



# Tanzanian Affairs

Issued by the Britain-Tanzania Society

No 108 May - Aug 2014

**Operation Tokomeza  
Constitution Review -  
More Heat than Light  
Low Confidence in the Economy**

Mark Gillies:

## OPERATION TOKOMEZA

*Tokomeza – to scatter, or destroy, or to reduce to nothing.*

In the autumn of 2013, a report commissioned by the government's Wildlife Division and the Frankfurt Zoological Society concluded that the elephant population of the Selous Game Reserve had dropped to 13,000, its lowest recorded level. This is a drop of 80% from the previous survey in 2005, when there were an estimated 65-70,000 elephants. The cause of this decline was unrestrained, systematic poaching. At the current rate, in four years time there would no longer be any elephants left in the Selous.

The Tanzanian government had no choice: it had to act. The result was *Operation Tokomeza*, a cross-services, multi-ministry attempt to end the poaching of large mammals in Tanzania.

Initial success came in the form of increased seizures of illicit ivory, but this was soon overshadowed by horrific stories of beatings, sexual assault and even murder, some of which were recorded on mobile phones and



*Prior to his resignation, Natural Resources and Tourism minister, Ambassador Khamis Kagasheki, inspects tusks impounded at a Mikocheni house (DSM)*

*cover photo by Dr Graeme Shannon*

posted on YouTube. MPs raised questions in Parliament, issuing a report that confirmed the existence of human rights abuses. The Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Hamisi Kagasheki, resigned, and three Ministers were sacked: the Minister for Home Affairs, Emmanuel Nchimbi, the Minister for Defence and National Service, Shamsi Vuai Nahodha and the Minister for Livestock Development, David Mathayo.

In the last days of 2013, President Kikwete cancelled *Operation Tokomeza*. In the months that have followed, as ivory seizures continue and a number of Chinese nationals have been arrested (one successfully prosecuted and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment), the international media, led by the Daily Mail and ITV in the UK, has caught up with the story of Tanzania's poaching crisis, ratcheting up the pressure on the government and focusing on what is being done to protect the wildlife that Mwalimu Nyerere vowed to protect.

There is currently a struggle going on in rural Tanzania, where competing interests battle one another as well as the forces of the state that remain true to protecting the natural resources of Tanzania. To this battle must be added widespread ineptitude and inability to control men with guns but no sense of personal responsibility. A sense of fear pervades all those willing to contribute information for this article; not one would agree to be identified. They fear the consequences of becoming known to those with power, those with weapons, or both.

According to one source, close to, but not involved in, the operation in the vicinity of the Selous, *Tokomeza* was inspired by *Operation Uhai*, the 1989 'silver bullet' that was seen to have successfully stopped poaching at the end of the 20th Century. *Tokomeza* was intended to repeat this, or at least provide a positive PR opportunity.

While some involved in the operation were motivated by media coverage and not the actual result, committed individuals across the services, led by the Minister, Khamis Kagasheki, made comprehensive preparations.

In the northern Selous, three lorry loads of soldiers from Tanga, three Land rovers of police field force from Morogoro, two TANAPA Land cruisers with rangers from Ruaha/Mikumi, and locally based Wildlife Division rangers arrived at night, and the next day were out in the villages. A similar pattern was also witnessed in the Ruaha National Park

#### 4 Operation Tokomeza

area and across Northern Tanzania.

Results came quickly, for the first time in over a decade more illegal ivory was seized in Tanzania than in transit to (or in) the Far East. In 2013, there were 56 seizures of ivory in Tanzania totalling 8,255kg, the equivalent of what has been seized over the last decade, and 216 suspected poachers and traffickers have been brought to court. Mobile phones confiscated from poachers provided the security services with invaluable information that enabled them to quickly move up the poaching command structure from the villages to those commissioning the killings.

In the opinion of the Selous source, two weeks into the operation the intelligence services had enough information to arrest a number of senior individuals, if there was the political will to do so. This information was compiled in a dossier that included the names of the senior people involved in the illegal trade, some alleged to be very close to the President.

The sources contributing to this article do not deny that human rights abuses occurred. Trucks full of detainees were seen and footage posted online purportedly showing soldiers and rangers beating villagers and engaging in brutal and degrading treatment. (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kwGnkTqVDhI>). However, why was it at the exact point at which the dossier was compiled that MPs in parliament began protesting against the abuses of the operation, so that *Tokomeza* was suspended? Policing actions across Africa are often brutal, but in this case, the allegation is that the brutality itself was a means by which to sabotage the operation and bring it to a premature end. Fear of collusion between game rangers and poachers was such that operational personnel were trucked in from distant districts, but perhaps the effect of corruption in the upper echelons was underestimated? (<http://www.rasilimaliwatch.org/index.php/en/component/content/article/19-sample-dataarticles/main/24-rasilimali>)

To understand the story of poaching in Tanzania, it is necessary to understand the stakes. The website 'Serengeti Watch', illustrates the financial reality of the poaching war well:

'During this time (2009-13) – Poachers could make \$300 a tusk, grossing more than \$34 million. Middlemen sold to sellers in the city for about

\$1000 a tusk, total profit \$23 million. Sellers passed onto exporters for \$1400 a tusk, total profit \$23 million. In China one pound of ivory sells for about \$1000, making the gross value of Selous' elephants worth billions. This big money has attracted organized crime, corrupt officials, and terrorist groups like Al-Shabab.'

(<http://www.savetheserengeti.org/uncategorized/selous-game-reserve-tragedy/>)

Yet, this is not just a story of personal aggrandizement. 2015 will be an election year in Tanzania. The ruling party is divided; new political parties threaten change; and elections campaigns cost large amounts of money. It is a sad joke that when safari drivers pass one another on a game drive and pause to ask the whereabouts of the animals that all tourists wish to see, they no longer use 'masikio' (ears) for the elephant, but the name of a senior ruling party official.

*Operation Tokomeza* is a story of the appropriation of national resources for private profit. It is a story of ineptitude and unrestrained violence, but it is also an example of what can be achieved by the men and women of Tanzania committed to protecting the animals that continue to contribute so much to the development of the nation, even in these days of gas, gold and uranium.

When Minister Kagasheki addressed the House prior to his resignation, he spoke of the need for an investigation into what really happened during *Tokomeza*. It is suspected he knows well enough, but he needs someone else to do the telling.

There are calls in Tanzania for a second *Tokomeza*. Sadly, this is a story that will continue just as long as you can buy ivory in Mwenge Market. As of now, you can.

*Editor's note:*

*In February President Kikwete attended the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade, and together with the leaders of Botswana, Gabon and Chad promised that he will not ask for permission from CITES to sell any of the Tanzanian ivory stockpile (currently 137 tons of ivory, worth over US\$80 million). He further noted that the government was organizing financial and logistical requirements to re-launch Operation Tokomeza.*

## Enos Bukuku: CONSTITUTION REVIEW GENERATES MORE HEAT THAN LIGHT

A couple of years ago President Kikwete may have thought that as his presidential tenure draws to a close, he would like to leave a befitting legacy behind. His thought process may have gone something like this:

“I’ll spearhead a movement to give Tanzanians a new constitution which will involve the entire nation’s participation. First, we’ll create a Constitutional Review Committee (CRC), headed by a very intelligent and well respected former judge. The CRC will collect the views of Tanzanians from all walks and ensure their participation, which will result in the preparation of a draft bill. That draft will be passed to a Constituent Assembly (CA) who will prepare a final draft, to be presented to the nation for a referendum. This should be a good way for me to finish my two terms as President and be remembered as the man who ushered Tanzania into a new, fairer and more hopeful era”.

If only it was that simple.....

Constitutional change has been welcomed by most in Tanzania, but understandably there has been much debate as to what changes need to be made. Whilst CCM and the President were never really for the idea of a three government solution (with separate governments for Zanzibar, mainland Tanzania and the Union) this has dominated all other proposed changes.

The CRC were very much in favour of a three government system, and when they handed over the reins to the CA, they may have been expecting that the subsequent procedure of finalising the draft would be a mere formality. Judge Warioba announced at the end of December that 61% of the mainland and 60% of Zanzibaris were in favour of the controversial three government system.

An independent opinion poll on the subject found that a large majority on Zanzibar (80%) support the three government proposal, while mainland Tanzania is split on the issue (43% in support) – *see next article*.

In the last issue of *Tanzanian Affairs* we documented the problems and delays experienced by the CRC. There were anti-reform rallies against CCM and the CRC, a fight in the National Assembly and Chadema walk outs. Unfortunately the delays and debacles were not restricted to the CRC.

The scheduled deadline for the CA to finalise the draft was 26 April 2014. Although the CA was sworn in on 18 February there was a month delay before any agenda matters could be kicked off, while the rules to govern the CA debates were discussed – including a lengthy debate as to whether clauses should be approved by open or closed ballot.

An interim chairman, Mr Pandu Ameir Kificho, was appointed to chair the CA whilst they decided on who would be the permanent chairperson. According to Mr Kificho, the CRC misrepresented the nation by suggesting that Zanzibar was for a three government system, adding that the draft Constitution causes more problems than it solves regarding strengthening the Union.

Parliament eventually appointed veteran legislator Samuel Sitta to chair the CA. In the two months since then, Mr Sitta has had his work cut out to quell various disputes which continue to plague the Assembly.

After the delay, the question was raised as to whether the CA had the full 70 days to sit or 47 remaining days. Mr Sitta had to take some time to find the answer.

An internal dispute then broke out in the CA over an alleged discrepancy in vote counting, followed by an argument over how much daily allowance committee members would receive. On one day members put aside the agenda of the day to demand increased pay, arguing that the Tsh 300,000 (£110) daily allowance was insufficient.

Then, in mid-April, members of coalition group UKAWA, comprising assembly members from the main opposition parties and some members from independent groups, walked out of the assembly and threatened a series of protests against the draft, criticising the process. Insults and “discriminative sentiments” were exchanged among factions within the assembly.

In an attempt to bring order to the proceedings in their Easter address, Tanzanian clerics proposed that they would form a group of at least 20 to help bring unity. Bishop Mdoe said “Unfortunately, we do not see the wisdom expected to be seen among some faces in Dodoma. The Assembly should not drag itself into the trap of this bad devil.”

At the time of writing, only a few sections of the second draft constitution have been debated. These sections deal with the structure of the

government and the implementation of a three government system. It must be remembered that the CA must have a two-thirds majority for a chapter or the entire draft constitution to be approved and then presented to the nation for the referendum. At the moment, this does not appear likely.

To the lay citizen this must be confusing and frustrating, given that many will not understand the need for such a change, which is dominating the agenda of proposed reform, putting aside important issues such as women's rights, health, education and human rights.

The sensitive subject of dual citizenship has also received little attention so far. One CA member has very recently called for the government to allow dual citizenship, but whether he can persuade his colleagues to include it in the final draft remains to be seen.

The CA, not unexpectedly, requested an extension of the period during which it sits. It is now due to reconvene in August, to give time for parliament to convene for the budget session. The likelihood is that the assembly will request further extensions of time given that the other chapters of the draft constitution have not yet been debated.

One certainty is that a new constitution is still a long way off, with political partisanship being an issue which needs to be dealt with. There is clearly a lot of passion and interest from all sides regarding the constitution. It is hoped that such passion can be harnessed to finalise what has been a massive undertaking. President Kikwete may still leave a glorious legacy behind, but at the moment it looks as if a new and improved constitution may not form part of that legacy.

Ben Taylor: **PUBLIC OPINION ON SECOND DRAFT CONSTITUTION**

Debates in the media and at the Constituent Assembly on the second draft constitution have included heated arguments on whether the draft has broad popular support. Most particularly, this focussed on whether there is popular support for the Constitutional Review Commission (CRC) proposal to establish a three government structure, with separate governments for Zanzibar, Tanganyika/Mainland Tanzania, and the



Union.

