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TANZANIA

SATURDAY 30 MARCH, 2019



Experts: Africa's domestic revenue mobilisation can do better

## EDUCATION



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# 'Radiotherapy equipment at ORCI a first for Africa'

## Fake land plots: Former director at PCCB lands in court in Dar

By Guardian Reporter

FORMER director of planning, monitoring and evaluation with the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) Kulthum Mansoor was yesterday charged with economic sabotage at the Kisutu Resident Magistrate's court.

State attorney Wankyo Simon read four charges of forgery, obtaining money by deception and laundering of 1.477bn/- before Senior Resident Magistrate Kevin Mhina.

He alleged that the accused solicited the money from unsuspecting fellow PCCB employees on diverse dates after promising to sell them plots of land she claimed to own in



The court heard that the accused person obtained the money after telling Mavika that she would sell him a plot of land located at Ukuni village...

Bagamoyo district in Coast region. Simon alleged that between January 2013 and May 2018, while at the PCCB offices located in Upanga suburb of Dar es Salaam, the accused forged a land offer letter dated August 13, 2003 purportedly issued by the Bagamoyo District Council in Coast region.

In the second count, the prosecution alleged that between January 2012 and May 2017 while at Upanga area, Ilala district in Dar es Salaam region, Mansoor (57) obtained 5.2m/- through deception from one Alex Mavika.

The court heard that the accused person obtained the money after telling Mavika that she would sell him a plot of land located at Ukuni village in Bagamoyo district.

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Ocean Road Cancer Institute managing director Dr Julius Maiselage (2nd-L - foreground, gesturing) briefs Vice President Samia Suluhu Hassan shortly after the inauguration of a cancer treatment building and two modern radiotherapy machines at the Dar es Salaam-based medical facility yesterday. Photo: VPO

## 'Tanzania has lowest EA contraceptives uptake'

By Correspondent Friday Simbaya, Dodoma

DESPITE having abundant contraceptive commodities and services, Tanzania lags behind other East African countries in uptake of the same among young people, at about 32 percent compared to Kenya which has 53 percent.

This was disclosed during a civil society capacity building workshop on policy advocacy on sexual reproductive health (SRH) organized by the Family Planning Association of Tanzania (UMATI) in collaboration with MeTA Initiative held in Dodoma recently.

Denis Kibira, the Regional Coordinator for Health Systems Advocacy Partnership (HSAP) at Health Action International (HAI) said that although Tanzania has the biggest population in East Africa with about 58 million people, it has a low uptake of contraceptives.

He said that in collaboration with other partners, HAI conducts annual studies in 53 baskets of sexual reproductive health commodities across these countries to find out availability, accessibility and affordability of SRH commodities and conduct advocacy on such commodities.

Kibira pointed out that

Tanzania is also facing the challenge of a higher maternal mortality rate in East Africa, at about 556 per 100,000 live births, followed distantly by Uganda with a current mortality rate of 336 per 100,000 live births.

In 2018, UMATI in collaboration with the Ministry of Health through support from Health Action International (HAI) conducted research in six districts in six regions: Temeke (Dar es Salaam), Ifakara (Morogoro), Bahi (Dodoma), Lushoto (Tanga), Mtwara municipality (Mtwara) and Iringa municipality (Iringa).

The study was carried out to assess availability of SRH

commodities across public, private and mission facilities, where a total of 126 facilities were surveyed in the selected districts.

For his part, UMATI Executive Director Dr Lugano Daimon is implementing a project primarily focused on advocacy and lobbying, the Health Systems Advocacy Partnership (HSAP) funded by Health Action International (Netherlands).

He said UMATI was working with the Ministry of Health in conducting research regarding availability, accessibility and affordability of SRH commodities in Tanzania.

Dr Lugano noted that the

three-day (25th -27th March 2019) training workshop held in Dodoma through the Medicines Transparency Alliance (MeTA) initiative was meant to capacitate civil society organisations (CSOs) across the country on research, lobbying and advocacy on SRH commodities.

The worldwide MeTA initiative aims at improving access to quality-assured essential medicines in low-income countries through multi-stakeholder collaboration involving representatives of the public sector, the private sector and civil society.

He pointed out that UMATI as an NGO has the mandate

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## Wildebeest spectacle nears sunset, scientists warn

By Guardian Reporter and Agencies

EVERY year between July and August, more than a million snorting wildebeest cross into Kenya's Maasai Mara Game Reserve from the plains of Serengeti in the northern tourism circuit.

The spectacle caused by this thunderous migration that also involves thousands of zebras has over the years become a global spectacle -

boosting fortunes of East African tourism as visitors rushed in to witness the movement.

However, an international study now paints a bleak future for the region's tourism industry as massive human and livestock encroachment in the Serengeti ecosystem threatens to end what has fondly come to be known as a "modern wonder of the world."

"Protected areas across

East Africa are under pressure from a wide range of threats.

Our work shows that encroachment by people should be considered just as serious a challenge as better known issues such as poaching and climate change," says Colin Beale from the University of York who was part of the study.

Maasai Mara is a popular game viewing spot thanks

to its expanse of savannah grassland, which in turn is the most-visited in the region.

Joseph Ogutu, a lecturer at the University of Hohenheim in Germany, says the number of animals that have been migrating from Tanzania to the Kenyan side over the years have been dwindling as water levels in the park decline.

"The number of wildebeest from the Tanzanian side has been declining over the years

as water level in Maasai Mara has been coming down," said Dr Ogutu.

"Far more wildlife are still found outside than inside protected areas in Kenya, where more than 65 percent of wildlife occur outside protected areas. However, expanding human population size, livestock and human activities pose serious and unprecedented threats to

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The installation of the machines will save 7.5bn/- per year and serve close to 300 patients who were being referred to India for treatment, with a single patient spending over 50m/- in those referrals

By Henry Mwangonde

EQUIPMENT for improved cancer care and treatment costing 9.5bn/- were launched at the Ocean Road Cancer Institute (ORCI) in Dar es Salaam, making Tanzania the first country to install such equipment in Africa.

Speaking at the launch of the Linear Accelerator (LINAC) and CT Simulator, Vice President Samia Suluhu Hassan said plans are underway to install such equipment in all referral hospitals in the country so as to strengthen service provision and reduce congestion at the ORCI.



The problem is that almost 75 per cent of the patients come here when the disease has reached its last stages hence making efforts to treat and cure it complicated

The VP said cancer can be overcome if Tanzanians can develop the habit of checking their health frequently.

She said a report by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in September last year showed that Tanzania had 42,060 cancer patients while 28,610 patients die every year.

"The problem is that almost 75 per cent of the patients come here when the disease has reached its last stages hence making efforts to treat and cure it complicated," she said.

Given the fact that 80-percent of cancer patients in Tanzania need radiotherapy, the government decided to strengthen the availability of the services in the country, she pointed out.

The installation of the machines will save 7.5bn/- per year and serve close to 300 patients who were being re-

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## Former PCCB director in court over fake plots

FROM PAGE 1

In the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh counts the prosecution alleged that within the same dates and address, the accused person illegally obtained 27m/- from five different people.

Simon told the court that Mansoor obtained the money from Wakati Katondo (3m/-), Gogo James (5m/-), Ek-



**In the eighth count, the prosecution alleged that between January, 2013 and May, 2018 within Upanga area in Dar es Salaam region, the accused laundered 1,477,243,000/- while knowing that the money was the proceed of a criminal transaction**

wabi Majungu (7m/-) John Amos (7m) and Rose Anatory (5m/-).

All the victims defrauded by the accused in the fake land sale scam are employees of PCCB, he affirmed.

In the eighth count, the prosecution alleged that between January, 2013 and May, 2018 within Upanga area in Dar es Salaam region, the accused laundered 1,477,243,000/- while knowing that the money was the proceed of a criminal transaction.

The accused did not enter a plea because the court has no jurisdiction on economic sabotage cases.

The prosecution said investigations on the case were still continuing, so the case is set for mention on April 12.

## Contraceptives in East Africa: Tanzania has lowest uptake

FROM PAGE 1

of creating, developing and sustaining information, education and service provision of sexual reproductive health and right (SRH&R) in Tanzania.

The target groups in UMATI's Strategic Plan 2016-2019 are young people aged 10-24, women of reproductive age and the general public.

Dr Lugano said one of the objectives of the study is to improve access to affordable medicines for all and to generate reliable information on the price, availability and affordability of selected commodities in the SRH supply chain.

He said that making available sexual reproductive health commodities will help to reduce the problem of maternal mortality in the country and other birth-related defects.

The study also unveiled the challenges of availability of sexual reproductive health commodities (SRHC), affordability especially in private and mission facilities, stock-outs, inadequate stock management, supply chain issues, healthcare providers' knowledge and training, community fears, wrongful beliefs and stigmatization.

The research also recommends working on the challenges to ensure an adequate supply of SRH commodities by improving the supply chain from central level down and improve logistics management at each of the facilities.

Other recommendations are increasing capacity building of healthcare providers through regular training on SRH, sensitizing communities about SRH services and commodities through client education and advocacy, he stated.

The study also seeks to ensure all family planning commodities on the International Essential Medicines Lists (EMLs) are included in the country's essential drugs list.

Policy advocacy is the deliberate process of informing and influence decision-makers in support of evidence-based policy change, participants noted.



Kulthum Ahmed Mansoor, former Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau director of planning, monitoring and evaluation, seated in the courtroom when she appeared in the Kisumu Resident Magistrate's Court in Dar es Salaam yesterday facing several counts, including forgery, money laundering and obtaining money by false pretence. Photo: Correspondent Miraji Msala

## 'Radiotherapy equipment at ORCI first in Africa'

FROM PAGE 1

ferred to India for treatment, with a single patient spending over 50m/- in those referrals.

The VP however cautioned that centres to offer the services must be inspected thoroughly to ensure the quality levels needed are reached, as well as ensuring that no one takes the opportunity to sell cancer drugs at a high price because the drugs already cost too high.

Ummu Mwalimu, the Minister for Health, Community Development, Gender, Children and Elderly, said in her remarks that in 2015, ORCI and Bugando Hospital in Mwanza were seeing 8200 patients, equivalent to 19.6 percent of all patients in the county.

Three years down the line, after improvements about 13,400 patients were attended to in the two facilities along with the Muhimbili National Hospital (MNH) and the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMC), equivalent to 31.9 percent of all patients.

The minister said this situation rose from long distances and poor quality of services caused by congestion and the time spent to receive the services.

She was happy that the government had increased funding for availability of cancer drugs at ORCI and MNH from 790m/- in 2015/16 to 7bn/- in 2016/17 and in the following year.

The level of availability of the drugs for 2015/16 was only four percent at ORCI which raised concerns, but in February 2019 avail-

ability had increased to 92 percent for exempted drugs while availability of other drugs was 95 by October last year.

Jean-Luc Devleeschauwer, the president of Oncology Systems for Varian Medical Systems based in the United States, which installed the machines, said Tanzania will be the first country to have such machines in Africa. "With such machines Tanzania is set to have a future with people without fear of cancer," he told the gathering.



Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa bids Ifakara Catholic Diocese Bishop Salutaris Libena farewell (L) shortly after laying the foundation stone of a Polycarp Cardinal Pengo Girls Secondary School building at Ikwiriri in Coast Region yesterday. Looking on (C) is Archbishop of Dar es Salaam Polycarp Cardinal Pengo. Photo: PMO

## Wildebeest spectacle nears sunset, scientists warn

FROM PAGE 1

wildlife populations," he told Business Daily in an interview.

Every year a million wildebeest, half a million gazelle and 200,000 zebra make the perilous trek from the Serengeti park in Tanzania to the Maasai Mara reserve in Kenya in search for water and pasture.

A good number of these animals are devoured by crocodiles as they cross the Mara River, making it a spectacular scene for tourists.

An international team of scientists, through the research that was published this week discovered that increased human activities along the boundaries is having a detrimental im-

act on plants, animals and soils.

For example, the study established that between 1977 and 2016, the population of cattle in the Mara ecosystem shot up by a massive 1,053 percent while that of sheep and goats has gone up by 1,174 percent. In contrast, the population of wildlife in the ecosystem has dipped 87.4 per cent over the same period.

The authors conclude that even for reasonably well-protected areas like the Serengeti and Maasai Mara, alternative strategies are needed to sustain the coexistence and livelihood of local people and wildlife in the landscapes surrounding protected areas.

"Even for reasonably well-protected areas like the Serengeti and Mara, alternative strategies may be needed that sustain the coexistence and livelihood of local people and wildlife in the landscapes surrounding protected areas."

"The current strategy of increasingly hard boundaries may be a major risk to both people and wildlife," the scientists concluded in the report.

The study, led by the University of Groningen and with collaborators at 11 institutions around the world, looked at 40 years of data and revealed that some boundary areas have seen a 400 percent increase in human population over the past decade.

Larger wildlife species populations in key areas (the Kenyan side) were reduced by more than 75 percent, the study observed.

The study reveals how population growth and an influx of livestock in the buffer zones of the parks has squeezed the area available for migration of wildebeest, zebra and gazelles, causing them to spend more time grazing on less nutritious grass than they did in the past.

This has reduced the frequency of natural fires, changing the vegetation and altering grazing opportunities for other wildlife in the core areas.

The team shows that the impacts are

cascading down the food chain, favouring less palatable herbs and altering the beneficial interactions between plants and micro-organisms that enable the ecosystem to capture and use essential nutrients.

The effects could potentially make the ecosystem less resilient to future shocks such as drought or more unfavourable climate change patterns, the scientists warn.

Dr Michiel Veldhuis, lead author of the study from the University of Groningen, says there is an urgent need to rethink how to manage the boundaries of protected areas to be able to conserve biodiversity.

"The future of the world's most iconic protected areas and their associated human populations may depend on it. This finding alters our view on what is needed to protect biodiversity," the scientist declared.

The wildebeest migration attracts thousands of tourists every year, generating millions of dollars for both countries.

The wildebeest's life is an endless pilgrimage, a constant search for food and water.

An estimated 400,000 of their calves are born during a six-week period early in the year – usually between late January and mid-March at the Serengeti.



# EA countries advised to further strengthen disaster preparedness, response mechanisms

BY GUARDIAN REPORTER

EAST African countries have been urged to strengthen disaster preparedness and response mechanisms to be able to detect and respond to disasters in a timely manner.

Chairperson of EAC Sectoral Council on Health, Dr Patrick Ndimubanzi made the call when speaking in Dar es Salaam during the just-concluded 18th ordinary meeting of the East African Community Sectoral Council of ministers of health.

The meeting reviewed the progress made in implementing the previous decisions and directives of the Council and Sectoral Council and also considered other issues of importance in the area of health in the region.

Dr Ndimubanzi, who is also the Minister of State for Public and Primary Health in Rwanda said that the Sectoral Council meeting presents a good opportunity to assess progress made in implementation of prioritized directives and projects in the region including reviewing progress in implementation of the EAC health sector investment priorities approved by the heads of state in February 2018 in Kampala, Uganda.

The chairperson further observed that the 18th Ordinary meeting of ministers responsible for health comes at a time when Africa and the world is battling disease outbreaks like the Ebola virus in the Democratic Republic of Congo, in addition to the floods in Mozambique and Zimbabwe which have killed over 300 people, leaving many with no water, shelter, food and health care.

The minister said that the current happenings were a clear reminder for the EAC region to strengthen disaster preparedness and response mechanisms to be able to detect and respond to disasters in a timely manner.

He called upon all key stakeholders, relevant departments and agencies in governments to ensure that resources are available to support disaster preparedness and response activities, including mounting effective rapid response teams to avert extreme suffering.

For his part, Christophe Bazivamo, the EAC Deputy Secretary General in charge of the Productive and Social Sectors, thanked the ministers responsible for health for their relentless efforts towards the implementation of innovative initiatives in the Health sector and inte-

grating them into the EAC regional health sector investment priorities (2018-2028) which were graciously approved by the 19th Ordinary Summit of the EAC heads of state in February 2018.

Bazivamo further informed the Ministers that the EAC Secretariat had communicated to various partners regarding the 2nd EAC ministerial, development partners and investors round table scheduled for 16th - 17th May, 2019.

He, however, noted that convening of the event had been affected by inability to obtain the core funding and the situation has been further complicated by the concurrence of major scheduled events such as the 72nd World Health Assembly to take place from 20th - 28th May, 2019 and the Transform Africa Event scheduled for 7th -10th May, 2019 in Kigali, Rwanda.

The Deputy Secretary General informed the meeting that following a meeting between the EAC Secretary General and the President of the African Development Bank (AfDB) on 4th February, 2019, the EAC Secretariat was requested to prepare a list of projects for presentation at the AfDB Investors Forum scheduled for November 2019 in Johannes-

burg, South Africa.

During the meeting, ministers discussed various issues touching on regional health including: Progress of implementation of previous directives and decisions of the EAC Council of Ministers and EAC Sectoral Council on Health; Status of operationalization of the following six Multi-National EAC Regional Centres of Excellence (CoE) for skills and tertiary education in higher medical and health sciences education, services and research programme and updates on the status of operationalization of the East African Community Regional Centre of Excellence for Biomedical Engineering and e-Health (CEBE).

In addition, the ministers discussed the possibility of convening the 2nd joint ministerial, development partners and investors round table meeting to mobilize resource to support implementation of the EAC health sector investment priorities; Status of operationalization of the eac regional network of public health reference laboratories for communicable diseases and the implementation of the EAC/GIZ "support to pandemic preparedness in the EAC region" project among others.



Capt (rtd) George Mkuchika (R), Minister of State in the President's Office (Public Service Management and Good Governance), has a word with former President Ali Hassan Mwinyi at the latter's Dar es Salaam residence yesterday. Left is deputy minister of State Dr Mary Mwanjelwa. Photo: President's Office (PSM/GG)

## Mbeya a major producer of food but troubled by cases of stunted growth

BY GUARDIAN CORRESPONDENT, MBEYA

DESPITE being among the major food producing regions in the country, Mbeya Region is still grappling with alarming cases of under-five stunting something that needs combined efforts to address, a senior government official has said.

Nutrition officer from Mbeya Region medical office, Cecilia Mtega said during the stakeholders' nutrition training under the NAFAKA project.

Mtega said that despite strides being made by the government and stakeholders, stunting is still a serious problem in the region affecting thousands of children.

She noted that, the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey's Key Findings Report for 2015-2016 show that 37.7 per cent of children in Mbeya have been affected by chronic malnutrition (stunting).

The report also shows that 34 per cent or 3.3 million children under-five in the country suffer from chronic malnutrition.

"This is to say that one in three children under five in Tanzania is stunted due to a chronic lack of essential nu-

trients such as vitamins and minerals, which are needed for growth and development," she explained.

Mtega pointed out that nutrition awareness was still low among communities however there were some of the families who sell everything after harvests thus remaining with no food stocks in the house.

"Despite being one of the top food producers in the country and home to varieties of fruits, birds and animals, most of the residents (mothers) in Mbeya do have that culture of mixing food, eating balanced diet...so more focus will be educating them to value mixed nutrients in their daily meals," she said.

NAFAKA project agribusiness specialist, Absalom Mwaipaja said funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the project encourages the successful adoption of improved technologies and agricultural practices that improve productivity, competitiveness, and nutrition for targeted smallholders.

"This includes improved post-harvest handling and production and stimulating demand for fortified

maize flour...investment approaches across the activity will improve the nutritional status of Tanzanians, especially women and children; expand opportunities for benefits and participation by all groups of people," he said.

Last year, the Minister for Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children Ummu Mwalimu said that the government was working to find out the major pushing factors on the alarming cases of under-five stunting in major food crop production regions and come up with permanent mitigation measures.

According to her, the alarming cases of stunting in the regions with plenty food was also shocking the government.

The minister said that as stunting threatens lives of millions of children in the country, she was pushing to get scientific causes of the cases.

According to World Food Programme (WFP) in Tanzania the high levels of chronic malnutrition is driven by poverty and food insecurity as well as poor children and infant caring and feeding practices at household level.



Foreign Affairs, East Africa, Regional and International Cooperation minister Prof Palamagamba Kabudi (R) in talks with Africa Matters Ltd chairperson Baroness Lynda Chalker in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The agency is a pan-African group of advisers seeking to take investment into African businesses and keep them viable. Photo: Foreign Affairs ministry

## Japan offers to construct 195m/- building at Arusha district's Sokoni II Secondary School

BY GUARDIAN CORRESPONDENT, ARUMERU

THE Japanese Embassy in Tanzania has signed an agreement with the Arusha district council to disburse \$ 87,974 (equivalent to 195m/-) for the construction of one storey building at Sokoni II secondary school.

Speaking during a signing ceremony which was attended by Arusha district executive director, Japan's Ambassador to Tanzania, Shinishi Goto, said the government of Japan arrived at the decision of providing funds to the Arusha based

school in support of the Tanzania government's free education policy.

According to Goto, the monies will be spent for construction of the building which includes four class rooms. He said the Japanese government will also provide furniture and desks for the school.

Ambassador Goto noted that Tanzania and Japan have enjoyed long time bilateral relationship, hence the need to support its endeavours towards improvement of the education sector. The government issued Circular 5 in 2015 which im-

plements the Education and Training Policy 2014 and directs public bodies to ensure that secondary education is free for all children. This includes the removal of all forms of fees and contributions. Arusha district executive director, Wilson Mahera said the funds from Japan will facilitate construction of four classrooms. He said the school needs at least 12 class rooms.

According to Mahera, the school requires 330.2m/- to construct all the 12 classes. He said the central government through the Ministry of Education and Vocational

Training has pledged to provide 90m/- to support the project.

"The government aims at improving learning environment at its schools. Construction of the classrooms will boost students' academic performance", he noted.

Headmaster, Sokoni II secondary school, Mwamvita Kilonzo attributed the shortage of class rooms to the increased number of students. She said since the government started to implement the free education, the number of students at the school had been increasing annually.

Kilonzo said the school has a total of 1,006 students who are studying in 11 class rooms. She said the additional classes will reduce congestion in each of the classes.

Arusha district construction engineer, Bibie Manzi said they are now finalising the processes to start implementing the project. He said they are now looking for the contractor.

"We expect the contractor to start implementing the project in April this year", said Kilonzo adding construction of classes will be completed by end of 2019.

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# CMSA, UK institute come together in helping capital markets in Tanzania

By Correspondent Felix Andrew

**T**HE Capital Markets and Securities Authority (CMSA) in collaboration with UK based Chartered Institute of Securities and Investment has conducted a three-week Securities Industry Certification Course (SICC) in efforts to develop and reinforce capital markets in the country.

Charles Shirima, Public relations manager of Capital Markets and

Securities Authority told 'The Guardian' that the course involved 34 participants from different institutions in Tanzania.

He said that the course, which was held in Dar es Salaam last month was in line with section 32 of the Capital Markets and Securities Act (CMS Act) which was amended by Act No 10 of 2010.

According to Shirima, the law requires that any person intending to work as a dealer, dealers representatives, investment adviser,

investment adviser's representative, nominated advisors representative (NARS) or any other market intermediary, must attend the CMSA's Certification Program.

He said the objective of the course was to train market players and professionals to keep pace with the global market demands in delivery of services and promoting professionalism and expertise in the capital market business.

The official said in more specific terms, the objectives of the SICC

are to deliver a training programme to potential brokers, dealers' representatives, nominated advisors (NOMADs), investment advisers, regulators, stock exchange officials and other market players.

He said the course was meant to ensure that trainees have sufficient understanding of capital markets and business in the EGM segment in order to perform their roles in a way that contributes to making the market orderly, fair and efficient;

"We wanted to convey an

understanding of the basic and practical requirements for managing Enterprise Growth Market (EGM) companies and securities business. To help trainees appreciate that securities business is most likely to flourish in a market that enjoys the trust of both investors and issuers", he said.

He said the aim was also to bridge the gap for the increasing need of market professionals given the current and anticipated growth of capital market industry in the

country.

The course, he said, targeted professionals intending to offer their services to the securities industry in Tanzania. He that CMSA plans to conduct training before end of this year.

CMSA was established by the Capital Markets and Securities Act of 1994 and is charged with the responsibility for developing and regulating capital markets in Tanzania.

## Mwanga set to eliminate violence against children

By Correspondent James Lanka, Mwanga

Kilimanjaro-based non-governmental organisation Action for Justice in Society (AJISO) is conducting awareness training to primary and secondary school pupils on elimination of violence against women and children.

So far, the organisation has trained pupils from four primary and secondary schools in Mwanga town, Kilimanjaro Region.

The trainings are offered through the Child Protection project which is sponsored by a German based charity organisation called PROBONO.

Community social worker from AJISO, Sarah Fadhili said that pupils are educated on various issues including child abuse, gender based violence (GBV) and children rights.

The pupils were from Muongodi, Mwanga, Relini Juu and Mramba primary schools, and Dr Asha Rose Migiro secondary school.

"We started by creating awareness on child abuse and violence against women and children to the child protecting committees in Mwanga

District before creating awareness knowledge to primary and secondary school pupils", she explained.

She added that AJISO is implementing the project in support of government's efforts to eliminate gender based violence (GBV) through the National Action Plan to end violence against women and children.

The organisation's legal officer, Tatu Mrutu explained that they introduced the child protection project in Mwanga District following increased cases of child abuse and violence. She said they work closely with village and district local government leaders to ensure successful implementation of the project.

Mwanga District Education Officer, Hemed Mfinanga, said the trainings had come at a right time because there are several cases of children abuse and violence against women.

According to the Tanzania Demographic Health Survey (TDHS) of 2015/2016, at least 44 per cent of women between an age of 15 and 49 had already experienced sexual or physical violence.

Speaking in Dar es Salaam recently

during the national conference which aimed at reflecting violence against women and children in the country, Prime Minister, Kassim Majaliwa said the government is now implementing the national work plan on ending violence against women and children in accordance with the country's development vision 2025.

Majaliwa said the plan aims to safeguard their rights and ensure their full access to education, health and employment opportunities in their communities.

The Premier said that violence against women and children is the contemporary issue which needs joint efforts between government and stakeholders to address.

"The fight against this violence on women and children cannot be done by the government alone.

We need other stakeholders to join this battle so as to end this violence completely.

Now, we as a government, we are encouraged to see local organisations taking part in the fight against this vice," he added.



