

High Court throws out petition challenging polls Act

By FAUSTINE KAPAMA

THE High Court has rejected the constitutional petition by human rights activist Bob Chacha Wangwe, challenging the constitutionality of some provisions under the National Elections Act over freedom of participation of citizens in the country's governance, either directly or through representatives.

In the ruling delivered on July 4, 2018, Judge Lugano Mwandambo upheld one ground of objection presented by the Attorney General (AG) to the effect that the petition was frivolous and vexatious for citing a repealed or bad law and also for referring to the non existing Section of the law.

During the hearing of the petition, the AG, who was one of the respondents in the matter, had raised other three grounds of objection that the petition was

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Analysts fault Twaweza report

By ANNE ROBI and ALVAR MWAKYUSA

POLITICAL commentators and analysts have pinched holes in a Twaweza report that discredited the approval rating for President John Magufuli, saying it was flawed and lacked reality.



"First, I have never agreed with Twaweza findings as most of their results are always far from reality with almost 20 per cent far," he said adding that on scientific bases, it was hard for the institution to gain public trust since scientific research differences do not exceed 5 per cent.

The report that was released on Thursday indicated that the approval rating for President Magufuli had dropped from 96 to 55 per cent in 2016 and this year, respectively.

At the same time, the report also highlighted that if presidential elections were to be held today, Dr Magufuli will be re-elected.

Presenting findings of the report, the Executive Director of Twaweza, Mr Aidan Eyakuze, said if presidential elections were held today President Magufuli would have garnered 55 per cent while his closest challenger from Chadema would have collected only 15 per cent of the ballot cast.

Political analysts reasoned further that it was unfair to compare the short tenure of President Magufuli, who has been in power for hardly three years with his predecessors Benjamin Mkapa and Jakaya Kikwete who reigned for ten years each.

They were highly optimistic that the litany of major development projects being undertaken by the Fifth Phase Government would significantly improve Dr Magufuli's rating, if the findings by Twaweza were something to go by.

During the last general election in 2015, Dr Magufuli polled 58.46 per cent against Edward Lowassa who garnered 39.97 per cent of the ballot cast.

The analysts made the comments during separate interviews with the 'Daily News' yesterday following the release of findings of the report titled; "Speaking the Truth to Power? Citizens' Views," by Twaweza on Thursday.

According to Mr Eyakuze, other major opposition political parties namely Civic United Front (CUF), ACT-Wazalendo and NCCR-Mageuzi would garner just one per cent of the presidential votes while 29 per cent remain undecided during the study.

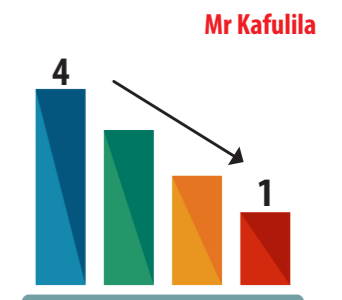
What is more, the study which covered 1,214 people in Tanzania Mainland showed that the ruling party CCM would still emerge victorious in parliamentary and civic elections if polls were conducted today at 51 and 62 per cent, respectively.

The main opposition party Chadema would have polled 18 and 16 per cent in parliamentary and civic elections, accordingly. The study showed that the average of those interviewed was 30 per cent.

Speaking in an interview yesterday, a senior lecturer of political science at the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), Dr Benson Bana, branded the report as unrealistic, expressing the need for Twaweza to embark on findings based on scientific bases.

Dr Bana said the study which involved 1,241 respondents has got various shortcomings that disqualify the authenticity of the findings.

He said the report among main issues, should have pointed directly



He cited some of the efforts as increment of revenue collections, reduction of tax exemptions from 4 per cent to 1 per cent which are similar to Kenya and Rwanda.



TAZARA Flyover

"We have also seen the ongoing construction of SGR, Stiegler's Gorge and construction of the flyover at Tazara as well as abolition of illegal ports along the Indian Ocean coastline.



SGR project

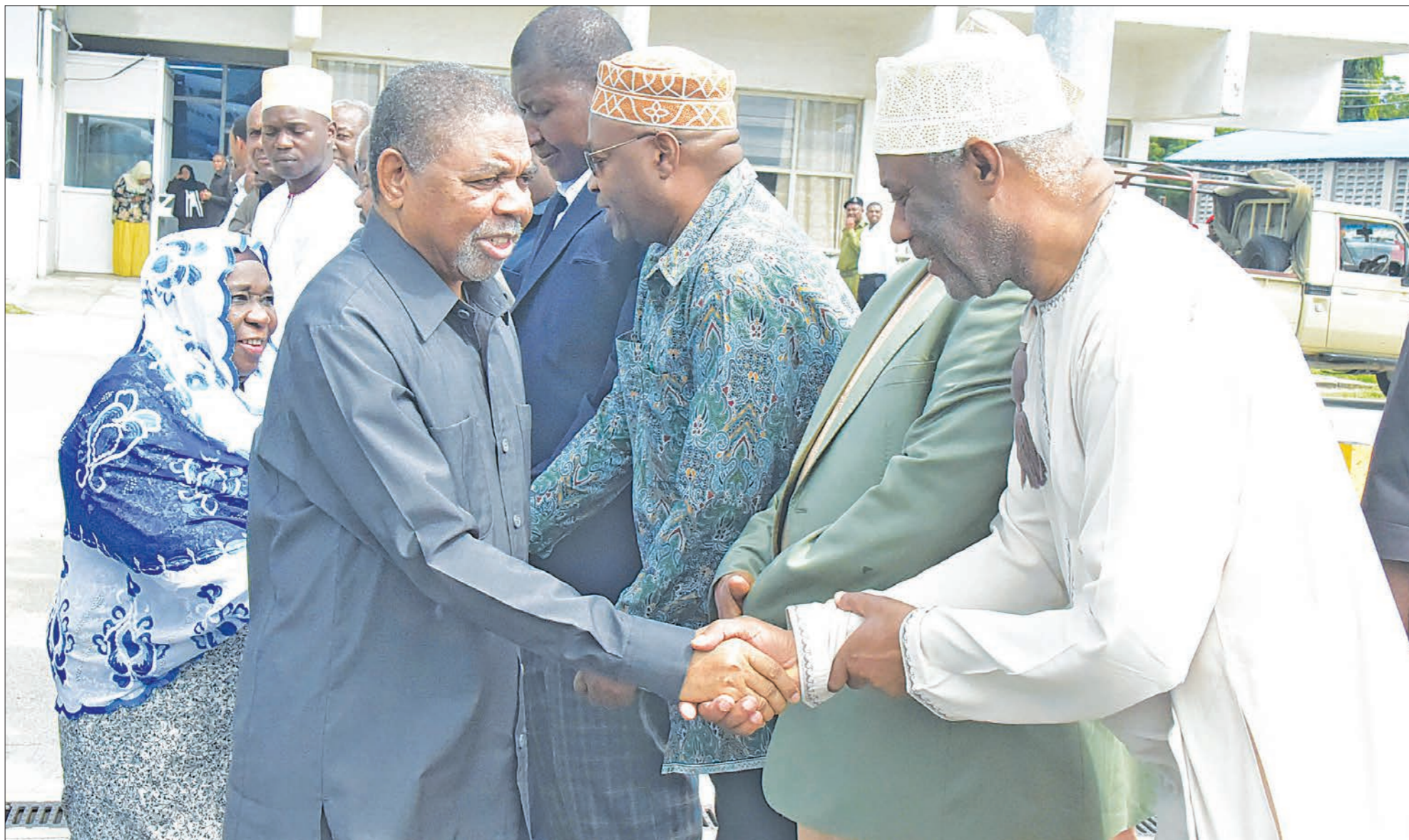
on what purpose it was carried and the reasons and as well as specifying the kind of people who were involved, the regions involved in the findings.

The former firebrand MP for Kigoma South on NCCR-Mageuzi ticket, Mr David Kafulila, blamed Twaweza for using the same respondents for its studies since 2014 and thus raising questions on quality of its reports.

"You cannot use the same respondents each year and expect the findings to be genuine. Things are changing and the population is growing," he pointed.

He was, however, contented

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ZANZIBAR President Dr Ali Mohamed Shein bids farewell to Chief Secretary, Abdulhamid Yahya Mzee at Abeid Amani Karume International Airport, yesterday, before flying to the United Kingdom for a three-week visit. (Photo by State House).

Lugola fire rages on as two senior officials demoted

By ALVAR MWAKYUSA

JUST a day after dissolving the National Road Safety Council as well as all regional and district road safety committees, the newly appointed Minister for Home Affairs Kangi Lugola, has directed demotion and redeployment of two senior officials for incompetency.

The officials who faced the wrath include Mbeya Regional Traffic Officer (RTO), Superintendent of Police (SP) Leopold Fungu and the Head of Kagera Regional Fire and Rescue Brigade, Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP) George Mruutu.

SP Fungu will thus be demoted to Inspector of Police while SSP Mruutu will be relegated to become SP, according to the Minister.

"In your capacity as the disciplinary authority, I direct you to act accordingly and demote the two officials by one rank." Minister Lugola instructed the newly appointed Permanent Secretary in the ministry, Maj Gen Jacob Kingu.

The Minister made the instructions during a meeting he



If road safety councils performed their duties effectively, the rate of road accidents would have been reduced significantly, but the reverse is true

convened for heads of security organs, agencies and departments falling under the ministry to work on directives issued by President John Magufuli on July 2, at the State House in Dar es Salaam.

What landed the two officials in trouble was their failure to perform their duties. In his capacity as RTO for Mbeya, Mr Fungu was the Secretary of the Regional Road Safety Council, but he failed to prove to the Minister if any meeting had been conducted to chart

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Accident ghost haunts Mbeya again, kills 5

From DAILY NEWS Reporter in Mbeya

BARELY a week after a horrific accident brought Mbeya Region to a halt, claiming 20 lives and injuring 45 others, the ghost has hit again in almost the same style as the previous one, claiming five more lives, leaving one hospitalised.

The road carnage occurred on Thursday at Igawilo slope in Mbeya District when a haulage truck which was heading to Mbeya Town from Kasumu Border in Kyela District hit three cars before overturning and crashing one of the vehicles.

According to reports, the brakes of the truck failed, resulting in it losing control and hitting two vehicles belonging to Coca-Cola Company and Tanzania Electric Supply Company (Tanesco) which were heading to Kyela before it overturned, crashing a Toyota Noah which was heading to Mbeya killing two people in the vehicle.

The other three who died were in the haulage truck, including the driver and his passengers.

An eye witness said the accident occurred after the semi-trailer hit the two vehicles and lost control before crashing the Noah.

Speaking at the scene, the Mbeya Regional Commissioner, Mr Amos Makalla said they are organising a joint meeting with religious leaders and elders in the region to see how the accidents can be contained including holding prayers to free the region from recurrent accidents.

Minister for Works, Transport and Communications, Eng Isack Kamwelwe said from now onwards all imported vehicles will be inspected to find out if they are in good condition and suitable to be used in the country.

Eng Kamwelwe said he will also contact the Minister for Home Affairs so that there will be an operation of inspect-



We are organising a joint meeting with religious leaders and elders in the region to see how the accidents can be contained including holding prayers to free the region from recurrent accidents

— Mbeya RC Makalla

ing all vehicles in the country believing that the measures will reduce road accidents.

The accident occurred a day after the Minister for Home Affairs, Mr Kangi Lugola directed IGP to take measures against Regional Traffic Officers (RTO's) whose regions lead in road accidents that cause death. At least 20 people died and 45 others suffered injuries in a road accident last Sunday that involved a lorry and three minibuses.

The terrifying accident occurred at Iwambi slope near Mbalizi Township along the Mbeya-Tunduma highway after a 40-foot container lorry rammed into minibuses in which the deceased and injured were travelling in.

Mbeya Regional Police Commander (RPC) Musa Taibu said the lorry with registration number T607DMB and its trailer T401DME was heading to Tunduma in Songwe Region from Mbeya City.

VP to grace national gender, media summit

By DAILY NEWS Reporter

THE Vice-President, Ms Samia Suluhu Hassan, is expected to grace the national Gender and Media Summit to be hosted by UN Women on August this year.

Funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and supported by Gender Links, the summit is a component of the Acceleration of Gender-Responsive Sustainable Development Goals Localisation - UN Women Executive Secretariat Capacity Support Programme; and aims to bridge the gender gap in media.

Announcing the summit in Dar es Salaam this week, UN Women Communications and Media Specialist, Ms Deepika Nath said that the summit will take place in Dar es Salaam from August 22 to 24, this year.

She said the three-day summit will include several sessions and discussions of the status of gender reporting in Tanzania, and will launch the result of the media monitoring exercise and research held earlier this year; along with a handbook on gender responsive reporting with a special focus on Sustainable Development Goals.

"The Gender and Media Summit comes after a week-long training on gender responsive reporting held in Dar es Salaam this month for 32 journalists from 15 Tanzanian media houses and students from the School of Journalism and Mass Communication," she said.

She added that a key component of the summit is the Awards for Excellence in Gender Responsive Reporting in the categories of Print, Radio, Television, Photojournalism, Institutional and Leadership in Media.

"All accredited Tanzanian jour-

nalists residing in the country are encouraged to submit their best stories on gender responsive reporting by August 6, 2018. Winners of the Awards will be recognised as brand ambassadors for gender equality in Tanzanian media."

Speaking at the inception meeting of the project in February, UN Women Country Representative, Ms Hodan Addou stressed on the role of media in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

"To achieve gender equality, we must work on many issues—laws, education, representation in government—the list is long. But, media need to be a priority as they have an enormous impact on the way that women, men, boys and girls think about their roles and their value to society," she said.

CEO of Gender Links, Ms Colleen Lowe-Morna noted that the media play a frontline role in shaping attitudes, norms and perceptions in achieving and contributing to gender equality.

"It is important to see the media putting the Sustainable Development Goals on the agenda, Goal 5, which seeks to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. This summit presents a rare opportunity for the Tanzanian media to showcase best practices on gender-responsive reporting," Ms Lowe-Morna said.

The summit is also expected to be attended by the UN Women Executive Director, Dr Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka and leading media personalities from Tanzania.

In Tanzania, specific data collected in the Southern Africa Gender and Media Progress Study reveals that women consist only 22 per cent of news sources, which was two per cent points more than the regional average of 20 per cent.



WCF dishes over 2bn/- in compensations

By DAILY NEWS Reporter

WORKERS Compensation Fund (WCF) has paid compensations worth 2.3bn/- to 812 employees as benefits in the year 2017/18 compared to 1.5bn/- paid in the previous year.

Similarly, in the period under review, the fund paid taxes to the government valued at 3.2bn/-, and in this financial year it is expected to pay 5bn/- taxes.

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labour, Employment, Youth and the Disabled), Ms Jenista Mhagama said at the ongoing 42nd Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (DITF) that the WCF has registered outstanding performance in a short period of time since it started its operations.

"I commend you for the outstanding performances in a short period of time. But I urge you to ensure that more employers are reached in different parts of

the country so that employees may reap benefits from the WCF," she said.

The legislation requires all employers in the public and private sectors with over 50 employees to register with the fund. Under section 71 (4) of the Act, failure to register with the fund is a punishable offence... the offenders are liable to a fine not exceeding 50m/-, five year-jail term or both.

Ms Mhagama also commended WCF for using the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in enhancing service delivery to employers, saying that with ICT, it is possible for employers to make registration and payment without physical presence.

"The use of ICT will increase transparency to both employers and employees wishing to get information about their contributions to the fund," she said while urging them to continue putting friendly environment for employers to register with the fund.

She said the government has already directed the WCF to conduct a study on how to address the challenges that may discourage investors in the private sector, giving the example of the 1 per cent of the gross salary contributions to WCF compared to 0.5 per cent set for the public sector.

The WCF Director General, Mr Masha Mshomba said through use of ICT, the fund has managed to register 1400 employers and the remaining 14,000 employers will be incorporated into the network.

"With the ICT, we will reach more employers in different parts of the country and also help them access various information regarding their contributions," he said.

He also revealed that most employers are currently complying with the law to register with the WCF that will play a key role in increasing productivity in the realisation of an industrial economy.

A WOMAN crashes stones at a makeshift quarry while a man dangerously takes a nap under a heap of soil that could easily collapse and bury him alive as captured at Kunduchi JKT along Bagamoyo Road in Dar es Salaam, yesterday. (Photo by Mohamed Mambo)

Japan to construct 184m/- classroom building in Tanga

By FATMA ABDU

GOVERNMENTS of Tanzania and Japan yesterday signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the construction of a classroom block at Mwakidila Primary School in Tanga Region worth US\$84400, approximately 184m/-.

Speaking during the signing ceremony held in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the Minister for Health, Community Development, Gender, Elders and Children, Ms Ummu Mwalimu said that the construction of the classroom block will help pupils to study comfortably.

Ms Mwalimu said that over 100 pupils at the school were using one classroom, which has led to low performance and congestion.

"Tanga region has a shortage of 538 classrooms. This is among our initiatives to overcome the challenges that lead to poor performance and early pregnancy of our girls. We thank the government of Japan for this support that will address the challenges of shortage of classrooms at the school," Ms Mwalimu said. She added that in order to achieve the goals of being a developed country, the government of Tanzania has committed itself in investing in education to the young people by improving their learning environment.

"We should invest in young people, especially girls. This will help to improve the education sector and promote our economy through quality education.

Ms Mwalimu called on other stakeholders to provide support in the education sector especially in Tanga region as a way of curbing early pregnancy and empower the girls through education.

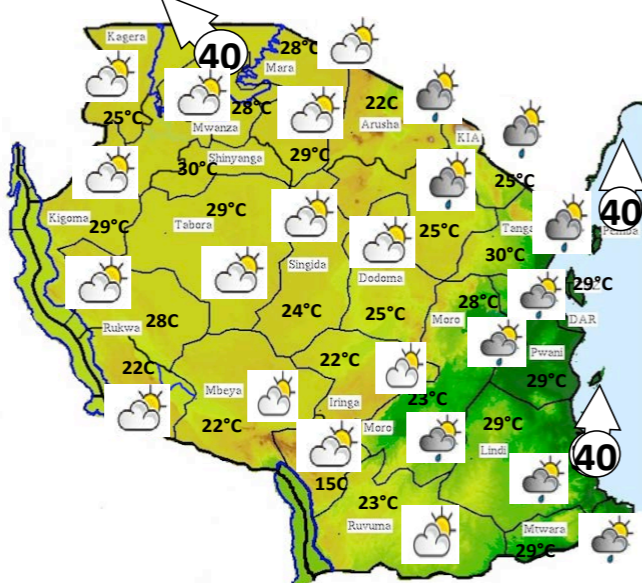
Japan Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr Masaharu Yoshida said that the government of Japan has been extending support to local communities in various sectors, including health, education and water supply under the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGHSP) schemes since 1991.

"This is among our support to the government of Tanzania. The construction of classrooms will start soon after the completion of all procedures and we expect it to take only six months to complete," Mr Yoshida said.

He said that the government of Japan has recognized the importance of education especially to young girls.

A Representative from Tanga Women Development Initiative (TAWODE), a nongovernmental organisation, Mr Francis Barabara said that the project once completed will address the challenge facing students especially girls and improve their learning environment.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY 07 JULY 2018



KEY

- Partly Cloudy condition, light rain showers over few areas and sunny periods.
- Partly Cloudy condition and sunny periods.

MARINE WEATHER FORECAST:

1. Wind:-Is expected to flow from South at 40 km per hour for Northern Coast and at 40km per hour from South for Southern Coast
2. Ocean State:- State of the Sea is expected to be rough.

SUMMARY OF WEATHER FORECAST:

Today, strong winds are expected over Tanga, Pwani, Lindi, Dar es Salaam and Mtwara, while slight cold condition is expected over Njombe Region.

The lowest minimum temperature is expected over Njombe at 08°C.

FCC gives green light to business mergers

By DAILY NEWS Reporter

BUSINESSES with turnover of assets of up to 3.5bn/- can now enter into merger and acquisitions, an initiative that could contribute immensely to industrialisation development.

This follows a move made by the Fair and Competition Commission (FCC) to waive the clause that binds companies seeking to merge to have a turnover of assets in excess of 800m/-.

The FCC Director General, Dr John Mduma said at the ongoing 42nd Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (DITF) that acquisition of local firms is an important part of attracting foreign direct investment into the country as well as facilitating market entry.

"Mergers and acquisitions are among the major contributors to the country's industrial and trade expansion as well as key enhancer to competition among variety of businesses," he said, adding that merger and acquisitions can lead to provision of quality services and products to consumers. He said a combination of resource-

es through a merger; companies can increase efficiencies through reduced costs, strategic reorganisation, and adoption of new technologies and combined expertise.

With this initiative, he said more and more investors can find it viable to venture into mergers and acquisitions to establish their presence in the country and enhance their dominance in the business competitive environment.

"Many foreign companies that wish to start up in the country will find the easiest way to acquire a firm which is already established, with a ready list of customers, employees and suppliers," he said.

The legal and regulatory framework for mergers and acquisitions in Tanzania is contained in the Fair Competition Act 2003.

The Competition Act defines merger as an acquisition of shares, a business or other asset, whether inside or outside the country, resulting in the change of control of business, part of business or an asset of a business in Tanzania.

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PERMANENT Secretary in the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Dr Mpoki Ulisubisa explains to Minister of State President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government, Mr Selemeni Jafu (second left) on the newly acquired theatre equipment at Nasa Health Centre in Busega District of Simiyu Region, yesterday. Third left is Regional Commissioner, Mr Anthony Mtaka. (Photo by Shushu Joel)



Infrastructure developments in East Africa promising

From MARC NKWAME in Arusha

TANZANIA and its East African Community siblings are said to be recording major progress in rolling out modern roads, railway lines airports and seaports in line with set development strategies.

Speaking at the opening session of the 15th meeting of the Sectoral Council on Transport, Communications and Meteorology (TCM) which has just been concluded at the East African Community Headquarters here, the EAC Deputy Secretary General in charge of Planning and Infrastructure, Engineer Steven Mlote, noted the considerable developments that are being registered in the infrastructure sub-sector in the region.

"Developments include the fast pace in the development of multi-national roads, the rapid expansion of airports and national airlines, the ongoing development of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) on the Northern and Central corridors, the expansion of seaports, as well as the increase in mobile penetration and related mobile services," he pointed out.

"The EAC Heads of State, during a Joint EAC Heads of State Retreat on Infrastructure and Health Financing and Development held on 22nd February 2018, approved 286

projects, including 17 flagship projects for championship at the Heads of State Level, whose total investment requirement amounts to US\$ 79 billion," stated the Deputy Secretary General.

Engineer Mlote further emphasized that political support and leadership by the Ministers responsible for infrastructure sectors was a critical factor for successful implementation of the identified regional priority projects.

On his part, the Ugandan Minister of State for Works and Transport, Ministry of Works and Transport, Mr Aggrey Henry Baguire stressed on the need to make headway relating to air transport services liberalization and the EAC roaming framework.

The meeting discussed various projects and programmes under the Infrastructure sub-sectors - roads, railway, civil aviation and airports, maritime transport, meteorology and communication.

The meeting agreed on the proposal to develop Phase II of the One Stop Border Posts, as well as the need to fast track the implementation of Vehicle Load Control and One Stop Border Posts Acts.

In an effort to further enhance the sub-sector in the region, the meeting also approved the EAC Railway Enhancement Study report and the EAC Postal Strategy.

Analysts fault Twaweza report

Continued from page 1

that the sample of 1,241 respondents used was okay given the fact that even that populous and developed countries such as United States uses a sample of between 2,000 and 3,000 respondents.

"First, I have never agreed with Twaweza findings as most of their results are always far from reality with almost 20 per cent far," he said adding that on scientific bases, it was hard for the institution to gain public trust since scientific research differences do not exceed 5 per cent.

Mr Kafullu spoke highly of the current government for undertaking major development projects and other initiatives which are set to make reforms in the country.

He cited some of the efforts as increment of revenue collections, reduction of tax exemptions from 4 per cent to 1 per cent which are similar to Kenya and Rwanda.

"We have also seen the ongoing construction of SGR, Stiegler's Gorge and construction of the flyover at Tazara as well as abolition of illegal ports along the Indian Ocean coastline.

"President Magufuli has also managed to get rid of graft in the government and banning of exporting copper concentrates by mining companies," he stated.

The CCM Secretary for Ideology and Publicist, Mr Humphrey Polepole, noted that if the findings by the report were something to go by then approval rating for Dr Magufuli was set to jump significantly, thanks to major projects being undertaken.

"The findings are during the 'honeymoon' period since the government came into power, completion of the projects will overturn everything," he explained.

A Professor of Political Science and Public Administration at UDSM, Alexander Makulilo, doubted the techniques used by Twaweza in gathering the findings.

"A quality report depends on the techniques used to acquire the findings and respondents, but Twaweza have been using the same respondents in every of their reports," he said.

Prof Makulilo pointed that in all the findings, Twaweza has been selecting people providing them with mobile phones and airtime and later using them as samples in gathering the information.

He said such people cannot be free to provide genuine views saying, "The move by Twaweza to use the same people could have painted a bad picture on the institution's findings," he said. He added that providing gifts to people selected to air views means that the findings gathered respond to what the institution's intended interests and not the public views.

Former Speaker of the National Assembly and also past Vice-Chairman of CCM (Mainland), Mr Pius Msekwa, commented that the findings by Twaweza were misleading comparing to the reality on the ground.

He said the findings do not reflect the views of Tanzanians, joining other commentators who faulted the institution for using same respondents in its studies.

Lugola fire rages on as two senior officials demoted

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and advise strategies to curb accidents.

"In Mbeya, they were even fidgeting when I asked them about how many members constituted the council. It was apparent that they did not even know the names of the members.

"If road safety councils performed their duties effectively, the rate of road accidents would have been reduced significantly, but the reverse is true," he pointed, matter-of-factly.

In Kagera, when fire broke out at Lake Zone Technical and Driving College recently, the then Head of Fire Brigade was informed by the principal of the institute of the incident, but neither did he take action nor visited the scene.

"When he was interviewed by local television station afterwards, he claimed that he did not have the vehicles to put out the fire. This is astonishing because as trained officials have other techniques of dealing with infernos.

"What puzzled me more is that while Mrutu said there was no vehicle at the Brigade the Kagera Regional Police Commander (RPC) and his officers were working with the residents to put out the fire using all means they had including using buckets of water," he explained.

It is on this backdrop that the Minister asked for relegation of the two officers for failing to execute their duties as required.

Mr Lugola directed the security organs to act tough to curb all sorts of crimes including terrorism, robbery, killings of elderly and people with albinism as well as curbing recurring road accidents which have been claiming people's lives.

Govt commends TSN for outstanding performance

By DAILY NEWS Reporter

THE Director General of Tanzania Information Services (Maelezo), Dr Hassan Abbas, who doubles as Chief Government Spokesperson, has commended the Tanzania Standard Newspapers Limited (TSN) for emerging second winner in the information and publishing category on the best exhibitors awards handed over by Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa at the ongoing 42nd Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (DITF).

Similarly, Dr Abbas who visited the TSN pavilions yesterday commended the government papers for the job well done, particularly on areas of innovations, an initiative which is cementing the bright future of the company.

"I congratulate you for the awards and other efforts geared at taking the company to the next level," he said, adding that the government is very proud and will continue to provide all necessary support to the state papers.

He also said the government papers should bear in mind that it makes part of the government spokesperson and the responsibility should be fulfilled accordingly.

"Strategically you are part of the government spokesperson, a responsibility that should be fulfilled confidently without fear," he said.

He said the development of the nation needs to be known to the whole public as well as defended against those failing to recognize positive things done in the country.

