

Tanzanian Affairs

Issued by the Britain-Tanzania Society

No 105 May - Aug 2013



Even More Gas Discovered

Exam Results Bombshell

Rising Religious Tensions

The Maasai & the Foreign Hunters

Volunteering Changed my Life

EVEN MORE GAS DISCOVERED

Roger Nellist, the latest volunteer to join our panel of contributors reports as follows on an announcement by Statoil of their third big gas discovery offshore Tanzania:

On 18 March 2013 Statoil and its co-venturer ExxonMobil gave details of their third high-impact gas discovery in licence Block 2 in a year. The new discovery (known as Tangawizi-1) is located 10 kilometres from their first two discoveries (Lavani and Zafarani) made in 2012, and is located in water depth of 2,300 metres. The consortium will drill further wells later this year.

The Tangawizi-1 discovery brings the estimated total volume of natural gas in-place in Block 2 to between 15 and 17 trillion cubic feet (Tcf). Depending on reservoir characteristics and field development plans, this could result in recoverable gas volumes in the range of 10-13 Tcf from just this one Block. These are large reserves by international standards. By comparison, Tanzania's first gas field at Songo Songo island has volumes of about 1 Tcf.

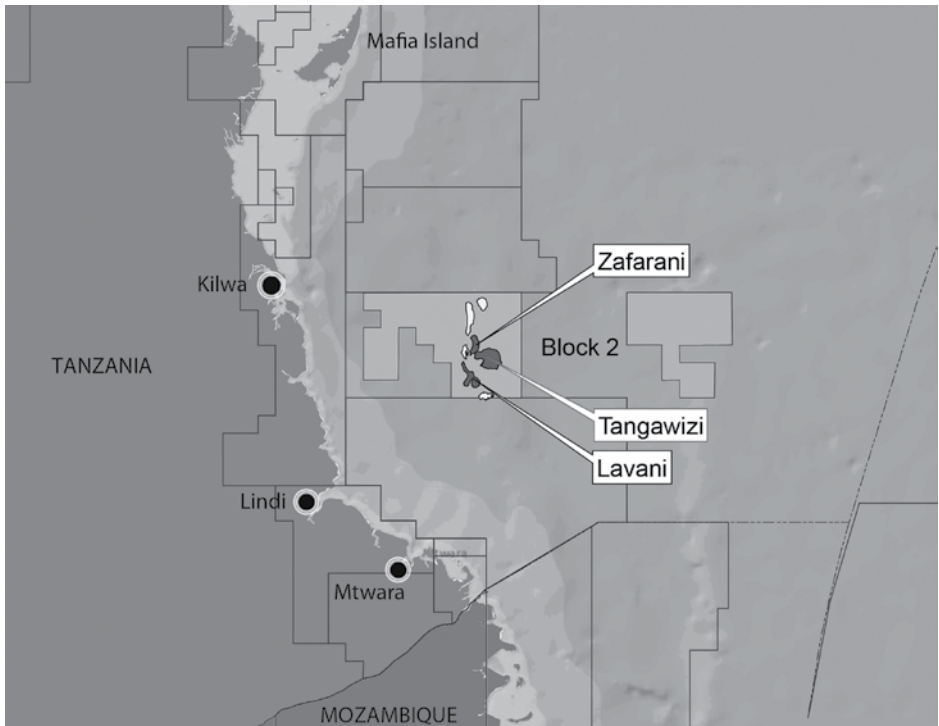
Statoil has been in Tanzania since 2007 and has an office in Dar es Salaam. It operates the licence on Block 2 on behalf of the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and has a 65% working interest, with ExxonMobil Exploration and Production Tanzania Limited holding the remaining 35%. It is understood that under the Production Sharing Agreement that governs the operations, TPDC has the right to a 10% working participation interest in case of a development phase.

Commenting on the Tangawizi-1 announcement, the Tanzanian Minister for Energy and Minerals, Hon. Professor Sospeter Muhongo, said "The Tanzania Government is pleased to learn about additional gas resources discovered in Block 2 and remains optimistic on future developments".

The Block 2 discoveries complement other recent gas discoveries made by the BG Group. The investors and the Government have both domestic gas utilisation and large-scale exports in mind.

For more information see: http://www.statoil.com/en/NewsAndMedia/News/2013/Pages/18Mar_Tanzania.aspx

cover photo: The Ocean Rig Poseidon used for gas exploration off the Tanzanian coast



Map showing the Block 2 Licensing Area and locations of the gas discoveries
Source: Statoil

Great expectations

In February Samuel Kamndaya, the *Citizen's* Business Editor, published some very useful background. Extracts:

'Come 2023, natural gas will contribute up to 35% of the total market value of officially recognised final goods and services produced in Tanzania, analysts say. But that will happen only after companies that are prospecting for natural gas in the deep sea south of Tanzania get enough finds to attract investors into developing a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) facility for dissolving the hydrocarbon product for an export market. Getting to that stage, analysts caution, requires a great deal of patience, commitment, predictability and information sharing among key stakeholders--including the government, investors and wananchi, considering the massive investment required to realise the dream.

"You need a great deal of time, expertise and investment before bringing such a project to fruition," said the BG Tanzania head of policy and

corporate affairs, Fred Kibodya. "Developing an LNG project requires a massive investment of not less than \$15 billion in the region." His Statoil Tanzania counterpart, Ms Genevieve Kasanga, puts the estimated investment in setting up an LPG project in the region of \$20 billion.

Tanzania's GDP now stands at \$23 billion. A 35% contribution to GDP, at the current rates, translates into an input of \$8.1 billion. This is close to Tanzania's entire budget of TShs 15.1 trillion (about \$9.5 billion) for the current financial year. Agriculture contributes about 24% to Tanzania's GDP and tourism comes second with a contribution of about 17%. If the country's current economic growth projection of 6.5% is sustained, and a clear linkage is built between natural gas and the manufacturing and agriculture sectors, Tanzania should graduate into a middle income country.

"The fact that natural gas may bring economic fortunes to Tanzania can in no way be underestimated," says Prof Humphrey Moshi of the University of Dar es Salaam. "But we should not expect wonders if there is no linkage between the sector and other dynamic sectors such as industries and agriculture."

But Mtwara is not happy

The prospect of sending the gas by pipeline to Dar es Salaam for use by new industries there has caused considerable upset in Mtwara. People there want new industrial plants to be built in Mtwara, where the gas will come ashore, rather than in Dar es Salaam. There have been violent demonstrations in Mtwara, reportedly supported by Mtwara Urban CCM MP Hasnain Murji.

In early February, the *Citizen* quoted Mr Murji, who has publicly differed with the position of his party on transporting gas to Dar es Salaam, as calling for a Select Committee to probe controversies surrounding the matter. He asked for the Speaker's directive on why Parliament had failed to form a committee as had been agreed earlier. House chairperson, Mrs Jenister Muhagama, said nothing could be done because the Speaker, Ms Anne Makinda, had already ruled on the matter. Parliament eventually dropped the idea of forming a select-committee because it was satisfied with the Prime Minister's handling of the matter.

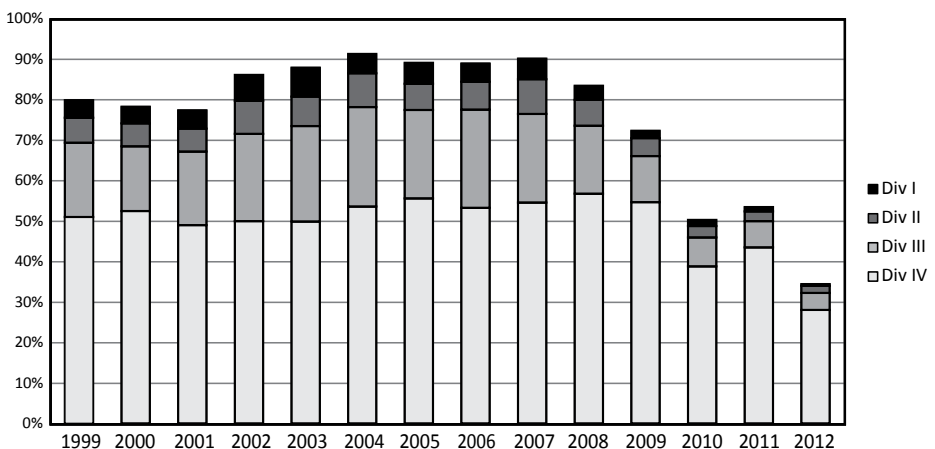
EXAM RESULTS BOMBSHELL

After publication on February 18 of results showing that almost two thirds of students had failed in the Form IV (O'level) secondary school examinations, President Kikwete felt the need to assure the public on radio that education remained at the top of his administration's list of priorities. He said that his government was touched by the massive number of failures. "It is a shock that, even schools with a well-known history of good performance such as seminaries, privately owned as well as old government schools, performed so dismally...we have to find out why," He said that various analysts had pointed to reasons for the failure, but that his government would not rely on hearsay. He had therefore asked the Prime Minister to set up a Commission of Enquiry. He noted that the Commission would help the government and other stakeholders to take decisive measures early so as to avert further problems in the future.

Mr Kikwete allayed fears that there was a lack of political will to improve the quality of education in the country, saying: "That is why we allocated about TShs 3.6 trillion in our budget specifically towards the education sector."

'Worst in Tanzania's history'

The results were the worst in Tanzania's history with only 35% of



Form IV results from 1999 to 2012 (source wavuti.com & necta.go.tz)

the 367,750 candidates who sat the Form IV exams in October 2012 achieving a pass - a substantial drop from the previous year's 54% pass rate, itself well down on previous years.

There have been similar downward trends in Standard VII results and the Primary School Leaving Exam, where the pass rate dropped from 57% in 2011 to 30% in 2012. Uwezo surveys of literacy and numeracy since 2010 have painted a bleak picture.

But it was these Form IV results which saw the greatest outcry, and within days there was a buzz of activity with numerous committees investigating what needs to be done.

