprits.

"We have a special department that overlooks how our products are doing in the market and if there are any counterfeiters against them. We are investing heavily in technology to make it easier for our customers to reach us directly to avoid middlemen," Kambamwene said.

In his opening remarks, FCC Director General, John Mduma called upon manufacturers to embark on the production of quality roofing materials so as to be competitive both at local and regional markets.

"As Tanzania looks forward to ratify the African Continental Free Trade Area, we need local manufacturers who are serious to enable us compete effectively in the continental market of 1.2 billion people," Dr Mduma said.

The FCC chief further noted that the commission is currently suffering from shortage of manpower hence unable to cover the whole country with its surveillance services.



Bruno Sarda, president of CDP North America, one of the research groups behind the SBTi.

## Companies tighten climate goals as scientific outlook darkens

NEW YORK

**T**HE Paris climate agreement asks countries to hold the Earth's temperature to "well below 2°C" and to strive for no more than 1.5°C of warming. It does not explain to the rest of the world what those numbers mean for them.

In the years since the 2015 agreement, a consortium of NGOs has worked to help companies figure out just what their contribution should be. The Science-Based Targets Initiative uses scientific research to translate hard-to-understand global benchmarks into industry- and company-specific targets.

To date, more than 630 companies from 43 countries have signed on. The group is responsible for about 1% of overall climate pollution. If they meet

these goals, the companies will cut emissions by almost 30% by 2030—or about half of Spain's pollution, according to BloombergNEF. Further reducing corporate emissions (and expanding the SBTi roster to include the financial sector) will be a hot topic during Climate Week in New York later this month.

The scientific consensus about what's needed to control planetary warming has shifted over the past few years. The UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change last fall issued an influential report suggesting that humanity must cut emissions even below the Paris targets. Namely, nations need to halve them by 2030 and zero them out by 2050.

"We see companies really responding to the IPCC report and seeing the need to increase their ambition," said Cynthia Cummis, head of private-se-

ctor climate work at World Resources Institute, one of the research groups behind SBTi. Nestle vowed to zero out its greenhouse-gas impact by 2050, in line with a high-profile "Business Ambition for 1.5°C" pledge that will be featured during Climate Week.

More than two dozen companies in July announced that they'd increased their ambition to match the 1.5°C challenge, including Enel, Iberdrola, Novozymes and Royal DSM. Others, including AstraZeneca, Hewlett Packard Enterprise, Levi Strauss & Co and Unilever, already had 1.5°C commitments. Companies that "had already set targets, to some extent, were some of the easier ones to convince," said Bruno Sarda, president of CDP North America, one of the research groups behind the SBTi.

Setting science-based targets requires lots of data, time, judgment

and internal political capital on the part of corporate sustainability officers, who often lead initiatives. Of the 634 companies who have committed to such goals, about 235 now have SBTi-approved plans. The SBTi receives funding from member-company fees, along with the Ikea Foundation, UPS Foundation and the We Mean Business Coalition.

Some companies have had difficulty figuring out how to cut what may be the largest contribution to their emissions tally: their supply chains and consumers. Counting and controlling emissions related to materials before they get to a factory and after consumers drive them home (called "scope 3" in the jargon) has been a source of rich discussion. "For many organisations that are on the fence for setting a target, that's the place where they get hung up," Sarda said.

## ESRF, UNDP help regions to validate investment guides



Mara RC Adam Malima (R) engaged in conversation with Economic and Social Research's Foundation Executive Director Dr Tausi Kida (C) and ESRF Data Manager, John Kajiba at the ongoing 2nd Minerals Expo and Investment Forum in Geita on Sunday. Photo: Guardian Photographer.

By Smart Money Reporter

**S**EVENTEEN regions in the country have been supported by Economic and Social Research Foundation in collaboration with United Nations Development Program to validate their investment guides.

Speaking on the sidelines of the second mineral exhibition in Geita during the weekend, ESRF Executive Director, Dr Tausi Kida said the 17 regions have thus developed their investment guides with 11 of them completing the documents while six are in final stages.

Dr Kida said ESRF will continue to work with the remaining regions from October this year to also enable them have their investment guides which clearly stipulates their potentials and prescribing ground rules to engage the private sector.

The investment guides assisted regions to unveil their

investment opportunities, for example here in Geita, the region has great minerals potential which needs extraction and value addition by investors" she said.

The ESRF chief pointed out that other opportunities in the Lake Zone region include manufacturing, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, construction and tourism, among others. "The detailed information on such opportunities for Geita region is contained in the Investment guide which will be launched today," she said.

"ESRF is hopes that the regional investment guides will contribute to the national investment guide and that the think tank will continue working with

regions in preparing the guides by providing technical support," she added.

The ESRF was established in 1994 as an independent, not-for-profit institution for research and policy analysis.

Its formation was based on the assumption that there was need and demand for an improved understanding of policy options and development management issues of which the capacity was lacking in the country's civil service.

ESRF addressed the gap by putting into place qualified professional staff, modest resources and a favourable research environment for the analysis and discussion of economic and social policy.

## Work on multi-million-shilling Geita gold refinery begins soon

By Guardian Reporter, Geita

A FOUNDATION stone for the country's first gold refinery will be laid by Geita Regional Commissioner, Engineer Robert Gabriel in the region today thanks to multi-billion shillings investment by GG Refinery Limited.

The company's spokesman, Burton Mwakisu said in Geita yesterday that the G2 RTM has already been awarded a gold refining license by Ministry of Minerals' Mining Commission to approve the refinery plant.

Construction of the refinery's land, infrastructure development and equipment fabrication are already underway in Geita. "This endeavor is designed to increase revenue and create jobs as well as promote modern technologies which will maximise benefits from the mining industry," Mwakisu said.

"The refinery will cover 3,500 square meters and will be state-of-the-art facility located on over 20 hectares of land in Geita town. This is a highly strategic location within Tanzania's Great Lakes Region which produces the most gold in the country," he added.

Working in support of the government's recently established regional mineral trading centers, along with small and medium scale miners, dealers and mining operators, the refinery will serve as the main focal point for gold purification, he pointed out.

With an annual gold processing capability of up to 100 tons and a target purity of 99.99 percent (also known as 999.9 fineness GG Refinery, the company hopes to exploit both regional and global markets for gold.

The refinery will also have an



Geita RC Robert Gabriel.

integrated minting with the ability to fabricate a variety of bullion grade products, including the production of internationally recognized and marketed ingots, such as kilo-bars and 400 troy-ounce bars.

Advanced minting operations will eventually be implemented to produce internationally marketed numismatic and commemorative coins that will highlight Tanzania's unique natural wonders,

wildlife, history and culture, Mwakisu underlined. Geita is one of the country's main gold producers accounting for about 35 percent of total annual production.

## Huawei recommends ICT as crucial in the implementation of SDGs in SADC region

By Smart Money Reporter

INFORMATION Communication Technology is an important tool in implementation of some Sustainable Development Goals including health, education and gender equality hence governments and the private sector should work together to realise its prowess.

Addressing a Southern Africa ICT ministerial meeting in Dar es Salaam last week, Huawei Southern Africa Region's Vice President, David Chen said the civil society should also be incorporated in efforts being made by governments and the private sector towards digital inclusion.

Chen said a strong relationship exists between ICT maturity and the level of progress on the SDGs, especially in SDG3, 4, 5, 9 which focus on quality education, good health and well-being, gender equality and industry, innovation and infrastructure respectively.

"Digital inclusion requires triangular cooperation between the public and private sector as well as civil society. The government needs to leverage policy levers to guide more high-quality resources to ICT infrastructure and digital skills, and use policies to reduce ICT deployment cost which will finally lead to the rise in digital service affordability," said Chen.

According to World Bank statistics, 53 percent of the world's populations still do not have access to Internet. More so, four-fifths of the unconnected populations are located in Asia-Pacific and in Africa. Africa exhibits the greatest connectivity shortfall when examining the proportion of population that is unconnected. On average, 76 percent of the African population does not have access to Internet, with many of those unconnected living in rural areas.

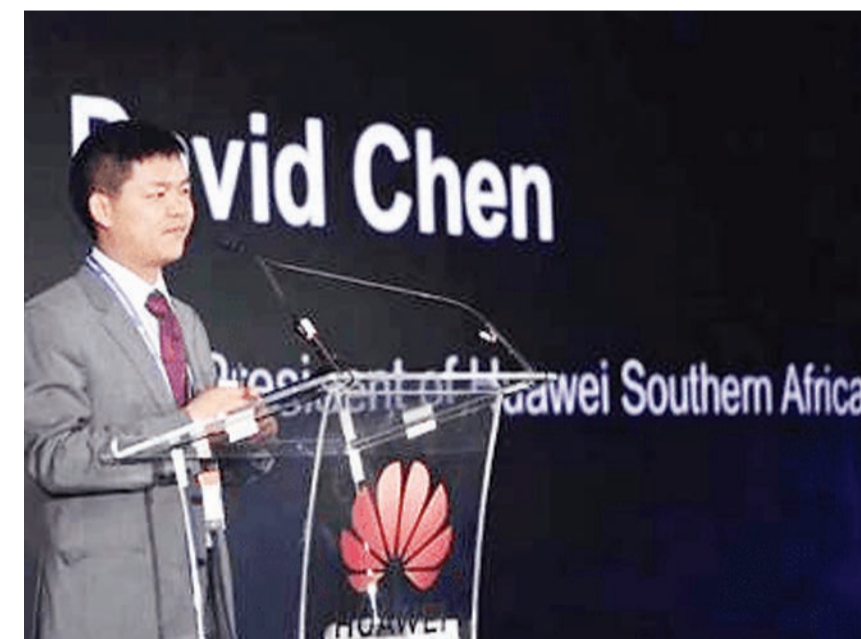
Huawei announced its digital inclusion initiative TECH4ALL on mid this month during a Huawei Connect 2019 conference in Shanghai, China with a target of helping another 500 million people benefit from digital technology in the next five years. Huawei called on more individuals and organizations to join the company in addressing global issues related to healthcare, education, development and the environment.

As the latest effort driving this digital inclusion initiative TECH4ALL, Huawei recently unveiled the DigiTruck project in Africa in partnership with a Belgium not-for-profit organization known as Close the Gap, to provide digital skills training to rural and remote communities in Kenya.

"We do not view connectivity as a privilege, but as a necessity. We believe that the impact of ICT should be measured by how many people can benefit from it," said the Huawei Southern Africa Regional chief when briefing SADC ICT Ministers.