"The citizens need to know exactly and correctly what their government is doing and the papers should ensure the message reaches them on time," he added.

Every citizen is entitled to take part in the matter pertaining to the governance of the country, either directly or through representatives freely elected by the people and has the right and freedom to participate fully in the process leading to the decision on matter affecting him, his well-being or the national respectively.

In his petition, he alleged that Sections 9(1) and 10(1) of the National Elections Act ensure that the political party in power and which has a President in the State House is the party that appoints the Director of Elections in the Country, without any safeguards set out in Article 74(14) of the Constitution which prohibits persons concerned with the conduct of elections to join any political party.

He further alleged that Sections 10(2) and 10(3) of the National Elections Act does not provide safeguards to ensure the independence of the Returning Officers appointed by NEC, as a result the said Commission can appoint anyone it wishes as Returning Officers without complying with the prohibitions set out in Article 74(14) of the Constitution.

The petitioner had requested the court to declare Section 9(1) and 10(1) of the Act unconstitutional for offending the provisions of Articles 21(1), 21(2) and Article 26(1) of the Constitution, without allowing the Parliament or government time to correct any defect in the impugned law.

He sought for orders that Section 10(2) and (3) of the National Elections Act are invalid for unlawful denying and violating human rights, freedom or

duties protected by Articles 21(1), 21(2) and 26(2) of the Constitution without allowing Parliament or government time to correct defect in the impugned law.

High Court throws out petition challenging polls Act

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incompetent for contravening Section 8(2) of the Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act.

He had further contended that affidavit in support of the originating summons was defective for contravening Order XIX Rule 3 of the Civil Procedure Code and Section 8 of the Public Notary and Commissioner for Oaths Act.

On February 27, 2018, Mr Wangwe, the petitioner, filed originating summons alleging that the provisions of Section 9(1) of the National Elections Act, is unconstitutional for offending the provisions of Articles 21(1), 21(2) and Article 26(1) of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977.

Such Articles provide that every citizen is entitled to take part in the matter pertaining to the governance of the country, either directly or through representatives freely elected by the people and has the right and freedom to participate fully in the process leading to the decision on matter affecting him, his well-being or the national respectively.

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THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT (CAP. 334)

LOSS OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE: 13204 - DLR

REGISTERED OWNER: COSMAS JOSEPH MABULA SHEKA OF P. O. BOX 1503, DODOMA

LAND: PLOT NO. 42 BLOCK '6' WEST CHINANGALI IN DODOMA MUNICIPAL

APPLICANT: LEAH S. SHEKA

TAKE NOTICE that the Certificate of Title to the land described above is said to be lost and in view of the above the Registrar of Titles intends to issue new Certificate of Title in lieu thereof unless cause to the contrary is shown within one month from the date this Notice is published in the Official Gazette.

THE ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE if found, should be delivered at the Land Registry, P.O. Box 1062, DODOMA.

G.W. MAUYA

ASST. REGISTRAR OF TITLES

DODOMA, 04 JULY, 2018

TANZANIA PORTS AUTHORITY

NOTICE TO VEHICLE OWNERS/AGENTS WITH DAR ES SALAAM PORT

RESTRICTIONS OF PORT ENTRY TO SUBSTANDARD VEHICLES WITH EFFECT FROM 16TH JULY, 2018

There have been a series of Accidents caused by trucks operating in Dar Es Salaam Port and we observed, most of accidents are caused by vehicles with brake failures, engine inefficiency, lack of brake/indicator lights, unsecured clutch system, poor (torn and old) quality of vehicle and incompetence/negligence of drivers.

Vehicle owners/agents are hereby notified that with effect from **16th July 2018** henceforth TPA in collaboration with State Police and other Law enforcement agencies will conduct a comprehensive roadworthiness inspection to all vehicles operating with Dar Es Salaam Port.

Vehicles with insufficiencies will be penalized according to Police standing orders and refunded Port entrance. However, any substandard truck in contravention found in the port its owner will be penalized in accordance to TPA regulations.

The Inspections will focus to the following defects:-

1. Torn and old vehicles (Not road worthy)
2. Brake and Clutch system failures
3. Defective indicator/brake lights
4. Defective & worn out tyres
5. Container twist locks
6. Engine efficiency
7. Defective electrical/ignition system
8. Polluting levels
9. Door locks
10. Allowed types of cargo
11. Reflectors and reflective triangles
12. Fire extinguishers

You are notified further that only accredited and licensed drivers will be permitted to drive into port premises and shall always wear appropriate **Personal protective gears (PPEs)**.

Issued by:

The Port Manager, P. O. Box 1130, Dar es Salaam

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Email address: pmdsm@ports.go.tz

Mbarawa reads riot act to water contractor

By BETRAM LENGAMA

THE Minister for Water and Irrigation, Professor Makame Mbarawa, has ordered an Indian contractor, Jain Irrigation System, to complete all water projects, under the Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA), by the end of September this year.

Minister Mbarawa gave the instruction in Dar es Salaam yesterday after expressing his disappointment on the pace of the Indian firm on the construction of water reservoir tanks and booster stations which were supposed to be completed last November.

The Minister said the contractor has been dillydallying in completing the project which is vital in reducing water blues in some parts of Dar es Salaam and Coast regions, where people need clean and safe water.

The project that is financed by Exim India through a soft loan to the country, is set to cost 72.4 billion upon completion. It commenced on March 2016 and was pencilled for completion by November last year and is now 87.5 per cent complete.

However, the Minister was not pleased with the ongoing work at the sites and revealed to the contractor that failure to comply with the order, will lead to the revoking of its registration on the Contractors Registration Board (CRB) and will never be engaged in any project in the country.

"If this nonsense continues we will never ever work with this contractor (Jain Irrigation system) because it does not matter that the project money is coming from Exim India, because that money will be repaid by Tanzanian taxpayers' money," he said bitterly.

'Tanesco producing sufficient power'

By BERNARD LUGONGO

WITH the current generation of abundant power, the challenge remaining is that of inadequate number of customers, according to the Board of Directors of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (Tanesco).

Tanesco board chair, Alexander Kyaruzi told reporters here at the ongoing 42nd Dar es

Salaam International Trade Fair (DITF) that the country's power generation has surpassed demand, thus the need to increase the number of people connected to power.

He noted this when he visited Tanesco pavilion at the Sabasaba grounds.

He was accompanied by some members of the board.

"We are encouraging citi-

zens to get connected to get the service. If anyone faces problems relating to power services, the Tanesco staff are here at the grounds to educate them on procedures," Mr Kyaruzi explained.

"We are encouraging people to set up industries; we have plans to produce more power under the ongoing projects," he added. Some of the mega projects include the Stigler's Gorge

aimed to produce 2100MW and Gas-powered electricity plants.

The gas plants will produce a lot of power, noting that Kinyerezi I extension will from next year generate 180MW and the Kinyerezi II gas plant set to produce 240MW.

He said so far, the Kinyerezi II is producing 160MW and the remaining 80MW set for launch in September.

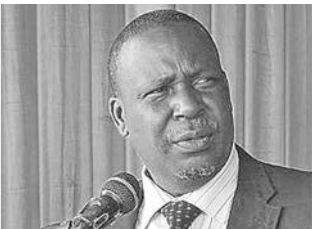
"All these will be pumped into the national grid... so citizens shouldn't be worried because we have enough power. The only issue here is the number of customers; we need more customers to make the company more profitable and efficient," he said.

The current national power demand now stands at 1050MW but the company produces more than 1400MW.

"During this trade fair, we want citizens to know the institution including power generation and supply plans," he stated.

Mr Kyaruzi explained that the reason to visit the pavilion was to see whether their expectations at the exhibitions were met.

"After visiting, we have seen, they are doing a good job in showcasing the reality of the institution," he remarked.



Minister calls for views over amendment of cooperative regulations

From PIUS RUGONZIBWA in Mwanza

THE Minister for Agriculture, Dr Charles Tizeba (pictured), has challenged Cooperative stakeholders to carefully read the Cooperative Act of 2013 and its regulations of 2015 and present their views for possible amendments.

Dr Tizeba said here yesterday that the State was keen on revamping the Cooperative sector and will use this year's stakeholders' gathering to take note on the suggestions aiming at improving the sector.

He was speaking as he opened a special symposium that brought together a number of experts and members of the Cooperative unions from the country ahead of the International Cooperative Day commemorations to be marked nationally in Mwanza Region, this year.

"Apart from other suggestions that you will brainstorm during the symposium, also take time to review the Cooperative Act and its regulations and challenge the government whether it suits the current requirements of the sector or not," said the Minister.

Dr Tizeba who was also accompanied by his deputy, Dr Mary Mwanjelwa, asked Cooperative stakeholders to discuss and come up with strategies that will help wipe out shortcomings facing the country's Cooperative Unions, in a bid to be more accountable to their members and not otherwise.

With many of the cooperative unions being in unstable financial situation to date, the Minister asked the symposium to draw attention to the critical issues facing them, citing theft and embezzlement of resources and submit suggestions for proper action and way forward.

He said the government is determined to revamping the sector, being one of the critical areas the ruling party CCM directed in the 2015 election manifesto, adding that the State's actions today were connected to those directives and maintained that more were coming.

"This year, we also need to refresh our memories on the swindling of properties that killed many Cooperative Unions and ask ourselves who are behind the scam for informed action," she stressed.

Minister Tizeba assured the symposium of government's readiness to promote the sector, citing an example of the information that will be collected and made available in the Commodity Exchange channels for marketing purposes, particularly in the foreign markets.

Moreover, Dr Tizeba challenged members of the symposium to come up with strategies that will see at the end of the day, a number of individual cooperative members increasing with current statistics showing that Tanzania had only 4.5 million members, out of the total population of more than 50 million people.

The membership was small, he said, compared to the neighbouring Kenya which has individual membership of more than 6 million in its cooperative unions.

Earlier, the Acting Mwanza Regional Commissioner, Ms Zainab Telack, commended the decision that led to the choice of Mwanza as a host of this year's commemorations, which gives it a chance to check its position in the Cooperative race.

"Local investors tapping investment opportunities in the export processing zones are increasing sharply following awareness creation by various EPZA initiatives," she added.

Attracting more such investments is in line with the agenda to transform the country into a semi-industrialised and middle-income economy.



NORTH Pemba Regional Commissioner (RC), Mr Omar Othman (left) receives National Uhuru torch from the leader of the race, Mr Charles Kabeho, upon arrival in the region, yesterday. (Photo by Khatib Suleiman)

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EPZA's one-stop centre bears fruit

By DAILY NEWS Reporter

EXPORT Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) has made huge improvements to its one-stop centre that contributed to providing high quality and efficient services to investors.

Improvement in service delivery is the major reason for EPZA scooping first position in business and investment exhibitors category at the 42nd Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (DITF).

The EPZA Investment Promotion Manager, Ms Grace Lemunge, said that the one-stop

centre provides all services needed by investors under one roof.

"Facilitation team has been formed to help investors get everything needed in order to ease investment," she said.

As a government institution, the authority is mandated to register, promote and facilitate local and foreign investments in export processing zones (EPZs) and special economic zones (SEZs) in Tanzania.

EPZs are specifically for export-oriented investments within designated zones. This is with a view to creating effective competitiveness for export-led

economic growth. On the other hand, SEZs cover a broader range of allowable activities than the EPZs.

She also said that under the one-stop centre, there are aftercare services to monitor investors' progress and growth where they provide quarterly performance reports of their projects.

"Through investors' quarterly performance reports, EPZA can learn challenges that emerged and impeded investors in their operations and find quick solutions," she noted.

She said that currently, investors work collaboratively with the EPZA in addressing the challenges on time that if left could impede business growth.

She also said that there has been a growing awareness among Tanzanians on the significance of investing at the EPZ contrary to notions that the economic zones are for foreigners only.

Statistics show that local investors in the export processing zones have increased to 46 per cent while foreigners and joint ventures are 54 per cent.

"Local investors tapping investment opportunities in the export processing zones are increasing sharply following awareness creation by various EPZA initiatives," she added.

Attracting more such investments is in line with the agenda to transform the country into a semi-industrialised and middle-income economy.

LJ INTERNATIONAL LTD DEBT COLLECTORS/AUCTIONEERS PUBLIC AUCTION LJ International Ltd, have been appointed by Bank M (Tanzania) Plc to sell by public auction the property with L.C.T No. 101148/1, L.O. No. 271318, Plot No. 114, located on Mwindu Lane, Kingsway Estate, Kinondoni, Dar es Salaam belonging to Razeda Group Limited and mortgaged to the bank. The auction shall be held at the location of the mortgaged property on 24th July, 2018 at 10.00 a.m. TERMS AND CONDITIONS: (a) Prospective buyer will be required to deposit 25% of the auction price on the date of auction and the remaining balance of 75% is payable within 14 days from the auction date, failing which, the deposited amount will be forfeited and the property shall be re-auctioned. (b) The interested parties will be allowed to inspect the collateral by prior appointment. (c) The property will be sold on as-is-where-is basis. (d) All costs, including taxes payable, if any, associated with transfer of ownership, are to be borne by the successful bidder. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT: LJ International Ltd Head Office, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 22 212 6221 Bank M Tanzania Plc Head Office, Dar es Salaam, Tel: +255 687 572 606 63300024

SABASABA PICTORIAL



NATIONAL Social Security Fund (NSSF) Director General, Prof Godius Kahyarara briefs the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labour, Employment, Youth and the Disabled), Ms Jenista Mhagama, on the fund's services at the ongoing 42nd DITF. Left is Deputy Minister for Industry, Trade and Investment, Eng Stella Manyanya.



A CROSS-SECTION of people from all walks of life attend a workshop organised by the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) to empower the public on corruption.



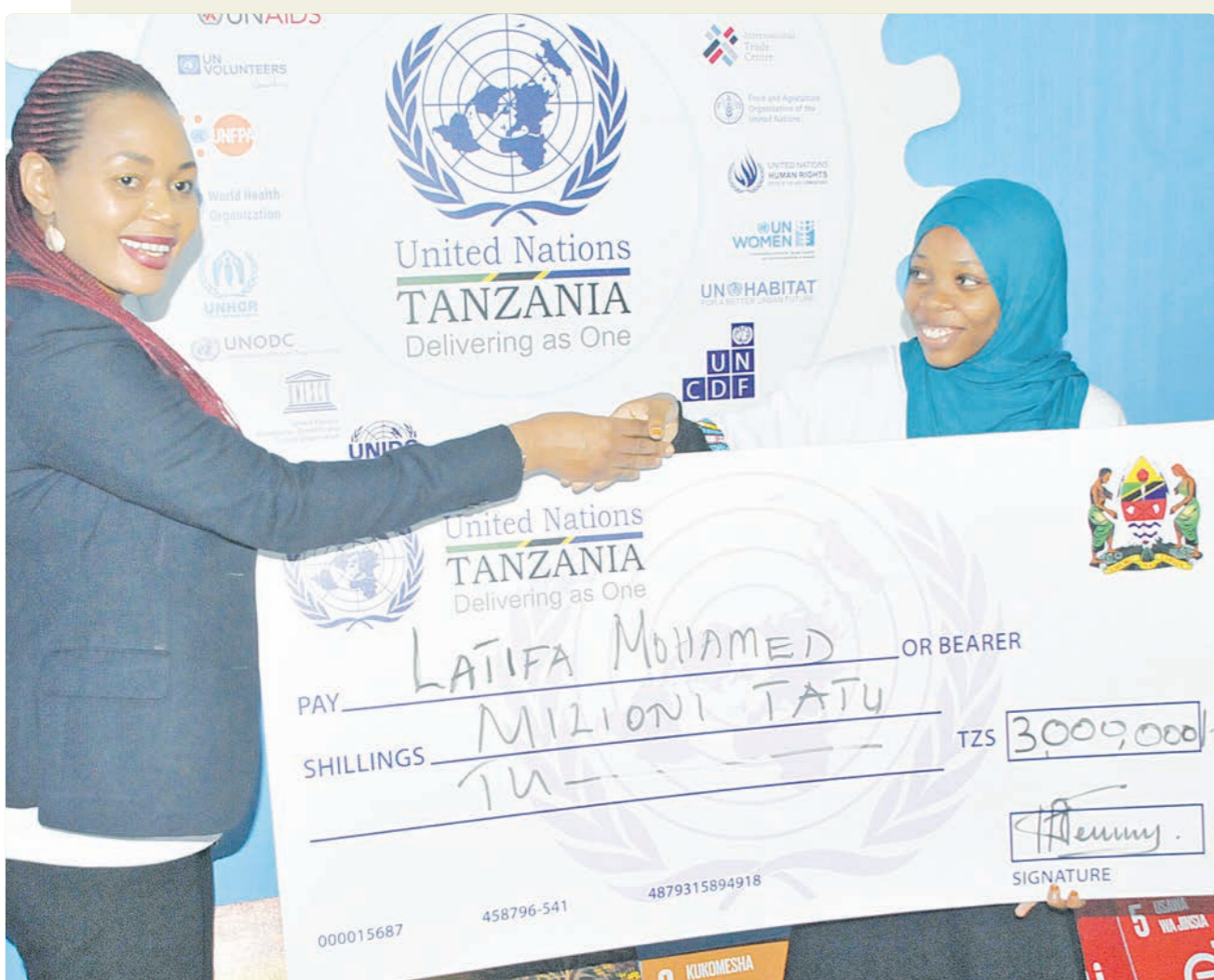
BORA Industries Corporate Business Manager, Mr Sylvester Buyaga is joined by the Minister for Industry, Trade and Investment, Mr Charles Mwijaga (left) to display one of the shoes made by the company after acquiring modern machines from Germany, at the Bora pavilion.



MINISTER of State in the Prime Minister's Office (Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labour, Employment, Youth and the Disabled), Ms Jenista Mhagama being briefed by Workers Compensation Fund (WCF) Director of Operations, Mr Anselim Peter when the Minister visited the fund's pavilion.



MINISTER for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, Dr Augustine Mahiga being briefed by an official at the AICC pavilion, Mr Fred Maro during the ongoing 42nd DITF at Sabasaba grounds, yesterday.



COMMUNICATIONS Specialist Resident Coordinator's Office UN Tanzania, Ms Hoyce Temu presents an award for being one of the Young Innovators awarded after displaying products at Sabasaba to Zanzibar-based Latifa Mohamed Ngea, who demonstrated how her innovation works to hundreds of visitors at the UN booth during the trade fair.



BANK of Africa (Tanzania) Marketing, Research and Development, Mr Muganyizi Bisheko (left), flanked by other staff, including Relations Officers, Mr Charles Temba and Ms Betty Mwalusakao, present gifts to visitors at the bank's pavilion at the ongoing DITF grounds. (Photos by Yusuf Badi)

Lavrov, Mogherini discuss Iran nuclear deal, Syria and Ukraine

Moscow, Friday

RUSSIAN Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov and High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Federica Mogherini discussed the Iranian nuclear program, Syrian regulation and the situation in Ukraine, Russian Foreign Ministry stated in a message published on the outcomes of the ministerial meeting of the Iran nuclear deal's member countries.

"During the discussion of the international agenda, [the diplomats] have focused on the possibilities of preserving the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action on regulating Iran's nuclear program, as well as the situation in the Western Balkans, Syria and Ukraine," the message published on the ministry's website informs.

The ministerial meeting on the Iran nuclear deal takes place on Tehran's initiative, involving foreign ministers of Iran, the UK, Germany, Russia, China and France. The main topic of the meeting is continuing the implementation of the deal after Washington's withdrawal from it.

Russian warships to hold missile firing drills off Syria's coast

Moscow, Friday

THE Russian Navy's Mediterranean taskforce warships will hold missile firing drills off the coast of Syria, according to a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) circulated on Friday.

An area in the eastern Mediterranean between the Syrian coast and the island of Cyprus across the port of Tartus will be reserved for drills of the Russian Navy with the launches of missiles. The area will be closed for flights from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Moscow time on July 11, 12, 18, 19, 25 and 26, the NOTAM says.

The Russian Navy's permanent taskforce in the Mediterranean Sea may comprise from 10 to 20 warships and support vessels depending on assigned missions. Warships with precision weapons are necessarily present in Russia's Mediterranean Squadron. In particular, the Project 11356 frigate Admiral Essen armed with Kalibr-NK cruise missiles returned to Sevastopol from the Mediterranean Sea on June 30.



Algerian people wave the national flag of Algeria to celebrate the 56th anniversary of its independence in Algiers, Algeria, on July 5, 2018. In 1962, Algeria officially gained its independence after a bitter struggle of eight years, which ended 132 years of French colonial occupation. (Xinhua photo)

Ethiopia fires prison officials over human rights abuses

Addis Ababa, Friday

ETHIOPIA'S attorney general announced the dismissal of five top prison officials for alleged human rights violations, hours before the Thursday release of a Human Rights Watch report on torture in one regional prison.

Berhanu Tsegaye said the top prison officials "were relieved of their post for failing to discharge the responsibilities and respect prisoners' human rights," according to the state-affiliated Fana Broadcasting late Wednesday.

The announcement came hours before the release of a harrowing report by Human Rights Watch describing systematic torture in Jail Ogaden, a prison in Jijiga, the capital of Ethiopia's Somali region.

The report's author, Felix Home, said federal and regional authorities never responded to letters in April and May conveying the group's findings. The report calls for a probe of the abuses cited in the report as well as criminal

charges against those responsible. None of the officials dismissed were linked to the prison described in the report.

Ethiopia has long been criticized for its human rights violations and egregious prison conditions, but new Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed — inaugurated in April — has spoken forcefully against the old way of doing things.

In a landmark question-and-answer session before Parliament in June, Abiy condemned the historical use of torture by security services, describing it as a form of "terrorism."

"Does the constitution demand people be flogged, be injured, be kept in dark rooms? It doesn't. That is the terrorist act of us, the government," he said.

Abiy, set to visit the United States this month, has also released thousands of prisoners and reached out to both political opposition and rebel groups.

The Human Rights Watch report concentrates on the Somali region, which has been a focus

of criticism by rights groups over its president, Abdi Mohamoud Omar, known as Abdi Iley, and his regional security force, the Liyu police.

Under Ethiopia's federal system, the nation's regions have great autonomy, and a real test of Abiy's moves will be whether they are extended to the Somali region, where rights groups say authorities are particularly oppressive and there is little federal oversight of the prisons.

"We were always being told to humiliate each other, but the worst was one day they brought together a number of prisoners, and each was told to beat another person to death," said one prisoner quoted in the Human Rights Watch report. "They had metal sticks to give us for this. I was told if I refused, then I had to kill myself."

Interviews with 70 former prisoners revealed pervasive torture, rape and horrific detention conditions. Women often became pregnant after being raped by guards and other prison officials

and had to give birth in the prison.

"I asked to be taken to the hospital for the birth. They laughed," said one woman who was quoted in the report. "So I gave birth in the jail. The women had a sharp piece of metal they used to cut the umbilical cord, and they tied it themselves." Abdi came to power about 10 years ago, when an anti-government insurgency raged. He brutally suppressed it and filled the prison with alleged rebel sympathizers.

In the past week, the rebel group that led the insurgency, the Ogaden National Liberation Front, was removed from the terrorism list by the federal government.

As the rest of the country has witnessed a degree of a democratic opening, the people of the Somali region, which also has been racked by record-breaking droughts, have been increasingly protesting Abdi's rule.

Elders have also traveled to Addis Ababa to complain to the federal government about Abdi's excesses.

According to journalist Zecharias Zelealem, who has done some of the rare coverage of the unrest, these rallies have subsided in the face of heavy repression by the regional government.

"From what I've heard, things have slowed in recent weeks, particularly after the June 5 arrest of around 40 suspected protest organizers, sympathizers in Jijiga," he said. "Arrests and threats have taken their toll, I'd say."

The question now is whether the Somali region will benefit from the democratic opening taking place with great fanfare in the rest of the country under Abiy's leadership.

A recent analysis in the Africa Report, however, indicated that the Somali region's president might be difficult to dislodge from his personal fiefdom.

"Abiy's room for maneuver is limited. Any attempt to tame Abdi's autonomy will likely be met with stiff resistance. His power to remove elected regional officials is limited," the analysis noted.

EU slams UAE retaliatory acts against Somalia over Gulf crisis

Abu Dhabi, Friday

THE European Parliament has condemned the United Arab Emirates (UAE), saying the country was taking retaliatory actions against Somalia for the latter's neutral position on the Gulf crisis.

In a resolution passed on Wednesday, the Belgium-based parliament said that Somalia has "sought to remain neutral" on the ongoing Gulf crisis, but was in turn "deprived of regular budgetary support payments by Saudi Arabia and the UAE".

"In terms of the wider confrontation between the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia, on the one hand, and Qatar, on the other, the Federal Government of Somalia has sought to remain neutral; whereas, in retaliation, Saudi Arabia and the UAE have ceased their regular budgetary support payments to Somalia, which further weakens the government's ability to pay the security forces," the resolution reads.

The European Parliament statement urged "the UAE to cease forthwith all acts of destabilisation in Somalia and respect Somalia's sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The dispute between Qatar on the one hand, and Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Egypt and Bahrain on the other, has been ongoing since June 5, 2017, when the latter countries announced they were cutting ties with Qatar and imposed a land, sea and air blockade.

The Arab countries accuse Doha of supporting "terrorism" and "extremist groups" - charges Qatar strongly denies.

Somalia has had an unstable security situation for decades. An al-Qaeda-linked group, al-Shabab, is fighting to overthrow Somalia's Western-backed central government and establish its own rule based on its interpretation of Islamic law in the Horn of Africa country.

The group used to control most parts of the country, but since 2010, its fighters have been removed from most major towns and cities, though continue to carry out deadly attacks.

While there have been recent political disagreements between Mogadishu and Abu Dhabi, Somalia, unlike many other African countries, declined to choose sides in the Gulf crisis and instead called for dialogue to end the rift.

Somalia's position amid the crisis has been a delicate one, the country is highly dependent on trade from Saudi Arabia - its top export partner, and imports many UAE products.

Japan cult leader's hanging closes chapter on shocking crime

Tokyo, Friday

THE executions Friday of a doomsday cult leader and six of his followers closed a chapter on one of Japan's most shocking crimes, the poison gas attack on rush-hour commuters in Tokyo's subway that killed 13 people and sickened more than 6,000.

The attack in 1995 woke up a relatively safe country to the risk of urban terrorism. The ensuing raid on the cult's compound near Mount Fuji riveted Japan, as 2,000 police officers approached with a canary in a bird cage. Shoko Asahara, the bearded, self-proclaimed guru who had recruited scientists and others to his cult, was found two months later, hiding in a compartment in a building ceiling.

The executions of the 63-year-old Asahara and the six cult members were announced by the Justice Ministry after they had been hanged, as is the practice in Japan. Two major newspapers issued extra editions and handed them out at train stations.

"This gave me peace of mind," Kiyoie Iwata, who lost

her daughter in the subway attack, told broadcaster NHK. "I have always been wondering why it had to be my daughter and why she had to be killed. Now, I can pay a visit to her grave and tell her of this."

The executions were a long time coming, but they were expected as the last trial in the case had been completed and some of the condemned convicts had been transferred to other prisons earlier this year. Six other cult members remain on death row.

The subway attack was the most notorious of the cult's crimes, which was blamed for 27 deaths in all. Named Aum Shinrikyo, or Supreme Truth, it amassed an arsenal of chemical, biological and conventional weapons to carry out Asahara's escalating criminal orders in anticipation of an apocalyptic showdown with the government.

Japan's justice minister, who approved the hangings Tuesday, said she doesn't take executions lightly but felt these were justified because of the unprecedented seriousness of the crimes the seven committed.