Summary of results

The National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA) records four levels of student performance - Divisions I, II, III and IV. Detailed results were as follows:

Division I: 1,641 students (0.4%)

Division II: 6,453 students (1.8%)

Division III: 15,426 students (4.2%)

Division IV: 103,327 students (28.1%)

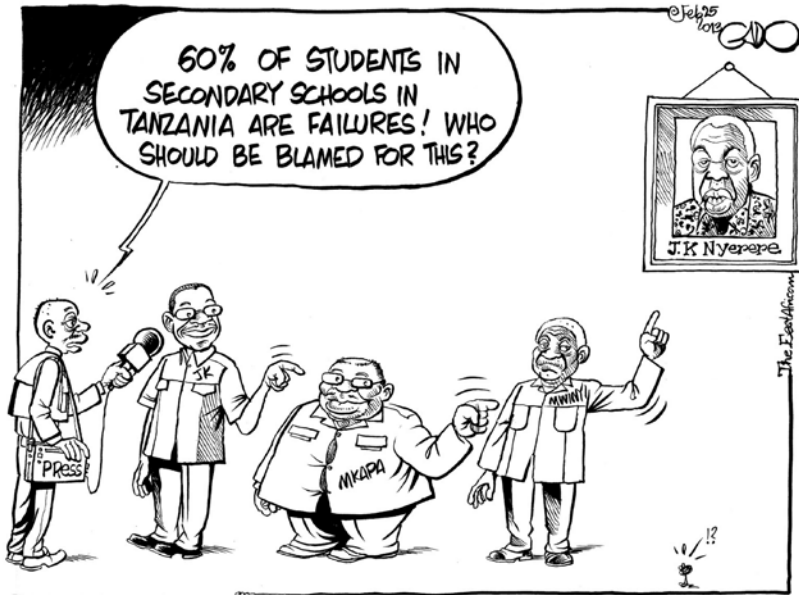
Failed: 240,903 students (65.5%)

(these figures exclude students who registered but did not attend the examination)

Education Minister under fire

Mwesiga Baregu, a civics professor at Saint Augustine University of Tanzania, was quoted in the Somali newspaper *Sabahi* as saying that Minister of Education Shukuru Kawambwa should resign. "If the minister is a leader with integrity and responsibility regarding education in this country, he should resign without waiting for pressure from outside. If the minister refuses, President Kikwete should fire him." Freeman Mbowe, Chairman of the Leading opposition party CHADEMA, said he had organised several public rallies since the examination results were announced to pressure Kawambwa to step down.

Retired secondary school teacher Yusuf Halimoja, 79, was quoted in the media as saying that the education system had declined because well-educated people no longer wanted to be teachers. "I started teaching in 1953. At that time, you could not become a teacher without a first or second class [ranking]. Because of this, teachers were respected and



Cartoon by Gado - reproduced with permission www.gadocartoons.com

knowledgeable...But nowadays, the first, second and third class [rankings] pursue other professions and those with fourth class are sent to teach. That is wrong."

The Commission

Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda's 15-man Commission of Enquiry is led by the Executive Secretary of the Tanzania Commission for Universities (TCU), Professor Sifuni Mchome. Its remit is to understand why the Form IV results were so poor and to make recommendations to prevent this happening again.

The NCCR-Mageuzi MP, James Mbatia, refused to join the group feeling it "might create a conflict of interest as he is still pursuing the private motion on the education sector he submitted in parliament" in February. He highlighted the errors in various Government-approved English textbooks as evidence of "deficiencies in the country's education system and the alleged corruption encroaching it". Other areas which needed addressing were the policy framework, curriculum (there were questions over its legality) and the "dire lack of teachers".

The Prime Minister said the Commission would work for six weeks starting on March 4 to review past performance, consider a rescheduled examination for failing students and to determine whether the transfer of educational operations from the federal to local governments contributed to the poor results.

At Tanzanian Education Network (TEN/MET)'s Quality Education Conference in early March to discuss the "standard of education in the country", the Children's Book Project reiterated Mbatia's concern about the quality and management of textbooks and called for authors to be trained in writing appropriate texts for teachers and pupils. Cathleen Sekwao of TEN/MET expressed concern about the overloaded primary school syllabus. "It puts too much of a burden on the pupils to learn so much in such a short time defeating the very purpose of the books as the pupils learn less under such pressure." As an example, Sekwao said that "Standard One pupils formerly were studying only three subjects, reading, writing, arithmetic compared to eight subjects taught today."

The concern about education has led to the release of some significant statistics which give the background to the exam crisis.

- 1,640,969 the target for Standard 1 enrolment in 2004
- 1,368,315 the number of children who were actually enrolled
- 272,654 the enrolment shortfall, which was attributed to "massive enrolments in the first year of PEDP of 11 to 13-year-olds in grade I"
- 3 number of known suicides linked to the Form IV results
- 15,283 new teachers targeted by local authorities (no year given)
- 10,788 Grade IIIA teacher trainees enrolled in teachers' colleges
- 10,037 number of these in government teachers' colleges
- 751 number of these in private teachers' colleges.
- 4:1 Pupil:book ratio in standard I-IV
- 6:1 Pupil:book ratio in standards V to VII
- 8,000 number of pregnant girls who drop out of school each year, leading to a call for sex education to be introduced into schools

Efforts to improve education

Tanzania is already making considerable efforts or planning to do so in different parts of the country to improve education:

In Mid-February, the Parliamentary Committee responsible for education invited Village Education Project Kilimanjaro to share its findings and recommendations on improving English in Tanzania.

The New Original English Course (NOEC), recently updated with all explanations and instructions in the teachers' books now in Kiswahili, was featured on various breakfast talk-shows and in the press. The course covering Standards III to VII ensured that pupils were sufficiently fluent in English to continue their later studies in English and is seen as an immediate practical solution to rescue the education system from the 'intensive care unit'.

115 students across 48 schools in Temeke District have benefited from funding by the Parastatal Pension Funds (PPF) through the 'Education Benefit' programme which is granted to children of any PPF member who passes away during their service period".

On 11 October 2012, Salma Maoulidi contributed a piece to the *Daily News* on how education today compared with that of the 1977 constitution which set out to remove the class divide amongst Tanzanians. She concluded: "There is no Minister, Principal Secretary, MP, RC or DC who sends his or her child to a ward school. If national leaders, who make and implement policy, don't want to subscribe indeed to policies they pass or swear to uphold why should the common person be expected to stomach the same?"

In launching the new Annual Teachers Awards ceremony, Chairman of the Education and Expedition Agency Association, Emmanuel Mjema 'challenged the government to provide direct financial incentives to teachers in public and private schools countrywide so as to help improve the education standard.' The first ceremony was on 25 November (*Guardian* 23/11).

Mauritius is to introduce student exchange programmes with Tanzania and other African countries as a way to enable them to obtain international experience.

St John's University has managed to curb cheating by assuming that any cheating starts with leaked papers by the person who sets the paper. The Vice Chancellor noted that there should be no negotiation as cheating was a serious crime which was harmful to academic pursuit and detrimental to the country.

THE MAASAI & THE FOREIGN HUNTERS

The long-running land dispute which began some 20 years ago over the use of the grazing areas in the 4,000 sq km Game Controlled Area at Loliondo may be moving towards a resolution, following the announcement of a compromise plan by the government.

During the last few weeks there have been several new developments in the saga: The government first announced that Maasai herders were to be expelled so that the agreement between the government and prominent hunters in the United Arab Emirates, notably the Othello Business Corporation (OBC), would continue. The Maasai protested vigorously about this loss of their ancestral lands and gained strong support from campaigners and others in Tanzania and around the world.

Then in April the government announced a compromise solution, involving a division of the disputed area into two parts. Announcing the new policy to international media representatives, Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism Ambassador Khamis Kagasheki was quoted in the *Daily News* as saying that the government had decided to allocate 2,500 sq kms of the Game Controlled Area to village communities in Loliondo. The remaining 1,500 sq kms would be retained as the Game Controlled Area for a number of reasons, including protection of wildlife breeding areas and to allow a corridor for the iconic great migration of wildebeest. He said that the government made the decision to parcel out the land to Maasai communities to support landless families in the area.

The Minister stressed that there would be no human activities which might destroy the environment in the 1,500 sq km piece of land. It was a malicious misrepresentation of facts for a section of people both in and outside the Loliondo Game Controlled Area to claim that the government was grabbing land from the local communities. This was not correct, the Minister said, since the people had been living in the area illegally because the 4,000 sq kms had been a national resource throughout history and the land had never been allocated to the Maasai communities under any government arrangement. The Minister noted further that the OBC had the rights to certain hunting blocks in the area, which they could use to generate income if they pleased. It is understood that OBC pays very heavy fees for its hunting licenses. Although OBC had a contract ending in 2018, the government could still revoke

it if need be.

STOP PRESS: As this issue goes to the press there are reports that, following a meeting in Arusha, thirteen civil and land rights organisations have strongly opposed the government plan, arguing that the entire Game Controlled Area is within legal village boundaries and that the plan therefore still represents a significant reduction in the villagers' land. There are also concerns that the water catchments and good pasture are largely within the proposed Game Controlled Area and much of the land allocated to the communities is dry plains unsuitable for grazing.

RISING RELIGIOUS TENSIONS

Father Evarist Mushi, a 55 year old Roman Catholic Priest, was shot dead on February 17th, in Mtoni near Stone Town, Zanzibar. Just two days later, a church was burnt down, also on Zanzibar. This brings the total of attacks on religious institutions in Tanzania in recent years to 26. (*The Guardian*)

President Kikwete spoke about the rising religious tensions in his monthly address to the nation at the end of February. He expressed his shock at the situation, asking "Tanzanians have never been this way... what has happened?

"The government will not hesitate to take action against people who are promoting religious hate, defiling holy books and those who ridicule others' beliefs... I have reminded the police and other authorities not to take these issues lightly."

Some have drawn a link between these attacks and terrorism, including the *East African* newspaper. This claim has been lent credibility by reports that US agencies are supporting the investigation into Father Mushi's murder. Others link the attacks to a growing separatist movement on Zanzibar, which seeks independence from mainland Tanzania.

Attacks have not been limited to the Isles, however. Also in February, the small town of Buseresere, Geita region, witnessed the beheading of Rev Mathayo Kachila, a pastor with the Tanzanian Assemblies of God church amid religious clashes. This incident and the rioting in Tunduma (see below) related to disputes over whether Christians should have the

right to slaughter animals for public consumption. Earlier violence in Dar es Salaam has targeted both Muslims and Christians.

At the beginning of April riots in Tunduma on the Tanzania/Zambia border caused the Tanzanian authorities to temporarily close the border. According to the *Citizen*, the clashes were over 'religious misunderstandings' on slaughtering rituals in the border town.

The rioting erupted after a crowd gathered to oppose the idea that it was Muslims alone who were permitted to slaughter animals. All social and economic activities were forced to stop for several hours. According to the police, a group of hooligans demanded that Christians should also be allowed to slaughter animals and then proceeded to the Mwaka area in Tunduma, where they destroyed a mosque that was under construction.