Founded in 1987 as a private company owned by employees under Chinese entrepreneur and engineer, Ren Zhengfei, the Shenzhen-based company is the world's largest manufacturer of telecommunications equipment and second largest manufacturer of smartphones.

Huawei's 180,000 employees worldwide are committed to creating maximum value for telecom operators, enterprises and consumers with ICT solutions, products and services deployed in over 170 countries and regions, serving more than one third of the world's population.



Huawei Southern Africa Region's Vice President, David Chen speaks at a past SADC event. File photo.

## Flower exporters face tighter Australia rules

NAIROBI

KENYAN flower farms will have to acquire special permits from their buyers in the Sh3 billion Australia market as a raft of new measures aimed at curbing transfer of pests and diseases take effect.

A letter written to flower companies by Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (Kephis) says they need to show proof of the permits from the buyers abroad before they can be allowed to export.

The move follows a directive issued by Australia, which requires all the countries exporting to that nation to fumigate their produce before shipping as they adopt a zero pest policy.

"The department of Agriculture and Water Resources of Australia has informed Kephis that starting September 1, all exports of cut flower and foliage originating from Kenya will be subject to import permits," says agency managing director Esther Kimani.

The directive, which has already caused some disruption in the market, took effect at the beginning of this month after Kenya's bid to have the deadline extended was rejected. The importers in Australia are required by the new directive to obtain an import permit from the relevant state authority in Sydney.

"You are encouraged to liaise with your importers to obtain permits and confirm your eligibility to export and address any challenges that may occur to prevent disruption of businesses in September," Ms Kimani said in the letter.

The Horticultural Directorate says Australia has in the recent past issued guidelines that would only require zero pests on flowers exported to their country in order to protect their environment against pest and disease infestation.

"This is not unusual since most countries will do anything possible to protect their production environment and their farmers," says the directorate. Kephis is mandated by law, as the official plant health control agency to implement and enforce such guidelines to enable Kenya meet the market requirements.

# NMB, TADB partnership disburses over 14bn/- to smallholder farmers



Cashewnut farmers at work in Mtwara Region last season. File photo.

By Smart Money Reporter

A record 14,310 smallholder farmers from seven regions of the country have received loans worth 14.3bn/- disbursed by NMB Bank Plc in partnership with Tanzania Agriculture Development Bank through Small Credit Guarantee Scheme.

Speaking in Dar es Salaam last week, NMB acting Managing Director, Filbert Mponzi and TADB's Managing Director Japhet Justin said through TADB's SCGS, NMB has disbursed the loans to 32 agriculture marketing and cooperative societies growing sugar cane, cashew-nuts and the coffee in Arusha, Coast, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Morogoro, Mtwara and Songwe regions.

Justin commended NMB for the support in working with his bank to develop the country's agriculture sector particularly in the cashew-nut value chain.

"I am impressed with the commitment we have entered today as it will truly help to develop the agriculture sector in the country and also contribute to the development of farmers' economies," he said after the two banks signed an agreement to ensure that the 2019/2020

cashew-nut season goes smooth for farmers in Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma and Coast regions.

Under the new deal, NMB will provide the financing and TADB will provide a 50 percent loan guarantee to the farmers and buyers. TADB as the administrator of the SCGS, first signed the agreement with NMB in August 2018.

"This initiative serves the purpose of TADB's guarantee support which strives to mitigate the credit risk of underlying loans extended to the agricultural sector. Apart from NMB we are also working with seven other banks under the same arrangement," the TADB chief added.

The SCGS aims to encourage financial institutions to increase their loans to smallholder farmers who, in the past, have been sidelined from formal banking services. During this month of September only, NMB has approved and disbursed over 9.3bn/- in loans to 2,997 smallholder cashew-nut farmers from the four major regions named above. These farmers are in need of cash to procure farming inputs for the new season.

Seconding his TADB's peer, NMB's Mponzi said the bank recognizes the important role the agriculture sector plays in the country's economy hence has taken deliberate efforts to expand financing and design products and services that strive to develop the sector.

"With the partnership we have entered today with TADB, we are willing to support the warehouse receipt system financing as regulated by the government in the 2019/2020 season. We are in support of government's

efforts to develop agriculture," Mponzi affirmed.

He said the agriculture value chain forms over 25 percent of NMB's total portfolio. "We will continue working with TADB to realise the government's plan of transforming the agriculture sector and its overall contribution to the growth of the economy, and its industrialization agenda," Mponzi added.

In 2016, NMB launched the Agri-biashara campaign allocating over 500bn/- to provide credit to agriculture in the country for a period of five years ending in 2020.

The financing solution that facilitates access to credit, helped farmers in achieving improved cultivation leading to higher yields and ultimately increased household income and export volumes of agriculture products.

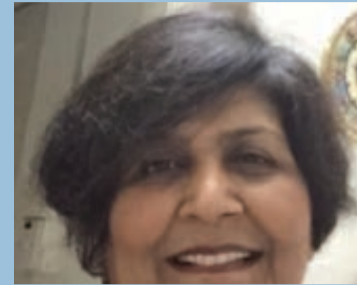
Agriculture is the backbone of the country's economy with a contribution of about 70 percent of rural households' income, employing over 75 percent of the population while accounting for about 26 percent of gross domestic product.

Experts say 46 percent of the country's land is suitable for agricultural production but yet only 19 percent of it is being utilized. Growth of the sector is around 4 percent per annum, but there are crop subsectors with surprisingly large growth, where also export business in some cases is increasing rapidly.

Although there are many issues still to be solved in the agricultural industry, the outlook is more than promising in many areas.

# Workplace Sexual Harassment

CORPORATE WELLNESS



By Bhakti Shah,

LAST week, I was privileged to participate in a panel discussion organized by the Association of Tanzania Employers at their Annual Leadership Conference with the theme "The Future of Work for Women: Are the Workplaces Ready?"

The panel discussed best practices at workplaces to empower women to assume leadership and board positions to foster inclusivity and diversity aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Sexual harassment at workplaces was brought up as a sensitive issue for discussion and it was good to hear that organizations have recognized this as a critical issue and have policies and procedures to address this.

The topic apparently touched a cord amongst the conference participants, since there were informal discussions around it after the conference.

Eliminating sexual harassment from the workplace is a matter of awareness, perception and prevention, where:

- Awareness is knowing what sexual harassment is - not only the legal definitions but also specific actions, behaviors and words
- Perception of what is an acceptable behavior and what is not - sexual harassment is about unwelcome behavior
- Prevention means understanding that any kind of sexually suggestive behavior is unacceptable and will not be tolerated at the workplace.

For women to start defending themselves, they need a deeper knowledge and understanding of this phenomenon.

With a poor understanding of what constitutes sexual harassment at both a personal and a societal level, the first step to solving the issue and

empowering women is raising knowledge and awareness.

Most of the times, victims of workplace sexual harassment decide not to speak up when there is a lack of robust policies, procedures or reporting frameworks, along with a perceived or actual lack of consequences, lack of commitment from leaders or the feeling that the perpetrator will not get caught because there will not be a thorough investigation.

Victims may also be held up by feelings of personal guilt about the incident, feelings that they somehow caused or contributed to the behavior of the perpetrator. Support mechanisms like Employee Assistance Programs help such individuals to speak out.

Sometimes, despite having formal policies, in reality, there may be a lack of organizational support for individuals, information may not be handled appropriately to ensure confidentiality and proper protections may not be afforded.

Individuals who choose to speak up need to feel confident that they will be protected and supported, that their career path will not be jeopardized and they will avoid any retaliation or victimization.

It is important to go beyond simply putting paper based policies and procedures in place. The rights and philosophies that these frameworks set out need to be lived so that individuals feel like they have the support to come forward and that their allegations will be taken seriously.

This may involve formal training for both management and employees to make sure that there is a common understanding of what constitutes sexual harassment in the workplace and how reports should be handled.

Reply back to [bhakti@impactafya.com](mailto: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.

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VIEW FROM THE TOP

# Imported cement volumes up by staggering 293%

JOHANNESBURG

IMPORTS of cement into South Africa increased by 293% year-on-year in July - and are 17.5% higher for the first seven months of this year - despite the lack of major infrastructure projects and the severely depressed construction and building environment in the country.

Construction market intelligence firm Industry Insight says cement imports in June were again predominantly from Vietnam with, notably, none from Pakistan during the past two months. It says 104 099 tons of cement with a customs value of about R72 million was imported into South Africa in July.

This was marginally lower than the 149 522 tons with a customs value of almost R100 million that was imported into the country in June, the highest level of cement imports in one month since February 2015.

A R440m punch in the stomach

Industry Insight says a total of 631 059 tons of cement with a customs value of more than R440 million had been imported into South Africa in the first seven months of this year. It says this followed an overall 85% increase in cement imports in 2018.



South Africa's major cement producers, in an initiative driven by The Concrete Institute (TCI), reported last month that they had applied to the International Trade Administration Commission of SA (Itac) for what they refer to as "safeguard action" against cheap cement imports.

A letter was also sent to the Department of Trade and Industry (Dti) to advise the department of their plans to seek approval for "special designation" of South African-produced cement to be used in state infrastructural projects.

'Puzzling' aspect

Industry Insight economist David Metelerkamp says the high level of cement imports at a time when the construction environment is so depressed has puzzled him some degree. Metelerkamp believes Vietnam and Pakistan saw South Africa as an easy target country in which to dump their cement. "Maybe they see the fact that cement prices may be higher in South Africa than the market would expect [as making] it an easy target."

Metelerkamp says the industry is not calling for a total ban on imports but rather seeking tariffs to safeguard the local industry. TCI chief

executive Bryan Perrie says imported cement is "undercutting" the local industry by up to 45%.

Metelerkamp points out that locally produced cement is subject to additional regulatory requirements, including the newly introduced carbon tax, with escalating energy costs and labour union pressures also adding to production costs.

He says local capacity is also negatively affected by weak consumer demand in line with poor economic growth and a contraction in public sector infrastructure expenditure.

Government intervention on the cards Njombo Lekula, MD of PPC's Southern African businesses, says government and Dti are engaging the industry about cement imports but have not yet reached a solution and a further meeting is scheduled.

But Lekula says business and government in South Africa have a big problem in that they are suspicious of one another, to the detriment of the country. "That needs to change," he stresses. "We need to be co-creators of this country with the government."

Lekula says the domestic cement industry is not only dealing with imports but also internal competition from extended products. This overcapacity in the market has the same effect on the industry as imports.