"The fear, pain and sorrow of the victims, survivors and their families — because of the heinous cult crimes — must have been so severe, and that is beyond my imagination," Justice Minister Yoko Kamikawa told a news conference.

She said the crime affected not only Japan but also sowed fear abroad.

The seven executions in one day were the most since Japan began releasing information on executions in 1998. They were hanged in four prisons in Tokyo and three other places, spread out so the executions could be done at once.

Six of the seven, including Asahara, had been implicated in the subway attack. They included three scientists who led the production of the sarin gas and a man who drove a getaway vehicle.

Their other crimes include the 1989 murders of an anti-Aum lawyer and his wife and 1-year-old baby and a 1994 sarin attack in the city of Matsumoto in central Japan, which killed seven people and injured more

than 140. An eighth person died after being in a coma for a decade.

On March 20, 1995, cult members used umbrellas to puncture plastic bags, releasing sarin nerve gas inside subway cars. Commuters poured out of subway stations in downtown Tokyo, and the streets were soon filled with troops in Hazmat suits and people being treated in first-aid tents set up outside.

The convicted also assaulted and murdered wayward followers and people who helped members leave the cult.

Asahara, whose original name was Chizuo Matsumoto, founded Aum Shinrikyo in 1984. The cult attracted many young people, including graduates of top universities.

During his eight-year trial, Asahara talked incoherently, occasionally babbling in broken English, and never acknowledged his responsibility or offered meaningful explanations.

He was on death row for about 14 years. His family has said he was a broken man, constantly wetting and soiling the

floor of his prison cell and not communicating with his family or lawyers.

Some survivors of the cult's crimes opposed the executions, saying they would end hopes for a fuller explanation of the crimes.

Shizue Takahashi, whose husband was a subway deputy station master who died in the attack, also expressed regret that six of Asahara's followers had been killed.

"I wanted the others to talk more about what they did as lessons for anti-terrorism measures in this country, and I wanted the authorities and experts to learn more from them," she told a televised news conference. "I regret that is no longer possible."

The cult claimed 10,000 members in Japan and 30,000 in Russia. It has disbanded, though nearly 2,000 people follow its rituals in three splinter groups, monitored by authorities.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga said Suga said authorities are taking precautionary measures in case of any retaliation by his followers.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
JUDICIARY

IN THE HIGH COURT OF TANZANIA

AT DAR-ES-SALAAM

CIVIL CASE NO. 226 OF 2017

NMB BANK PLC PLAINTIFF(S)

VERSUS

IRENE RWELAMIRA DEFENDANT(S)

SUMMONS TO FILE WRITTEN STATEMENT OF DEFENCE

(O. V, r 1 CPC)

To: IRENE RWELAMIRA
P.O. BOX 34544 - DAR-ES-SALAAM

WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff(s) has/have instituted a suit against you upon the claim the particulars of which are set out in annexed copy of the plaint;

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that you must file your WRITTEN STATEMENT

OF DEFENCE in duplicate within twenty one (21) days of service of this notice upon you. If there is more than one plaintiff, additional copies of your written statement of defence must be filed sufficient for service on each of the Plaintiffs. If there are more defendants than one and the defence is not joint defence, you must file sufficient copies for service on each of the other defendants.

AND TAKE NOTICE that if you default in filing the written statement of defence within the time specified, the court may pronounce judgment against you.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the case also has been fixed for order before

Hon. MWANAAMBWA Judge/Magistrate on the 10 day of July 2018 at 9:00 O'clock in the forenoon/afternoon

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE SEAL OF THE COURT this 4th day of July, 2018

REGISTRAR/MAGISTRATE

I HEREBY acknowledge the receipt of a duplicate of this summons this

DEFENDANT

Beware: Child grooming can be tricky

Hello Readers

MOST children graduate into good citizens. Encouraging young children to play and explore helps them learn and develop socially, emotionally, physically and intellectually. We all know that children play because it is fun. Today I look at early traits of behaviour and how to influence conduct in children as they grow.

I am talking about child grooming and early childhood care. In fact, it takes a good parent to make a good child. Well-groomed children are, invariably, well behaved.

It is imperative to point here that play is a crucial aspect for children's learning and development requirements.

A close look at children at play is likely to reveal that playing builds their knowledge and experience and helps develop their curiosity and confidence. Children learn by trying things, comparing results, asking questions and meeting challenges.

For children aged above three years play develops their language skills faster. Play also challenges a child to think, plan, organize and even make decisions. For a child who has a disability, stimulation and play are of significant importance.

Parents and caregivers need to know that girls and boys need exactly the same opportunities for play and for interaction with all family members. Family members and other caregivers can help children learn by giving them simple tasks with simple, clear instructions.

If you want to determine the level of your child's intelligence, watch him closely during play. Study his ideas.

Caregivers need to be patient when a very young child insists on trying to do something unaided. Children learn by trying until they succeed.

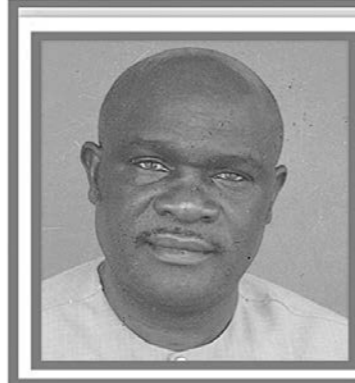
As long as the child is protected from danger, struggling to do something new and difficult is a positive step in the child's development. All children need a variety of simple materials to play with that are suitable for their stage of development.

Water, sand, cardboard boxes, wooden building blocks, pots and lids are just as good as toys bought from a shop. Children are constantly changing and developing new abilities. Caregivers should notice these changes and follow the child's lead to help him develop more quickly.

Children learn how to behave by imitating the behaviour of those closest to them. By watching and imitating others, young children learn how to interact socially. The examples set by adults and older children are the most powerful influences in shaping a child's behaviour and personality.

Children learn by copying what others do. If adults shout and behave violently, children will pick up this type of ill conduct. If adults treat others with kindness, respect and patience, children will follow their example and develop full potential. Never misbehave in the presence of your children.

When playing, children like to pretend. This should be encouraged



MIND THAT CHILD

with
SOSTHENES PAULO
MWITA

as it develops the child's imagination. It also helps the child understand and accept the ways other people behave. Parents and caregivers need to know the major milestones that indicate that the child is developing well.

They also need to know when to seek help and how to provide a caring and loving environment for a child with a physical or mental disability. All children grow and develop in similar patterns, but each child develops at his own rate.

Some children exhibit their potential earlier than others. By observing young children to see how they respond to touch, sound and sight, parents can identify signs of developmental problems or disabilities.

If a child is developing slowly, parents and caregivers can help by spending extra time with the child. I've seen children who never laugh. If the child does not respond to stimulation and attention, parents and caregivers need to seek help.

Taking early action is very important in helping children with disabilities reach their full potential. Parents and caregivers need to encourage the greatest possible development of the child's abilities. A girl or boy with a disability needs extra love and protection, short of which she or he may become timid. Like all children, such a child needs to be registered at birth or soon afterwards, breastfed, immunized, given nutritious food and protected from all sorts of abuse and violence. Children with disabilities should be encouraged to play and interact with other children.

A child who is unhappy or experiencing emotional difficulties may behave abnormally. Such an unfortunate child may suddenly become unfriendly, sad, lazy, unhelpful or naughty. He may also cry often; become violent with other children; sit alone instead of playing with friends or suddenly have no interest in usual activities or schoolwork.

He may also lose appetite and sleep. I have seen children with such traits of behaviour. Often, their problems hinge on poor parenting. Parents should talk with and listen to such disadvantaged children. If the problem persists they should seek help from health workers.

If a child has mental or emotional difficulties or has been abused, he should be counseled to prevent further impairment. Children need protection from harm.

Leaving children home alone with-

out adult supervision, for example, is a form of neglect.

Neglected children may be very withdrawn or even aggressive, and can develop health problems or have difficulty coping in school. It is common to find this kind of children in most communities. When an adult uses a child for sexual gratification, this amounts to gross abuse. This might mean forcing the child to carry out sexual acts, including sexual touching, oral sex and intercourse.

It can include indecent exposure or deliberately showing a child adult pornographic videos or magazines.

Although this criminal behaviour is not rampant in Tanzania, some children are abused in this diabolical manner. Both boys and girls are sexually abused.

This can happen to very young children-even babies. The effects of sexual abuse are long lasting and highly damaging. Some children who are abused in this way may go on to become abusers themselves. It is estimated that at least one child dies each week in this country as a result of physical abuse, including bashing.

Babies are more vulnerable, being five times more likely to be killed than all other ages. Eight out of ten young people who have experienced physical abuse have also seen violence between their parents and minders. I would be remiss not to point out here that most adults, especially women, are trustworthy and kind to children.

I must also mention her that although parents may worry a great deal about paedophiles and the dangers they pose to children in the community, it is important to remember that most sexual abuse happens in the family home, and is often carried out by someone well known to the child.

In some cases, parents may come under intolerable pressure and stress, which prompts them to harm their own children. Babies and toddlers may be shaken or hit, or older children constantly put down and criticized in a manner that wrecks their emotional well-being. Some adults may have been treated badly by their own parents, and have not had the chance to develop better ways of raising children.

Whatever the reason for stress, problems with adult relationships, poverty, or having been abused as a child, there is no excuse for abusing children.

Spmwita@yahoo.com

Fifa World Cup Finals: People are 'charting' during work hours while others are 'bating' to win fortunes

THE talk of the town is still the FIFA World Cup tournament in Russia and I am reading this feature titled: "Fifa World Cup finals: Stealing man-hours productivity", in which a columnist laments that people are spending so much time concentrating on football, at the expense productive work (Daily Blog June 30, p. 9).

Among other things, the writer points out that: "The timing of the games 'interfere' with the business working hours and mostly the games start in the afternoons and others take up to the small hour of the morning, how do we reconcile the working time and that of watching the world cup matches?"

A lot could be written on the above-cited paragraph but we will point out only a few instances where we have an issue with the columnist. One, the timing 'interferes' (not 'interfere') with.....This because 'timing' is singular.

Two, is "business working hours". Why not just say "working hours"? or, "business hours"? or, "office hours"? , thus saving at least one word. There is also the issue of punctuation and that of capitalization (World Cup, please).

Somewhere in the middle of the article, are three sentences that I find difficult to comprehend:

"Knowing the football fanaticism of our youths in this country, I have no doubt 'at the back of my mind' that the time loss for man-hour's work will severely be dented". Now, "at the back of my mind" should probably be "in my mind"; that is, "I have no doubt in my mind that". However, "time loss for man-hour's work, which gets "severely dented", is incomprehensible to me.



MIND YOUR LANGUAGE

with
Lusuga
Kironde

The sentence following on that is also difficult to understand: "Just imagine the fanaticism of Yanga and Simba have of late been swept with foreign teams likes of Barcelona, Real Madrid, Manchester United and Manchester City". Does the writer want to say that instead of being fanatical about local teams, fans are now focused on foreign teams? Perhaps.

Now read what follows: "Similarly with the football nations have indeed idolized our people?" Meaning what?

It is in such an atmosphere of sentences that are difficult to understand that the writer makes a point: "Imagine smart phones which are about world over including Tanzania where people have been blamed 'of 'charting' during office hours..... Does this 'auger' well with hapa kazi tu?"

"Charting" on your smart phone? I really wonder. Given today's vocabulary, the writer did not want to talk of "charting", but of "chatting". "Tanzanians have been blamed for (not 'of') chatting during office hours. This does not 'auger' (not 'auger') well with 'hapa kazi tu'".

So we really need to differentiate between "charting" and "chatting";

as well as between "auger" and "augur". "Auger" is a noun, not a verb. It means a tool used for making holes in wood or in the ground. "Augur" is a verb meaning: "to be a sign of what may happen in the future". May be instead of "augur" the writer should have settled for "not going down well with". "Chatting during work hours does not go down well with the philosophy of 'hapa kazi tu'".

The writer puts in a word of consolation: "However, not all is lost but there is another side of it where others are fortunate enough to do the 'bating' and win fortunes. There are those lucky ones after meeting some conditions are offered free ride to Moscow to see some of the games".

We all know that Tanzania is becoming a country of gamblers through "betting" (not 'bating'). A few are making millions and we are all lured to place a bet being promised to be the next millionaire.

As far as the World Cup is concerned, many are betting on Brazil, clinching the trophy. We will know in the next few days.

Happy Sabasaba Day!

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The 'rich' also cry!



30TH June this year was the toughest month ever to most parents and tax payers in Tanzania. It was due date for paying property tax as well as school fees. Relevant authorities were quick to provide notifications to concerned individuals and institutions to effect the said tax rates and fees accordingly by 30th of June, 2018. Poignantly, both the rich and the poor tremble when June is mentioned! Hahaha, play to games with June!

Deliberately, schools' closing reports screamed: "No Pay, No Dash. You Better Debus." Indeed, school owners and their management stuck to their feet as students who were unable to produce bank slips were not allowed to resume classes on 1st July.

This happened to almost all private schools which by standards provide better leaning and teaching environment for students and teachers compared to public schools. Thus the maxim that cheap is expensive still makes a lot of sense today. To understand this compare and contrast the learning environment and the kind of education pupils and students receive from well-established private schools and underfunded public schools.

Ominously, the learning environment for most public schools in the country is distracting and unfriendly. Teachers' morale is at a low ebb and the students' insatiable appetite for learning is equally disrupted. There are less qualified teachers in science, arts as well as commercial subjects in most public schools. Heartrendingly, in some schools there are fewer books in the libraries for students to read, unfriendly environment for discussions and organising debates.

Resulting from this parents and guardians are forced to admit their children in private schools which provide enabling environment for students to learn and pass examinations. The demand for such schools by parents and guardians have, however, pushed owners and their management to 'dig' deep in the pockets of stressed parents and guardians.

Sadly, schools that are owned and run by religious institutions have taken the lead in 'milking' parents and guardians. They, for instance, require parents and guardians to pay for almost all running costs of their schools on items such as electricity, teachers transportation, renovation and construction of new buildings under the guise of girls' dormitories, computer and library facilities, parents day and graduation ceremony! I am sure

there are other schools that demand a helluva lot from parents and guardians. For a child who is joining form one, for instance, a parent will have to cough between 4.5m/- 8m/- depending on the kind of school a child has chosen.

Now that the metals have tightened up, you can loudly hear complaints and disappointments from parents and guardians. Invariably, the unscrupulous owners make huge profitable margins at the expense of the poor parents and guardians. This is an area which the government through relevant ministry needs to look into.

The question that lingers and requires an immediate answer is mind-boggling. Is free education intertwined with quality education in Tanzania? In 2015, the current government under the leadership of H.E President JPM embarked on free education policy for all children in Tanzania from standard One to Form Four. Most parents and guardians received the new policy under circular 5 with accolades and anticipation.

According to the circular, schools were instructed to enrol pupils as well as students to both primary and secondary for free. Apparently, the circular did not put limit on pupils as well as students enrolment. This means many parents and guardians were able to send their children to school than was ever before. They were also relieved of school fees and all other contributions that they were obliged to pay.

The recent released study by a nongovernmental organisation working on education in the country, HakiElimu, reveals that teacher-pupil ratio for Standard One in public primary schools has risen three-fold to 1:164 from 1:51. According to the study, which focuses on the impact of the implementation of the fee-free education policy for primary education level up to Form Four for secondary education in Tanzania, established that the sharp rise in enrolment of Standard One pupils was a result of the implementation of the policy.

Looking at the figures provided and just a mere observation of these schools, over burning of teachers is crystal clear. The challenge is even

bigger in primary schools than secondary schools because the number of enrolment is high compared to the latter. The ratio of 1:164 is four fold the standard ratio of 1:40 provided by President's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG).

My take is that the situation in these schools could have been made better if the sons and daughters of 'waheshimiwa saana' were equally enrolled in public schools. During our heydays, the late father of the nation Mwalimu Nyerere recalled the families of all diplomats who were living and studying abroad on government coffers. Luckily, many public schools at that time were providing better and quality education. The 'classy and privileged' sons and daughters of these big shots were easily absorbed and learnt to live the lives of sons and daughters of the wretched of the earth.

Public schools such as Ilboru, Umbwe, Moshi Technical, Old-Moshi, Mzumbe, Weruweru, Jangwani, Kilakala, Mazengo, Usagara, Pugu, Kibaha to mention but a few were excellent in terms of teaching, learning environment, human resources as well as games and sports facilities.

It therefore goes without say, education- be it free or paid for-quality is what counts in the end. We must therefore strive for quality as opposed to quantity as we continuously work on improving our education systems at all levels.

On property tax, the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) should come forward and provide clarification on the correct amount tax payers need to pay the authority. I am saying this because last year demand notifications were given to property owners and then Bunge decided later on that all average houses be charged a flat rate of 15,000/- and 50,000/- for elevated buildings respectively. Demand notices for last financial year (30th June, 2018) indicate different figures all together!

Have a great Sato comrades!

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Zim's route to industrialisation: Boom or gloom?

OVER the past decades, Zimbabwean industries faced significant economic challenges which slowed down production.

Industry capacity utilisation ranged around 30 percent during the 2008-2009 period and only rose recently to the current 50 percent (CZI, 2018).

This grim performance has been offset by high levels of cheaper imports from neighbouring markets, which has been a major strain on the country's fiscus.

As the country turns a new leaf, there is an absolute agreement that the situation needs to change - there is need to bring back industries, raise production and get Zimbabweans working again. However, there is an open debate on the correct route to industrialisation. One school of thought is pushing for the recapitalisation of economy to bring back ailing smokestack industries, while the other is advocating for an alternative route driven by smokestack-less industries and new ways of production.

At the Development Reimagination Group (DRG), we align with the latter, believing

that the days of smokestacked industries with intensive labour needs are behind us. To quickly catch up with the industrialised world, Zimbabwe needs a new model of industrialisation, different from the one adopted by the Asian tigers.

Today's industries should be designed with a futuristic mindset to ensure issues of climate change, sustainable infrastructure, jobs of the future, open markets, and technological innovations are at the forefront.

Powered by the prevailing energy from the political rebirth, Zimbabwe has an opportunity to leapfrog certain industrialisation stages and get it right from the onset. However, a flexible but robust policy environment coupled with strong leadership and political will are required to guide the country's industrialisation process in the 21st century.

We believe that there are 10 considerations for Zimbabwe as it seeks to industrialise its once vibrant industries.

This week we will look at five of these, focusing on local concerns and next week we will turn to the regional and in-

ternational context.

Close current industrial infrastructure gap

There is no question that the current industrial infrastructure is outdated, some dating back to the colonial period when production was aimed at a small population and geared towards self-sustenance. Post-independence, the Government did not redesign the industrial infrastructure to accommodate a growing population and changes in the country's production factors.

As the country seeks to re-industrialise, there is need to create one-stop shops to increase efficiency and ease movement of goods and services.

There is a need to build direct railway and road links to major ports in the region, and revamp its local rail and road network to facilitate the movement of heavy goods.

The country still faces huge shortages of energy supply, which is crucial for industry's 24-hour operations, and expand the water supply network to service the whole industrial ecosystem.

As Zimbabwe engages

various investors, it needs to weave out deals that aim to bring outdated infrastructure, which may be costly to maintain and replace, as global industrial standards evolve. It also needs to seriously consider the sustainability of the proposed infrastructure to support current and future needs of Zimbabwean industries.

Adoption of advanced technologies to increase efficiency Zimbabwe is currently over 10 years behind with respect to technological advancements. However, by adopting futuristic technologies that enhance production processes and heavily lower production costs, the country has a unique opportunity to leapfrog certain stages of technological advancement.

There are many case studies for Zimbabwe to learn from to advance its industry technologies in ways that address current global concerns and the challenge of short-term tech system lifespans.

For example, the use of drones to monitor and detect leakages in irrigation systems to improve agricultural yields in countries like Israel.

- The Herald

Water leaks expose Dar es Salaam dwellers to waterborne diseases

By ANNE ROBI

AURELLA Rose, a mother of four living in Makuburi, Ubungo in Dar es Salaam City, depends on no permanent source of clean and safe water to cater for her household activities.

Her only hope of getting water is through leaking pipes that direct the precious liquid to the privileged people with water connection from the sole distributor, the Dar es Salaam and water Sewerage Corporation (DAWASCO).

"I'm not one of the people with water that flows to their homes because I can't afford water bills," she says.

Ms Rose says her monthly revenue on her business is 150,000/-, since she makes only 5000/- to 10,000/- per day. According to Dawasco, costs for water connection to individuals ranges between 150,000/- to 200,000/-, while for corporate is 400,000/-.

The leaking water is her only hope. "I use the water that leaks from the pipes for cooking, washing clothes, utensils and other domestic activities," she says.

How she collects the leaking water from pipes

"I have to dig a hole near the burst pipe to let the water flow before collecting it," she says, adding, "I have to do that so that I can collect more."

'Daily News' Survey in Ubungo, Mbezi Beach, Kimara and Tabata areas came across massive water leakages from DAWASCO pipes, the public sole distributor of water in the city.

The leakages are due to burst pipes, illegal connections and vandalism of water equip-

ment in the areas. Leaks can also result from weakened iron pipes that react with soil over time, leading to breaks.

Like Rose, many residents, especially the less privileged, have resorted to using the leaking water as they cannot afford to pay the bills for connection as well as paying monthly water bills.

"Many people, especially those with no flowing water in their homes, rely on water vendors. Others buy from water kiosks. The leaking water too, serves them once they come across it," says Daffa Juma, a resident of Mbezi Kimara area.

He stresses that water sold by vendors is sometimes not reliable, which forces buyers to resort to water leaks.

"Once they notice a leaking pipe, they even wish it becomes permanent for them to collect the water every day," he says. A bucket of water in the area goes for 300/- to 500/-.

Manka Swai, a resident of Kimara, calls for local government intervention to enable the residents have access to water for free.

"Water is a basic need, as one of the most affected residents, I would suggest we get free water from the government so that most of us cannot opt for water from leaking pipes, because we cannot afford paying bills for clean water," she says.

How clean are water leaks?

Mr. Juma, who is one of those who cannot access water, says the water from broken pipes is not clean enough for human consumption.

"Though I have no water source at my home, I do not prefer using leaking water

because it flows through dirty ground and pipes," he says.

"The process of collecting the water is not hygienic, whether through the underground leaking pipes or the ones that are above ground," he says, adding that the leaking water can get contaminated with germs and bacteria likely to cause water borne diseases.

Sufian Sufian, a resident of Mbezi, says the leaking pipes affect the consumers of the water, including those with tap water at their homes.

"The water pumped through the broken pipes is not fit for consumption, not only for those who get it from the leaking areas but also those with water taps at their homes," he notes, stressing that germs and bacteria get through the leaking areas, affecting the whole lot supplied to the rest of the people.

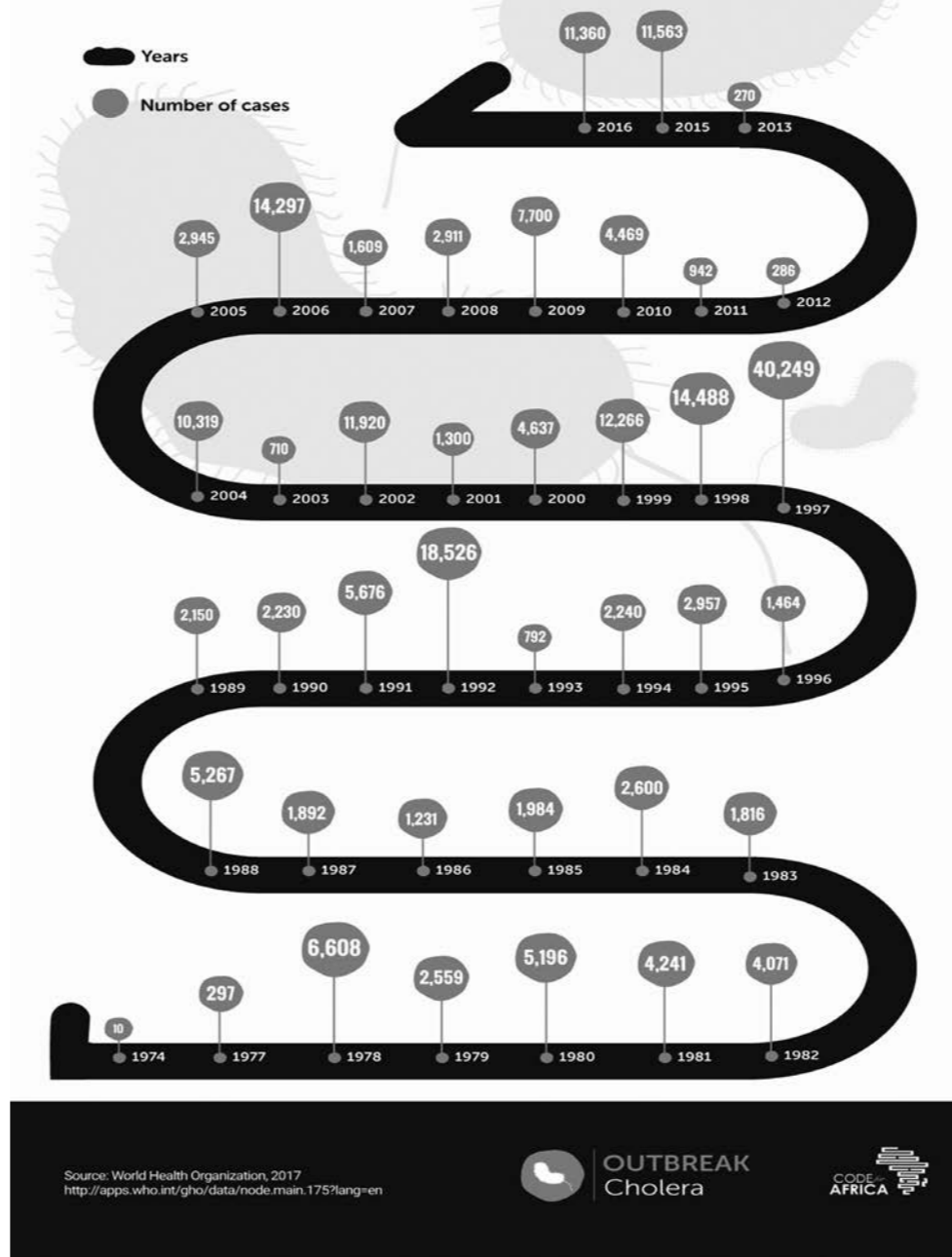
Water does not only gush out of the damaged pipelines. It can also be sucked in. A 2015 study by engineers at the University of Sheffield in UK found that underground water from areas around damaged pipes can be sucked in a leaking pipe whenever pressure drops in a damaged section of the pipe.

Such water sucked into the pipe easily flows to people's taps. And if it contains contaminants – which is highly likely, their consumer risk suffering from waterborne diseases.

Contaminated water can cause diseases such as cholera, typhoid, dysentery and diarrhoea. In particular, cholera and typhoid are common in Dar es Salaam. High-risk areas include those facing scarcity of clean water and sanitation.

Recorded cases

From 1974, Cholera in Tanzania has claimed many lives. Fortunately those who have survived the outbreak are more than those that succumbed to it. 5.6% of reported cases ended in death.



World Health Organisation (WHO) report released in January 2018 indicated that 4985 cases and 99 deaths caused by cholera occurred in 2017 in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Dar es Salaam was mentioned among the regions that were affected.

Records by the ministry of health indicate that eight out of 458 cholera cases reported in November 2016 occurred in Dar es Salaam.

Results from a water quality survey revealed that the cholera outbreak's source was contaminated water from shallow and deep wells, including tap water.