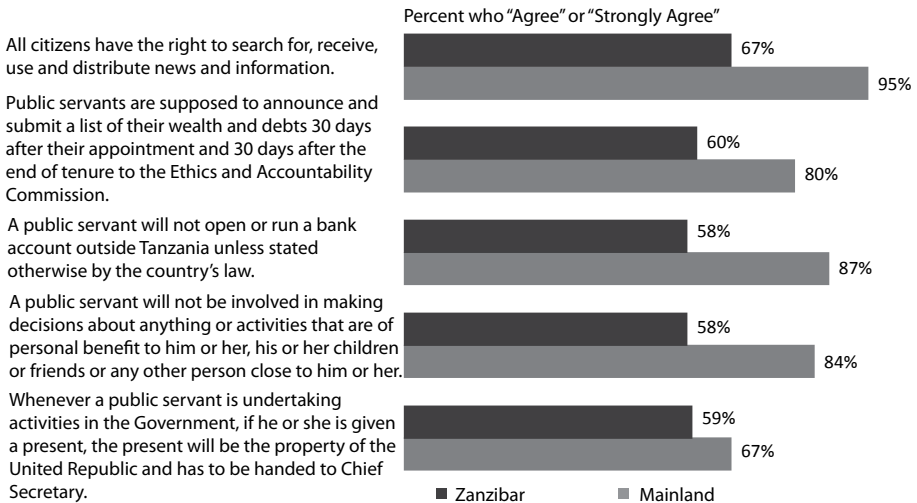
The chair of the CRC, Justice Warioba, cited data collected by his team, to claim that “on the mainland, 13% supported One Government, 24% supported Two Governments and 61% supported Three Governments. In Zanzibar, 34% supported Two Governments and 60% supported a contract-based Union, and 0.1% (25 people) supported One Government.”

President Kikwete interpreted the same data differently, pointing out that 86.4% of those who gave their opinions to the Commission “didn’t see the form of the Union as a problem, which is why they didn’t raise the issue at all. So people are asking how today 13.6% of all Tanzanians who gave their views has become the majority of Tanzanians!”

Two non-governmental organisations – *Twaweza* and the International Law and Policy Institute (ILPI) – have collected data to shed light on this. Together, they conducted a nationally-representative opinion poll survey, collecting people’s views on the current draft constitution (draft 2). Data was collected on the mainland through *Twaweza’s Sauti za Wananchi* mobile phone survey panel, and on Zanzibar by ILPI’s *Wasemavyo Wazanzibari* survey.

The charts here are taken from their report, which included the following key findings:

Fig (1) Citizen’s views on transparency and accountability

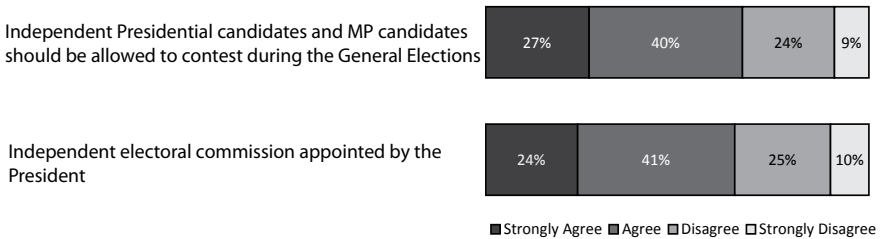


Data: *Sauti za Wananchi*, mobile phone survey - Round 14 & *Wasemavyo Wazanzibari*, mobile phone survey - Round 6 Feb 2014

## 10 Public Opinion on Second Draft Constitution

- There is widespread support, particularly on the mainland, for the draft’s proposed measures to improve transparency and accountability (Figure 1).
- Two thirds of respondents on mainland Tanzania support the proposal to allow independent candidates to stand for parliament and for the presidency (Figure 2).

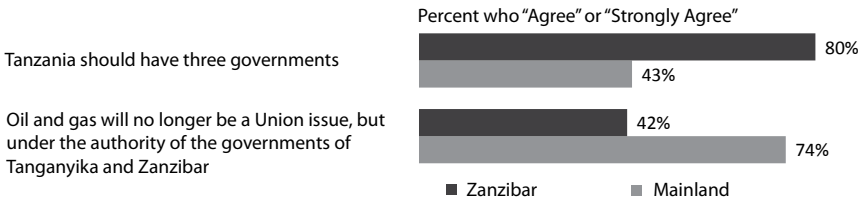
Fig (2) Citizen’s views on electoral competition



Data: Sauti za Wananchi, mobile phone survey - Round 5, July 2013

- There is strong support (80%) on Zanzibar for the “three-governments” proposal. Support on the mainland is substantially lower, at 43%, though still a sizeable group (Figure 3)

Fig (3) Citizen’s views on structure of the Government

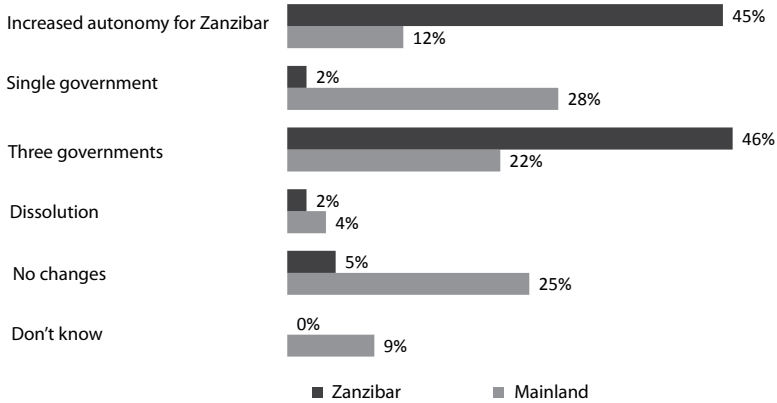


Data: Sauti za Wananchi, mobile phone survey - Round 14 & Wasemavyo Wazanzibari, mobile phone survey - Round 6 Feb 2014

- When asked what kind of changes they would like to see in the relationship between the mainland and Zanzibar, there was strong support on Zanzibar for both the “three governments” proposal (46%) and for “more autonomy for Zanzibar” (45%). On the mainland, responses were spread much more widely, with significant numbers expressing support for single government (28%), no change (25%) and the three-

governments (22%) (Figure 4).

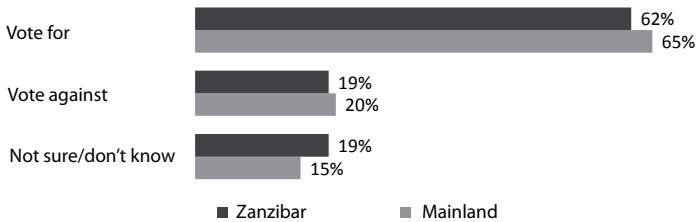
Fig (4) What changes, if any, would you like to see in the Union between Mainland and Zanzibar?



Data: Sauti za Wananchi, mobile phone survey - Round 14 & Wasemavyo Wazanzibari, mobile phone survey - Round 6 Feb 2014

- When asked whether they would vote for the current draft, just under two-thirds of respondents both on Zanzibar and the mainland said they would support it (Figure 5).

Fig (5) Would you vote for or against the second draft of the constitution?



Data: Sauti za Wananchi, mobile phone survey - Round 14 & Wasemavyo Wazanzibari, mobile phone survey - Round 6 Feb 2014

- However, when asked whether they would still support the new constitution if the three government proposal was removed, support on Zanzibar dropped dramatically, to the point that a majority (53%) said they would not vote in favour of such a constitution.

## Ben Taylor: DRUG SEIZURES

Two seizures of heroin were made in Tanzanian coastal waters within the space of a few days in late January and early February. Firstly, the Canadian military vessel, HMCS Toronto, found 265 bags containing over 280kg of heroin on an Iranian dhow. A few days later, an Australian ship, HMAS Melbourne, found 201kg aboard another Iranian dhow said to be travelling between Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar.

The combined street value of the drugs found was estimated as a little over £500m.

These seizures follow smaller amounts of heroin and cocaine pellets confiscated at Tanzania's international airports.

Last year the government sacked four officials suspected of aiding drug traffickers to smuggle 150kg of drugs through the Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA) in Dar es Salaam.

In December, Police at the Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA) arrested two foreign nationals alleged to be carrying 12.7kg of drugs. Two west Africans were arrested before boarding flights to Accra, Ghana and Cape Town, South Africa respectively.

A Dar es Salaam resident was arrested in January at JNIA when attempting to board an Ethiopian Airlines flight to Macao, China. The woman was about to board her flight when she aroused the suspicion of anti-drugs personnel.

Later that same month, a man holding a Kenyan passport was caught by the special drugs task force carrying 131 pellets of cocaine. The head of the Anti-Drugs Unit said the man had tried to enter the country through JNIA from Brazil. He has yet to appear in court.

The UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) World Drug Report 2013 reported that Kenya and Tanzania are becoming major transit points for drugs as the number of drug users is also increasing. The report said that drug trafficking in East Africa has increased five-fold since 2009, indicating traffickers preference for the region as a transit route for drugs from Afghanistan, Pakistan and India to the US and Europe.

*(Guardian, Citizen, East African, Australian Associated Press).*

Mark Gillies:

## TOURISM & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

In April President Kikwete addressed a meeting at Chatham House, London, on Tanzania's Transformation and Vision 2025. Despite the recent coverage of poaching, the threat to Lake Natron and explosions on Zanzibar, the President made no mention of tourism; he did, however, stress the need to improve infrastructure, develop industry and increase the local processing of natural resources.

Widespread poaching continues to drain the life from Tanzania's national parks and game reserves. According to Martin Fletcher (*Mail on Sunday 22 March*), the Ministry of Natural Resources warehouse in Dar now holds 34,000 tusks - 17,000 dead elephants. That is still just a fraction of the animals lost, as confirmed by the recent Frankfurt Zoological Society aerial survey of the Selous Game Reserve and Kilombero Valley [see article on *Operation Tokomeza*]. On 25 March the new Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Lazaro Nyalandu, sacked the Chief Executive of the Tanzania Tourist Board Dr. Aloyce Nzuki, accusing him of poor performance and saying his position had become 'untenable'. The sacking may have been due in part to Tanzania not making the top three at the prestigious ITB Travel Fair. However, it may also have to do with the fact that the *Mail on Sunday* article came from a fact-finding trip paid for by the Tanzanian government.

Controversy continues over the proposed road through the Serengeti and the plans for a soda ash extraction plant at Lake Natron, both of which will, it is alleged, cause permanent damage to the charismatic wildlife that attracts so many visitors and the landscapes in which they live (see the website [savetheserengeti.org](http://savetheserengeti.org)). The East African Court of Justice in Arusha has heard final submissions from both the Tanzanian government and the plaintiffs, headed by the Africa Network for Animal Welfare, who are seeking a permanent injunction against the road in its present proposed form.

Sadly, violent attacks have occurred on Zanzibar once more. On 24 February, home-made explosive devices were detonated at the Anglican Cathedral and the popular Mercury's Restaurant in Stone Town. Police recorded no casualties, although Reuters mentioned local reports of injuries. Although the event was picked up quickly by the Foreign & Commonwealth Office and published on its travel advisory, it did not generate much media coverage.

## Ben Taylor: FLOODING IN DAR REGION

Over forty people died in Dar es Salaam, Coast, Tanga and Morogoro regions in March and April when prolonged heavy rain caused extensive flooding. Hundreds of homes in the Tandale, Kigogo, Tabata Kisiwani, Mwananyamala, Msasani Bonde la Mpunga areas of Dar es Salaam were swamped by the water.