Clerk of the National Assembly Stephen Kagaigai (R) hosts Pan-African Parliament vice president Stephen Masele for talks in Dodoma yesterday. Photo: National Assembly

## Panza promoting island's environment, conservation project to protect forests

By Correspondent Shauri Haji, Zanzibar

PANZA Island in Zanzibar has successfully implemented an environment conservation project which targeted to protect forests.

The achievements are associated with the engagement of Panza Island residents who were also imparted

with required environmental knowledge.

Secretary of the environmental conservation committee, Juma Ali Mati said the committee which has 45 members since it was established in 2012 are fully involved in environmental conservation issues. Mati was speaking during the

International Day of Forests (IDF) which was marked at national level in Pemba recently. This year's theme was 'Forests and Education'.

Juma noted that communities in question have so far planted 1,800 hectares of upland trees mainly casuarinas and acacia trees. He said they also planted 200 hectares

of mangrove trees in two years (2017/2018). He said the mangrove trees were planted to help curb environmental destruction along the coastal areas.

"We no longer have environmental destruction in our Island. We also educated fishers on the importance of conserving the environment", said

Juma adding committee members have been carrying regular patrols in the forests.

He said improved sea environment at Panza Island had uplifted both livelihoods of fishermen and communities.

He said a two weeks study tour in Kenya which was conducted

at the Kakamega Education and Environment Programme (KEEP) in 2006, had stimulated working spirit of members of the conservation committee. He said they are now applying the good environment skills to conservation efforts in Panza Island.



Vegetables and various other foodstuffs on sale at a roadside open market near the Uhuru Street/Utete Street intersection at Ilala in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Photo: John Badi

## It's vital to promote women's participation in the extractive industry sector - stakeholders

By Getrude Mbago

TANGANYIKA Law Society (TLS) through the Supporting Inclusive Resources Development (SIRD) has urged the government to amend laws and policies governing the extraction industry to enable marginalised women participate more and benefit from the sector.

The TLS lawyers made the call yesterday in Dar es Salaam during the capacity building meeting. The two-day forum brought together lawyers working in government, civil society and private sector.

According to them, despite various improvement made in laws government oil and gas as well as in mining, most of women are still left behind as the laws fail to elaborate more on how women should be engaged and given priority in different projects.

"More efforts are needed as a country to ensure we increase involvement of marginalised women in the extraction industry something that will see them benefit from mineral resources available in the country," said Kaleb Gamaya, the TLS chief executive officer.

He said that apart from amendment the country's laws and policies, more education should be given to the public especially women to educate them on their rights and encourage them to participate in the extraction industry.

According to him, to address the challenge, TLS in collaboration with the Canadian Bar Association are implementing the Supporting Inclusive Resources Development (SIRD) project which aims at increasing capacity of legal professionals to engage in national law reform for increased transparency, gender sensitivity and accountability in the governance of extraction industries.

"The project also aims to increase community participation, particularly women, in consultations, dialogue, negotiations, advocacy and other initiatives to advance their rights related to the extraction industry."

"We will push for law reforms in oil and gas and embark on public awareness to make our people see the opportunities rather than curse in the extraction industry," he said.

Flaviana Charles, a lawyer and executive director of the Business and Human Rights Tanzania said there would be increased capacity of the legal professionals on the impacts of the oil and gas projects.

According to her, women and the local poor communities are the most affected groups by the giant extraction projects in their areas.

She said the matter had been deteriorated by the existing policy and legal frameworks being largely blind in reinforcing gender disparities in the sector.

For her part, legal officer from the Environmental Management Council (NEMC) Naomi Joshua said if well supported and given opportunities, women can contribute well in the country's economy through extraction industry.

"We Believe there are activities that could be undertaken by the women in the mining...if we encourage them they can be able to tap opportunities available in the sector," he added.

SIRD is supported by Canada through Global Affairs Canada, a government department which deals with international cooperation and foreign affairs.



# Call: Promote cultural tourism by using social and natural resources available

By Correspondent James Lanka, Moshi

**T**OURISM stakeholders have been advised to promote cultural tourism by utilising the social and natural resources available within their communities.

Coordinator of the cultural tourism at the College of Africa Wildlife Management-Mweka (CAWM), Richard Kisasi, made the call when speaking with this paper here yesterday. Kisasi explained that, there

have so many opportunities to invest in tourism sector, and Culture tourism is among the big opportunities.

He called upon Tanzanians to invest in tourism sector especially cultural tourism by utilising resources surrounding them.

"Mweka Cultural Tourism Enterprise is a community based sustainable tourism program conducted in Mweka and adjacent villages in Moshi rural, Kilimanjaro Region in Tanzania", he said.

He added: "It is a health and hiking trail around Mount Kilimanjaro that

was legally registered by the Tanzania Tourists Board (TTB) in 2018. It is environmentally friendly programme dedicated to support local people living at Mweka especially women and young who jointly offer cultural products and services".

He explained that the enterprise stimulates responsible travel that ensures win-win situation and the program therefore is designated to benefit everyone who provides cultural product in anyway and offer memorable experience to the visitors.

Kisasi mentioned some of the Mweka heritage tourism sites as the ancient Chagga underground tunnel walkway, traditional foods and beverage experience, the ancient Kibosho Catholic Church built by early missionaries from Europe together with locals during pre-colonial era, waterfalls tour, and experiencing Chagga dances, among many others.

Commenting on the cultural heritage Tourism in Tanzania, Kisasi explained that, in the past decades, cultural heritage tourism focused

overwhelmingly on the patrimony of the privileged like castles, cathedrals, and stately homes, but there is now widespread acknowledgment of everyday landscapes that depict the lives of ordinary people.

"These include music, dance, language, religion, cuisine, artistic traditions, and festivals; and United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have singled out cultural heritage tourism as one of the most suitable

forms of community development for developing countries...", Kisasi explained.

According to him, heritage tourism, if planned based on the needs and values of communities can benefit both tourists and residents.

"In coastal areas especially, urban and industrial developments may create negative impacts on historic coastal communities and their traditional way of life", he further enlightened.

## Dodoma nurses and midwives undergo training on reducing maternal and child mortality

By Guardian Correspondent, Dodoma

**N**URSES and midwives from various health centres in Dodoma city council have been trained to equip them with prerequisite skills and knowledge to enable them provide better services to mothers and infants towards the fight against maternal and child mortality.

As per statistics, maternal mortality rates in the country remain high at 556 deaths per 100,000 live births and neonatal mortality at 25 deaths per 1,000 live births annually.

Speaking during the training, Dodoma regional medical officer Dr Charles Kiolongwe said despite various strides, maternal mortality was still an alarming challenge in the country.

In the training was supported by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter

Day-Saints', at least 50 nurses from 25 health centres were furnished ready to go and accelerate the fight against maternal deaths in the country. In the end of the training, the health centres will also be given equipment that will help improve maternal and child health. Dr Kiolongwe said that reduction of maternal, new-borns and child deaths is a high priority for all, given the persistently continued high maternal, newborn and child morbidity and mortality rates over years.

He wanted the health care providers to make well use of the acquired knowledge and skills by providing quality services to delivering mothers and their infants.

Dodoma chief nursing officer Anatolia Mkindo said that the training were important and came at right time

when the country was strengthening its efforts to improve maternal and child health to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

"I remember, this kind of training was provided in 2007, so most of our nurses are lacking some crucial knowledge and skills to enable them serve better in their departments...I really commended the supporters from recognising this gap and being ready to extend their help in the health sector," she said.

According to her, Dodoma Region was also in a devastating state, as maternal deaths were on the increase. "For example, in last year alone, the region recorded 500 maternal deaths and 60 infant deaths...this is shocking, more collective efforts are needed to address the challenge."



Songwe regional commissioner Brig Gen (rtd) Nicodemus Mwanga (2nd-L) presents to regional education officer Juma Mhina tracksuits donated on Thursday by NMB Bank in support of this year's Uhuru Torch Race, which will be inaugurated in the region this April 2. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

## IFM due to establish new campus in Bariadi district

By Correspondent James Kandoya

**T**HE Institute of Finance Management (IFM) is set to construct a new campus at Sapiwi ward, in Bariadi District, Simiyu Region to bring services closer to users.

IFM Rector Prof Thadeus Satta said shortly after his tour in the region where he also met various stakeholders. He assured authorities in Simiyu that the institute will construct a new campus to bring its services closer to Simiyu residents and others surrounding regions.

He thanked the regional leaders for allocate 20 acres of land for construction of the campus promising to collaborate with the government to ensure the project is completed on time.

Prof Satta appealed to the regional authorities to assist the institute to get title deed.

Simiyu Regional Commissioner, Antony Mtaka said the new IFM campus will be constructed just near to the new proposed airport around Nane Nane grounds which is an industrial area.

Mtaka said the government is ready to collaborate with IFM management to offer some experts who will help in the construction supervision and surveying of the land.

RC advised the institute to use 'forced account' during implementation of the project to reduce costs.

"Simiyu has a number of students completing ordinary and advanced secondary school education but they are forced to look for enrolment at colleges in Mwanza, Shinyanga and Mara regions", he said adding a total of 10,000 students are expected to complete Form Four this year.

Regional Administrative Secretary for Simiyu, Jumanne Sagini, said the

regional management had offered chances for higher institutions to build the campus, adding that it also offered other opportunities.

July last year, the government expressed its commitment to ensuring the Institute of Finance Management (IFM) Dodoma campus was constructed in three years time.

Speaking during the launch of IFM campus to shift to Dodoma, the Deputy Minister for Finance and Planning, Dr Ashatu Kijaji, said in 2019/20 financial year, the government would set aside a budget for the project.

She noted that for the start they had started offering Msc in Finance and Investment courses at the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP).

She noted that the need for construction was facilitated by high demand as the government embarks on the industrial economy.



A vendor hunts for customers for his used shoes at Msasani in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Photo: Correspondent Miraji

## Gairo district takes early precautions against fall army worms to save crops

By Correspondent Gerald Kitabu

**I**N the wake of maize ravage caused by the Fall army worms, Gairo District Council, in Morogoro region has revised strategies of dealing with the pests to rescue the crop by training farmers in every ward and village on preventive measures.

According to agricultural department of the district, after the training measures, the FAW is said to have affected only 195 hectares which is equivalent to 2 percent of the total agricultural area. The district is planning to cultivate 48, 234 hectares of maize.

In an interview with the Guardian, the District Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives Officer (DAICO) Hassanal Khaite said that the affected areas by FAW is very small in the

district as it may range from 2 to 7 per cent for the whole maize growing area in the district.

He said earlier, the experts from the department of Plant Health Services (PHS) of the Ministry of Agriculture conducted training to the district's agricultural officers, Agro-extension officers on the life cycle of FAW and its effects.

After receiving the education, the district decided to train other district and ward officials who in turn educated the farmers on the FAW and preventive measures.

"The ward officials trained the village executives and farmers at village level to spread this education to all the farmers and that's why the FAW has infested small area," he said.

"Education on these dangerous crop pests is going on through

different meetings held at district to village level and the agro-extension officers are helping to spread the education on preventive measures," he said.

He said when the FAW surfaced last agricultural season, many farmers thought that the pests were stalk borer but later on they came to learn that they were not but dangerous FAW.

"In December last year and January this year, the dangerous FAW surfaced again but not in a big area. We had to teach the farmers on preventive measures and also intercropping, crop rotation, land fallowing and the use of improved varieties.

Gairo district has 18 wards and 50 villages and the main economic activity is agriculture.



# Stakeholders discuss ways to access financing for irrigation technologies

By Correspondent James Kandoya

**S**TAKEHOLDERS in agriculture, finance, and water sector yesterday met in Dar es Salaam to chart the path forward to make it easier for the country's smallholder and emerging farmers to access financing for irrigation technologies.

The move is aimed at improving irrigation efficiency while also expanding the amount of land under irrigation.

The consortium, included the Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT), National Irrigation Commission (NIRC), Private Agricultural Support Trust (PASS), Rikolto, Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB), Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA), and Tanzania 2030 Water Resources Group (2030 WRG).

A public-private-civil society partnership hosted by the World Bank

Group - aimed at establishing a partnership that leverages their combined networks to link smallholder farmers with appropriate financing for irrigation investments.

The collaboration supports the mandate of NIRC to strengthen private sector engagement in irrigation through financing, equipment-supply, and co-investment.

Eliakim Chitutu, NIRC's managing director said: "If Tanzania is to achieve its agriculture and food security targets, expanding irrigation is critical, but we must do so in a way that is both financially and environmentally sustainable."

In its first phase, the consortium plans to unlock a portfolio of irrigation projects by enhancing existing financing options that remain out of reach for most smallholder farmers or enabling new financing options entirely.

He said once at scale, the initiative

will see a substantial increase in smallholder farmer's access to irrigation solutions.

Currently, smallholder and emerging farmers account for over 80 percent of the nation's agriculturalists and they struggle to access credit and loan mechanisms that would enable them to purchase modern, water-efficient irrigation systems.

As a result, although Tanzania is endowed with nearly 30 million hectares of irrigable land, less than 500,000 hectares is currently under irrigation, equivalent to less than 2 percent of the potential.

He added that despite the limited amount of land under irrigation, the agriculture sector remains the country's largest water user, accounting for over 80 percent of water consumed nationally. Gravity, open canal and flooding or basin irrigation methods commonly in use are very water-inefficient, with

up to 45 percent water losses.

Despite a relative abundance of water resources, critical parts of Tanzania, the Pangani River Basin in particular, were considered water-stressed.

Freshwater availability per capita in the latter is 1,200 cubic meters, compared to 1,608 cubic meters for Tanzania as a whole. The water-efficiency of irrigation solutions is therefore critical to safeguard Tanzania's future water security.

TAHA chief executive officer Jacqueline Mkindi said "Tanzania's smallholder farmers produce the majority of agricultural output, but they also struggle to access affordable credits and related services."

"The challenge is not only about lack of financial products in the market but also weak support system to guide farmers on how to access available credit in a smart manner" she added.

A market study carried out in 2016

by TADB, Tanzania 2030 WRG, and FSDT showed that although the country's banks had developed products aimed at supporting such farmers, the high costs of capital and of identifying investment-ready farmers increases the risks to extending irrigation financing on a large scale.

"Qualified demand for irrigation is dispersed and uncharted. Such conditions, combined with the relative disconnect between target farmers and financial institutions, make identifying bankable irrigation projects challenging" said Japhet Justine, Managing Director for TADB, "That's precisely the challenge that this partnership is intended to address."

He said the consortium will identify, prioritize, incubate, and package irrigation financing opportunities that meet the requirements of funding sources, therefore reducing the coordination burden on financiers.

By facilitating smallholder and emerging farmers' access to irrigation finance, the consortium will help to expand the amount of land under irrigation, helping to provide both a safeguard against the worst impacts of climate change while at the same time catalyzing economic growth, improving food security, and safeguarding Tanzania's future water security.

Speaking ahead of the event, Onesmo Sigalla, the Country Coordinator with Tanzania 2030 WRG said: "Water security and food security in Tanzania go hand in hand".

"The joint-efforts of this consortium are precisely the type of multi-stakeholder cooperation that can leverage sustainable water management as a vehicle for investment and growth, while also helping to safeguard the country's resources for future generations".



Energy deputy minister Subira Mgalu (C) is briefed on the implementation of the third phase of the Rural Energy Agency project at Muheza in Tanga Region yesterday. Others are Muheza district commissioner Mwanasha Tumbo, Muheza legislator Adadi Rajabu and the project's officials. Photo: Correspondent Steven William

## Researchers assessing the impact of climate change on mountain forests

By Correspondent Felix Andrew

THE Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) has started assessing the impacts of climate change on montane forest pollinators in the Eastern Arc mountain forests of the country.

Project Manager (birds and butterfly), Dr Devolent Mtui said in an interview that the project started last August and already they have forwarded first quarterly report.

"We have submitted our quarterly report and the funder is quite happy with the progress," she said, adding that the project will involve Usambara and Uluguru Montane Forests.

The manager thanked the government for helping the project particularly her institution.

"I do have great support from the Government and particularly my insti-

tution.

We have a great and hard working research team," she said.

Recently Tawiri received a grant of USD 275,000 from Biodiversity Foundation, to implement a three-year project (2018-2021) on assessing the impacts of climate change on montane forest pollinators at a landscape level.

The funding will enable the Institute and research partners in understanding the impacts of climate change on tropical pollinators. Knowledge about the impact of climate change on pollinators is quite limited, especially so in Sub Saharan Africa.

Led by TAWIRI, the project will be implemented in collaboration with the University of Dar es Salaam, College of African Wildlife Management at Mweka, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, Tanzania Commission for Sci-

ence and Technology, Usambara Field Studies Centre, and Natural History Museum of Utah (USA).

The funding will enable TAWIRI to develop an open access web portal on the TAWIRI website where climatic, elevational range, and demographic databases can be accessed using the Biodiversity Information Management Tool (BIMT).

It is expected that the project findings and databases will be shared with the public and decision-makers to inform future conservation actions.

The JRS Biodiversity Foundation is an independent grant making foundation based in Seattle, USA with a mission to increase access to and use of information that will lead to greater biodiversity conservation and more sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa.

## Over 4,000 girls in Mwanza Region fail to complete their primary, secondary studies

By Guardian Correspondent, Mwanza

OVER 4,000 girls in Mwanza Region have failed to complete their primary and secondary education in the past four years due to various reasons including teen pregnancy, absenteeism and chronic diseases.

As per report issued by Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) named Buchosa and Sengerema councils were named the leading districts by having a great number of school dropouts between 2015 and 2018.

Speaking on the report, Mwanza Education Officer Michael Rigola said that a total of 2,646 girls dropped out of school in various schools in Buchosa, Ilemela Kwimba, Magu, Misungwi, Mwanza Jiji, Sengerema and Ukerewe districts due to chronic absenteeism.

He said that in Misungwi District at least 586 girls failed to complete their

primary and secondary education.

"Among them, primary school 517 girls dropped out due to chronic absenteeism, 15 due to teen pregnancy, 28 due to diseases and 26 due to deaths. In Buchosa District at least 586 primary school girls in Misungwi District whereby 513 girls dropped out due to absenteeism, 12 due to teen pregnancy, 42 girls due to chronic diseases and 19 due to deaths.

He highlighted that in Magu District 440 girls dropped out of school whereby 400 are due to chronic absenteeism, 19 due to teen pregnancies, 19 due to diseases and 6 others due to deaths.

In Mwanza city council at least 425 girls dropped out of schools due to the mentioned reasons. In Ilemela at least 325 girls also didn't fulfil their education dreams. "The report shows that at least 250 primary school girls dropped

out of school. In Ukerewe 19 girls also didn't complete their studies. In Kwimba District at least 15 girls have been reported to have dropped out of school."

The report further said that at least 508 girls in various secondary schools in Buchosa District didn't complete their studies. At least 563 girls in Kwimba District also dropped out of school due to various reasons.

"In Sengerema District, 320 girls dropped out of secondary school. In Mwanza city council at least 286 girls in various secondary schools didn't complete their studies due to various reasons," he highlighted.

It further stated that in Magu District at least 187 girls in various secondary schools didn't complete their studies. In Ukerewe District at least 40 girls dropped out of various secondary schools.



Just a few minutes' drizzle later, crossing this side road near Dar es Salaam's Msani foodstuff retail market is especially tricky, as captured yesterday. Photo: Correspondent Miraji Msala



# Cutting nitrogen fertiliser amounts raises rice yields

By Guardian Reporter and Agencies

THE amount of nitrogen in fertiliser could be reduced to achieve high rice yields and boost food security in sub-Saharan Africa, a study says.

Despite rice being a major staple in sub-Saharan Africa, only about 60 per cent of rice consumed is produced locally, according to researchers who conducted the study in 17 countries including Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda.

The researchers add that poor nutrient management practices and deficiencies in major soil nutrients account for low yields of rice in the region, thereby resulting in interventions to increase application of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium fertiliser.

"This study adds more pieces to the emerging puzzle of how to achieve fertiliser efficiency in rice farming," said Isai-ah Sesan, Federal University Wukari, Nigeria

But, according to the findings of the study published this month (15 March) in the journal *Geoderma*, when the target yield is between four and eight tonnes per hectare, the amount of nitrogen could be cut by eight to 12 per cent, taking into account factors such as production systems and types of farms.

"We will use results from this study to further improve RiceAdvice [an app for educating rice farmers] providing decision support tailored to the particular site, zone, or production system, thereby closing yield gaps, improving fertiliser nutrient efficiency and preventing negative environmental consequences of fertiliser use," says Kazuki Saito, a co-author and a principal scientist at the Africa Rice Center based in Côte d'Ivoire.

Saito, who is an agronomist, said that the study was carried out to develop site-specific nutrient management for rice in sub-Saharan Africa.

Researchers assessed current on-farm yield gaps and nutrient deficiency levels in different rice production systems – irrigated lowland, rainfed lowland and rain fed upland rice systems – in different agricultural zones including highlands.

They conducted on-farm nutrient omission trials with different combinations of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium fertilisers in 17 countries in sub-Saharan Africa

The findings of the study show that nitrogen was most limiting nutrient. For instance, rice yields with nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium were 68 per cent while those with only phosphorus and potassium fertilisers were 84 and 89 per cent of yields respectively.



## Help her live, learn and earn: Growing food in Tanzania

By Guardian Reporter and Agencies

CHAUSIKU, aged 53 and married with six children, is a subsistence farmer in Ruvujiungeni village in the Same District, Kilimanjaro Region. She is one of the women farmers who will be helped by a new CARE project funded through UK aid match (where the UK government matched donations made by CARE supporters to our Help Her Live, Learn and Earn campaign).

Chausiku used to harvest 10 bags of maize, 4-5 bags of lablab (a local bean) and as many as 70 bags of onion per year. She sells the onion and lablab, while the maize she keeps to feed her family. She says: "In a good year, I could get 2m/- (equivalent of £660) from the onions I grew, after deducting the cost of production."

However, from 2014 the drought made things worse and in 2015, she harvested just two bags of maize, one bag of lablab and 30 bags of onions – earning her no more than 8,000/- per year.

The reduction in income had a very real impact on Chausiku and her family. She used to get a loan from the local CARE-supported Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) to pay for her daughter's school fees. But because of the impact of the drought on her income, over the past four years the loan has only been able to stretch to the basic need of feeding her family three times a day, says Chausiku: "I used to be able to send my daughter to school with money from the VSLA, but I now need that money to cover the basic need of feeding my family."

This means that her youngest daughter, who is now 17, hasn't been able to continue her education since passing Form 4 when she was 13 years old. Chausiku says: "My daughter helps me with farming a bit, but mostly she is just sitting and waiting, hoping that we can eventually afford to send her back to school."

Not only has this area endured years of drought. What made things even worse was the flood that battered Ruvujiungeni village in June last year

(2018), destroying all of Chausiku's crops.

Since then, Chausiku has joined a farmers' collective that keeps chickens, enabling them to sell eggs (for which she can get 300/-, equivalent of 10p, per egg) and sometimes a whole chicken. She has also been forced to think creatively about other ways to get money, such as foraging for leafy vegetables like spinach and selling them.

But overall this gives her very little.

She says: "I have much less income than before because of the drought and the flood. Luckily, selling eggs means I can just about pay back the loan."

Chausiku is looking forward to participating in CARE's Help Her Live, Learn and Earn project, which will run a Farmers' Field Business School, training her and her neighbours in farming techniques that will withstand drought and floods. The village also has an old, disused irrigation canal that the project will renovate. Chausiku says:

"Because of this, I'll be able to continue farming, as the canal can collect water which I can use for crops in times of drought."

Chausiku hopes to start growing maize, onions and lablab again, and to get enough money to send her daughter back to school. She says: "Because of the Farmer's Field Business School, we will be taught new agricultural techniques to help our crops be resistant to drought and flooding. The new canal will also really help. I really hope that soon, I will be able to afford to send my daughter back to school."

This two-year project will support 2,460 small-scale farmers and their families by giving them the training they need to improve their farming and increase their resilience to climate change.

This will directly impact on the livelihood and food security of more than 13,000 people in the 6 project villages, with thousands more benefiting from the sharing of new approaches to farming and marketing that the farmers will learn during the project.

The project is still in its early stages but farmers like Chausiku have now been selected for training and they will be sending us regular updates about their progress.

The Help Her Live, Learn and Earn campaign raised over £540,000 in donations from the UK public to support CARE's work around the world with women and girls. The UK government has doubled this amount, with the matched funds going towards the project in Tanzania.



## Jane Goodall returns to Tanzania for tree-planting mission

By Guardian Reporter

THE world's foremost expert on chimpanzees, Dr Jane Goodall, continues her work to conserve nature in Africa by joining an expedition to protect the continent's highest peak, Mount Kilimanjaro.

Dr Jane Goodall is known across the globe as the world's leading primatologist and a prominent environmentalist.

When she was 26 years old, Goodall travelled from England to Tanzania, to explore the little known world of wild chimpanzees. There, she discovered how much humans have in common with their primate cousins, and how their habitat had to be protected to ensure the survival of the species.

In February 2019, Goodall, now 84, joined her international youth group Roots and Shoots to plant trees in Moshi, Tanzania at the base of Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain.

The area that surrounds the mountain is already exhibiting the harsh effects of climate change partly due to large-scale deforestation in the region, which Goodall's organisation aims to address.

The expedition, a partnership with adventure travel group The Explorer's Passage (TEP) and polar conservation foundation 2041 ClimateForce, invited participants to join the trek to raise proceeds to fund large tree-planting projects by the Roots and Shoots chapter in Tanzania.

TEP's group of 19 explorers planted 2,041 trees, the last 41 of which were planted alongside Goodall. The number "41" represents TEP's partnership with British environmentalist and explorer Robert Swan and his 2041 Foundation, which is dedicated to the preservation of Antarctica.

After the tree-planting activity, the explorers trekked to the summit of Mount Kilimanjaro.

## Govt vows to cut water woes in villages by 85 pct comes next year

By Correspondent Emmanuel Onyango

THE government has said that by next year 85 per cent for Tanzanians living in rural areas will be supplied with clean and safe water.

Permanent Secretary in the ministry of Water, Prof Kitila Mkumbo made the pledge re-

cently when speaking at the two-day scientific conference on water in Dodoma.

The conference was in line with the just-ended 'Water Week', themed: "Leaving no one behind: Accelerating Universal Access to Water supply and sanitation services in a changing climate".