Two people, including a police officer, were seriously injured and forty others were arrested. Police in Mbeya Region ordered the Tunduma Ward Councillor Frank Mwakajoka and a pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT), Gidion Mwamafupa, to surrender themselves to the police for allegedly fuelling the violence.

The head of the Catholic Church in Tanzania, Polycarp Cardinal Pengo, used his Easter greetings to accuse the police of failing in their duty to maintain order. "I cannot say that I am satisfied with investigations into the killing of the priest," he said, in reference to Father Mushi. He went on to call for open dialogue between the Muslim and Christian communities. (*The Citizen*)

This call has been echoed by politicians of all stripes. James Mbatia MP, NCCR-Mageuzi chairperson, said in his capacity as chair of the multi-party Tanzania Centre for Democracy (TCD) "We have collectively agreed with religious leaders to discuss the tense situation and find a solution." CUF national chairman Ibrahim Lipumba said national leaders should be brought together for discussions to be chaired by President Jakaya Kikwete. CCM Secretary for Ideology and Publicity Nape Nnauye also said religious leaders should to meet for talks and find a permanent solution to the situation. (*The Citizen*)

POPULATION GROWTH

1952	1967	1988	2012	2020 (est)
9 million	12 million	23 million	45 million	60 million

The recently released figures from the 2012 census are giving Tanzanians much food for thought. By comparison, the population of England and Wales in 2011 was 56 million.

President Kikwete has been talking about the importance of family planning. "It may not be seen as a problem, especially for a vast country like ours, but it is a big burden economically and socially," he said.

Dr Joseph Mshafi, a medical advisor with Population Services International (PSI) Tanzania, agreed. He was quoted in the media as saying: "Tanzania has a lot of children. The population increase corresponds with an increase in the number of people of child-bearing age. These will soon reach the age of child bearing and we will have a massive reproduction rate. With such a big population growth there will be a big impact on the economy."

The 2012 census figures support his view showing that 46% of the population are under 15 years old, compared to 18% in the UK.

AIR TANZANIA RESUMES FLIGHTS

Air Tanzania (ATCL) have resumed flights on the Kigoma-Dar es Salaam route following the successful repair of one of its planes. The Dash 8 plane was grounded at Kigoma Airport after one of its cockpit windshields developed a crack while airborne. The plane had flown for about 30 minutes but landed safely at the airport after the mishap.

The airline may be about to have a new lease of life following a recent visit by President Kikwete to Oman. It is believed that the Omani Development and Investment Company has agreed in principle to invest \$100 million (TShs160 billion) in ATCL. Sheikh Salim Al Harthy, Chairman of Al Hayat said: "We thank His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said of Oman and President of Tanzania (Jakaya) Kikwete for the chance they have offered us as we plan to build an airline training centre, good offices for ATCL, to buy planes and engage in other development activities. (*The Citizen*)

SWISS BANK ACCOUNTS

Swiss Ambassador Olivier Chave has revealed that the Swiss National Bank have found certain 'shadowy individuals' who have spirited TShs303.7 billion (\$178 million) out of Tanzania to what were described as 'Alpine offshore havens with a reputation for secrecy.' During a courtesy call on CHADEMA Deputy leader, Zitto Kabwe, in January this year, he said that if Tanzanian officials provided evidence that the money had been fraudulently obtained, the Swiss national authorities would wire it straight back to Tanzania. "We have done that several times – we once returned cash stashed in our banks by former Nigerian president Sani Abacha," he said, and added that Tanzania could also recover back taxes on the money.

Needless to say this soon created a storm in Parliament. Mr Kabwe said he thought that the Tanzanian authorities did not really want to get the money back. The Kigoma North MP then tabled a private motion proposing the formation of a select committee to probe the matter, but the motion was rejected. According to the *Citizen*, MPs began to sling accusations and there was apparently a threat that Mr Kabwe would name and shame the thirteen individuals allegedly involved.

The Speaker of the National Assembly Anne Makinda brought the debate to an abrupt end with the assertion: "Government will use its organs to establish the truth, with assistance from international investigators."

Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda was adamant that the issue be handled carefully because it was "sensitive." He assured the public that government would do all it could to expose the faces behind the Swiss billions. Anti-corruption chief Edward Hosea said his office would do whatever it could to figure out whose cash was hidden in Swiss bank accounts.

TANZANIA & MALAWI – LATEST

'Biased and false'

As the long standing dispute on the ownership of Lake Nyasa between Tanzania and Malawi continued, Tanzania dismissed as "biased and false" a CNN programme which claimed that Tanzania's border with Malawi lies on the shores of Lake Nyasa. Tanzanian officials said that

the broadcast had supported Malawi's position on the dispute and did not augur well for efforts to settle the matter amicably. The government sent a protest note to the US-based television network on the reports, which it considered to be prejudiced, according to Director of the Tanzania Information Services, Assah Mwambene.

Asked whether the government had consulted US ambassador to Tanzania, Alfonso Lenhardt, he said that Tanzania believed CNN to be an independent media house guided by an editorial policy which the US government had no mandate to influence.

The border row between the two countries follows claims by Malawi that it owns all of the northern part of Lake Nyasa, in accordance with the Heligoland Treaty of 1890 between the colonial powers Germany and Britain. Tanzania argues that, in accordance with international customary law, the border between the two countries is in the middle of the lake.

"Everything is compromised" - President Banda

After failing to reach agreement in 2012 (*see TA 103 & 104*) the two countries agreed that they would submit a letter to former Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, who chairs the African Forum of former Heads of State within the Southern African Development Community, asking him to arbitrate the matter.

In the latest development, Malawi President Joyce Banda said that Malawi was giving up on mediation efforts and would take to the courts to settle the dispute. "We should not waste time on this (mediation)," she said in Lilongwe after returning from visits to the US and Britain. She said that the mediation bid by ex-President Chisano was "compromised because information submitted by Malawi was leaked to Tanzania".

She accused the executive secretary of the forum, John Tesha, a Tanzanian national, of passing some vital information to his home country. "After surrendering our documents, we were told that they were leaked to Tanzania before the Tanzanians surrendered theirs," Banda said. "We feel everything is compromised," President Banda had earlier said the dispute had dragged on for too long and she was considering taking it to the International Court of Justice for arbitration.

VOLUNTEERING CHANGED MY LIFE

by Samia Khatun

In August 2012 I quit my well-paid full-time research job to volunteer with the Voluntary Services Overseas International Citizen Service (VSO ICS) programme. Practically every person asked me the same question: "Are you mad - in this economic climate?" and before departing this question replayed over and over again in the back of my mind. Now I have the answer to this question. "No, I am not mad and would do it all over again" - and here is why.

Having completed my Masters in International Development, I decided to pursue a career in Development Research which took me from working for a small grant awarding trust to a large international research consultancy. Working from the luxury of a London office, I felt disconnected and far removed from the realities of international development, which is why I decided to volunteer.

I believe that it was fate that I ended up going to Tanzania. I applied online not knowing which country I would be going to if my application was successful. A few days later, I was invited to an assessment day, which included a group task and an individual interview. The first task of the day was to imagine that there was a world map on the floor and each applicant was asked to stand anywhere on the map and explain their choice of country. I stood in Tanzania, and when probed as to the reason, I replied that I would like to go there sometime.

At the end of the assessment day the coordinator told us that she would be in touch and that they had spaces in Nepal, Nigeria and Tanzania. You can't imagine my excitement hearing that Tanzania was an option, and when I was later informed that I had been placed in the Tanzania programme, I could not believe my luck.

The scheme, funded by DfID, is aimed at 18-25 year olds and groups of volunteers are placed in a community for three months, living in host homes and working in cross-cultural counterpart pairs. I found out I would be travelling to Kamachumu, a rural village in Muleba district in Kagera region in north west Tanzania. If you google Kamachumu you don't get a lot of information, and I thought "what have I let myself in for?" The nearest town, Bukoba, is one and a half hours away on the *daladala* (I will not be complaining about overcrowding on the British



Samia (second from right wearing headscarf) with fellow VSO ISC volunteers Flora John Moshi and Catriona Mckay and at a sexual and reproductive health session at Rutabo Secondary School

underground again!).

My host home was relatively small with just my host mother and father, as their sons live and work in Dar es Salam. Other volunteers were placed in host homes with up to four generations living under one roof. My host mother was keen for us to have a full experience and involved us in family life as much as possible; I experienced the birth of a newborn baby, a visit to see grandparents and the death of a family friend.

During the placement we worked with a grassroots NGO called KAVIPE (Kamachumu Vision for Poverty Eradication) on different projects including agriculture, youth, environment, gender and health. I was placed on the health programme. The two main goals of the health team were: (1) to reduce stigma associated with HIV/AIDs and (2) to increase awareness of sound sexual and reproductive health practice amongst women. Kamachumu is home to Ndolage Hospital where the first HIV/AIDs cases in Tanzania were discovered in 1983.

The experience was not without its challenges. For example, I don't think any volunteer will ever get use to the chorus of "*Mzungu*" (white person/ foreigner) every time you take a step out of the comfort of your host home, nor the relaxed attitude to time keeping (a big issue for us Brits who are sticklers for ensuring meetings start in a timely fashion) and not knowing the local language, but these are what you would call minor concerns in the grand scheme of things.

Another challenge for me personally was the food, the staple food in Kamachumu is bananas, we would have fried bananas at breakfast, matoke (steamed green bananas) for lunch, grilled bananas at tea and endless sweet bananas as a treat between meals! Whilst I grumbled about the amount of bananas, the community was worried about *Banana Xanthomonas Wilt* (BXW) more commonly referred to as 'banana disease', which threatens the food security of the region and the livelihoods/income of many farmers. There is currently no chemical or biological treatment or cure for the disease, which has left researchers puzzled. I soon stopped the grumbling and began to have a new found appreciation for bananas.

Despite the challenges, the particular skills that I will take away include working cross-culturally, team work, critical thinking, adaptability, project planning and delivery. I learnt so much about the different types of development, from international development to community development, but more importantly personal development. I was able to experience the beauty that is Tanzania with its luscious greenery, marvellous array of colourful birds, and vibrant culture and make plenty of lifelong friends. I believe this experience has given me a better insight into what it means to really work in international development and will provide me with a clearer perspective on what we are actually hoping to achieve.

Prior to joining the scheme, I wondered whether this would be a life-changing experience. To sum up, yes, it has definitely opened my eyes and I think that all young people in the UK would benefit from taking part and should be encouraged to do so - not just to improve their CVs by enhancing their skills but also to experience something that will stay with them forever. Whilst I didn't get to see the *ndovu* (elephants), *twiga* (giraffes) and *simba* (lions) of the Serengeti, it was a wholly worthwhile experience and one that I would do again in a flash.