In many parts of Dar es Salaam, transport came to a complete standstill as storm water flooded road networks, leaving commuters stranded as services temporarily ground to a halt [*See also transport section below*].

In Morogoro there were reports that heavy rains that continued for three days wreaked havoc in many homes and destroyed roads and crops.

The Director of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement at the National Environment Management Council, Dr Robert Ntakamulenga, said the flood problem in Dar is a man-made disaster caused mainly by gross violation of urban planning rules and failure by local government authorities to enforce the rules. "We need to ask ourselves who is issuing permits for people to build in river beds and our wetlands," he added.

In Dodoma, Members of the Constituent Assembly agreed to devote their TSh 70,000 sitting allowances for a single day to the ongoing government initiative to help victims of the floods that destroyed properties and damaged infrastructure.

"If we all agree to sacrifice our sitting allowances for a day, we will have contributed Tsh 44 million to the victims of the downpour that affected Dar es Salaam and Morogoro residents," said Ms Suluhu, the deputy chair of the Assembly.

## Ben Taylor: TRANSPORT

### **Dar floods cause traffic chaos**

Heavy rains in early April caused traffic chaos in Dar es Salaam, as major roads became impassable. At one point the city was entirely cut off from the rest of the country as Morogoro Road became submerged at Ruvu, Mapinga bridge on Bagamoyo Road was washed away, and Mzinga bridge linking Mbagala and Kongowe on Kilwa Road was dangerously damaged. The cost of emergency road and bridge repairs was



*Flooded buildings on Bagamoyo Road, Dar es Salaam*

estimated at TSh21bn.

Vice President Mohamed Bilal, Minister of Works John Magufuli, Dar Regional Police Commander Suleiman Kova, and Dar Regional Commissioner Saidi Meck Sadiki, had a lucky escape when they walked away unhurt from a helicopter crash at Dar International Airport. Their military helicopter crashed as it tried to take off on a flight intended to inspect the flood damage. The pilot and three journalists on board were also unhurt. An investigation into the accident was launched by the Tanzania People's Defence Force. (*Daily News, The Citizen*)

### **Runway drama in Arusha**

Ethiopian Airline flight ET815 from Addis Ababa to Kilimanjaro, a Boeing 767-300 with 223 people on board, made an unscheduled landing at Arusha Municipal Airport on 18 December 2013. The Arusha airfield is only 1,620m long, less than half the length of the runway at Kilimanjaro International Airport, and well below minimum length for a plane of this size.

The plane landed successfully, but became embedded in soft ground when attempting to turn around on the narrow runway. Passengers were stuck on the plane for several hours while steps were brought from Kilimanjaro to Arusha, as the smaller airport did not have facilities

for a plane of this size.

The reasons for the error were the subject of dispute between Ethiopian Airways and Tanzanian air traffic control. It seems a miscommunication between the pilot and air traffic control led to the pilot mistakenly assuming that Arusha airport was in fact Kilimanjaro.

### **Ferry to link Dar and Bagamoyo**

A new ferryboat has been purchased for TSh7.9bn to ply between Dar es Salaam city centre and Bagamoyo. It will start operation on delivery later this year. The new ferry, purchased from Denmark, will have the capacity to carry 600 persons. (*Daily News*)

Ben Taylor:

## **EDUCATION**

### **Criticisms of form 4 exam results**

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania (NECTA) released exam results for last year's form 4 exams (O-levels), showing a 15% increase in the pass rate (58% of students who took their exams in November 2013 achieved a pass, up from 43% of those who took their exams in 2012).

However, education sector analysts described the new results as misleading. Elizabeth Missokia pointed out that the exams were graded under a new system that lowered the marks required in order to achieve a pass. "The government is fooling the public by claiming that results have improved," she said.

The new grading system includes an A which previously ranged from 81-100 but can now be obtained if a student scores 75-100, the government also introduced a B+ which ranges from 64-74, B:50-59, and C:40-49. "If we could put these results into the previous year's grading, I can say that no improvement has been attained," noted Dr Mkumbo of the University of Dar es Salaam.

The government-owned Daily News called for "heads to roll" at the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training.

"A critical self examination is needed at the Ministry, especially the department responsible for secondary schools," they said in an



Editorial. "It borders on the criminal to keep poor children at school for four years just to have them get poor results."

Rakesh Rajani, an activist who heads the Twaweza organisation, faulted the Continuous Assessment (CA) process, which contributes 30% of the candidate's final marks. He argued that evidence shows that CA is most of the time not objective and usually highly inflated. "In two out of seven subjects you could be given 80% in your CA and get only 10% in your exams; and get absolutely zero in your other 5 subjects, and still pass," he said.

The secretary general of Tanzania Association of Managers and Owners of Non-government Schools and Colleges (TAMONGSCO) Mr Benjamin Nkonya said that there is no way the country can take pride from the results.

"Truth is, the learning environment in most of the public schools is bad. There are no libraries, no books, no laboratories, teachers are demotivated, many of them incompetent. There is no way we can have good results in such a situation," he said. (*Daily News, The Citizen*)

### **Teacher retention challenges**

The government has admitted that despite considerable costs incurred in educating primary and secondary school teachers in the country, a good number of them are not practising their profession.

"Teachers have been a favoured group in various education aspects such as admission in universities and in securing loans from the Higher Education Students' Loans Board (HESLB)," said Prof Eustella Bhalalusesa, Commissioner of Education in the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training.

Prof Bhalalusesa said a good number of the employed teachers do not stay at their stations for long. "They just report and go for other jobs," she said, adding that the ministry has taken it as a challenge and was working on it.

The President of the Tanzania Teachers Union (TTU), Gratian Mkoba, argued that poor housing, low salaries, lack of social services and infrastructure are among the factors forcing many teachers to leave their job for greener pastures.

He said trainee teachers get TSh 10,000 as a daily allowance, but when they graduate they receive less than TSh 10,000 per day or less than TSh 300,000 per month. "This frustrates them, making them quit their jobs in search of other activities or jobs", he said. (*The Guardian*)

### **BAE radar "change" begins to reach schools**

The majority of the text books purchased using the refund from the bungled radar purchase have been distributed to primary schools across the country.

British defence company, BAE Systems, paid Tanzania £29.5 million (TSh72.3 billion) after it sold an obsolete and overpriced military radar to the country, as part of a settlement reached with the UK Courts and Serious Fraud Office.

It was agreed that TSh59.7 billion would be used to purchase books, TSh12.2 billion to buy desks while TSh367.2 million was set to be used for monitoring and auditing.

Over 85% of the text books have now been distributed, according to officials from the Prime Minister's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government.

### **Cambridge charity supporting vulnerable children in Gairo district**

Villagers from Gairo district in Morogoro region have a reason to smile after the Cambridge-based Campaign for Female Education (Camfed) introduced a new programme to support vulnerable children from poor families to access best education from primary to tertiary level.

The Director of Operations and Finance for Camfed Tanzania, Msaada Balula, said educating girls is the best way to help a community to alleviate poverty, noting that educating them is the most effective strategy to ensure the well-being of children and in the long run economic development.

Camfed's 'Comprehensive Bursary Support' will cover all costs related to their secondary education from school fees to textbooks and other costs. According to Balula, the value of the support will depend on the need and poverty level of the supported children.

He said that since Camfed began operations in the country in 2005, a total of 21,592 students have been supported to access education and remain in school from primary to university level.

### **China biggest foreign investor in Tanzania**

China's total direct investment in Tanzania increased from US \$700 million in 2011 to US \$2.1 billion last year, becoming the biggest foreign investor in the country. Bilateral trade has soared in the same period, reaching over US \$2.5 billion by the end of 2012.

According to Imara Equity Research, this investment is focused on railways, ports, road construction, gas pipelines and wind power farms. It has not only boosted economic growth but also created more than 150,000 direct jobs. Up to 19 projects worth billions of dollars include construction of the new port at Bagamoyo, set to be the largest and most modern in Africa. The harbour is expected to be in operation by 2017 and will handle 20 times more cargo than the Dar es Salaam, which is Tanzania's current major import and export gateway in East Africa. Additionally, a Chinese US \$1.2 billion soft loan for a 523km pipeline connecting Dar es Salaam and the Mtwara gas field was endorsed in September 2012 between the Tanzanian government and the Exim Bank. *(The Citizen)*

### **Single Currency and Monetary Union**

The East African Community (EAC) Monetary Union Protocol was signed in December 2013 by the five heads of state in Kampala, kicking off ambitious plans to have a common currency within 10 years. The single currency is aimed at enhancing trade in the region.

A few weeks later, however, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Christine Lagarde, cautioned EAC member states against rushing the Monetary Union. Addressing the Kenya private sector she said the EAC was not yet ready for the move and needed to address key issues before uniting their currencies. The challenges include increasing non-tariff barriers, varying economies and different tax regimes. She added: "As a member of the European Monetary Union, I have to tell you that it is a very exciting and ambitious project. ... make sure you learn from our mistakes, so that the East African Monetary Union can even teach the Europeans how to do it right." *(The Citizen)*

### **Mobile Payment Transactions**

Mobile money platforms offer instant money transfer using phones, which helps cut costs and saves time as compared to physically transporting money. The value of mobile payment transactions jumped more than three times in the twelve month period ended December 2013. This was due to increased use of mobile phones in payment of services such as utility bills. Further, several banking institutions have formed partnerships with mobile network operators to facilitate customer transactions, according to the regulator in its latest Banking Supervision report. (*The East African*)

### **Debt dilemma**

Tanzania faces a new debt crisis unless government moves fast to contain its current borrowing, which has seen national liabilities more than double in less than 10 years. Until around 2006, the public debt as a percentage of GDP was almost 70%. Debt forgiveness brought that ratio down to about 21% the following year, but since then it has been growing at an alarming rate.

“The national debt as a percentage of GDP is now about 38%. That is a manageable debt ratio,” said Prof Richard Mshomba, a Tanzanian economist based in the US. “However, what is alarming is that that ratio has been steadily growing and Tanzania could find itself in a debt crisis.”

Some see that happening as early as next year, when the debt may hit TSh30 trillion, about three times what it was when the current government assumed power in December 2005. They warn that the crisis would derail economic prospects in the wake of huge gas discoveries and undermine efforts to alleviate poverty. (*The Citizen*)

## **Ben Taylor: LOW CONFIDENCE IN ECONOMY**

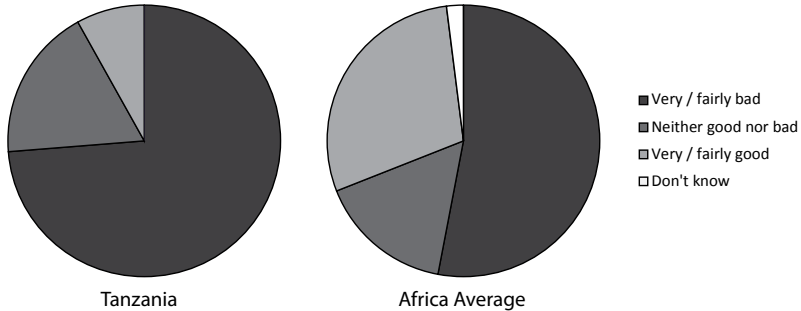
Though Tanzania has posted some enviable rates of economic growth in recent years – averaging around 7% in recent years – a new Africa-wide survey shows that Tanzanians are unconvinced by the state of the economy. The report, from Afrobarometer, found that Tanzanians were consistently much less positive about their country’s economic situation than people elsewhere on the continent.

Fewer Tanzanians (8%) were positive about the current state of the economy than in any other country.