The meeting brought on board key stakeholders in water

sector to discuss pertinent issues pertaining to the availability of water supply.

Prof Mkumbo said that the government is determined to end water woes across the country.

He noted that by next year about 95 per cent of the urban residents will be getting access to water services as articulated in the Sustainable Development

Goal 6—one of 17 SDGs established by the UN in 2015. It calls for clean water and sanitation for all people. The official wording is: "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all."

According to Prof. Mkumbo the government was currently carrying out major transformation in the water sector after the amendment of the Water Sup-

ply Service and Sanitation Act whereby the government has introduced Rural Water Agency to improve water supply in rural areas.

He further added that, Dodoma city will be hosting this year's Water Week and Water Day for the first time since its official declaration for being a country's capital city. The celebrations are meant to accom-

plish the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which was formed in 1993.

According to statistics made available by the Ministry of Water, 25 million people living in rural areas now have access to clean and safe water supply after the government constructed for them 85,000 water supply points in villages countrywide.



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**Taking A New Look  
At The News  
ESTABLISHED IN 1995**

## Future success of mobile money depends on industry to adapt to changing landscape

**T**anzania one of the first countries in the world with an industry-agreed interoperable market for mobile financial services, according to the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

The IFC is an international financial institution that offers investment, advisory, and asset-management services to encourage private-sector development in developing countries. The IFC is a member of the World Bank Group and is headquartered in Washington, D.C.

The project, the statement noted, was rolled out from March to September in 2017 and IFC has appointed Fern Tanzania Ltd, a Tanzanian marketing firm to lead the campaign, in collaboration with the mobile phone operators.

In September 2014, Tanzania's four major mobile phone operators-Vodacom, Tigo, Airtel and Zantel-reached an interoperability agreement to allow their customers to interact with each other while transacting. This agreement enabled customers to make payments from the mobile money account of one provider to the mobile money account of another provider.

GSMA released in 2015 state of the industry report on mobile money. Now in its fifth year, the report provided stakeholders with a comprehensive quantitative assessment of the mobile money industry for unbanked and underserved people.

Mobile money is reaching more than 411 million people globally. Moreover, it is available in 85 per cent of countries where the vast majority of the population lacks access to a formal financial institution. This is an extraordinary achievement, demonstrating the power of mobile, underpinned by the critical role mobile network operators have played in building this industry.

However, while the success to date is to be celebrated, the future success of mobile money depends on the industry's capacity to adapt to a changing landscape. The findings from the 2015 report provided insights on both current and future trends, giving better

visibility on what is changing and how to adapt. :

First, with an increasingly active customer base, further development of the mobile money ecosystem will be essential to diversify customer usage. Second, operational foundations and agent management remain critical to digitise cash.

Third, greater investment will be key for providers to compete in an online world. Fourth, while mobile money is reaching further than ever before, there is still an opportunity to reach underserved segments, particularly women and rural consumers.

In the same vein, the country's mobile money industry has continued to attract global attentions thanks to better regulation which has allowed interoperable mobile money services become a reality. IFC launched a consumer education campaign to raise awareness about interoperable mobile money services that helped to promote financial inclusion in Tanzania.

The IFC, with the support of Bank of Tanzania, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Financial Sector Deepening Trust had facilitated the industry-led discussions that have led to an agreement among the four operators and continues to work with key actors in the market to deepen and strengthen financial inclusion.

In a report christened, 'Achieving Interoperability in Mobile Financial Services: Tanzania Case Study,' IFC said it identified limited awareness of interoperability, coupled with competitive pressures and lack of trust among operators as key barriers to growth in the sector.

"Mobile payments services have had a tremendous impact in promoting financial inclusion in many countries of the world, including Tanzania and its neighbouring countries.

IFC is investing in the continued development of the regional innovation and is providing investments and technical support to banks, mobile network operators, microfinance institutions and other payment services providers.

## Impacts of climate change on Hadzabe should be addressed

**T**he Hadza, or Hadzabe, are an indigenous ethnic group in north-central Tanzania, living around Lake Eyasi in the central Rift Valley and in the neighboring Serengeti Plateau. There are, as of 2015, between 1,200 and 1,300 Hadza people living in Tanzania, although the increasing impact of tourism and encroaching pastoralists pose serious threats to the continuation of their traditional way of life.

Genetically, the Hadza are not closely related to any other people. While traditionally classified with the Khoisan languages, primarily because it has clicks, the Hadza language appears to be an isolate, unrelated to any other. As descendants of Tanzania's aboriginal hunter-gatherer population, they have probably occupied their current territory for thousands of years, with relatively little modification to their basic way of life until the past hundred years.

Since the 18th century, the Hadza have come into increasing contact with farming and herding people entering Hadzaland and its vicinity; the interactions were often hostile and caused population decline in the late 19th century. The first European contact and written accounts of the Hadza are from the late 19th century. Since then, there have been many attempts by successive colonial administrations, the independent Tanzanian government, and foreign missionaries to settle the Hadza, by introducing farming and Christianity. These efforts have largely failed, and many Hadza still pursue virtually the same way of life as their ancestors

are described as having in early 20th-century accounts. In recent years, they have been under pressure from neighbouring groups encroaching on their land, and also have been affected by tourism and safari hunting.

Environmental stakeholders met in Arusha recently to extensively discuss ways of addressing climate change challenges facing Hadzabe.

Speaking at the meeting coordinator of pastoralists indigenous non governmental organizations forum (Pingo's Forum) Gideon Sanago said that the meeting involved different players from across the country.

He said: "Their way of life dates back millennia, living off of the land by hunting wild game, collecting wild plants and honey, and sleeping in simple grass huts, but climate change remain a serious challenge that threaten them access to the wild game, wild plants, and water on which they depend."

Much of their traditional homeland has already been lost to them. Stakeholders should have in place programmes that benefit Hadzabe community directly and make them shift from traditional life styles to modern life styles.

Pingos has been empowering them on how to embark into friendly environmental conservation as well as encouraging them to take their children to school and access to health care. Also empowering pastoralists with better understanding on the negative impacts of taking their livestock to the land inhabited by Hadzabe community is crucial as well.

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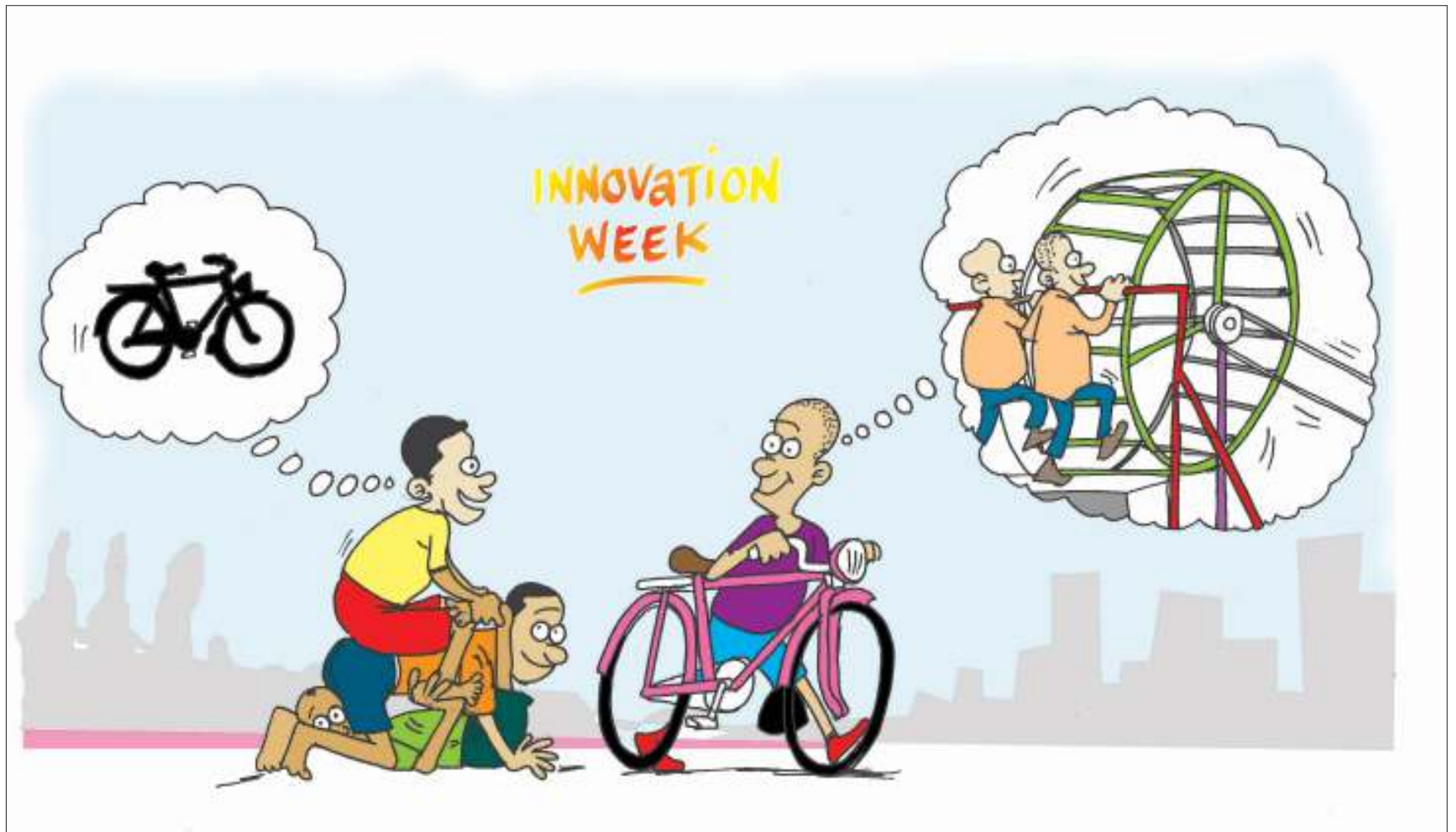
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## Happiness in a globalised world and why it is important

By David Reiersgord

**T**he United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network released its annual World Happiness Report last week. Compiled since 2012, it provides an overview of happiness around the planet. While happiness might be a subjective category in our lives, this report indicates happiness is more complicated and politically consequential than we may realise.

Happiness is a difficult category to define. Ask a handful of people what makes them happy, and a handful of answers is likely to emerge. What makes people happy at one point in their lives might not be the case later. Happiness becomes even more complicated when contemplating what it means on a global scale. Life is complex and happiness, like other emotions, doesn't exist in a vacuum.

These ambiguities are precisely why it's important to think seriously about what constitutes happiness, how it can be categorised and measured, and how this information might lead to the development and implementation of policy frameworks aimed at not only cultivating, but also sustaining happiness.

Taking this into consideration, the World Happiness Report taps into the field of psychology devoted to the science of happiness. Drawing from measures of subjective well-being, a field of psychology that attempts to account for mood and life-assessments, it grapples with the distinction between cognitive life evaluations and emotional reports.

Cognitive life evaluations measure how happy an individual might be, based on an individual's assessment of their life. Using the Cantril ladder, respondents were asked to rank the status of their life on a scale of 1-10. Alternatively, emotional reports are engaged with ranges of positive and negative affects. While life evaluations encourage one to reflect on whether their life makes them happy, an emotional report is more probing, asking one to consider what in their life makes (or doesn't make) them happy. In the 2019 World Happiness Report, big data and well-being, prosocial behaviour, and how happiness correlates with voting behaviour are examined. One important conclusion about happiness and voting behaviour is that higher levels of happiness generally correlate to more active voters that are more likely to vote for incumbent parties, while unhappiness tends to mean people are less active. In a country such as South Africa, which ranked 106 out of 156 countries, the ramifications of this finding are significant. Ahead of the 2019 general election, parties such as the Democratic Alliance and the Economic Freedom



Participants at a session by Happy Ho, a Delhi-based emotional wellness firm that curates happiness-centric solutions for its clients; and the Delhi government instituted a 'Happiness Curriculum' from this year in the city's government schools

Fighters, among other smaller parties, seem likely to capitalise on the feelings of unhappiness throughout the country, which could mark a seismic shift in the development of South Africa's democracy away from the African National Congress. Additionally, the report builds on previous studies of global happiness from the Gallup World Poll between 2005-11, as well as its own data from 2012-18. In assessing the world rankings of happiness according to a country, the study relies on six variables to try to determine the significance of emotional reports and positive and negative affects. These variables are: GDP per capita, social support, healthy life expectancy at birth, freedom to make life choices, generosity and absence of corruption. Of the three world-wide samples that use Cantril's ladder to assess happiness, the weighted and unweighted samples provide interesting results. In the weighted sample, which is made up of each country's share of the total world population, happiness remains relatively stable, but trends downward. However, in the unweighted sample, which is made up of the average of individual national averages, happiness trends upward. As the study indicates, this contrast demonstrates recent upward trends have tended to be experienced in smaller countries, not those with large populations such as the United States, China and India. Regional data

on happiness presents a different picture. While there is no discernable trend in happiness using Cantril's ladder in sub-Saharan Africa between 2005-18, the Middle East and North Africa have trended downward by nearly one full point. Similarly, in the Americas and Australia-New Zealand, happiness has also trended downward during the same period. In Western Europe, there is no discernable trend, whereas in central and eastern Europe, happiness has trended upward by more than 0.5 over the same period. One point in happiness may not seem like a significant change. However, the difference between ranking one's life as a five one year and six the following year, may mean moving from living paycheck-to-paycheck, towards saving for the future. Ranking one's life as a six one year and a five the following year could also mean emerging support for populist parties that self-servingly tap into feelings of unhappiness. When looking at regional trends of positive and negative affects in Africa, the results are even more interesting. In the Middle East and North Africa, positive affects have decreased, and negative affects have remained stable. Alternatively, while positive affects remain stable in Sub-Saharan Africa, negative affects have risen about one point from 2005-18, suggesting sub-Saharan Africa is becoming unhappier. Like regional data that differs from

global data, country-by-country data of sub-Saharan Africa tells another story. Since countries around the world don't gather data equally on the six variables mentioned earlier, variations between countries aren't apparent in the broader sets of global and regional happiness trends. For instance, over the 2005-18 period, the 28 countries that make up sub-Saharan Africa illustrated a wide range of happiness: 13 countries became significantly happier, while 10 became significantly unhappier. Nevertheless, the question remains: What does it all mean? Venezuela's happiness score, for instance, has dropped dramatically in recent years. In data gathered between 2010 and 2019, Venezuela dropped nearly one hundred places, from the 20th-happiest country in 2013, to 108 in 2019. Although the World Happiness Reports indicate people tend to rate their happiness consistently, examples like Venezuela suggest that happiness is a reactive, rather than proactive emotion. Although we all experience happiness, we don't share an understanding of what it means, especially on a global scale. What the 2019 World Happiness Report foregrounds is that a better grasp of happiness may help us to understand the changing dynamics of societies and political behaviour around the world.



By Muharram Macatta

# ICT strengthens agricultural production, while also helping in promoting markets

Agriculture is considered to be the most vital sector for ICT intervention. It is considered as the primary economic sector. It produces the most basic of human needs - food, clothing, shelter.

Farmers in the developing countries use ICTs to access price information from national and international markets as well as connect to policy makers and other farmers.

There are also Smartphone apps that can show the user information about the status of their crops and irrigation system remotely. In livestock farming, cattle-breeding now includes scientific crossbreeding techniques that produce cattle with greatly improved fertility.

Having a local radio/TV show will be a great help in informing the community on updates from the agricultural sector. ICTs can also be used for training purposes and even for an experimental assessment of the role of mobile phones for farmers' access to agricultural information from extension agents and from other farmers.

ICT initiatives in agriculture can be generally classified into direct interventions, when farmers are connected to information and opportunities that can directly improve their income or well-being, and indirect interventions - supportive, long-term programs that can improve established agricultural services over time through capacity building, research, and training.

ICT not only strengthens agricultural production but also helps in market development. Thus it supports creating future opportunities for agricultural sector and the development of rural livelihoods.

The Open Agriculture project by MIT is an ICT-enabled project with an Agriculture development focus. In this project, users have a controlled environment agriculture device where "every time users grow and harvest."

They will contribute to a library of Climate Recipes that can be borrowed and scaled so that users around the world can gain access to the best and freshest foods".

Rice is the main food of half of the population. In the United Republic of Tanzania, Tanzania farms of the future as of 2020. The goal is to have farms that are automated, connected to apps for the people to save on water, harness green energy, and make use of natural fertilizers and pesticides manufactured within the country..

The demo farms aim to prepare farmers for two probable future scenarios:



The Demeter Seed maize hybrid Mphangala MH26 is growing well under winter conditions in a farm in Africa

narios: natural farming for a world where fuel has become expensive and scarce due to high demand, and high-tech, mechanized farming to make Tanzania's rice competitive in the world market.

With farming equipment, farmers can significantly save time, money, and labour; for instance, a mechanical rice transplanter - a machine used to transfer rice seedlings onto a rice paddy - can finish one hectare in one hour compared to an entire day with 8 to 10 labourers without a transplanter.

Organic, farm-sourced waste like carabao poop and rice straw are turned into fertilizer through the action of micro bacteria and earthworms. It is a process called vermicompost..

Today, there are apps customized to the needs of farmers. Rice Crop Manager, a web and mobile-based app developed by the International Rice Research Institute in Phillipine presents farmers with a set of questions about their farm.

Once all the questions are answered, the app will generate recommendations on how the farmer can improve his yield (e.g. the app will tell him when, how much, and how often to apply fertilizer). Rice Crop Manager can be viewed and downloaded from Google Play.

Philippine Rice Research Institute, the Indonesian Research Institute for Rice, and the Lucid team at the University of Queensland in Australia developed the application.

IRRI said that workers, farmers, researchers, and students using 'Rice Doctor' can identify more than 80 pests, diseases and other disorders affecting rice with text and images. Improving Technology Promotion and Delivery through Capability Enhancement of Next-Gen Rice Extension Professionals and Other Intermediaries, under the Food Staples Sufficiency Program; last year, the first part of the workshop was primarily for the terms and translation of the diagnostic questions.

IRRI claims that the Filipino translated 'Rice Doctor' is the stepping stone for the translation and localization of a diagnostic tool for the country-specific crop problems. Currently, these are also being done in other countries such as Bangladesh and India. At this juncture, Tanzania should follow suit.

The most recent mobile application that 'Phil Rice' has come up with is the "e-Damuhan" application, an app which allows farmers to identify, target, and kill weeds in their crops by simply scanning any suspicious-looking plant.

According to 'Phil Rice's' information systems researchers, the app has a comprehensive built-in catalogue which then helps the app identify weed species.

As of the moment, "e-Damuhan" is being further developed, with researchers hoping that the app gets to further broaden its current catalogue of weed species while also allowing it to have the ability to recognize weeds via multiple specimen photos.

The use of ICT in weather forecasting is broad. Weather forecasting offices use mass media to inform the public on weather updates, the

Filipino people are more curious and aware about the weather hazards. Meteorological offices are also using advanced tools to monitor the weather and the weather systems that may affect a certain area.

In Tanzania and other African countries, flood is one of the major concerns of farmers. The International Water Management Institute launched the mobile services for flood management, specifically in East Sudan. These mobile services are considered as a next-generation ICT for weather and water information.

The tool converts complex satellite sensor information to simple text messages which are sent to farmers informing them about the optimum use of flood water for crop production.

The text messages would also warn the farmers about the flood events which would help them prepare their fields and advise on how to mitigate flood damage in estimating the risk of future flood events.

Climate change is a global phenomenon affecting the lives of

mankind. In times of calamities, information and communication technology is needed for disaster management.

Various organizations, government agencies and small and large-scale research projects have been exploring the use of ICT for relief operations, providing early warnings and monitoring extreme weather events.

A review of new ICTs and climate change in developing countries highlighted that ICT can be used for (1) Monitoring: observing, detecting and predicting, and informing science and decision making;

(2) Disaster management: supporting emergency response through communications and information sharing, and providing early warning systems; and

(3) Adaptation: supporting environmental, health and resource management activities, up-scaling technologies and building resilience.

In the Philippines, institutions like the National Disaster and Risk Reduction and Management Council help the public in monitoring the weather and advisory for any possible risks due to hazardous weather.

Net Hope is another global organization which contributes disaster management and awareness through information technology. According to "ICTandclimatechange.com" ICT companies can be victims, villains or heroes of climate change.

In 2014 when Typhoon Haiyan hit the Philippines, the CDAC network utilized different technologies to coordinate and communicate efforts between the affected communities and the different network's volunteer organizations.

CDAC saw the value of communication in responding to the disaster. They emphasized getting accurate and timely information as being crucial to saving lives.

One of the organizations and tools that they tapped was the Digital Humanitarian Network. The Digital Humanitarian is a group of organizations with various tools that contribute to crisis mapping.

These tools were used to manage information that are received about the disaster. The tools they use allow them to monitor media-including social media, create live crisis maps, analyze the data they have, etc.

In 2015, the Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA) launched a website called "Be Prepared Metro Manila." The website collates information regarding earthquake preparedness.

This was created in response to a predicted earthquake, expected to hit Metro Manila with 7.2 intensity.

UNITED NATIONS

Late last year the World Wide Fund for Nature released their Living Planet Report for 2018. WWF's estimates were stark: populations of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians have, on average, declined by 60 percent between 1970 and 2014.

The Earth is estimated to have lost about half of its shallow water corals in the past 30 years. A fifth of the Amazon has disappeared in just 50 years, and 2018 marked the worst level of deforestation in history.

This is a tragedy for nature. And an unfolding tragedy for humanity: the destruction of the environment is threatening the planet's life support systems that we all rely on every day for our air, water and food.

The impact on people's lives is already apparent with 3.6 billion people facing water scarcity at least one month a year, and 3.1 billion people drinking water with a risk of contamination.

The 2019 Global Risks Report from the World Economic Forum identified "Major biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse (terrestrial or marine)" as both one of the most likely and most serious global risks with "irreversible consequences for the environment, resulting in severely depleted resources for humankind as well as industries."

Fortunately, there is already a good deal of work underway to develop "nature-based solutions" that harness the power of nature to tackle social and economic challenges.

UNDP has been working around the world with partners to trial these ideas and many have significant implications for human development work. Environmental concerns often

# Destruction of environment an unfolding tragedy for humanity



One of the last 1,000 wild Bactrian Camels in Gobi Desert, Mongolia. File photo

hit the poorest the hardest. Not only are poor communities most vulnerable to crop failure or flooding, because of climate change for example, but they are also less resilient - or unable to recover from - such natural disasters.

Moreover, protecting nature is of critical concern to those who care about equity between generations, and it is clear from the data that the challenges faced by the current generation dwarf in comparison to those that the next generation will face if most environmental indicators continue their current trajectory.

For World Wildlife Day, the Human Development Report Office has released guidance to both inspire and assist UN country teams to investigate how nature-based solutions could help a nation's human development.

The material looks at solutions that can help tackle climate change,

improve the management of land and water (both fresh and marine), and help maintain biodiversity directly. We use case studies to show how nature-based solutions can help promote human development and help wildlife.

One example from Namibia looks at the broader development benefits national parks can bring to a country and those who live near them.

the state budget for park management and development.

Working with UNDP, the government has strengthened the national park system in several ways and developed important national policies.

Perhaps the most important was the Tourism and Wildlife Concessions Policy, regarded as one of the world's best models for protected area concessions, and probably the only one with such a strong emphasis on, and provision for, supporting the livelihoods of rural people living in and around protected areas.

Another example - looking at the importance of the bio-economy - comes from Colombia, a nation that shelters more than 10% of the planet's biodiversity.

A Colombian company has begun extracting blue dye from the fruit of the Jagua Tree (*Genipa americana*). The new product is for many purposes better than chemical based dye.

The benefits are being shared with both the Colombian state and local communities who supply the fruit from which the dye was developed. And so the Jagua Fruit, a resource that used to have no economic use, began to generate income and improved livelihoods for local communities.

If the world is to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals there must be a greater focus on development that allows both people and the planet to prosper.

We hope that the next generation of national human development reports from across UNDP program countries will embrace and promote the nature-based solutions needed for that to happen.

UNDP's economic analysis indicated that the protected area (PA) system contributed up to 6 percent of Namibia's GDP. And this was only counting park-based tourism without including the value of other ecosystem services.

The study showed that further investment in PAs could lead them to contribute up to 15 percent of GDP in the medium-term.



# The system, youth and democracy

ROME

If we ever needed proof of how the political system has become self-referential and unable to update itself, the latest student march in more than 1,000 towns is a very good example.

Of course, politicians referred to it in declarations and, in a totally demagogic gesture, Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Community and an old political fox with a lot of mileage, even kissed the hand of Greta Thunberg.

She is the 16-year-old Swedish girl who, frustrated with the pace of government action to deal with climate change, launched a "school strike for climate" last year, setting off an international youth movement and widespread demonstrations in an unprecedented initiative on climate change.

We are fortunate that the Asperger's syndrome Greta suffers from brings little empathy and greater determination, so is totally improbable that she will be co-opted by flattery and recognition.

It was interesting to see the reaction of politicians. In the Italian Parliament, for example, insiders report that the reaction was one of "in any case they do not vote, they are too young".

It should be recalled that in its 2017 budget, the Italian government earmarked 20 billion dollars to save four Italian banks and just two billion dollars for subsidies and support to young people. School principals from Germany to Italy declared that the duty of students is to study, not take part in demonstrations, and - as usual - a conspiracy theory circulated that because climate change is too complex an issue for young people to understand, Greta was clearly a puppet in the hands of adults.

Newspapers dwell on the relations between her family and climate change campaigners to show that she had been used. Maybe so, but it is now too late to discredit her. She acted on her initiative, on goals that were hers, and the hundreds of thousands of students around the world were not copying her ... she has awakened a chord that was already there.

The fact is that when masses of students from all over the world mobilise around a utopia (a concept which has totally disappeared in the political world), adults become uncomfortable. It measures the distance between what we are now and what we were when young; the world was more idealistic then than now, and we all had some hope and engagement.

That distance is quite large ... many of us have betrayed those ideals or put them to sleep. The way out is scepticism and paternalism. We know the reality, we know what dreams are, and young people should listen to our experiences. In May 1968, Tristan Tzara, the father of Dadaism, shouted to the marching students from his balcony: "Criez, criez, vous serez tous des notaires" (Yell, shout, you will all be notaries). And for those of us who have not betrayed ideals and commitments, there is the sad realisation that we are a failed generation, a generation that was unable to implement its vision of a better society.