BUILDING COLLAPSE



Scene following the collapse of the building www.michuzijr.blogspot.com

Thirty six people lost their lives on Good Friday when a 16 storey building under construction in central Dar es Salaam collapsed. The residential building was at the junction of Indira Gandhi and Morogoro roads and near to a mosque. Emergency personnel were quickly on the scene and rescued 18 people from the rubble. President Kikwete also visited the site and sent his condolences to the bereaved. Subsequently eleven people including Assistant Registrar with Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board, Albert Munuo, Raza Hussein Ladha (the building owner), the construction company's owner, Ibrahim Kisoki and AQSRB Principal Enforcement Officer, Joseph Ringo were charged with 24 counts including manslaughter.

The Minister for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, Professor Anna Tibaijuka, ordered the NHC and its partner Ladha to immediately demolish a nearby tower which was also under construction by the same firm Lucky Construction Limited. She also announced moves to audit all high rise buildings under construction, following reports that the developer of the tower had been given a permit for ten floors but was in fact planning to build nineteen.

RADIOS BANNED

The Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA) has banned the Morogoro-based radio station Imaan FM and the Mwanza-based Neema FM Radio for six months for broadcasting inflammatory statements that “violated the law and broadcasting ethics”. The Authority also fined Clouds FM Radio TShs 5 million for holding a discussion that “promoted and supported homosexuality” in the country through its morning programme, Power Breakfast.

OPENING DOORS



Donovan (second left) in conversation with Princess Anne

Tanzanian Affairs co-editor Donovan McGrath was invited to Buckingham Palace on 11 March to receive a Butler Trust Award from Princess Anne in recognition of his work with Radio Wanno, Wandsworth Prison’s community radio station. Together with fellow radio tutor Simon Sujeewon and project manager Kevin Field, Donovan runs a Radio Production course for inmates. This course is oversubscribed and has the best attendance record of any course at the prison.

The prisoners learn how to use sophisticated audio editing software and develop their literacy and IT skills while writing scripts for radio programmes. Many have barriers to learning, such as dyslexia, lan-

guage problems and learning difficulties, or are tackling addiction, but at the project they find friendship and support as well as learning new skills. Students have credited the programme with giving them 'endless opportunities' and changing their mindset.

AWARD FOR PROF. MWAIKAMBO

Britain Tanzania Society's veteran Vice-President Prof Esther Mwaikambo has been awarded the 2013 Dr Martin Luther King Jr Drum Major for Justice award at a ceremony in the US Embassy in Dar es Salaam. She is a Senior Professor of Paediatrics and Child Health at the Hubert Kariuki Memorial University in Dar es Salaam and was the first Tanzanian female medical doctor. Her career spans over 40 years in public service and carries with it a longstanding concern on health issues, worker-patient relationships, ethical conduct of health personnel, promotion of human rights in the delivery of the services and most importantly; a good clinical practice. She has published more than 100 research papers in the areas of medicine and maternal care and has the distinction of having founded and served as the Chairperson of the Medical Women Association of Tanzania from 1997 until 2006.



Prof. Mwaikambo receiving a Tanzanian Woman of Achievement Award in 2009

OBITUARIES

Dr ALISON REDMAYNE, a dedicated and meticulous anthropologist known chiefly for her ethnographic and historical research among the Hehe and neighbouring peoples of Tanzania, died on 20 February 2013, aged 76. During the 1960s she produced a small but important body of research which remain the standard works on the precolonial and

colonial history of the Hehe. She also made tape-recordings of a large corpus of oral tradition and musical performances in the field which are now preserved and digitised in the British Library. Her careful description of Hehe resistance and eventual submission to German military force highlighted an episode of enduring significance to the history and historiography of Tanzania and colonial violence. Alison was adopted as a member of the Hehe royal family, and used her Hehe name (Mung'anzagala Gisakamutemi Msengidunda Semugongolwa) with considerable pride. The people of Iringa and Mufindi will remember her for her deep knowledge of their past and present, and for her unending devotion to their welfare.

(Abridged from a longer obituary by Martin Walsh, written for the Journal of the Anthropological Society of Oxford)

Dr ANDREW DAVIS, who died on January 10 aged 84, was director of parasitic diseases for the World Health Organisation (WHO) and champion of Praziquantel - a life-saving drug against the tropical disease schistosomiasis. Schistosomiasis (also known as bilharzia) is a tropical worm disease and although not usually fatal, it can severely affect internal organs and, in children, lead to stunted growth and brain damage. Davis's work involved the clinical pharmacology of drugs, notably Praziquantel, which he helped distribute to those in need: some 200 million people. After graduating from Durham Medical School in 1951, he reached the rank of acting lieutenant-colonel during his National Service in the Army. Davis was appointed director of the WHO bilharziasis chemotherapy centre at Tanga on the East African coast in what is now Tanzania in 1962. There he investigated various preparations of the metal antimony against schistosomiasis, work that gained him his doctorate. *Thank you to David Kelly for this item, reported in the Telegraph.*

IAN McKEEVER, who was leading 22 Irish charity climbers up Mount Kilimanjaro, was struck by lightning and killed on December 30. His fiancée, Anna O'Loughlin, 34, whom he was due to marry in September, was injured in the storm, as were up to six other members of the expedition. In 2008 Mr McKeever helped godson Sean McSharry aged 10 to become the youngest person from Europe to scale the mountain. *(Telegraph and Evening Standard)*

FROM OUR CONTRIBUTORS

The second part of Tanzanian Affairs is made up of articles and reviews from our diverse range of contributors. Please note that the views expressed are those of the person concerned and do not necessarily represent the views of the Britain-Tanzania Society or the editor of Tanzanian Affairs.

Gooday/Pringle: BUSINESS & THE ECONOMY

Strong economic growth predicted

Tanzania's economy is expected to see higher growth than other countries in East Africa. This is according to two new surveys by the World Bank and investment firm PineBridge, which highlighted the services and construction sectors and increasing global demand for gold as the key drivers of growth. PineBridge predicted the Tanzanian economy will grow by 7% in 2013, compared to 4.5-6.5% for other countries in the East African Community. (*East African*)

According to the Standard Chartered Bank Economic Outlook for Tanzania, developments in the energy sector will continue to bolster economic growth both in 2013 and over the medium term, driven by the discoveries of natural gas reserves off the coast of Tanzania estimated at 28.9 trillion cubic feet. The continued growth in agriculture, a successful cotton crop and investment in infrastructure should further brighten the economic outlook, combined with the expected increase in receipts from tourism, gold and manufactured goods.

Tanzania is included in Standard Chartered Bank's '7% club' – a list of countries with GDP growth strong enough to make the economy double in a decade. (www.tanzaniainvest.com)

Inflation

The rate of inflation for January 2013 has decreased to 10.9% from 21.1% recorded in December 2012. The decrease is explained by the speed of price increases in commodities decreasing compared to December 2012. The inflation rate for food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased to 11.9% in January 2013 from 13.1 % recorded in December 2012. (www.nbs.gov.tz)

IMF Verdict

An International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission, led by Mr. Paolo Mauro vis-

ited Dar es Salaam from 21 February to 6 March and issued this statement: “Tanzania’s economy has continued to perform robustly. Economic growth is projected at about 7% in 2013. Inflation has continued to fall, albeit more slowly than envisaged, and is projected to be in the single digits by mid-2013.

Economic policy will aim at further moderating inflation, preserving a sustainable debt outlook, and increasing foreign reserves, which will be facilitated by further enhancing exchange rate flexibility.

The mission was encouraged by the authorities’ readiness to moderately tighten monetary policy to meet their inflation objective of 7% by end-2013. It supported the authorities’ aim for a further reduction in the budget deficit in 2013/14, based on revenue targets, and also transparent support to the power sector. (*IMF press release, www.imf.org*)

IMF Loan imminent

Tanzania has indicated that it will borrow \$114m from the International Monetary Fund, under the standby credit line agreed in 2012. This credit is intended to provide a financial cushion against a reduction in external demand and access to global finance.

The high cost of imports of machinery for oil and gas exploration, and the Eurozone crisis, have had a negative impact on Tanzania’s balance of payments. The IMF loan will act as a buffer against this problem, and will strengthen Tanzania’s position as it prepares to borrow upwards of \$600m from the international debt market. (*The East African*)

Chinese President visits Tanzania, announces \$10bn port in Bagamoyo

The recently appointed Chinese President, Xi Jinping, visited Tanzania in late March. He signed a range of economic partnership agreements and announced a \$10bn project in Bagamoyo to construct a new port, complete with transport links and an industrial zone. Other agreements covered improvements to Tanzanian hospitals and the building of a Chinese cultural centre.

This was only the second country President Xi has visited since becoming President, after Russia, and was the first stop of a three-country tour of Africa. In a speech given to launch the Julius Nyerere Conference Centre in Dar es Salaam, built with Chinese support, President Xi spoke of the long history of China’s good relations with Tanzania.

Details of the Bagamoyo port project have not been released, but according to the Economist Intelligence Unit the scale of the investment suggests a port

20 times the size of Dar es Salaam port. The terms of the Chinese finance for the port, and its operations, are not yet known, but it is expected to become operational by 2017.

A report in the *Telegraph* noted that China is the second-largest foreign investor in Tanzania, with stakes in agriculture, coal, iron ore and infrastructure, and quoted China expert Jonathan Holslag, head of research at the Brussels Institute of Contemporary China Studies, as saying that Mr Xi was keen “to showcase that China’s approach to Africa is different from the West,” and that “...China is reviving [their] partnership with Tanzania by investing heavily in its infrastructure”, such as railways that could provide a vital link to Chinese-run mines in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Later in President Xi’s tour, he joined other leaders of the BRICS grouping (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), to announce the formation of a new Development Bank. This move was widely seen as a challenge to western-dominated financial institutions, in particular the World Bank. (*CNN, Economist Intelligence Unit, Daily News, Guardian.*)

Gas

Protests broke out recently in Mtwara region over the extraction of gas and the construction of a pipeline to transport the commodity to Dar es Salaam for refining and eventual sale. The protests caused damage estimated at \$929,000 in vandalised property. Four people are said to have died in the riots and scores injured.