Poor hygienic practices and lack of sanitation facilities in poor households are additional factors. National and sub-national water authorities have been working to improve the quality and safety of the water supply in affected areas through chlorination, periodic monitoring of water quality and hygiene promotion.

Is the water authority aware of the leakages?

The Director of Customer Operation of DAWASCO, Mr. Kiula Kingu, says that water leakages are one of the main challenges that face the authority in the process of supplying water to the public.

"We have been facing the loss of water with the main reason being leakages through the water infrastructure," he says without mentioning the amount of water lost due to the leakages.

But records indicate that there is over 50 percent of water leaks in Dar es Salaam. Loss of such treated water is especially detrimental in a city that faces a shortage of safe

water for all its dwellers.

Some of the water leakages are a result of vandalism of water infrastructure, including pipes as well as bursts due to high force of water.

Currently, the water authority in Dar es Salaam provides water to some 220,000 residents in the city. And Kingu notes that the authority now plans to connect 400,000 new residents to water supply by June 2018.

"We have massive water projects aimed at improving safe water in Dar es Salaam and getting rid of leaking pipes," he says.

Deputy Minister for Water and Irrigation, Jumaa Aweso says water leaks are acceptable, directing the water authority (DAWASCO) in Dar es Salaam to do all it can and end the leakages.

"Water leakage is among the main tasks that we as the ministry has directed DAWASCO to end it immediately as a way of preserving water to enable citizens who currently have no access to be able to receive clean and safe water," he says, adding that currently the country loses 40 per cent of water, exceeding the international requirements.

"The amount of water we are losing is very high and this is intolerable because the loss is a burden to those who have access because they have to pay the costs for the water that is leaking," he adds.

Early detection and repair remains the major solution to water leaks worldwide.

This report on dangers of water leaks in Dar es Salaam by Anne Robi was made possible thanks to support from InfoNile and Code for Africa.

FIRM convenes boot camp for regulators to rethink finance through innovation

By DAILY NEWS Reporter

THE Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) has convened a FinDisrupt boot camp for regulators to rethink about how innovation can enhance the role of the financial sector in economic growth.

The three day meeting, christened FinDisrupt Regulator, which was held in Mbeya, focused on exciting and capacitating financial sector regulators on the potential outcome of utilizing grassroots data for refining policies and driving for innovation. The aim is to ensure regulators have empathetic policy design.

The boot camp sought to leverage end user evidence and insights to start conversations on how the financial service providers and policy makers can develop innovative solutions that meet appropriate needs of their users.

Speaking at the opening of the boot camp, the Executive Director for Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) Sosthene Kewe said that through the FinDisrupt Regulator, they are keen to ensure financial inclusion actually grows.

We have to change the game in a way that adds value to the economic system, so that collectively as a financial system, we offer value to the market, our idea is that we pitch the future, we want to drive an agenda that targets growth of specific sections of the market.

He noted that it was not palatable to handle certain questions if they continue with the



REGULATORS from Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar interact with a grassroots business person in Mbeya to understand their challenges and help them align financial policies with practice. The bootcamp christened FinDisrupt Regulator was convened by Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT).

current approaches.

According to the Tanzania FinScope Survey 2017, the most important thing that Tanzanians think the country should do is to move the financial sector forward and to rethink solutions and product development.

The Boot camp brought together regulators from Bank of

Tanzania, Ministry of Finance, Zanzibar Ministry of Finance, Ministry of industry, trade and investment, Tanzania Insurance Regulator Authority (TIRA), Tanzania Association of Micro finance institutions and President of the Insurance Institute among others.

Regulators were also able

to relate the challenges that individual business people face at the grassroots to the broader national findings of the Tanzania FinScope survey 2017 on starting a business, accessing finance and the imbalance between men and women on income.

After the 3-day boot camp

that also took regulators to meet business people and understand their financial journeys at the grassroots at Mbalizi and Izumbwe villages, participants explained how the feedback would help them in their roles as policy makers.

The Assistant to the Director for internal trade and

marketing at the ministry of industry, trade and investment Christopher Nassari said it was useful information that opened them to how the entire policy making process should be empathetic to the needs of those doing business.

"I was not aware of empathetic data collection. This will

help me to advise on policy implementation so that the business environment is friendly both for the formal and encouraging to those who are still informal," he said.

The Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TIRA) Director of market development and research Ms Adelaida Muganyizi said the boot camp had enabled them go to the grass root to interact with clients and that their responses would help them come up with solutions that responds to their practical needs.

"We have to advise the government to come up with policies that are more out of innovation and are a response to the needs of these people at the grass root. Policy responses to inhibitors of growth," she said.

The Ministry of Finance Assistant Commissioner in the division of policy and research the boot camp influences them to go in the direction of engaging financial services providers in the making of policies of their sector.

The President of the Insurance Institute of Tanzania Bosco Bugali noted that meeting people at the grass root and explaining their challenges in their income generating activities would help insurers come up with products that are innovation friendly.

"We have spoken to people doing businesses at the grassroots but who have not heard of insurance before. We have to come up with policy tailor made solutions. Foreexample, on premiums, for contract of insurance to be enforced, one has to pay premiums at the start but small business people at the grassroots do not have capacity to pay for this so we have to find a viable way of considering them so that we do not leave them out," he said.

The Head of Financial sec-

tor development at Zanzibar's Ministry of Finance Saadie Abdallah noted that interacting with business people at the grassroots would enable the ministry come up with policies that serve their needs.

"Our policies have to be simplified in a manner that responds to practical needs of people doing business at all levels," she said.

The Executive Secretary of Tanzania Association of Micro finance institutions Winnie Terry said the boot camp had enabled them meet end users, which would enable their members advise policy makers to come up with policy frameworks and regulations that are innovation friendly.

"Through this, our members can give their clients products and services that enable business starters to grow progressively," she said.

The aim of the boot camp was to enable regulators have an understanding that enables them come up with regulations that enable innovation and new ideas. Regulators would also understand the journey that Financial Service Providers go through such that regulators can come up with innovative friendly regulations.

FinDisrupt is an ambitious, financial sector initiative that seeks to leverage end user evidence and insights to start conversations on how the financial service providers and policy makers can develop innovative solutions that meet appropriate needs of their users. FinDisrupt is an initiative that seeks to bring evidence at the heart of policy formulation and product development in the financial sector.

FinDisrupt is a quarterly 3 days innovation sprint that gives together financial sector stakeholders ample time and space to connect, collaborate and develop financial solutions.

JPM tells it like it is, Home Affairs

THE mini cabinet reshuffle carried out early this week by President John Joseph Pombe Magufuli caught people by surprise and more surprisingly even the swearing in ceremony of the new appointees was specifically different from other swearing in functions.

President Magufuli decided to tell it as it is when he singled out the ministry of Home Affairs on his displeasure the way the top officials were managing it. He categorically said, "I am not impressed on the way they are working at the top."

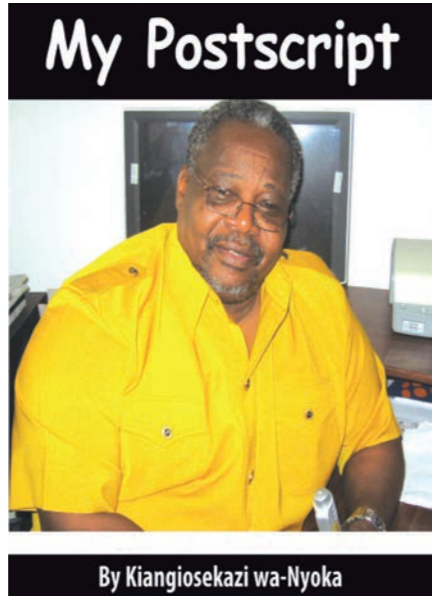
He absolved the chiefs of the Services in that Ministry, the Police, Prisons, Fire and Immigration chiefs that they are doing their work properly but it appears the protocol of passing issues through the ministry is letting them down. He cited an example of Fire department which is in demand of operational vehicles but the government is not aware of that, seemingly the pen pushers of that Ministry decide not to process further such demands.

He also mentioned several cases of corruption involving dubious contracts with logistical suppliers to the Police Force are still under the carpet; the problem of National Identification Authority (NIDA) so as the Immigration Department on work permits and the question of refugees. He instructed the new Minister for Home Affairs with his Permanent Secretaries to revisit all these contracts and other issues that demand their attention!

President Magufuli also reiterated his call to Prisons Service to engaged prisoners into productive work rather than leaving them in an enforced idleness in their prison cells. President Magufuli has been saying this on prisoner's deployment on gainful labour for the whole of last year and this year too but nothing happens and even went further advising them if it is questions of the law impeding the possibility of utilising the prisoner's labour why not change it?

The President is quite right and indeed someone should be asked from that Ministry where is that proposal of the new Correctional Policy that was worked out by the hired consultant some three years ago?

The Tanzania Prisons Service as government agency has been operating through various relevant laws without an implicit policy but with only political directives. The consultant was supposed to work out on that policy together with its strategic plan that could come up with the real approach of treatment of offenders and ensure reduction of overcrowding, making prisoners productive in both agricultural and industrial activities



My Postscript

By Kiangiosekazi wa-Nyoka

with a common factor of contributing to the public safety!

Definitely in the same process it was expected to review the current Prisons Law which seems to have been overtaken by the global trend of Prison Management inclusive of elements such as UN's Mandela Prison Rules, Prison Radicalisation, and the Offender Risk Management Correctional Strategy.

While the current rethinking concerning the efficacy of prison services is deeply influenced by universal awareness of human rights, and though major structural and operational changes have been made over the years, the current overall prison administration is not moving very fast. One only needs to look at the plight of skewed overcrowding in our institutions, the farm production centres have gone down due to false shortage of workforce, ineffective reductionist policy, all call for paradigm shift from this traditional ways of running our prisons to the modern domesticated approach.

Therefore, with such delay on strategic reforms for Prisons Service, the solution to such challenges can effectively be done through the now famous Offenders Risk Management Correctional Strategy. Offenders need to be identified by scientific tools on their classification for the right security levels placement. In addition, special tailored software known as Offender Management System (OMS) is required for risk and need assessment processes for rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders. Technology provides more objective and reliable information rather than the traditional current model of decision-making based on personal experience and insight.

This is how we may be able to empty unnecessary overcrowding in the maximum security prisons and have them in the open farm prisons for agricultural work.

It is unthinkable to solve the prison's overcrowding, the prisoner's reoffending, and the prisoner's participation in productive working without having a comprehensive correctional policy.

On rehabilitation and reintegration of Prisoners, the President in several times has reminded the Ministry to oversee the rehabilitation system which does not seem to be working as released prisoners more often recidivate.

Criminal Justice system in particular the Prisons activities should be directed towards successful reduction of recidivism and ensuring the safest possible transition of offender from prison institutions to community.

We have seen prisoners particularly those serving long sentences have nowhere to go after release as there is a missing link between release and the reintegration mechanism compelling the released offenders to go back where they can be received - prison.

Prisoners should be encouraged to take part in the treatment programmes and motivate them to participate in programmes designed to address their risk factors. Concentration should be made to those factors which contribute to the prisoner's criminal behaviour.

We need enabling laws to allow these changes to take place. The 32nd USA President Franklin Roosevelt (1933 to 1945) is renowned for introducing series of initiatives to counter the effects of the Great Depression that was facing the country when he took power. He used unprecedented speed to address the problems facing the nation. He declared "I am prepared under my constitutional duty to recommend the measures that a stricken nation in the midst of a stricken world may require."

His ambition was, and told the Americans to get them back to work, protecting their savings and create prosperity, providing relief to the sick and poor. In order to attain those declared goals he had to enact fifteen major laws. Aren't we in the same track?

And here is the President who has several times pleaded for full reforms and not partial reforms, what more do we need?

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Worthy to be illustrated...

By DAV KYUNGU



IT'S time for the world's most famous game: football! All nations' eyes and ears are in Russia. Football makes war: Remember the famous "100 hours war" between the two central American countries El Salvador and Honduras during World Cup qualifiers in 1969!

Football makes peace: "Sport has the power to unite people. It breaks down racial barriers. It laughs in the face of discrimination. Sport speaks to people in a language they can understand!" said the late Nelson Mandela.

All sorts of media are busy trying to anchor their news with these very special four yearly events of football.

By the way, some news anchors, sports reporter and commentators turn to be most valued during this time. Look at the sorts of Maulid Kitenge, Enock Bwigane without forgetting "their experts" "Dr. Leakey, Mwalimu Kashasha etc.

Indeed, some of such presenters and just news anchors in general are remembered by their viewers and listeners even long time after they are gone! "During my teen-age in the late 90s, I used to satisfy my heart just by watching and staring at that amazing lady, while she was reading news on ITV- jamani ah!" laments Grace Kingalame-Kihampa, a famous TBC's news anchor. "Aah, yule mdada alikawa ametulia bwana, si mchezo! Taarifa ya Habari yake lazima utaitaka tu!" adds Freddy Libaba, a Film and TV producer in Dar-es-Salaam. Both above named individuals are praising RUKIA IDDI MTINGWA.

Yes, for over two decades now, this name is truly a household in our media industry. "I was born in Mwanza to the late, mzee Iddi Mtingwa and the late mama Halima Binti Amin. I spent a major part of childhood and teen-age there!" Confidently narrates this attractive and goal oriented lady who speaks a clear Swahili without the known "Ki-Sukuma" accent!

Rukia's educational background goes as far as attending

Nyakahoja for her primary school education between 1979 and 1986, and then Mwanza Secondary School until 1990, before proceeding to Nganza Girls for Advanced level, where she completed in 1993.

The young Rukia fulfilled her loyalty towards her Nation by attending the compulsory National Service (JKT) at Buhemba, in Musoma immediately after her high School.

Rukia's capability and involvement in debates and discussions since her school days proved to be main base for her future profession, especially as TV anchor.

"Actually, my late dad wanted me to be a lawyer, but soon after JKT, in 1994 I was invited to attend a short training course on Radio at the Radio One."

By then, many Radio journalist from Radio Tanzania had moved to ITV Radio One, among them were; Charles Hillary, Mikidadi, the late Julius Nyaisanga to name just few of them. Unfortunately, after attending the course with great expectations of employment, Rukia had to go through the harder way after learning that she was not

selected for the job. "I was very sad and frustrated." Just right there, a man tapped Rukia's shoulder and convinced her to join a course on TV Production assistance, that was about to begin there.

Rukia was selected and "one of my first big assignments was to take-over Tumaini Meshack's program "Watoto wetu, on her absence!"

Very quickly, the MD, Joyce Mhavi directed that; "Huyu anafaa kuwa mtu wa News and Current Affairs!" On October '94 Rukia underlined her long and successful journey in the media industry, a career that has taken almost a quarter of a century of her life-time. Being a TV anchor for such a long time, ITV plays a major part in all her success.

"My appearance at every public place was followed by whispers; 'hey huyu si ndo Rukia Mtingwa wa Taarifa ya Habari ya ITV?'"

Sure, the achievements came up with some huge support from those responsible at the ITV, together with her courage and determination. In addition to that, making proper usage of further exposures as well as training opportunities

like: the Documentary Program production course in Seoul, South Korea, Introduction to TV Industry course in New Haven, USA etc. All had a great contribution to her success.

By her departure from ITV in 2002, Rukia was a senior News Producer with vast experience and had created a household name.

"My next stop from April 2002, was at the Vodacom Tanzania Ltd." There again, Rukia successfully worked as a marketing executive, public relations and events coordinator for over half a decade. Still at Vodacom, as the Manager: sponsorship and events, Rukia excelled for another half a decade, before moving to be manager, in corporate communications for a year too.

"In 2014, I decided to change the atmosphere and moved to the NBC Ltd to work as Acting head of Marketing and Corporate Relations." Again, just a year later, Rukia was with Eventsia Tanzania Ltd., as a Company's operations and events manager.

Now, since Aug. 2016 Rukia is well settled at Zantel Ltd., as the Manager, Brand and Communication.

Despite all her success in career, Rukia who is married and blessed with two nice children remains a trust-worthy lover of her country! "This country is just more than everything to me."

Obviously, in addition to all her commitments, the lady has vastly contributed to growth of young people in the media by 'indirectly mentoring them' through her natural appearance and professionalism.

Again, look at Grace Kingalame-Kihampa's comment: "Rukia Mtingwa alinjama nipende kuwa mtangazaji."

Ooh yes, the lady is absolutely worthy to be illustrated.

David Kyungu is a veteran cartoonist, actor, illustrator, journalist, film, radio & TV director/producer based in Dar-es-Salaam. matatizomedia@gmail.com

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MWANZA URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION AUTHORITY

LAKE VICTORIA WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT (WATER SUPPLY, WASTEWATER AND SANITATION) FOR MWANZA CITY, MISUNGWI, MAGU AND LAMADI

7th July, 2018

NOTICE FOR CANCELLATION OF TENDER

TENDER NUMBER: AE/042/2015-2016/W/03b

FOR

CONSTRUCTION OF IGOMA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT (WWTP) AND NEW SEWER COLLECTION NETWORKS - SHORT TERM INVESTMENT PLAN (STIP)

REFERENCE CODE: TA2012056 TZ ITF

THIS NOTICE FOLLOWS THE INVITATION FOR TENDER WHICH APPEARED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (OJEU) AND TANZANIA DAILY NEWSPAPERS, BOTH OF 8TH MAY, 2018.

MWANZA URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION AUTHORITY (MWAUWASA) WOULD LIKE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC AND ALL PROSPECTIVE BIDDERS THAT TENDER No. AE/042/2015-2016/W/03b FOR CONSTRUCTION OF IGOMA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT (WWTP) AND NEW SEWER COLLECTION NETWORKS HAS BEEN CANCELLED FOR PROCUREMENT PROCEEDING.

THIS TENDER MAY BE RE-ADVERTISED LATER

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What is behind the flexibility of the African bush elephant's ears

AMONG mammals and other vertebrates, the main function of an ear is to collect auditory waves before passing them into the brain for analysis and response through different actions; this is done through the pinna or auricle, which is the visible part of the ear which traces sound waves through the ear canal toward the eardrum.

Standing between 2.7 and 3.7 metres, while weighing more than 7,500 kilograms, the body of an African bush elephant may grow more than 3 metres long, which makes the mammal to be the largest terrestrial animal in the world, with the largest auricle too.

With bodies measuring from 2.6 to 3.4 metres long, whales are the largest animals in the world, but for smooth movement in the water, they don't have auricles, while living in the tropical savannah an elephant needs an auricle for different usage.

With its enormous body, there are many reasons for the elephant to have the largest auricle that measures between 60 by 30 centimetres and 183 by 114 centimetres, which surpass all sizes of ears in the entire world. One may ask what the usage of this giant ear is.

The huge size of the elephant's ear was the main factor behind one interesting fiction about seven blind people, but today in Loliondo, Dukambovu, Bariadi and Lalagwe, people compare it with the largest bed sheet from Manzese, Tandika, Kariakoo and other shopping centres in Tanzania, where it trades under the name of six by six.

From Asia to Africa, elephants dwell in the savannah which experience longer drought periods with higher levels of temperature compared to the northern hemisphere which have low levels of temperature for long times in a year.

With bigger bodies, their upper part has the largest section which is exposed to the



In the Wild

By Reginald Stanislaus Matilija

harmful sunrays and makes their lives to be prone for different complications which may be caused by the rise of body temperature such as muscle expansion and heart failure, which send the victim into a sudden death.

To cope with harsh tropical temperature, the creator equipped these giants with different mechanisms which enable them to thrive even in the middle of Kalahari Desert, where the sky is almost open throughout the day, pushing temperature levels between 45 °C (113 °F) and 50 °C (122 °F), which is one of the highest in the whole world.

This is possible because their average body temperature is 35.9 °C (97 °F), but what is important here is like all mammals, an elephant can raise or lower its temperature a few degrees from the average in response to extreme environmental conditions.

Compared to other animals of the savannah, an elephant has a unique skin which is designed for this kind of environment, because in most parts its width is 3.8 with small wrinkles which fold up and down to countercheck the strength of sunrays from the sky, but this mechanism depends mostly on the presence of huge ears.

Scientists say during rainy seasons, the small wrinkles trap good amount of moisture which is stored, that is why these giants change their colour from brown to dark brown during wet seasons or vice versa during drought.

At mid day when the level of temperature is higher, an expansion mechanism on the

skin seals the wrinkles and stop evaporation, but at the same time the moisture is used to absorb heat from neighbouring parts and protect this mammal that stands up to 4 metres tall.

This is superb mechanism which effectively protects an elephant than other animals in the savannah which are forced to retreat under trees for protection during mid day when the sunrays become very harsh.

Scientists say the effectiveness of this mechanism depends on the presence of large ears on the elephant's body, the outer part of an ear which is also known as auricle is covered by hairy skin which is 2.5 centimetres thick, which enables it to flex itself to track sound waves into the ear canal.

On the other side during mid day when the level of temperature is higher, avian open and extend wings to allow their bodies to release certain amount of heat while African wild dogs open mouth and push their tongue out to release temperature out and allow fresh and cool air in.

African wild dogs are able to do this because their respiratory system is built with muscles which work in conjunction with Pleural cavity to allow expansion of the chest and let fresh air to pass into the air storage.

Elephants don't have the Pleural cavity, instead their lungs are connected directly with the chest which enables them to reduce duration of breathing and release temperature out from the largest body in the savannah.

By using sweat, a human body release temperature



FEMALE elephants spend their entire lives in tight knit matrilineal family groups.



THE life cycle of an elephant is remarkably similar to that of an average human being.

through pores or small outlets on the skin, but with isolated hair on its skin, the elephant's body is unable to use this mechanism and avoid a sudden death when temperature level is higher during mid-day, this giant use its big ears as large fans to control heat in and around its body.

Through flapping of their large ear rhythmically, el-

phants are able to collect enough fresh air, but to do this, the big mammal is required to use its brain to detect a good direction of the wind which will allow its auricle to truck fresh air capable to cool its body by 5° C or 9°.

By flapping its big ears up and down, an elephant removes hot air around its body mechanically, meanwhile sci-



THE African bush elephant is the largest known land mammal on earth, with male African bush elephants reaching up to 3.5 metres in height.



ELEPHANTS typically have grey skin, but African elephants look brown or reddish after wallowing in coloured mud.

entists say the under part of this largest auricle is covered by smooth skin which reduces friction between the wrinkles and allow the ears to operate smoothly as a fan for the elephant.

Scientists say the under part is also equipped with a network of bloody capillaries which distribute different materials in liquid form. During the flapping of the big ears, elephants cool down a good amount of blood on auricle which then is pumped into different parts to create conducive atmosphere inside its body and enables it to thrive even in the middle of the Kalahari Desert. Large ears are very im-

portant for the existence of elephants, because during long dry seasons when temperature level is high, these animals will flap their auricle to cool the moisture which is trapped between the wrinkles, which then pass cold electrical waves deep into their bodies.

This is an electrochemical process which is enabled by the presence of sensory glands under the 2.5 centimetres thick elephant's skin which allow the cooled waves to pass into the body.

Scientists say among different factors, length and width of one ear plays an important role during this process. Among elephants, the Asian specie has

the smallest body while the African forest elephant has medium sized body and the African savannah elephant has the largest body with biggest ears which are designed for this environment.

The large size of an elephant's ears comes with ability to perform different functions, this mammal uses its large auricle to express its different feelings, this includes happiness and anger, but when the animal hold its ears higher as it is going to attack an enemy, by doing this an elephant will look bigger and intimidate its opponent.

A baby elephant will experience its obedience to the matriarch female and other elders in the herd by holding down its ears while bowing down, stubborn members may express their anger by erecting their ears to form a V figure.

Scientists say tusks and trunks are used by people to differentiate this mammal from others in the savannah, but large ears are used by an elephant to change its size and shape.

Elephants live in a herd led by a matriarch female who controls all members and work very hard to take care of each other. The rise of poaching activities in different parts of Africa has put this mammal in great dangers of being pushed into extinct.

Through its different organs, the government is working very hard to protect elephant and other animals in national parks, game reserves and other protected areas, but your support is important for the success of this important mission.

The presence of elephants and other big mammals in national parks such as Katavi, Serengeti, Tarangire, Manyara, Mikumi, Ruaha and Ngorongoro attracts tourists from different countries to Tanzania.

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Why is Omar al-Bashir mediating South Sudan peace talks?

LAST week, the warring parties in South Sudan agreed to a "permanent" ceasefire, raising hopes of a peace deal to end a devastating civil war that has left tens of thousands of people dead and driven four million others from their homes since December 2013.

South Sudanese President Salva Kiir and opposition leader Riek Machar signed the landmark document in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum on June 27. Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir, who helped broker the deal, was also present at the signing ceremony.

As part of the ceasefire agreement, Kiir and Machar agreed to permit members of the African Union and another regional group, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, to deploy peacekeeping troops to South Sudan. The two leaders also voiced their intention to form a new, transitional government to rule the country for 36 months leading up to national elections. The government of South Sudan also agreed to rehabilitate its oil fields in collaboration with the government of Sudan, and increase its oil production levels.

The move has been praised across the region as an important step towards bringing lasting peace and stability to the world's youngest nation-state. But in less than a week, peace efforts already faced major challenges.

The ceasefire entered into force on July 1 as agreed, however, it was violated within hours, with the government and armed opposition trading blame. Only a day later, on July 2, South Sudan's government presented a bill to the parliament seeking to amend

the Constitution to extend Kiir's presidential term to 2021. The opposition immediately rejected the plan, arguing it would undermine the ongoing peace talks.

These developments raised doubts about both the opposition and the regime's commitment to peace. Moreover, there are still major question marks about the intentions and credibility of the facilitator of the negotiations - Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir.

Bashir has been implementing strategies that helped destabilise South Sudan since the oil-rich country gained its independence from Sudan in 2011. So why did he help broker a ceasefire between Kiir and Machar? And, perhaps most importantly, can such

a fragile deal facilitated by a dubious broker lead to sustainable peace?

The process that led to the signing of last week's permanent ceasefire started not in Khartoum, but in Addis Ababa. On June 21, Ethiopia's new, reformist Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed hosted a private dinner between Kiir and Machar. The two leaders, who until that night had not been in the same room since 2016, posed together for the cameras, yet nothing came out of Ahmed's attempt to broker a deal.

After the apparent failure of Addis Ababa's peace efforts, on June 25 the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) announced that it would move the peace talks to Khartoum in

a last attempt to push for peace.

By moving the negotiations from Ethiopia to Sudan the IGAD mediators and their international partners, namely the US, UK and Norway, took a well-calculated risk. They knew Bashir would not be an impartial mediator, but they had reason to believe he was the right person to push for peace.

Unlike Ahmed, Bashir has significant leverage over Machar's and other South Sudanese rebel groups - which he had long been supporting - and can convince them to accept a compromise. Furthermore, Bashir stands to gain a lot from peace in South Sudan.

First, after failing to secure much needed financial support from Gulf countries, Bashir

views the resumption of oil production in South Sudan as his last chance to save Sudan's economy.

Second, he wants the US to remove Sudan from its "state sponsors of terrorism" list, and he knows he can impress the Trump administration by facilitating peace in South Sudan.

Third, he wants to divert attention from the political and economic crisis in his own country.

Fourth, he seeks to portray himself as a champion peacemaker, and Sudan as an "Island of stability" in the troubled region.

So far, it seems that IGAD and its partners' gamble has paid off. Bashir used his understanding of South Sudan's internal dynamics and the le-

verage he has over South Sudanese opposition groups to deliver a much-needed breakthrough in the peace process.