The difference is that when we were young, the most existential threat was the atomic bomb, and we took part in many marches. Today, that threat is not only coming back to haunt us with abolition of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF), but there is a new existential threat: climate change.

What is very impressive is that many students speak of how they are changing their lifestyle: from not using plastic bottles, to reducing meat consumption and using less water when they brush their teeth. This change of lifestyle goes far beyond climate change, it goes to the heart of our consumption society and its values, a society in which advertising budgets are greater than those for education.

And the fact that the heavy users of Internet, the first willing victims of commercialisation of the Net, start to doubt the use by Google, Twitter and other platforms of people as consumers and not as citizens is a significant fact. They are now ignoring advertising. Automakers are very sad that the car is no longer a status symbol among young people ... Nike, jeans and smartphones are today's status symbols and their impact on climate is much smaller.

Extremely interesting are the reflections of a high-level staff member of the World Economic Forum in Davos: We view with great sympathy the mobilisation of civil society ...



thanks to them, several gaps in the field of medical assistance, museum and art care, and many social problems, are being taken care of ... this has a dual positive effect: it reduces social tensions, and it keeps volunteers busy, and out of political engagement. In other words, civil society activists are seen as hamsters: running all the time, and going nowhere.

The time has perhaps come for our generation to make three considerations.

The first is that we would do well to remember that until the crisis of 2008, with the exception of Le Pen in France, populist, xenophobic and nationalist parties were marginal. Now they are everywhere, except for Portugal, and they are frequently in power, as in Italy, Austria, Poland and Hungary, or in the government coalitions of several countries, including the Nordic countries. Nobody at that time could have thought of rabid nationalists like Trump, Bolsonaro, Duque, Modi, Duterte, Abe or Xi, or how the multilateral system, based on the idea of peace and cooperation, would be disintegrating.

Now we know what capitalism and finance mean when they are unchecked. We now have a financial system that is 40 times more powerful than the world of industry and services, and without any control. Since 2008, banks have been fined over 800 billion dollars for illegal practices.

Nobody foresaw a world where 40 peoples would possess the same wealth as 2.3 billion people, a world where in just one minute the

family owner of the Walmart supermarket chain makes the equivalent of the yearly salary of its employees. Over the last decade, fiscal paradises have hidden at least 30 trillion dollars from the fiscal system: six times the budget of the US government. Countries are now unable to act globally, while finance does so daily, unfettered.

The last decade has seen a steady deterioration of democracy, of social justice, of concern to secure a future for the young and halt the existential threat to the planet, to humans, animals and plants.

There have been only two new changes. One is the arrival of women on the political scene, with millions mobilising against injustice and patriarchy. Has that enormous mobilisation brought about any change in legislations and budgets? Hardly. On the contrary, the prestige of dinosaurs like Putin, Trump, Kacieny, Orban, Salvini, Le Pen and company has been reinforced; they are the defenders of the values of the Western civilization, against dissolution of the family and the advancement of woman (associated in the same breath with lesbians, gays and transgenders in a revealing logic). The second is the arrival of young people who are mobilising ... so far, the extreme right has made no comment. Yet, touching on climate change, alternative energies and lifestyle is bound to create opposition soon or later. A strange destiny that of the extreme right; it is now against peace, development and social justice as central values. In a short space of time it will be against woman, and now it will be against young people.

The second consideration. In fact, the main value of this campaign by young people is that it has put the political system in front of its responsibilities. "We have no time", and it is true. We are all mesmerised by the Treaty of Paris on climate change, with the participation of all countries of the world. However, it is important to see how the Treaty was conceived. To make a tent large enough to accommodate everybody, the rules are: every country will decide what targets it will adopt; and every country is responsible for checking implementation of its engagement. What would happen if we did that with taxes? Citizens would decide how many taxes they would pay, and all would be responsible for seeing that they complied.

Well, on the basis of the engagements taken until today, global temperature will increase by 3.5 degrees Centigrade compared with 1840. Scientists have always insisted that a reasonable limit

is 1.5 degrees Centigrade, after which they speak of irreversible changes. Paris adopted the goal of 2 degrees Centigrade to make things easier.

Then Trump left the Treaty, explaining that climate change is a Chinese hoax to block American development. He has cancelled all legislation on climate control created before him, to the point that he is now opening all national parks to fossil fuel extraction. Of course, this pleases people like the Koch brothers who own almost all the coal mines; the petrochemical companies; the workers displaced by the fight against climate change, like miners. And it pleases the large numbers of Americans who see China as the main threat, and believe that America is a victim of international exploitation, especially by its allies (Canada, Europe, Japan). Trump's withdrawal has given a perfect alibi to countries like Poland (coal) and Saudi Arabia (oil) and others for ducking the issue.

So governments now say that in 2020, when the first conference on implementation will be held, they will assess the situation. But the students are here to remind us that, according to the vast majority of scientists, unless we change the present trend, by 2030 we will be over the famous threshold, of 1.5 degrees centigrade, and they are calling for an unprecedented effort. But climate change is now considered a left-wing issue, and times are not really the best. In other words, there are many chances that we will reach 2020 and we will still be debating. The very important Laudatio Si encyclical from Pope Francis, who links climate to social justice, migration, technological progress, and so in a holistic approach, has been largely ignored.

Young people are asking us to act now. As Greta said at Davos: when we arrive in society, the damage will already have been done. This is an intergenerational call, and it is very important and powerful. "Parents, if you say you love us, why you do not take care of our future?" Should young people take a lesson from the violence of the Yellow Jackets in France to be heard, instead of peaceful marches?

Now to the third consideration. The climate movement comes after several others grassroots movements. The most traumatic was the protest against the World Trade Organisation in Chicago in 1999, when thousands protested against unchecked capitalism imposed by the Washington Consensus (a holistic neoliberal view of international and national relations, based on extreme reduction of the role of the state and unfettered capitalism). This Consensus,

subscribed to by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the US Treasury, changed the trend from cooperation to competition and success. Social costs were unproductive, only trade and finance were the tools for the world. Margaret Thatcher famously said: there is no society, only individuals.

Then, in 2001, in Porto Alegre, the World Social Forum was created, a meeting place for sharing practices and views as an alternative to Davos, and started a process of conferences with several hundreds of thousands of people from all over the world. This process continues today, albeit with a major loss of steam. Ten years later, in 2011, the Movement of the Indignados started in Madrid, asking for change to the democratic and financial system, and spread to 68 towns of Spain, lasting until 2015. Anti-system parties came out in 2013, and stood at the European elections of 2014. Podemos gathered 1,253,837 votes and won four seats. The others did not make it: Partido X received 105,561 votes, the Movement of Citizens Democratic Renewal 105,688 and Recortes Zero 30,827. Had they stood together, they would have won seven seats. But a proverb says that the left unites only in front of a firing squad.

But many other citizens' movement took to the streets. In 2011, there was Occupy Wall Street against greed, corruption, social inequality and the power of finance and corporations over political institutions, joined by several hundreds of thousands of people. Some see the Arab Spring, and the massive protests of Algiers as part of the same revolt. But it is instructive to see how the political system read those events. They were classified as anarchist movements. Horizontalism (they elected no leader), autonomy from existing institutions and defiance, demonising the rich and introducing class warfare, were considered proper of anarchists who rejected the political system. So the content of demonstration was obscured by how they structured themselves.

It is a fact that by acting without the rules of organisation that political parties apply has been a huge handicap. Podemos, the only survivor of the Indignados wave, like the 5 Star Movement in Italy, structured itself as a political party. Like it or not, laws are made in parliament, and external protests, large as they might be (just think of the women's movement), can be perfectly ignored, no risk except for recurring elections. But the political system today is not a free one. It is conditioned by finance, corporations, trade, armaments and technological developments (many more people will be made jobless by artificial intelligence than by migrants). The political system is hardly the representation of citizens in the old sense. There are 32,000 lobbyists in the US Congress, and 16,000 in the European Parliament: not really a symptom of unfettered democracy. The Koch brothers, who donate hundreds of millions of dollars to the Republican Party at each election, have a vote like the unemployed black guy from the suburbs. Do they compete at an equal level?

Now, the student movement is asking those in power to introduce urgent changes on their behalf. Until now the system has been able to ignore requests from peoples' movements, and let them fritter away, "Students do not vote" was the main comment from the system after the last large demonstration.

Yet, the students are denouncing an existential threat, which will reach the brothers Koch, as well the black unemployed (but remember, the weakest will be affected much more). If the system does not listen to the voices of young people, the gap between political institutions and citizens will increase. And history tells us that voices from the street can be ignored once, twice, many times, but not for ever.

Young people are those who see clearly that climate change jeopardises their future, already affected by precarious jobs, unemployment and a difficult future in which pensions will be minimal. They see growing injustice and lack of participation. They represent a revolt based on idealism and hard facts. They are also a minority because of our changing demography. If the political system ignores this latest mass movement, it will take an unprecedented risk. What happens will be something that will shape history. If the young people are ignored, democracy will be in great peril ... killing idealism is a very great responsibility.



**We have no time", and it is true. We are all mesmerised by the Treaty of Paris on climate change, with the participation of all countries of the world**



# FAO's forestry education initiatives in Tanzania and the Philippines



By Guardian Reporter

FOOD and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has marked the International Day of Forests by announcing two new forestry education initiatives that aim to raise awareness among children and young people on the sustainable use and conservation of forests.

The two projects, funded by Germany with more than US\$2million, will address major challenges in forestry education and will help increase understanding of forests among the general public.

"Education is a critical step to safeguarding natural resources for future generations. It is essential for children to learn about forests at an early age," said José Graziano da Silva, director-general of FAO.

"Forests help to keep air, soil, water and people healthy. And they play a vital role in addressing some of the greatest challenges we face such as tackling climate change and ending hunger," Graziano da Silva added.

Yet, warns FAO, despite these widely documented benefits, the integrity and sustainability of the world's forests are threatened by the cumulative effects of deforestation, land degradation and competition for alternative land use.

According to FAO, the biggest challenge is that there is a lack of understanding of the many ways in which forests give back to global society, compounded by a growing disconnect, particularly in urban areas, between people and nature.

However, at present, education about forests is often inadequate and is not able to address emerging challenges. Fewer young people study forestry at university or college, and even fewer primary and secondary schools include forest education in their changing curriculum. When forest education is offered, it often fails to take into account forests' multi-functional role.

This is why FAO and partners are working to raise awareness about

issues threatening our forests and strive to support the creation of comprehensive forestry education programmes and rural vocational schools that can skill professionals to deal with the complex challenges and opportunities that the forest sector will continue to face.

Educating children on sustainable forest use

One of the projects announced on the International Day of Forests aims to increase forest literacy and the need to manage forests sustainably among children aged 9-12 in Tanzania and the Philippines.

Funded by Germany with more than US\$1mn, the three-year-project will develop forest education modules based on an interactive, experiential, forest-based learning approach, and will then make these materials available for further adaptation and use around the world via a dedicated website. The materials and lessons learnt will be also disseminated during key forestry events.

In both countries, forests and woodlands are vital, especially for rural populations' food security, energy needs and livelihoods. They are also facing several challenges.

Nearly half of the population in Tanzania and one third in the Philippines are under the age of 15. Educating primary school students on sustainable forest use and conservation is an obvious entry point for ensuring the integrity and sustainability of the two country's forests in the long run.

FAO, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and the International Union of Forest Research Organization (IUFRO) are also joining forces to conduct, together with other partners within the collaborative partnership on forests and beyond, an inventory of forest education to review the state of forest education across six regions and globally, identify forestry education challenges and gaps and develop recommendations to address these.

## Crusading for women's access to social protection

NEW YORK

LUTHERAN women and men from around the world are taking part in the 63rd session of the UN's Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), advocating for increased partnerships between governments and faith-based organizations to ensure social protection for women.

During the 11 to 22 March session in New York, The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Church of Sweden jointly organized a side event to showcase innovative work that is being done by faith-based organizations and governments to ensure women's access to health care and other public services. Moderator Dr Azza Karam from the United Nations Population Fund underscored the significant contribution that FBOs make in providing from 30 to 50 percent of social services offered to the most vulnerable populations across the globe.

Panelist Faustina Nillan, national director for women and children in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania (ELCT) highlighted the many services for women that are provided by the 24 hospitals and 148 primary health care facilities operated by the ELCT.

Since 2014 these structures have offered sexual and reproductive health services that also raise awareness about overcoming harmful practices such as early marriage and female genital mutilation.

Overall, faith-based facilities in Tanzania provide more than 40 percent of health care service in Tanzania, particularly in the most remote rural areas.

The deteriorating economy has compounded the problems that the government faces in dealing with diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis that have high mortality

rates. Poverty is closely related to many of these diseases, with poor nutrition, poor housing and poor sanitation all contributing to poor health.

Another speaker on the panel was Dina Nasser, a health advisor to the LWF-run Augusta Victoria Hospital (AVH) in East Jerusalem and an expert on hospital

infection control.

She showcased the role that AVH plays to improve the well-being of Palestinian families, particularly of women, who benefit from high quality services for early detection and treatment of breast cancer. She stressed the importance of combining health care services

with a more comprehensive rights-based approach, promoting health as a fundamental human right.

Scarlet Bishara, a judge at the Ecclesiastical Court of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jordan and the Holy Land, highlighted the churches' potential to challenge social norms that hinder social protection for women. She noted that the state gives Christian churches in Palestine autonomy to legislate in areas such as marriage, inheritance or divorce. She stressed the role the LWF Gender Justice Policy played in providing the theological tools for the church to revise its own policies, which were discriminatory towards women until 2015, when they created the Ecclesiastical Court.

Lotifa Begum, Global Advocacy Coordinator for Muslim Aid, spoke of the challenge of public opinion perceiving Islam as an anti-rights religion, although one of the key goals of Islamic law is to achieve the best of human development. More need to be done in teaching what religion is about to avoid a backlash for women's rights, she said.

Leena Ag, head of the Swedish Gender Equality Agency, added to the experiences of the FBOs representatives by highlighting the central responsibility of states in guaranteeing religious freedom and equal rights for women. The commitment of the Swedish government in the area of social protection includes targeting men and boys for prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, maintaining high standards on child care and parental leave and guaranteeing that no one is left behind, which includes the rights of the LGBTIQ community.

The event was organized by the LWF and the Church of Sweden, with co-sponsorship from the World Council of Churches (WCC), Muslim Aid, the UNFP and the Government Offices of Sweden.



Faustina Nillan, national director for women and children in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania.

## NIC sets new priorities and outlines actions to boost insurance services

BY Guardian Reporter

THE National Insurance Corporation (NIC) has unveiled priorities and outlined strategies to scale up insurance services in the country.

The move is also meant to complement the government's effort of transforming Tanzania as a middle income nation through industrialization by 2025.

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

"Our strategy seeks to better capitalize on our ability as a national and composite insurer to meet customers' needs," he says, revealing that the state-

owned insurance firm intends to expand its scope of operation from urban to rural setting, from big businesses to small businesses.

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

"We've the reason to realize that as we have a great team with us, highly experienced and dedicated professionals whom I believe will be the core of our success."

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

According to Kamanga, NIC is determined to provide competitive services across the country, though the priority will be in the newly established

regions, which have many economic activities such as Njombe, Simiyu and Katavi regions.

"As NIC, we're heading to the industrial economy. We're struggling to ensure that insurance services are available in every industry, which is being established. We've enough skilled human resource in the insurance sub-sector," he says.

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

"We want to make sure farmers are covered with insurance so that they can be free from disasters such as drought, floods and others."

"Farmers are a forgotten group in the society when it comes to insurance cover despite the fact that they contribute heavily to the country's socio-economic

development. It is a key sector that employs more than 75 percent of the country's population.

He also notes that the state-run insurance company is planning to come up with micro-insurance for motorcyclist popularly known as 'bodaboda', petty-traders popularly known as 'Machingas'.

"We're also planning to ensure insurance services are available from village to the district level through insurance agents, who are almost in every corner of the country," says Kamanga.

"We also intend to scale up education through different media platforms such as mobile phones and other social-media outlets on insurance so that people become aware of the service and remove their negative perception that insurance are for the well-to-do people."

"We want to see every Tanzanian in



rural and urban areas is covered with better insurance services," he says.

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

"This was only possible because of satisfying people's needs as well as pay-

ing on time."

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

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

Kamanga advised Tanzanians to use insurance services offered by NIC—a public entity, determined to develop and deliver superior specialty insurance products that are correctly priced to meet clients' needs.

## Eighteen nations converge in Accra to debate on deforestation, degradation

By Special Correspondent, Accra

EIGHTEEN countries have met in Accra to discuss how to mitigate deforestation and improve on afforestation as part of the Africa Regional Consultative workshop on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation, Forest Degradation and Conservation (REDD+).

The workshop was funded by the World Bank and organised by the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), a continental coalition of Civil Society organizations in Africa promoting climate friendly and equity-based development.

Also supporting in organizing the workshop was the Mainyoto Pastoralist Integrated Development Organisation (MPIDO), which seeks to improve food security index in the East Africa Region.

The workshop aimed at collecting information and the

way forward on the REDD+ from 78 participants from 18 Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) countries including Ghana, Morocco, Tanzania, Cameroon, Sudan, and Uganda.

The FCPF is to assist countries in their REDD+ efforts by providing them with financial and technical assistance to build capacity to enhance forest conservation and mitigate future deforestation and degradation.

It also echoed the attempt of adaptation practices from 2010 United Nations Report relating to agro-ecology for climate action.

Thomas Yaw Gyambrab, the Assistant Manager for Ghana Cocoa Forest, REDD+ Programme at the Forestry Commission, said Ghana was doing well in her REDD+ efforts through community and multi-stakeholder consultation.





# Working class must change the world for the benefit of humankind - Part 7

## BOOK REVIEW

**Title:** Working class and the power of capital  
**Author:** Michael D. Yates  
**Reviewer:** Farooque Chowdhury

“California is a state of geographical extremes: the deserts, the Sierras, the long ocean coast, and the central valleys. It is a critical agricultural state, and every visitor ought to travel through the San Joaquin, Imperial, or Sacramento Valleys to see the sources of the food we eat. Go during a harvest and watch the brown-skinned men, women, and children pick the crops, the people who so many in the United States now fear and hate though without them they wouldn't have such cheap food, or any at all.” Thus begins the last chapter of *Can the Working Class Change the World?*, the recently released book by Michael D. Yates.

With a reference to Tom Joad, the central character in *The Grapes of Wrath*, John Steinbeck's world-famous novel, chapter 6 continues as Michael Yates tells of a journey his wife and he made across California:

“My wife and I drove north and west through parts of the San Joaquin Valley, along the irrigation ditches that help subsidize the growers. As we choked on the pesticides, we lamented that the air was so fouled we couldn't see the mountains not far to the east. The farms and ranches are enormous and highly mechanized. The research that made the machines possible is carried out at public expense in our great state universities [...], another subsidy for the growers. The labor is still cheap, too, a subsidy extorted from the government by the growers' money, which is large enough to prevent better laws and keep those on the books inadequately enforced. Also large enough to bribe and intimidate the local police, who still harass and persecute the immigrant farm laborers [...].”

The chapter tells a fact hidden in the brain of capitalism:

“Capitalism is a system of stark individualism. For the capitalist system to reproduce itself, for its outcomes to become its suppositions, people must behave in a self-interested way. Mainstream economists assume that every social actor is a maximizer of something - profits or individual satisfaction from consuming and supplying labor. They spread this view to millions of students in nearly every introductory economics class taught in universities. There is some evidence suggesting that both economics professors and students are less compassionate than others who have neither taught nor taken economics classes. The primary institutions of capitalist society work in concert to inculcate the 'I' in everyone, with the corollary that the 'We' is detrimental to human welfare. It doesn't matter why we take self-centered actions; desire or fear serve equally well in terms of the needs of the dominant class, the imperative being the accumulation of capital.

“For capitalism to end, the 'I' must be suppressed and the 'We' must come to the fore. This would sound strange to the gatherers and hunters who inhabited the earth for almost the entirety of human existence. They had no word for 'I' and saw no difference between themselves and the natural world around them. Their lives hinged on cooperation and sharing, and their rituals and institutions helped to ensure that these were maintained. For them, the earth was a commons, the property of all. They managed their existence in ways harmonious with nature and kept the earth's metabolism in balance with their own. [...].”

“What the exploitation and expropriation central to capitalism meant historically was a war, waged by law and by violence, against common ownership and customary group rights. The 'I' was never natural and therefore had to be imposed. If the working class is to radically change the world, it must wage its own war against the 'I' and for the 'We', learning about and building on the struggles of the past.” (emphasis added except in the last paragraph cited here, which is in the original)

It's like the saying young Marx made:

“[H]appiest the man who has made the greatest number of people happy [...].”

“If we have chosen the position in life in which

we can most of all work for mankind, no burdens can bow us down, because they are sacrifices for the benefit of all; then [...] our happiness will belong to millions [...]” (“Reflections of a young man on the choice of a profession”, Karl Marx Frederick Engels Collected Works, vol. 1, Progress Publishers, Moscow, erstwhile USSR, 1975)

The professor not only mentions the “I” and “we” facts hidden by not only capitalists and their allies, but also identifies an area of struggle. It's in the area of education, in the area of curriculum, in the area of syllabus. It has to be organized by intellectuals, especially teachers and student activists upholding the interests of the exploited.

In the section “What does changing the world mean?”, Michael Yates writes:

“To transform the world, we first must have at least a general idea of the world we want to inhabit, and second, we need to know how to go about bringing such a place into existence. We can start by stating that, if capitalism is the source of the multiple woes facing the working class and its peasant comrades-in-arms, then what we desire is the antithesis of capitalist society.”

The labor educator, then, points out the following things, central to capitalism, that must end:

“Private ownership of the means of production, including land.

“Production for profit.

“The obsession with endless economic growth.

“The exploitation of wage labor.

“The expropriation of peasant land, of urban and rural common spaces, of the labor and bodies of women, of black bodies, of all forms of patriarchy and racism.

“The private plunder of the natural world.

“Imperialism.

“The pro-capitalist role of all institutions and mechanisms that reproduce society, from family to state and from education and media to the legal system.”

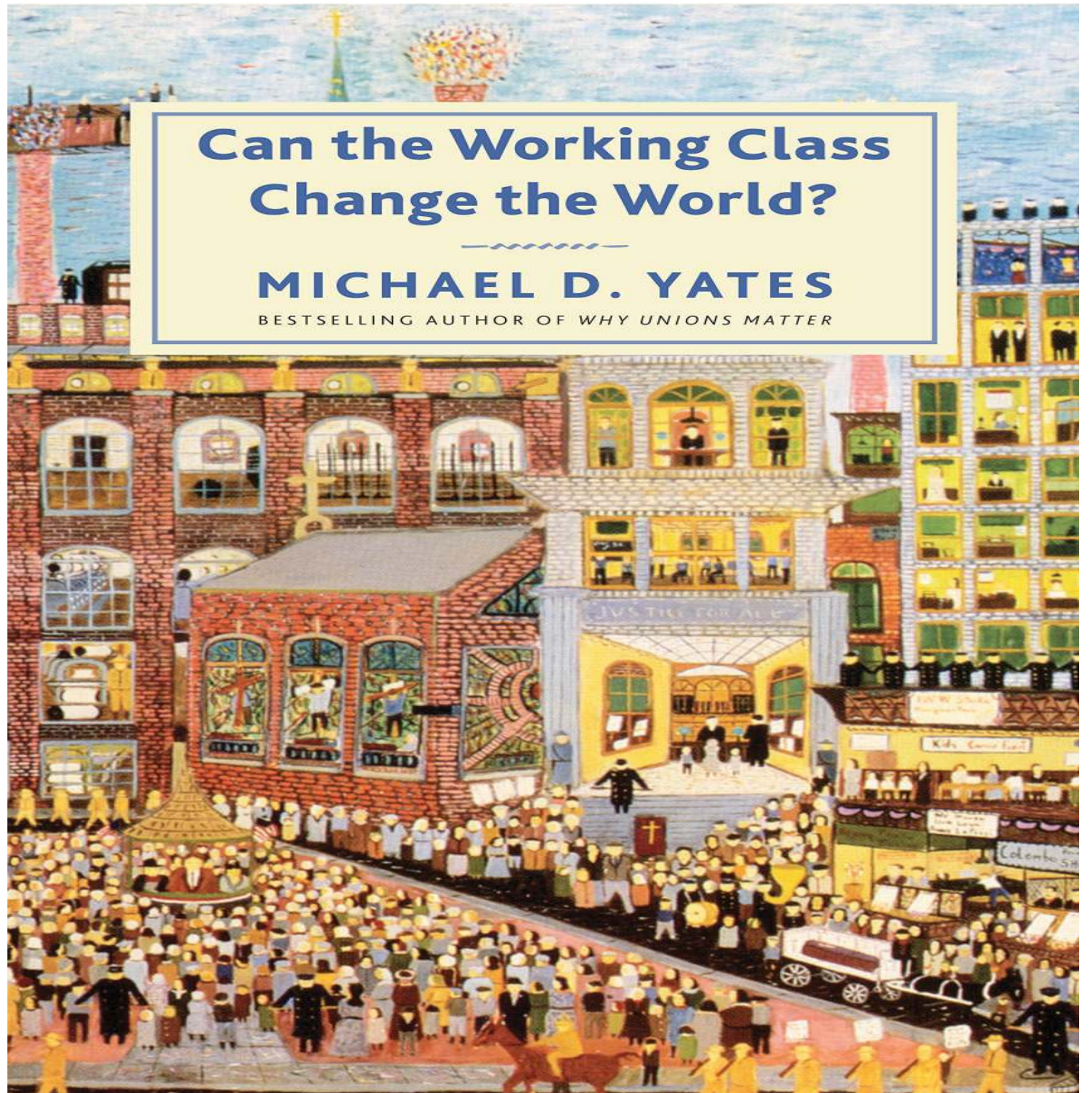
Ideologies and political programs of the capitalists, and of the medieval age stand in sharp contrast to the above tasks. The same goes with all the classes but the working class. The tasks act like a touchstone of any ideology and political program: Whether it aims to end exploitation or not. What's the utility of an ideology or political program to the exploited masses, if it doesn't stand for eliminating exploitation? Today, many followers of backward/supremacist ideology raise their voices condemning imperialism in a certain number of areas, but they shy away from condemning imperialism's economy, its root, and exploitation. The same pattern is found among a group of rights activists claiming to be upholding rights of the marginalized/aborigines/children/women/underprivileged. They keep their mouths shut on the questions of the system based on exploitation, which pushes down all working people, all the weaker parts of society. Private ownership of the means of production, exploitation of wage labor, profit hunger, etc. are at the root of all marginalization. These critics are also silent on these questions of exploitative relation in human society based on private property. Consequently, the questions of class, class struggle and imperialism are not included in their political agenda. The working class has to raise these issues persistently as these help identify friend and foe.