Local residents want the gas processing plant constructed in Mtwara instead of Dar es Salaam. Uwesya Salum Hamisis, chairman of the Mtwara elders, said the residents want the government to honour an earlier pledge to set up manufacturing industries, including fertiliser, cement, glass and ceramic plants. Former president Benjamin Mkapa who hails from Mtwara has also raised concerns about the project. However government officials said the gas plant will remain in Dar es Salaam. (*East African*)

Mining

Peak Resources, an Australian firm, is expected to earn \$361m annually from the Ngualla rare earth project in Mbeya region. According to Shaw Stockbroking Ltd, Ngualla is among the top three rare earth projects outside China, and has a pre-tax net profit value of \$1.57bn. The site has mineral resources of 170 million tonnes. (*The East African*)

Banking

Barclays and Absa Group have announced they plan to combine their Africa operations. This deal, worth £1.3bn, would create the largest retail bank on the continent. It follows Barclays' 2005 purchase of a majority stake in Absa, and efforts since 2011 to integrate the two banks' operations. Absa would acquire Barclays operations in nine countries, including Tanzania.

Absa currently owns a 55% stake in the National Bank of Commerce (NBC), one of Tanzania's leading retail banks. The Absa Chief Executive, Maria Ramos, said that no job losses or management changes would result from this move. (*Financial Times, with thanks to John Sankey for this item*)

The Tanzanian Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs, William Mgimwa, has called on local banks to stop raising lending rates, to encourage economic growth. The government now expects banks to peg their rates to the Bank of Tanzania rate, rather than to Treasury bills yield rates. (*East African*)

Agriculture

Tanzania's Parliament on 4 February 2013 adopted a new government programme to provide loans to young people under 35 who are interested in starting agricultural businesses. TShs 200 Billion (\$24 Million) will be earmarked annually from the national budget for the project. The Youth Fund will be an important means to curb the problem of youth unemployment. It will empower the young population to create their own employment opportunities, stimulate food production and help the country meet agricultural demands.

The new project is part of the government's plan to invest a growing share of its budget in agriculture. According to the Director of Youth Development in the Ministry of Information, Culture and Sport, Mr Elisante Ole Gabriel, the government will provide more details on how and where to apply for access to the Youth Fund, which will be available from 1 July 2013. (*www.TanzaniaInvest.com*)

Tanzania expects to earn \$200m in revenues for coffee exports in the 2012-2013 season, compared to original projections of \$250m. This reduction is a result of bumper harvests in South America and reduced demand in Europe and the US. Global prices have dropped by 24% in the past year, and are expected to fall further. The Tanzania Coffee Board plans to expand coffee acreage to an annual production target by 2020 of 100,000 tonnes, compared to 65-75,000 tonnes at present.

The outlook for tea is more positive. Industry managers across the region are expecting high prices following low production worldwide. This is despite a prolonged drought that affected East African tea estates early in 2012. (*East African*)

Construction and Housing

The National Housing Corporation (NHC) has officially announced a project to build two new satellite towns in Meru and Arusha-Rural Districts, where it owns more than 1000 acres of land. In 2011, 430 hectares were acquired at the cost of TShs 8.6 Billion (\$5.4 Million) by the newly established Arusha District Council Trust Company. Hundreds of residential houses and shopping malls will provide low-income earners with ultra-modern residential houses. The houses will be for rent or sale. The project will also boost the District Council's revenues.

NHC is state-owned and is Tanzania's oldest public real-estate developer. It operates under the Minister for Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development. Arusha is a vibrant dynamic urban centre which serves as the capital for the East African Community. The proposed new cities represent the biggest project the Arusha region has ever embarked on. A great deal of support from development partners in and outside the country will be required. (www.tanzaniainvest.com)

Mark Gillies: TOURISM & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Murder of Father Mushi

Resuming my report after a gap of two issues, it is with regret that I lead with the sad story of the murder of the Roman Catholic priest, Father Evarist Mushi, shot dead at the entrance to his church on Unguja in February (*see article on Religious Tensions for more details*). In addition to the personal tragedy that is the death of Father Mushi, the incident contributes to a growing discourse on the alleged growing radicalisation of East African Islam and the increase in religious tension between Islam and Christianity. Such discourse, whether accurate or not, is to the detriment of Tanzania in general and Zanzibari tourism in particular.

Although there have been other seemingly similar incidents on the mainland, it remains unclear whether the Zanzibar incident can be attributed to a local

dispute over land ownership or to a wider issue of religious tension.

British Airways pull out of Tanzania

British Airways have decided to discontinue their direct flights to Dar es Salaam from London Heathrow, effective from 1 April 2013. Despite being the only direct flights from the UK into Dar, the route was deemed to be no longer commercially viable.

Kenya Airways look to be the immediate beneficiary as they now offer the best connections and, generally, good value fares. However, industry insiders are now asking whether Virgin will fill the breach. So far, nothing has been confirmed, but watch this space.

Swahili Tourism Fair

Though the Tanzanian Tourist Board must be disappointed by the BA announcement, they had their own good news; the completion in February of an agreement between the tourism boards of South Africa and Tanzania to initiate a Swahili Tourism Fair for the first week of October. Due to be hosted at Milimani City, Dar es Salaam, the Swahili Tourism Fair will be backed by the biggest South African tourism promoter, Witch & Wizard Creative (Pty) Ltd, organisers of the hugely successful tourism ‘Indaba’ held in Durban each year.

The managing director of the Tanzania Tourist Board, Dr Aloyce Nzuki, stated that the new initiative is projected to double the number of tourists visiting the country and lead to enormous investments over five years. “Until December, last year, tourism figures stood at 950,000 foreign visitors with net earnings of \$1.4 billion (about TShs2.24trillion) annually,” said Dr Nzuki at the signing ceremony. He added “we expect to attract more tourists with the implementation of the Swahili Fair during the first week of every October.”

Tanzania’s ability to increase visitor numbers and tourism-related revenue was endorsed by the success of Tanzanian destinations in the 2013 Safari Awards, when Nomad Lamai camp won ‘Best New Safari Property in Africa’ (*Arusha Times*). Set in the rocks of the Kogakuria Kopje in the Serengeti, the Lamai is one on the three properties constructed in the area after the government released new tenders in 2006.

The Serengeti National Park was itself recently chosen as the 2013 global winner of the International Award of the Tourism, Hotel and Catering Industry and, more significantly, was voted one of the seven wonders of the modern world. These awards and the consistently high visitor numbers testify to the popularity

and importance of the Serengeti ecosystem for tourism and conservation. What impact this will have on the government's development plans for the region remains unclear.

And finally...



Miss Indaya (kneeling extreme right) and other members of the expedition (wfp)

Miss Anna Philipo Indaya has become the first Hadzabe woman to reach the summit of Mt. Kilimanjaro. As reported by Peter Temba in the 8 March *Daily News*, Miss Indaya, a teacher at Endamaghan Primary School, reached the summit at 07:00 on Tuesday 5 March, accompanied by fellow Tanzanian Ashura Kayupayupa and seven Nepalese women. The Hadzabe, one of Tanzania's smallest ethnic groups, traditionally practice a hunter-gatherer lifestyle in the area of Lake Eyasi, but their lifestyle is threatened by current land use pressures. The expedition was backed by the United Nations World Food Programme, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, the Tanzania National Parks Authority and Childreach International. Well done Miss Indaya!

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.

Tanzania faces fresh pressure over airport - East African (5 January 2013).

Extract: ‘Tanzania is facing renewed pressure to shelve the construction of an international airport next to the world famous Serengeti National Park ... “The government is facing real pressure from some circles, but it will go ahead despite all these,” [said Deputy Transport minister Charles Tizeba]. Construction of the \$350 million airport was expected to start early this year ... The Friends of Serengeti movement has repeatedly denounced having an airport so close to the World Heritage Site, saying it would attract more human activity near the fragile Serengeti-Mara ecosystem. Opponents of the project say the landing and takeoff of large planes in Mugumu could damage wildlife migration patterns...’

Fastjet threatened with licence removal - Independent (6 February 2013)

Extract: ‘Major turbulence yesterday hit Fastjet, the African budget airline backed by easy-Jet founder Sir Stelios Haji-Ioannou, as a legal dispute saw the former owner of its Kenyan business threaten to take away its licence. Fastjet’s Africa operations have been licensing the Fly540 brand from Five Forty Aviation - majority-owned by chief executive Don Smith since 2008. But Five Forty claims Fastjet has not filed safety reports for the past three months and that one plane, “which flew with defects from Tanzania and landed in Nairobi on 14 December, should not have flown”. It also alleges Fastjet owes it \$7.7m (£4.9m) in licensing fees ...’ *Thank you Roger Nellist for sending this article - Editor*

Tanzania leads East Africa in switching to digital television - East African (5-11 January 2013)

‘Other countries have been held back by the pricing of set-top boxes or logistics.’ Extract continues: ‘Tanzania is the first East African country to switch off the analogue television signal despite fears that the pricing of set-top boxes would disrupt the process... The Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA) switched off the analogue signal in Dar es Salaam on December 31, 2012 at midnight but said it will take a phased approach in order to ensure the process is smooth. But there were reports of technical hitches ...

TCRA linked the hitches to the lack of public awareness on installation of the set-top boxes rather than quality of devices or frequencies...’