He says that while the domestic industry has an annual production capacity of 18 million tons, demand is languishing at 13 million tons, with the two million tons of imported cement that comes into the country each year adding to the demand deficit.

Mergers likely

Lekula admits that at some point consolidation in the industry in the form of mergers is "a logical thing and will probably have to take place." "But all conditions will have to be correct for that to happen," he adds.

Commenting on extended cement products, Lekula says there are probably 64 different bags of cement available in Gauteng today, more than half of which are extended with ash, which affects quality and pricing.

But Lekula says cement prices are already "rock bottom" and the extended cement products have started to impact the sustainability of the industry. Lekula says there are four major producers in Gauteng and all of them are "sort of fighting for survival." He says that when the costs are broken down and compared to current pricing, the industry "at this point is unfortunately not really sustainable."

## WORLD

## Trump says he discussed Biden in call with Ukrainian president

WASHINGTON

U.S. President Donald Trump said on Sunday that he discussed Democratic presidential hopeful Joe Biden and his son in a call with Ukraine's president.

Trump's statement to reporters about his July 25 call with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky came as the Democratic leader of a key congressional panel said the pursuit of Trump's impeachment may be the "only remedy" to the situation.

Trump's call with Zelensky has been at the center of an escalating battle in Washington since Friday, when news outlets reported that Trump repeatedly asked the Ukrainian leader to investigate whether Biden, the Democratic front-runner to take on Trump in next year's election, misused his position when he was vice president.

Trump told reporters at the White House that their phone conversation was mostly congratulatory but also touched on corruption and the Bidens.

"The conversation I had was largely congratulatory, with largely corruption, all of the corruption taking place and largely the fact that we don't want our people like Vice President Biden and his son creating to the corruption already in the Ukraine," Trump said.

Democrats have said that if Trump asked Zelensky to investigate Biden, it is tantamount to promoting foreign in-

terference in the 2020 election.

Trump has denied doing anything improper. His allies, including Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and his personal attorney, Rudy Giuliani, have defended the president's phone call, which, according to news reports, was the subject of a complaint made by an as-yet-unnamed whistleblower.

If an investigation shows that Trump pressured Ukraine to investigate Biden, the U.S. Congress may have no choice but to pursue impeachment, Democratic House Intelligence Committee Chairman Adam Schiff said on Sunday.

Schiff had previously shied away from calling for impeachment, but his comments on CNN's "State of the Union" showed his stance had shifted.

"If the president is essentially withholding military aid at the same time that he is trying to browbeat a foreign leader to do something illicit, to provide dirt on his opponent during a presidential campaign, then that may be the only remedy that is co-equal to the evil that conduct represents," Schiff said.

Other legislators have called for the Democratic leadership to pursue impeachment immediately, but Democratic House of Representatives Speaker Nancy Pelosi has so far resisted calls to formally begin the process.

In a letter to colleagues later on Sunday, Pelosi warned the administration against keeping the details of the



President Donald Trump

whistleblower complaint secret. The administration has so far resisted sharing the details of the complaint with lawmakers.

"If the administration persists in blocking this whistleblower from disclosing to Congress a serious possible breach of constitutional duties by the president, they will be entering a grave new chapter of lawlessness which will take us into a whole new stage of investigation," Pelosi wrote.

## ROMNEY VOICES CONCERN

Senator Mitt Romney, who has clashed with Trump in the past, sounded a rare note of concern among Trump's fellow Republicans, many of whom have remained silent, defended Trump or escalated their attacks on Biden in the days after the reports about the Trump-Zelensky call.

"If the President asked or pressured Ukraine's president to investigate his political rival, either directly or through his personal attorney, it would be troubling in the extreme," Romney, the 2012 Republican presidential nominee, said in a Twitter post.

Impeachment proceedings in Congress, which begin in the House, can lead to a president being removed from office, but Democrats would need the support of Republicans, who control the Senate. Multiple news organizations reported on Friday that Trump repeatedly asked Zelensky to investigate whether Biden misused his position as vice president under Democratic President Barack Obama to threaten to withhold U.S. aid unless a prosecutor who was looking into a gas company in which Biden's son was involved was fired.

Biden has confirmed he wanted the prosecutor fired but denies it was to help his son. Biden said the wider U.S. government, the European Union and other international institutions also wanted the prosecutor fired for his alleged failure to pursue major corruption cases.

Biden said on Saturday there should be an investigation into Trump's call, saying it "appears to be an overwhelming abuse of power." He said he never spoke to his son about Ukraine.

Agencies

## Iran says legal procedure for 'release' of seized British oil tanker completed

TEHRAN

IRAN'S government spokesman said yesterday that legal procedure for the release of Stena Impero, the seized British oil tanker, has completed and the vessel can leave Iran's waters, official IRNA news agency reported.

"As it has been announced by (an Iranian) ports organization, the legal procedure for the release of the (British) tanker has ended," Ali Rabiee told reporters at his weekly press conference.



"Based on the humanitarian considerations that overlook the fault (of the tanker), the ground is prepared for the release of the tanker and it can move," he was quoted as saying.

On Sunday, Allahmorad Afifpour, the general manager of Iran's Hormozgan Maritime and Ports Organization, said that the order for the release of British tanker has been issued, according to Tasnim news agency.

The vessel will start its voyage from Iran's Bandar Abbas port to the international waters "soon," said Afifpour.

Although the tanker is allowed to leave Iran's waters, "the legal dossier for its violations is still open in Iran's judiciary," he added.

Iran detained the Stena Impero on July 19, alleging that it had violated the maritime regulations while passing through the Strait of Hormuz, two weeks after Britain seized an Iranian tanker off Gibraltar.

Earlier, Iran released seven crew members of the oil tanker.

The Iranian officials have ruled out any link between Stena Impero's case and British seizure of the Iranian supertanker Grace 1 off the coast of Gibraltar.

Agencies

## Women on trial for attempted attack near Notre Dame

PARIS

BEFORE it was ravaged by fire, Notre Dame Cathedral was the target of a bungled terrorist plot by two French women who pledged allegiance to the Islamic State group.

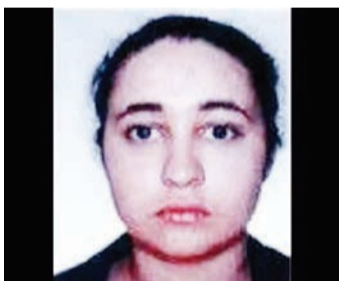
They were expected to go on trial yesterday in a special Paris court, for attempting to explode a vehicle laden with fuel-doused gas canisters in the shadow of the medieval monument in 2016. Six other people are also on trial for related terrorism charges.

The Notre Dame plot failed, and no one was hurt. But the women had been recruited by one of France's most notorious jihadists, and prosecutors say the attempted explosion could have killed

dozens of people in one of the French capital's most toured neighborhoods. It came after a string of Islamic extremist attacks that deeply shook France and hardened its security posture.

INES Madani, now 22, is considered the key player. She was just a teenager when she and Omella Gilligmann joined a channel on social network Telegram run by French jihadist Rachid Kassim, according to court documents.

Kassim was central to French recruiting efforts for IS, prosecutors say, and was believed linked to a gruesome attack on a French priest inside his Normandy church and the killing of a French police couple at home in front of their child.



Kassim moved to Syria in 2015, and during the summer of 2016 he multiplied his threats against France on social networks and released a guide detailing how followers should commit attacks. Among suggested methods: group stabbing or "filling a vehicle with gas cylinders and spraying them with fuel."

Madani (pictured) and Gilligmann tried to do just that, after sending Kassim videos pledging allegiance to IS, court documents say.

On Sept. 4, 2016, they parked a Peugeot carrying six gas canisters near Notre Dame, doused them with diesel fuel and tried to set them alight. But they failed, and fled. Police quickly found their trail. The car belonged to Madani's father, and the two women's fingerprints and DNA were found on the gas canisters.

Gilligmann, already known to intelligence services for trying to reach Syria in 2014, was arrested two days later in southern

France. Madani tried to plot a new attack with help from Kassim and other women extremists. On Sept. 8, three of them took kitchen knives and attempted a rampage as police closed in.

The suspects face from 30 years to life in prison if convicted.

Madani "acknowledges responsibility" for plotting the Notre Dame attack and is expecting a conviction, her lawyer Laurent Pasquet Marinacce told The Associated Press. The lawyer said Madani was manipulated by Kassim and is "no longer radicalized at all. She has done a lot of self-examination." Agencies

## China has firm control over its own food supply

LOOKING just like regular corn, a new corn variety containing high folic acids will hit Chinese supermarkets by the end of September.

The incoming product, which contains 200 to 240 micrograms of folic acids per 100 grams, could prevent folic acid deficiency in the human body, according to Zhang Chunyi, deputy director of the Biotechnology Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

Seeds are key for improving crop production and productivity. One seed can change the world, and one crop variety could benefit a country.

Thanks to the research efforts of generations of Chinese scientists, China has changed from a country having a critically low food supply to an adequate one.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chinese scientists have successfully cultivated more than 50,000 approved and registered crop varieties, making great contributions to the national goal of "having control over our own food supply".

The country has made extraordinary achievements in scientific research on seeds over the past 70 years.

Chinese scientists, represented by Yuan Longping and Li Zhenheng, two national top science and technology award winners, have been granted a large number of patents in breeding theories, methods and materials, providing great support for improving grain yield and safety.

Li Denghai, known as "the father of China's compact hybrid corn", has selected and bred more than 80 high-yield new corn varieties, which broke the summer corn high yield record six times.

Zhao Hongzhang, a scientist in the field of wheat breeding in China, has successively cultivated four batches of fine wheat varieties represented by "Bima No. 1", "Fengchan No. 3", "Aifeng No. 3" and "Xinong 881", with an accumulative planting area of 950 million mu, or 63 million hectares.

Over the past 70 years, China's overall grain production capacity has been improving steadily. It is the seeds independently developed by China that raised the Chinese people.

Over the same period, China has established efficient breeding systems for super rice, dwarf-male-sterile wheat and hybrid corn. At present, China's rice, wheat and other crop varieties are all independent, enabling the country to plant crops with its own seeds. People's Daily

## Maduro says Russia Venezuela's major pillar in military and energy field

MOSCOW

VENEZUELA views Russia as its most important partner in military-technical, energy and trade cooperation, the Latin American country's President Nicolas Maduro said in an interview with Rossiya-24 TV channel yesterday.

"Over the past days, Russia has become our most important pillar in many areas. First, in the sphere of military-technical cooperation.