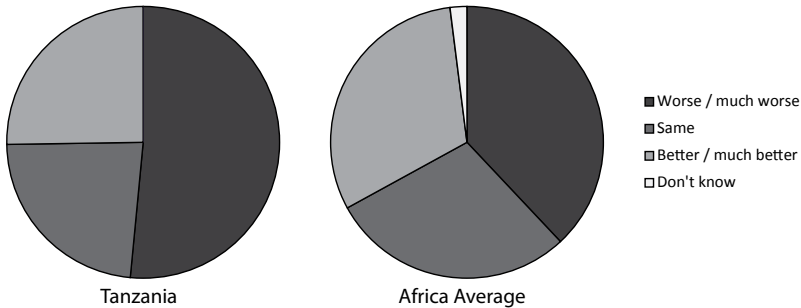
Twice as many Tanzanians said that they thought the economy had got worse in the past twelve months (51%) as said it had got better (25%).

Fewer Tanzanians (22%) said that they expected the economy to improve in the coming twelve months than in any other country.

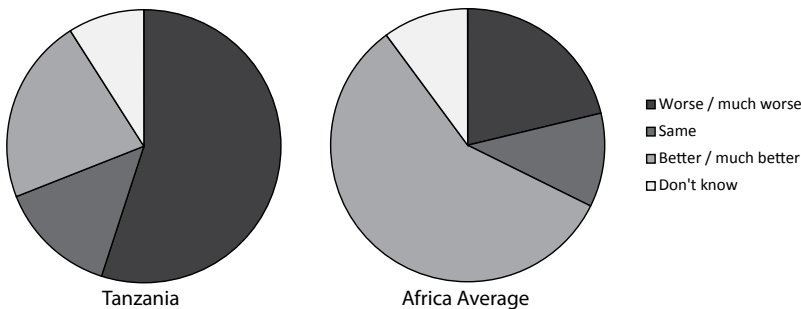
1) How would you describe the present economic condition of this country?



2) Looking back, how do you rate economic conditions in this country compared to one year ago?



3) Looking ahead, do you expect the economic conditions in this country in 12 months time to be better or worse?



### **New jobs in Tanzania's gas industry**

An early indication of the type of career opportunities that the emerging gas industry can offer professional Tanzanians was evident from major recruitment drives in February. The Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) placed an 11 page advert in *The Guardian on Sunday* inviting applications for 226 new posts across 39 technical, managerial and administrative disciplines. Reflecting the offshore gas field locations and the expected onshore facilities, nearly three-quarters of these jobs (161) will be in Mtwara, with a handful shared with Songo Songo), and the remainder in Dar.

Mindful of regional interests and concerns, the BG Group (working with Ophir, Statoil and ExxonMobil in the south) also advertised for a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) in Tanzania. With progress on a potential large LNG project imminent, the CLO will build relationships with local stakeholders so that local concerns can be addressed before work is initiated.

### **Other recent petroleum developments**

In January President Kikwete confirmed that the government will establish a special fund to receive a portion of revenues collected from natural gas production. The fund will be used to support national projects in other sectors, so that all Tanzanians can benefit directly from exploitation of the country's gas. Similar sovereign wealth funds have been established by other resource-rich countries. Kikwete said Parliament will oversee the process, adding that the government is examining ways to sell TPDC shares to Tanzanians to ensure broader ownership and benefits.

The Australian company Swala Energy, which is prospecting for oil and gas in the Pangani basin and in the Kilosa-Kilombero area, has been in discussion with Tanzania's financial authorities about floating shares on the Dar Stock Exchange. Swala is seeking to raise US \$2 - 3 million from Tanzanian and other East African Community investors to fund further exploration work in its licence areas, where early results were encouraging.

In March, London-based Solo Oil confirmed the start of seismic surveys in its onshore south-eastern Tanzania licence area to determine future drilling locations. In 2012 its Ntorya-1 Well discovered "significant"

reserves of gas-condensate. Solo has been seeking potential partners and expects to transport the gas through the pipeline now being built by the Chinese from Mtwara to Dar.

### **TANESCO troubles**

Faced with large debts and increased demand for its services, TANESCO has threatened to disconnect defaulting customers. At end 2013 it was owed TSh233bn (about £90 million), of which more than half (TSh129bn) was owed by government institutions. In January 2014 TANESCO raised its tariff by 67% for domestic consumers, who will pay TSh100 per unit of electricity instead of TSh60. TANESCO has introduced a more effective procurement system to speed up customer power connections, for which applications have risen from 30,000 in 2006 to 143,000 now. It is also planning management changes to improve its service to the public and has also warned people to stop tarnishing its image through social media sites (there is much criticism of TANESCO providing almost TSh 1bn p.a. of electricity free to its staff).

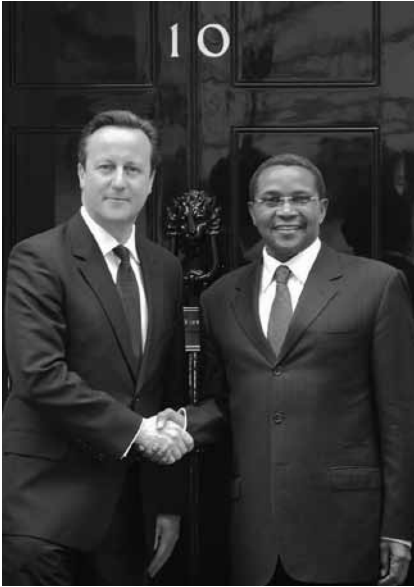
In February the Parliamentary Committee on Energy and Minerals told TANESCO to inform people on the actual cost of installing electricity in rural areas under the Rural Energy Agency (REA) scheme. In some villages the uptake of the scheme has been low, partly because REA has been charging villagers for electricity poles, contrary to a government directive. During 2013/14 Parliament voted TSh 881bn for rural electrification projects. REA said that in the first phase 22,000 rural dwellers in 16 districts were connected and villages in a further 24 districts will be connected in a second phase starting this year.

### **Mineral mapping**

In January, Energy and Minerals Minister Muhongo published the results of the latest high resolution airborne geophysical survey, indicating that 31 districts on the mainland have “plenty” of mineral reserves - specifically gold, diamonds, iron, nickel and copper. These surveys are an effective mineral prospecting tool and help the government meet its target of increasing mineral revenues to 10% of GDP by 2025. The surveys also assist land-use planning, environmental management, groundwater detection and animal conservation. A second phase survey will cover other districts.

Jacob Knight:

## KIKWETE IN THE UK



President Kikwete visited London from 31 March-1 April on a three day official visit. He met with the Prime Minister David Cameron and Foreign Secretary William Hague and held talks at Buckingham Palace with the Duke of York, Britain's Trade Ambassador. The President opened the UK/Tanzania Trade and Investment Forum and visited Aberdeen to see UK expertise in the oil and gas sector. William Hague noted during the visit: "I am delighted at the growing partnership between the UK and Tanzania on a number of fronts. Tanzania offers significant opportunities for British businesses in the energy sector and

beyond and has the potential to become a major new global gas supplier."

The President also met with over 500 diaspora in North Wembley, urging them to play a meaningful role in the country's affairs and noting that the issue of dual citizenship was being considered.

Steve Lewis:

## UK MP DELEGATION ON NUTRITION & EDUCATION

"You can't study if you're hungry" is a new report by RESULTS UK, looking at how the Government of Tanzania is addressing challenges related to early childhood development. The report focuses on the impact of undernutrition on the education and learning of children.

Two UK MPs, Mark Williams and Cathy Jamieson, accompanied by RESULTS UK staff, took part in a fact finding delegation to assess how undernutrition and limited access to education were impacting the abilities to achieve their potential. The visit also looked closely at how UK aid is supporting Tanzania to make progress on these issues.

The report states that in Tanzania, 42% of children under five are chroni-



cally malnourished (stunted) whilst 5% are severely malnourished (wasted). Undernutrition can lead to permanent physical and cognitive damage that can impact a child's performance in school. While Tanzania has experienced steady economic growth over the last few years, economic growth on its own is not sufficient to reduce undernutrition. The report recommends that the Tanzanian government, supported by donors like the UK, should invest directly in nutrition programmes to effectively achieve nutritional outcomes.

From meetings with Tanzanian MPs and Government officials there appears to be strong political leadership for addressing Tanzania's nutrition challenges, although coordination among multiple ministries is a concern. The report urges that this high level political commitment is matched by better collaboration among agencies and an increase in resources to allow nutrition to become a priority throughout all ministries and districts. This is essential for ensuring that nutrition outcomes improve. In the long term, the governments of both the UK and Tanzania should advocate nutrition becoming a distinct priority in the post-2015 development framework.

In Tanzania, a lack of essential nutrients in the average child's diet is one of the key determinants of undernutrition – it is not necessarily a lack of food, but a lack of nutritious and varied food. Lack of nutrients and vitamins can be mitigated through the fortification of staple foods such as flour and salt. The Tanzanian government has recognized the cost effectiveness of this method and has, with the help of the UK government, invested in fortifying flour. The report recommends Tanzania expands on this by fortifying other key staple foods, such as maize.

Tanzania has made very strong progress in getting children into primary school, and the net enrolment of children is now at 95%. However, many children are marginalised by 'under the counter' school fees and classes are often overcrowded because of the lack of trained teachers. The delegation visited a teacher-training college, which is supported by UK aid, and saw how important this was.

It is important that the UK government continues its support to teacher-training in Tanzania, supports teacher recruitment and works closely with the Government of Tanzania ensure that the teaching profession is valued, with salary and conditions to reflect this.

Paul Gooday:

## AGRICULTURE

### **Fear mounts as government plans to tax basic agro-inputs**

The government intends to tax basic agricultural inputs, raising concerns about its commitment to transform the key economic sector. Over 300 essential modern agricultural technologies and supplies critical for farming mechanisation will be removed from the list of the zero-rated value added tax items, through the VAT Tax Bill of 2013. The VAT Bill, to be brought to the National Assembly in 2014, will only exempt 17 items.

Fertiliser is among the items to be removed from the zero-rated list. This means that fertiliser, which is already considered expensive by most smallholder farmers, will soar to TSh94,400 up from TSh80,000 per 50kg bag. Due to its high costs, the level of fertiliser use in Tanzania is as low as 7kgs nutrients per hectare, compared to 27 kg nutrients per hectare for Malawi and 53kg for South Africa, and well below the recommended minimum of 50kg of nutrients per annum.

Other items to be removed from VAT exemption include irrigation and water harvesting technologies; pest management products and plant protection substances, especially chemicals and biological control agents; special planting materials like plastic bags and seed trays; storage, post-harvest and cooling facilities and equipment such as refrigerators; materials for construction and expansion of farm infrastructure including greenhouses; and packaging materials of all kinds.

Should the Bill be passed a standard 18% VAT will be applicable on agricultural inputs, and will result in higher costs of production, reduced investment, lower production and potentially food insecurity. Farmers say that the move will discourage agricultural mechanisation and make the country less attractive to investors. Local produce will become uncompetitive in the world market and will drive an inflation upsurge. *(The Citizen)*

### **Unilever 110 Million Euro Agricultural Investment in Tea Production**

Unilever has chosen the Southern Agricultural Corridor of Tanzania (SACGOT) to expand its tea production. The planned investment will triple Unilever's production of tea from smallholders and is expected to generate significant export revenue, projected at €110 million. As a partner of Tanzania's SAGCOT initiative, Unilever will ensure that its investment also addresses social economic and environmental goals.

