

Coronavirus Pandemic: Tanzanian's Approach in Legal Perspectives

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Abstract

The coronavirus pandemic in recent times took the whole world by surprise despite the advancement in science and internet technology. The disease originated in the remote region of Wuhan, China, and within a minor time frame became a pandemic, which returned to become a nightmare for the international community. The coronavirus demonstrates how vulnerable the health sectors of both the developed and developing worlds are. It indicates the unpreparedness of the international institutions and regional institutions to safeguard the ugly health challenges. The remedies to stop the spread are ongoing in different parts of the country to checkmate the continuous spread of the disease. The coronavirus is a disaster for humankind. This is because it has resulted in high death rates and has paralyzed the social, political, and economic lives of people over the world. This paper uses the doctrinal approach to discuss the coronavirus pandemic, focusing on Tanzania's approach through the legal perspectives of Tanzania, a coastal nation in East Africa. The East African Community has put appropriate mechanisms in place to address the problems created by the pandemic. Uganda and Rwanda's efforts were laudable in maintaining sanity in the region on the spread of the pandemic. The approach embraced by Tanzanian, which does not make statistics available to the public, was worrisome, and press censorship negated accountability and transparency, which are the hallmarks of good governance.

Keywords: Coronavirus; Pandemic; Tanzania; Tanzanian's Approach; Legal Perspectives

Introduction

The health sector is a paramount organ of national development and there is the need for adequate budgetary allocations for the sector. Any neglect of the sector may have serious consequences beyond human imagination. Diseases are common phenomena whether in temperate or tropical regions of the world. The battle for the survival of the human race is a continuous exercise and calls for a collective approach. A disease of pandemic nature calls for urgent attention from the leadership of any nation to protect the human race. The fight to subdue the coronavirus pandemic is ongoing and various approaches have been adopted to overcome the spread of this disease. This paper examines coronavirus pandemic and Tanzanian's approach in legal perspectives. The paper makes a view of literature on coronavirus pandemic in order to have a bird eye of the trend in recent times. Besides, the paper discusses the historical background of pandemic globally and explains origin of coronavirus pandemic. The paper discusses international legal and regional legal perspectives in order to understand the trend. The paper takes a deep insight into the Tanzanian's approach in curtailing the spread of the disease and suggests the way forward for the nation.

Literature Review

Dyer (2020) observes that Wuhan, China where the pandemic was first noticed witnessed seventy-nine days of lockdown, yet the virus was not contained. He posits that in the United States the pandemic is far from being put under control and the virus has killed many people. The author points out that countries like China, Italy, and Spain were quick and early hence had fewer infection rates, like New Zealand, Austria, Denmark Germany, and the Czech Republic. Besides, that India and Brazil are not performing badly and the scholar submits in the word of the WHO leadership that no nation can tackle coronavirus pandemic blindfolded that there is to always the need conduct test and re-test of its citizens to stop the spread of the pandemic (Dyer, 2020).

Byung-Kyoo, highlights on South Korean approach, a nation among the first five to be affected by the coronavirus. The writer submits that the nation at the 73rd World Health Assembly presented a three-point approach namely: widening of humanitarian support for nations with susceptible healthcare institutions and sharing of quarantine position; ally frontiers concerning vaccine improvement and therapies; and advisement of WHO International Health Regulations and other accepted norms. Data sharing on infection rate among nations and total co-operation, togetherness and to avoid the individual approach (Byung, 2022).

Kidanka examines the request of Tanzania's leader for the World Bank to write off debt in support of the stand of the previous scholar. The discussion centers on Tanzania's debt profile of about Tanzania shilling 700 billion to the global lender of which between Tanzania shilling 200 billion and Tanzania shilling 300 billion paid to the World Bank that such can use to combat the coronavirus. This writer argues that African nations should come together for debt forgiveness instead of collecting loans (Kidanka, 2020b).

Kiwanuka observes that coronavirus reminds us of how dependent we are on God. He contends that though the world is witnessing a difficult period with an increase in the death rate from the disease. This buttresses the fact of how vulnerable mankind maybe and that people need to get closer to God. A special call from God not to trust human beings but have trust in God (Kiwanuka, 2020). Waiswa makes a reflection on the lessons we pick from Covid-19. The author's position is that mankind is all connected that borders are merely false and how vital is our health, yet always neglected. The pandemic shows the significance of family and how much it has been neglected. Though the disease is a big challenge but should be seen as a change in our lifestyle for the sake of our creator (Waiswa, 2020).