Nevertheless, Bashir should not get all the credit for last week's landmark ceasefire deal.

Khartoum's efforts came at a time when the international community reached a consensus to end South Sudan's devastating civil war. Parties to South Sudan's conflict were also aware of this, and as a result, they were more motivated than ever to find common ground.

Also, prior to the signing of the ceasefire deal IGAD and its partners threatened to impose targeted sanctions on the top leaders of South Sudan, significantly helping Bashir's

peace efforts.

Moreover, Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni, who was at Khartoum to oversee the signing of the ceasefire agreement, also played a crucial role in negotiations. Uganda has vital security and economic interests in South Sudan, so it is motivated to bring peace to the country.

It is not a secret that Museveni, who has long been providing military and political support to South Sudan's government, has some leverage over President Kiir. Until recently, he has been vetoing any agreement that allowed Machar to have a prominent role in South Sudan's government.

But it seems Bashir and Museveni finally reached an understanding regarding the future of South Sudan, making it possible for a ceasefire deal acceptable to both sides to be signed.

But no matter who is responsible for the ceasefire - whether it is Bashir, Museveni, the warring parties or the international community - the group that will benefit the most from the cessation of hostilities will be the South Sudanese people.

What is important now is the shape the peace will take in South Sudan. If it is to be sustainable, peace in South Sudan should not be an elitist one. It should not come as a reward to those who have been waging the bloody war, or those who helped sustain it for years for their own benefit.

The coming peace should be a people's peace.

Any peace agreement should not be about making different factions of the elite happy, it should be about

finding the best way to govern South Sudan. Justice, accountability, healing and reconciliation are key to a lasting peace and the nation and state-building process South Sudan would soon need to embark upon. IGAD and its international partners should push for a peace agreement that commits the conflicting parties to a far-reaching reform agenda.

Bringing comprehensive and lasting peace to South Sudan is going to be a daunting task and actors like Bashir will undoubtedly try to manipulate the peace process to their benefit. The country is extremely militarised, ethicised and polarised by the ongoing civil war, previous interethnic wars and by the liberation war with Sudan. The region is also divided over South Sudan - from Sudan to Uganda, each regional power wants peace on their own terms.

But despite all this, there is now real hope for peace in South Sudan. It is likely that the parties will agree on security arrangements either tomorrow or over the weekend. The IGAD, AU, EU, US and all other concerned members of the international community should invest in South Sudan's future. They should immediately establish the necessary mechanisms to effectively monitor the ceasefire and other provisions of the expected comprehensive peace agreement.

The international community used unlikely actors to score a ceasefire, now it's their responsibility to make sure these actors do not kick-start a peace process that would help them more than the South Sudanese people.

Reuters



SOUTH Sudan President Salva Kiir and his rival Riek Machar have agreed to a 'permanent' ceasefire.

Deported from the US to a Somali danger zone

THE sun was burning brightly when Ahmed arrived in Somalia's capital, Mogadishu, on a deportation flight from the US earlier this year. The tropical trees swayed slowly in the warm wind, oblivious to his anxiety and the torturous months that led to this moment.

It was a city this 32-year-old man had last seen as a 10-year-old boy.

"It was surreal. On the one hand: 'I am free'. But on the other: 'I am here,'" he says.

Released in March from immigration detention, where disease and threats were allegedly rife, he had been sent to a city ravaged by decades of civil war and terror.

He told me his story but asked for his real name to be withheld as he feared being targeted by the Islamist al-Shabab group because of his work warning young people in the US about the dangers of recruitment by Somali militants.

Six months earlier, in a small town in Minnesota - which is home to the largest population of Somalis living in the US - it was dawn when Ahmed was driving his daughter to nursery.

He noticed a large vehicle with tinted windows beginning to follow him.

It seems officers from the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) had been watching him closely and, after getting him to pull over, he was shackled and taken into custody.

It was the start of a nightmare which would see him shifted between 10 detention centres in the US over the course of six months.

At some point, he caught active tuberculosis.

According to another deportee, who was sent back to the The Gambia in March, this is not unusual. One detention centre was even nicknamed the "TB unit" following an outbreak of the disease, he told me.

One guard reportedly ad-



MOGADISHU is still coming under assault, including a massive attack last October that left hundreds dead.

mitted that his colleagues refused to work there.

Not that the officers appeared to have much sympathy for their captives, according to Ahmed.

"They mistreated us, they beat us up and they tortured us," he recalls.

Fellow Somali deportee Anwar Mohamed, 30, alleges they all experienced abuse: "Being maced with the gas. Being threatened to be killed. "While we were shackled they were just throwing us against the wall and on the ground."

ICE says it takes all allegations of abuse very seriously, and has a zero-tolerance policy towards any such actions.

"Through an aggressive inspections programme, ICE ensures its facilities meet the required detention standards," ICE spokesman Brendan Raedy in response to the allegations about abuse and conditions in detention centres.

"ICE provides several lev-

els of oversight in order to ensure that detainees in ICE custody reside in safe, secure and humane environments," he added, saying detainees could file grievances that would be independently reviewed.

Last December, ICE dismissed a report published by a US human rights group detailing allegations of physical, sexual and verbal abuse after a failed deportation flight to Somalia via Senegal as "categorically false".

So how did Ahmed, who arrived in the US as a refugee, end up back in the country he had successfully fled more than two decades before?

In short, a teenage conviction for selling drugs.

Ahmed served three-and-a-half years behind bars - a period of time which, he says, allowed him to finish his high school diploma, take college courses and become a local imam.

But the worst was yet to come. Once he had finished

his sentence, he was placed in immigration detention.

"Fifty days can feel like 50 years in there," he says.

So when they put a release form in front of him, he signed it. Later, he would discover it was in fact a deportation order, waiving his rights.

Ahmed, who had no passport or documents to prove he was Somali, was not the only one to make that mistake.

"Attorneys, ICE, even judges were telling Somalis: 'Don't fight your case, just sign your removal order, you'll never be sent back to Somalia,'" says immigration lawyer John Bruning.

At the time, it seemed the advice was accurate as the East African country was still engulfed in violence, and US officials appeared to be less willing to deport those who had committed more minor crimes.

What is more, fighting the case would mean longer in the detention centre, says Mr

Bruning.

"So a lot of people never fought their case, they just signed and gave up their rights, thinking that they would still be protected.

"Now we see that is not the case."

US President Donald Trump's administration has ramped up deportations, with federal data revealing the number of Somalis deported from the US rose to 528 in 2017 - almost triple that of 2016.

But that is only the start: there are plans to deport 4,000 Somalis, according to former Somali ambassador Ahmed Isse Awed.

Mr Bruning believes some people are even being moved to conservative states where the "judges are much more inclined to deny their claims".

He points to Somali asylum seekers being detained at the border in San Diego, California, but then moved to states with a "99 per cent de-

nial rate".

That means there will be a lot more people like Ahmed, who says another flight with deportees from the US arrived in Somalia last week.

Immigration lawyer Malee Ketelsen explains that some have had their orders for a decade or longer.

During this time "they are getting married, having children, they're getting educated, they're contributing to US society and then, under the Trump administration, they've decided they have to go", she says.

Ahmed had started two non-profit organisations for young Somalis, aimed at preventing gang violence and Islamist extremism. He had married and had two children.

Now he is in Mogadishu, 8,200 miles (13,000km) away from his family, in a country which the US State Department says you should not travel to because of "crime, terrorism, and piracy".

Indeed ICE did not even provide a direct flight to Mogadishu - flying instead to neighbouring Kenya and transferring deportees to a private airline for the last leg of the trip. The ICE spokesman would not be drawn on whether this was due to safety concerns.

Mr Mohammed, also a child refugee, was deported after serving an eight-and-a-half year sentence for burglary.

He was initially grateful to have escaped two years in a detention centre but the reality of life in Mogadishu has now sunk in.

"Just the other day someone literally got killed in front of us. It's lawless out here," he says.

Ahmed says that the fact that they are seen as "outsiders" also puts them in even more danger.

"They think we are informants. They think we are spies. There is so much mistrust for us," he says.

BBC

Radicalisation, growing threat in Mauritius

ONE might not expect the island of Mauritius - best known for its sandy beaches, political stability and vibrant multiculturalism - to be vulnerable to Islamist radicalisation. But recent events suggest the threat could be greater than many think.

The LGBT rights group Collectif Arc-en-Ciel (CAEC) was scheduled to hold a Gay Pride march on 2 June. This event has taken place annually since 2006, but in the run up to this year's edition, CAEC's leader received hundreds of death threats. On the day itself, scores of anti-LGBT protesters gathered to hold an unauthorised counter-march. The Mauritian police deemed they would be unable to guarantee the safety of the Gay Pride participants and cancelled the event.

The police also arrested some of the anti-LGBT protesters. Among them, they discovered regalia related to the so-called Islamic State (IS) group. The protest leader, Javed Meeto, openly wore a headband displaying the militants' logo.

This was not the first time Meeto had courted controversy. A radical preacher and leader of the religious organisation Abu Faaris, he is a controversial figure in Mauritius. He did his studies in Pakistan before teaching students under the direction of the Taliban in Afghanistan. In 2015, he was arrested together with his family on the Turkey-Syria border, purportedly on his way to Mecca.

Meeto has been at the centre of several investigations related to previous incidents in Mauritius, including the firing of gunshots at the French embassy in 2016. Monitored by both Interpol and local authorities, he is suspected of radicalising youths to join IS and of facilitating their routes to Syria.

There have been various reports of Mauritians making this journey in the past few years. Several media reports have suggested that Reaz Lauthan, a radical preacher and Meeto's brother-in-law, died fighting for IS in 2013. In 2014, several more Mauritians travelled to Syria to join the militants. And a year later, IS released a propaganda video of another young Mauritian, Al Shuaib Al Afriqi, speaking in both French and Mauritian Creole, urging his compatriots to join the cause. Al Afriqi, whose real name is Yogen Sundrun, converted to Islam from Hinduism a decade before.

Mauritius has yet not experienced a terror attack, but its government should be highly concerned at the possibility. An attack could cripple the tourism industry, which is a mainstay of the economy, and undermine the nation's image. In 2017, Mauritius attracted 1.3 million tourists, marginally surpassing the island's population.

It is questionable as to whether Mauritius currently has the capacity to respond to a terror attack. The island has a paramilitary group known as the Special Mobile Force (SMF), which forms part of the police force, but no military. Thus far, the SMF's duties have included search and rescue operations, bomb disposal, route clearance after cyclones, combating marijuana and illicit distillation, and acting as ceremonial guards of honour.

Addressing terror, however, is not just a question of being reactive after the fact. It is also about recognising and proactively addressing the dynamics that typically contribute to radicalisation in the first place.

On this front, the Mauritian government will be aware that young and restless populations are often the primary targets for radicalisation. The country has one of the best performing economies in Africa and a low unemployment rate of just 7.3% in 2016. But youth unemployment has become a growing challenge.

Extremists also tend to target those with existing grievances. And despite the utopian picture often painted of its thriving multiculturalism, Mauritius contains underlying tensions and feelings of alienation among certain segments of society. Despite being the second largest ethnic group on the island, for example, the Creole population is the country's poorest and most likely to suffer from unemployment. Feelings of marginalisation also follow some religious lines. Hindus make up half the population, for instance, but dominate politics and the civil service. This has led some Muslims, who account for about 15 per cent of the population, to feel a sense of injustice at their relative lack of opportunities to participate in government.

The Mauritian government needs to be reminded that its power resides in the people who elected it to office. It is when those citizens feel alienated that they take their power elsewhere.

To combat this challenge then, it must come together with the private sector to develop strategies to address youth unemployment. It should evaluate its policies around education, the judiciary, health-care and more to determine how its actions could be contributing to the perceived injustice felt by some of the population. And it ought to assess its readiness in terms of security.

The tragic experiences of Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso over the past few years show the consequences of overlooking a growing threat of radicalisation. Mauritius will have to take the issue seriously if it is to maintain its positive reputation as a tourist paradise, a place to do business, and a haven of stability.

AFRICAN ARGUMENTS

THROUGHOUT fifty years of struggles, South Sudan's different churches have remained one of the country's few stable institutions, and in their workings toward peace, have displayed a level of inter-religious cooperation rarely seen in the world.

Priests and pastors from numerous denominations brought humanitarian relief to civilians during South Sudan's long wars for independence - often considered a fight for religious freedom for the mostly Christian south - from the hard-line Islamist government to the north in Khartoum, Sudan.

Amid destruction and failed politics, church leaders emerged as the only players left standing with any credibility and national recognition, enabling them to effectively lobby the international community to support the southern cause while also brokering peace between communities torn apart by war and ethnic strife.

However, they have been less able to influence politicians and generals in South Sudan's latest civil war raging since 2013, which began just two years after gaining independence from Sudan. Last week, South Sudan's President Salva Kiir and rebels, led by his former vice president Riek Machar, signed a peace agreement to bring about a ceasefire. But Reuters reported that fighting broke out again on Sunday, killing 18 civilians.

"The new outbreak of war caught the Church unprepared," says John Ashworth, referring to the five-year civil war. Ashworth has worked in South Sudan, including advising its churches, for more than 30 years. "While the Church played a major role in protecting people and mobilising humanitarian support, and in mediating

Church and conflict in South Sudan

local peace and reconciliation processes, it took quite a while to rebuild the capacity to implement national level initiatives."

Although Islam has dominated the region for centuries, Christian roots in Sudan and South Sudan go back to the 5th century. Missionaries were active in the 1800s, mainly from the Anglican, Presbyterian, Catholic and Coptic churches.

Though there are conflicting reports about South Sudan's exact religious composition, Christianity is the dominant religion, with a 2012 Pew Research Centre report estimating that around 60 percent are Christian, 33 percent followers of African traditional religions, six percent Muslim and the rest unaffiliated.

In the face of shared adversity, South Sudan's Christian

churches embraced an ecumenical approach to establish the South Sudan Council of Churches (SSCC), which spearheaded the churches' joint efforts that proved heavily influential in the 2005 peace deal that ended Africa's longest-running civil war.

The SSCC continued its involvement in the process that led to the January 2011 referendum on independence, in which an overwhelming majority of South Sudanese voted to secede and become Africa's first new country since Eritrea split from Ethiopia in 1993. South Sudan formally gained independence from Sudan on Jul. 9, 2011.

But all those achievements began to unravel in 2013 when government troops began massacring ethnic Nuer in the capital, Juba. Afterwards, the

national army, called the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), split along ethnic lines during a violent uprising, pitting ethnic Dinka loyal to Kiir against Nuer led by Machar.

Both sides committed atrocities, while the narrative of fighting for religious freedom was manipulated for political advantage. The SPLA has painted themselves as Christian liberators - atrocities notwithstanding - their propaganda referring to the churchgoing Kiir as the "Joshua" who took South Sudan to the promised land of independence.

"The blood of the tribe has become thicker than the blood of the Christ," Episcopal Bishop Enock Tombe remarked in 2014.

But the church has been

caught up in the divisive fallout too.

"The current war has divided people along ethnic lines - the church is not immune to these divisions," says Carol Berger, an anthropologist who specialises in South Sudan.

In a speech in April, South Sudan's vice president James Wani Igga accused priests of promoting violence.

"While individual clergy may have their own political sympathies, and while pastors on the ground continue to empathise with their local flock, the churches as a body have remained united in calling and for an end to the killing, a peaceful resolution through dialogue, peace and reconciliation - in some cases at great personal risk," Ashworth says.

Some have accused the church of inaction during the latest civil war. Ashworth suggests that after the 2005 peace agreement the SSCC "took a breather to rebuild and repair," with the 2013 outbreak of war catching them unprepared and less capable. Subsequently it has taken church leaders longer than expected to rebuild capacity, but now the SSCC is taking action to make up for lost ground.

It has begun by choosing a new Secretary General, says Philip Winter, a South Sudan specialist who has long been engaged in its peace processes. He notes how the SSCC was called upon by the warring parties negotiating in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, to help them get over their differences - something the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) failed to do as a mediator.



SOUTH Sudanese Christians celebrate Christmas mass at El Fasher church in North Darfur. South Sudan's different churches have remained one of the country's few stable institutions.

War, high tariffs - Their cost to Africa's climate

AFRICA'S political instability, its armed conflicts and regulatory issues are placing at risk investment needed to tackle climate change and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions on the continent.

"A renewable energy developer or investor faces increased risk that their returns and earnings could decline as a result of political change, such as terrorism, expropriation (dispossession of property for public use), and sovereign breach of contract," Dereje Senshaw, the principal specialist at Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), told IPS. He added that credit, market and technological risks were also obstacles towards reducing GHG emissions.

According to International Monetary Fund and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development papers, green investment refers to the investment necessary to reduce GHG and air pollutant emissions without significantly reducing the production and consumption of non-energy goods. It covers both public and private investment.

Senshaw's explanations come against the backdrop of several armed conflicts that are tearing the resource-rich continent apart. Millions of

people have been uprooted from their homes and the instability has dealt a blow to development projects and poverty-eradication programmes.

This month, the Norwegian Refugee Council listed the world's 10-most neglected crises. Six were from Africa. In the Central African Republic, conflict began in 2013 after a coup. The country held elections three years later but peace has been elusive. The Democratic Republic of Congo is listed as having the world's second-most neglected crisis as the central African nation has experienced almost two decades of conflict. Sudan, South Sudan, Nigeria and Somalia are also on the list. Apart from political risks, green investments could also be compromised by regulatory issues or tariffs, Senshaw said.

"Some African countries set tariffs at very high rates, making it very unattractive to investors as they may not have the chance to recover their incurred costs in the future," he explained.

Another major risk is the delay of utility contracts. Circumstances could change during the lifetime of a project in many sub-Saharan Africa countries and even essential services, like the provision of

electricity, may stop. In addition, risk arises when regulatory agencies start to interfere with the operations of private companies.

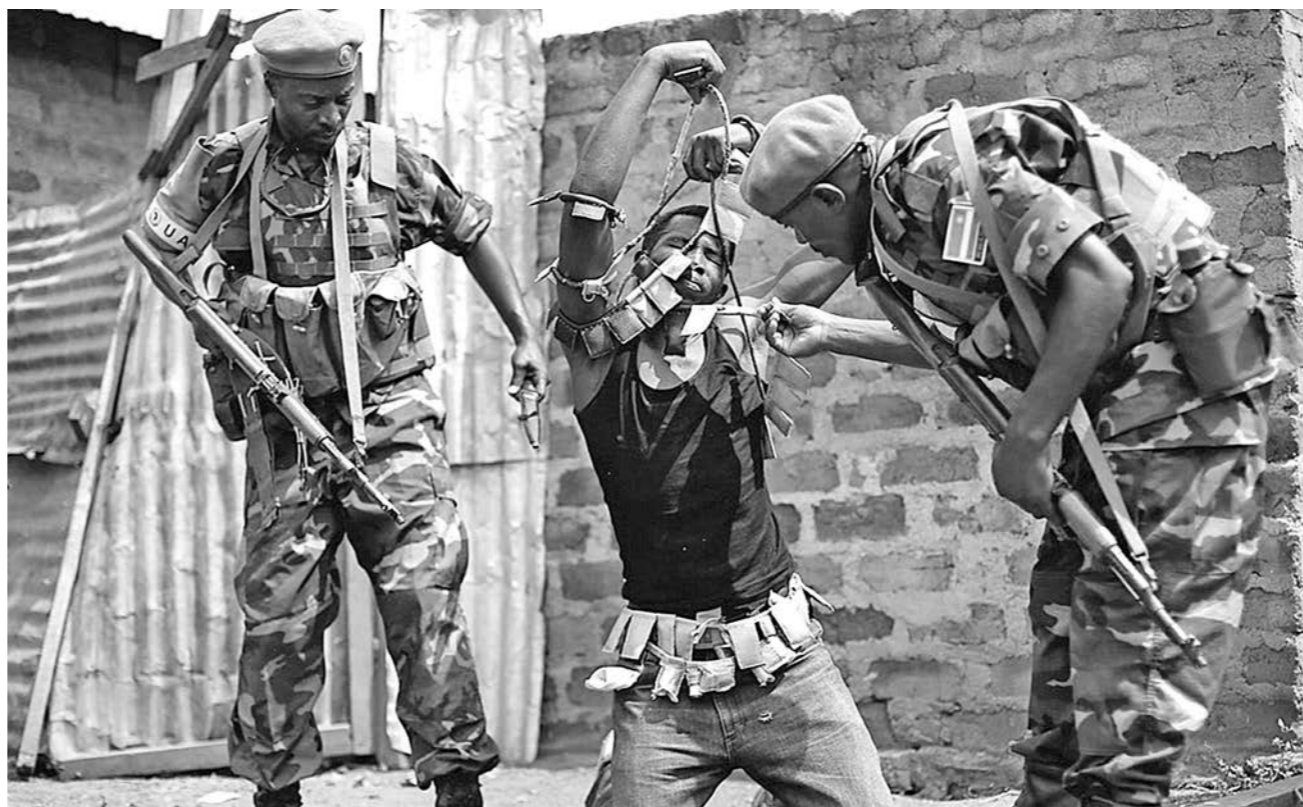
"Similarly, there is the risk of the nationalisation of utilities and policy changes. In addition there are various regulatory risks related to biddings, procurements and hiring, and contracts," Senshaw said, explaining that bids are frequently cancelled, postponed or disputed. "This discourages interested private actors from spending time and money on these bids. Also, some African countries put in place bureaucratic procurements and hiring procedures that hamper operations of private energy companies," he said.

He added that corruption was another risk.

"However, I think corruption has not been overlooked by investors, rather it is still considered as one of the potential investment risks," he said.

Senshaw said African governments needed to establish an enabling environment for private investors in renewable projects, which he described as the main driver for accelerating the deployment of renewable energy in Africa.

The search for money to



THIS month, the Norwegian Refugee Council listed the world's 10-most neglected crises. Six were from Africa. In the Central African Republic, conflict began in 2013 after a coup.

fund these green projects continues unabated.

Toshiaki Nagata, an expert from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), said recently that Africa would need USD225 billion by 2030 to implement energy targets set out in national determined contributions (NDCs), of which 44

percent are for unconditional targets. In the Paris Agreement, a global agreement to tackle climate change, countries declared their NDCs, which are outlines of the actions they propose to undertake in order to limit the rise in average global temperatures to below 2°C.

Unconditional targets, Na-

gata explained, are the targets that countries are committed to meet without international support, while conditional targets are the ones that countries would only be able to meet with international support in areas of finance and technology, among others.

Nagata, who made the announcement in Burkina

Faso's capital, Ouagadougou, at a GGGI capacity building summit, told IPS that the amount applied to African countries that have quantified renewable energy targets.

Virtually all African countries mention renewables in their NDCs and 85 percent of them include quantified renewable energy targets, Na-

gata said. He said 23 countries in Africa have renewable energy action under adaptation, while 15 have targets with off-grid renewables.

Currently, USD470 billion is available to fund the implementation of NDCs globally, according to IRENA. However, the agency warned that barriers to investment could come in the form of insufficient or contradictory incentives, limited experience and institutional capacity and immature financial systems.

NDCs, Nagata pointed out, provided an opportunity to capture the benefits renewables offer for climate resilient infrastructure.

"Some renewables, especially solar, can bring electricity in a cost-effective manner to those areas where electricity cannot be brought otherwise. This will enhance their resilience. In many cases, remote areas use diesel for power," he said, adding that it was costly and therefore not environmentally sustainable.

While the commitment of African governments plays a role in countries reaching their NDCs, the major investment driver for establishing renewable energy projects remains the attractiveness of financial returns, says Senshaw.

IPS

Nairobi is planning car-free days: They could bring many benefits

KENYA'S capital, Nairobi, is the second most congested city in the world. To reduce congestion, Nairobi County has proposed car-free Wednesdays and Saturdays in two of the busiest parts of the city.

With private cars off the road, the plan is to include more buses, a light railway and a rapid bus transit system. Though no specific date has been set for the car-free initiative, major roads leading to the city are being upgraded to facilitate the new systems. The county government says the changes on Nairobi's roads would take six months.

All of these changes will need to be done quickly and efficiently. Given the lack of public transport infrastructure in the city, those who can't afford a private vehicle generally commute using buses or matatus (40.6 per cent) – privately owned minibuses which will be phased out. And those who can't afford any form of transport generally walk (39.7 per cent).

But the effort will be worth it. Research shows that cities benefit from car-free days in many ways. This includes traffic decongestion and reductions in time wasted, fewer car crashes and less noise and air pollution. Car free days also increase social interaction and physical activity. Overall the change will, if sus-

tained, improve the health and well-being of the city's residents.

The impact of going car-free goes well beyond decongesting the city.

Space that is freed up from vehicles, like roads and parking lots, could be used to create green areas – quality public spaces where people can congregate, socialise and relax. The green spaces will also reduce the heat island effect – when built-up areas are hotter than nearby rural areas – an effect known to cause premature mortality due to heart disease.

Another big health concern in developing countries' fast-growing cities is air pollution. Car emissions account for 90 per cent in urban areas. Car-free days are known to reduce certain types of air pollution by 20 to 78 per cent.

Air pollution does a huge amount of damage to people's health. Worldwide, nearly 4 million people die prematurely due to ambient air pollution, caused by industries, households, cars and trucks. And exposure to traffic related air pollution has been directly linked to increases in cases of childhood asthma and early deaths. This is particularly the case for those who spend a lot of time along highly trafficked roads – like pedestrians, motorists, traffic police and street vendors.

Car-free days are expected to reduce pollution in Nairobi where an exceptionally large amount comes from traffic. This is clear from the fact that the levels of particulate matter are 11.17 times higher on a curb in the central business district during the day than a rural background site.

Another benefit in reducing congestion is the reduction of noise pollution. Noise levels in Nairobi are approaching the healthy hearing limit. Most of the noise stems from traffic. High levels of noise aren't just annoying or disturbing. They can also cause heart conditions and reduce cognitive functioning in children. As it is, about 640,000 Kenyans suffer from hearing problems.

Banning cars for two days could also improve Nairobi's bad traffic safety record. There are, on average, about 7 deaths from the 35 road crashes every day. The safety effect of car free days is hard to predict. But evidence from other cities suggests it is likely. In London for example, introducing congestion charge zone, which charged people travelling by car to the central city during peak hours, led to a reduction of 34 accidents every month.

The potential of increased safety on the roads could also make cycling a possibility on car-free days. Cycling is more affordable and

healthier than motorised transport and is faster than walking. An added benefit is that studies show that cycling and walking can increase retail sales by up to 30% and the that well-planned improvements to public spaces can boost footfall and trading by up to 40%. But policymakers would need to provide good and designated walking and cycling paths.

In Rwanda, since 2016, for one day every month Kigali is a car-free zone. It has been a tremendous success and city authorities also organise exercise and wellness activities on the day. Health and eye exams, offered as part of these activities, have done well to get residents on board.

But Rwanda's car-free days happen just once a month. Nairobi county has a much longer way to go. The best way to start will be by introducing the measures incrementally to ensure that they're accepted. The phasing out of matatus will be particularly sensitive given that about 300,000 people are employed by the industry.

The city will need to follow a sequence of car-free days, pedestrianisation, larger car-free areas, and events to increase appeal and awareness of the new policy and its benefits.

THE CONVERSATION

Hybrid embryos raise hope of resurrecting northern white rhino – but what's the point?

SCIENTISTS have for the first time created hybrid embryos with DNA from the nearly-extinct northern white rhinoceros, an advance that could ultimately lead to the first resurrection of a mega-mammal. But while this scientific achievement could provide a new way to produce future generations of endangered or extinct animals, applying this approach to the white rhino does not meet with universal approval among conservationists.