The investment will promote development in the Iringa and Njombe regions by creating 10,000 jobs, enhance the livelihoods of another 2,000-3,000 tea small holders, and in total, touch the lives of an estimated 50,000 people. Unilever has signed an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Tanzania Tea Board and the Tanzania Smallholder Tea Development Agency, to progress the development of the project in line with the government's social and economic aspirations. (*Tanzania Invest*)

Ben Taylor:

## HEALTH

### Teen pregnancy

East Africa ranks second globally after West Africa as the region with the highest number of women reporting a birth before the age of 18, according to a new report by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The report, *Motherhood in Childhood: Facing the challenge of adolescent pregnancy*, said Uganda leads the region in teenage pregnancies at 33% followed by Tanzania (28%) and Kenya (26%).

This is a big concern for policymakers given that the five East African Community countries are grappling with fast-rising populations that threaten to strain their limited economic resources. The high population growth rates are blamed on low usage of contraceptives.

A second recent report, *Forced out*, by the Centre for Reproductive Rights, indicated that over 55,000 female students in Tanzania have had to leave schools in the past decade because of pregnancy. Contraceptive use among adolescent girls remains minimal; only 10.7% of sexually active women aged 15-19 report using any family planning method. (*The East African*)

### Good progress on malaria

Tanzania leads Africa in the proportion of households owning Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN), according to the World Malaria Report, published by the World Health Organisation. Over 50% of Tanzanian households own enough nets for all household members, and 91% of households own at least one treated net. The report notes that Tanzania has also made good progress in the incidence of malaria, from nearly 13 million cases in 2009 to under three million in 2012, and from 16,776 deaths in 2009 to 7820 in 2012. (*The Citizen*)

Donovan McGrath:

## TANZANIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL MEDIA

*To our readers: If you see an interesting mention of Tanzania in the newspapers and magazines you read, please let us know or send us a copy. Many thanks - Editor.*

### **Where Tanzania Taps Its Feet**

*The focus of this article by Rachel B. Doyle is on the vibrant live music scene in Dar es Salaam. This extract is on the venues, artists and music styles:*

The concrete lot next to the Hotel Travertine in downtown Dar es Salaam was full of swaying women in elaborate floor-length gowns trimmed with sequins... Jahazi Modern Taarab were performing a spirited song about love gone wrong, featuring a male-female call-and-response... For certain songs, the crowd rushed to the dance floor en masse. Stop by the hotel on any Sunday and you'll find the band in full swing ... part of a boisterous and exciting music scene that rivals that of any in Eastern Africa... "Tanzanians, they love music. I think they want us to play every day so they can come," said Jackie Kazimoto, lead singer of Jagwa Music, one of the city's most thrilling live acts.

Dar's soundscape is a riot of genres, from modern taarab, which mixes a traditional Swahili sung-poetry style with electronic and Arab-influenced rhythms, to mchiriku, the raw, urban sound that Jagwa Music plays, which is generally found in neighbourhood block parties. You can also dance to classic rumba or bongo flava, the local brand of hip-hop... At the open-air venue Mango Garden, you can enjoy a tasty chicken pilau dish while dancers in matching outfits stomp to catchy Congolese-style rhythms of African Stars Band, whose songs blare from radios across the city...

Leo Mkanyia, a 32-year-old Dar musician, attributes this diversity to the country itself. "We have 125 tribes, and all of them have different tunes, different melodies, different music and traditional music instruments," he said. I met Leo at Kibo Bar at the Serena Hotel, where he was performing for guests as the leader of a five-piece band. "People here are proud of their music. They love their music, and support it." (*New York Times* – online 18 March)



*Jahazi Modern Taarab. Photo John Kitime <http://tanzaniadance.blogspot.com/>*

## **Port of Call**

*Alexander Wooley highlights major problems with goods passing through Dar es Salaam harbour.*

Extract: Dar es Salaam had its first boom in 1887 when the German East Africa Company set up operations there, turning the city into the main shipping portal into German East Africa. After World War I, Dar came under British rule and became a provincial trading post... The port has remained important regionally, but has been well off the major shipping routes between Asia and Europe. Now the Tanzanian government wants to change that. It hopes that with a few improvements it can turn Dar into a major regional trade hub, catapulting Tanzania into the global ranks of middle-income countries. Those plans rest on Dar becoming an increasingly important port for six neighbouring countries: Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia.

But to get there, Dar has some work to do. The port clears \$15 billion of goods each year, but it is woefully inefficient. It is not among the hundred busiest ports in the world; Durban, which ranks 42nd in container traffic, is six times busier than Dar. Goods – sometimes entire containers

– disappear. Ships sway idly at anchor, gathering barnacles while they wait ten days, on average, before being able to berth in the port and then ten more days to unload cargo and clear it through customs. With rental rates for large merchant ships typically ranging from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per day, the delays add tens of thousands of dollars to shippers' costs. The standard international waiting time is two days. In 2012, container vessels at Mombasa, Dar's only real rival in East Africa, took less than a day to berth ships and three to four days to unload, clear, and transport their cargo. And whereas the Kenyan port charges flat rates, Dar's fees are based on the value of the merchandise, which partially accounts for why Tanzania's dock fees are 74 percent higher than Kenya's.

Last year, a World Bank report estimated that if Dar became as efficient as Mombasa, it would boost the Tanzanian economy by \$1.8 billion per year, equivalent to seven percent of GDP. The report noted that the port's inefficiency, coupled with poor roads and "administrative obstacles" – tariffs, corruption, bureaucracy, and technology gaps – mean that it is nearly two and a half times more expensive to import food from Vietnam to Tanzania than from Germany. Dar's problems are not just Tanzania's. Five or six African countries that it serves are landlocked (the DRC has a port on the Congo River at Matadi)... From a distance, Tanzania, with its long coastline and natural harbour at Dar es Salaam, appears primed to avoid these traps. But the view from the ground is different. The country is open to global trade but not always accommodating; goods offloaded after a long stay in Dar must then venture the poor roads that meander across the country to reach their final destination. (*Foreign Affairs – online 5 February*)

### **\$523m Dar port deal takes a new twist**

Extract: 'Tanzania has cancelled a \$523 million tender for the expansion of the Dar es Salaam port, arguing that the Chinese contractor had overpriced the project. The government d instead chose Impala Africa, a Congolese firm, in a deal that adds a fresh twist to the planned expansion of the port's berths 13 and 14. Some analysts have questioned how the company [Impala Africa] was chosen to handle such a big project... Transport Minister Harrison Mwakyembe said that the earlier estimates by the Chinese firm, which put the cost well over \$500 million, were much higher than what Kenya spent to expand the port in Mombasa...' (*East African 4-10 January*)

## The 10 Most Powerful Men in Africa 2014

*Two Tanzanians are on the Forbes 2014 list: January Makamba and Mohammed Dewji.*

Extract: Leonard Ravenhill once wrote “the opportunity of a lifetime must be seized within the lifetime of the opportunity,” and some of the business moguls and entrepreneurs, emerging political leaders, rising corporate titans from Africa are seizing the opportunity of turning the continent around... Our list is distinctive in that it identifies African men who are innovative, courageous, daring and often disruptive in their fields, often times without much fanfare...



January Makamba... is one of Tanzania’s rising stars in government. He is currently the Deputy Minister of Communication, Science and Technology and is rumoured to run for President in 2015. Makamba is a Member of Parliament for Bumbuli constituency. Before running for the Bumbuli seat, Makamba was aide to Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete for five years. Named Young Global Leader class of 2013 by the World Economic Forum,

Makamba comes from a political family; his father, Yusuf Makamba was Secretary General of the ruling CCM party...



Mohammed Dewji... is the Group Chief Executive Officer of Mohammed Enterprises Tanzania Limited (MeTL) and at 39 is the youngest member of the Forbes’ Africa’s 50 Richest list with an estimated net worth of US \$500 million. The MeTL Group began as a family business, a small trading company which Mohammed transformed into one of the largest industrial conglomerates in East Africa, with interests ranging from real

estate, agriculture, finance, distribution and manufacturing. The company employs more than 24,000 people across Tanzania and according to Dewji, generates annual revenues of US \$1.3 billion. Dewji has been a Member of Parliament since 2005. (*Forbes – online 31 January*)

### **Fancy a cheeky Tanzanian red? Three Tanzanian wines making a splash**

*This article mentions African wines beyond the well-known South African Capes.*

Extract: Tanzania's Dodoma region produces three wines – dry white, red and "natural sweet". Khadija Madawili, technical manager at SABMiller Tanzania, said the red has a smooth, rounded taste and is best with "Nyama Choma," a local delicacy of roasted spiced meat, while the "natural sweet" is the perfect compliment for light salads or simply enjoyed as an aperitif. The Dodoma region is home to a number of grape varieties, including Chenin Blanc, Shiraz, Cabernet Sauvignon and Makutupora, a local dry red. Madawili added that the dry earth and sandy soil, combined with low humidity, is perfect for producing dry white and red wines. She said: "We have two harvests a year, in March and August/September. After harvest the farmers leave the plants to rest for only one month." (*CNN – online 9 January*)

### **No homosexuality debate in Tanzanian Assembly**

Extract: In Tanzania, the Constituent Assembly has barred any debate on homosexuality. It all started when a member from Zanzibar, Asha Makame, warned the Assembly that there were MPs in the House financed by countries wanting to advance the homosexuality agenda... The Assembly's interim chairman, Speaker of Zanzibar House of Representatives Pandu Ameir Kificho, said the Assembly was not the right place to discuss sexual behaviour.' (*East African 1-7 March*)

### **Tengeru: A Long lost Polish history**

*David Meffe tells how a typical European tradition to mark All Saints' Day also took place in a Tanzanian village.*

Extract: In many parts of Christendom, the day [1 November] is a national holiday commemorated by a visit to graveyards, in order to plant flowers and light candles in remembrance and celebration of one's ancestors. This tradition is especially prominent among the people of Poland. However, one such visit this month took place not in Poland, but curiously enough, here in East Africa, in a small village called Tengeru on the outskirts of Arusha. The community boasts a little known history that begins in war-ravaged Eastern Europe and ends in the shadow of Mt Meru... When Germany invaded the Soviet Union in





*Tengeru graveyard - Photo Adam Bemma <http://adambemba.com/>*

1941, many Poles were released from camps in order to raise an army to aid in the national struggle against the Nazis... However... many had nowhere to go and the British, then allies of the Soviets, agreed to a proposal in which refugees from Europe would be spread across the vast British Empire for safety... a group of roughly 5,000 Polish citizens ultimately found refuge in... Tengeru in what was then known as Tanganyika Territory. Here, the Polish refugees lived for nearly 10 years in harmony with the local residents, after which some continued with their journey, finding homes in Britain or America, while roughly 1,000 decided to settle and call Tengeru home for several generations...

[I]n a tiny walled cemetery 149 refugees are buried under white stone crosses or Jewish Stars of David... Today, Tanzanian Simon Joseph is charged with preserving the cemetery and acts as curator for visitors and the hundreds of pilgrims who come every year to pay respects to their long lost ancestors. Joseph inherited the site from his father who lived and worked with the small Polish community for many years... The maintenance and upkeep of the graveyard is funded entirely by the Embassy of Poland in Kenya, as well as by visitor donations... Today,

only one living refugee of the Tengeru community remains, 97-year-old Arusha resident Edward Woytowicz... Once Mr Woytowicz dies, he will be the final soul laid to rest among his people, the end of a journey that spanned several thousand kilometres in search of peace and freedom in East Africa...' (*East African* 14-20 December)

### **Tanzania must be a rich country to pay MPs so much**

*Elsie Eyakuze shares her thoughts on the amount Tanzanian politicians pay themselves.*

Extract: If we were all given the ability to vote on our own salaries, who wouldn't go for the millions? ...an infographic available on the Internet showed that Kenyan politicians have awarded themselves a salary that is 97 times the GDP per capita. Tanzania's politicians, on the other hand, have had to keep up a facade of humility and egalitarianism, which must undoubtedly irritate them. Socialist hangovers are no joke... It was only a matter of time before the prosperity of our neighbours' political classes would serve as an inspiration to us. And so the news that this current crop of parliamentarians have awarded themselves a severance package of close to \$100,000 is only shocking in the sense that we're a country of people who aren't used to knowing all that much about what kind of money our politicians make... The question is, how did we end up with a political system with a gaping loophole like this? Our politicians literally hold the keys to the public kitty...