Global Pandemic

A chronicle of events for about a century shows that the world was faced with four serious health disasters, beginning from 1918 to 2009. Notable pandemic took place in 1918, another one 1957, followed by the 1968 pandemic, and that of 2009. According to scholars the first of such

health disaster occurred in the United States of America in 1918, it was referred to as Spanish influenza. The governments of the affected areas had a strong political will to protect its citizens (Kisale, 2020).

In 1957 another pandemic originated from East Asia, known as the Asian flu spread from Singapore in February 1957 got to Hong Kong in April 1957 and reached the coast of the United States in the summer of 1957. The virus was composed of three different genes from an (H2N2) virus which originated from was avian influenza. The total death rate was 1.1 million people and 11600 death occurred in the United States (Glezen, 1996). The 1968 pandemic was caused by what was known as the H3N3 virus it was a product of avian influenza and comprised of two genes. The negative outcome of the pandemic was that it resulted in one million death the world over and the United States recorded 10000 death. In the United States, in 2009 another disease was first discovered known as (H1N1 pdm09) virus. This dangerous disease was made of genes not known to be common with animals and human beings. This virus spread from April 12, 2009, to April 10, 2009. A total number of sixty million were reported cases of which 12, 469 death in the United States of America (Glezen, 1996). According to the World Health Organization cases of pneumonia in Wuhan, China was brought to its notice on December 31, 2019. However, on February 7, 2020 another report was submitted by Chinese researchers to the WHO of the possibility of the virus must have spread from an infected animal to human beings (Aljazeera, 2020).

International Approaches

There are different legal perspectives for minimizing the global threat of the coronavirus pandemic includes: the United Nations (UN), which emphasizes global peace and security. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB) give guidelines on the impact of appropriate measures on the global economy particularly the economies of the developing nations; and the World Health Organization (WHO) with a heavy burden on solutions to the pandemic and who has come out appropriate policy directions in solving the global problems. The World Health Organization made a public declaration on March 11, 2020 that coronavirus (Covid-19) is pandemic. The lukewarm attitudes of the world leaders in tackling the disease squarely when it occurred. Such a similar declaration was last made during swine flu (H1N1) in 2009 (Wan, 2020).

Other necessary international perspectives include the International Labor Organization (ILO), and the United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF). The United Nations chief calls for unity of the Security Council. This body advises on collective efforts against Covid-19 and maintenance of international peace and security especially as it relates to public institutions and being transparent (Xinhu, 2020). The World Health Organization gives policy directions on the pandemic; the WHO special envoy suggests that we should first conquer the virus before the blame game, that unified strategies are required to fight the pandemic. This is in reaction to the United States president's hostility to the organization by cutting off funds to the World Health

Organization on the ground that the body was China-centric on the issue of coronavirus pandemic (Nabarro, 2020).

In support of the World Health Organization, New Zealand, Germany, and Britain joined hands to support the World Health Organization. The Bill Gate Foundation back up WHO with 150 million dollars to develop a vaccine for coronavirus. Since the World Health Organization intends to assist the weak and fragile health system of nations such as Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania (Oyeko, 2020). The World Health Organization has the support of the African Union (AU), it acknowledges the good work that has been embarked upon by WHO to defeat Covid-19 (Oyeko & Kagame, 2020). The World Bank on the pandemic argues that African nations should customize lockdowns that best fit their environments. African economies need to take precautions of adopting a similar approach used by the western nations to protect the informal sector of their economies (Oyeko & Kagame, 2020). The International Monetary Fund foresees major economic drop across East African Community due to the pandemic. It advises preparation against eventualities for the major fall of their economies. The IMF fiscal policy regime is guided by the followings: that government should see to the well-being of its citizens particularly during this crisis period; provides 50 billion dollars to assist emergency monetary assistance to nations affected by the disease; encourages national and the international community to save lives of the people (IMF, 2020). International Monetary Fund predicts drastic economic slump across for the East African nations as thus: for Rwanda predicts drop from 10% in 2019 to 3.5% in 2020; as of Uganda predicts a 3.5% growth rate as compared to 4.9% in 2019, other nations like Kenya and Tanzania. IMF makes a projection of 1% for Kenya and 2% for Tanzania in 2020 as compared with 5.6% for Kenya and 6.3% for Tanzania in 2019 (Karashani, 2020a).