So, Michael Yates tells us unequivocally:

“To put matters bluntly, the rule of capital must be terminated. Because everything that must end is central to the unceasing accumulation of capital, it is impossible to abolish any of these within the confines of this system.”

He points out with respect to reformism:

“There can be [...] some lessening of



exploitation and expropriation, won through various forms of struggle. Wage laborers can win safer workplaces; civil rights laws can improve the lives of women and people of color; imperial wars can sometimes be averted, or poor nations can win a bit of economic independence; peasants can at least temporarily deny capital their land; a few decent politicians might win office; schools might improve some; and media might occasionally serve the public. But none of this subverts the ultimate power of the capitalist class, namely its monopoly of ownership of the world's productive property.”

The question is “the ultimate power of the capitalist class, namely its monopoly of ownership of the world's productive property.” Today, the working class has to confront this power; and to successfully confront this power, there should be intense discussions, as part of political education, among the working class, and among the political forces standing with the working class.

To begin with the radical tasks, the economics professor proposes minimum demands, which can build up broader alliances:

“A sustainable environment. [...] All economic decisions should be made with a sustainable environment a central determining factor.”

“A planned economy. The anarchy of the marketplace should be replaced by conscious planning of what is produced. [...] Corporations plan, so why can't society as a whole plan?”

“Socialization of as much consumption as possible, especially transportation and childcare. Living arrangements could be more collective as well. [...]”

“Democratic worker-community control of workplaces [...] The abolition of wage labor.”

“Public ownership of all the social institutions that help a society reproduce itself, from schools to media. [...]”

“A radically egalitarian society, with equality in all spheres of life - between men and women,

among all racial and ethnic groups, among all people irrespective of their gender identity or sexual preference, among and within every country with respect to work, region, and access to all social services and amenities.”

Michael Yates, then, raises a fundamental issue, a lofty goal: Liberation. He writes:

“What the working class must be against is a society built upon individualism and the rule of the many by the few. No social system with inequality of power and multiple hierarchies touching most of life can be liberating, if liberation means living unalienated lives, lives in which we are not artificially and intentionally separated from one another, from what we produce, from our natures as thinking, purposive beings, and from the natural world. By contrast, the working class must be for whatever is social, collective, sharing, and unalienating.”

The fundamental element in the cited proposals and the goal - liberation - is the organizing- and leading-capacity required for realizing these. It's basically a class question: Which class to organize and lead these endeavors? Which class has the capacity to organize and lead these? It's the working class. And, this - the capacity to organize and lead - is the strength and power of the working class. This capacity is neither self-declared nor a boasting self, but within the class interests the working class have and do not have. The working class shall not lose anything but gain while implementing these; and on the contrary, classes opposed to the working class fear of losing at least “something” in the process of realizing these, which, among a few other reasons, make them incapable of leading and organizing. Ideologues with a middle-class orientation, theoreticians formulating theories without anchoring them in the reality of class conflict/interest ridden societies, and the bourgeois theoreticians with the task of confusing people's struggle for a democratic life deliver this “manna”: Forget

the issues of class and leadership. Thus, they propose/propagate the idea of subordinating the working class to other classes although those classes don't have the capacity. The incapacity of these classes is moored within their interests. So, it's found that the sporadic fights and skirmishes of different forces, often a group of NGOs and the so-called civil society, initiate, provoke and/or organize ultimately lend credibility to and strengthen the existing system of exploitation. It's a political question, and these organizations have no capacity to deal with these political questions as only the political organizations have the capacity to deal with political questions. Moreover, forgetting the leadership question ultimately ignores the question of organization, the basic and most powerful requirement in any journey in the socio-economic-political sphere, the question anarchists ignore, and the exploiters try their best to let the working class forget. It's one of the reasons for the absence of efforts to build up organizations that operate during high and low tides.

The last chapter of the book moves on to the section “The multiple terrains of struggle”: “There are many arenas of class struggle. In each, there are both matters to fight against and to fight for.”

It says: “Statements and commitments [of principles] are rare today, but that makes them all the more important. People naturally gravitate toward organizations and leaders who have standards from which they do not deviate.” This rarity is a reflection of immaturity, unpreparedness, in cases dishonesty, and lack of sense about its importance among a group of organizers and leaders involved with the working class. They can't move a millimeter forward with their initiative without commitment and a statement declaring their principles on issues to be dealt with.

To be continued



UNIQUE

# Ubongo emerges winner of Next Billion Edtech Prize for 2019, targets 30m kids by 2022

By Guardian on Saturday Reporter

A LOCAL multiplatform educational media for children, Ubongo has won the 2019 Next Billion Edtech Prize worth over 50m/- which it will invest in expansion targeting to reach 30 million kids in Africa by 2022.

Ubongo Chief Business Officer who received the award in Dubai earlier this week, Doreen Kessy said the multi-platform educational media that reaches millions of families through accessible technologies, plans to become an all Africa kids medium for learning in the near future.

"We're delighted to have won the Next Billion Prize. We're already having an impact reaching children but this award will mean we can do so much more," said Kessy in a post prize receiving speech in the Arab shopping district of United Arab Emirates.

"By 2022 we plan to reach 30 million children in Africa and our ul-

time goal is to reach 440 million - every child in Africa," Kessy added. The prize of US 25,000 (over 57.8m/-) which was presented to Kessy at the Global Education and Skills Forum in Dubai, recognises leading educational technology start-ups making an impact on education in low income and emerging economies

Ubongo won the award after being voted by delegates out of three startup finalists which include PraxiLabs, and Dost. All three winners were awarded \$25,000 each.

Thirty startups were selected to pitch for the Next Billion Edtech Prize, which focuses on low income and emerging economies. The winners were chosen from six finalists which included FinEazy (UK), Signa (Brazil), and Sabaq (Pakistan).

Led by TechCrunch Editor-at-Large Mike Butcher, an expert panel of judges made up of venture capitalists, philanthropic investors, experts



Ubongo Chief Business Officer, Doreen Kessy (L) received the trophy from an official of Varkey Foundation, organisers of the Next Billion Prize. Photo: courtesy of GESF.

in Edtech and learning sciences, and senior education policy makers selected the winners from the final 30.

"It was clear to the judges that emerging market Edtech is going to be one of the hottest tech sectors in the world over the next few years," said Butcher.

He added, "The majority of the startups we saw during the competition clearly have enormous potential, it's clear the new wave of Edtech is about to hit its stride. It's fantastic that GESF is throwing the spotlight on this exciting sector."

The jury selected the three winners from six finalists who pitched on the main GESF stage on Sunday morning. The audience voted on who should lift the trophy. The local startup was recognised for leveraging the power of entertainment, the reach of mass

media, and the connectivity of mobile devices, to deliver effective, localized learning to African families at low cost and massive scale. Its family-friendly content promotes literacy and education in resource-poor areas. Through learning at home and in the family through a variety of channels, from online to radio and TV - multi-channel players, cartoons are a central part of its story telling approach, the organisers said in a statement.

According to UNESCO, 264 million children do not have access to schooling, while at least 600 million more are in school but not learning. These are children who are not achieving even basic skills in maths and reading, which the World Bank calls a "learning crisis." "Over a billion young people - a number growing every day - are being denied what

should be the birthright of every single child in the 21st century, no matter where they live: a good education that allows them to make the most of their God-given talents," said Sunny Varkey, Founder of the Varkey Foundation and the Next Billion Prize.

Varkey said they use the 'Next Billion Prize' to highlight technology's potential to tackle the problems that have proven too difficult for successive generations of politicians to solve. "Our fervent hope is that the prize inspires practical and persistent entrepreneurs the world over to come forward with fresh tech ideas. These ideas must be hardy enough to improve education in regions where young people are denied access to a good quality teacher and a great learning environment," Varkey added.

The Next Billion Edtech Prize, which comes five years after the Varkey Foundation founded the US\$1 million Global Teacher Prize, was awarded for the first time at the GESF 2018. The GESF brings together over 2,000 delegates from around the world to solve the big questions in global education.

"The EdTech prize joins some of the most important players from the spheres of education and technology together. Startups will have access to every type of stakeholder - from Silicon Valley venture capitalists to former and current education ministers, foundations, academics and the world's best teachers. They can draw on their expertise and support to build products that will work as well in the classroom as they do in a pitch," Varkey noted.

ADVOCACY

## Experts: Africa's domestic revenue mobilisation can do better

MARRAKECH

AFRICA can build more resilient economies through efficient tax collection systems to generate the resources to meet its development goals and targets over the next few decades.

These were some of the takeaways from the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Conference of Ministers (COM2019), which has concluded in Marrakech, yesterday. Officials said that this requires the continent to prioritise domestic revenue

mobilisation efforts and triple current rates of growth.

An increase of 12-20 per cent in tax collection can raise up to \$400 billion and go a long way in funding \$600 billion financing gap Africa faces, according to experts. But that will also require fiscal prudence to strengthen a social contract between government and its people.

Although the conference agreed that digitisation provides an opportunity to raise taxes as well as greater transparency and better governance,

they were also cautious about its challenges, in terms of what to tax and where to tax it, making it ever easier to shift profits and compounding the estimated \$50bn loss the continent suffers from illicit financial flows.

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) was also a key topic of discussion with the initiative now on the brink of being operationalised. This requires 22 countries to ratify the agreement and during the event, Ethiopia ratified it, bringing the total number to 21 coun-

tries.

"The AfCFTA is a great opportunity to accelerate what has been done bilaterally by some African countries. This will help bring growth to a higher level in a co-development approach," Mohamed Benchaaboun Morocco's Minister of Economy and Finance, said on the trading block that could be one of the largest in the world.

However, the enormity of the challenges of implementing the agreement should not be underestimated, speakers cautioned.

The conference brings together

African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development or their representatives. This year it was held under the theme - Fiscal policy, trade and the private sector in the digital era: A strategy for Africa. The discussions put emphasis on how and why African countries should take full advantage of the opportunities offered by digitalisation, to accelerate growth to double digits by 2030.

ECA Executive Secretary Vera Songwe highlighted the fact that although Africa is still growing, with GDP growth expected to in-

crease to 3.4 per cent in 2020 from 3.2 per cent this year, it needs to triple for the continent to realise its goals. The ECA flagship publication - Economic report on Africa 2019 - was also launched during the conference. Among other issues the detailed Report reveals that debt levels remained high as African countries increased their borrowing, to ease fiscal pressures most of which have been precipitated by the narrowing of revenue streams that has gone on since the commodity price shocks of 2014. The report also examines the rela-

tionship between fiscal policy and debt sustainability in Africa.

"Digital identification can broaden the tax base by making it easier to identify and track taxpayers and helping taxpayers meet their tax obligations. By improving tax assessments and administration, it enhances the government's capacity to mobilise additional resources. Digital ID systems yield gains in efficiency and convenience that could result in savings to taxpayers and government of up to \$50 billion a year by 2020."

REMUNERATION

## MTN's top brass cashes in millions

JOHANNESBURG

MTN executives cashed in millions of rands in the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

According to the company's annual report published yesterday, MTN group CEO and president Rob Shuter raked in R42.9 million. In the previous financial year, the MTN boss was awarded R40.4 million.

The report shows Shuter got a salary of R15.2 million, post-employment benefits of R1.6 million, other benefits of R746 000 and bonuses of R25.2 million. In 2017, he was rewarded with a salary of R11.5 million, post-employment benefits (R1.2 million), other benefits (R10.5 million) and bonuses (R17.1 million).

The telco giant, earlier this month, announced a strong set of results, for the year ended 31 December 2018, with reported headline earnings per share growing by 85%.

MTN's annual report shows other top guns in the company were also handsomely rewarded. CFO Ralph Mupita, who started

at MTN in April 2017, took home a total of R22.5 million, up from R17.6 million.

Mupita got a salary of R8.2 million, post-employment benefits (R955 000), other benefits (R559 000) and bonuses (R12.7 million). In total, MTN, Africa's biggest mobile operator, paid Shuter and Mupita R65.4 million, up from R58.1 million in the previous year.

MTN SA CEO Godfrey Motsa took home at total of R23.4 million that included a salary of R6.8 million, post-employment benefits of R770 000, other benefits of R10.1 million and bonuses of R5.6 million. In 2017, Motsa earned R18.8 million.

Ebenezer Asante, MTN group vice-president of the expanded Southern and East Africa and Ghana, went home with R24 million, a jump from R4.6 million in 2017.

Other execs who were also handsomely rewarded are Ismail Jaroudi, MTN's group vice-president of Middle East and North Africa (R22.6 million); MTN Nigeria CEO Ferdi Moolman (R21.2 million); and Michael Fleischer, MTN

group chief legal counsel (R15.2 million).

Growth opportunities

Meanwhile, MTN yesterday also released its integrated and sustainability reports for the period ending 31 December 2018, setting out how the group creates value and highlighting the six distinct growth opportunities the company is pursuing across the voice, data, digital, fintech, enterprise and wholesale markets.

The integrated report is MTN's primary communication to stakeholders and aims to enable them to make an informed assessment of MTN's performance and prospects. According to MTN, as part of efforts to enhance digital inclusion, in 2018, the company started executing its dual-data strategy aimed at enhancing digital inclusion.

Other key highlights include the expansion of active data users by 10 million to 79 million.

The company highlights the growth in MTN Mobile Money users to 27 million, with services revenue of approximately R8 bil-

lion as part of its efforts to drive financial inclusion.

In 2019, the company says it will continue implementing its CHASE framework to accelerate Internet adoption by addressing issues related to quality coverage, handset availability, affordability, services and education to bring new opportunities to people previously excluded from the digital world.

MTN will extend initiatives to make smartphones more accessible and affordable, mainly through the launch of its low-cost 3G smart feature phone, priced at approximately \$25.

MTN also plans to launch Mobile Money in SA, Nigeria, Afghanistan and Sudan, and introduce an advanced instant messaging and communications platform, the operator says.

"As MTN, we are focused on solutions to enhance digital and financial inclusion and transform societies. We firmly believe technology and connectivity can provide transformative solutions to some of the world's complex challenges," says Shuter.



MTN group CEO and president, Rob Shuter took home a handsome pay cheque last year.

"In 2018, we unpacked what is really needed to connect people digitally and partnered with stakeholders who share our belief, that everyone deserves the benefits of a modern connected life."

Tax contribution

The company also released its 2018 tax report, which it says shows MTN's contribution to tax revenues goes significantly beyond the corporate income taxes paid on its profits.

In 2018, MTN's total tax contribution was R24.1 billion, including but not limited to corporate

taxes, indirect taxes, withholding taxes, payroll taxes, operating licence fees and other payments to government authorities.

Commenting on the tax report, Mupita says: "The 2018 tax report yet again illustrates the significant contribution the MTN Group makes to fiscal revenues in the various markets in which we operate, and call home."

"We have a low tax risk appetite across all our markets and look to ensure taxes due are paid. We further focus on ensuring the highest level possible for tax compliance is adhered to across all markets."



## ENTREPRENEUR

# Mubarak Muyika - that genius and entrepreneur from Kenya

## NAIROBI

MUBARAK Muyika is a young Kenyan entrepreneur who happened to turn down an offer to study at Harvard University by the age of 17. His journey as an entrepreneur was not easy like it may seem. Like anybody else, he also has been through some difficulties in life.

His father was a civil servant while his mother was a high school teacher. He spent his childhood in the Western Province of Kenya and lived a stable and comfortable life with his family. Until the tragedy one by one hit him. He had to lose his father when he was very little, couldn't even speak words.

Since then, his mother would take care of the family with her little income.

Another tragedy hit him again by the age of 10. He had to lose his mother and being an orphan at such a young age. He lived with his relatives for some time until then her aunty decided to take him with her permanently.

Living with his aunt gave him a realization that he had to be the best of him, starting out with his academics. Fortunately enough for him, his academic record is promising and at that very young age, he made his first approach in the tech world.

By the age of 16, he created a track-

ing database aimed at monitoring mismanagement of oil resources, keeping an eye of oil tankers if there's something suspicious happening that can cause damage.

His innovation offered a better solution of petroleum resources management which has been sought for such a long time by the stakeholders in the industry. As a result, his creation was well received and led him to be the Best Student in the Computer Exhibit Category at Kenya's annual Student Congress on Science and Technology.

His approach in the tech industry did not stop there, he continued his exploration in tech and found what

else he could create next. Then, he built a functional website for a book publishing and distribution company owned by his guardians. He had taught himself PHP, Java, and HTML when he later had designed an interactive website for the business.

The new skills he acquired led him into a career path in tech. In January 2011, he launched his startup, Hypecentury Technologies & Investments Ltd. The company offers website design and management, hosting services, as well as domain reselling.

It was when he managed to impress Chris Kirubi, one of Kenya's richest businessman. Kirubi offered him a full scholarship at Harvard University, one of the most prestigious universities in the world. However, Muyika turned down the offer to focus on his business. He was certain that he was more of an entrepreneur than a scholar, thus he made the decision.

His business went well and finally made it to internation-

al suitors. An International tech investor, Jignesh Patel, invested in his growing business with a 25% stake. This partnership was a good move for both parties as it leveraged the expertise and connections of the experienced investor.

In 2013, he made a big decision to sell his 60% stake in the company that had turned him to be a millionaire at the age of 19.

He started out a new venture, Zagace, that was launched soon after he sold Hypecentury.

Zagace offers an online business management toolkit for small and medium-sized companies, enabling its users to manage their inventory, accounting, human resources, and communications through a series of integrated apps.

Being a genius and entrepreneur at such a young age had made him acknowledged as one of Africa's most promising entrepreneurs in Forbes under 30 in 2015. Furthermore, he also gets recognition from Yahoo and named as one of nine "Mark Zuckerberrgs" of other countries.

## SUCCESS

## Capitec Bank sells half a million funeral plans in just nine months

## JOHANNESBURG

BETWEEN the launch of its Sanlam-backed funeral plan on 21 May 2018 and the end of its financial year on 28 February 2019 it sold 500,000 of those policies, Capitec told investors on Thursday.

That is an average of nearly 56,000 policies per month over a nine-month period. And Capitec credits its large and growing branch network for that success.

In its results for the last financial year, Capitec reported it had 360,000 retained funeral policies at the end of

the year.

But in a presentation to investors, it disclosed that represented only some 70% of the half a million policies it had actually sold during the period.

Capitec said that 80% of policies sold had been issued in one of its branches. "This is further evidence of how important our branch network remains to best serve clients," it said.

Capitec had 840 branches at the end of the year, having opened 14 new ones since February 2018.

It also hired 441 more staff during the year, bringing its total complement to

13,774.

Standard Bank recently announced it intended to close 91 of its 630 branches around South Africa, and will likely reduce its headcount by around 1,200 people.

Other major banks are expected to follow that example as they seek to move customers to their digital platforms rather than in-branch banking - and prepare for the arrival of aggressive new competitors such as Discovery Bank and Bank Zero.

It now had 5.2 million digital clients, up 18% compared to the year before, versus 6.6 million branch clients, which was up only 1%, Capitec said.

Its self-service banking via the likes of its app also grew sharply - but it nonetheless stressed how powerful physical branches remain in the South African context.

Benefits such as a "new-born premium waiver", which includes babies of up to six months old for free, and no waiting period when transferring funeral cover from another registered insurer, had helped in market acceptance of its funeral plans, Capitec said.



Mubarak Muyika.

## INTERVIEW

## Meet the South African woman who wants to take on Revlon and L'Oreal

IT'S not an anomaly for a black woman to be a self-starter, to excel and to score into the goalposts that are so often shifted against our success. Perhaps when it comes to larger businesses but a lot of women are the sole breadwinners for their families because of the informal trading they drive.

Now we often cheer on these women when they announce a new or groundbreaking venture - whether it be a podcast, a second novel, another business or even their own gin (within a male-dominated space).

This is why after so many rave reviews about a local hair and body brand Nativechild, which has been an integral part of many women's natural hair journeys for years now, we had to speak to its founder and CEO, Sonto Poee.

Sonto's entry into the hair and beauty industry was more than just about financial prosperity, but more importantly, it was born out of a global cosmetic crisis we're all familiar with as black women - not being adequately catered for by cosmetics brands.

Whether it be scant foundation shades that do not go a shade darker than your morning cappuccino or brands not factoring in the real texture of 4C hair. Sonto took it upon herself to do something about the latter and has been going strong for eight years.

This is where her journey started:

**Apparently being mocked and teased about your hair as a child inspired you to eventually create your own hair care products. Do you think without that ammunition, something else further along the line might have inspired you to create your own products?**

I think so. I feel like your dreams will always find you. People can be used by the universe or God to be triggers but what is meant for you will find you.

Whether or not you have the courage to act on it, that's another story altogether. So yes, I do believe I would have been inspired to do it. In fact, when I think back, the call kept coming and I would ignore or just allow negativity and self doubt to creep in. But the voice inside kept getting louder and louder until I couldn't ignore it anymore.

**What were your biggest priorities and concerns during the developmental stages of Nativechild?**

My biggest priorities or things I fussed about over and over were three. The name, product efficacy and affordability. The name, because the name needed to speak to me. This was created out of love and I wanted a name that evokes a feeling of pride and love for my heritage. It took a while, but I'm glad it worked out. In terms of efficacy, of course you can't please everyone and people's needs are so diverse that I wanted to make sure that the products do what they are intended to do.

And then lastly, products created for the masses are generally not the best in terms of quality. So my dream was to create a good quality, affordable range. That means smaller margins for us but over time we would still make it because I believe you always get what you give.

**How did the testing and reviewing process pan out before you officially launched?**

There are two types of testing: Stability testing and efficacy testing. Stability testing ensures that the product stays stable and performs well under varying conditions including temperature, microbial attacks, etc.

Then in terms of whether products do what they promised to do, that took longer because ethnic hair is so tricky and varies so much in texture and needs. But our product range has every-



Nativechild's CEO, Sonto Poee.

thing for everyone.

**What were the greatest challenges you faced as a black woman entering the beauty market?**

This industry is male dominated and particularly white male dominated. The difficulty was not in race per se, but it was in being taken seriously and my orders taking the same importance and priority as other customers.

So I quickly learned not to beg for good customer service but to keep it moving and go to people who held me in equal value. Also, if you shop around you will always find an alternative. That's from the supplier side.

Then convincing retail that we are good as we say we are and often just getting in the door. In all retailers, buyers

are the gate keepers. And sometimes you don't even get to the buyer because you get sent from pillar to post. But thankfully we are given a foot in the door by three major retailers and we can only grow from strength to strength.

**A lot of people talk about how daunting it can be to enter an already saturated market - did you experience that at all and how did you overcome it?**

I don't think about it. I'm only reminded about it when people ask about the market and saturation. My focus is on building our brand and serving an increasing demand of customers who want our products. Because I didn't go in trying to copy that one or trying to recreating something someone else

has created, I don't worry about what someone else is doing. Nativechild was created out of a need and we are doing a good job (I hope) at serving those needs.

**Nativechild has been on the market for about eight years now - what new innovations have been introduced over the years?**

Phytospa has been around for 8 years but Nativechild has only been around since mid 2015. We've grown every year and have added products to our range every year and recently launched our kiddies range.

**When did you decide to go online?**

We started off selling online before going into brick and mortar retailers. Nativechild launched online in 2015.

**As a child who had a difficult hair journey, how did you ensure that Nativechild products are also child-friendly?**

Child-friendly products have always been something I've been passionate about. I'm one who's had health challenges as a child myself, so creating a range that is plant based, animal-cruelty free, harsh-chemical free has been on top of the agenda. It's difficult because the purer the product, the more expensive it is.

**Your products are quite affordable - has that made longevity in this highly competitive market against the likes of international brands more likely?**

I think so. Not everyone in SA can afford to buy a body product for R300. So for those who want nature's goodness without breaking the bank, they have us. There is something for everyone.

Interestingly enough, even those who can afford to spend more, are also coming to us because why would you pay more when you don't need to? Price is tricky because you have to stay profitable but that's part of being an entrepreneur figuring it out.

**More and more women are now launching their own brands and starting businesses - what advice would you share on surviving in the game?**

Do you. Don't be distracted. Run your own race. There hundreds of different variations of sweets, clothes, cars, music, etc there is room for everyone. The more you be you, the more you'll stand out. And then of course, surround yourself with strong supportive people. No man is an island. Lastly, cherish every step of your journey. The world needs you and your talent. Anything done in love is done well.



ICON

# Portrait of a Nation: The Sikh magnate who feeds thousands for free

DUBAI

HE is the driving force behind a thriving business that spans six continents, yet Dubai motoring magnate Surender Kandhari is at his happiest when serving others.

Mr Kandhari placed a lofty 61st in the 2018 Forbes list of the top 100 Indian business leaders in the Middle East thanks to the success of the Al Dobowi Group, which he established in Dubai in 1976.

Al Dobowi - meaning the man from Dubai - is the automotive products supplier that has made him a man of the world, growing into a global empire with offices in North and South America, Africa, Europe and Asia as well as the Middle East.

While Mr Kandhari takes great pride in his business achievements, he finds true fulfillment in the gurdwara - a place of worship for Sikhs - he set up in Jebel Ali seven years ago. "I want to continue doing seva (service). God has been kind to us and I want to give back to society," said the 70-year-old grandfather and chairman of the Al Dobowi Group.

He has followed the example of his own grandfather Atma Singh who built a gurdwara in 1956 in his hometown Vijaywada, India's southern Andhra Pradesh state. His grandfather had said the younger Kandhari too would construct a gurdwara one day. "I feel it is my duty to look after people who are underprivileged," Mr Kandhari said.