The international team of researchers, led by Professor Thomas Hildebrandt from the Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research, have used an existing assisted reproduction technology developed for horses, and applied it to the white rhino. Eggs and sperm from northern white rhino are in short supply, due to the rarity of the subspecies. So the team also used material from southern white rhino, successfully fertilising southern eggs with sperm from both northern and southern subspecies, proving that the process works.

Only seven out of 314 fertilised eggs developed into embryos – a roughly 2 per cent success rate – but the research demonstrated three important steps. First, that rhino eggs can be captured from live females. Second, that they can be fertilised using IVF and developed to the "blastocyst" early embryonic stage (ready for transfer to a surrogate female) – and that this can be done as a hybrid of southern and northern rhino. And third, that the resulting embryos can be frozen without damage.

This process is technically very challenging. A special device was developed to enable the operators to extract oocytes (unfertilised eggs) from the ovaries of anaesthetised female southern white rhino from a number of European zoos. This is a three-person job requiring a steady hand that can guide a needle of just over 1 millimetre in diameter and almost 1 metre in length into the reproductive system via the rectum to capture the eggs.

The next step will be to transfer three of the embryos that have been frozen to the uterus of surrogate southern white rhino for gestation and birth. This final step toward the birth of a calf containing northern white rhino DNA is no small step, as artificial insemination in rhino has rarely been attempted. San Diego Zoo is currently evaluating six surrogate candidates, and has already successfully artificially inseminated one with southern white rhino sperm.

The four other embryos produced were used to evaluate the potential for creating sperm and eggs from the genetic material of northern white rhino whose sex cells are not already available. While this only worked for southern white rhino embryos and not the hybrids, it did demonstrate the method could be successful.

As the first demonstration of this process working for rhino, the research is significant, impressive and exciting. It offers a possibility to rescue the genes of a subspecies that, following the death of the last male northern white rhino earlier this year, is now represented by just two elderly females. And if the method works for the rhino, it should be possible to extend it to other endangered large mammals.

The key question of whether scientists can produce pure northern white rhino embryos using this technique remains unanswered. But, even if it is possible, what would be the point? Ultimately, to be useful, these manipulative techniques need to increase the chance of survival of endangered (wild) animal populations. Otherwise, artificially engineered fertilisation and the management of genes has little value for nature conservation.

To my mind, the time to save the northern white rhino has passed. If we could not save it when it was here (the last wild northern white rhino is thought to have disappeared around 2006) it seems unlikely we could conserve a resurrected wild population now or in the foreseeable future. The purpose of simply preserving the subspecies' genes in a new hybrid rhino (in captivity), and whether it would be worth all the effort, is unclear.

Recent research by Dr Tate Tunstall of the San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research and colleagues indicates that there may be enough genetic diversity in the frozen northern white rhino material (from only 12 individuals) to provide a suitably diverse founder population for resurrection. They also showed that the genetic differences between the northern and southern subspecies may be the result of evolutionary adaptations to different habitats.

An alternative strategy to resurrection would be to secure a safe habitat in the former northern white rhino's range of central East Africa, populate it with southern white rhino and let natural selection run its course. The introduced rhino population would be expected to evolve over generations to adapt to their new environment and fill the ecological role left vacant by the northern white rhino.

There are already southern white rhino currently living and breeding in Uganda at the Ziwa Sanctuary. Restoration ecologists have similarly replaced extinct giant tortoises with related species in a process called taxon substitution. Taxon substitution using the southern white rhino would be simpler and more cost-effective than manipulating genes and introducing manufactured hybrids, and would likely have a higher probability of success.

I am concerned that new technologies, such as the creation of these hybrid rhino embryos, are distracting us from on-the-ground conservation and dealing with the root causes of endangerment. There is a growing pervasive psychology that we need to preserve genes for some utopian future. The desperate logic of mixing subspecies and applying assisted reproduction technology is also being discussed regarding the Sumatran rhino.

THE CONVERSATION



RESEARCH shows that cities benefit from car-free days in many ways. This includes traffic decongestion and reductions in time wasted, fewer car crashes and less noise and air pollution.

Experts decry exclusion of Africa's local farmers

JOSHUA Kiragu reminisces of years gone by when just one of his two hectares of land produced at least 40 bags of maize. But that was 10 years ago. Today, Kiragu can barely scrape up 20 bags from the little piece of land that he has left – it measures just under a hectare.

Kiragu, who is from Kenya's Rift Valley region, tells IPS that years of extreme and drastic weather patterns continue to take their toll on his once-thriving maize business. His business, he says, has all but collapsed.

But Kiragu's situation is not unique. Effects of land degradation and desertification are some of the major challenges facing smallholder farmers today.

"Population pressures have led to extreme subdivision of land, farms are shrinking and this affects proper land management – smaller pieces of land mean that farmers are overusing their farms by planting every year," says Allan Moshi, a land policy expert on sub-Saharan Africa.

Statistics from the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) show that a majority of Africa's farmers now farm on less than one hectare of land. "This is the case for Zambia where nearly half of the farms comprise less than one hectare of land, with at least 75 percent of smallholder farmers farming on less than two hectares," Moshi tells IPS.

Although smallholder farmers contribute to land degradation through poor land management, experts like Moshi are concerned that local farmers remain at the periphery of efforts to address the impact of desertification. "Their exclusion will



STATISTICS from the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) show that a majority of Africa's farmers now farm on less than one hectare of land.

continue to limit how much success we can achieve with ongoing interventions," he adds.

Moshi says that the situation is dire as small-scale farmers across Africa account for at least 75 percent of agricultural outputs, according to FAO. In Zambia, for instance, over 600,000 farms with an average land size of less than a hectare produce

about 300,000 metric tonnes of maize. While this production meets the food needs of the country's 17 million people, they lack modernised irrigation systems, making their crops vulnerable to drastic weather changes when they occur.

He adds that in order to address the challenges of declining soil fertility and to heal the land, farmers have to

"adopt a more resilient seed system, better farming practices and technologies."

Reckson Matengarufu, an agro-forestry and food security expert in Zimbabwe, says that in the last decade Zambia has joined a growing list of countries characterised by a rainfall deficit, a shortage of water, unusually high temperatures and shrinking farmlands.

Other countries include Burkina Faso, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal and Zimbabwe.

"These are also countries that have signed and ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) that aims to fight desertification and address the effects of drought and particularly threats to food security from unusually

high temperatures," Moshi explains.

But Matengarufu emphasises the need for countries to build the capacity and understanding of small-scale farmers about transformative efforts.

"There is a need to introduce agro-forestry, whereby farmers integrate trees, crops and livestock on the same plot of land, into discussions

on food and nutrition security," he says.

According to UNCCD, in Zimbabwe alone more than half of all agricultural land is affected by soil degradation. And in Burkina Faso, approximately 470,000 of a total 12 million hectares of agricultural land are under the looming cloud of severe land degradation.

Experts like Mary Abukutsa-Onyango, a professor of horticulture at the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology in Kenya, are raising the alarm that desertification is rapidly reducing the amount of land available for agriculture.

Agro-forestry experts are increasingly encouraging farmers to incorporate integration efforts "so that they can benefit from the harvest of many crops and not just from planting maize on the same plot each year," says Matengarufu.

Abukutsa-Onyango adds that the poor seed system in Africa has made it difficult for farmers to cushion their land from further degradation.

Research shows that for sub-Saharan Africa to improve production there is a need to overhaul the seed system and for the average age of commonly-grown seeds to drop from the current 15 to 20 years to below 10 years.

"Farms are rapidly losing their capacity to produce because they save seeds from previous harvests, borrow from their neighbours or buy uncertified seeds from their local markets. These seeds cannot withstand the serious challenges facing the agricultural sector," Abukutsa-Onyango says.

In countries like Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe farm-

ers receive at least 90 percent of their seeds from the informal sector. Research from the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) shows that on average only 20 percent of farmers in Africa use improved variety seeds.

"For African countries to achieve food and nutrition security, farmers must have access to high-yielding varieties that are designed to adapt and flourish despite the high temperatures and erratic weather we are experiencing," Abukutsa-Onyango says.

Within this context, AGRA decries the fact that there are still very few local private seed-producing companies across Africa.

AGRA continues to push for more of these companies. The alliance has contributed to the rise in local seed companies across sub-Saharan Africa, excluding South Africa, from a paltry 10 in 2007 to at least 10 times that by 2018.

Experts emphasise that on average the use of improved seeds and proper farming practices will enable farmers to produce more than double what they are currently producing.

Moshi nonetheless says that the battle to combat the effects of drought and desertification is far from won.

He decries the exclusion of local communities and the general lack of awareness, particularly among farmers, on the connection between poor land management and land degradation.

"We also have divided opinions among stakeholders and experts on effective strategies to combat desertification, financial constraints and in many countries, a lack of political goodwill," he concludes.

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How young activists are keeping Mandela's legacy alive across Africa

LAST month, at a conference on African Inequalities co-organised by our school and the London School of Economics, the first audience question came from a young woman. Why, she asked, was the graduate school relaunching as the Nelson Mandela School of Public Governance when Mandela's legacy of appeasement entrenched much of apartheid's economic structures?

Her question, despite its narrow context, echoes the broader concerns of many students and young people struggling to reconcile the present need for meaningful transformation with Mandela's first steps towards its possibility.

This demand for a more critical view of his legacy troubles some who are intent on preserving the Madiba mythology or those who are fo-

cusded only on his remarkable personal and moral qualities. Young people are too radical, too eager to break instead of consolidate, the arguments go.

But I believe there's a healthy debate to be had about his legacy. And only by looking back at it through fresh eyes will it be possible to extract what's valuable. And for young people to build on the best of what he achieved.

Mandela's greatest legacy is much broader than the merits – or otherwise – of his policy decisions which were constrained by the circumstances of his times. His central legacy was the example he set of bold, self-sacrificing yet ethical and accountable leadership. Mandela's leadership is a beacon for our times, all over Africa.

Increasingly, young people across the continent are taking up Mandela's challenge. Some are already leading powerful civic and political organisations and campaigns. For example, Sampson Itodo has successfully spearheaded a campaign to benefit young Nigerians seeking political office. He is one among many innovative and effective young Africans.


Youth activism is critical in this challenging era when Africa is both the youngest continent and the poorest.

Itodo is executive director of YIAGA, an advocacy group that promotes young people getting involved in governance. He also convened the Not Too Young To Run movement, which spent years petitioning the Nigerian government to change constitutional constraints on the age limits of those running for office.

I first met Sampson in 2016 when he was a participant in our school's Emerging African Leaders Programme – one of many offered for emerging African leaders from mid-career civil servants to high level experts. Known as the Graduate School of Development Policy and Practice, our work has always been inspired by the urgent call Mandela made at the University of Cape Town in 1990 to [transform] centres of learning into institutions that have relevance to the future of the country and the continent.

THE CONVERSATION

IN MEMORIAM



In everloving memory of our beloved HUSNABANU IQBAL BAPUMIA

Today 7th July, 2018 is exactly Twenty Five years since you sorrowfully departed from us. The grief in our hearts is unbearable and the gap you have left behind is impossible to fill.

Deeply missed and remembered by your husband Iqbal, daughter Papina, son Chisu, brothers, sisters-in-law, relatives and friends.

May the Almighty God rest your soul in Eternal Peace.

The voice of Argentina's slums, under threat

BETWEEN the dimly-lit, narrow alleyways of Villa 21, only 30 minutes by bus from the centre of the Argentine capital, more than 50,000 people live in poverty. It was there that La Garganta Poderosa (which means powerful throat), the magazine that gave a voice to the "villeros" or slum-dwellers and whose members today feel threatened, emerged in 2010.

"Villeros" don't generally reach the media in Argentina. Others see us as people who don't want to work, or as people who are dangerous. La Garganta Poderosa is the cry that comes from our soul," says Marcos Basualdo, in one of the organisation's offices, a narrow shop with a cement floor and unpainted walls, where the only furniture is an old metal cabinet where copies of the magazine are stored.

Basualdo, 28, says that it was after his house was destroyed by a fire in 2015 that he joined La Poderosa, the social organisation that created the magazine, which is made up of 79 neighbourhood assemblies of "villas" or shantytowns across the country.

From that time, Basualdo recalls that "people from different political parties asked me what I needed, but nobody gave me anything."

"Then the people of La Poderosa brought me clothes, blankets, food, without asking me for anything in return. So I decided to join this self-managed organisation, which helps us help each other and helps us realize that we can," he tells IPS.

Villa 21, the largest shantytown in Buenos Aires, is on the south side of the city, on the banks of the Riachuelo, a river polluted for at least two centuries, recently described as an "open sewer" by the Environment Ministry, which has failed to comply with a Supreme Court ruling ordering its clean-up.

Small naked cement and brick homes are piled on each other and crowded together along the narrow alleyways in the shantytowns and families have no basic services or privacy.

As you walk through the neighbourhood, you see sights that are inconceivable in other parts of the city, such as police officers carrying semi-automatic weapons at the ready.

Across the country, villas have continued to grow over the last few decades. Official and social organisation surveys show that at least three million of the 44 million people



IN this alleyway in Villa 21, a slum in the capital of Argentina, is located the house where nine-year-old Kevin Molina was hit and killed by a stray bullet in a shootout between drug gangs in 2013, and the police refused to intervene.

in this South American country live in slums, without access to basic services, which means approximately 10 percent of the urban population.

La Garganta Poderosa, whose editorial board is made up of "all the members of all the assemblies" of the villas, also grew, both in its monthly print edition and in its active participation in social networks and other projects, such as a book, radio programmes, videos and a film.

It has interviewed politicians such as former presidents Dilma Rousseff or Brazil and José "Pepe" Mujica of Uruguay or sports stars like Lionel Messi and Diego Maradona of Argentina, and has established itself as a cultural reference in Argentina, with its characteristic covers generally showing the main subjects of that edition with their mouths wide open as if screaming.

The writing style is more typical of spoken than written communication, using idioms and vocabulary generally heard in the villas, and the magazine's journalism is internationally recognised and is studied as an example of alternative communication at some local universities.

The work this organisation carries out, as a means of creative and peaceful expression of a commu-

nity living in a hostile environment, was even highlighted by the U.N. Special Rapporteur against Torture, Nils Melzer, who visited the villa in April.

However, recently, after the magazine denounced abuses and arbitrary detentions by security forces in Villa 21, the government accused it of being an accomplice to drug trafficking.

On Jun. 7, all media outlets were summoned by e-mail to a press conference at the Ministry of National Security, "to unmask the lies told by La Garganta Poderosa."

The next day, Minister Patricia Bullrich stated that the magazine and the social organisation that supports it are seeking to "free the neighbourhood so that it is not controlled by a state of law but by the illegal state." "This is a message that authorises violence against us. The minister showed images of our main leader, Nacho Levy, and since that day he has been receiving threats," one of La Poderosa's members told IPS, asking to remain anonymous for security reasons.

A few minutes walk from La Poderosa's premises is the house where Kevin Molina, a nine-year-old boy, was shot in the head inside his house during a shootout between

two drug gangs, in 2013.

"The neighbours called the police, but they didn't want to get involved and said they would come and get the bodies the next day," says the La Poderosa's activist.

In recent weeks, the situation has become more tense.

Minister Bullrich's accusation was a response to the repercussions from the arrest of La Garganta Poderosa photographer Roque Azcurriare and his brother-in-law. It happened on the night of May 26 and they were only released two days later.

Using his cell-phone, Azcurriare tried to film police officers entering his house, which is located at the end of a short alleyway next to the house of Iván Navarro, a teenager who a few days earlier had testified about police brutality, during a public oral trial.

Navarro said that one night in September 2016, he and his friend Ezequiel were detained without cause in a street in the villa. He said the police beat them, threatened to kill them, stripped them naked, tried to force them to jump into the Riachuelo, and finally ordered them to run for their lives.

In connection with this case, which has been covered and sup-

ported by La Poderosa, six police officers are currently being held in pre-trial detention awaiting a sentence expected in the next few weeks.

"Ivan Navarro was arrested because he was wearing a nice sports jacket. That's how things are here in the villa. When someone is wearing brand-name sneakers, the police never think they bought them with their wages, but just assume that they're stolen," says Lucy Mercado, a 40-year-old woman born in Ciudad del Este, on the Triple Border between Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina, who has lived in Villa 21 since she was a little girl.

"It's no coincidence that this is happening now. In April we had filed six complaints of torture by the police. And this very important oral trial. Never in the history of our organisation have we achieved anything like this," another La Poderosa activist told IPS, who also asked not to be identified.

Azcurriare's arrest gave more visibility in Argentina to the trial of the six police officers, to the point that on Jun. 1 there was a march from Villa 21 to the courthouse, in which hundreds of members of human rights organisations participated.

IPS

Why India's new citizenship law is so controversial – and why some regions are angrier than others

CITIZENS of India's north-eastern states have been protesting vigorously against a proposed new citizenship regime that they claim will "destroy their culture" in the region. The protests have been diverse and dramatic – petitions, hunger strikes, effigy-burning, a rebel militant group threatening to end talks with the Indian state.

The source of their anger is the Citizenship Amendment Bill, first tabled in the lower house of the Indian Parliament in 2016. It is set to change the Citizenship Act of 1955, which has formed the basis of India's citizenship regime since it gained independence from the British Empire in 1947. The amendment seeks to allow select "persecuted minorities" (Hindus, Christians, Parsis, Sikhs, Buddhist and Jains) from the neighbouring countries of Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan citizenship status in India after six years of residency. Other groups must wait 11 years to become naturalised citizens.

In the north-eastern states, the fear is that this amendment would legitimise migration of Hindus from neighbouring Bangladesh in particular, potentially affecting the demographic make-up of the region.

When the bill's parliamentary committee began touring the north-east in May, protests grew steadily larger, stronger and more widespread. As almost 99% of their boundaries are international borders, the citizens of these states have been quick to point out that they would be the first "victims" of the new amendment if it makes it easier for minority immigrants to travel across the border, settle in and become full citizens. The complaints are loudest in the state of Assam, which has waged a four decade struggle against the Indian state to prevent what some there call "unchecked infiltration" from neighbouring Bangladesh.

The committee's decision to visit the north-east – and the media coverage of the protests – have framed this as a north-eastern issue,

not a national concern. But in fact, the Citizenship Amendment Bill will change the character of citizenship not just for this region, but for India as a whole.

When India achieved independence, its citizenship regime was established on the basis of jus soli (birth within a territory), meaning that people were members of the political community regardless of their religion or ethnicity. While mistrust of Muslims has persisted into present-day India, particularly in recent years with growing Hindu right-wing populism, the law has so far upheld the secular, non-religious character of the Indian state. The Citizenship Amendment Bill would fundamentally alter this basic tenet, shifting the basis of citizenship towards jus sanguinis (by right of blood). But, as historians such as Joya Chatterji and Ornit Shani have documented, there have been frequent challenges to the principle of citizenship by birth – especially in the period immediately after the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947.

In contrast to Muslims, Hindus were from the start considered "natural citizens" of India. Muslim citizens of pre-independence India were ostensibly given a choice between the two countries, but in practice they were subjected to arbitrary processes to "prove" their loyalty to the Indian state. Similar demands were not made of Hindu citizens crossing the border from the newly-formed Pakistan back into India.

Regardless of which states or regions would be most affected by a sizeable influx of migrants, the bill changes the character of Indian citizenship and the basis on which it is granted, moving from secular to overtly favouring specific groups – particularly Hindus. It opens the door for the creation of second-class citizenship for non-Hindus and most of all Muslims – not just in the extralegal practices of discrimination and violence that exist today, but in the law.

THE CONVERSATION

Indian government should not use water crisis to justify river linking

AS the recent report from government think NITI Aayog suggests, India is facing a serious water crisis. By 2030, the country's water demand is predicted to be double its available supply. Nearly 200,000 people in India die every year due to lack of access to clean water, and the situation is rapidly getting worse. In a couple of years, the groundwater supply of 21 major cities are also likely to dry up, multiplying the country's urban water supply crisis. By 2050, the lack of water is predicted to lead to 6 per cent loss to India's gross domestic product.

India's water scarcity crisis is not new. Large parts of India regularly suffer from either physical or economic scarcity. India's water requirements have increased many times in the last 70 years. The large population growth has put tremendous pressure on this limited natural renewable resource. India has 15 per cent of the world's population, but only 3% of land. Moreover, India is also experiencing large-scale urbanization and rapid economic development. According to Ministry of Water Resources, by 2050 India's water requirement will reach approximately 1,180 billion cubic metres while presently there is only 695 billion cubic meters of water available.

In order to meet the food demand from its limited land resource, the country has developed highly water intensive agriculture in the past decades. Due to population growth, the per capita annual freshwater availability in India has also declined considerably. In the last decade or so, the per capita water availability in India had dropped almost 15 per cent, from 1,816 cubic metres to 1,545 cubic metres in 2011.

When per capita water availability falls below 1,700 cubic metres, that country according to hydrologists becomes water stressed. Only when a country's per capita water availability falls below 1,000 cubic metres is it considered to suffer from water scarcity. India has not reached that point yet but there is nothing wrong on the part of NITI Aayog to raise the alarm.

There is no doubt that India suffers heavily from the uneven distribution of water resources. Water availability varies considerably from the desert areas of the west to the hills of north-east. But, the real water management challenge in India is that its environment is characteristically monsoonal. Half of the total annual precipitation takes place in 15 days. More than 90 per cent of the annual run-off of rivers pass through in four monsoon

months. This makes India water rich and water poor simultaneously.

Since independence, India has undertaken massive large-scale river water development projects to meet the country's increasing water demand, particularly for irrigation purposes. The construction of large storage dams and diversion canals to transport huge quantities of river water from one region to another has been one of the major engineering projects in the last seven decades. India has already built more than 5,700 large dams, which has displaced approximately 16-20 million people. In spite of building all these dams, more than 50 per cent of India's arable land is still monsoon dependent.

In this context, the worry is how the government is going to use the dire predictions of the NITI Aayog report on water scarcity. Since Narendra Modi became the prime minister, there has been a renewed focus on building large dams and diverting water from one river to another within the highly controversial river-linking scheme. It is very likely that NITI Aayog's report will be used by the Modi government to push this agenda further.

India's Himalayan Rivers are perennial in nature. While their runoff is signifi-

cant in the rainy season, the melting of Himalayan snows provides also a sizeable flow in the dry season. However, intensive irrigation has led to severe water scarcity. The rivers of peninsular India are usually rain-fed and tend to dry up during summer. The large part of the Deccan plateau receives marginal rainfall and is heavily dependent upon their river storages for irrigation. So, there is always the desire of the dam building lobby to divert water from the Himalayan river to rivers in the south.

The river-linking enthusiasts conveniently forget that all of the major rivers originating from the Himalayas are international rivers. More than three fourths of India's geographical area falls within the international river basins.

China is upstream of most of these rivers. Within India, the rivers are also shared by more than one Indian state. The increasing scarcity of water has already resulted in seven major inter-state disputes within India. Besides the usual upstream-downstream conflicts, the inter-basin river water transfers could lead to many more disputes. The Indian government has already constituted several judicial tribunals but few have been successful in adjudicating these conflicts.

Thus, instead of using



A MUNICIPAL tanker in New Delhi

the NITI Aayog Report to justify more large-scale water storage and diversion projects, India should look for other ways to ensure sustainable management of its available water. In the face of limited water supplies and growing demands, the institutions dealing with water in India are weak. As a result, there are a growing number of conflicts not only between states but also between industry and agri-

culture, and between urban and rural areas. In the face of competing demands, government policy has failed to address water issues in an integrated and sustainable manner.

The focus of the government should move away from large irrigation projects and groundwater withdrawal to water harvesting, smart water pricing, enhanced public-private basin based

integrated river water management and water use efficiency.

Growing urbanization and industrialization demands intensive wastewater treatment and reuse. Greater public awareness needs to be undertaken sincerely with the help of civil society to successfully undertake necessary reforms in the water management sectors.

In order to achieve this the Modi government needs

to adopt decentralized planning and facilitate effective participation of local communities while giving up its desire for centralized water management structures. The NITI Aayog Report has highlighted an extremely critical issue, but one should hope that its alarmist predictions should not be used to push Modi government's pet agenda of dam building and river-linking.

THIRD POLE

WHERE ARE THEY NOW? **WEEKEND LEISURE**



The best R & B performers at the Grammys in the 90's

BROWNSTONE was an American female contemporary R&B group that was popular during the mid-1990s. They are best known for their 1994 hit single "If You Love Me", which was nominated for a Best R&B Performance Grammy Award. "Grapevine", "5 Miles to Empty" and "Pass the Lovin'" also brought them some success, as well as their rendition of "I Can't Tell You Why", a song originally recorded by The Eagles.

The three original members of Brownstone were Monica "Mimi" Doby, Charmayne Maxena "Maxee" Maxwell and Nichole "Nicci" Gilbert. Founded in Los Angeles, the singers met each other after attending various auditions around the city.

They formed the group and were signed to Michael Jackson's MJJ Music record label less than a year later. The group soon recorded its debut album *From the Bottom Up*, which spawned the hit single "If You Love Me".

In 1995, the group earned a Grammy Award nomination and a Billboard Music Award. After extensive touring around the globe, Doby left the group for health reasons; in an interview with BET Video Soul host Donnie Simpson, the problem was cited as bronchitis. The cause of her split from the group was later said (in radio interviews) to be internal strife with the other two members. She was replaced by Kina Cosper of Detroit; other members over the years includes Kimberli Wright of Detroit, Racquel Roberts of Los Angeles and current member Teisha Brown of Detroit.

After a difficult transition period, Brownstone released the song "5 Miles to Empty" from their sophomore album *Still Climbing*. In 1998, Brownstone was featured on the soundtrack for the film *The Players Club* with the song "Don't Play Me Wrong". Charmayne Maxena "Maxee" Maxwell died on February 27, 2015 at age 46 following what had been reported publicly as an accidental fall.

A family member reported to the media that Charmayne had come home from her son's soccer game and was home alone with him. Later in the evening ... around 9 PM her husband, music producer Carsten Soulshock, came home and found her unconscious and bleeding.

It looked like Charmayne had fallen and cut her neck on glass ... she was bleeding profusely, but still had a pulse. Carsten called 911, and paramedics transported her to Cedars Sinai Hospital ... but she had lost too much blood. Again, it was reported that she died on the way to the hospital.

LAPD went to the home ... and tell us it was a broken wine glass that cut Charmayne's neck. Detectives do not suspect foul play.

The group -- which was on Michael Jackson's MJJ Music label -- had its biggest hit with 1995's "If You Love Me." They earned a Billboard Music Award and a Grammy nomination for the song.

What Mimi Is doing Now

We decided to do a lil' diggin' into what Mimi's been up to lately and were pleasantly sur-

prised by her current career. According to several reports and Mimi's LinkedIn account, she has been a school teacher for the past 19 years with the Los Angeles Unified School District. Yep, she chose a career far from the glitz and glam of the entertainment world as you can see.

Monica 'Mimi' Dolby now goes by the name, Monica Dolby Davis. One look at her recent photo (above) and it's clear that Monica is just as beautiful as she ever was. She now has a son who appears to be in his teens and she's living a quiet regular life now. We aren't sure what Mimi teaches, but hopefully she's teaching young kids what REAL singing is because sadly, their generation is severely deprived of enough examples of that on mainstream radio.

It's uncertain if Mimi plans to make a comeback to music anytime soon, but on her social media page she did mention to someone that she was 'getting back' to singing. Only time will tell though.

Anywho, it's a beautiful thing to see Monica dedicating herself to shaping young minds. Her life may be very



different from the days of meeting her former boss, MJ, and selling a million+ records, but the process of instilling within her students, the tools they need for forward progression in life, is probably just as fulfilling for 'Mimi.'