Our relations in military cooperation aimed at maintaining peace are at a very high level. In the energy field, we have established excellent relations between our oil and gas companies.

Cooperation in Russian-Venezuelan trade is also flourishing as well as in cultural, diplomatic and political spheres," Maduro said, noting that Russia is always helping Venezuela.

Earlier, Kremlin Spokesman Dmitry Peskov said the Venezuelan leader was expected to pay a visit to Russia in the near future.

In July, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov discussed preparations for Maduro's visit to Russia during his trip to Caracas.

Venezuelan Vice President Delcy Rodriguez paid a visit to Moscow on August 19-21. During her visit, she met with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov and announced that agreements in new areas of cooperation with Russia had been reached. Agencies



## Explainer: 'Only Bibi' no more - Israel's Netanyahu seeks power-sharing deal

JERUSALEM

AFTER failing to secure a clear election victory twice in six months, Israel's longest-serving prime minister now seems to be calculating that he can stay in power only by sharing it.

Following a deadlocked parliamentary election last week, a weakened Netanyahu reissued an offer yesterday to his centrist rival Benny Gantz for a unity government, saying that neither had enough support from respective allies for a majority of 61 seats in the 120-member parliament.

There was no sign Gantz, head of the Blue and White Party, would agree to a coalition with Netanyahu's right-wing Likud. Gantz cited looming corruption charges against Netanyahu in saying no last week.

Israeli President Reuven Rivlin, who

will pick a candidate to try to build a coalition, has called for a unity government - but does not have the legal power to compel Gantz or Netanyahu to form one together.

Wrapping up two days of consultations with leaders of all parties that won parliamentary seats in the Sept 17 ballot, Rivlin summoned Netanyahu and Gantz to a closed-door meeting later on Monday, apparently to urge them to join forces.

## WHO HAS THE EDGE?

On paper, Netanyahu now has a slim lead over Gantz in building a parliamentary bloc, with pledges of support from 55 members of a right-wing grouping to 54 for Gantz from left-wing and Arab parties. But it also means that neither has secured a governing majority of at least 61 legisla-



tors. Netanyahu's slight edge might move Rivlin to ask him to try to build a narrow coalition if a unity government proves impossible. A nominee gets 28 days to do so, with a possible 14-day extension, before Rivlin can turn to someone else.

Gantz had appeared to have 57 backers but three of the Arab Joint List's 13 members yesterday withdrew support they had pledged to him a day earlier.

Likud won 31 seats to Blue and White's 33, near-complete results show.

Avigdor Lieberman, whose far-right Yisrael Beiteinu party won eight seats, would remain the kingmaker if unity efforts fail. In his meeting with Rivlin, he refused to commit to either Netanyahu or Gantz, citing his own policy differences with Likud's Jewish ultra-Orthodox allies and Blue and White's Arab backers.

## WHAT ARE THE CHANCES FOR A UNITY GOVERNMENT?

It's complicated, even though there are only narrow policy differences between Netanyahu and Gantz on many

important issues, such as relations with the United States, the regional struggle against Iran and the Palestinian conflict.

Both men appear to be more deeply divided on the composition of a unity government.

Gantz has called for a "liberal" administration, political shorthand for one that does not include Netanyahu's ultra-Orthodox partners. After the election, Netanyahu swiftly signed a new alliance with them.

And then there's the question of who would get the top job: Netanyahu, Gantz, or both men - in rotation?

Left-winger Shimon Peres and right-winger Yitzhak Shamir set a historic example when they took turns as prime minister in a unity government from 1984 to 1988.

This time around, if a "rotating"

power-sharing agreement is reached, it could be imperative for Netanyahu to serve as prime minister first.

Next month, Israel's attorney-general will hold a pre-trial hearing at which Netanyahu can argue against his announced intention to indict the Israeli leader on fraud and bribery charges in three corruption cases.

As prime minister, Netanyahu, who denies any wrongdoing in the long-running investigations, would be under no legal obligation to resign if formal charges are filed. But any other cabinet post he might hold would not offer him that protection.

Netanyahu's supporters in the legislature have also pledged to seek parliamentary immunity for him against prosecution. Any unity deal with Gantz would likely have to address that issue. Agencies





US Representative and Chairwoman of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus Judy Chu (D-CA) speaks during a press conference following a tour in Border Patrol facilities and migrant detention centers for 15 members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus on July 1, 2019 in Clint, Texas. (File photo)

## US Congress members salute PRC, speak out against trade war

### LOS ANGELES

AT an upbeat celebration on Saturday marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC), two prominent members of the US House of Representatives took to the podium in support of China's progress and to decry the harm of the trade war launched by the current US government.

"Over the past 70 years not only China has grown, but our relationship with China has grown. That relationship - not just economically, but for world peace - is one that we should be growing through cooperation, not competition," said Congresswoman Judy Chu.

"This trade war is harmful to both sides and threatens the important relationship between the United States and China ... trade war is taking us back decades, once again putting competition over cooperation," the concerned congresswoman told the crowd of 700 attendees.

Chu, the first Chinese-American woman elected to the US Congress, serves as the US Representative for California's 27th congressional district in San Gabriel Valley area.

She commended China's economic miracle that lifted 800 million people out of poverty in just four decades, appreciating that Chinese investment in the US has created jobs for American workers as well, many right here in California.

"In 2017, China's investment supported 150,000 American jobs. But I worry about the effects of certain legal actions (by the federal government) that are harmful to Chinese businesses, like BYD."

BYD, a Chinese-owned business in Antelope Valley in Los Angeles County that's leading the way with electric buses, employs over 800 US workers and has plans to expand up to 1500.

Chu pointed out that actions taken against Chinese companies by the US administration also boomerang against US citizens, given the large scale of Chinese investment and Chi-

nese-owned companies operating in the US.

"This kind of factory might be shuttered by a proposed ban on federal funds for buying transportation products from China," Chu explained. "The proposed ban wouldn't just hurt the company, but hurt 800 American jobs that pay well."

"Fortunately we were able to fight back against this ban and when the House of Representatives voted for the National Defense Authorization Act this year, we were able to remove this ban," she explained to the crowd. However, the US Senate will still need to agree to the revised language during the conference, so the issue isn't out of the woods yet.

She also spoke of her grave concern about attempts by the federal administration to treat Chinese Americans differently, or biased policies toward students and workers from China.

The congresswoman closed her remarks by saying "We need to work together, we need to build connections and commonalities, and we know that the United States and China have so much more to gain through cooperation than competition, our future depends on it."

Congressman Mark Takano, the US Representative for California's 41st congressional district, also addressed the event, acknowledging the significance of the occasion and China's achievements since the founding of the PRC.

"I salute China for these remarkable achievements in such a short period of time," he said. "Part of that achievement was also born of the tremendous relationship (that has) begun 40 years ago between the United States and the PRC."

He advised that "if there is a competition between our countries, it is a competition to see who can be better at progress, who can be better at a greener deal for the planet, and who can be better at building sustainable cities, better at building high-speed rails."

Xinhua

## Rhino poaching declines in S. Africa, yet battle to end it 'far from over'

### CAPE TOWN

SOUTH Africa has seen a decrease in rhino poaching due to intensified anti-poaching efforts, Minister of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries Barbara Creecy said on Sunday.

From January to June this year, the number of rhinos poached around the country stood at 318, compared with 386 during the same period last year, Creecy said in a statement issued to mark the World Rhino Day.

The Kruger National Park in northern South Africa bears the

brunt of rhino poaching, losing 190 rhinos in the first six months of this year, according to Creecy. The minister said the park, one of Africa's biggest game reserves, saw a total of 1,202 incursions and poacher activities in the first six months of this year.

Although the battle to end poaching is far from over, we are proud to say that our efforts as a government, as private rhino owners, and as concerned citizens, are paying dividends as we continue to implement the Integrated Strategic Approach to the management of rhinos," said Creecy.

She pledged to redouble efforts to make sure that communities on the borders of South African parks benefit from conservation and the biodiversity economy so they are not vulnerable to recruitment by syndicated poaching operations. Creecy said South Africa has continued to battle organized crime targeting its national and private parks as demands for rhino horn increase.

South Africa is home to about 85 percent of the world's rhino population, making it the center of the poaching crisis.

Agencies

## British travel firm Thomas Cook collapses, leaving hundreds of thousands stranded

### LONDON

THE world's oldest travel firm Thomas Cook (TCG.L) collapsed yesterday, stranding more than half a million holidaymakers around the globe and sparking the largest peacetime repatriation effort in British history.

The liquidation marks the end of a British company that started in 1841 running local rail excursions before pioneering the package holiday and growing into one of the world's largest tour operators.

It ran hotels, resorts and airlines for 19 million people a year in 16 countries. Employing 21,000, it currently has 600,000 people abroad, forcing governments and insurance companies to coordinate a huge rescue operation.

Prime Minister Boris Johnson pledged to get stranded British travelers home, increasing pressure on the government just as it tries to negotiate an incredibly complicated withdrawal from the European Union.

He said the government had rejected a bailout request of about 150 million pounds (\$187 million) from Thomas Cook because doing so would have set up a "moral hazard".

"It is a very difficult situation and obviously our thoughts are very much with the customers of Thomas Cook," Johnson told reporters on a plane as he headed to the U.N. General Assembly in New York. "We will do our level best to get them home."

Thomas Cook has been brought low by a \$2.1 billion debt pile that prevented it from responding to more nimble online competition. With debts built up around 10 years ago due to several ill-timed deals, it had to sell three million holidays a year just to cover its interest payments.

As it struggled to pitch itself to a new generation of tourists, the company was hit by the 2016 coup attempt in Turkey, one of its top destinations, and the 2018 Europe-wide heatwave which deterred customers from going abroad.

Chief Executive Peter Fankhauser said it was a matter of profound regret that the company had gone out of business after it failed to secure a rescue package from its lenders in frantic, knife-edge talks over the weekend.

The UK's Civil Aviation Authority



Grounded airplanes with the Thomas Cook livery are seen at Manchester Airport, Manchester, Britain yesterday. REUTERS

(CAA) said Thomas Cook had ceased trading and the regulator and government had a fleet of planes ready to bring home the more than 150,000 British customers over the next two weeks.

The impact could already be felt further afield, with Australian travel group Webjet Ltd (WEB.AX) saying it was 27 million euros out of pocket and British online travel group On The Beach (OTB.L) saying it would suffer from helping its customers in resorts who had flown with Thomas Cook.