On global prediction, there is a 3% contraction in the global economy, which is worse than during the 2008-2009 world financial crisis. The IMF takes a closer look at the Tanzania economy; it observes that there was a slight economic improvement of 6% as of March 2020 as compared to 4% anticipated at the beginning of 2019. The IMF argues that the improvement in the economy was due to increased efforts in the nation's mining and construction (Karashani, 2020a). IMF explains that the EAC nations are observing either partial or full lockdown measures in line with WHO guidelines but Tanzania merely glosses over such guidelines. Similarly, the WHO cautions on quick removal of its policy guidelines due to its serious consequences. Nations are advised to adopt a detailed set of guidelines to reduce the spread of the virus and protect the lives of its citizens (TEA special correspondence, 2020). The Bank's recent report suggests that economic policies in sub-Saharan Africa are different from western nations. The report recognizes the fact that the informal sector represents 92.4% of the continent's economic index. Besides, lacked the necessary incentives to cushion the economic setback (Kidanka, 2020a).

The International Labor Organization (ILO) is guided by four-policy framework namely: the building up of the economy and job prospects, fiscal accommodative assistance, lending, and monetary support; back up enterprises, jobs, and income; giving protection to workers at their places of work, among others (ILO, 2020). The International Labor Organization (ILO) predicts

195 million job loss in the next three months as a result of full or partial lockdown and other related strategies to contain the spread of the disease (Baya, 2020). According to the recently published preliminary report of the International Labor Organization, it suggests for tangible policy efforts to safeguard the employment and income assistance for those who live from hand to mouth. The sector contributes about 50% of the GDP and provides jobs for over 70% of people in the East African region (Mwololo, 2020). The United Nations is concerned about the Human Rights on the impact of Covid-19 on the indigenous communities of the world far beyond the health hazards of the pandemic. UN observes that the pandemic most positive effect is its influence that people need to change their ways of doing things. There is need for collective efforts over individual approaches and society needs to learn to protect all its members not just limited to health concern alone (UN, 2020). On the protection of the education of the children during the coronavirus crisis the UNICEF coronavirus (COVID – 19) response is guided by a humanitarian approach that is the sole commitment for the children and young members of the society in Humanitarian Action plan and inter-agencies attainments. The international legal perspectives main strategy is to reduce human-to-human spread of the virus in the affected nations and the effects on children, youths, and their service providers (UNICEF, 2020). To achieve these laudable goals UNICEF collaborates with the WHO COVID – 19 strategies. For the effectiveness of the approach, UNICEF liaises with the national leadership of each country in a close working relationship with both WHO and UN country teams. UNICEF makes use of two approaches that are embarking on its action plan at global and decentralized platforms (UNICEF, 2020).

Another scholar examines the linkage between pandemic and human planetary health. It indicates the balance between human health and conflict within the ecosystem and its consequences on the health of the people. The position justifies a total collective approach based on precedent from the history of a pandemic. This approach discusses the cause and effect scenario, the impact of usual daily routines, and talks of impact rather than being alarming (Oni, 2020).

East African Community Approach

At this level, appropriate legal instruments adopted by the regional body. The East African Community health ministers prepared an action plan to contain coronavirus. The road map for such a laudable task includes 100% exist and entry screening to check transit passengers and goods to safeguard the spread of coronavirus within the East African block (Magubira, 2020). In support of the EAC Tanzania, align with the regional body in restricting mass transit across the region. This assures that it will abide by the same arrangements on mass transit of people and goods to check the spread of the coronavirus pandemic in the region. The measure includes keeping on hold mass transit of people except with special ground of exemptions (Tairo, 2020a). A notable option adopted the EAC was the use of mobile lab kits at borders. This addresses the increase of coronavirus among truck drivers from Kenya along the northern corridor of the region into Uganda. For its operation, nine mobile laboratories were made available for the exercise by the

EAC part of the financial support of 1.8 million by the Mobile Laboratory Project, sponsored by the German government (Anami, 2020b).