"I follow the three principles of Sikhism very seriously, to praise the lord, earn an honest living and to share." Built in Jebel Ali on land donated by Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid, the Vice President and Ruler of Dubai, the shrine attracts thousands of worshippers and people from different nationalities and religions.

More than 1,500 people eat meals daily inside the sandstone-coloured building decorated with lattice work. The number climbs to 15,000 people on a Friday and more than 50,000 gather for religious functions, Christmas and New Year's day.

The gurdwara welcomed about 60,000 Sikh devotees in November last year for the anniversary of the birth of Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion. Tourist buses have become regular feature after the Guru Nanak Sahib gurdwara was listed as number seven in "Things to do in Dubai" by Trip Advisor.

People say they are drawn to the peaceful surroundings and immerse themselves in the hymns sung in the main prayer hall where the Guru Granth Sahib, or the Sikh holy book, is placed. The simple, tasty vegetarian meal of rice, lentils, salad and a wheat sweet is an added attraction. Every gurdwara has a tradition of langar, a community kitchen where free meals are served.

"I asked one tour operator from India how come he was here every day. He told me, 'sir, you give free food and we save money.' I don't mind, that's fine, let people eat well," said Mr Kandhari with a hearty laugh about some package tour operators who shepherd tourists for lunch to the shrine to reduce costs.

Mr Kandhari's success story in Dubai began in 1975 when he was asked by his father to survey the automotive business in the Gulf. He returned to set up shop the next year with five employees because he saw growth potential in a region where the discovery of oil had begun to transform the economy. Mr Kandhari's mantra of change is key to his business.

From setting up the first tyre showroom that still exists on Al Maktoum Hospital road in 1979, he expanded the business to batteries, motor lubricants and then set up the country's first tyre re-treading factory in 1996. The company now has offices in 10 countries.

"You must think out of the box. Unless you do something different, you cannot succeed. You must be innovative because if you don't have a disruptive approach your business will die." His achievements have won praise both in the UAE

and back home in India.

Sheikh Nahyan bin Mubarak, Minister of Tolerance, described him as inspiring role model when he launched Mr Kandhari's autobiography The Temple of My Dreams last September.

The autobiography covers the creation of his conglomerate that now employs more than 2,000 people and the gurdwara construction. He was conferred the Pravasi Bharatiya award for Non-Resident Indians earlier this year for his philanthropy and contributions to low-income workers in the UAE.

Mr Kandhari said he owes his success to the spirit of entrepreneurship the UAE nurtures. "When I came here, Dubai was moving from a fishing village to a small trading hub.

"Sheikh Mohammed has great foresight. We were able to buy land, do business without restrictions and were protected as foreigners. I still feel protected because the UAE government supports business and enterprise." An avid golfer, Mr Kandhari is a



Surender Kandhari (seated extreme right) near Navdeep Suri, Indian ambassador to the UAE, with hundreds of worshippers inside the main prayer hall of the gurdwara in Dubai.

founder member of the Emirates Golf Club and can judge a person by their game on the green. "You need patience and sincerity for the game and you can know a

person's character in five minutes. If he starts cheating, you will know he does in life too." His conversation is sprinkled with wise idioms and re-

flects the strict moral compass that guides him. Mr Kandhari has passed on simple lessons about gratitude and respect for others to his six grandchildren.

"We are all God's children, we are not Hindu or Muslim or Christian. We must respect the otherness of people because no two people can be the same," he said.

"I have taught my grandchildren to say as I do every morning when I get up from bed, 'Good morning God, I love you God and thank you God. We are lucky to open our eyes and see the world. There are millions who don't.'



**ISIDINGO** MONDAY - FRIDAY STARTING 7:30 PM

I T V

**SATURDAY 30 March**

5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi  
6:00 HABARI  
6:40 Kumekucha  
7:00 Habari  
8:00 Al Jazeera  
9:00 Watoto wetu  
10:00 Mjue Zaidi rpt  
11:00 Jungu kuu rpt  
11:30 Usafiri wako  
12:00 Shamba Shape up  
12:30 Telenovela rpt: Destiny (Destino)  
14:45 Igizo rpt: Riziki  
15:15 Igizo rpt: Elininyo  
15:45 Igizo rpt: Mizengwe  
16:00 Igizo rpt: Kimya Milele  
16:30 Igizo: Mtego rpt  
17:00 Shamsham za Pwani  
18:00 Jiji Letu  
18:15 Mapishi  
18:30 Igizo: Riziki  
19:00 Sanaa na wasanii  
19:30 Jungu Kuu  
20:00 Habari  
21:00 Igizo: Kimya Milele  
21:30 Hawavumi lakini wamo  
22:30 Isidingo rpt  
01:00 CNN International

**SUNDAY 31 March**

5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi  
6:00 HABARI  
6:40 Kumekucha  
7:00 Habari  
8:00 Al Jazeera  
09:00 Watoto Wetu  
10:00 Isidingo  
11:45 Aibu Yako  
11:50 Hawavumi lakini wamo rpt  
12:50 Bongo Movie rpt: Illegal sisters  
14:00 Tamasha la Michezo  
15:00 Mwangaza  
16:00 Korean drama: The great queen Seonduk  
16:45 Mjue zaidi  
17:30 Kipindi cha kikristo  
18:00 Jiji Letu  
18:15 Mapishi  
18:30 Mizengwe rpt  
18:45 Matukio ya wiki  
19:30 Igizo: Mtego  
20:00 Habari  
21:05 Mizengwe  
21:00 Bongo Movie: Illegal sisters 2  
22:00 Telenovela rpt: Destiny (Destino)

**MONDAY 01 April**

5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi  
6:00 Habari  
6:40 Kumekucha  
7:30 HABARI

8:00 Kumekucha Michezo  
8:55 Habari za saa  
9:00 Kumekucha Kishindo  
9:30 Isidingo  
9:55 Habari za saa  
10:00 Watoto wetu  
10:30 Igizo: Hatua  
10:55 Habari za saa  
11:00 Kimya Milele  
11:55 Habari za saa  
12:00 Al Jazeera  
12:30 Jungu kuu rpt  
12:55 Habari za saa  
13:00 Mjue Zaidi  
13:55 Habari za saa  
14:00 Telenovela: Destiny (Destino)  
14:55 Habari za saa  
15:00 Meza Huru  
16:30 Watoto Wetu  
17:00 The Base  
18:00 Jiji Letu  
18:10 Aibu yako rpt  
18:15 Huduma ya kwanza  
18:30 Kesho Leo  
19:00 Afya ya Jamii  
19:30 Isidingo  
20:00 Habari  
21:05 Dakika 45  
21:55 Kipindi Maalum: True Vision  
22:00 Telenovela: Destiny (Destino)

**TUESDAY 02 April**

5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi  
6:00 Habari  
6:40 Kumekucha  
7:30 HABARI  
8:00 Kumekucha Michezo  
8:55 Habari za saa  
9:00 Kumekucha Kishindo  
9:30 Isidingo  
9:55 Habari za saa  
10:00 Watoto wetu  
10:30 Hawavumi lakini wamo  
10:55 Habari za saa  
11:00 Hawavumi lakini wamo  
11:15 Igizo: Mtego  
11:55 Habari za saa  
12:00 Al Jazeera  
12:30 Afya ya jamii rpt  
12:55 Habari za saa  
13:00 Uchumi na biashara  
13:30 Kipindi Maalum rpt : TFDA  
13:55 Habari za saa  
14:00 Huduma ya kwanza  
14:15 Telenovela: Destiny (Destino) rpt  
14:55 Habari za saa  
15:00 Meza Huru  
16:30 Watoto wetu  
17:00 The Base

18:00 Jiji Letu  
18:15 Korean drama rpt: The Great Queen Seonduk  
19:00 Jarida la wanawake  
19:30 Isidingo  
20:00 Habari  
21:00 Kipindi maalum: True Vision  
21:05 Kipindi Maalum:  
22:15 Telenovela: Destiny (Destino)  
23:00 Habari  
23:30 The Base  
00:30 CNN International

**WEDNESDAY 03 April**

5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi  
6:00 HABARI  
6:40 Kumekucha  
7:30 HABARI  
8:00 Kumekucha Michezo  
8:55 Habari za saa  
9:00 Kumekucha Kishindo  
9:30 Isidingo  
9:55 Habari za saa  
10:00 Watoto wetu  
10:30 Shamba shape up  
10:55 Habari za saa  
11:00 Korean: The Great Queen Seonduk  
11:55 Habari za saa  
12:00 Al Jazeera  
12:30 Jarida la wanawake rpt  
12:55 Habari za saa  
13:00 Dakika 45  
13:55 Habari za saa  
14:00 Telenovela rpt: Destiny (Destino):  
14:55 Habari za saa  
15:00 Meza Huru  
16:30 Watoto Wetu  
17:00 The Base  
18:00 Jiji Letu  
18:15 Mapishi rpt  
18:30 Ijue Sheria  
19:00 Kipindi Maalum: TFDA  
19:30 Isidingo  
20:00 Habari  
21:00 Aibu Yako! Hata wewe?  
21:10 Kipindi Maalum : Uongozi  
21:40 Kipindi Maalum : Tanesco  
22:05 Kipindi Maalum: Tatu mzuka  
22:15 Telenovela: Destiny (Destino)  
23:00 Habari  
23:30 The Base  
00:30 Al Jazeera  
2:00 CNN International

**THURSDAY 04 April**

5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi  
6:00 HABARI  
6:40 Kumekucha  
7:30 HABARI  
8:00 Kumekucha Michezo  
8:55 Habari za saa  
9:00 Kumekucha Kishindo  
9:30 Isidingo

9:55 Habari za saa  
10:00 Watoto wetu  
10:30 Igizo: Elininyo  
10:55 Habari za saa  
11:00 Igizo: Elininyo  
11:15 Kesho leo rpt  
11:55 Habari za saa  
12:00 Al Jazeera  
12:30 Ijue Sheria  
12:55 Habari za saa  
13:00 Kipindi Maalum rpt: Uongozi  
13:30 Kipindi Maalum: TFDA  
13:55 Habari za saa  
14:00 Telenovela rpt: Destiny (Destino)  
14:55 Habari za saa  
15:00 Meza Huru  
16:30 Watoto Wetu  
17:00 The Base  
18:00 Jiji Letu  
18:15 Igizo: Riziki  
19:00 Usafiri wako  
19:30 Isidingo  
20:00 Habari  
21:00 Malumbano ya hoja  
23:00 Habari  
23:30 The Base  
00:30 CNN International

**FRIDAY 05 April**

5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi  
6:00 HABARI  
6:40 Kumekucha  
7:30 HABARI  
8:00 Kumekucha Michezo  
8:55 Habari za saa  
9:00 Kumekucha Kishindo  
9:30 Isidingo  
9:55 Habari za saa  
10:00 Watoto wetu  
10:30 Hawavumi lakini wamo  
10:55 Habari za saa  
11:00 Hawavumi lakini wamo  
11:20 Usafiri wako  
11:55 Habari za saa  
12:00 Al Jazeera  
12:30 Kipindi Maalum rpt: Tanesco  
12:55 Habari za saa  
13:00 Mjue Zaidi rpt  
13:45 Kipindi Maalum: Kesho leo rpt  
13:55 Habari za saa  
14:00 Kipindi Maalum: Kesho leo rpt  
14:15 Telenovela rpt: Destiny (Destino)  
14:55 Habari za saa  
15:00 Meza huru  
16:30 Watoto wetu  
17:00 The Base  
17:30 Ibada ya kiislamu  
18:00 Jiji Letu  
18:15 Igizo: Mizengwe  
18:30 Shamba shape up  
19:00 Uchumi na biashara  
19:30 Isidingo

**SATURDAY 06 April**

5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi  
6:00 HABARI  
6:40 Kumekucha  
7:00 Habari  
8:00 Al Jazeera  
9:00 Watoto wetu  
10:00 Mjue Zaidi rpt  
11:00 Jungu kuu rpt  
11:30 Usafiri wako  
12:00 Shamba Shape up  
12:30 Telenovela rpt: Destiny (Destino)  
14:45 Igizo rpt: Riziki  
15:15 Igizo rpt: Elininyo  
15:45 Igizo rpt: Mizengwe  
16:00 Igizo rpt: Kimya Milele  
16:30 Igizo: Mtego rpt  
17:00 Shamsham za Pwani  
18:00 Jiji Letu  
18:15 Mapishi  
18:30 Igizo: Riziki  
19:00 Sanaa na wasanii  
19:30 Jungu Kuu  
20:00 Habari  
21:00 Igizo: Kimya Milele  
21:30 Hawavumi lakini wamo  
22:30 Isidingo rpt  
01:00 CNN International

**SUNDAY 07 April**

5:30 Uwanja wa Mazoezi  
6:00 HABARI  
6:40 Kumekucha  
7:00 Habari  
8:00 Al Jazeera  
09:00 Watoto Wetu  
10:00 Isidingo  
11:45 Aibu Yako  
11:50 Hawavumi lakini wamo rpt  
12:50 Bongo Movie rpt: Illegal sisters 2  
14:00 Tamasha la Michezo  
15:00 Mwangaza  
16:00 Korean drama: The great queen Seonduk  
16:45 Mjue zaidi  
17:30 Kipindi cha kikristo  
18:00 Jiji Letu  
18:15 Mapishi  
18:30 Mizengwe rpt  
18:45 Matukio ya wiki  
19:30 Igizo: Mtego  
20:00 Habari  
21:05 Mizengwe  
22:00 Bongo Movie: Magic house  
22:00 Telenovela rpt: Destiny (Destino)

FORTUNE

## Winning \$768m Powerball ticket sold in Wisconsin

NEW YORK

A SINGLE ticket sold in Wisconsin matched all six numbers in the Wednesday night Powerball drawing to win the third-largest jackpot in US lottery history. Due to strong ticket sales, the jackpot climbed to an estimated \$768.4m at the time of the drawing with a cash option of \$477m.

Powerball said the winning numbers are 16, 20, 37, 44, 62 and the Powerball number is 12. The \$768.4m is the third-largest behind the world record \$1.586bn Powerball jackpot shared by winners in California, Florida and Tennessee in January 2016, and the \$1.537bn Mega Millions jackpot won in South Carolina last October.

"It's going to be a very green spring for our first Powerball jackpot winner of 2019," David Barden, Powerball Product Group chairperson and New Mexico Lottery CEO, said in a statement. "A jackpot of this size can make many dreams come true - not just for the winner, but for all Lottery beneficiaries and the lucky state of Wisconsin."

An unemployed New Jersey man who won last Friday's \$273 million Mega Mil-

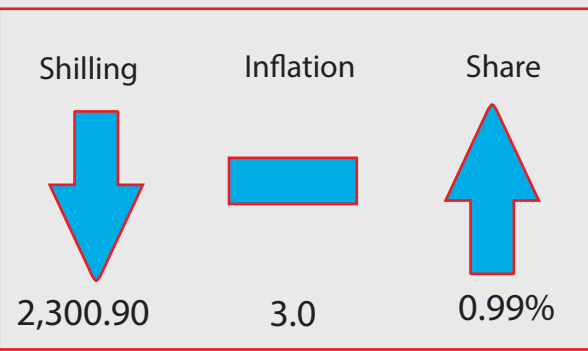
lions jackpot said he wants to reward the mystery person who returned the tickets to a store where he'd left them a day earlier.

Although the prize has grown steadily since the last jackpot winner on December 26, the odds of matching the five white balls and single Powerball remain one in 292.2 million.

The \$768.4m estimated figure refers to the annuity option, paid over 29 years. Nearly all grand prize winners opt for the cash prize, which for Wednesday's drawing would be an estimated \$477m. Both prize options are before taxes.

Seven tickets matched all five white balls, but missed matching the red Powerball in Wednesday's drawing to win a \$1m prize. Those tickets were sold in Arizona, two in California, Indiana, Missouri, New Jersey and New York. Two other tickets, sold in Kansas and Minnesota, matched all five white balls and doubled the prize to \$2m, because the tickets included the Power Play option for an additional \$1. Powerball is played in 44 states, plus Washington, DC, the US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.





**Total Market Capitalization**

TZS 19,884.10 bln (USD 8,723.33 mln)

Indices March 28, 2019

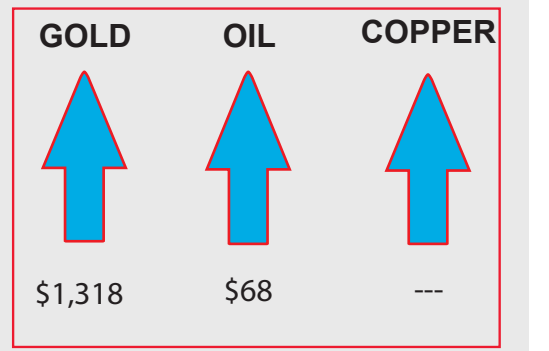
TSI	3,477.39	+0.00
DSEI	2,062.92	-3.97

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

Maize	52620.00	Finger Millet	144052.63
Rice	183125.00	Wheat	130066.67
Sorghum	80857.14	Beans	176041.67
Bulrush Millet	84000.00	Round potatoes	71041.67

**Exchange Rates (DSE)**

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



**Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange**

Date: Mar 28, 2019

Company	Closing	Prev	Chg (%)
ACA	6,000	6,150	-2.44
CRDB	125	125	+0.00
DCB	340	340	+0.00
DSE	1,300	1,300	+0.00
EABL	4,680	4,660	+0.43
JHL	9,650	9,600	+0.52
KA	115	115	+0.00
KCB	1,000	1,000	+0.00
MBP	490	490	+0.00
MCB	500	500	+0.00
MKCB	800	800	+0.00
MUCOB	400	400	+0.00
NICO	165	165	+0.00
NMB	2,340	2,340	+0.00
NMG	1,380	1,360	+1.47
PAL	400	400	+0.00
SWALA	490	490	+0.00
SWIS	1,700	1,700	+0.00
TBL	11,400	11,400	+0.00
TCC	17,000	17,000	+0.00
TCCL	600	600	+0.00
TICL	385	385	+0.00
TOL	660	660	+0.00
TPCC	2,020	2,020	+0.00
TTP	120	120	+0.00
USL	15	15	+0.00
VODA	800	800	+0.00
YETU	600	600	+0.00

**DSE MARKET SUMMARY**

TSI	3,477.39	+0.00
DSEI	2,062.92	-3.97

**TRADING STATS**

Market Cap (bln)	19,884.14
Equity Turnover	3,047,130.00
Total Volume	11,940
Total Deals	22

**TOP MOVERS**

NICO	165	8,000
CRDB	125	3,330
TPCC	2,020	556

**GAINERS & LOSERS**

Company	Price	Change
ACA	6,000	-2.44%
NMG	1,380	+1.47%
EABL	4,680	+0.43%
JHL	9,650	+0.52%

**Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM)**

Date	Amount Traded (Mn USD)	High	Low	Weighted Average
28/Mar/2019	2.75	2,320.00	2,298.50	2,300.89
27/Mar/2019	3.10	2,313.75	2,298.50	2,300.90
26/Mar/2019	3.00	2,313.00	2,298.55	2,300.92
25/Mar/2019	2.50	2,310.00	2,298.60	2,300.89
22/Mar/2019	3.20	2,315.00	2,298.65	2,300.91
21/Mar/2019	2.25	2,318.50	2,298.70	2,300.92
20/Mar/2019	3.50	2,316.00	2,298.75	2,300.89

**Inter-bank Local Money Markets**

Date	Volume (million-TZS)	High	Low	Weighted Average Rate (WAR)
28/Mar/2019	55,000	6.00	5.00	5.15
27/Mar/2019	57,000	5.50	5.00	5.07
26/Mar/2019	35,000	6.00	5.00	5.21
26/Mar/2019	35,000	6.00	5.00	5.21
25/May/2019	26,000	6.00	5.00	5.13

**Tanzania Shilling On Average bases**

The USD/TZS traded at 2,335.0000 on Wednesday March 27. Historically, the Tanzania Shilling reached an all time high of 2360 in March of 2019 and a record low of 1014.30 in December of 2004.

**Gold faces worst month since Aug; palladium eyes biggest weekly dip in 3 yrs**

\* Gold on course for 2nd straight quarterly rise  
\* Silver touches lowest since end-Dec at \$14.94/oz  
\* Market eyes U.S.-China trade talks

**LONDON, March 29** (Reuters) - Gold slipped on Friday and was headed for its worst month since August 2018 on a stronger dollar and equities, while palladium rose after three straight sessions of sharp declines, but was on course for its biggest weekly fall in more than three years.

Spot gold was down 0.1 percent at \$1,288.56 per ounce by 0804 GMT, after declining about 1.5 percent in the previous session, the most in over seven months.

The metal is set for its first weekly fall in four and has lost about 1.9 percent this month. But on a quarterly basis, gold is en route to a second straight rise, due to a dovish U.S. Federal Reserve and concerns about a global economic slowdown.

U.S. gold futures were down 0.2 percent at \$1,287.40 an ounce.

The dollar was poised for its strongest monthly gain in five, while Asian shares rose on hopes that Washington and Beijing are making progress in trade talks.

The world's two largest economies started the new round of talks on Thursday to end the year-long tit-for-tat tariffs war.

"If we have a positive outcome from the trade talks, gold will be under pressure as investors will rotate out into more risk seeking assets," said Jeffrey Halley, a senior market analyst with OANDA.

"But, if we have disappointing outcome then stocks will go down and people will move into safe-haven assets like gold. The market is very much in a wait and see mode."

White House economic adviser Larry Kudlow said on Thursday the United States could lift some tariffs on China, while leaving others in place as part of an enforcement mechanism on a trade deal.

Meanwhile, spot palladium rose 1 percent to \$1,361.26 an ounce on Friday, after touching a two-month low in the previous session.

The metal, used in the making of catalytic converters in vehicles, slid 6.6 percent on Thursday, the most since January 2017.

On a monthly basis, it was headed for its biggest drop since end-2016.

"Palladium rallied on tight supply concerns and it was a very speculative rally. (However) it fell (this week) as signs of (a slowdown in) global growth has sparked demand worries," said Jigar Trivedi, a commodities analyst at Mumbai-based Anand Rathi Shares & Stock Brokers.

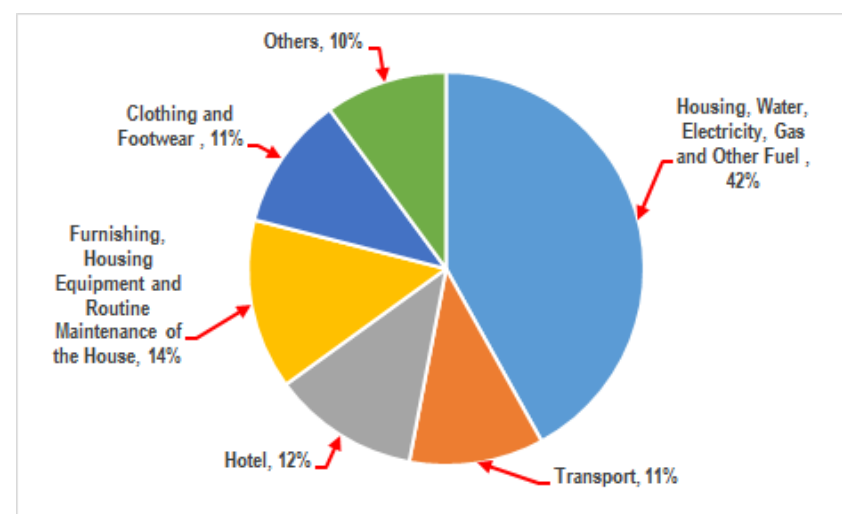
Elswhere, silver was up 0.1 percent at \$15.02 an ounce, after touching its lowest since late December 2018 at \$14.94 earlier in the session, while platinum rose about 0.8 percent to \$843.50 an ounce.

**All Share Index :29 March 2019**

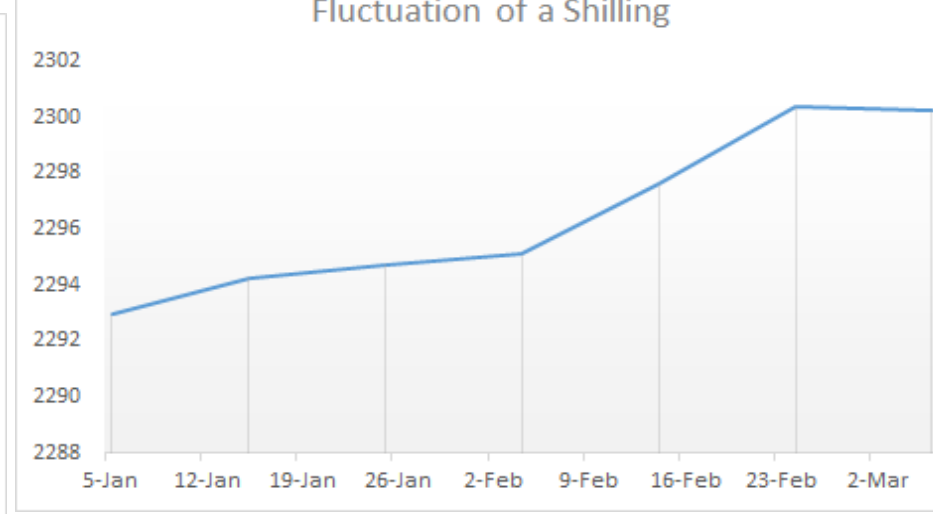
Africa	Actual	Change	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly
NSE-All Share	30958	125	0.40%	-0.98%	-3.12%	-24.53%
JALSH-All Share	56496	436	0.78%	0.43%	0.26%	2.70%
FTSE/JSE TOP 40	50310	407	0.82%	1.01%	0.91%	4.39%
Egypt EGX 30	14,666	111.15	0.76%	-0.79%	-1.04%	-15.96%
Casablanca CFG 25	11,093	0.00	0.00%	-0.47%	-0.63%	-15.08%
NSE All Share	156	0.45	-0.29%	-3.18%	1.92%	-18.50%
Nairobi 20	2,835	5.39	-0.19%	-0.71%	-2.77%	-26.26%
DSEI	2,063	3.97	-0.19%	-0.41%	-0.92%	-14.37%
TUN	6,855	73.96	-1.07%	0.34%	-4.05%	-4.02%
GGSECI	2,382	30.36	-1.26%	-0.66%	-2.40%	-29.26%
Gaborone	7,886	0.00	0.00%	0.10%	0.13%	-8.20%
NSX Overall	1315	10	0.79%	0.29%	-4.60%	-3.85%
SEMDEX	2165	3	-0.13%	-0.33%	-1.91%	-5.32%
Zimbabwe Index	402.1	0.03	0.01%	-4.25%	-18.83%	38.18%

DSEI decreased 2 points or 0.10% to 2063 on Thursday March 28 from 2067 in the previous trading session. Historically, the Tanzania All Share Index DSEI reached an all time high of 3686.97 in January of 2019 and a record low of 1161.30 in December of 2010.