The collapse could provide a boost, however, to major rival TUI (TUI.GN.DE), whose shares surged more than 8% in early Monday trading, and to Europe's overcrowded airline sector, which could benefit from the closure of Thomas Cook's airline business.

### PROFOUND REGRET

"I would like to apologize to our millions of customers, and thousands of employees, suppliers and partners who have supported us for many years," Fankhauser said in a statement.

Pictures posted on social media showed Thomas Cook planes being diverted away from the normal airport stands.

"Love my job so much, don't want it to end," Kia Dawn Hayward, a member of the company's cabin crew, said on Twitter.

Customers were told not to travel to airports until they have been informed via a special website - thomas-cook.caa.co.uk - that they were due on a return flight being organized by the government.

The website showed some flights

were returning to different British airports, but many were only running a few hours behind the original Thomas Cook scheduled flight and the system appeared to be working well in the early hours.

The British regulator is also contacting hotels hosting Thomas Cook customers to tell them that they will be paid by the government, through an insurance scheme. That was after some customers were briefly held in a hotel in Tunisia when staff asked for additional payments to be made.

Gary Seale, a guest at the Orangers Hotel in Hammamet, Tunisia, posted on Facebook on Saturday that "security have refused to let us out of the hotel and barricaded us in". He later posted that he had reached the airport and flew home on Sunday.

In Germany, a major customer market for Thomas Cook, insurance companies will coordinate the response.

The company's German holiday airline Condor said it had asked its government for a bridging loan, and said it would continue flying.

### MAJOR CONSEQUENCES

The collapse has the potential to spark chaotic scenes around the world, with holidaymakers stuck in hotels that have not been paid as far afield as Goa, Gambia and Greece.

In the longer term, it could also hit the tourism sectors in the company's biggest destinations, such as Spain and Turkey, leave fuel suppliers out of pocket and further damage British shopping streets with the closure of hundreds of travel agents.

Agencies

## Second Ebola vaccine to be used as outbreak spirals

### LONDON

THE World Health Organization says Congo will start using a second experimental Ebola vaccine, as efforts to stop the spiraling outbreak are stalled and Doctors Without Borders criticizes vaccination efforts to date.

Since this outbreak was declared in August 2018, more than 200,000 people have received doses of a vaccine made by Merck which will continue to be used in Congo.

The UN health agency in a statement yesterday says the second vaccine, made by Johnson & Johnson, will be used from October in areas where Ebola is not actively spreading.

Separately, Doctors Without Borders seeks an independent committee to manage Ebola vaccinations to improve transparency and increase access.

The medical charity alleges that WHO is "restricting the availability of the vaccine in the field" and limiting eligibility criteria.



## Russian intel chief slams flimsy accusations regarding attack on Saudi oil facilities

### KAZAN

UNFOUNDED allegations about some country being involved in the attack on Saudi Arabia's oil facilities are inadmissible, Russian Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR) Director Sergei Naryshkin said yesterday.

"We obviously condemn such actions. However, very clear unbiased evidence of guilt is required. Flimsy allegations about some country, movement or any other

force being the initiator of those actions are inadmissible," he said.

The situation around the attack on Saudi Arabia's oil facilities was discussed at the meeting yesterday, Naryshkin said. "We discussed our cooperation in reversing the situation in the Middle East as well.

Of course, we mentioned the dangerous events connected with attacks on the energy infrastructure of Saudi Arabia," he noted.

The facilities of the national oil company Saudi Aramco in the east of Saudi Arabia were attacked by ten drones on September 14. Yemeni Houthi rebels from the Ansar Allah movement claimed responsibility for the incident.

Particularly, the world's biggest oil refinery near the city of Abqaiq and a refinery near Khurais, where Saudi's second largest oil field is located, came



under the attack. As a result of the attack, the kingdom reduced crude production by 5.7 mln barrels per day from 9.8 mln barrels produced earlier.

The US and Saudi Arabia held Iran responsible for the attacks. Tehran called those charges groundless.

### Allegations that Russia is spying on FBI

SVR director has blasted allegations that Russian diplomats are spying on the US FBI from compounds of the Russian embassy as absurd, he told reporters in Kazan answering a ques-

tion about the reports emerged in the US.

"This is absurd," he said.

Earlier, Yahoo News reported that Russian intelligence services managed to obtain unauthorized access to a number of communication channels of Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents in the US during Barack Obama's tenure, citing its sources. According to these sources, the US authorities believe that

## WHO urges countries to spend at least 1 pct more of GDP on primary health care

### GENEVA

THE World Health Organization (WHO) has urged all countries to increase spending on primary health care by at least one percent of their GDP, so as to close glaring coverage gaps and meet health targets agreed in 2015.

In its latest Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Monitoring Report, the WHO warns that the world will have to double health coverage between now and 2030, the deadline world leaders have set for achieving the UHC, otherwise up to 5 billion people will still be unable to access health care by then.

The report estimates that spending an additional 200 billion U.S. dollars a year on scaling up primary health care across low and middle-income countries would potentially save 60 million lives, increase average life expectancy by 3.7 years by 2030, and contribute significantly to socio-economic development.

Countries can do so by either increasing public spending on health in general, or reallocating spending towards primary health care, or by doing both, the report says, given that most countries are under-investing in primary health care at the present.

However, the poorest countries will continue to require assistance from outside and target a lasting improvement to health systems and services countrywide, it adds.

Meanwhile, the WHO calls on countries to scale up service coverage countrywide, especially for lower income countries and rural areas that are still lagging behind in health infrastructure, health workers, supply systems, and the quality of care.

The report also highlights the need to protect people from falling into poverty to pay for essential health care, as more people are suffering the consequences of paying for services out of their own pockets than 15 years ago.

According to the WHO, about 925 million people spend more than 10 percent of their household income on healthcare; 200 million people spend more than 25 percent of their income on health; and impoverishment due to paying for health care increased except among the extremely poor.

"If we are really serious about achieving universal health coverage and improving people's lives, we must get serious about primary health care," says WHO Director-General Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus.

"That means providing essential health services like immunization, antenatal care, healthy lifestyle advice as close to home as possible -- and making sure people do not have to pay for this care out of their own pockets."

The report came on the eve of a UN General Assembly high-level meeting on the UHC in New York on Monday, when world leaders are supposed to discuss a far-reaching Declaration on Universal Health Coverage.

Xinhua

## Rioters storm shopping mall, trash metro stations in Hong Kong

### HONG KONG

DEMONSTRATORS in Hong Kong turned violent again on Sunday, besieging stores at a busy shopping mall, desecrating China's national flag, beating up citizens, vandalizing metro stations and setting fires in streets.

In the latest development of the months-long violence in the Asian financial hub, radical protesters on Sunday afternoon damaged facilities in the New Town Plaza in Sha Tin in Hong Kong's New Territories.

A number of stores were forced to shut down early after harassment by protesters, who shouted slogans and defaced their exterior with sticky notes

accusing their owners of having Chinese mainland backgrounds or siding with the Hong Kong police.

Some radicals trampled on a Chinese national flag inside the mall, defaced the flag and later dumped it into a nearby river.

Several Mass Transit Railway (MTR) stations, including Sha Tin, Tsing Yi, Kowloon, Kwai Fong, Mong Kok and Prince Edward, were forced to close after rioters hammered turnstiles, smashed ticketing machines and sprayed water onto escalators to threaten the safety of passengers.

At Sha Tin station, one man was beaten to the ground by a mob, with blood and heavy bruises over his face. The

masked rioters began to build up barricades and set fires at the Yuen Wo Road in Sha Tin around 5:45 p.m. before the riot police moved in to disperse the crowd.

Rioters later retreated to another road and threw petrol bombs and bricks at police, who responded by firing tear gas.

Some rioters also blocked roads and set fires near Mong Kok police station at night.

The airport express train linking the Hong Kong International Airport with the Central district skipped all mid-point stations after radical demonstrators attempted again to disrupt traffic to the airport. Several airport bus routes

were also suspended or rerouted.

Since June, Hong Kong has witnessed escalating violence that originated from protests over the proposed ordinance amendments concerning fugitive offenders transfers.

Though the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) government has withdrawn the amendments, violence continued as protesters veered off its original agenda to raise the ante, causing a split in society and taking a heavy toll on the economy.

The riot on Sunday followed a day of turbulence on Saturday, as rioters threw petrol bombs, blocked traffic and set fires in Tuen Mun and Yuen Long.

Xinhua

The  
**Guardian**

# SPORT



Phoebe Waller-Bridge poses backstage with her Outstanding Leading Actress in a Comedy Series and Outstanding Writing for a Comedy Series awards for "Fleabag" during the 71st Primetime Emmy Awards in Los Angeles, California, U.S., on Sunday. REUTERS

## 'Game of Thrones,' 'Fleabag' take top Emmy honours on night of upsets

LOS ANGELES

MEDIEVAL drama "Game of Thrones" closed its run with a fourth Emmy award for best drama series while British comedy "Fleabag" was the upset winner for best comedy series on Sunday on a night that rewarded newcomers over old favorites.

Billy Porter, the star of LGBTQ series "Pose," became the first openly gay black man to win a best dramatic actor Emmy, while British newcomer Jodie Comer took the Emmy for her lead actress role as a psychotic assassin in the quirky BBC America drama "Killing Eve."

"I am so overjoyed to have lived long enough to see this day," said Porter, 50, crowning a standout year in which he made waves on red carpets at the Oscars and the Met Gala for his gender-fluid outfits.

The Emmys are Hollywood's top honors in television, and the night belonged to Phoebe Waller-Bridge, the star and creator of Amazon Studios' "Fleabag" who also created "Killing Eve."

Waller-Bridge took the trophy for best comedy actress, beating out six-time "Veep" actress winner Julia Louis-Dreyfus as well as last year's Emmy champ Rachel Brosnahan for "The Marvelous Mrs. Maisel." Waller-Bridge also won an Emmy for comedy writing.

"This is just getting ridiculous," Waller-Bridge said as she accepted the comedy series Emmy.

"It's really wonderful to know, and reassuring, that a dirty, pervy, angry, messed-up woman can make it to the Emmys," Waller-Bridge added.

Already the most-awarded series in Emmy history with 38 wins, HBO's "Game of Thrones" went into Sunday's awards show as the clear front runner, despite a fan uproar over the conclusion of the series.

It emerged from the Emmys with a leading 12 wins, with Soviet nuclear accident drama "Chernobyl" taking 10 and "The Marvelous Mrs.

Maisel" winning eight, including for supporting actors Tony Shalhoub and Alex Borstein.

**FIRE AND ICE**

Among networks, HBO won 34 Emmys overall, followed by Netflix with 27.