Rumour has it that being a politician here is very expensive and sometimes a risky investment... Greed only explains some of the problem, the rest is just an aspect of belonging to a patronage system that is likely to force you to find creative ways to recoup your costs, like a big fat package at the end of your term. Unfortunately, this is not a good time for us to see our politicians put their hands all over our public funds again. Don't these folks believe in spin doctors? A move like this is going to raise the obvious questions: Just how poor or rich or whatever is this country anyway? How can we afford to pay parliamentarians that kind of money when we can't seem to do anything halfway decent in the areas of public service that affects the quality of life for the majority? ... Maybe we need to coin a term for our particular political principle: Contradictory development. (*East African* 8-14 February)

## Tanzanian citizens will have the right to information – Kikwete

President Kikwete has at last broken the government’s silence on enacting the much sought Freedom to Information legislation. He declared in an interview in London during the Open Government Partnership (OGP) in October, that the government is working on a bill which will be tabled before Parliament in April this year. He was interviewed alongside the Executive Director of Twaweza NGO, Rakesh Rajani (*Media Watch November – December 2013*)

## Philip Richards: SPORT



*The Tanzanian women's cricket team (BBC)*

## Cricket

Tanzania recently took part in the World League Division 5 tournament in Malaysia with the prospect of promotion. Although they only came third, they did beat Kenya. They will now focus on the ICC-Africa Division 1 tournament in June. (*The Citizen*)

Women's cricket is being lauded for developing holistic skills beyond the game. Tanzania Cricket Association's programme for young women around the age of 13-14 supports them at a challenging time in their lives, as many are under pressure to find employment at the expense of studies and sport. By contributing to school fees, the TCA hopes to provide a brighter future for the young women themselves whilst strengthening women's cricket generally. (BBC)

### **Athletics**

More than 40 athletes are expected to attend international training camps ahead of this summer's Commonwealth Games in Glasgow. Tanzania is also hoping to send some Paralympic athletes to Glasgow, but there are difficulties in getting the disabled athletes properly classified locally and hence participation is in doubt (*www.ippmedia.com*).

### **Disabled tennis**

We are often astounded by the talent and determination of disabled sportspeople, and Tanzania has its own stories of inspiration. The charity Friends of Children of Tanzania, which helps people with disabilities to excel and express themselves through sport, has a partnership with the Tanzania Tennis Association to promote wheelchair tennis. Men's and women's teams recently competed in the All Africa tournament in Kenya, a qualifier for the 2014 Wheelchair Tennis World Cup. Although they did not win their respective tournaments, the women's team beat the tournament's eventual winner Kenya.

### **Soccer**

The national side Taifa Stars have parted ways with their coach Kim Poulsen after he failed to deliver the progress expected during his two years in charge. No successor has yet been named.

In January Eton College launched a pilot project to identify and develop future Tanzanian soccer stars from pupils in rural schools in Arusha and Moshi. The sports master of Eton, Glen Pierce, led a group of three Etonians who are on their gap year before going to university. The project was sponsored by Safari Hub in collaboration with the charity ACE Africa and the Tanzanian High Commission (*The Citizen, Daily News*).

Ben Taylor:

## OBITUARIES

### **Dr William Mgimwa**

Member of Parliament for Kalenga constituency in Iringa, Dr William Mgimwa died in Pretoria, South Africa on 1 January 2014, of kidney failure.

Born on 20 January 1950, Dr Mgimwa began his career in finance as an accountant at the National Bank of Commerce (NBC), and his career in politics as a ward guardian. He became a lecturer at the NBC banking college in Iringa, bank manager and then director. He served as Principal of NBC College from 1997 to 2000, then as Principal of the Bank of Tanzania Training Institute in Mwanza for ten years, leaving when he was elected an MP. He was appointed Minister of Finance in 2012.

President Kikwete led a large crowd of mourners at the funeral, which was attended by an estimated 10,000 people in the village of Magunga, in Iringa. The President said his contribution to national development had left an indelible mark. Dr Mgimwa is succeeded as Minister of Finance by Saada Mkuya Salum, and as MP for Kalenga by his son, Godfrey Mgimwa.

### **Muhidin Maalim Gurumo**

Veteran musician and founder of the Msondo Ngoma Band, Muhidin Maalim Gurumo, died on 13 April at Muhimbili National Hospital, after receiving treatment for heart problems.

Born in Kisarawe District in 1940, Gurumo's musical career began in earnest in 1964, when he joined Nuta Jazz. He later played with DDC Mlimani Park, Orchestra Safari Sound, Kilwa Jazz and more. Gurumo's trademark was infusing traditional beats like Ndekule (from his coastal Zaramo tribe) into his compositions, giving his songs a unique flavour.

Famously hot-tempered, Gurumo once interrupted a performance to accost a lady and confiscate her shoes. It transpired that she was mistress of a band member to whom he had lent some money and who was dilly-dallying in repaying the debt. In later years, he bemoaned the poverty that many musicians of his generation lived with, in sharp contrast to the wealth of today's Bongo Flava stars.

### **Ambassador Fulgenze Kazaura**

The Chancellor of the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), Ambassador Fulgenze Kazaura, has died in February in India, where he was undergoing treatment for cancer.

Prior to his appointment as Chancellor in 2005, Ambassador Kazaura had a long and distinguished career as a senior civil servant and diplomat and as chairman of the UDSM Council for over a decade. On graduating in Economics from the University of Cambridge in 1965, he joined the National Development Corporation. Later he served as Tanzania's Ambassador to the European Union in Brussels.

His friend and fellow diplomat, Ambassador Juma Mwapachu, said Kazaura was "a superbly intelligent person. He had a strong grasp of facts about the Tanzanian economy, to the point of often being, deservedly, quite arrogant about it."

### **Patrick Qorro**

Former Minister for Agriculture and Cooperatives and Member of Parliament for Karatu, Patrick Qorro, died on 8 February at the Muhimbili Othopaedic Institute in Dar es Salaam, where he had been undergoing treatment. He was 72.

Mr Qorro served as Minister for Agriculture and Cooperatives in the 1970s during the presidency of Julius Nyerere. Appointed first when he was aged just 28, he was then the youngest minister in the Cabinet. He quit active politics in 2000 after losing the Karatu seat to Chadema secretary general Dr Willibrod Slaa.

### **Judge George Liundi**

The first Registrar of Political Parties and a draftsman of the current Tanzanian Constitution (1977), Judge (rtd) George Liundi, died on 12 January after suffering from malaria and blood pressure. He served as Registrar of Political Parties for nine years from 1993-2012, overseeing the early years of multiparty politics in Tanzania.

John Cooper-Poole:

## REVIEWS

**SURGEON OR JACK OF ALL TRADES? A Mission Doctor in Tanganyika 1949 - 90.** Marion Bartlett MB FRCS. Published by Words by Design, ISBN 978-1-909075-13-9(colour), ISBN 978-1-909075-14-6 (b&w): £19 (colour) or £12 (b&w) + p & p £3. Order online from [www.lulu.com/wordsbydesign](http://www.lulu.com/wordsbydesign), or through Revd Timothy Fox, 40 Lakeber Avenue, Bentham, Lancaster, LA2 7JN. (Please make cheques payable to 'Marion J. Bartlett'). Email: [editimfox@btinternet.com](mailto:editimfox@btinternet.com)

Tales of missionary heroism are unfashionable; they refer to a time when sacrifice, commitment and an unquestioned loyalty to a disciplined way of life were expected and accepted. While describing a lifestyle familiar to missionary personnel and their supporters, such narratives threaten current mission agencies. While accepting the importance of aid programmes, local development and self-sufficiency, nothing can justify the loss of the personal partnerships which informed and inspired personal and church commitments, generated finance and fostered vocations. So this book is both an inspiration and a reproach. Combining loyalty both to the Hippocratic Oath and to her personal beliefs, Marian Bartlett writes that medical services "must be open to all, of whatever creed or colour, and with no 'preaching to captive audiences' or other unfair pressure towards conversion". The book records the story of two people doing the ordinary things of missionary life extraordinarily well.

While appealing to anyone who has worked, or supported work in East Africa, overseas medical programmes, or UMCA or USPG, it is essentially a personal story of one woman's work, ministry and life, shared from 1967 with her husband David, a long-serving priest in the diocese of Masasi. I knew both Marian and David, before they were married, and later who could forget their hospitable Sunday suppers? The narrative reflects the personality of its author, remembered always as a calm presence regardless of external chaos, focused and dedicated.

More widely it adds an important perspective on the impact of independence on voluntary agencies at a time when educational and medical work were being handed over to government departments and, contrary to popular assumptions, a creative and increasingly important partnership was being developed. It says a lot for the new government that it felt secure enough to build on structures, established by foreign agencies and using the skills and experience of existing staff. It also says a lot about the grace and commitment of the voluntary ethos that the transition was so successful. The book makes a serious contribution to

the literature of developing Independence.

The book also indicates the significance of links between Tanzanian and British dioceses - a valuable expression of partnership allowing former supporters to maintain relationships of prayer, mutual support and practical engagement.

Of course I have a few criticisms; the use of apostrophisation of Swahili vocabulary, the questionable use of Tanganyika in the title, the episodic nature of the later pages, but these reflect editorial preconceptions and preferences and should be disregarded in the overall heroic tale of a life, of two lives, totally committed to the tasks they confronted in God's mission through the church in that unique part of Tanzania, Masasi.

David Craig

**MARA! Africa bridges the gap between Church and Life;** Bill Jones, Aliquid Novum, 2013, p/b 213 pp, ISBN 978-0-9926806-0-2 £10.99

This handsomely illustrated book is the story of the Anglican Diocese of Mara, situated between Lake Victoria and the Serengeti. From its creation in 1985, its twelve parishes have become 135, and the one diocese has become three. The author writes from his experience of developing its link with the Diocese of Wakefield, England.

Mara's first priority is 'Evangelism'. But the way this is implemented differs sharply from the way it is often understood in England. Christians in Mara do not worry about how to get people into church. On the contrary, the church gets itself involved in life outside, with its problems and opportunities.

So the church asks: 'Where are you now? Where do you want to be? How can we get there – together?' Think of the characteristic challenges of Tanzanian life: agriculture and animal husbandry, malaria, HIV-Aids, clean water, nutrition, health, education, disabilities, gender issues, and much more.

All these form the church's agenda. It has departments to embrace all these facets of life, led by laity as much as clergy, by women as much as men. The church brings ideas and experience. It shows people how they can do it – for themselves – in ways that are local, sustainable and accountable. The problems are discussed with those who face them. For example, secondary school girls are expected at home to spend time not with homework but with pots, pans and 1001 other 'women's' jobs. So Mara is building a new Girls' High School where they will board and so get a better chance in life.

The church does not ask people to change their religion or give money. But



people see what it is doing and ask ‘Why?’ Before long they may say, ‘Could we do that here?’; ‘Can we be Christians too?’ Then the Church Planting Department responds by sending a team to visit and teach. If they are well received, an evangelist may go to live there, supported by the Diocese. A growing group of Christians may want a pastor and eventually a building. It is up to them, but the Church is essentially people, not structures.