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa suggests a collective approach to curb the spread of the virus with the region. To remedy the spread uniform measures need to be used and must ensure that the movement of essential goods is not affected during the pandemic. COMESA is made up of East and Southern African member states (Xinhua, 2020a). Recently, there was confusion at East African's borders that if not well handled may be of negative consequences to stopping the spread of the virus. The Tanzanians closed their common border with Rwanda. At the Kenya-Uganda axis of the region long queues of trucks, waiting for days for Covid-19 tests. Lack of understanding and the apprehensiveness of one another within the region is possible due to a lack of interaction within the member states of the region for a long period (Editorial, 2020c). The contention is for the East African Community leaders to prepare for a joint recovery approach, particularly for uniform strategies by the organized private sector in Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan to protect the region's job and export. The East African Business Committee (EABC) common approach assists to check Covid-19 especially the recovery plan and attention on intra-EAC trade. In light of this Kenya, Uganda, and Rwanda instituted tax relief (Anami, 2020c). At the virtual Head of States meeting held on April 15, the virus and more than 233 have infected report shows 3.2 million people, 000 lost their lives to the disease. The cross border spread was a problem to be properly settled at this crucial moment (Editorial, 2020b). The East African Community agrees on a collective approach to contain the spread of coronavirus. Besides, the East African Community adopts a sensitization approach on the issue of cross borders truck drivers, all in the interest of the region (Monitor, 2020).

The Tanzanian's Approach

The country is located along the east coast of Africa has a unique legal system. This country is bounded on the north by Uganda and Kenya in the south by Mozambique, Zambia, and Malawi while in the east by the Indian Ocean and in the west by Burundi, Rwanda, and Congo. The population is estimated to be forty-eight million (Constitutional, n.d.). Essentially the natives of what is now known as the United Republic of Tanzania are the peoples of Tanganyika and the indigenous people of Zanzibar (Allot, 1976). Because of the geographical location of the United Republic of Tanzania, whenever the nation sneezes on matters of general public interest its neighbors are worried about its impact on the entire East African region. Minister of Health of Tanzania on coronavirus comments that there was no need to be disturbed that the government hopes to improve on monitoring the disease and establish strategies for identification, diagnosis, management of cases, contact tracing and implementation of strict measures for returning travelers (Editorial, 2020b). Besides, is the fourteen days quarantine mandatory to all those entering the country and laboratory tests for people. In the same vein, the government is to put capacity to build existing health care centers to diagnose the infected cases instead on relying on the national laboratory at Dar es Salaam and to improve some of the existing structures such as malls or

exhibition centers as Covid-19 patients' locations (Tarimo & Wu, 2020). A scholar writes out of concern for the spread of the disease in the region that Dar should heed World Health Organization's warnings on coronavirus (Editorial, 2020a). Tanzanian's attitude to the pandemic makes nonsense of the efforts of her other East African nations. The author advises that Tanzania must listen to the warning of the WHO on the pandemic (Editorial, 2020a). The coronavirus pandemic is seen as safety measures that lead to pay cuts and job losses globally. This makes nations such as Burundi, South Sudan, and Tanzania to be reluctant to announce lockdown and curfew-like other nations within the East African nation's region (Anami, 2020a). An overview of the trends in Tanzania is business as usual yet with an attitude of let us wait and see strategy. Other neighbors in East Africa have adopted partial or total lockdown and make provision to safeguard their economies is not in the interest of the region (Karashani, 2020b). However for the nation to address the spread of the coronavirus pandemic adopts an e-ticketing option by commuters using public transport services, particularly for buses that shuttle from the main Ubungu Bus Terminal in the commercial city of Dar es Salaam. This is a laudable initiative on the part of the government to stop the spread of the virus to the city center of the nation (Onyango, 2020). The tourism sector is one of the sources of revenue for Tanzania, the government has adopted an appropriate measure to protect the sector.