TCC marks Family Day in style

By DAILY NEWS Reporter

ABOUT 1400 Tanzania Cigarette Public Limited Company (TCC) employees and their families had a memorable day out as they marked the company's Family Day event held at the TCC Club -Chang'ombe over the weekend. "We are glad to host this at our own, newly renovated, TCC Club, there was no better theme for this Family Day than 'Narudi Nyumbani'.

TCC Legal Affairs Director and Company Secretary, Godson

Killiza said the Family Day has a great significance to the company because it is a time when employees and their families come together, once a year, to celebrate achievements and have fun in a special way.

There were numerous games featured during the Family Day while children had ample options to keeping them and their parents busy all day long.

There was endless entertainment as top artistes including bongo flava artiste Siaka Nassor popularly known as Aslay kept

the attendees on their feet as they danced and sang along to his hit-sand as Tanzanite Band also kept the crowd entertained throughout the event.

It was also a time to showcase the talent of members from the Vipaji Foundation, which has been supported by TCC for 10 years. They thrilled the audience with their dance skills as their counterparts showed off their creative drawing skills.

One of the attendees, Nahya Suleiman, whose husband works with TCC praised the company

for its consistency in bringing families together every year.

"We have really enjoyed the day. The children have had time to mingle and the parents had time to catch up with old friends. It is a good thing and I urge the TCC management to keep it up and make it better every year so we can continue to enjoy this special day," she said.

Prisca Sunga, whose husband also works at TCC, said this was his 30th Family Day and she was glad that it is now happening at the TCC Club. "It's really good

to be back home at the TCC Club as the atmosphere is good and everything has gone well. We really thank management and staff for making it happen once again," she said.

Grace Burugi from Human Resources department thanked the TCC management for making it happen and for being consistent throughout the years.

Other TCC branches countrywide marked a similar event hence enabling employees and their families to feel a part of the TCC family.



BONGO Flava artiste Siaka Nassor aka Aslay entertains Tanzania Cigarette Company (TCC) staff and their families during the Family Day held at TCC Club Chang'ombe recently. (Photo by a Correspondent)

Eminem plays killer jukebox at his debut Danish Roskilde Festival

Copenhagen, Friday

Eminem played his first ever Danish show last night as the opening headliner at Roskilde Festival, held just outside Copenhagen.

Roskilde has been waiting a long time for a visit from Slim. The festival first approached the artist 17 years ago, so when he finally showed up, the Danes were ready to give him a hot reception. The festival's main 'Orange' stage was full to its absolute breaking point, with many attendees calling it Roskilde's most packed headliner show in recent memory.

Even the man himself was in agreement. "This might be the largest fucking crowd we've ever seen," he said, collaborator and hype-man Mr Porter nodding from the other side of the stage.

Few could see more than the top third of the side screens, but every audience member still threw their arms up in rapture at every chorus line from Slim's lengthy back-catalogue.

Entering to the sound of his and Dr Dre's track 'Medicine Man', the sky above the stage was lit up with the first of countless firework displays that would occur during the set.

Heading back to 2002's 'The Eminem Show' on America's Independence Day, the artist launched into 'Square Dance' and 'White America', roaring over a heavy instrumental. By the time he reached 'Rap God', there could be no doubt of the crowd's reverence for Eminem.

Will Smith: Nothing could break up my marriage

Philadelphia, Friday

Will Smith believes "nothing" could break his marriage to Jada Pinkett Smith, because their bond is too strong to ever divorce.

Will Smith believes "nothing" could break his marriage to Jada Pinkett Smith.

The 49-year-old actor has been married to the 'Girls Trip' star - with whom he has son Jaden, 19, and daughter Willow, 17 - for almost 20 years, and says there are "no deal

breakers" when it comes to their romance, as he doesn't think he or his wife could ever do anything that would cause them to divorce.

Speaking during an interview on Tidal's 'Rap Radar' podcast, the 'Suicide Squad' star - who also has son 25-year-old Trey from a previous relationship - said: "We don't even say we're married anymore. We refer to ourselves as life partners, where you get into that space where you realise you are literally with somebody for the rest of your life.

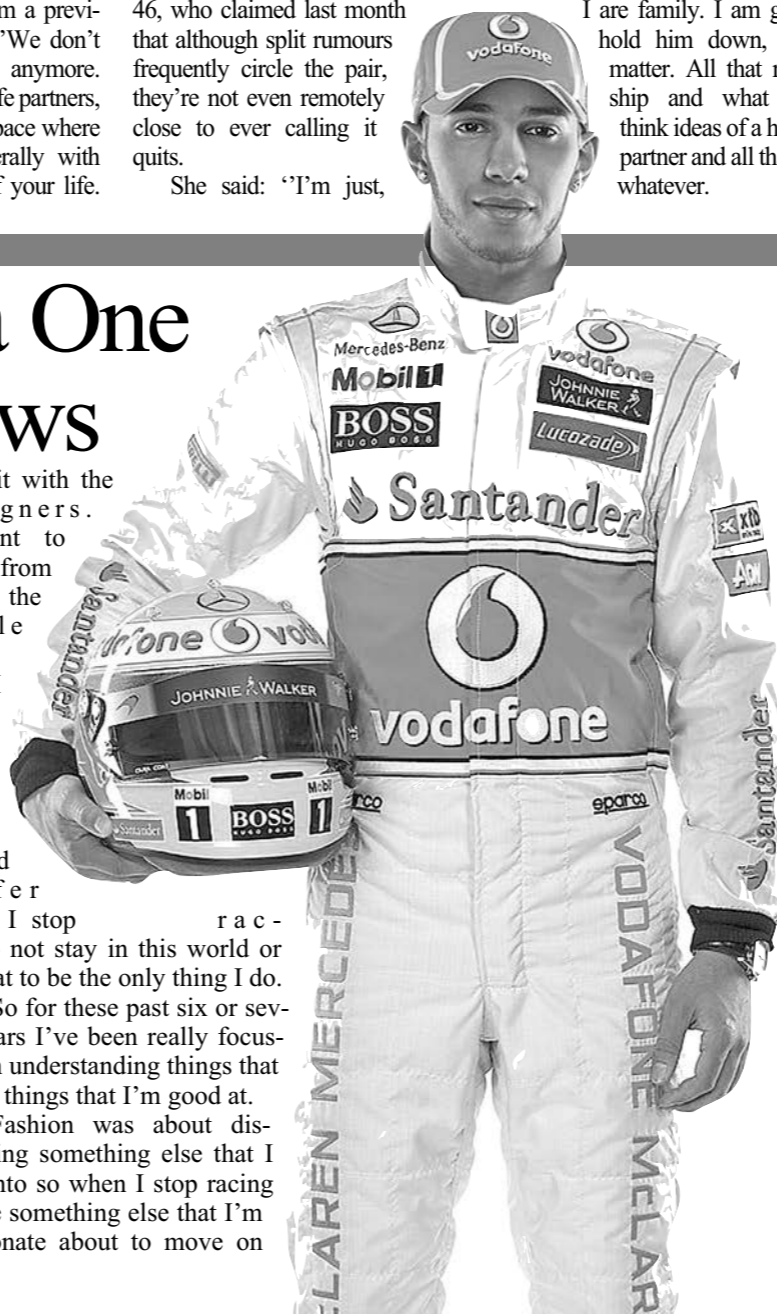
There's no deal breakers. There's nothing she could do - ever. Nothing that would break our relationship. She has my support till death and it feels so good to get to that space."

Will's comments echo similar statements made by his wife Jada, 46, who claimed last month that although split rumours frequently circle the pair, they're not even remotely close to ever calling it quits.

She said: "I'm just,

like, keep [the divorce rumours] coming. Here's the thing about Will and I - [we] are family. That is never going down. It's just not. Ever.

"We are family. Take out all that whole marriage/relationship crap, at the end of the day, Will and I are family. I am going to hold him down, doesn't matter. All that relationship and what people think ideas of a husband, partner and all that, man, whatever.



Hamilton thinks Formula One is similar to fashion shows

London, Friday

FOUR-TIME world champion racing driver Lewis Hamilton has released a new clothing line with Tommy Hilfiger, and thinks fashion is just like Formula One

Lewis Hamilton says the fashion world is similar to that of Formula One.

The 33-year-old racing driver has recently launched a new clothing collection with Tommy Hilfiger, and the four-time world champion has drawn parallels between motor sport and the fashion industry.

In an interview with GQ Magazine, the British driver said: "I didn't realise it takes as long as it does, I didn't realise the parallels between fashion and Formula One.

"We have 1,600 people in my team [Mercedes] to build those two cars and everything else is built in house.

"It's very similar to how they do these fashion shows. There's so much work that goes into it, months and months for eight or ten minutes of a

show." The collection has influences from Riccardo Tisci, Louis Vuitton, Supreme, Virgil Abloh, Fear Of God and features bold colours and various types of tartan.

The sporting icon explained: "I love bold stuff. I quite like taking risks".

Lewis is new to the world of fashion, but he's made a concerted effort to learn about the industry after a childhood entirely focused on racing.

Recalling his childhood in the UK, he shared: "I could never get this parka I loved as a kid, it was like - do you want a parka jacket or do you want to race.

"That's where all the money went, so I decided I wanted to design one."

Despite being a world-famous star, Lewis was willing to start from the bottom rung in the fashion industry.

And the champion racer revealed he plans to persist with designing after his driving career has finished.

He continued: "I wanted to really get involved; I wanted to be an intern

and sit with the designers. I want to learn from them the whole time. "I

would prefer when I stop racing to not stay in this world or for that to be the only thing I do.

"So for these past six or seven years I've been really focusing on understanding things that I like, things that I'm good at.

"Fashion was about discovering something else that I was into so when I stop racing I have something else that I'm passionate about to move on to."

Dwayne Johnson says spending time with amputees for Skyscraper was 'unforgettable'

Hollywood, Friday

Hollywood action star DWAYNE 'THE ROCK' JOHNSON has revealed that spending time with amputees in preparation for his starring role in 'Skyscraper' was "one of the most unforgettable experiences" of his career.

DWAYNE 'THE ROCK' JOHNSON says spending time with amputees in preparation for his starring role in 'Skyscraper' was "one of the most unforgettable experiences" of his career.

The 46-year-old action star plays the part of a former FBI Hostage Rescue Team leader and amputee in the new movie, and Dwayne has admitted that his preparation for the film was one of the most memorable experiences of his time in Hollywood.

Speaking to the South China Morning Post newspaper,

Dwayne - who

stars in the film alongside Neve Campbell - shared: "It was an opportunity to play a character that was quite different from what I played in the past.

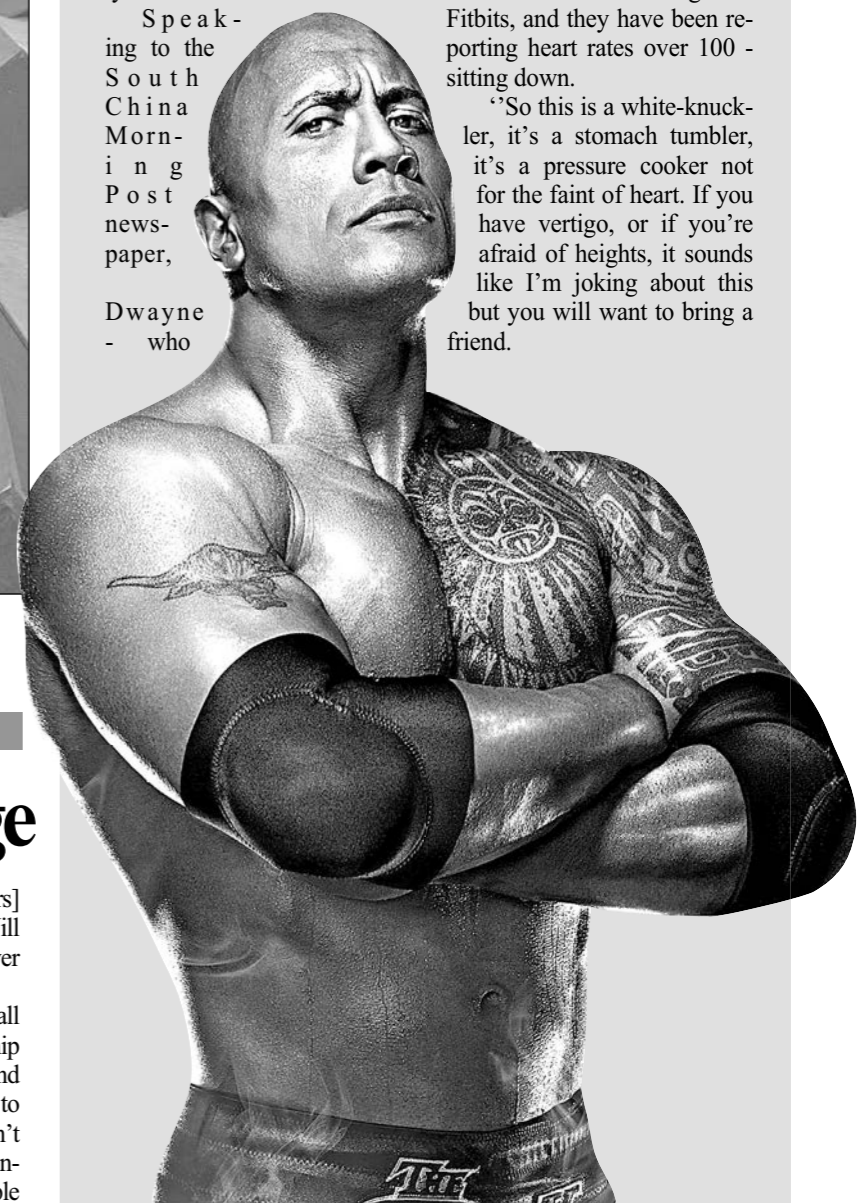
"I spent some time with amputees. It was very informative. It was one of the most unforgettable experiences."

Meanwhile, Dwayne recently warned moviegoers that 'Skyscraper' will send heart rates soaring.

The wrestler-turned-actor explained that the film - which sees his on-screen character assess security for skyscrapers - is not for the faint-hearted, especially among people who don't like heights.

He said: "There's been this Fitbit phenomenon which is very real, where people who are afraid of heights or have vertigo have been going to watch our movie wearing their Fitbits, and they have been reporting heart rates over 100 - sitting down.

"So this is a white-knuckler, it's a stomach tumbler, it's a pressure cooker not for the faint of heart. If you have vertigo, or if you're afraid of heights, it sounds like I'm joking about this but you will want to bring a friend.



Chris Brown slaps down \$350k on bulletproof SUV

Los Angeles, Friday

Chris Brown has reportedly splashed out over \$350,000 on a bulletproof SUV.

The 'Loyal' hitmaker - who also owns a 2015 Rezvani Beast - slapped down the cash for the Rezvani Tank "several months ago" but he had to wait for it to be ready as he wanted it custom-made so that it can withstand multiple beatings from weapons.

According to TMZ, the plush vehicle also comes with smoke screens, thermal night vision, electric door handles to shock intruders and an easily deployed spike strip.

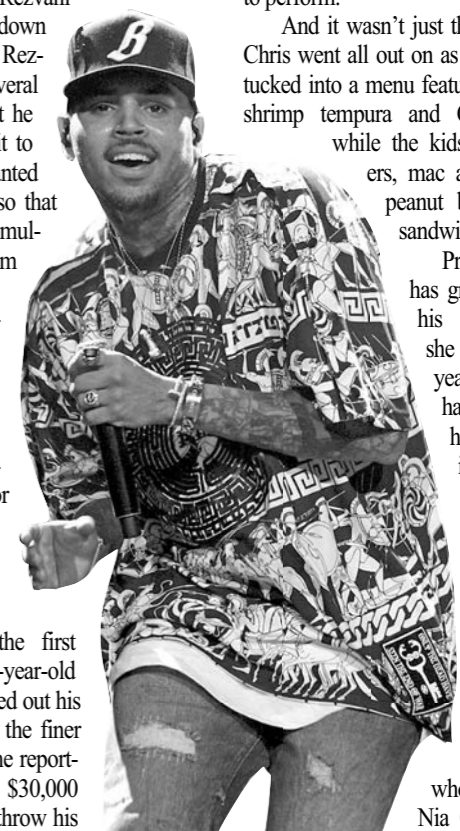
This isn't the first time the 29-year-old singer has whipped out his cheque book for the finer things in life as he reportedly parted with \$30,000 so that he could throw his four-year-old daughter

Royalty an extravagant birthday party in May. The kids' bash saw everyone from Jasmine to Cinderella making an appearance - including the latter's Fairy Godmother, while musician Tone Stith agreed to perform.

And it wasn't just the entertainment Chris went all out on as the adult guests tucked into a menu featuring crab cakes, shrimp tempura and California rolls, while the kids enjoyed burgers, mac and cheese, and peanut butter and jelly sandwiches.

Proud dad Chris has grown close with his daughter since she was born four years ago, and he has said in the past how much of an impact she's had on his life.

Back in 2015, the star claimed he had been changed for the better by fatherhood, and explained that Royalty, whom he has with Nia Guzman, "melts" him out.



Hamilton fastest in British Grand first practice

London, Friday

LEWIS Hamilton led Valtteri Bottas in a Mercedes one-two ahead of Ferrari's Sebastian Vettel in first practice at the British Grand Prix.

Hamilton was 0.367 seconds clear of the Finn and 0.511secs ahead of Vettel, who leads the championship by one point. Haas driver Romain Grosjean had a heavy crash at the 180mph first corner after failing to close a DRS overtaking aid.

The Frenchman apologised to his team, saying that a bump on entry had caused him to miss the DRS button.

"The car is destroyed," Grosjean said over the radio. "I'm very, very sorry. I think it was the bump. I missed the button."

It was the latest in a series of errors

this season by Grosjean, whose future at the team beyond 2018 is in doubt as a result.

Under blue summer skies, and warm temperatures, Mercedes consolidated their status as favourites for this weekend, and the team need a strong result after their double retirement in Austria last Sunday.

Mercedes have changed Bottas' engine for this weekend because the one in the car in Austria went through what is called a 'heat soak event' when he retired as a result of a hydraulic failure.

The Finn will not receive a grid penalty and they hope to use the Austria engine again at the next race in Germany, but has now used up his allocation of engines for the season, which means if Mercedes introduce an upgrade later in the year, he will have to weigh its im-

provement against the grid penalty he would receive for using it.

Hamilton complained about bumps on the resurfaced track, and said over the radio during the virtual safety car period following Grosjean's crash that he was unhappy with the car. However, he stayed out and set his fastest time.

Ferrari's pace was encouraging for them in the context of what has been their general lack of pace on Fridays this season, before they bounce back to the front on Saturdays.

Red Bull's Daniel Ricciardo was fourth, ahead of Ferrari's Kimi Raikkonen, who had a spin at Brooklands, and the second Red Bull of Max Verstappen, who stopped on the pit straight with a gearbox problem with three minutes to go in the session.

Grosjean was seventh fastest with

the time he set before his crash, ahead of the Force Indias of Sergio Perez and Esteban Ocon, and the Williams of Lance Stroll.

Grosjean's team-mate Kevin Magnussen was 14th but has to report to the stewards after the session after being accused of dangerous driving in an incident with McLaren's Fernando Alonso.

The Dane appeared to veer at Alonso's car on the Wellington Straight towards Turn Six, Brooklands, after the two tripped over each other through the first corner, Abbey, as Alonso was on a slow lap and Magnussen a fast one.



LEWIS Hamilton

Froome issues plea to Tour de France fans

London, Friday

CHRIS Froome has issued an emotional plea to fans ahead of the Tour de France after he and Team Sky were booed and whistled at the team presentation on Thursday.

Team Sky were one of the last teams to be paraded in front of the crowds in La Roche-sur-Yon for the usual pre-Tour presentation, but received a less-than-warm welcome as they rode onto the stage.

Despite the UCI clearing Froome of any wrongdoing and declaring him free to race after concluding their investigation into his adverse analytical finding for salbutamol at last year's Vuelta a Espana, some sections of the crowd voiced their displeasure.

Froome could face hostile crowds throughout the race as he seeks a record-equaling fifth Tour crown and fourth in a row.

Speaking to Le Monde, Froome appealed to the "fair-minded" French public to lift the "shadow of doubt" following Monday's decision by the UCI.

He said: "Tomorrow the greatest annual sports event in the world starts in the Vendee Pays de la Loire. I am proud to start the Tour as the defending champion and will obviously be fighting hard to win the maillot jaune."

BRIEFS

Woakes making good progress on injury



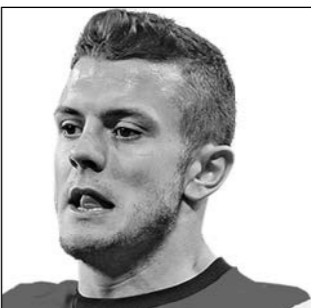
London, Friday

ENGLAND all-rounder Chris Woakes is progressing well with his recovery from injuries to his right quad and knee.

Woakes is expected to return as a batsman in Warwickshire's three-day second XI match against Leicestershire which will start on July 10 at Kibworth Cricket Club.

The 29-year-old will also feature for the England Lions in their four-day match against India A at Worcester beginning on July 16 where he will play a full part in the match.

West Ham close to agree Wilshere deal



London, Friday

WEST Ham are close to agreeing a deal with Jack Wilshere, according to Sky sources.

Wilshere is available on a free transfer after he officially left Arsenal at the end of his contract on Saturday.

The 26-year-old told Sky Sports News last week he was in no rush to make a decision on his future but had considered staying in the Premier League or a move abroad.



FOOTBALL legend Sunday Manara, alias "Computer" (right) shares a light moment with Tanzania- Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) General Manager, Fuad Abdallah (centre) when the player visited the authority's pavilion at the 42nd Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair at Kilwa Road in Temeke Municipality, over the weekend. Left is TAZARA Marketing Officer, Hemed Msangi. Manara featured prominently for national football team ~Taifa Stars, Young Africans and Pan Africans in 1970s. (Photo by Staff Photographer).

Zola: Chelsea must give Sarri 'freedom' to manage

London, Friday

GIANFRANCO Zola said he hopes Chelsea give Maurizio Sarri the freedom to do his job should he succeed Antonio Conte at Stamford Bridge.

Chelsea have been attempting to extricate Sarri from his contractual obligation to Napoli for more than a month, and Conte -- who is refusing to leave without the final year of his deal being paid in full -- is prepared to begin pre-season training at Cobham on Monday unless he is sacked before then.

Zola has held talks with Chelsea about returning to his old club either as Sarri's assistant or in a technical role, and he is backing the 59-year-old to make a big impact at Stamford Bridge provided he is given the conditions to do so.

"It has to be said that Conte has done an impressive job at Chelsea," Zola told Calciomercato.

"I would hope that, should Sarri move to London, they will let him do his job, which means planning and organisation leading to constant improvement in the players.

"I hope he can achieve the same results as previously; it's certainly a very different challenge and a different situation compared to where he's been before, but one with lots of advantages. We're talking about an exceptionally quality coach, who will have the chance of doing a great job.

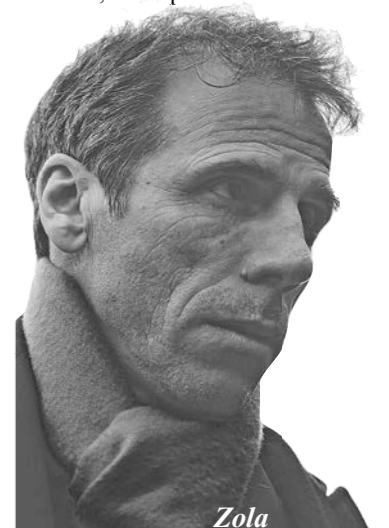
Zola revealed he has admired Sarri's work for several years, dating back to his achievement in getting Empoli promoted to Serie A and keeping them up.

"I've been following Maurizio for a long time, since I was at Cagliari and I was analysing clubs on the same level and one club that I had a particular fondness of was his Empoli," he added.

"I liked Empoli because their attitude was rarely seen in a club fighting for those parts of the league table; they were playing as if they were a big club, always looking to take the initiative on the pitch. Sarri's ability became more evident to all when he moved to Napoli. He is good; the results speak for themselves.

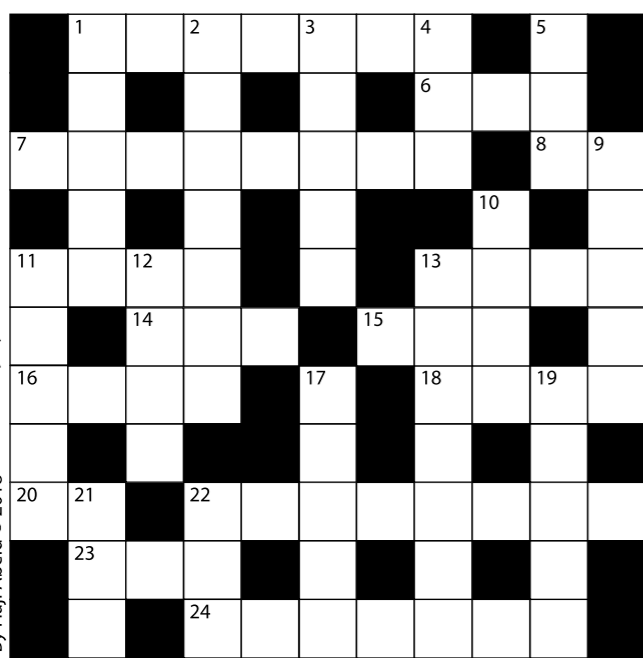
"Anyone who loves football cannot help but fall in love with the way Napoli have been playing these years."

Sarri would face a formidable task to return Chelsea to contention at the top of the Premier League; Manchester City won the title in record-breaking fashion last season and all of the other members of the league's big six have invested to improve their squads this summer. Zola, however, is optimistic.



Zola

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 109



By Hajj Abehid © 2018
abehidhaj@yahoo.com

ACROSS

- 1 In fact (7)
- 6 Which person (3)
- 7 Postpone (8)
- 8 To exist (2)
- 11 University of Dar es Salaam (4)
- 13 Leg or arm (4)
- 14 Eccentric shaft (3)
- 15 Passenger vehicle (3)
- 16 Family (4)
- 18 Quartz grains (4)
- 20 The ratio between circumference and diameter (2)
- 22 Define again (8)
- 23 Snow runner (3)
- 24 Blind system of writing (7)

DOWN

- 1 Ventured (5)
- 2 Stoker (7)
- 3 Cautious (5)
- 4 Be in debt (3)
- 5 Robert's nickname (3)
- 9 Grew less (5)
- 10 Passport endorsement (4)
- 11 Remove a cap (5)
- 12 Strike breaker (4)
- 13 Motivated by lust (7)
- 17 Republic in S Asia (5)
- 19 Effeminate male (5)
- 21 Doctrine (3)
- 22 Curved bone (3)

Solution for No. 108

ACROSS: 1 Willie, 6 Ems, 7 Chakacha, 8 He, 11 Womb, 13 Diet, 14 Alb, 15 Oaf, 16 Acne, 18 Wiry, 20 Go, 22 Esculent, 23 Roe, 24 Liberty DOWN: 1 Wahoo, 2 Likable, 3 Incur, 4 Sea, 5 Ash, 9 Entry, 10 Hifi, 11 Whang, 12 Mane, 13 Dawdler, 17 Jacob, 19 Randy, 21 Orc, 22 Eel

Karius influenced by concussion, says Klopp

Liverpool, Friday

LIVERPOOL keeper Loris Karius was "100 per cent" affected by a concussion in their Champions League final loss to Real Madrid, says manager Jurgen Klopp.