West Cork volunteers install solar-powered plant in Tanzania – Southern Star (8 December 2012)

It is always nice to see Tanzania featured in local press. This little piece, which comes from Ireland, came a bit late to be included in TA 104, but here it is!
Extract: ‘... Two volunteers from West Cork, Xavier Dubuisson ... and Sean Coomey ... travelled to Tanzania to install a solar power system at a primary school run by the African Benedictines. The project was an international co-operation between Cork charity Solar Without Frontiers (SWF), Glenstal Abbey, St Ottilien Archabbey in Germany and the Mvimwa Abbey in Tanzania. SWF, set up by a group of sustainable energy specialists in Co Cork, aims to bring solar energy to disadvantaged communities in Africa... The school in Mvimwa caters for approximately 470 pupils, aged between four and 13. Boarders from all over Tanzania as well as local students attend the school, which is recognized as a centre of excellence in education in Tanzania... SWF estimate that the solar PV system will meet approximately 90% of the school’s electricity demand, resulting in a saving of £3,700 in diesel fuel cost.’ *Thanks to Ann Moriyama for this article - Editor*

When Dar, the haven of peace, was the Mecca of revolutionaries - East African (5-11 January 2013)

Extract: ‘...Right through the 1960s and 70s, the country’s capital Dar es Salaam attracted the global revolutionary set like a beacon. Among them was the late Guyanese historian Walter Rodney, the 32nd anniversary of whose assassination was marked in June [2012]. He was among numerous academics, intellectuals, political activists, freedom fighters and dreamers from around the world who settled in Tanzania at different times during the Ujamaa era... Revelling in an atmosphere that not only fuelled their idealism but also served as a hothouse to incubate ideologies and movements they believed would change the world... The Organisation of African Unity Liberation Committee - earlier based in Accra, Ghana - moved its headquarters to Dar-es-Salaam. Tanzania became a reliable rear base for Namibia’s South West African People’s Organisation (Swapo) and the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) as well [as] South Africa’s African National Congress (ANC), the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), the Zimbabwe African People’s Union (Zapu) and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)... Having operated from Tanzania for many years, people like current Namibian president

Hifikepunye Pohamba and his predecessor Dr Sam Nujoma retain fond memories of their years there... The late president Julius Nyerere's leadership had made it clear that freedom for the country was meaningless as long as other African countries remained under colonial rule. It therefore welcomed African freedom fighters with open hands, including some who would eventually perish in the course of the struggle. Among them was Eduardo Mondlane, the former Frelimo president who was assassinated in 1969 by a parcel bomb sent to him at the Frelimo headquarters in Dar es Salaam... Apart from the hands-on freedom fighters and activists, many distinguished academics and intellectuals were also drawn by the political environment in Dar. Thus Walter Rodney, who influenced so many African Independence-era intellectuals with his 1972 treatise *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*, had two stints teaching at the University of Dar es Salaam. According to Horace Campbell, a renowned scholar ... Rodney's time in Tanzania was "perhaps the most important in the formation of [his] ideas", and while based in Dar, "he was at the forefront of establishing an intellectual tradition which still today makes Dar es Salaam one of the centres of discussion of African politics and history." ...'

Transporting dinosaurs the hard way - Guardian (online 6 March 2013)

Dr Dave Hone takes a look at the issues facing palaeontologists past and present when it comes to moving fossils. Extract: 'A key problem with excavating dinosaurs and other fossils is that these tend to be in remote places... That means that once you have dug up your bones and wrapped them in a protective plaster jacket, you need to get them to a road in order to get them to a museum. Off-road vehicles help of course, but can't always get that close to the site... Naturally modern machinery makes a big difference, but even back in the late 1800s and early 1900s there were typically large numbers of horses (or camels in Asia) available, and distances to some form of road or railway were not too prohibitive. However, one major expedition really took the biscuit, cake and most of the sweet trolley when it came to transporting bones, and recently I was lucky enough to catch up with the last vestiges of their efforts. Descend to the bone cellar in the Berlin Museum for Nature today and there are a couple of neat racks of bamboo cylinders on the shelves representing the last of the dinosaur remains collected in east Africa over a century ago. Back in the first decade of the 1900s, a team of German palaeontologists began excavating what would prove to be one of the great dinosaur field sites in what is now Tanzania. Huge numbers of colossal bones were uncovered ... and in just a few years of excavation they had amassed a collection of thousands of individual

specimens (though sadly many were lost in World War II bombings). However, the terrain was horrific and funds were relatively low, and pack animals didn't do well in the heat. So how do you transport single bones that weigh several hundred kilos some 60 kilometers (as the crow flies) to the coast? The solution was to have them carried by hand. A near army of locals were hired to help dig out the material and still more were employed to carry the bones out of the field. Local bamboo was cut and held together with wire to create cylinders that could be carried by a single person. The cylinders were then walked out in trains of people to the port of Lindi where they were packed into crates and shipped to Germany. Larger cases were created that could be carried by two to six people (and on one occasion eight), but beyond this they became too hard to manipulate over the rough ground and so setting a relatively low size limit on what could be carried. The biggest bones were therefore carefully broken into smaller chunks, marked up, and then reassembled back in Berlin. All together it required more than 5000 man-journeys (it was a four day walk to the coast) to shift 185 tons of material in 4300 individual containers in under five years. So many of these were taken out in such a short space of time, and so much work was required in Berlin to open, prepare, clean and mount the fossils that not all of the containers were ever opened. Fortunately while there may be a few still sitting unopened, their contents are not a mystery as a few years ago the museum had them CT scanned so we do know what is in there... Even with hundreds of bearers, the idea of carrying the best part of two hundred tons of bones cross-country for tens of miles seems staggering, and my respect of their achievements is colossal: the material is in superb condition. Still, I wouldn't have minded a spare helicopter on a couple of my last few trips to ease the burden.' *Thanks to Tim Brooke for this item - Editor*

Ngorongoro project on the spot - East African (19-25 January 2013)

Extract: 'Controversy surrounds a TShs5 billion (\$3.154 million) livestock project in Tanzania's Ngorongoro Crater initiated three years ago, with claims of irregularities and misappropriation of funds. The Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA), which was to establish a 3,000 hectare livestock ranch for the Maasai community in the tourist site, is now trading accusations with the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) over the stalling of the project. In 2009, the government directed the NCAA to spend the cash on establishing a ranch that would be used to transform Maasai livestock husbandry in Ngorongoro. It was to be operational in July 2011, with a capacity to contain 70,000 cattle. But, a year and a half later, with nearly TShs2 billion

(\$1,261 million) spent, there is nothing to show for it. The *East African* has been informed that the funds were spent to pay a consultant and to conduct a study tour of France by elders from the Maasai community. The [PPRA], a parliamentary committee and the state are now suspecting swindling of some of the money. However, the NCAA management denies any impropriety, instead accusing the PPRA of interfering with the project in the implementation phase over procurement technicalities...’

Two tons of ivory seized at Kenya port - Evening Standard (16 January 2013)

Extract: ‘Kenyan authorities have seized at least two tons of illegal elephant ivory in Mombasa. Port customs officers impounded 638 pieces from Tanzania in a container bound for Indonesia that was said to be carrying “decoration stones”... There is a growing demand in China for ivory trinkets.’

Call of the wild: family of gorillas to be freed in African - Times (24 October 2012)

Extract: ‘...An 11-strong family of gorillas ... will be released into the wild after living in captivity at a wildlife park. The group is headed by Djala, a 30-year-old male rescued from poachers in Africa and taken to the wildlife park at Port Lympne, Kent, in the 1990s. His family consists of five “wives” and five offspring aged between 6 years and 8 months. They were all reared in captivity... The release [in Africa], planned for early [2013], is the first time a reintroduction of a family group has been attempted the conservation organisation [the Aspinall Foundation] said... The foundation, which runs a captive-breeding programme [as part of its Back to the Wild initiative], has already released 3 black rhino into the wild in Tanzania ... where it says they are doing well...’

Thanks to John Sankey for this item - Editor

Kiswahili, lingua franca on a roll: Kiswahili has spread beyond region, thrives in unexpected places - East African (1-7 December 2012)

Ciugu Mwagiru writes about the swift spread of Kiswahili. Extract: ‘For those concerned about the loss of African heritage and our rapidly vanishing languages and cultures, the best news of the decade is that Tanzania plans to promote the teaching of Kiswahili in foreign countries and will be setting up offices for that purpose through its embassies abroad. Amos Makalla, the country’s deputy Minister for Information, Youth, Culture and Sports, said recently, the project will kick off “very soon” with the opening of a teaching office in Ethiopia’s capital Addis Ababa, which also hosts the headquarters of the African Union... Tanzanian parliament ratified a protocol on the establishment

of the East African Kiswahili Commission, which seeks to recognise Kiswahili as the regional bloc's lingua franca. Tanzania became the second country to ratify the protocol after Kenya... The Ugandan parliament has yet to ratify the new protocol... Rwanda and Burundi ... have already sought the green light from the East African Community Secretariat to embark on the promotion of Kiswahili in their countries... Kiswahili has become the second language for millions of people in East and Central Africa, where it is either an official or national language... Already an official language of the African Union, alongside English, French, Arabic, Portuguese and Spanish, Kiswahili has grown fast and now thrives in unexpected places: Libya, the Comoros Islands, Mayotte, Mozambique, Oman, Rwanda, Somalia, United Arab Emirates and even South Africa, Canada and the US... At the global level, Kiswahili has grown fast, and today, estimates show it is spoken by some 120 to 150 million people, a huge jump from 2007 figures. In that year, Kiswahili was estimated to have six million native speakers and 40 million second language speakers...'

Politics: President Kikwete's loss of CCM influence means he will not be able to pick his successor - Africa Report (No 46 December 2012-January 2013)

This article was published in the Country Profiles/East Africa section in The Africa Report magazine, under the subheading: Constitutional Conflicts. Extract: 'Party Chairman Kikwete seems to have little influence in determining who will succeed him after his second five-year term ends in 2015, due to his declining popularity and power within the CCM. He has publicly complained that corruption and internal divisions may soon shake the party's power. Former prime minister Edward Lowassa, who resigned in 2007 over corruption, is seen as the CCM's leading presidential candidate... Other leading contenders are foreign affairs minister Bernard Membe and East African cooperation minister Samuel Sitta. Although nobody has publicly declared their intention to run for office, the potential presidential candidates have already started mounting campaigns with the party. An ongoing process to write a new constitution will continue with the Constitutional Review Commission (CR) touring the country to garner views... However, the constitutional review process has motivated separatist movements and radicals in Zanzibar who want the isles to be granted full independence...'

Should I stay or should I go? - Africa Report (No 46 December 2012-January 2013)

Extract: 'The secession debate is taking centre stage in Zanzibari politics

as a growing number of radicalised movements spread to the mainland. Mainlanders are increasingly sceptical of the union with the islands, which include Zanzibar and Pemba, while Islamic separatist movement Uamsho is questioning the authority of the National Muslim Council, which they perceive as pro-government... There have also been allegations that top leaders in the islands' leading opposition party, the Civic United Front, as well as in the ruling CCM, are providing support to the separatist movement...'

\$21m bailout to rescue Tazara from collapse - East African (9-15 February 2013)

'This is the newest and most outreaching of railway systems in the Comesa and SADC sub-regions.' Extract continues: 'A total of \$21.2 million will be injected into the troubled jointly owned Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara) in a bailout plan agreed by both countries... Slightly under half of the amount (\$10 million) will be contributed equally by the Zambian and Tanzanian governments ... while the rest (\$11.2 million) would come from "smart partnerships." ... The cash injection will rescue Tazara from its current hand-to-mouth modus operandi and set it on the path to recovery ...'

PRESIDENTIAL "TWIPLOMACY"

According to a report in the Citizen on a study carried out by 'Twiplomacy' late last year, President Kikwete @jmkikwete is an active tweeter with an average of 2.52 tweets a day, and 26,762 followers. However, in common with most of his peers in other countries, he is not yet taking full advantage of social media to develop connections with fellow leaders. At the time of the report he followed only two people - Deputy Minister for Communication, Science and Technology January Makamba and a citizen-centred initiative called 'Twaweza'.