One of the strategies was to partner with major stakeholders in the sector to control the effects generated by the coronavirus pandemic via the use of advertisements in global media platforms (Xinhua, 2020b). Tanzania is reported to be the first in East Africa to open up its tourism sector with an open arm to all tourists. Accordingly, visitors will not be subjected to fourteen days quarantine which is the standard practice globally (Tairo, 2020b). The report from the tourism sector shows it employed 623,000 people but has dropped to 146,000 jobs as a result of the pandemic. Earnings from the sector decreased from 2.6 million dollars to 598 million in recent times due to the coronavirus pandemic. Also, the record shows that 1.5 million were the number of tourists that visited the nation last year. This has dropped to 437,000 about a 76% decrease in 2020 due to the pandemic (Tairo, 2020b). There is the urge by the citizens of the nation that the government should wake up from its slumber and realize the ugly smell of the pandemic in the region real and not a child's play. For the pandemic total check that mere divine approach is not the only needed recipe to stop the spread of the disease at the moment (Ulimwengu, 2020). The impact is more noticeable Zanzibar which rules out total lockdown over coronavirus due to the huge financial problem of assisting the informal sector of the economy. According to the top government official, the lockdown of the region would likely double the present poverty rate of 31% in both the Unguja and Pemba Islands of the region. Tourism revenue dropped from 200,000 dollars to 20,000 dollars in the week that followed attempted lockdown (Karashani, 2020b). Furthermore, what brought the region into the regional and international spotlight was on May 3, 2020 when the country leader condemned the testing kits used by the national laboratory of the country, followed by the suspension of two key officers of the health sector (Materu, 2020). Zanzibar reported cases had jumped to 134 cases, after additional new cases of coronavirus

positive patients. This makes the confirmed cases of the virus-infected people in Tanzania to be 509 (Materu, 2020).

The monthly economic review for March 2020 indicates a persuasive argument to justify the approach. The report identifies five aspects of the sector to support its position, namely: all traditional exports minus coffee, sisal, tea, and tobacco; a value of export goods and services; manufactured goods; gold earnings; and horticulture. The details of the report are as stated below: Export goods and services value jumped up to 9.952 billion dollars at the end of February 2020. With a gradual rise from 9.915 million dollars as was the case in 2019, manufactured goods reduced to about 108.4 million dollars to 794.5 million gained at the end of February. From 974.9 dollars gained as at January 2020, and Gold earnings indicate 2.253 billion dollars in the second month of 2020 a slight reduction if compared with 2.276 billion dollars recorded in the first month of 2020 (Maturu, 2020). Other details from the Economic Review for March 2020, the traditional and some nontraditional goods, the value of export jumped up. All traditional exports except for tea, coffee, and tobacco got up to 935.4 million if compared with 591.7 million dollars earning reported in the second month of 2019. The report rests its submission on the fact in January 2020, deficit reduced by half from 2.314 billion dollars to 1.137 billion dollars with the period ending January 2020 due to increasing export income generated in the first month of 2020. Concisely, the summary balance payment for the year by the end of February showed a surplus of 560.3 million dollars. The nation was absent from meeting organized by EAC. Tanzania simply observes the meeting was a “Northern Corridor affair (Anami, 2020c). There are two main corridors in East Africa, the central and the northern corridor, Kenya oversees the later from the port of Mombasa, which serves Eastern DR Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda. The central corridor from the port of Dar Es salaam assists Rwanda, Zambia, Burundi and Eastern DR Congo. Tanzania is merely playing politics with other nations in the region because the meeting is crucial to address the current coronavirus pandemic. The nation did not show up during the Heads of State meeting (Maturu, 2020).

On truck driver palaver, Tanzania and Rwanda of recent tried to resolve the truck drivers’ impasse at the Tanzanian border town of Baenako due to the strike by Tanzanian the truck drivers who refused to comply with the guidelines proposed by the Rwandan government to check the spread of coronavirus pandemic. Rwanda suggested a relay option that would make cross border truck drivers hand over to one another at the border town. The new guidelines would apply to Kenyan truck drivers who also refused to accept the option to hand over at the border town (Mugisha, 2020). The situation report on the spread of the pandemic in the region shows that Tanzania has the highest number of coronavirus victims in the East Africa sub-region of the continent. For instance 20 cases were reported on April 1 to 480 cases by May 1, 2020. Tanzania is now the most affected country in East Africa, this is followed by Kenya, which recorded 411 cases, Rwanda with 242 cases, next Uganda with 83 cases, 35 cases for South Sudan, and Burundi registered 15 cases that are as at May 1, 2020 (Mugisha, 2020). The United States Embassy in Tanzania raised alarm of hospitals in Dar es Salaam were overwhelmed by reported cases of