Errors by Karius, 25, led to the Spanish side's first and third goals in their 3-1 victory in Kiev in May.

Karius collided with Sergio Ramos with the score goalless, and five days later was discovered to have "26 of

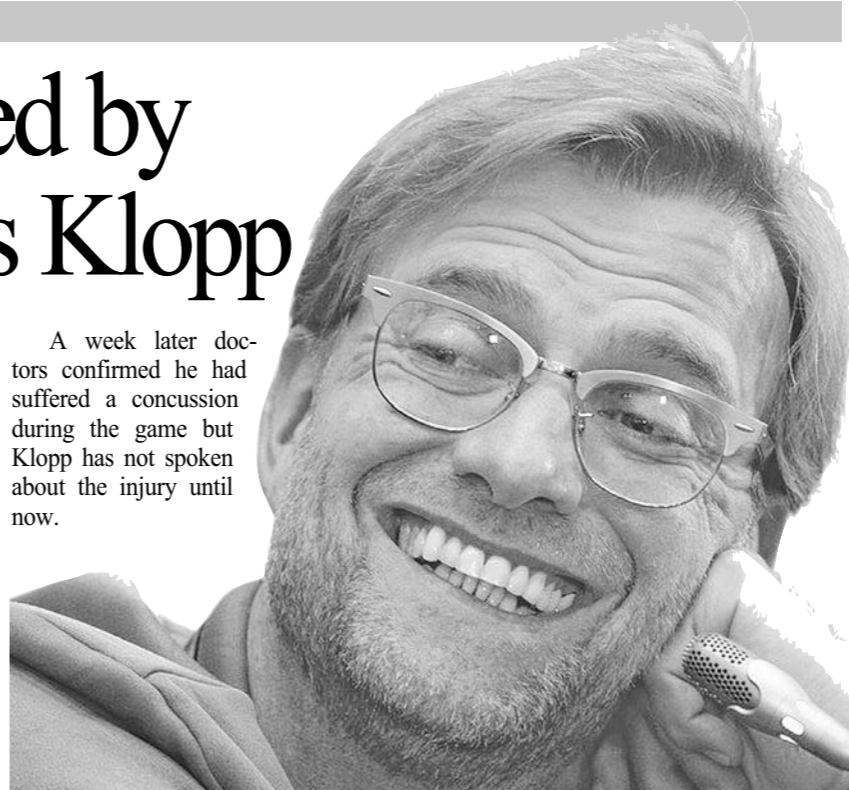
30 markers for a concussion" in tests.

"We don't use it as an excuse, we use it as an explanation," said Klopp.

"For me, it is 100 per cent the explanation [for his performance]. He was influenced by that knock - that is 100 per cent."

In the days following the final, Karius told fans he was "infinitely sorry" for his performance and he later received death threats, prompting a police investigation.

A week later doctors confirmed he had suffered a concussion during the game but Klopp has not spoken about the injury until now.



Wimbledon champion Muguruza beaten by Uytvanck

Wimbledon, Friday

DEFENDING champion Garbine Muguruza became the sixth top-eight women's seed to exit Wimbledon as she lost to Alison van Uytvanck in the second round.

Belgian world number 47 Van Uytvanck demonstrated skill and power to beat the third seed 5-7 6-2 6-1.

The Spaniard suffered the earliest defeat of a de-

fending women's champion at the All England Club since Steffi Graf lost in the first round in 1994.

"Inside I was dying, especially serving out for the match," Van Uytvanck said.

Top seed Simona Halep beat China's Saisai Zheng 7-5 6-0 earlier on.

Halep and seventh seed Karolina Pliskova are the only top-eight seeds remaining in the women's

draw. It is only the second time that Van Uytvanck has gone beyond the second round at a major.

"In sets two and three I was just there mentally. I was in the zone and just hitting every ball and it was going my way," she said.

"I would love to be in the second week for the first time at Wimbledon."

Muguruza trailed 4-2 but won three games in a row in the opening set to

lead 5-4.

Van Uytvanck fought back and Muguruza needed a second chance to serve out for the opening set.

The Belgian continued to show her fighting spirit in the second set and broke for a 4-2 advantage, with her forehand causing Muguruza all sorts of problems.

Van Uytvanck broke to make it 3-1 in the decider and showed few signs of nerves, breaking again for

5-1 before wrapping up the biggest win of her career and making it through to the third round for the first time.

She will next face Estonian 27th seed Anett Kontaveit for a place in the last 16.

Muguruza admitted it has been a tough match for both players.

"She played big, took a lot of risk and it worked for her," she said. "I also think that my level was not where



Why has it been such an upset-filled World

Moscow, Friday

GERMANY losing to Mexico and South Korea. Brazil only able to score in stoppage-time against Costa Rica. Argentina held by Iceland and thumped by Croatia. Spain struggling against Iran and needing a goal in added time to avoid defeat against Morocco. England needing an injury-time winner against Tunisia. Belgium going two goals down against Japan and only going through via the last kick of the game.

Part of the reason this World Cup has been so appealing is the upsets, but have there been more than in previous editions? If so, why?

The answer to the first question is yes, though not by a huge margin. I used the FIFA rankings to determine a favorite and an underdog for each match through the round of 16's conclusion in the past three World Cups.

Granted, they are not perfect, but they do give you a sense of the relative strength of a team. Further, I looked at 2010, 2014 and 2018 because the rankings system changed significantly after 2006.

(Someone with more time and more of an analytical brain might want to go further and factor in the relative differences in ranking: No. 60 beating No. 5 is more of an upset than No. 22 beating No. 20, for example; if they do it, I would love to read it.)

In the meantime, here is what I found, looking at results over 90 minutes.

utes.

In Russia, higher-ranked sides have won 29 of 56 games played, compared to 34 in 2014 and 29 in 2010. Conversely, lower-ranked teams have won 16 of 56, substantially more than in Brazil (eight) and South Africa (11). Goal difference was also telling. Higher-ranked teams were +13, compared to +43 in Brazil and +39 in South Africa.

It is not just an impression, then; the numbers corroborate the idea that upsets are on the rise. Why? On explanation is that, contrary to the club game, in which the gulf between haves and have-nots continues to expand, in international football things are leveling out.

Just look at the points-per-game won by last season's champions in La Liga (2.45), the Bundesliga (2.47), the Premier League (2.63), Serie A (2.50) and Ligue 1 (2.45), compared to those of the past three World Cup winners (excluding extra-time and penalties): Germany (2.14), Spain (2.28) and Italy (2.14). And then remind yourself that these three countries played just seven games on their successful runs, whereas club champions maintained their numbers during an entire season.

Polarization and the concentration of riches in the club game is something that's been talked about for some time: Clubs outside a tiny elite simply find it nearly impossible to compete. However, at the same time, international football has benefited from a number



SOUTH Korea players celebrate one of their goals against Germany in Russia. (File photo)

of democratizing factors since the days when Europe and South America ruled supreme.

One macro-trend, which has been ongoing, is the spread and growth of the professional game. Simply put, there are more resources for elite football — in terms of infrastructure, coaching and development — outside of the traditional

superpowers than there were 20 years ago. And in the 1990s there were more than in the 1970s. And so on. That trend is only going one way.

But there are two other factors that have accelerated the closing of gaps at international level: Tactics and the Bosman ruling.

Everybody has come far enough

in their tactical understanding to know that a well-drilled side, with chemistry and organization, can generally stop more gifted opponents from scoring for a long time unless there's something unforeseen, like an individual error, a refereeing mistake or a brilliant piece of individual skill.

This is a low-scoring sport. Com-

pare it to basketball: The average NBA team will shoot maybe 80 times per game, whereas the average World Cup team might manage one-sixth of that. The impact of randomness and luck is greater when the sample size — in this case, the number of times you try to score or stop your opponent from scoring — is smaller. The tactical/chemistry

idea also impacts mid- and lower-tier teams in another way. A Sweden or a Uruguay has a smaller pool of players on which to call than, say, Germany or France. As a result, they tend to stick around longer with their national sides and, as a group, become more cohesive over time, almost like club sides.

Incidentally, this is why, although we have seen some bad teams — Panama come to mind — at this World Cup, none have been embarrassingly awful. Gone are the days of Yugoslavia trouncing Zaire 9-0 in 1974 and Hungary beating El Salvador 10-1 eight years later.

The impact of the 1996 Bosman ruling, which lifted the limit on foreigners in Europe, made it easier for players from smaller nations to compete at a higher level and against better opposition, which helped acquire and develop know-how as a result.

(A similar phenomenon — writ small — occurred outside Europe with leagues such as Mexico's Liga MX, the Chinese Super League, Japan's J-League, Major League Soccer in the U.S. and others attracting regional talent in one place and raising the standard.)

As the club game at the highest level increasingly becomes an elitist golf club of the sort that only allows entry to the very rich, the international game is turning into a public course that does not take reservations for tee times.

Trippier defends 'clever' England gamesmanship

Moscow, Friday

KIERAN Trippier has defended England's gamesmanship in their contentious win over Colombia in the round of 16 on Tuesday.

Garth Southgate's side, who went through on penalties, were criticised outside of England for what many perceived to be Three Lions players going down too easily and over-embellishing in the face of aggressive opposition.

Colombia manager Jose Pekerman accused England's players of faking fouls while Jose Mourinho said he was surprised by the "exaggeration on theatre by the players."

When speaking to reporters on Thursday, Trippier didn't run away from those suggestions and hailed England's "game management" as "being clever."

"Sometimes it's about being clever," the Tottenham man said. "If someone touches you... and it's about game management as well."

"You see Colombia had 20-25 minutes where they were on top. Sometimes you just need to kill the game down a bit."

"If someone makes contact with you, it is a foul, you are going to go down."

"Everyone has got their own opinion and that's a fact."

"In our eyes a foul is a foul. You see Hendo's [Jordan Henderson] and I don't know how he got a yellow card personally for that."

"That game's gone now, I don't really want to comment." Colombia were whis-

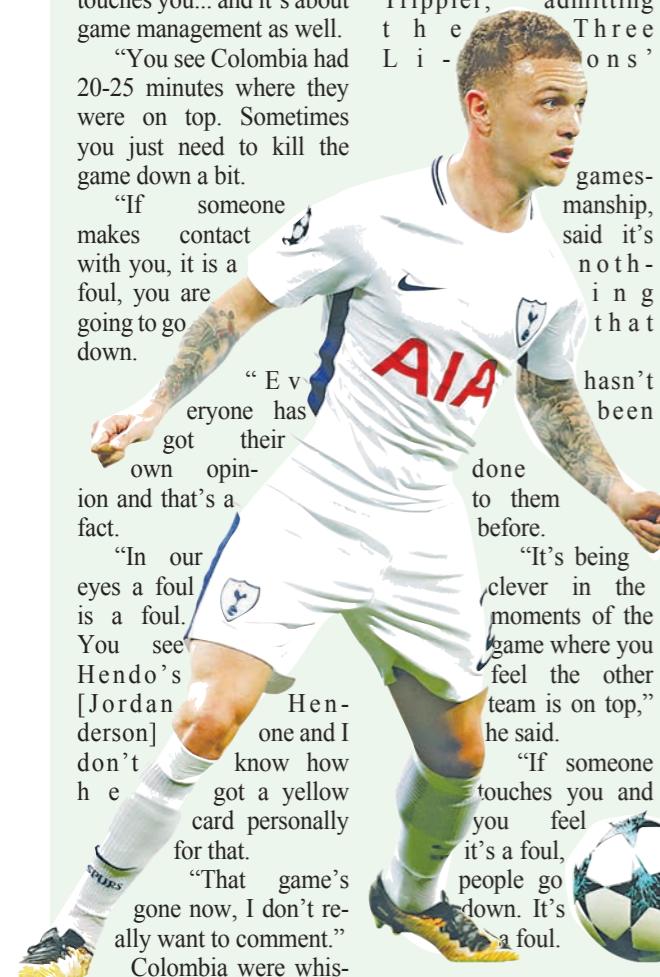
tled for 23 of the game's 36 fouls and handed six of the eight yellow cards in the match. They also were called for a penalty when Carlos Sanchez was adjudged to have wrestled down Harry Kane in the box.

And midfielder Wilmar Barrios was lucky to escape with only a yellow after thrusting his head into the chest of Jordan Henderson while awaiting a free kick, with the Liverpool man dramatically going down holding his face.

Trippier's admission comes as Brazil superstar Neymar faces harsh criticism in some quarters for overselling the contact he's suffered at the World Cup.

Neymar has been the most fouled player in the tournament thus far, with defenses keen on using rough tactics to slow down and, at times, attempt to intimidate the Brazil forward.

When asked if England were a streetwise team, Trippier, admitting the Three Lions'



CRDB Bank Director of Marketing, Research and Customer Services, Tully Mwambapa handover a dummy ticket to 11th winner of the draw dubbed; Shinda na TemboCardVisa, David Hughes, who will travel to Russia to watch one of the World Cup 2018 quarter final matches. The handover ceremony was held in Dar es Salaam, yesterday. (Photo by Courtesy of CRDB)



England can't underestimate Sweden, says Stones

Moscow, Friday

England take on Sweden in Samara today with a place in the World Cup semi-finals at stake, and while some may be surprised to see the Scandinavians in the last eight, defender John Stones says they cannot be underestimated. The fact that England

needed extra time and penalties to defeat Colombia in the last 16 shows that while the supposedly easier half of the draw may not have the heavy-weight names, it is still going to produce tight contests. "There are no easy games. I think if you say it's an easy game in a quarter-final of a World Cup, then you are pretty stupid to say that," said Stones.

"They've got a lot of quality. They play very structured from the back, sit quite deep

from what we've seen, and we know what we're up against."

"Sometimes they can throw you these teams, they can go kind of under the radar, but there is no question they are a good team. They wouldn't be where they are if they weren't," he said.

The highlight of Sweden's campaign so far was beating Mexico 3-0 to top its group, and Janne Andersson's side then won a tight contest with Switzerland in the last 16.

Sweden have, of course, enjoyed some memorable World Cup campaigns in the past — reaching the final on home soil in 1958 where they lost to Brazil and then the semi-finals in 1994 where again the South Americans ended their dreams.

Swedish captain Andreas Granqvist isn't worried about England enjoying the greater possession and expects his team to stick to their tried and tested approach.

Croatia look to seize moment against Russia

Moscow, Friday

Croatia are targeting the World Cup semifinals for the first time since 1998 — when they made their debut as an independent nation on football's biggest stage.

It is unwise to look too far ahead at an event so full of surprises, but will a Croatian team facing host nation Russia in the last eight ever get a better

chance to outdo the heroes of two decades ago?

Zlatko Dalic's side showed in their comprehensive dismantling of Argentina during the group phase that they have no fear of the big names, and there is a strong case to say they are the best team left in their half of the draw. England might disagree, and the two countries could yet meet in the semifinals.

However, while Croatia needed penalties to beat Denmark in the last round, they have come to Sochi full of confidence. "We have shown in this World Cup that we have the right to hope for big things. We are playing really well and we have such players that we certainly should believe can go to the very end," said defender Domagoj Vida.

Any team boasting a play-

er of Luka Modric's quality can afford to dream, especially when he is supported by Ivan Rakitic and Mario Mandzukic.

"He is our captain, he is our leader, we all stand behind him," said Inter Milan winger Ivan Perisic of Modric.

The Real Madrid player is possibly the best midfielder at the tournament but the strength in depth for such a small country is remarkable.

Sixteen of Dalic's squad play in Europe's big five leagues, with Monaco goalkeeper Danijel Subasic the hero against Denmark when he saved three penalties.

The powerful Ante Rebic has impressed as well, fresh from scoring twice for Eintracht Frankfurt in their German Cup final win over Bayern Munich.

Bringing the 24-year-old



It's about pride and pleasure for Russia

Moscow, Friday

World Cup hosts Russia say pressure will be replaced by pleasure and national pride as they bid to sweep past Croatia and into the last four today.

The team, who came into the tournament as the lowest-ranked team, have defied their fans' expectations by reaching the quarter-finals.

They have quickly been embraced as national heroes, with the mayor of Moscow responding by making additional public viewing space available in the city before the match in Sochi's Fisht Stadium.

"Now there is not so much pressure," midfielder Aleksandr Samedov told reporters. "Compared to before the tournament and the pressure we felt back then - it was much harder."

"Now we are in quarter-finals and we just want to bring pleasure to the supporters and to get further and we do not feel the pressure as we did before the tournament."

Accolades have included a bison being named after Russia's top striker Artem Dzyuba and a newborn eagle after goalkeeper Igor Akinfeev, who saved two penalties against 2010 World Cup winners Spain in the previous round.

Russia coach Stanislav Cherchesov knows that most of the 48,000-strong crowd will be supporting the home side but the moustachioed former goalkeeper has shown little interest in

participating in the national outpouring of emotion.

"Emotions are simple. You show them when you direct the team. Now I am thinking only about the next game. These are not very sophisticated emotions," he said.

Cherchesov has several issues to resolve, with his midfield the biggest worry.

Alan Dzagoev has recovered from a hamstring injury but is still unable to take a full part in training while Samedov sat on the sidelines on Tuesday with an unspecified fitness problem.

Fellow midfielder Yuri Zhirkov has been ruled out injured and is unlikely to feature again, unless the hosts make it to the final in Moscow on July 15, according to Cherchesov.

The midfield is seen as a key battleground on Saturday, with Croatia's midfielder Luka Modric regarded as one of the best exponents in the world.

Stopping Modric's deliveries to a world-class attack that includes Mario Mandzukic, Ante Rebic, Marko Pjaca, Ivan Perisic and Andrej Kramaric will be crucial for the Russians.

They will have to attack Modric earlier than they managed to do against Spain's playmakers and will probably play a far more expansive game than last Sunday.

Russia have not reached a World Cup semi-final as an independent nation. The Soviet Union achieved the feat in 1966.

Simba wary of AS Ports threat

By DAILY NEWS Reporter

SIMBA Assistant Coach has said they will not underrate Djibouti's side AS Ports when they clash in CECAFA Kagame Cup quarterfinal at the National Stadium in Dar es Salaam tomorrow.

The Burundian tactician is adamant that his charges will continue from where they had left off in the group stage as they seek to lift the regional club championships for a record seventh time.

The Msimbazi Reds finished at the top of group C despite being held to a 1-1 draw by Singida United in a thrilling match at the National Stadium in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday.

Meddie Kagere's early opener was cancelled out by Danny Lyanga super finish as both teams displayed a mouthwatering football. It was a wonderful match to watch, with lots of tenacity and intensity from both sides.

Both Simba and Singida United went into game already qualified into the quarterfinals of the annual tournament. They were only battling to top the group.

It was Simba, who finished top of the group with seven points tied with Singida United but superior goal difference favoured the Msimbazi Street based outfit.

Djuma lauded the performance shown by his team, especially newly signed striker, Kagere. The Ugandan born, Rwanda striker has scored in his two consecutive matches he has featured for the club, since joining them from Kenya champions Gor Mahia, a week ago.

Djuma said his team is blessed to have versatile striker like Kagere, who is capable to score crucial goals for the team.

"He has already scored two goals in his two consecutive encounters for the club, what else do you need in a striker? We bought him to score goals, he is accomplishing that. Moreover, he is yet to adapt to football philosophy of Simba and I can assure you that he will be better than now," Djuma said.

Additionally, Djuma labelled Kagere as flexible playmaker who is quick to cooperate well with his teammates despite training with them for a short period.

"If Simba can win this tournament, it can be pleasing because we are the champions of the Mainland Premier League hence people out there are expecting much from us. We need to keep on fighting since the competition is being played on our backyard, no need to panic and this year is ours," Djuma said confidently.

In Group B, Kenya's Gor Mahia and Rayon Sport of Rwanda have reached the quarter finals of the tournament. Gor beat Djibouti's AS Port 2-0, while Rayon Sport won 3-1 against Burundi's Lydia Ludic to join the Kenyan side into the last eight on four points.

Reigning champions Azam FC finished top of Group A with seven points, followed in second spot by Uganda's Vipers SC who have five points. Kator FC of South Sudan left Dar lying bottom of the group with no point in three matches played.

On Monday, Rayon Sports will have a mountain to climb against defending champions Azam, with Singida United up against JKU in the last quarter-final clash. Gor Mahia will face Vipers on Sunday.

TADA hosts badminton tournament in Dar

By MBONILE BURTON

AFTER few months silence, the Dar es Salaam sports fraternities will be treated with a breathtaking TADA 77 Cup Badminton tournament.

The four-day event that was due to start late yesterday evening at the Badminton Institute (BI) in Dar es Salaam brings together top men's and juniors Under-18 players.

The tournament which is set to wind up on Monday is organised by TADA in collaboration with the Tanzania Badminton Association (TBA) Acting Secretary General, Tony Desouza.

TADA Executive Secretary Didesh Vaishnav told the 'Daily News on Saturday' in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the tournament was due to start with a bang yesterday evening and will continue today. He said that at least

30 players will battle it out in men's singles and 32 in doubles, while 20 will vie for juniors' title at two courts BI and Khalsa Sports Club.

"The tournament is an effort towards making of future-together to create hope, opportunities and better results. The youth resolved to mark Saba Saba by organising this tournament as a flag-off event to celebrate youth festival for the year 2018/19.

"Youth have to emerge as responsible partner in the national development," said Vaishnav. He said that the Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sports, Harrison Mwakymbe is expected to be chief guest at the final day.

TBA secretary general Desouza added that they are happy to see TADA making step forward towards promoting the game.



URUGUAY'S forward Cristhian Stuani (left) vies for the header with France's midfielder Paul Pogba (centre) and France's forward Olivier Giroud during the Russia 2018 World Cup quarter-final match at the Nizhny Novgorod Stadium in Nizhny Novgorod yesterday. France won 2-0.

Pluijm demands high level discipline at Azam FC

By BENJAMIN BEN

NEWLY appointed Azam FC Head Coach Hans Van Pluijm has called upon his players to work hard and exercise high level discipline for them to get playing time under his reign.

Pluijm, one of the most successful football coaches in the country signed a one-year contract with Azam immediately after leaving Singida United of which, he succeeded to drive it to finish on the fifth slot of the Mainland Premier League last season.

The Dutch mentor has been reunited with his former assistant coach Juma Mwambusi, who worked together at Young Africans before they went separate

"I believe in hard work and discipline because these two qualities make up a good player who can easily excel on the international scene,"



ways as far as their coaching career is concerned.

Speaking to members of the media yesterday in Dar es Salaam, Pluijm said he loves working with players who put it all on the playing field and those who maintain discipline.

"I believe in hard work and discipline because these two qualities make up a good player who can easily excel on the international scene," Pluijm said.

He added that the main thing which attracted him to work with Azam was the level of investment that the team enjoys from its sponsors.

"I am ready for the new challenge at this great club so that we can win the championship next season," he said.

Azam finished on second position last season with 58 points from 30 games after winning 16 encounters, drawing ten matches and losing in four outings. They were 11 points behind champions Simba who finished their campaign after maximizing 69 points.

Azam will be looking to bounce back strongly next term and be among the top title challenging clubs as far as the top flight league is concerned.

Dar Gymkhana club set for cricket duels

By MBONILE BURTON

ALL is set for the GP Gymkhana Shield 2018 Cricket tournament which takes its second week at the Dar es Salaam Gymkhana Club (DGC) in the city this weekend.

The weekend cricket show-down will see Raha Union, Lohana and Jaat Blasters seeking to bounce back at their respective groups.

The annual event is organised by DGC under the auspices of the Tanzania Cricket Association (TCA) and involves 20 teams from around the city pooled into four Groups A, B, C and D.

DGC cricket captain, Ash-

ish Nagewadia told the 'Daily News' in Dar es Salaam yesterday that all is well for the event to continue on Saturday and Sunday, while six matches are set to colour it.

Nagewadia said three matches will be played on Saturday and other three a day later.

Today morning match will see Jaat Blasters seeking to bounce back in Group A after suffering a defeat to Punjabi Kings last weekend.

Jaat Blasters lost their opening match by a 7-wicket over Surat Stars in exciting match.

Second match MCC will face SKLPSC in the Group B

match before Lions CC returning to action against Kanbis in their Group D match.

Lions started the tournament well when they beat Lo-

Jaat Blasters lost their opening match by a 7-wicket over Surat Stars in exciting match

hana by 7 wickets and will look to remain top of the group.

According to Nagewadia, the Sunday's first match will see Raha Union, who lost to Caravans in the Group C opening match taking on Karnataka with an endeavour to record

the first win.

Second match will be between DikDiks and Lohana who lost to Lions last weekend. Kanbis will return to action playing against DCC in their day last match.

This year's tournament scheduled to wind up September 9, has also invited TCA Women's team to compete with male cricketers.

General Petroleum (GP) is the main sponsors while Cartridge World, ALAF Tanzania, SBC Tanzania, Mgen Tanzania, Sayona Drinks, AfroTurk, Gajjar Auto Works, JayKey Trading, Estim Construction and Nabaki Afrika are co-sponsors.

France beat Uruguay to reach World Cup semis

Moscow, Friday

FRANCE reached the World Cup semifinals after a relatively straightforward win over Uruguay courtesy of goals from Raphael Varane and Antoine Griezmann.

Varane opened the scoring on 40 minutes before Griezmann made it 2-0 just after the hour mark following a dreadful error from Fernando Muslera in the Uruguay goal.

Edinson Cavani was only fit enough to start on the bench following the calf injury sustained in the round of 16 win over Portugal and replacement Cristian Stuani toiled in his absence as Uruguay crashed out. France, winners in 1998, will face either Brazil or Belgium in the semifinals on Tuesday.

With Uruguay conceding just one goal in 2018 ahead of this match -- to Pepe in their 2-1 win over Portugal -- France faced the tough prospect of penetrating a resolute backline

but in the end they prevailed, thanks in part to Muslera's howler.

It took a while for Didier Deschamps' men to find their stride and after a quarter of an hour, Les Bleus should have evaded Muslera.

Olivier Giroud's header found Kylian Mbappe, who had all the time in the world to bring it down and shoot. Instead, he headed first time and the chance harmlessly bounced over.

Uruguay were tenacious without the ball without unduly troubling the France defence but five minutes before half time, they fell behind. Griezmann's free kick found Varane, whose flicked header evaded Muslera.

Martin Caceres thought he had equalised with a header of his own from a free kick soon after but Hugo Lloris somehow denied him with an incredible reflex stop, and Diego Godin ballooned the rebound over the bar.

Bball Kings meet enter best 16

By DAILY NEWS Reporter

THE best 16 round of Sprite Bball Kings 2018 begins at Airwing Ukonga courts in Dar es Salaam with four games on card.

According to the technical director of Tanzania Basketball Federation (TBF), Zablon Manase, four games will be staged at Airwing today before shifting the venue to Harbours Kurasini courts for the Sunday showdown.

The fixture released by the director shows Fast Heat will open the Saturday show-down with DMI before Flying Dribblers facing Ukonga Hit men at the same venue.

The third match will see St Joseph locking horns with Airwing and the day will climax

with a match between Mbezi Beach KKT and Portland.

The Sunday clash will be opened by a match between Mchenga Bball stars and Oysterbay before a match pitting Styler against Temeke Heroes.

Then Ukonga Warriors will test The Team Kiza ahead of match between Raptors and Water Institute.

Sprite B'Ball Kings tournament is organised by East African Television and bankrolled by Sprite with an aim to boost and develop basketball in Tanzania.

The winner of the tournament will pocket 10m/- cash prize and a trophy while the runner up will walk away with 3m/-, while the Most Valuable Player(MVP) is entitled to get 2m/- cash prize.