The President is said to love to engage his followers, to create healthy debates and wish them good luck. Three quarters of his tweets are replies to his fellows. He also tweets, in English and Swahili, words of wisdom on current events and links to articles or websites relevant to Tanzania.

According to the report, European Union President Herman van Rompuy was the best connected world leader although he only followed 11 fellow leaders. President Obama and the White House have established mutual Twitter relations with only three other world leaders: Norwegian Jens Stoltenberg, David Cameron and Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev. The governments of

almost two-thirds of 193 UN member countries have a presence on Twitter: 45% of the 264 accounts analysed are personal accounts of heads of state and government, but just 30 world leaders tweet themselves and very few on a regular basis.

As of April 2013, the President's followers had increased to 61,957, and he is now following eleven people, one of whom is the Tanzania High Commissioner to the UK, Peter Kallaghe.

Philip Richards: **SPORT**

Keeping the World Cup dream alive

Taifa Stars kept their hopes alive for making the World Cup 2014 finals in Brazil by delivering a classy, purposeful performance to beat Morocco 3-1 at the National Stadium on 24 March (*Daily News*). This puts Tanzania only a single point behind Group C leaders Ivory Coast and 4 and 5 points clear of Morocco and Gambia, all sides having played 3 games each. Coach Kim Poulsen's team will now prepare diligently for the return game in Morocco in June and a home tie against Ivory Coast a week later, with the final game against Gambia in September. Hopefully Tanzanian Affairs will be able to report on some positive news in our next issue. In the meantime, Tanzania continues to move steadily up the FIFA rankings to 119 (out of 207).

Athletics still to fulfil potential

The podium spots for the Kilimanjaro Marathon in early March were dominated by Kenyan athletes. However, Tanzania rescued some pride through Zanzibari runner Sarah Ramadhani, who won the women's half-marathon. This prompted the Minister for Information, Youth, Culture and Sports, Ms Fenella Mukangara, to call for local runners, and the sport regulatory body Athletics Tanzania, to up their performance and bring to an end the country's shame of organising big events but failing to win (*Daily News*). The Minister also called for an improved Tanzanian performance in next year's Commonwealth Games in Scotland, after returning empty-handed from the London Olympics last summer. On a positive note, Tanzania hopes to secure a medal at the World Cross Country Championships in Poland in April.

Focus on cricket

In February, Tanzania took part in the ICC Twenty20 Africa qualifiers in Kampala. Kenya and the hosts (Uganda) qualified for the next round, leaving

Tanzania stranded in third place, ahead of Botswana and Nigeria. Tanzania's Benson Nyaikini Mwiita was named player of the tournament.

Cricket has an interesting history in Tanzania. The game was introduced in the late 19th century, with the earliest recorded games taking place on Zanzibar between the British community and the Royal Navy (www.tanzaniacricket.com). The existence of an official cricket association in the country dates back to 1946 when Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika joined up to form the East African Cricket Conference. Tanzania is now one of 36 associate members of the International Cricket Confederation (ICC). The national team reached Division 3 of the ICC World Cricket League in 2006 but more recently its fortunes declined and it currently sits in Division 5.

Visits by India, Pakistan and the MCC have provided exposure for the game in the country. The MCC in late 2012 played four matches against Tanzania Cricket Association XI, the MCC losing all but one of the matches against a mix of Tanzanian national squad members and talented club cricketers. The game in Tanzania is also being embraced by women, although social challenges remain a barrier, especially in retaining young players. (*Thanks to David Kelly for his contribution towards this article*).

John Cooper-Poole: **REVIEWS**

TANGA – TANZANIA'S SECRET IN BETWEEN THE OCEAN AND THE PARKS Tourism guide for the Tanga Region, Tanzania. 2nd Edition – January 2011. Produced by Tanga City Council.

This is an extremely useful and well-produced guide. Although normally a travel guide is more a book which is dipped into, this one, to a lover of Tanga at least, is a little book which cannot be put down.

Inside the front cover is a map showing the various districts of the Tanga region. To somebody who was hunting for years for a map – any map – of Tanga (ten years ago the most recent I could find was dated 1953) this is a treasure! The book is divided into sections, more or less according to district, but including the Tanga Marine Park, the Usambara Mountains and the two National Parks, Saadani and Mkomazi, as separate sections. Mkinga, Handeni and Kilindi, which between them occupy around two thirds of the region, account for very few pages. The whole booklet has colour photographs (except the black and white historical ones) throughout.

The first section, on the Tanga region, begins with History, and Natural,

Cultural and Built Heritage. In only four pages there is a limit to the amount which can be written. There is a summary of local trades and industry and of the natural environment. 'History' goes back to the origins of the name 'Tanga' and to 1631, when local people joined with the Mazruis to fight Portuguese rule in Mombasa. Then come the slaves and ivory trade, German East Africa and the Bushiri War, building the railway and the Lushoto road, World War I and the British administration, Mwalimu Nyerere and independence, and the problems besetting Tanzania in the latter part of the twentieth century - all are covered, if only by a sentence or two. One page is devoted to sisal, its history, cultivation and processing.

Under 'Facts and Figures' we have location, climate, population and area of districts and main towns. Finally there is information about TATONA (Tanga Tourism Network Association) and a list of other tourist associations. It is not perfect – for example, there are letters on the maps of Tanga city with no explanation, but it will be a great help to tourists and visitors.

There is also a website (www.tanga-guide.com) with links to tourist attractions and advice, including the gem: "time keeping is not at the top of the priority list for some people."

Brenda Allan

BRITISH COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR. THE CASE OF SUKUMALAND, TANGANYIKA, by Rohland Schuknecht, Periplus Studien 14, Münster: LIT Verlag, 2010 978-3-643-10515-8 € 34,90

Sukumaland before independence is one of the most studied areas of Tanzanian history, explored by the political historians Malcolm (1953), Austin (1968), Maguire (1969) and by the agricultural economists McLoughlin (1967), von Rotenhan (1968) and Collinson (1972), , and more recently by the demographer Sarah Walters (2008). This book makes passing use of the classical sources, but does not include any form of assessment, or an index. It does include meaty footnotes on almost every page, so that anyone wanting to trace the author's footsteps in the archives in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, London and especially Rhodes House, Oxford, will have no problems.

The result is a mass of interesting detail, mostly told from the perspective of British colonial officials as they learnt hard lessons about agriculture and marketing in the 1930s and 1940s, until they discovered the virtues of good prices and African-run marketing co-operatives in the 1950s. It was not all plain

sailing: co-operatives and marketing boards could be used to cream off income from African farmers (as Bates and others have told us). But this system stood Tanzania in good stead on into the first years of Independence. However, the discussion of the emergence of TANU in the final chapter, drawing heavily on Maguire and Iliffe, is not the strong point of this book.

It is much more interesting in the detail it provides of how the colonial administrators used rules and regulation, backed by law, in vain and often scientifically misguided efforts to impose agricultural changes, such as the growing of minimum areas of specified crops, planting on tied ridges or reducing the numbers of cattle.

The complaint of not drawing sufficiently on, or reevaluating the contributions of, previous scholarship can be made about much contemporary writing. It would also have been good to see more references to the work of African historians. But someone who is not familiar with the previous sources will find this a useful starting point for understanding the motivations of colonial policy – and almost worth the money for the footnotes alone.

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Andrew Coulson

AFTER 50 YEARS: THE PROMISED LAND IS STILL TOO FAR! 1961 – 2011. Ibrahim J. Werrema. 2012Mkuku na Nyota: Dar es Salaam. ISBN 978-9987-08-170-7. .

The author, an engineer, assesses the progress and problems of Tanzania's development over the past fifty years. The book is composed of seven chapters: chapter 1 provides a general review of progress and problems; chapter 2 discusses the administration of the country by its former presidents; chapter 3 looks at the development of social services; chapter 4 at the economy; chapter 5 at culture and religion; and chapter 6 at the political situation. The book concludes with a plea to the current President to address the problems identified by the author. Each chapter represents something of a random dip into a vast literature.

The author laments what he feels should have been achieved by Tanzania in fifty years of independence. While it is important to assess the past, it is unclear what the author thinks should be the starting point for a better future. Furthermore, responsibility for problems is placed on politicians and government, but little is said about the responsibility of ordinary Tanzanians.

Mr. Werrema believes that a 'war' against HIV/Aids is required and that progress has been unnecessarily held back by respect for human rights (p. 46). He wants to adopt 'laws that interrupt AIDs transmission' which include changing traditional cultural practices and a crackdown on homosexuality. While HIV prevention needs to be a priority, policies must be informed by research, not moral outrage. Furthermore, the author neglects to say how HIV prevention (and the funding for it) should be prioritised in relation to preventing and controlling other diseases - or indeed in relation to education or the economy.

The author identifies many very real problems, but he fails to differentiate between cause and effect. Take the issue of poor economic development. At some point wealth needs to be created and made available, presumably through taxation, for the state to spend on social and health services, education etc. Where should the government begin? What should the priorities be for government expenditure? If the past is any guide, the state cannot, indeed should not, be expected to do everything.

Perhaps this book will help Tanzanians to rethink the role of the state as against the potential role and contribution of ordinary people to the development of their country. If Mr. Werrema's book sparks this important debate, then it will have served a very useful purpose.

Dr John R Campbell

TANZAN TALES. published by David A Murray. ISBN; 978-0-9574452—8. It is unpriced - readers are asked to be “*Tafadhali Kuwa Mwema Sana* / Please Be Very Kind”. Any money or payment in kind is purely for the benefit of Malaika Kids.

Tanzan Tales, a collection of stories and fables told to the author, Edith Cory-King, as a child growing up in Tanzania, was reviewed in TA (86/88) in 2007. These oral stories were originally in Swahili and later written in German as Cory-King narrated them to her mother. Following a move to England, the author had the stories translated into English so that ‘a new generation of English children could enjoy these stories that have delighted African children for so many years.’

David Murray, Trustee of Mailaka Kids UK, has produced a bilingual version, titled *Hadithi za Tanzania/Tanzan Tales* (Swahili/English), which is the subject of this present review. Two Tanzanians, Catherine Shindika and Anthony Wandiba, translated the 10 tales that comprise Book One into Swahili. Colour photographs, and illustrations by children at the Independent School of Dar es Salaam, are included.