The Church in Mara has become a mini welfare state, widely appreciated and motivated by love for God and neighbour. The phrase most commonly heard in Mara is *Bwana asifiwe* (Praise the Lord)! Out of gratitude, they aim to transform lives, their own and others’. But where does the money come from? Partly from overseas partners; partly from income-generating projects; essentially by self-reliance, as Nyerere, born in the region, taught us all. But Bishop Omindo says that often he just does not know. If they feel sure God is leading them, they start a new project and slowly, as they pray, funds materialize.

Members of the B-T Society know how much small sums achieve in Africa. But this book describes a two-way partnership. We get at least as much from Mara as they get from us. Tanzania is now Africa’s third biggest producer of gold, mined in Mara and elsewhere. How, asks Chapter 15, are Tanzania’s peasants affected for good or for bad by the extraction of this colossal wealth from beneath their feet? This topic warrants another book, as does the big question: In what pressing issues of life should Churches get involved – and how – if they are once again to have a transforming impact in our world?

Roger Bowen

**MINING AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN AFRICA- Mineralizing and Democratizing Trends in Artisanal Mining.** Edited by Debora Fahy Bryceson and others. Routledge 2013. ISBN 978 0 415 833707, h/b 217 pp. £80.

This collection of eleven research papers on artisanal mining in Tanzania represents a most welcome addition to the literature on mining in Africa. Its theoretical frameworks for artisanal mining also have possible relevance in other parts of the developing world. Unlike most studies of artisanal mining (AM) with their focus on matters such as conflicts with large-scale mining, legal arrangements, environmental side effects and the like, this work drills down minutely into the social and cultural changes that are associated with the growth of AM. It develops an important central proposition that growing settlements of artisanal miners result in new shared economic and social norms including

occupational norms and codes of conduct designed in large part to address the endemic risks in artisanal mining activities. A parallel proposition is that this process of change also has strong democratizing tendencies but that it can distance the artisanal miners from the established arrangements in the agrarian economy and from those in both mainstream and traditional governments.

The Introductory paper by Bryceson and Jesper Bosse Jonsson concisely outlines the main lines of the argument and also the Tanzanian historical and mining backgrounds. Part I in five chapters probes the motivations of the Tanzanian artisanal miners as well as their migration patterns, their career progressions and their family and gender relations within newly establishing AM settlements. Chapter 4 on the sexual mores and gender relationships and Chapter 6 on mining, magic and murder in Sukumaland provide fascinating insights about how traditional practices (e.g. the use of “healers”) have been amended by the social dynamic introduced in newer settlements of artisanal miners.

Part II in four chapters looks at the institutional arrangements in AM settlements to address matters such as ethical trading arrangements, and the distribution of product and of returns. Chapter 7 by Jonsson and Niels Fold starts from the proposition that top-down policy approaches to “embrace” AM have failed globally and have certainly been very inadequate in Tanzania. The authors claim that this is partly because the AM industry is far less tidily structured than is assumed by most mining legislation, such as Tanzania’s new Mining Act of 2010. Their argument provides extremely valuable evidence to back this up.

Part III is a single chapter by Bryceson and Eleanor Fisher assesses the possible future contributions of AM in Tanzania and elsewhere. Their central argument is that artisanal miners cannot be stereotyped in the manner often employed as “adventurers transgressing the boundaries of acceptable society” but as groups with the potential at least to “uplift their local communities and stimulate democratic principles” (pg179). As one part of a many stranded argument to develop this central proposition, the authors point to the potential advantages of AM (relative to large-scale mining) in averting the so-called “mineral resource curse” which in so many ways is inimical to democracy. But here they tantalize by not really addressing the central question of how large-scale mining (crucial in Tanzania for the huge investments needed for deep and other complex mineral extraction) can best co-exist with the potentially expandable AM sector (with its own positive characteristics of much higher levels of job creation and superior democratizing tendencies). Further since both large-scale mining incursions and expanding AM create deep, but differ-

ent patterns of social and cultural change, how can the two together co-exist with the prevailing mores of an established agrarian economy as well as with traditional mainstream governance arrangements which themselves may often be only weakly “democratic”?

Overall this is a scholarly, well –structured, clearly written, and very interesting volume which should be essential reading for anyone designing policy for artisanal mining in countries such as Tanzania.

Alan R. Roe

**LETTERS FROM EAST AFRICA;** Christopher Gallop, Grosvenor House Publishing, 28-30 High St, Guildford GU1 3EL; ISBN 978 1 78148 628 3, p/b 232pp

It must be hard for the younger generation to imagine a time, a mere half century ago, when immediate communication with family and friends across the globe, was virtually impossible - no mobile phones or emails. Certainly no Skype. Tearful goodbyes at dockside or airport could be a prelude to two or three years of separation with only those blue air letters to look out for when the postman called.

Christopher Gallop has made this period in post-colonial history very real by giving the reader an insight into correspondence between his parents during a short period in January 1964, which coincided with an insurrection in Dar es Salaam, later known as the Dar Mutiny. The author’s father, Robin, an export manager, was posted to Dar at this time to search out lucrative finance contracts in post-independence Tanganyika. Robin’s wife, Jill, and their young son Christopher (the author, then aged two), were to remain at home in England, chiefly because another pregnancy was underway.

Robin and Jill wrote lovingly to each other almost every day, her letters full of cheerful domestic detail: the “TV has gone mad tonight ... the kettle also packed in ... I mended it beautifully but have one mysterious screw left over... Christopher sends big, big hugs”. Robin in return would describe his new environment and daily routine: “the faithful Bunga appears with tea punctually every morning ... the tea is a reddish glutinous stew, and the milk tinned”.

As Robin became involved willy-nilly in the army insurrection, he was concerned to let Jill know that he was all right, though not knowing what news if any had reached her. And, of course, the situation was unfolding on the ground all the time. The author, with hindsight, is anxious to give us a balanced assessment of what the insurgence was about, pointing out that for many

Tanganyikans the pace of change since independence was not fast enough. Among the troops especially, it was felt that the British Officers in charge ought to go home, leaving Tanganyikans to run the show.

In Zanzibar a far more horrendous revolution was taking place, not only anti-Imperial but also anti-Arab. It is estimated that possibly 50,000 Arabs were killed. With things increasingly getting out of hand, Nyerere found himself in the invidious position of having to request help from the British Government. With the arrival of the Royal Navy, peace was finally restored and the Republic of Tanzania was eventually formed.

The author has interleaved his parents' letters with helpful explanatory chapters. He also brings in his own early family memories including the sometimes tricky relationship he had with his parents. Jill, in her turn, also had problems with her parents whilst she remained in England. The book, sub-entitled a Brief Family Memoir, will also appeal to those interested in post-independence Tanganyika.

Jill Watson

**BUSINESS, POLITICS AND THE STATE IN AFRICA.** Tim Kelsall et al. Published by Zed Books. ISBN 978 1 78032 421 0; p/b pp190

Many countries in sub-Saharan Africa there have seen a significant improvement in their macro-economic performance since 2000, with Tanzania at the forefront. IMF figures show that real GDP growth averaged only 2.9% a year in the period 1991-2000, but in the decade 2001-2010 averaged 7% a year. After a very modest dip to 6.4% in 2011, growth quickly rebounded to around 7% in 2012 and 2013, and looks set to stay at this level in 2014.

For most economic observers, these are not just paper numbers. Anyone visiting Dar es Salaam and other major urban areas can see the new shopping centres, tower blocks, hotels and the increasing traffic congestion. It is most visible in Dar, and the anecdotal evidence is supported by the recently published 2011/12 Household Budget Survey.

But what does this mean more widely? Despite the talk of an emerging middle class, is this actually occurring and is the growth translating into sustained poverty reduction? And is this growth leading to structural transformation of the economies? It is this second question this book is really looking at. In particular, it asks whether countries have the political and state structures to implement a more comprehensive industrial policy to drive the type of transformation seen in East Asia in the latter half of the 20th century and to sustain

growth over the next decade. Although the authors are broadly in favour of countries adopting a pro-active industrial policy, they are very aware of the problems that this approach can lead to – such as how to balance the potential benefits (rapid private sector growth) and pitfalls (monopolies and corruption).

The authors develop a model to show the best political structure for an interventionist industrial policy, which is likely to be most effective in countries characterised by developmental patrimonialism.

		Centralisation	
		<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>
Time Horizon	<i>Short</i>	Competitive clientelism	Non-development kleptocracy
	<i>Long</i>	Ineffective development state	Developmental patrimonialism

While it is relatively easy to find periods when East Asian countries did follow this broad approach, the book arguably does not provide enough evidence to show where this model worked best. In order to examine which countries fit the model, the book draws on examples from Tanzania, Ghana, Ethiopia and Rwanda, with other examples in earlier chapters from Kenya and Malawi. For myself, the wide scope of the book is hugely interesting and the compare- and -contrast element highly illuminating.

In particular, the chapter on Tanzania is worth reading, as it is based on the work of Brian Cooksey and his vast knowledge of the country. The depth of anecdotal knowledge is something I really enjoyed, although for those of a more academic bent it may lack rigour. The balanced nature of the argument throughout the book is also clear in the discussion on the need for state intervention, and for the state to step aside, in the two case studies - the gold and horticultural sectors. The Tanzania chapter is summed up in a couple of lines in the conclusion: ‘Growth has been steady, and macroeconomic management, with a few blips, has generally been sound. However, the country seems stuck in a state of moderately high growth without entering take off, while poverty reduction remains poor. Recently there has been some progress in manufacturing, but it is too soon to say whether or not this will be sustained. We are inclined to be sceptical.’

Others are not as sceptical for sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. The Economist on 8 February ran a good summary – Manufacturing in Africa; An Awakening Giant. The drawback with this article, and some other research, is that Ethiopia is held up as a prime example of where this change is happening. Tim Kelsall

argues in this book that Ethiopia, along with Rwanda, may well have the right political structures where real change is a plausible possibility in the coming years. As the chapter on Ethiopia concludes, the new manufacturing enterprises being set up in the country ‘have a reasonable chance of success and they will in time make a significant contribution to structural transformation which is lagging behind growth and poverty reduction’.

This focus on the importance of manufacturing in driving growth and structural change is hardly new - witness Roger Riddell’s book *Manufacturing Africa* (1990). The argument that Africa needs a manufacturing revolution – or at least a deeper structural transformation - to maintain the growth momentum is becoming more pressing. As the demographic transition really hits Africa in the coming decade, the young will need employment – and only the manufacturing sector can feasibly absorb the number of new entrants to the job market. This is the only option, but it seems the most likely at this point.

And this in turn takes us back to the questions the book tries to answer. What political structure can best foster this? And can enough countries get the ball rolling to give momentum to the whole continent? Can Tanzania be in this first wave? On balance, this book’s answer is ‘probably not.’ I suspect that this may well be the case; but sometimes it can be better to be a late front runner in a long race.

David Cowan

**RETURN TO ZANZIBAR.** Roger Webber. Matador, ISBN 9781783061211  
p/b 429pp

Roger Webber’s book opens with a map of Africa with a spider’s web of travel routes covering the whole continent, and I felt that I was in for a treat of travel.

Roger’s early life was spent in Zanzibar and his descriptions of the island and its history are wonderful. In the early days of East African Airways he flew between Zanzibar and Nairobi to attend boarding school and I was reminded of my own schooldays when he describes picking fruit to subsidise the monotonous diet.

Returning to a cold England, Roger was always thinking about a return to Zanzibar and his attempt at the overland route in the school holidays was thwarted by thieves who stole his belongings in Sicily. When he finally made his trip back, his account reads like a *Boys Own Paper* story. After qualifying as a doctor, Roger spent the next twenty years in the Solomon Islands before

eventually returning to work in Mbeya.