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



**Fluctuation of a Shilling**



**Oil set for biggest quarterly rise since 2009 amid OPEC cuts, sanctions**

**LONDON 29** (Reuters) - Oil prices rose on Friday amid OPEC-led supply cuts and U.S. sanctions against Iran and Venezuela, putting crude markets on track for their biggest quarterly rise since 2009.

Brent crude oil futures were up 75 cents at \$68.57 a barrel by 1150 GMT, set for a gain of more than 27 percent in the first quarter.

U.S. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) futures were at \$60.15 per barrel, up 85 cents, and on track for a rise of more than 32 percent over the January-March period.

For the two futures contracts, January-March 2019 is the best-performing quarter since the second quarter of 2009, when both gained about 40 percent.

Graphic: Crude futures quarterly performance - tmsnr.rs/2HSqll7

Oil prices have been supported for much of this year by an agreement between the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and allies such as Russia to cut output by around 1.2 million barrels per day.

"Production cuts from the OPEC+ group of producers have been the main reason for the dramatic recovery since the 38 percent price slump seen during the final quarter of last year," said Ole Hansen, head of commodity strategy at Saxo Bank.

Barclays bank said on Friday oil prices "are likely to move still higher in Q2 and average \$73 per barrel

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

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

**Foreign Exchange- Mar 29**

	Actual	Chg	%Chg
EURUSD	1.12321	0.00121	0.11 %
GBPUSD	1.30945	0.00515	0.39 %
AUDUSD	0.70976	0.00226	0.32 %
NZDUSD	0.68045	0.00295	0.44 %
USDJPY	110.80	0.18	0.17 %
USDCNY	6.71797	0.02053	-0.30 %
USDCHF	0.99572	0.00022	0.02 %
USDCAD	1.33521	0.00849	-0.63 %
USDMXN	19.2870	0.048	-0.25 %
USDINR	69.1550	0.0100	-0.01 %
USDBRL	3.9012	0.0007	0.02 %
USDRUB	64.8498	0.0952	-0.15 %
US Dollar	97.10	0.1	-0.11 %
BTCUSD	4,081.21	69	1.72%

**Exchange Rates for 29 / March /2019**

Currency in 100 Units	Spot	Buying	Spot	Selling
<b>EAST AFRICAN CURRENCIES</b>				
Kenya SHS	2,264.52		2,282.63	
Uganda SHS	57.64		61.69	
Rwandan Franc	252.09		255.10	
Burundi Franc	218.12		219.76	
<b>OTHER SELECTED CURRENCIES</b>				
USD	227,810.89		230,089.00	
Pound STG	298,796.76		301,876.77	
EURO	255,740.51		258,389.95	
Canadian \$	169,830.69		171,477.87	
Switz. Franc	228,771.73		230,966.67	
Japanese YEN	2,061.26		2,081.31	
Swedish Kronor	24,427.50		24,663.84	
Norweg. Kronor	26,289.71		26,543.42	
Danish Kronor	34,263.98		34,601.41	
Australian \$	161,335.67		163,064.07	
Indian RPS	3,289.50		3,320.81	
Pakistan RPS	1,544.21		1,631.84	
Zambian Kwacha	18,562.37		18,859.75	
Malawian Kwacha	290.49		311.14	
Mozambique-MET	3,593.23		3,623.45	
Zimbabwe \$	42.63		43.49	
SDR	316,957.85		320,127.43	
Gold (T/O)	295,936,143.39		298,978,589.96	
S. African Rand	15,537.19		15,660.52	
UAE Dirham	62,026.49		62,634.82	
Singapore \$	167,903.07		169,569.61	
Hong Kong \$	29,020.87		29,310.70	
Saud Arabian Rial	60,744.71		61,350.52	
Kuwait Dinar	749,599.85		756,821.92	
Botswana Pula	20,981.38		21,375.27	
Chinese Yuan	33,811.88		34,140.87	
Malaysia Ringgit	55,890.80		56,394.36	
South Korea Won	200.24		201.80	
Newzealand	154,888.62		156,529.55	

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

Energy	Price	Day	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly
Crude Oil	60.5058	2.09%	2.43%	8.38%	-7.23%
Silver	68.786	1.37%	2.51%	5.60%	-1.82%
Natural gas	2.6957	-0.41%	-2.04%	-5.87%	0.52%
Gasoline	1.9153	1.71%	-0.56%	10.68%	-2.59%
Heating oil	1.9947	0.95%	1.38%	0.65%	-0.40%
Ethanol	1.3603	-1.45%	-4.14%	1.67%	-3.53%
Naphtha	532.9	-0.17%	-0.35%	4.06%	-6.75%
Propane	0.67	-0.06%	-0.57%	-0.46%	-15.72%
Uranium	25.05	-1.76%	-3.84%	-10.70%	19.29%

**CROPS, PRICE PER 100KG MARCH 29, 2019**

Region	Maize	
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## WORLD

# Venezuela blocks Guaido from public office for 15 years

CARACAS

VENEZUELA'S opposition leader Juan Guaido will be barred from public office for 15 years, the government comptroller said on Thursday, as it seeks to crack down on the US-backed rival to President Nicolas Maduro.

Guaido has been recognized as head of state by most Western countries after invoking the constitution to assume the interim presidency, arguing Maduro's 2018 re-election was illegitimate and that he became a usurper when his second term began in January.

Maduro dismisses Guaido's claim to the presidency as a Washington-backed effort to seize power in Venezuela, which is struggling under hyperinflation and crippling blackouts that have left millions of citizens without power this month.

Venezuela's comptroller, Elvis Amoroso, said Guaido had failed to explain how he paid for foreign trips since joining the opposition-run legislature. Last month, Guaido toured South American nations to drum up diplomatic support for pushing Maduro from power.

Amoroso in February had launched an audit of Guaido for alleged lies in his personal financial disclosures and receiving funds from unauthorized sources.

Guaido at a rally called Amoroso's announcement void, saying he lacks legitimacy. "The only body that can appoint a comptroller is the legitimate parliament," he said.

The US government, which has backed Guaido and disavowed Maduro, also dismissed the decision. "That's rich and that's ridiculous," said State Department spokesman



Opposition leader Juan Guaido, self-proclaimed interim president of Venezuela, talks during a meeting calling for more protests, in Caracas, Venezuela, on Wednesday. (AP)

Robert Palladino.

The move shows that the ruling Socialist Party, which has for more than a decade blocked rising opposition politicians through allies in the comptroller's office, may be preparing additional measures against Guaido. But its immediate effect appears largely symbolic.

Guaido is currently the head of the congress,

which Maduro's government has refused to recognize since 2016 when the opposition took it over after a landslide election victory.

## Power flickers

Using the comptroller's office to block candidates has been heavily criticized because it does not involve a trial, but rather is based solely on the comptroller's determination of inappropriate use of funds

or failure to report income.

Similar comptroller rulings helped cripple the political career of Leopoldo Lopez, who began leading street protests after he was barred from holding office on accusations of making improper use of public funds.

Two-time presidential candidate and opposition leader Henrique Capriles was barred from holding office following a similar decision.

Guaido has called for fresh protests on Saturday against Maduro, following a blackout this week that left the country without power for days.

Cities across Venezuela recovered electricity on Thursday after the blackout, the second major one in less than a month.

To deal with the power outages, Maduro has announced a plan of "load management" for the coming days, without providing details. Generally, load management refers to the process of balancing the supply of electricity on a network with the electrical load.

After blaming a "cyberattack" by the United States for the first outage, Maduro said this week's blackout was caused by a gunman linked to the "perverse, diabolical right-wing" firing on a hydroelectric complex. But local electricity experts, as well as government critics allied with Guaido, said the outages were due to years of underinvestment and lack of maintenance as Venezuela's economy spiraled into a hyperinflationary collapse.

"They have spent years stealing money and not doing maintenance," said Yolimar Arellano, a 43-year-old office worker in Caracas, who said she had electricity at home but no water.

The blackout came less than two weeks after electricity returned to most of the country following an outage that began on March 7 and lasted as long as six days in some cities - the longest and most widespread incident in the country's history.

Since the second outage hit on Monday, three people died in public hospitals due to a lack of electricity, according to Julio Castro, a doctor and member of the "Doctors for Health" nongovernmental organization.

Agencies



A child fetches dirty water from a channel in Beira, Mozambique, on Thursday. (AP)

## Mozambique cholera cases jump to 139 a day after outbreak

JOHANNESBURG

THE number of cholera cases among survivors of a devastating cyclone in central Mozambique has jumped to 139, officials said, as nearly 1 million vaccine doses are rushed to the region.

The Portuguese news agency Lusa reported the number late Thursday, citing national health official Ussein Isse, who had declared the outbreak a day earlier with just five confirmed cases.

Cholera is a major concern for hundreds of thousands of survivors now living in squalid conditions in camps, schools and sodden homes. The disease is spread by contaminated food and water, causes acute diarrhea and can kill within hours if not treated with oral rehydration solution or intravenous fluids in severe cases.

The World Health Organization has warned of a "second disaster" if waterborne diseases like cholera spread. On Tuesday it said 900,000 oral cholera vaccines were on their way.

"You can imagine how much we are sitting on a water and sanitation ticking time bomb," the secretary-general of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Elhadj As Sy, told The Associated Press last week after visiting a school where 3,000 survivors were sheltering with only six toilets between them.

Some of the hardest-hit communities remained cut off from aid 15 days after Cyclone Idai roared in.

They are relying on heavily polluted water,

the International Committee of the Red Cross said Friday, adding that clear water and medical supplies are urgently needed.

Even in the port city of Beira, the hub of international relief efforts, some of its 500,000 residents have resorted to drinking stagnant water by the side of the road, increasing the chances of diarrhea, the medical charity Doctors Without Borders has said. Others are drinking from contaminated wells.

The aid group has seen hundreds of cases of acute watery diarrhea this week.

The death toll in Mozambique is now at least 468, with at least 259 dead in Zimbabwe and 56 in Malawi. Officials have warned that those numbers are preliminary and final figures may never be known. Some bodies have been found and buried without being registered with authorities. Others were washed away.

As the floodwaters continue to drain, more bodies are expected to be found.

Mozambique President Filipe Nyusi on Thursday announced that the search and rescue phase had ended. He also declared that health care would be free for residents in cyclone-hit areas until the end of the year, Lusa reported.

The United Nations has said some 1.8 million people need urgent help across the sodden, largely rural region. Hunger is another growing concern, as the storm wiped out crops on the eve of harvest.

Officials have found a slender hope in the weather report, which appears free of rain for the next several days.

Agencies

## Practical cooperation urged to combat terrorism financing

UNITED NATIONS

A CHINESE UN envoy on Thursday urged the international community to advance practical cooperation and strengthen capacity building among member states when combating the financing of terrorism.

The fight against terrorism financing involves complicated issues of technical nature. "The broad developing countries are faced with the daunting challenges of lack of capacity in financial regulation and lack of resources," Ma Zhaoxu, China's permanent representative to the United Nations, said at an open debate at the Security Council.

The open debate was convened by France, the president of the Security Council in March, with the theme "Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts: Preventing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism."

In order to avoid the short plank of any country resulting in an influx of external risks, and to deny any "safe haven" for terrorism financing, the international community should vigorously strengthen the technical assistance to member states and augment capacity building, in joint efforts to respond to the threat of the financing of terrorism, Ma said.

"Terrorism is the common enemy of mankind. The future of all countries is a shared one, and no country can stay immune from the



Ma Zhaoxu (front, center), China's permanent representative to the United Nations, speaks at an open debate of the UN Security Council, with the theme "Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts: Preventing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism," at the UN headquarters in New York, on Thursday. (XINHUA)

scourge of terrorism," said the Chinese envoy.

Preventing and combating the financing of terrorism is an important part of responding to the threat of terrorism and conducting an international counterterrorism cooperation, Ma said.

In order to completely eliminate terrorism financing in the international financial system, Ma said that the awareness of a community with a shared future for mankind has to be enhanced, while relevant UN resolutions must be effectively

implemented.

In addition, multiple measures and integrated policies are needed to address the symptoms and the root causes of terrorism financing, said the Chinese ambassador, adding that eliminating financing for terrorism requests coordination and cooperation in many areas ranging from political and financial sectors to intelligence, science and technology.

Furthermore, efforts should be made to assist member states in poverty reduction and alleviation,

realization of sustainable development, and encouraging dialogue on an equal footing and harmony among different civilizations and religions, Ma added.

The Chinese envoy also highlighted the importance of unifying standards to resolutely combat all forms of terrorism and its financing.

He said that the international community should build consensus and effectively respond to all sources, ways and channels of the financing of terrorism, while special attention should be given to regulating the internet so as to cut off platforms used by terrorist organizations for their proliferation and cyber financing.

Ma also said that China will further explore and establish a regulatory mechanism in countering the financing of terrorism based on financial intelligence, funding monitoring and shared data.

"China attaches great importance to preventing and combating the financing of terrorism, with enhanced regulatory mechanisms in combating money laundering, financing for terrorism, and tax evasion," he said.

Ma said that China will actively participate in international cooperation, provide capacity building assistance for developing countries within its capabilities, and work together with all other countries in jointly eliminating the financing of terrorism, combating terrorism, and maintaining world peace and tranquility. Xinhua

## US can use Curacao island for intervention in Venezuela, warns diplomat

MOSCOW

THE United States has got cart blanche from The Netherlands to use the Curacao island (which is part of the kingdom) as a springboard for aggressive intervention in Venezuela, Russian Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Maria Zakharova told a news briefing

on Thursday.

"We've taken note of the agreement signed between the Netherlands and the United States on using the infrastructures of the Curacao island for humanitarian supplies to Venezuela," she said.

"At first sight this agreement merely opens access for US officials to Curacao's infrastructures

exclusively for providing humanitarian aid, but, as it has turned out, this deal does not rule out the possibility of using not only civilian but other means of delivery. Of what type? Clearly, military ones." "In the context of the current realities The Hague has in fact given the Americans a free hand to use its former colony as

a springboard for aggressive intervention in Venezuela's affairs under the cover of humanitarian slogans," Zakharova stated.

"We hope that the Curacao authorities will not allow the island's territory to be used as a springboard for another Western adventure capable of destabilizing the situation in the region."

## S. African opposition vows to break energy monopoly amid power crisis

CAPE TOWN

AMID a worsening power crisis, the opposition Democratic Alliance (DA) vowed on Thursday to break energy monopoly by state-owned electricity utility Eskom.

This followed the most severe rolling blackouts over the past week, which have crippled businesses and industries, hampered transportation and affected over 8 million people at any given time.

Poor management and alleged corruption at Eskom, which provides about 95 percent of the electricity consumed in the country, are believed to be the major factors that have led to the power crisis.

The DA said it will present a motion in every municipal council nationwide in which it opposes acquiring permission from Minister of Energy Jeff Radebe to bring online Independent Power Producers (IPPs).

Eskom's electricity monopoly

has excluded IPP from the national grid, enabling Eskom to hold the country "hostage," said Kevin Mileham, DA shadow minister of energy.

"For too long, Eskom has held this country hostage with its monopolistic grip on power generation, distribution and transmission," Mileham said.

It is an archaic system which should have been broken up many years ago, he said.

"We have developed a parliamentary bill, the cheaper

electricity bill, to break up this monopoly and free up the generation component of Eskom which is currently with parliamentary legal services," Mileham said.

The city of Cape Town, administered by the DA, has filed lawsuits against the minister of energy and the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NER-SA) to allow the city to source power directly from IPPs and challenge the existing status quo where Eskom is the single sup-

plier, said Mileham.

DA mayors will also write to the energy minister, asking him to allow IPPs to provide electricity for municipalities, according to Mileham.

The DA will continue to fight for a competitive and diverse energy landscape that will provide stable and affordable electricity prices for all, said Mileham.

"A stable electricity grid will stabilize our economy and prevent any further job shedding due to Eskom's rolling power

outages," he added.

Embattled Eskom has been accused of using load shedding to blackmail the government into helping it repay its heavy debt amounting to 420 billion rand (28.78 billion U.S. dollars) so as to prevent it from bankruptcy.

But the utility has denied the allegation, saying the recent load shedding was caused by the breakdown of several power stations.

It also says it implements load shedding as a last resort to pro-

tect the national system from a total collapse which would have a significant impact on the economic development of South Africa.

South Africa has suffered from power insufficiency since 2008. Power cuts, which have cost billions of dollars, have again become commonplace since February when Eskom implemented the most extensive load shedding in recent years, plunging large parts of the country into darkness. Xinhua



The Guardian

## SPORT



Donald Trump

## Trump overrides advisers, backs funding for Special Olympics after uproar

WASHINGTON

U.S. President Donald Trump overrode his budget team and backed funding for the Special Olympics on Thursday after his proposed cuts to the athletic program drew heavy fire from both Republicans and Democrats.

Trump's proposed budget for fiscal year 2020, which he released earlier this month, would have zeroed out funding for the Special Olympics, which has an allocation of \$17.6 million this fiscal year.

There was no sign that Congress was going to agree to defund the popular Special Olympics program in spite of Trump's proposal. He had sought to cut funding last year as well and lawmakers added the funding back into the budget.

Education Secretary Betsy DeVos had struggled to defend the proposal in testimony to Congress and both Trump's Republicans and opposition Democrats had denounced the move.

The Special Olympics is the world's largest sports organization for children and adults with intellectual disabilities or physical disabilities.

Talking to reporters on the White House South Lawn, Trump said he had just heard about the controversy on Thursday morning.

"I've been to the Special Olympics, I think it's incredible and I just authorized a funding," Trump said. "I heard about it this morning. I have overridden my people. We're funding the Special Olympics."

REUTERS

## Olympics: AIBA says boxers 'in limbo' as IOC inquiry continues

LAUSANNE, Switzerland

AMATEUR boxing's governing body AIBA says that uncertainty over the sport's participation in next year's Olympic Games is a disaster for boxers who have been left in limbo.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has launched an inquiry into the finances and governance of AIBA, which has been in turmoil for years, and warned that it could miss out on Tokyo next year.

The IOC said on Thursday that it was aiming to present the report to its executive board in May but AIBA said it had expected the investigation to be completed by now and that it was time to wrap up the inquiry and move forward.

"We have done everything in our power to work with the IOC, providing them with numerous reports and documentation," said AIBA executive director Tom Virgets in a statement, adding that there was "no more information left to give".

"This further delay has a direct impact on our athletes, it is a complete disaster for boxers around the world who are being left in limbo without any support or access funding," he added.

Virgets said the well-being of boxers should come first.

"Our boxers are waiting, our officials are waiting and our fans are waiting."

AIBA said in February that it had addressed IOC concerns over judging at bouts by

reverting to five judges instead of three with the panels drawn randomly by computer. It also gave boxers the right to protest against decisions.

On the financial front, Virgets said AIBA had reduced its debt from \$18 million last year to \$15.6 million this year, and that it would be wiped out within four years if boxing was included in the Games.

AIBA president Gafur Rahimov, elected in November despite being on the U.S. Treasury Department's sanctions list "for providing material support" to a criminal organisation, said on Friday he would step aside.

Rahimov has strongly denied the allegations against him and reaffirmed in announcing his decision that they were "fabricated and politically motivated".

The IOC would not give any details about the inquiry on Thursday, spokesman Christian Klaue saying only that it wanted the final report to be presented to the Executive Board at its next meeting on May 22.

AIBA said the uncertainty meant boxers did not know when, where or how they could qualify for the Olympic Games.

It added that it had provided four reports to the IOC over the last year and said it was "gravely concerned" by the indifference shown towards the process and preparation of athletes.

The IOC could not immediately be reached for comment on AIBA's statement.

REUTERS



SportPesa Racing Point team's drivers in action. (Agencies)

## SportPesa Racing Point targets honours in Bahrain race

SAKHIR, Bahrain

THE 2019 Formula One season has continued holding sway, with rally fans getting the best out of the event.

Melbourne race, which was held in Australia, has already taken place with Valtteri Bottas from Mercedes emerging the winner among 20 drivers who competed in the race taking home 26 points.

During the race, which was held from March 14 to 17, Racing Point team was represented by drivers Lance Stroll and Sergio Perez and was sponsored by the gaming company, SportPesa.

Stroll finished in the ninth place with two points while Perez finished in the 13th place.

Heading to Bahrain

After Melbourne the race is now in Bahrain where 20 drivers participated in the qualifying stages yesterday, including Stroll and Perez from SportPesa Racing Point.

Canadian Lance Stroll looks forward to performing well in the Bahrain race and had a lot to say about the Melbourne rally.

"I think Bahrain is one of the best of the modern F1 tracks. There's a nice flow to the lap with a combination of long straights and some slow to medium-speed technical corners. We often see entertaining racing there," said Stroll.

"It was great to pick up a couple of points at the first race of the season (Melbourne). It was one of those days where we had to fight from start to finish with no let up. Good fun and close racing. Our strategy really paid off and we had good race pace."

SportPesa Racing Point manager, Otmar Szafnauer, said they have learned a huge amount in Melbourne and they will use that information to improve their performance

level in Bahrain.

"I'd expect to see some exciting racing this weekend. We learned a lot in Melbourne during the qualifying stages and the race. We learned a lot while were eyeing the Bahrain race," he said.

The Bahrain race will take place tomorrow while the next race will be held in China on April 14.

SportPesa, a fast rising firm in betting, had a partnership with the F1. Apart from the partnership, the company has sponsored a team, which is now known as SportPesa Racing Point F1.

Meanwhile, Sergio Perez says new Racing Point team-mate Lance Stroll is already closer to him on race pace than any of his previous Formula 1 team-mates, which have included Esteban Ocon and Nico Hulkenberg.

Stroll enjoyed a strong debut for his new team in the Australian Grand Prix, recovering from being knocked out in Q1 to score two points for ninth place, while Perez made Q3 but slipped to 13th in the race.

Stroll showed stronger pace than Perez after the pitstops and Perez, who has shown himself to be particularly masterful at managing F1's delicate Pirelli tyres over race distances for several seasons now, said he has been surprised by Stroll's immediate strength in this area compared to his previous team-mates.

"In a way Esteban and Nico were quite a

similar approach and they always seemed to struggle a lot with race pace," Perez said.

"But with Lance, his race pace is, from all the team-mates, the closest to mine.

"He's already, on Sundays, quite good. I was quite surprised because going for a long run I seemed to find it a bit easier with my previous team-mates, but it's not the case now. He has a good understanding for Sundays.

"It's good, it's what you need to score points, especially with this tight midfield."

Perez reckons the impression Stroll has made on him so far highlights how difficult it is to judge the performance of a driver in a difficult car, following Stroll's mixed first two seasons in F1 with Williams.

"The surprise was already when we met Lance to see the speed - it just proves that it's so hard to judge someone," Perez added.

"It's so much related to your car performance in F1.

"He has the speed, the talent. He works hard. I think he's going to be constantly scoring points, which is great for the team.

"To finish fourth in the constructors you need both cars to score points every weekend.

"He got the maximum out of the car, together with the team and strategy [in Abu Dhabi]. It's what we need from now to Abu Dhabi."

(AGENCIES)

## Bucks top Clippers, but Antetokounmpo aggravates ankle



Milwaukee Bucks' Giannis Antetokounmpo dunks during the second half of an NBA basketball game against the Los Angeles Clippers, Thursday, March 28, 2019, in Milwaukee. (AP Photo)

MILWAUKEE

GIANNIS Antetokounmpo wants to fight through a right ankle injury that has hampered him over the last

two weeks.

But the Milwaukee Bucks forward may need some rest to get fully healthy before the playoffs start in mid-April. And his status was of prime concern after the Bucks' 128-118 victory over the Los Angeles Clippers on Thursday night.

Antetokounmpo scored 34 points and grabbed nine rebounds before aggravating his ankle injury in the fourth quarter as the Bucks snapped Los Angeles' six-game winning streak. Milwaukee (57-19) reduced its magic number to two for clinching home-court advantage throughout the playoffs.

Antetokounmpo went to the floor and held his right ankle after dunking with 7:46 left in the game, and he immediately suffered on March 17 vs. Philadelphia.

"I'm definitely working on it, trying to get it healthy, stronger," Antetokounmpo said. "I'm trying to get my mobility back. It's not going to be easy."

"Usually when you sprain your ankle, you stay out for two, three, four games. But I don't like missing games. I've got to work through it while playing. I'll be ready to play until coach (Mike Budenholzer) tells me not to play."

The Bucks open a three-game trip in Atlanta on Sunday before finishing the season with three home games.

"I think we all are hoping he can push through and be healthy going forward," Budenholzer said. "We'll see how he's feeling after tonight and either bring out the bubble wrap or keep playing."

Khris Middleton had a season-high 39 points with eight rebounds and five assists as Milwaukee won its fourth straight. Eric Bledsoe added 15 points, seven rebounds and eight assists, and Sterling Brown finished with 15 points.

Middleton hit 16 of 24 shots from the field, including 4 of 7 from 3-point range.

"I'm feeling good," Middleton said. "The Houston game was just a dud. I had a lot of great shots and air-balled most of them, I felt like (on Tuesday in the Bucks' victory). Tonight, I came out with the same mentality, just being aggressive and pick my spots. I was just trying to find a rhythm."

Shai Gilgeous-Alexander led the Clippers (45-31) with 21 points, and JaMychal Green added 16 and Wilson Chandler 15. Los Angeles finished its road trip at 3-1.

Clippers coach Doc Rivers was impressed with Antetokounmpo's play and joked that the Bucks star and Houston's James Harden

should share the MVP award so "everybody in the world is happy."