"These last 10 years have been the best years of our lives," "Game of Thrones" co-creator David Benioff said.

"I can't believe we finished it, I can't believe we did it. We did it all together and it's over, and we shall never see your like again," he added.

Peter Dinklage was the only one of the nine nominated "Game of Thrones" actors to win, for his supporting role as Tyrion Lannister.

"We literally walked through fire and ice for you, and I would do it all again in a heartbeat," Dinklage said, thanking Benioff and co-creator D.B. Weiss.

In the closely contested limited series category, the Television Academy spread its honors among "Chernobyl," wrenching social justice drama "When They See Us" and "Fosse/Verdon," starring Michelle Williams as Broadway singer and dancer Gwen Verdon.

Williams used her acceptance speech to thank the FX network and make an impassioned plea for pay equity in Hollywood.

"They (FX) understood that when you put value into a person, it empowers that person to get in touch with their inherent value, and where do they put that value? They put it into their work," Williams said.

Newcomer Jharrel Jerome was named best actor for "When They See Us," the Netflix dramatization of the men known as the Central Park Five who were wrongly accused and imprisoned for rape in 1980s New York.

Jerome dedicated his honor to "the men we know as the exonerated five," and the five men, seated in the audiences, stood and pumped their fists.

REUTERS

## SportPesa Racing Point: Points out of reach in Singapore

SINGAPORE

**LANCE STROLL: P13**

Strategy: New Medium (31 laps) - New Hard (10 laps) - New Soft (3 laps) - New Soft (17 laps)

Lance: "The race was full of action but it didn't really go our way today. I made a good start and we were looking strong. But after the Safety Car restart I made a mistake, got a bit too close to the wall and ended up with a puncture. In Singapore, it's all about keeping it out of the walls so it was hard work after that! We lost a lot of time because we had to pit for a new nose, so it was an unfortunate setback. I think we were well placed to score some points today so it's a real shame. It's a weekend to put behind us for sure."

**SERGIO PEREZ: DNF**

Strategy: New Medium (13 laps) - New Hard (30 laps)

Sergio: "I'm very disappointed. It was a very demanding race, but it was a race that was coming to us. We were there and we were very patient, keeping out of trouble, which is priority number one here. We were looking very good all the way to the end and on course for some points. Unfortunately, we had an oil leak and the team told me to retire the car. It's a big shame because I feel like points were possible today."

**OTMAR SZAFNAUER, CEO & TEAM PRINCIPAL**

"We were playing the long game this evening and as we approached the final third of the race it seemed as though both cars were on course to pick up points. Unfortunately, things got messy during one of the Safety Car restarts when Lance clipped the wall and picked up a puncture, which ended his chances. Sergio was running in the top ten when we spotted an oil leak, which forced us to retire the car immediately to protect the power unit. So it just wasn't our day and it's a disappointing end to a challenging weekend. It's one from which to learn and we will work hard to bounce back in Russia."

(Agencies)

## Actions speak louder than words: Trading secrets, between Yanga and Zesco United

By Correspondent Michael Eneza

BEFORE the game between Dar Young Africans (Yanga) and Zesco United of Kitwe in Zambia, host team coach Mwinyi Zahera declared amidst an attentive media conference that he had landed playing secrets of the visitors' side - which was likely to be different from game secrets. That is what can be surmised from the way the game went, that it was Zesco who most profitably used Yanga's weaknesses, having profited not only from the presence of ex-Yanga coach George Lwandamina as head of their technical bench, while in the opposite side bench Zahera is relatively new in the job, and knows Zesco only fleetingly. His profile says he has French nationality and is deputy head coach for DR Congo national side, with fewer matches.

More compellingly, Zesco United may have profited from counseling by former Yanga ace midfielder Thaban Kamusoko who now plays for the visiting side, and scored an all-important equalizing goal in the dying minutes of the game. The way he was positioned in the heat of the 'territory' just outside the box may reflect some intuition on how Yanga was playing in that game, or their manner of defending as a whole, in which case that ball may have been accidental if it just came from player positioning. On the other hand it could have been intentional if the pattern of play was read intensely to yield that cross, etc.

What comes up is who really had secrets of the other team, if it was Zahera as he claimed before the media or alternatively it was Lwandamina as he has coached Yanga before, and may examine a checklist of current players to find some continuities. When a coach can figure out how the other side plays, its strengths and weaknesses, he can put such intuition into the game,



Yanga head coach, Mwinyi Zahera

even without having preliminary information on the tactics the other coach is likely to use, or actually intends to use.

A coach can only play or apply his tactics with the players he has, in which case the other coach doesn't need to know the tactics applicable to the game but the usual line up. That is where he would identify and use his chances.

When an opposing side reads the game of another side, or has studied it for the first half and seen this or that characteristics among a list of weaknesses that the coach is looking to identify and see how they can be used to boost his team's attacking chances, a clear pattern emerges.

Instead of a neutral pattern of passing the ball around so that each player upfront looks for an opportunity to shoot or make a pass for a better positioned player to try a shot on target, single mindedness emerges. One sees balls being directed to one side most of the time as it might just be somewhat

leaking or weaker, and could give way sooner.

It is possible Zahera was using a technique comparable to that kind of intuition in the way the balls kept being directed to the left wing and creating near misses, as the balls would still have to come to the centre to make use of an opening for a more assured try on goal. That is where the Yanga attack constantly failed to deliver since the defence abilities of the two sides were even all the way, until a marginal error of defence positioning, giving too wide room for a good midfielder to shoot even if not from close range yielded the goal that threw Yanga's partying to the four winds. It sealed the match, and the happiness.

That means there was an error of estimation of how much Zahera knew of Zesco, but apparently he knew enough in terms of where to direct his line of attack. The phrase 'knowing secrets' can be fully exhausted merely by that form of utilization of technical

information on Zesco, thus Zahera didn't overreach himself in talking of knowing 'secrets' of how they play. The trap was in its implication of adequacy, for success.

Still there is a 'silver lining' to that depressing finale to the Yanga effort, especially with the icing that the goal was being scored by one of their own - well, in the past, for a few years - and then his moving to celebrate the goal with jubilant Simba SC fans, recovering from their own 'stroke' just recently.

The point is that on the basis of recent results and even last year's AFCON run and preliminary round matches of the CAF Champions League, getting the upper hand in the first match almost unerringly makes the better positioned side lose focus in the return game. Zesco United have a more tricky game in hand as Yanga head to Kitwe than they might think, and could thus hand the game to Yanga by an error of vigilance, etc.

## Vettel shows he is still a winner

SINGAPORE

SEBASTIAN Vettel waited more than a year for his 53rd Formula One victory but, although written off by some critics, the Ferrari driver never doubted it would come.

The 32-year-old raced to victory in Sunday's floodlit Singapore Grand Prix, leading a one-two with team mate Charles Leclerc.

It was the first time the quadruple world champion had stood on top of the podium since the Belgian Grand Prix in August 2018.

"Maybe less satisfying than you think," said the German when asked by reporters how it had felt to answer those who had doubted him.

"As I said (previously) about form and stuff, I don't think there was anything wrong.

"Things weren't maybe falling in place, plus I messed up in the race in Monza (Ferrari's home Italian Grand Prix), that's my mistake. But overall it's part of the game. I've been around now for a long, long time. It's just how the tide turns sometimes."

Vettel came into the Singapore weekend under pressure, after a messy outing at Monza where he spun off in an unforced error and was sanctioned by stewards for rejoining the track in a dangerous manner.

Leclerc, his 21-year-old team mate in only his first season with Ferrari and second in Formula One, meanwhile won the hearts of the team's passionate fans by handing the Italians their first win on home soil since 2010.

A week earlier he had scored Ferrari's first win of the season in Belgium, prompting talk that he was now the team's number one.

In contrast, Vettel's slump in form had fuelled speculation, despite his statements to the contrary, that he might not see out his Ferrari contract which runs to the end of 2020.

Despite the slightly controversial nature of his win in Singapore, after he benefited from Ferrari's strategy to pit earlier than Leclerc, it was clear how much it meant to the German.

"I just got a lot of energy in the last couple of weeks from messages that I received from the racing world, from people that I know from a long time ago but especially fans," said Vettel.

"When you read through some of the notes and people's struggles

in life, some very intimate and private, it gets to you and it gave me a lot of belief and just confidence to just keep trying."

Damon Hill, the 1996 world champion who was a big rival of Vettel's boyhood hero Michael Schumacher, hailed his return to the top.

"I think there were a lot of people looking at this race and saying the guy is finished," the Briton told Sky Sports television.

"Some people were saying he's never going to come back from that (Monza nightmare). Well, he did today."

Meanwhile, Lewis Hamilton has urged Mercedes to step up a gear against a resurgent Ferrari team he believes are now more determined to succeed. "It feels like they are hungrier at the moment," the five-times world champion told Sky Sports television after finishing fourth in Sunday's Singapore Grand Prix.

Ferrari won the race in one-two formation, with Sebastian Vettel leading Charles Leclerc, for their third successive victory.