Roger then goes on to describe his travels throughout Africa. His exploits cover 66 years and are truly amazing. His descriptions of the places he visits are very evocative and make this book a cracking read - and may keep you up late.

David Holton

## Hugh Wenban-Smith: **DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH**

These articles on development research in Tanzania, from journals in the LSE library, cover July to December 2013. The abstract is an abridged version of that published by the author(s).

**Heroes of the road: Race, gender and the politics of mobility in twentieth century Tanzania**, Grace, J. *Africa* Vol. 83(3).

Abstract: This article follows the careers of two African drivers in social environments that circumscribed their movement and access to technology. It begins with Vincent Njovu, whose memoir 'The First Driver of Tanganyika' describes the driver's ability to navigate racial hierarchies of movement and technology, including the unlikely circumstances in which he fell in love with an ideal colonial machine. It then explores post-colonial cultures of gender and modernization by using the unpublished memoirs of Hawa Ramadhani, a woman who used automotive skills learned among nuns in the 1940s to become Tanzania's most respected driver. Paired together, the life histories of these drivers challenge historical narratives in which movement and technology (roads and motor vehicles, in particular) are used to discuss Africa's marginalization and decline. Instead they show how transgressive practices of mobility can be used to challenge social and political orders, and inspire new ways to think and act at uncertain historical junctures.

**Wildlife management in Tanzania: State control, rent seeking and community resistance**, Benjamin TA, Goldman MJ, Minwary MY & Maganga FP, *Development and Change* Vol. 44(5).

Abstract: Despite a decade of rhetoric on community conservation, current trends in Tanzania reflect a disturbing process of re-consolidation of state control over wildlife resources and increased rent-seeking behaviour, combined with dispossession of communities. Whereas the 1998 Wildlife Policy promoted community participation and local

benefits, the subsequent policy of 2007 and the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009 returned control over wildlife and income from sport hunting and safari tourism to central government. These trends, which sometimes include the use of state violence and often take place in the name of 'community-based' conservation, are not, however, occurring without resistance from communities. This article draws on in-depth studies of wildlife management practices at three locations in northern Tanzania to illustrate these trends. The authors argue that this outcome is more than just the result of the neo-liberalisation of conservation. It reflects old patterns of state patrimony and rent-seeking, combined with colonial narratives of conservation, all enhanced through neo-liberal reforms of the past two decades. At the same time, much of the rhetoric of neo-liberal reforms is being pushed back by the state in order to capture rent and interact with villagers in new and oppressive ways.

**Being 'Chagga': Natural resources, political activism and identity on Kilimanjaro:** Bender, MV Journal of African History Vol. 54(2).

Abstract: This article argues that the emergence of Chagga political identity on Mount Kilimanjaro in the 1940s and 1950s can best be understood as a product of intensive debates over the control of natural resources and the nature of chiefly authority. As a result of perceived threats to the land and water resources of the mountain, and resentment of the role of chiefs in these issues, grassroots activists adopted a language of unity using the term 'Chagga' – a moniker long used by the colonial state but eschewed by the general population. With the rise of a paramount chieftaincy in 1951, the term shifted from being a symbol of colonial rule to one of common identity and resistance against the encroachment of the colonial state in local affairs.

**The constraints on climate change adaptation in a city with a large development deficit: The case of Dar es Salaam:** Kinusi, R. Environment and Urbanization Vol. 25(2).

Abstract: Dar es Salaam, with a population of more than four million, has no climate change adaptation plan. It also has a very large development deficit and lacks adequate provision for infrastructure and services, such as piped water, sewers, drains and solid waste collection. Addressing this deficit (and building the institutional and financial capacity to do so) is also important for building resilience to climate



change impacts. Eighty per cent of the city's population lives in informal settlements, but there is little effective land use management and a number of these settlements are on sites that flood regularly. Climate change impacts include sea level rise, rising temperatures and increased occurrence of extreme weather, including rainstorms and droughts, all of which present challenges to city and municipal governments that are struggling to reduce the development deficit. This paper discusses the measures being taken to address this deficit and where and how these measures can be accompanied by improved disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

**Planning the unplanned: Incorporating agriculture as an urban land use into the Dar es Salaam master plan and beyond:** Hallovan A. & Magid J. *Environment and Urbanization* Vol. 25(2).

Abstract: Despite significant contributions to human health, livelihoods and food security, urban agriculture in Dar es Salaam has received relatively little political support from central and local government due to its informal state. As a result, many urban farmers experience insecurity of land access and ownership, and are unable to invest in the improvement of their land, inputs and infrastructure. Although there have been several attempts by various international and foreign organizations to legitimize and institutionalize urban agriculture in Dar es Salaam, very little has changed politically over the last 30 years. This study focuses on the current incorporation of urban agriculture into the Dar es Salaam 2012-2032 Master Plan (still unapproved as of June 2013), and examines how local and central governments legitimize the practice of urban agriculture.

**Enrolment and grade attainment following the introduction of free primary education in Tanzania:** Hooegeven J & Rossi M. *Journal of African Economies* Vol. 22(3).

Abstract: The elimination of all primary school fees in January 2002 in Tanzania marked the start of the ambitious Primary Education Development Plan (PEDP). This programme aimed to enhance not only access to primary education but also the quality of teaching. The paper examines the effects of the introduction of free primary education on school enrolment and grade achievement. Data from the 2001 Household Budget Survey (HBS), collected just before the reform, and

the 2007 HBS, collected 5 years into the programme, are employed to examine these effects. This is done by running a difference-in-difference comparison, using a before-and-after comparison for age cohorts that did and did not benefit from the reform. School fee elimination is found to have enhanced enrolment rates significantly, with girls and children from poorer families benefiting most. The impact of the reform on grade achievement however is found to have been negative, particularly for those living in rural areas and children from poor households. PEPD, thus, created a dilemma as increased opportunities for one set of deserving children went at the expense of opportunities for other, equally deserving children.

**Medical auxiliaries and the negotiation of public health in colonial north-western Tanzania:** Webel, M *Journal of African History* Vol. 54(3).

Abstract: This article investigates the development and employment of African medical auxiliaries during the German campaign against sleeping sickness in colonial north-west Tanzania. A case study from the kingdom of Kibiza demonstrates how widespread illness and colonial public health interventions intersect with broader political and social change in the early 20th century. Ziba auxiliaries known as gland feelers operated within overlapping social and occupational contexts as colonial intermediaries, royal emissaries and familiar local men. The changing fortunes of the campaign and its auxiliaries illustrate how new public health interventions became a means for the kingdom's population to engage with, or avoid, both royal and colonial power.

**From donorship to ownership? Budget support and donor influence in Rwanda and Tanzania:** Swedlund, HJ *Public Administration and Development* Vol. 33(5).

Abstract: This article analyses the relationship between budget support and ownership, or recipient country control over policy outcomes, by exploring how budget support donors in Rwanda and Tanzania attempt to exert influence over domestic policy processes. In contrast to the conventional rhetoric about budget support, empirical analysis finds little evidence that budget support decreases the influence the donors try to exert over recipient country governments. Instead, semi-structured interviews with donor and government representatives in each country suggest that the aid modality is often used as a tool by which donors

attempt to increase their leverage over domestic decision-making. In particular three mechanisms are frequently used by budget support donors to influence domestic policy processes - voice amplification, a seat at the table and a licence to ask questions.

## TANZANIAN AFFAIRS (ISSN 0952-2948)

EDITOR and *POLITICS, CRIME, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, EDUCATION (TEMPORARILY)*:

**David Brewin**, 14 Westbourne Grove Terrace, London W2 5SD. Tel: 020 7727 1755. E-mail: davidbrewin@btinternet.com

CO-EDITOR, CONTRIBUTOR COORDINATION, *TRANSPORT, MISCELLANEOUS*:

**Ben Taylor**. E-mail: ben.d.taylor@gmail.com.

GRAPHICS, ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING:

**Jacob Knight**, Gaborone, Botswana. E-mail: jacob@kwangu.com

CO-EDITOR and *TZ IN THE INTERNATIONAL MEDIA*:

**Donovan McGrath**, Tel: 020 8960 6668. E-mail: mzee.mzima@talktalk.net

*BUSINESS & THE ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE*: **Paul Gooday**, 14B Westbourne Grove Terrace, London W2 5SD. Tel: 078 4918 726. E-mail: p.s.gooday@gmail.com

*CONSTITUTION*: **Enos Bukuku**, Flat 4, 66 Avenue Road, Highgate, London N6 5DR. Tel: 020 8826 1365 or 020 8881 7777. E-mail: enosbukuku@gmail.com

*EDUCATION*: Vacant

*TOURISM & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION*: **Mark Gillies**, Tel: 0121 382 9000. Email: mark.gillies@audleytravel.com

*ENERGY & MINERALS*: **Roger Nellist**. Tel: 020 8566 1629 Mob: 07985 394349 E-mail: rogermnellist@hotmail.com

*SPORT*: **Philip Richards** E-mail: philip.r.richards@gmail.com

*DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH*: **Hugh Wenban-Smith**, E-mail: wenban@globalnet.co.uk

BOOK REVIEWS EDITOR: **John Cooper-Poole**, 7 Stonewalls, Rossett, Wrexham LL12 OLG. Tel: 01244 571557. E-mail: b.poole57@btinternet.com

EDITOR - PROOFREADING: **John Sankey**, E-mail: sankey@waitrose.com

DISTRIBUTION MANAGER: **Jill Bowden**, 17 The Green, London N14 7EH. Tel: 020 8886 8141. E-mail: jillbowde@btinternet.com

## BRITAIN-TANZANIA SOCIETY

Readers wishing to join the Britain-Tanzania Society should contact a membership secretary:

In the UK - **Ann Brumfit**, 24 Oakfield Drive, Reigate, Surrey RH2 9NR.

Tel: 01737 210532. E-mail: annbrumfit@yahoo.co.uk

[www.btsociety.org](http://www.btsociety.org)

[www.tzaffairs.org](http://www.tzaffairs.org)

## CONTRIBUTORS

**Dr. David Cowan** is a Director at Citi and the economist responsible for sub-Saharan Africa. He was previously with the Economist Intelligence Unit with responsibility for analysis of the economies of Nigeria, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. He has also been Principal Research Officer at the Bank of Botswana.

**David Craig** worked in Masasi as a VSO in the 1960's and as diocesan secretary in the 70's. After a career in the BBC as Head of Religious Broadcasting for the BBC World Service, he has spent fifteen years working in international relations within the Anglican Communion.

**Alan Roe** is an academic economist who has also spent eight years with the World Bank. Since 2000 he has been Principal Economist and a Board Director with Oxford Policy Management (OPM), dealing particularly with natural resources issues. He has written extensively, including *Mining in Tanzania – What Future can we expect?* (2009).

**Jill Watson** was in East Africa 1956-1976 with her husband, David. In January 1964 he was actually building a harbour extension in Mombasa, though Jill, like Jill Gallop, was in England because of a second pregnancy. They lived in many places but best of all were 12 years in the Southern Highlands with the CDC-managed Tanganyika Wattle Company, where Jill was local agent for EA Airways.

The editorial team would like to thank **Anne Samson** for her work on the education section of TA. She has decided to step down from this position, having very ably kept our readers informed of developments in the education sector for the past two years.

**The views expressed or reported in Tanzanian Affairs are those of the person concerned and do not necessarily represent the views of the Britain-Tanzania Society**

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

Three issues per annum:

UK: £11.00, Elsewhere: £14.00 or US\$27.00 or Euros €28.00.

Back Numbers: £2.50 each, Special Edition No 100: £4.00 plus £1.50 p&p (in UK)