"The thing I like about Giannis the most is his temperament," Rivers said. "He is not messing around. He is not there to put on a show. Every game is a competition for him. I love that. For me, of all the things he does, that is the No. 1 thing that stands out with me."

The Bucks led 67-46 at halftime as Antetokounmpo had 23 points on 7-of-12 shooting. Middleton added 15 points and Brown 10 as Milwaukee shot 55.8 percent from the field (24 of 43).

"I think the second quarter stood out," Budenholzer said after his team outscored the Clippers 39-21, in the period. "We were able to get quite a bit of separation and weather the storm in the second half."

Los Angeles went on an 8-1 run to open the second half, cutting its deficit to 14 and forcing Budenholzer to call a timeout.

The Bucks led 79-69 before going on a 9-2 run capped by a 3-pointer by Pat Connaughton, putting them ahead 88-71 with 2:49 left in the third quarter.

Middleton completed a four-point play late in the quarter and had 13 points in the period as the Bucks took a 100-77 lead entering the fourth.

AP



INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE



## Zidane's second coming at Madrid 'like winning a trophy'

MADRID

REAL Madrid's players feel like they have won a trophy following Zinedine Zidane's return to the club after a troubling 10-month spell in the wake his departure, defender Alvaro Odriozola said.

Zidane resigned as Madrid coach last May after winning a third consecutive Champions League title, but the Frenchman made a remarkable comeback earlier this month when Santiago Solari was sacked.

That was less than five months after Julen Lopetegui was also removed from the role due to disappointing results.

The European champions, who were knocked out of this year's Champions League in the last 16 by Ajax Amsterdam after a chastening 4-1 defeat, enjoyed a therapeutic 2-0 win over Celta Vigo in Zidane's first game back in charge.

They will be looking to extend the positive feeling his return has brought when they host Huesca on

Sunday.

"Zidane's return has reignited the hopes of supporters and for us it's practically like winning a trophy, we are very happy," Odriozola said in an interview with website La Galerna.

"We have talked about what he likes about my game and about my weak points, 'Zizou' always tells you the truth and players appreciate sincerity like that."

Madrid are 12 points behind runaway La Liga leaders Barcelona and have no realistic prospect of winning a trophy this season after they were also eliminated in the Copa del Rey semi-finals by Barca.

"It has been a rollercoaster of a season but the important thing is to be self critical and see it as an apprenticeship," added Spain international Odriozola, who joined Madrid last July from Real Sociedad.

"You learn a lot in this club, a season at Madrid feels like three anywhere else, weeks feel like months."

REUTERS

## Solskjaer promises no complacency at United

MANCHESTER, England

MANCHESTER United manager Ole Gunnar Solskjaer has promised there will be no complacency from him or the players now he has been confirmed as the Premier League club's permanent manager.

Solskjaer was handed the job on Thursday after a successful three months as caretaker boss, but he said there would be no easing off now he has a three-year contract – setting the Premier League title as his goal.

"Players who get complacent, they never last at this club anyway," Solskjaer told a news conference.

"I am the same, I can't be complacent and now rest on (the fact that) I have the job, it's not me. We are looking forward, we have got to work harder," he added.

In keeping with that approach, Solskjaer side-stepped a question about his pride at his appointment.

"Now the hard work starts, the enjoyable work but hard work, it is not a moment to be proud in that respect," he said.

"I have got some targets, I want a Manchester United team that is one of the hardest-working teams in the league, one of the fittest teams in the league and that then will bring results. I think the players know my expectations on the future," he added.

The 46-year-old Norwegian has guided United to 14 wins in 19 matches in all competitions as caretaker boss since replacing the sacked Jose

Mourinho in December.

His short-term target is to secure a top-four finish and qualification for the Champions League but Solskjaer said that winning the Premier League was his goal.

"To lift the Premier League trophy again is what we expect, what we're used to, what we have done so many times," he said.

"We can't wait too many years but it's not going to happen overnight."

In the longer term he said he wanted to continue the positive mood around the club.

"The day I walk out of the doors, I hope it is with a smile on my face and have given the supporters, the staff, the players, the club, a good time and that is all I can do, all I can promise, all I've promised to the owners, to (CEO) Ed (Woodward), everyone," he said.

"I will always be myself, I am not going to change, I will be an optimist and positive guy and we will do this together."

The Norwegian's back-room staff is expected to stay as it is with his assistant Mike Phelan, brought back to the club with Solskjaer in December, now in contract talks.

"Mick is a key part of the set-up and they are talking to each other," said Solskjaer.

Advertisement

"The set-up we have now I really hope is going to continue."

United host Watford at Old Trafford in the Premier League on Saturday.

REUTERS

## Reaction to Solskjaer's appointment as Manchester United manager

LONDON

OLE Gunnar Solskjaer's appointment as Manchester United's permanent manager was greeted with widespread approval from fans, members of the squad and club greats on Thursday.

Solskjaer, who has turned around the club's season in the 19 games since he took over as interim manager in the wake of Jose Mourinho's sacking, has been handed a three-year contract.

Here are some reactions to the club's decision.

### FORMER UNITED GOALKEEPER PETER SCHMEICHEL

"It's well-deserved and from a Manchester United fan's perspective it's a great appointment, it offers so many things in the short term that we haven't seen for a long time.

"Ole has been very positive, and he has done exactly what they wanted him to do, so it's a good day."

Advertisement

### MANCHESTER UNITED SUPPORTERS TRUST (MUST)

"Over a few short months fans have witnessed a turnaround that even the most optimistic could not have predicted. Results on the field have been delivered through the playing style and team ethos that successive manag-

ers, since Sir Alex (Ferguson) stepped down, were unwilling or unable to create.

"Ole's considerable achievements in such a short time are however still a work in progress. It is now essential that the Board back him fully in providing financial resources for world class signings to strengthen the squad further."

### FORMER UNITED DEFENDER GARY NEVILLE

"I'm delighted for Ole. I didn't think this would happen when he was appointed. However the results and spirit in the club have been incredible since he arrived and he deserves it. He now needs support in the transfer market in terms of finance and the right resource."

### FORMER UNITED FIRST-TEAM COACH RENE MEULENSTEEN

"I think it's well thought-through. I think when Ole came in as an interim manager they did that with a clear purpose in the back of their mind, which I think was a good plan from the start.

It settled everyone down. Ole was there from the start to make sure that he could create a positive environment in and around the club, which has happened and has also resulted in good performances and good results."

## Doomed Sarri bound by Chelsea's history

LONDON

FANS of rival clubs taunt Chelsea supporters by claiming the club "hasn't got any history" – which isn't quite fair.

You won't find many other clubs in the top four divisions of English football, for example, who have maintained their name, their ground and their colours since their formation. Some 114 years on, Chelsea are still Chelsea, they're still playing at Stamford Bridge, and they're still playing in blue – albeit a somewhat darker shade than originally.

What is true, though, is that Chelsea didn't have a track record of sustained success before Roman Abramovich's takeover in 2003. They won several cups throughout the 1990s, but their league triumph under Jose Mourinho in 2004-05 came exactly 50 years after their previous title – the third-longest gap between league triumphs in English football history.

And in many ways, that league success was Chelsea's Year Zero, the season that set the tempo for the subsequent 15 years. Chelsea have been through several managers since then, including the return of Mourinho, yet still seem guided by the principles he introduced back in 2004, which supporters took to instantly, and have become accustomed to. This season, Maurizio Sarri, a footballing philosopher who insists upon relentless possession play, was always likely to find it difficult to introduce his preferred style.

It's worth recalling the extent of that 2004-05 title-winning campaign. Chelsea conceded just 15 goals in 38 matches, an unthinkable impressive record that might never be beaten in the Premier League. Or, if you prefer, Chelsea kept 25 clean sheets that season, also a record. In terms of their attack, Mourinho's side were inconsistent: Didier Drogba wasn't yet firing on all cylinders, Arjen Robben was brilliant on occasion but rarely fit, and Joe Cole was only half trusted by Mourinho. They became experts at collecting 1-0 victories, largely achieved with defensive, counterattacking football.

Abramovich has always yearned for attacking football, but then returned to more results-oriented managers when the coaches who promised technical expertise stumbled. In a way, boardroom decisions have only furthered the sense that Chelsea are naturally pragmatists. Just as Abramovich happily abandons a project rather than having an entrenched belief in a particular philosophy, so too have Chelsea's managers – reacting to the opposition rather than making the running. Chelsea's supporters, though, are slight-



Maurizio Sarri

Chelsea have, by and large, followed the same template since. The managers who were recruited to introduce more positive football – Luiz Felipe Scolari, Andre Villas-Boas – barely lasted half a season. Those who played more cautiously – Roberto Di Matteo, Rafael Benitez, Antonio Conte, Mourinho again – enjoyed success.

Even Carlo Ancelotti's Chelsea, who scored 100 goals on the way to the Premier League title in 2009-10, were a rampant, powerful side rather than a technical, incisive outfit, and not to the tastes of Abramovich. Chelsea's owner once summoned Ancelotti to his apartment, delivering a rebuke for the unattractive football Chelsea had played on the opening day of 2010-11. Incredibly, Chelsea had just won 6-0.

Abramovich has always yearned for attacking football, but then returned to more results-oriented managers when the coaches who promised technical expertise stumbled. In a way, boardroom decisions have only furthered the sense that Chelsea are naturally pragmatists. Just as Abramovich happily abandons a project rather than having an entrenched belief in a particular philosophy, so too have Chelsea's managers – reacting to the opposition rather than making the running. Chelsea's supporters, though, are slight-

ly different to Abramovich. In an era when fans of big clubs insist that their side has a grand tradition of attacking football, and that any new appointment must declare a commitment to playing the game "the right way," Chelsea fans make no such claims. They are largely steadfast in their preference for getting the job done regardless of style, and the fact Chelsea have been content to soak up pressure before breaking quickly means they've become accustomed to speedy attacks, whether through Damien Duff or Nicolas Anelka or Eden Hazard.

And this is entirely reasonable: It's arguably only in the past decade, since Pep Guardiola took charge of Barcelona and Spanish football's possession-based approach became the template across the continent, that dominating the ball has become quite so revered. Arsene Wenger's early Arsenal sides were predominantly counterattacking, for example, and yet were widely admired for the speed of their breaks. This season, with Chelsea building up play slowly and methodically, Stamford Bridge has been quieter than ever.

After all, these are supporters who have spent the past 15 years laughing at the idea that attractive football is more important than trophies, mocking Arsenal and Tot-

tenham fans for pointing to positive play rather than serious honours. It means Chelsea do have a philosophy; it's just the complete opposite of the philosophy supposedly relished elsewhere. They've been worshipping Mourinho, so they like counterattacking and don't care about pleasing the neutral. Chelsea fans have been worshipping John Terry, so they like deep defending. They've been worshipping Drogba and Diego Costa, so they like aerial battles and physical confrontations. They've been worshipping Claude Makelele and N'Golo Kante, so appreciate defensive midfielders rather than deep playmakers.

And this, more than anything else, is Sarri's problem. It's not his tactics themselves, which produced wonderful football during his time with Napoli. It's not necessarily the quality of his players, many of whom won the Premier League two seasons ago. More than anything else, it's the fact Chelsea's supporters aren't on board with his project, they don't want to give him time, they're not interested in how his possession-based model will develop.

Partly because of the frustration of supporters, it's unlikely the Italian will remain at Stamford Bridge next season, and the defining moment of his campaign at Chelsea will be when young goalkeeper Kepa Arrizabalaga overruled Sarri's attempt to substitute him in the Carabao Cup final at Wembley last month.

But behind that incident was something more significant: Chelsea had played the Sarri way against Manchester City a fortnight earlier and lost 6-0, then played the old-school Chelsea way against Manchester City at Wembley and drew 0-0.

Sarri, the ultimate ideologue, the apparently inflexible possession obsessive, was now coaching a side who played the type of football he loathes, the type of football he's always rallied against. Ultimately, he hasn't been able to overhaul the club's philosophy, and has found himself bound by Chelsea's history.

(AGENCIES)

## Astute Solskjaer made himself the only candidate for the job

MANCHESTER, England

AT a time when many are wondering what happened to Britain's political and diplomatic skills, Ole Gunnar Solskjaer showed a full understanding of the "art of the possible", sealing a deal on Thursday to become Manchester United's new permanent manager.

Solskjaer was a surprise choice as caretaker manager, replacing the sacked Jose Mourinho in December, and at the time few imagined he would end up the man in charge for the long-term.

The club made it clear that they were going to take their time to find the right man for the task of restoring the club to what they feel is their rightful place at the pinnacle of English football.

Would it be Tottenham boss Mauricio Pochettino? Would it be then free-agent Zinedine Zidane now with Real Madrid? Given their status and resources, United remained an attractive proposition for any ambitious manager.

But the Norwegian, an opportunistic striker in the club's glory years under Alex Ferguson, took full advantage of the chance that fell his way.

He combined impressive results with a charm offensive off the field which would be the envy of any politician to make himself the inevitable choice.

He has been relentlessly "on message" from his very first press conference, constantly referencing the club's culture, the 'United way' and the Ferguson legacy.

Of course, crucially, he backed up the 'populist' rhetoric with results on the field – they have won 10 of their 13 Premier League games since he was appointed and beaten Paris St Germain to reach the Champions League quarter-finals.

Solskjaer has shown he has the tactical nous and motivational abilities to make adjustments to the roles of key players, such as Paul Pogba, and being able to get the best out of several players who were under-performing under Mourinho.

But he also had the communications skills to make sure that his message never felt like spin, never felt too much like an appeal for the job.

He swerved direct comparisons with Mourinho and the headlines that would have followed from any barbed comments about his predecessor.

GLASS DIVIDE



Ole Gunnar Solskjaer

But he also avoided another trap – that of behaving like a temporary stop-gap, someone who lacked the authority to make major decisions.

As a player he was known as the 'baby faced assassin' and the infectious smile disguising a ruthless professionalism has been evident in his new role.

United had become a club where there was a strict divide between the first team

set-up and the rest of the club. Even the Carrington training ground cafeteria was segregated by a glass divide designed to visibly and physically separate the elite from others.

Solskjaer had that changed and made it clear that every player, coach and employee was part of the same team, the same effort to renew the club's fortunes.

Inviting Executive Vice Chairman Ed

Woodward to sessions at Carrington was part of that genuine effort to unite the club but it was also smart politics for someone seeking to convince the key decision-maker of his suitability for the job.

The close relationship with assistant coach Mike Phelan, Ferguson's long-term number two, showed Solskjaer was not afraid to have a more experienced voice in the dressing room and it also provided a direct link to the glory years.

Ferguson himself was brought closer to the team, visiting Carrington and celebrating in the dressing room after the remarkable win in Paris.

But here again, Solskjaer showed deft political skills, effectively dismissing suggestions that Ferguson was pulling the strings behind the scenes.

By restoring the club's confidence and by making improvements to performance and results, Solskjaer made himself the only candidate for the job.

Now his campaign has been successful, the Norwegian knows that to make it all worthwhile, he must turn improvement into trophies.

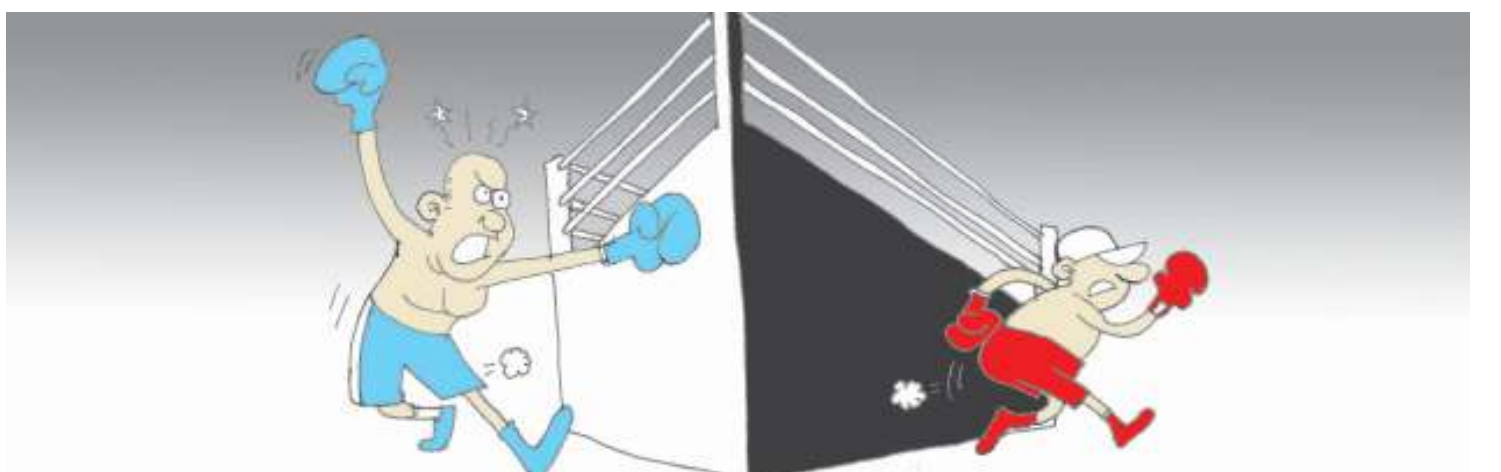
Soccer Football - Premier League - Arsenal v Manchester United - Emirates Stadium, London, Britain - March 10, 2019 Manchester United interim manager Ole Gunnar Solskjaer applauds fans after the match Action Images via Reuters/John Sibley

He has the backing of his players, the club hierarchy and the supporters and will surely be given the finances to back his transfer plans.

But a 'feel good factor' is one thing. Winning the Premier League when Manchester City and Liverpool have assembled such impressive squads is another matter entirely.

REUTERS

Gwiji by David Chikoko





# Azam FC qualifies for Federation Cup semis



Azam Football Club

Kavila from heading in a long ball by Kagera Sugar forward Ramadhan Mangoma from the right flank.

Kagera Sugar goalkeeper Jeremia Kisubi went for a timely save to frustrate Azam FC left fullback Bruce Kangwa that had sped into the former's box and unleashed a shot.

Azam FC threatened to record the opener on the 22nd minute as Chirwa outmuscled Kagera Sugar defender Juma Shemvuni on the edge of the latter's area and whipped in a dangerous cross, keeper Kisubi reacted on time to punch the cross away.

The visitors kept on pushing for the opener and went close on the 26th minute as Chirwa could only head over Bruce Kangwa's good cross from the left. Striker Joseph Mahundi had an opportunity to notch the opener for Azam FC on the 38th minute as he collected a pass from Chirwa on the edge of Kagera Sugar area, only to unleash a weak right foot shot that was easily saved Kisubi.

An effort by Azam FC midfielder Mudathir Yahya from inside Kagera Sugar's area flew across the face of the goal on the 41st minute as the former kept on pushing for the opener.

Kisubi made another good save four minutes later to frustrate Azam FC's Morris that had taken a free kick a few meters from the former's area.

The first 45 minutes ended with the two clubs failing to register a goal.

Azam FC won free kick a few meters from Kagera Sugar box five minutes into the second

stanza, the outfit disappointingly wasted the opportunity.

The two outfits had attempts on target after the restart, as Kagera Sugar forward Japhet Makarai and Azam FC's Donald Ngoma ended unleashing weak shots which were saved by keepers.

The visitors were dealt blow on the 68th minute in which keeper Razak Abalora was given marching orders by referee for deliberate foul on the hosts' midfielder Kassim Hamisi a few meters from the former's area.

The visitors' second choice keeper Mwadini Ally had to be brought in in place of Chirwa following Abalora's dismissal.

Kagera Sugar defender Mwaita Gereza then failed to make the most of the free kick given his effort from the area was cleared by Azam defenders.

Mahundi notched the opener for the visitors on the 78th minute in which he slotted in from within the hosts' area after he had been released by team mate.

The visitors hung on to the lead for the remaining minutes of the match.

Kagera Sugar had booked a place in the last eight stage with a win over Mbeya Kwanza in the fifth round match that also took place at the venue.

Azam FC cruised to the last eight with a win over Tabora's Rhino Rangers in the fifth round.

The 2018/19 mainland League's leaders, Yanga, will lock horns with Alliance FC in the last match of the last eight in Mwanza today.

By Guardian Reporter

**A**ZAM FC has made it to the last four stage of the Azam Sports Federation Cup, posting a slim 1-0 win over Kagera Sugar at the Kaitaba Stadium in Kagera yesterday.

Azam will thus lock horns with fellow Dar es Salaam squad, KMC FC, in the last four.

The visitors' meaningful opportunity during the early exchanges of the yesterday duel came on the fourth minute as they won free kick in a promising position, which was though wasted.

Kagera Sugar survived a scare two minutes later as Azam FC striker Aubrey Chirwa arrived late and let Bruce Kangwa's low cross from the left go across the face of the former's goal.

Kagera Sugar had an opportunity to see Azam FC under pressure on the eighth minute as a right foot shot by one of the former's forwards was cleared by defenders.

Azam FC skipper Aggrey Morris made a timely clearance on the 15th minute, frustrating Kagera Sugar skipper George

# SPORT

## Doomed Sarri bound by Chelsea's history

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**EATV** **PLANET** **TODAY @ 18:00**

**SUNDAY**

07:00 Nuru  
14:00 Akasi Kigani  
16:30 Kupa  
17:55 Kupa  
18:30 Planet Bongo  
18:30 Wagonja Umbo  
19:00 Bongo Hit  
20:00 Wabwaba Live  
20:30 COCKE STUDIO  
21:30 Weekend Movie  
23:00 NBA LIVE CLASH

**PLANET BONGO** ni Kigani alio mshauri wa wasanii wa wazoa wa muziki wa Bongo Flava. Kipindi hiki kinaeleza vipengele muhimu kama habari kati ya wasanii wa Bongo Flava wa vijana za muziki wa matanzu ya wasanii.

**eastafrica RADIO**

06:00 Weekend Breakfast  
10:00 Tam Tam  
13:00 Lovers Rock  
16:00 Sunday Soul  
18:00 The Request  
20:00 Afro Sunday  
20:00 Music Mix

**88.1FM DAR ES SALAAM**

## Spotlight on Smith and Warner as Royals look to breach Sunrisers' fortress

**HYDERABAD**

A year after picking up bans for the infamous ball-tampering episode, Steven Smith and David Warner come face to face.

Too much time has passed for the Newlands scandal to remain relevant in the IPL context, of course, but Jos Buttler's mankading incident has - albeit unwittingly - kept the spirit of controversy alive.

If Rajasthan Royals - Smith and Buttler's team - had hoped for the seeming injustice of it to have inspired them, the signs weren't encouraging.

Instead of a steely resolve to get home, on view were panic and self-destruction. Those are precise feelings that Sunrisers Hyderabad have traditionally sparked in their opponents.

Although Sunrisers' well laid-out plans came a cropper against a rampaging Andre Russell, it was only the third time they lost after posting a total in excess of 180 - that says something about the abnormality of their display in Kolkata on Sunday.

Now, they are back home, where they have won 15 of their last 21 matches since 2016 - the best win percentage for any team at home during the period.

Plus, they should have regular captain Kane Williamson - who missed their first game with injury - back, although the final decision on him will only be taken on match day. Williamson hit the nets in Hyderabad on the eve of the match and even the day before that.

If he is back, whom do they leave out? Warner batted like he was never away for a 53-ball 85, and his partner, Jonny Bairstow aided him nicely on debut, contributing a 35-ball 39 in a 118-run opening stand.

They might feel slightly bittersweet about separating them so soon, but it seems like the only viable move.

For Royals, who made a late surge for the playoffs last year through Buttler's exploits at the top, the problem of a misfiring middle-order appears chronic. They need a little more consistency from their batting support cast - the likes of Rahul Tripathi, K Gowtham and Shreyas Gopal.

Given the spin-friendly nature of the Hyderabad surface, there could be a case for Ish Sodhi's inclusion. But for that they'll have to leave out the highly-rated Jofra Archer. AGENCIES



Simba's players celebrate a goal the outfit notched in the 2018/19 Mainland Premier League match against Mbeya City FC played recently. PHOTO: COURTESY OF TFF

## Simba eye Mbao FC scalp

By Correspondent Joseph Mchekadona

**MAINLAND** Premier League defending champions, Simba, have disclosed they are ready for tomorrow's league encounter against Mbao FC in Morogoro.

Simba SC manager, Patrick Rweyemamu, said all of the club's players are well prepared for the game, but said it will not be easy to get a win over the visitors.

He said they expect a tough game considering the rivalry between the two teams. Mbao, he pointed out, have in previous encounters, been giving his side tough time but insisted this time around Simba are ready and well prepared.

"Everyone knows that Mbao FC always gives us problems, we lost to them in the first phase and also last season our results against them were not good, but this time around we are ready for them and I can assure our fans and supporters that we will win on Sunday," he said.

He further said Simba have set their priorities right at this crucial moment when they are faced with two big, challenging needs of defending the premier league and aiming at reaching the semifinals of the CAF Champions League.

Rweyemamu said after the Mbao game, Simba's focus will be on Democratic Republic of Congo's TP Mazembe in the CAF Champions League game that will be played at the National Stadium in Dar es Salaam next weekend.

He said their target is to beat the visitors with more goals before finishing the job in Kinshasa a week later.

"Our preparations have been excellent, you know we have two targets at hand, defending the premier league and reaching the final of CAF Champions League, for now we are focusing on the Sunday game against Mbao and after that we will shift our focus to TP Mazembe game," he said.

Simba and Mbao come into the Sunday match after registering wins in their previous premier league matches.

Simba recorded a comprehensive 3-0 win over Mwadui FC, Mbao notched 2-1 win over Stand United.

The Sunday match is expected to be tough considering the fact that Mbao are one of clubs that are seeking to maintain their place in the league, the outfit also boasts of a good history over Simba.

The Mwanza-based side further has an advantage as they have Salum Mayanga, who is one of experienced, respected and veteran local coaches, on the bench.

Mayanga, who is former Taifa Stars' head coach and also served as Mtibwa Sugar's technical director, replaced Ally Bushiri, who parted ways with Mbao due to, among others, poor run in the league.

Mbao FC occupies the 14th spot in the league's table. The side has played 30 games, won nine and recorded draw in as many and lost 12 matches to collect 36 points.

Simba have been placed third with 54 points from 21 games. The club has won 17 games, lost one and recorded draw in three games.

## Flexibles by David Chikoko