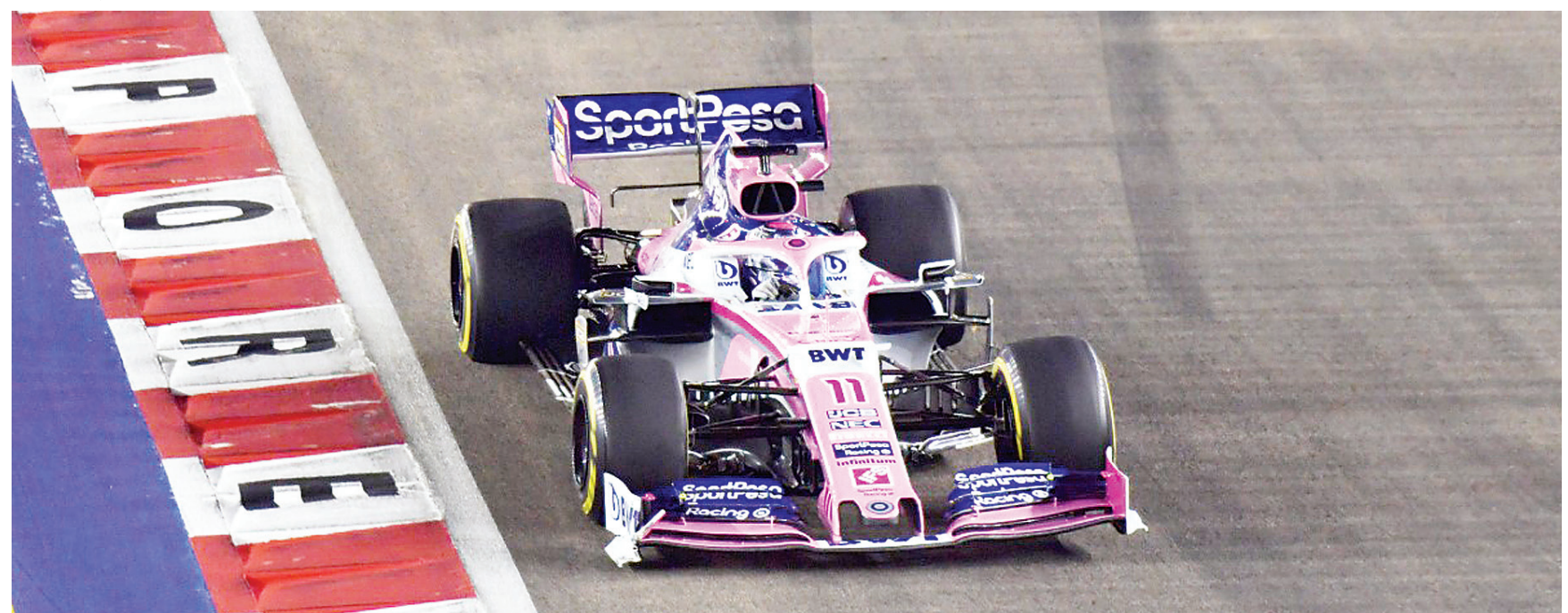
The Italian team have also started the last three races from pole position.

"We've got to step it up. We've got the ability, we've got the team, we're still the best team," said Hamilton, who still increased his championship lead over team mate Valtteri Bottas to 65 points with six races remaining.

"We've just got to stop dragging our feet and get on," he added, promising to "get back in the scrum" and come back fighting at next weekend's Russian Grand Prix.

Hamilton had started the night race on the front row, alongside Leclerc, but lost out on strategy after Vettel pitted first of the top three.

WAKE-UP CALL



REUTERS

### Can Solskjaer save Manchester United's season?

**LONDON**  
MANCHESTER United's demoralising defeat against West Ham was a stark reminder of how far they have fallen as Ole Gunnar Solskjaer wrestles with how to turn around his side's fortunes.

Mistakes at the back, a desperate lack of midfield creativity and a worrying shortage of firepower up front have left the club well off the pace just six games into the new Premier League season.

The statistics do not make pretty reading for United fans. Since Solskjaer's honeymoon period came to an end in March they have won just five out of 19 matches in all competitions.

After nine successive away victories under the Norwegian in all competitions, they have now gone nine without a win and are already 10 points behind leaders Liverpool.

And it has all come at a time when their two main rivals, Manchester City and Liverpool, are setting new standards at the top of the Premier League.

Jose Mourinho, sacked in December, told Sky Sports after Sunday's defeat at the London Stadium that he did not see any improvement in United this season, despite the signings of defenders Harry Maguire and Aaron Wan-Bissaka and winger Daniel James.

"I like the three," he said. "I think they are bringing some good quality to the team. But the team as a team, I don't like at all. I'm not surprised by the result and I don't think Ole can take any positives from the game."

Former United captain Roy Keane, who won multiple trophies under former boss Alex Ferguson, said it was "scary how far they've fallen".

Rashford injured -  
To make matters even worse for the Solskjaer, England forward Marcus Rashford limped off in the second half, leaving him with no recognised striker on the pitch.

The injury raises even more questions about the decision not to replace forwards Romelu Lukaku and Alexis Sanchez, both of whom are now plying their trade for Inter Milan.

With Anthony Martial out of the picture because of injury, Jesse Lingard came on but looked anonymous as he battles to find form.

### Man City will score 10 in a match soon - Foster

**LONDON**  
WATFORD goalkeeper Ben Foster says Manchester City are in such rampaging form that it will not be long before Pep Guardiola's side pump in 10 goals against a team in the same match.

Foster was on the receiving end of City's record top-flight scoreline at the Etihad Stadium, as the hosts racked up an 8-0 victory over Watford in the Premier League on Saturday.

Beaten five times after just 18 minutes, Foster feared the worst was yet to come as City looked to rebound from a shock defeat by Norwich City in their previous league match.

"To get in at 5-0 at half-time I was over the moon," Foster told British

media. "As a goalie, coming here in the first place it's almost an achievement to keep it at one or two goals. At times, if they're on it, they are incredible."

"They will do it to somebody, there will be a nine or 10 out there soon."

"They were scary at times. It was just relentless. You could see them opening us up and the chances developing in front of your eyes. It was absolutely no fun. In all honesty, it could have been double digits."

Guardiola's City have now scored 24 goals in six league matches this season, seven more than leaders Liverpool and 20 more than basement side Watford.

They kicked off having scored more Premier League goals versus West Ham than against any other team, but that is a stat from a different era. This United lined up without an away win in any competition since March - some 200 days ago at Paris Saint-Germain - and without a clean sheet outside Old Trafford since visiting Fulham in February.

They are still waiting. This latest defeat equalled a club record of seven straight away games in the league without a win and meant they have scored more than one goal in only one of their last 11 league games.

The summer transfer business tells everything about the strengths and weaknesses of the squad. Solskjaer spent £130 million on Harry Maguire and Aaron Wan-Bissaka and there has been improvement defensively.

But Ander Herrera left for PSG and, with no replacement signed, United look weaker in midfield. More strikingly, forwards Romelu Lukaku and Alexis Sanchez departed for Inter, with only £15 million youngster Dan James coming in to offset the loss.

It should be no surprise, then, that United do not look like they will concede many but can be overrun in midfield and struggle to make things happen at the other end.

Said everything about the health of the squad that, for the final 10 minutes, United chased an equaliser with Jesse Lingard at centre-forward supported by James, Andreas Pereira and Angel Gomes. Marcus Rashford had already limped off to join a growing injury list that includes Paul Pogba, Anthony Martial, Luke Shaw and Mason Greenwood.

From the point at which Rashford exited, the only team that looked like scoring was West Ham. And, with six minutes remaining, Cresswell de-

livered with a wonderful free-kick from 25 yards to add to Yarmolenko's 44th-minute opener and end any lingering uncertainty about the result.

Solskjaer insists that this is just the first step of the rebuild and has said repeatedly that he cannot transform United into title challengers overnight. On that, he is right. Next summer he will look to sign a new midfielder and another forward, but the question is whether he will get time to implement the second phase of his plan.

He has gambled that executive vice-chairman Ed Woodward and the Glazer family see things as he does, but club accountants will be aware that another season outside the Champions League will result in a cut in the money they receive

from kit manufacturer Adidas. After six games, they are seventh in the table with games against Arsenal and Liverpool to come before the end of October.

"This group, they want to do what we are trying to do," Solskjaer said at full-time. "There are key moments in games and maybe a bad decision or pass but the attitude and desire is there - that is not the problem. It is the quality in our decision making and execution."

The West Ham fans inside the London Stadium spent most of the game chanting "You're not famous anymore" at away supporters tucked in the corner. United are still famous - enough to still attract huge sponsorship deals - but in Premier League terms, they are no longer special.

That title belongs to rivals Manchester

City and Liverpool, with Solskjaer's side United among another six teams who could finish this season anywhere between third and eighth. Asked before the game about his former club's prospects, Jose Mourinho said on British broadcaster Sky Sports that he expected them to finish between fourth and sixth; it is hard to argue with that assessment.

The truth is that fourth and a return to the Champions League would be a success. Roy Keane, in the same studio as Mourinho, suggested that that would never have been accepted in the United dressing room of which he was part.

That, though, was 20 years ago. This is a different time and victories over West Ham, let alone title challenges, are no longer a given.

## Liverpool restore five-point lead at Chelsea, Man Utd beaten by West Ham

**LONDON**  
LIVERPOOL moved back five points clear at the top of the Premier League with a 2-1 win at Chelsea on another miserable day for Manchester United as Ole Gunnar Solskjaer's men lost to West Ham on Sunday.

United are already 10 points behind the leaders after just six games, as Liverpool continue to set a relentless pace, and next face Arsenal, who came from a goal and a man down to beat Aston Villa 3-2 at the Emirates.

At Stamford Bridge, Jurgen Klopp's men stretched their Premier League winning run to 15 games thanks to two well-worked set-pieces in the first half-hour. Trent Alexander-Arnold curled brilliantly into the top corner after Mohamed Salah flicked a free-kick into his path to open the scoring.

Chelsea were then denied an equaliser scored by Cesar Azpilicueta by a VAR review for offside against Mason Mount.

Frank Lampard is still to win at home in four matches as Chelsea boss, but his side continued to press the European champions with Adrian stopping Tammy Abraham when the in-form striker was clean through on goal.

Chelsea's defensive deficiencies were shown up again, though, as Roberto Firmino was afforded a simple header from Andy Robertson's cross to make it 2-0. "We are only six matches in," said Klopp as Liverpool look to end a 30-year drought to win the league. "We have to be ready for each opponent. They are all waiting and want to give us a knock, rightly so but we have to be ready to do what we have to do."

Lampard's men did finally get some reward for a vibrant performance when N'Golo Kante skipped through midfield and curled beautifully beyond Adrian, but Liverpool held on to extend their advantage over Manchester City once more.

"Performance wise we were the better team," said Lampard. "We had more energy in our game, character and spirit. That's why the crowd applauded at the end. Let's take this forward."

-Toothless Man Utd -  
United's stuttering start to the season continued as two brilliant finishes from Andriy Yarmolenko and Aaron Cresswell earned West Ham a 2-0 victory at the London Stadium.

The Red Devils have now won just one of their last



Liverpool goalkeeper Adrian Palopola in action during the British premier league soccer match between Chelsea and Liverpool, at the Stamford Bridge Stadium, London, Sunday, Sept. 22, 2019. (AP Photo)

five Premier League games and have not won away from home since Solskjaer was handed the role as manager on a permanent basis in March.

United were toothless in attack without the injured Paul Pogba and Anthony Martial and also lost Marcus Rashford to injury in the second half.

"We didn't create enough chances but we created big chances, some big moments that we didn't take," said Solskjaer.

"The attitude and desire is there. That's not the problem. It's the quality in our decision-making and sometimes in the execution." West Ham took full advantage to further their claims to a top-six finish this season as Felipe Anderson fed Yarmolenko

to fire into the bottom corner a minute before half-time. Lukasz Fabianski made one brilliant save to deny Harry Maguire an equaliser from close range.