coronavirus patients. The nation's leadership claimed that divine intervention has saved the situation (BBC, 2020a). The opposition party referred to the position of the leadership as a cover-up and requested for the full picture of the coronavirus trend in Tanzania. It explained that the last government position on the situation report was as of April 29, 2020. The opposition cautions the leadership that transparency is the hall mark of good governance (BBC, 2020b). The World Health Organization has remarked on the negative approach of the nation in giving the updated position of coronavirus pandemic. The WHO has cautioned Tanzania for its uncooperative attitudes and lack of transparency in its approach to combat the virus (WHO, 2020). One school of thought argues that the government gives political consideration priority far above coronavirus pandemic. It explains that two options are available either the Chinese method which involves total quarantine or the South Korea approach which tolerates open information, public participation and gives room to wide testing of its citizen to contain the spread of the pandemic. With the approach the government showed more sympathy to the ruling party since 2020 was the year of elections. Thus, the liberal approach merely suspends all sporting activities particularly the national league for thirty days and emphasizes the use of sanitizers and washing of hands. It ignores other measures like total lockdown or imposition of curfew regarded as part of best practices in containing the spread of the pandemic.

Way forward

Tanzania not cooperating with the global perspectives and regional legal approach at the critical period was not good enough. The motive of the leadership for embarking on the approach is worrisome. The nation has a lot to benefit by following the guidelines arranged by the international legal instruments for such bodies are made up of experts from different parts of the globe with experience on how best to resolve the coronavirus pandemic. Their technical expertise on health matters is rather indisputable. Such bodies make laid down rules in a given situation to have a uniform approach to matters of global interest.

The global legal perspectives are reasonable option to stop the spread of the disease due to the sharing of knowledge and expertise for the safety of the world. Politics of isolation may be unjustifiable and may never work in a pandemic situation except a nation wants to be a liability to its neighbors and the global community as a whole. Collective efforts at this level would assist the global institutions in finding a lasting solution to a problem of this magnitude, the coronavirus pandemic. This approach involves each member nation's full participation for the well-being of the entire regions. The individualistic approach will only make nonsense of the collective approach and jeopardize the safety measures of the region. The motive of the leadership on the matter of coronavirus pandemic is worrisome. Conspiracy theory explains that the leadership is looking the other way simply because it was an election year for the nation, just like his counterparts in Burundi, and the United States. The leadership of Tanzania was more interested in winning the 2020 election at all costs, thereby mortgaging the lives of its citizen. This can be seen as an error of judgment on the part of the leadership on a narrow view of the coronavirus pandemic. Such a

dangerous approach could be seen as a breach of public trust. The safety of lives needed to be paramount, now that the pandemic is ravaging the world, as we have never experienced before.

Coronavirus pandemic is an ugly trend that cannot easily be rubbish in the dustbin of contemporary history. Tanzania has the highest cases of the pandemic despite the government censorship on the reported cases of coronavirus (Editorial, 2020a). Fighting coronavirus pandemic was a matter of immediate necessity and there is no place to hide for any nation. Coronavirus operates like a hurricane wind and its effects were devastating with no respect or sympathy to regional frontiers.

Conclusion

Coronavirus pandemic stormed the world within a twinkle of an eye. Since its arrival, various measures had been put in place to curb the spread of the disease the world over. This virus ravaged the world beyond imagination and huge death rates were recorded in different corners of the globe. In the same vein world leader have brainstormed on how best to resolve these major health challenges within their available resources. With the pandemic, all nations of the world have become, one looking for uniform solutions to tackle the pandemic. The virus was novel and research works are ongoing to put a lasting solution to the disease. At the regional level, nations have tried to abide by the global legal guidelines. Though there were challenges, yet the East African Community have put appropriate mechanisms in place to address the problems created by the pandemic. However, the landlocked nations in the region took appropriation precautionary measures not to allow cross border spread of the disease. Uganda and Rwanda's efforts were laudable in maintaining sanity in the region on the spread of the pandemic. The Tanzanian's, approach which was centered on the protection of the economy at the essence of protecting the health of the people. Not making statistics available to the public was worrisome and press censorship negate accountability and transparency, which are the hallmark of good governance. The global and regional legal perspectives are commendable for it has assisted in reducing the spread of the disease, Coronavirus pandemic required a collective approach, sharing of data, and knowledge, in the interest of the protection of the people. Coronavirus pandemic was a serious health problem and needed to be checked, in the best interest of the world at large.

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