But the hosts made the game safe thanks to stand-in left-back Cresswell's stunning free-kick six minutes from time.

-Ten-man Arsenal dig deep -  
Only Arsenal's late rally prevented West Ham ending the day in the top four as the Gunners bounced back from a nightmare first half to edge a five-goal thriller against Villa.

John McGinn put the visitors in front at the Emirates before Ainsley Maitland-Niles was sent off before the break for two yellow cards. Nicolas Pepe's penalty briefly

brought Arsenal level before Wesley restored Villa's lead. However, in a frantic finale, Calum Chambers equalised for the 10 men before Pierre-Emerick Aubameyang's free-kick claimed all three points.

At the bottom of the table, Wolves remain without a Premier League win this season, but did salvage a point at the death in a 1-1 draw at Crystal Palace.

Leander Dendoncker's own goal handed the Eagles the lead early in the second half before Wolves were reduced to 10 men by Romain Saiss's red card.

However, the visitors got a valuable equaliser five minutes into stoppage time when Adama Traore crossed for Diogo Jota to level. **AFP**

## Why Man United's loss to West Ham wasn't a surprise

By Rob Dawson, ESPN Correspondent

THERE was a time when Manchester United would lose at places like West Ham and it was considered a shock. Not anymore.

They lost at the London Stadium last season and, on the basis of that and Sunday's 2-0 defeat, it is likely they will lose here again before re-establishing themselves as Premier League title challengers. It has been a long six years since Sir Alex Ferguson retired a champion, and the road back to the top does not look like it's coming to an end soon.

The truth is the United fans, who travelled south from Manchester early on Sunday, did not learn anything new. Ole Gunnar Solskjaer's team is, for the most part, capable defensively but does not create enough chances or score enough goals. It was the same against Leicester eight days ago and, indeed, against Astana in the Europa League on Thursday.

While both of those matches ended in 1-0 wins, this time it was two West Ham players - Andriy Yarmolenko and Aaron Cresswell - who engineered the only moments of genuine quality and United were beaten instead of scrapping out a narrow victory. Solskjaer can have no complaints and the bottom line is that there will be more days like this before his side turns a corner.

They kicked off having scored more Premier League goals versus West Ham than against any other team, but that is a stat from a different era. This United lined up without an away win in any competition since March - some 200 days ago at Paris Saint-Germain - and without a clean sheet outside Old Trafford since visiting Fulham in February.

They are still waiting. This latest defeat equalled a club record of seven straight away games in the league without a win and meant they have scored more than one goal in only one of their last 11 league games.

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It should be no surprise, then, that United do not look like they will concede many but can be overrun in midfield and struggle to make things happen at the other end.

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West Ham United's Aaron Cresswell (not pictured) scores their second goal as Manchester United's David de Gea dives during their Premier League match at London Stadium in London, Britain on Sunday. REUTERS

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That title belongs to rivals Manchester

Gwiji by David Chikoko



# SPORT

Man City will score 10 in a match soon - Foster

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Caravans' spinner, Kassim Nassor, bowls against Surat Stars during this season's GP Gymkhana Shield competition's clash between the two teams which took place in Dar es Salaam recently. PHOTO: COURTESY OF NIKHIL PUJARA

## Caravans' cricketers sail through to GP Gymkhana Shield semis

By Guardian Reporter

KASSIM Nassor showcased scintillating all-round performance to propel Caravans to a 54-run win over Punjabi Kings in this season's GP Gymkhana Shield tournament's last eight clash which was played at the Dar es Salaam Gymkhana Club (DGC) oval on Sunday.

The victory saw Caravans, who are the competition's defending champions, make it to the last four and inch closer to lifting the top honour for the second year in a row.

The defending champions put their depth in batting to show, given the team's top order batsmen tormented Punjabi Kings at will, giving their squad an opportunity to stay in control of their innings.

After having got the opportunity to bat first in what was also the competition's remaining last eight clash, Caravans recorded 158 runs for three wickets in 20 overs.

They got off to an impressive start, given openers, Ivan Ismail and Manoj Kumar, nailed 40 runs and 31 runs respectively.

Nassor, batting at number three, made his presence at the crease known, blasting 57 runs not out and boosting Caravans' hopes of setting up challenging target for Punjabi Kings.

Jitin Singh that has also been impressive for Caravans in the competition chipped in with 15 runs. Sunil recorded nine runs not out.

Zafar Khan took two wickets in four overs, Basit Raza ended with a wicket and conceded 34 runs in four overs for Punjabi Kings.

Chasing 159 runs to win turned out to be a daunting task for Punjabi Kings, given they were, in response, skittled for 104 runs in 16 overs.

They were dealt a blow early on in the chase, as openers Hussein and Shiraz, were sent back to the pavilion in quick succession whilst scoring three runs and 12 runs respectively.

Zafar Khan that has been the squad's match winner in almost all competitions had a day to forget at the crease, managing four runs.

The big hitter's presence at the crease was cut short by skillful delivery by Caravans' Singh.

Punjabi Kings' other dependable player, Zahid Abbas, had a significant contribution at the crease, scoring 37 runs.

There was also meaningful contribution from Muhammad that recorded 14 runs.

Caravans' Suraj, Singh and Goqul frustrated Punjabi Kings' efforts to get down to a successful chase, displaying scintillating showing with the ball.

Suraj ended his bowling spell with three wickets whilst Goqul and Singh took two wickets apiece.

Nassor's contribution with the ball came in handy for the eventual winners, given he took the crucial wicket of Abbas.

The experienced spinner's performance, in the end, deservedly landed him man of the match prize.

Lions Cricket Club will be Caravans' cricketers' next opponents, given the two outfits will, at the end of this week, clash for a place in the final.

The DGC Cricket Section-organized tournament has General Petroleum and Premier Refinishes as main sponsors.

ASAR Limited, SBC Tanzania, Mgen Insurance, AFRO Turk, Cartridge World, PS Limited, I & M Bank and Jaykey Trading are the event's co-sponsors.

The DGC oval hosts all of the competition's matches.

## Mara traditional music troupe ready for East Africa festival

By Correspondent Sabato Kasika

MARA traditional music troupe, Egumba, has made their way to Dar es Salaam to feature in a festival known as JAMAFEST which has brought together artists from in and outside the country.

Egumba, a troupe based in Butiama in the Lake Zone region and has 20 artistes and officials, travelled to the city thanks to financial assistance by Musoma Rural Constituency Member of Parliament, Sospeter Muhongo.

Fedison Masawa, Muhongo's assistant, disclosed the MP backed the troupe, much as it is not one of his constituency's groups.

"We are all from Mara, that is why Muhongo backed the troupe in an effort to see to it the artistes represent Mara in the JAMAFEST which is currently taking place in Dar es Salaam," he noted.

He disclosed Mara's other traditional music troupe, Lilanda from Masinono Village in Bungwema Ward, Musoma, is set to take part in the other festival in Mbeya.

"Lilanda troupe will participate in a festival, dubbed 'Tulia Traditional Dances Festival', in Tuku-yu District," he added.

"The MP has paid for the troupe's transport fare to represent his constituency and Mara in the festival."

He noted the Tulia Traditional Dances Festival is set to take place on September 26, bringing together various troupes from several regions across the country.



Musoma-based traditional music troupe takes part in a competition held in the district recently. PHOTO: CORESPONDENT



Yanga head coach, Mwinyi Zahera.

## Yanga keen on stunning Zesco United in CAF CL

By Correspondent Joseph Mchekadona

TANZANIA'S representatives in this season's CAF Champions League, Dar Young Africans SC (Yanga) depart today for Zambia today where they will face Zesco United in the second leg of the competition's first round, which will be played in Ndola on Saturday.

Yanga information officer, Hassan Bumbuli, said in an interview yesterday a contingent of 22 players depart today for the clash.

He said the team could not jet off to Zambia yesterday as planned because they wanted to have the full squad.

"The team is to depart for Zambia tomorrow for the CAF Champions League match, 22 players and seven officials will make the trip, the team is well prepared for the Saturday game and our aim is to win the game so that we can reach the groups' stage," he said.

The information officer said all of the

players are in good shape ahead of the crucial encounter.

"To be honest all players are ready for the game and morale is very high among the players and technical panel," he said.

In the first leg encounter played at the National Stadium in Dar es Salaam two weeks ago, the two sides settled for 1-1 draw.

Should Yanga wish to proceed to the tournament's groups' stages, they need to either win by any margin or grab a draw of two goals.

The game will not be easy for Yanga considering the fact that Zesco are coached by George Lwandamina, the former Yanga head coach.

Zesco as well have midfielder, Thaban Kamusoko, who had also plied his trade at the Tanzania soccer giants.

Meanwhile, Tanzania's representatives in the CAF Confederation Cup, Azam FC, arrived safely in Zimbabwe for the return leg

of the first round against Traingle FC which will take place in Bulawayo on Sunday.

Jaffari Iddi, Azam FC information officer, said the outfit's players are in good shape and they are confident of winning in Zimbabwe and proceeding to the next stage.

"The team is in good shape and I'm confident that we will win our next match and qualify for groups' stage," he disclosed.

"We are in Harare now but, on Wednesday, we will travel to Bulawayo where we will play our game. Head coach Etienne Ndayiragije and other players who were with the senior national team have joined us here."

Azam FC lost 1-0 to Triangle FC in the first leg which was played at the Azam complex in Dar es Salaam.

The Dar es Salaam giants need a win of more than one goal for them to proceed to the groups' stage of the second tier of the continental club tournaments.

## Flexibles by David Chikoko



**5 UJENZI**  
EATV

**TONIGHT @ 21:00**

**MONDAY**  
11:00 DADAZ (LIVE)  
15:00 FUNGUKA  
16:00 UTAKA  
16:30 #HASHTAG  
17:00 SSELEKT  
17:55 KURASA  
18:00 eNewz  
18:30 Music  
19:00 EATV SAA 1  
19:30 MJADALA  
21:00 UJENZI  
21:30 SPORTS LIVE  
22:30 BONGO HITS

*Ujenzi Watch this informative show on the domestic construction process both on site construction and interior/exterior designing whilst using the latest technology and appliances that have made construction easier.*

**eastafrica RADIO**

05:00 EA Breakfast  
09:00 Supamix  
12:00 Kipenga Xtra  
13:00 Planet Bongo  
16:00 EA Drive  
20:00 Kipenga  
21:00 The Cruise

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