As *Tanzan Tales* has been reviewed previously, this present review looks more closely at the Swahili translation, bearing in mind that several translations—Swahili > German > English—had taken place before the tales were translated back into Swahili, the language in which the tales were originally told.

Apart from the occasional grammatical and typographical errors found in all publications, there are instances where it was decided to omit sections of the English version in the Swahili translation, or to change descriptions so that they would be more easily understood. For example, in *Mashetani* (Demons) “horrifying demons” becomes “demons with terrifying eyes” (*mashetani yenye macho yanayotisha*). At times the translation seems off the mark, as where “hail” is translated as “dew” (*umande*). Swahili speakers understand *mvua ya mawe* as hailstones, so there would have been no problem using the common term.

There are also instances where a totally different word is used rather than the one actually meant. For example, in the second tale, *Tigeriru na Sitha Binti Mflame* (Tigeriru and Princess Sitha), the Swahili translation literally means “it helped him to distinguish the food in his stomach” *zilimsaidia kuainisha chakula tumboni*, while the English says “it aided his digestion”. More accurately, this could have been translated as *zilimsaidia kumeng’anya chakula tumboni* (*kumeng’anya* = to digest).

Sometimes a much stronger word was used, perhaps in an attempt not to be too literal. However the true meaning of the original gets somehow lost when “To the annoyance of their ruler” is translated as *Kwa kumchukiza mtawala wao*, literally: “To be hateful to their ruler”. The verb *kuudhi* “to annoy” was not used, and, in my opinion, would have carried the meaning very well (*Kwa kumwudhi mtawala wao*).

To the credit of the translators, there were sections of the English text which proved difficult to translate, i.e. words or idiomatic expressions and phrases with no direct equivalent. Faced with such awkward situations, Shindika and Wandiba found words and phrases in Swahili that would accurately express the overall meaning of the source text. For example, in *Pendo la Sungura* (Hare Love), “how Pendeza was to be won” is translated as *namna ya Pendeza atakavyoolewa* (literally, “the way Pendeza would be taken in marriage”). Another example in the same tale is: “The harder he tried, the less funny he usually was.” Not easy to translate into Swahili and accurately convey the meaning, this is translated as: *alivyojitahidi kuchekesha ndivyo alivyoziidi kumfanya Pendeza asijisikie kucheka* (literally: “the more he tried to be funny, the more it made Pendeza feel not to laugh”), which offers a good comparison in meaning.

Differences in linguistics, culture, history and environment between languages make it difficult to translate the ideas of one language into another without losing or changing the meaning. In spite of this, the translators managed, in many instances, to find a good comparison between the source text and the translation, thereby maintaining a certain naturalness as they translated from English into Swahili. There is currently a dearth in Swahili children’s literature; and *Hadithi za Tanzania/Tanzan Tales* is a welcome addition.

Donovan Lee McGrath

AN ENTERPRISE MAP OF TANZANIA. UK International Growth Centre 2012. ISBN 978 1907994074 p/b £19.99

This book has been prepared by two leading academics, John Sutton of the London School of Economics (LSE) and Donath Olomi of the Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship Development in Dar es Salaam. Both have a wealth of experience and have many economic publications to their names. John Sutton is involved with the International Growth Centre (IGC) which was initiated and funded by the British Department for International Development (DFiD) partly to encourage British business to engage in investment in the developing world and improve the local economies.

The book, which is also available for download on the internet, is divided into eighteen sections. The first thirteen sections deal with the agro-allied sectors from coffee and tea through to hides and skins. Employment in these sectors is reported to be approximately 7.0 million out of a total population of 46.2 million. The horticultural sector is said to have export potential in areas such as Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Iringa and Morogoro. Recent developments in the Mbeya area with its ideal climate, good soil and the opening of Songwe Airport (3,500m asphalt runway) are also ideal for horticultural production and exports.

The World Bank's latest report quotes the GNI to be US\$540 per capita. The accuracy of some figures in the book is problematic[for example, on page 77 the company BIL is said to have a turnover of \$4 million and 200 employees whilst on page 83 the turnover is given as \$3 million, but this time with 300 employees. A more serious error occurs on page 66, where Mwanza airport runway is stated to be only 200m long and hence unsuitable for large planes, when actually the runway is 3,300m and of comparable length to that of Dar es Salaam!

Only one section (17) covers metals, engineering and assembly. This is an area oil industry service companies would have particular interest in. The potential in Tanzania for exploitation of its energy resources - oil, gas and coal- with the transfer of skills that will arise, is growing fast.

Industrial development since independence was hindered by the Ujaama-inspired nationalization policies of the late 1960s, leading to the departure of major international investors. In 1997 an investor-friendly Mining Act came into force and this sector has since seen significant foreign investment. Tanzania is now the fourth largest producer of gold in Africa. There are in addition significant reserves of diamonds, nickel, uranium, iron ore and coal. However coal is still being imported into Tanga for the cement industry. The lack of a chapter on the mining sector is an unfortunate omission.

The transport sector also goes unmapped, despite being key to enterprise development. There is an adequate road network that is being used extensively for the movement of freight and passengers. Is there an opportunity for investment in automotive (bus & tractor) manufacture? Air transport is expanding, as witnessed by the establishment of Fastjet, but this has to go hand in hand with airport development. The majority of cities only have airports with short gravel runways unsuitable for efficient low wing modern jet aircraft such as the A319

and Boeing 737.

The neglect of the railway network is most regrettable and its revival needs to exercise government. The 4,400 km railway system (TRC 2,600 km & TAZARA 1,800 km) presents numerous opportunities for concessioning as well as the development of overhaul workshops. The example of Gabon, whose 670 kilometre system carries 3 million tons of freight and 190,000 passengers annually, is worthy of emulation by Tanzania.

What the Enterprise Map of Tanzania fails to tell us is how the Tanzanian Government can improve the ease of doing business in the country from its present rating of 133 out of 185, so as to attract new ventures.

John Appleby

REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN AFRICA: EAST AFRICAN EXPERIENCE by Msuya Waldi Mangachi. Foreword by Salim Ahmed Salim. Published by Safari Books Ltd Onireke, Ibadan 2011; pb 276pp. ISBN 978 978 8431 022

In this comprehensive survey of the chequered history of regional integration in East Africa, Dr Mangachi traces its origins from the 1920 award to Britain of the League of Nations mandate for German East Africa, which brought Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika under a single administration. He tells the familiar story of how the need for closer cooperation led to the establishment by the British authorities of a single currency, customs and income tax and a wide range of common services, including railways, posts, telecommunications and civil aviation. These integrated arrangements worked well and in 1960 Julius Nyerere even offered to defer Tanganyika's independence until 1962 so that all three countries could achieve independence and unity together.

His proposal was not adopted and the emergence of three independent states increased the strains on what had now become the East African Community. The common currency was one of the first casualties and the final straws were the seizure of power by Idi Amin in Uganda in 1971 and the deterioration in relations between 'capitalist' Kenya and 'socialist' Tanzania, culminating in the closure of their common border. The East African Community effectively collapsed in mid-1977 and its assets (and liabilities) were divided up in 1984.

Fortunately this was not the end of the story. In 2001 a new East African Community was established and the second half of this book describes its objectives and examines its progress. Like its predecessor, the revived

Community seeks closer economic union and eventual political federation. The author notes that the new organisation has tried to avoid such pitfalls as the over-centralization of assets in Kenya, and seeks to achieve the goal of integration step-by-step, starting with a customs union followed by a common market and a monetary union, before establishing a political federation.

In this connection, he highlights the different approaches to politics in the three countries; Tanzania with its multiparty system, Uganda's single party 'movement' and Kenya's problems with ethnic tensions. He might also have mentioned that the admission of Rwanda and Burundi to membership of the Community has added a further complication. He believes that the new East African Community 'stands a good chance to succeed'; but his estimate (page 204) that political federation may be achieved in the timeframe 2015-2018 seems rather optimistic.

It is a pity that he weakens his thesis by asserting (page 239) that Britain's motive for promoting closer cooperation was 'consolidating colonial rule and economic exploitation'; and that one of the main purposes of the railways was to expedite 'despatching troops to quell any resistance'; although he does acknowledge that, 'apart from TAZARA, the countries of the region are still using the railway infrastructure left behind by the German and British colonialists'. With this one reservation, I commend this book as a useful study of an important topic, particularly for the period since 2000.

John Sankey

AFRICA AFTER APARTHEID: SOUTH AFRICA, RACE, AND NATION IN TANZANIA. Richard A. Schroeder. ISBN-13 978-0-253-00600-4 (Paperback). 248pp. Indiana University Press, Inc 2012.

Richard Schroeder uses events in Tanzania as a case study to analyze the economic, political and social dynamics triggered across the Africa continent by the end of the apartheid era in South Africa in 1994. The study stems from the author's visits to Tanzania over a span of fifteen years (1995-2011). Schroeder is Associate Professor of Geography at Rutgers University and founding director of the Rutgers University Centre of African Studies.

Schroeder begins his account by a historic perspective of the two countries with particular focus on the lead role played by Mwalimu Julius Nyerere through the Frontline States alliance during the struggle to liberate the Southern African countries. It is suggested that Tanzania expected a preferential relationship with post-apartheid South Africa. However, Schroeder develops a very clear

message regarding the domination of 'white' South Africans over Tanzanians during their post-apartheid migration (labelled as 'invasion') throughout the continent.

Schroeder uses carefully selected interviews, newspapers and other references to build an argument of inconceivable economic, political, cultural and racial distress to Tanzania as a result of 'white' South African financial and human resources 'invasion' and the associated state relations. South African investments are declared to have infiltrated every sector of Tanzania's economy - manufacturing, agriculture, telecommunications, mining, banking, energy, construction, health, insurance, tourism, transportation, retail – possibly with education the only exception. The country is looted of its natural resources and deprived of its taxes, with apparently high economic profits earned by the South African corporations.

'White' South Africans in Tanzania are reportedly leading high-lives in upper echelon suburbs of Tanzanian cities, consuming South African-sourced imports, socialising in *de facto* all-white spaces, and with some embarking on daily air commutes from their city homes to their remote mining site offices. The scenario is of modern apartheid in Tanzania as the native African Tanzanians are described as still suffering from the complexes of being at the lowest-rung of the racial ladder established during the colonial era. They are racially abused, desolate and deciding to succumb to lamentation. They are the nice lot, at times lazy and lacking business acumen. They are not the 'aggressive, angry, chip-on-the-shoulder type of people' like their South African 'black' counterparts.

Being an African Tanzanian who has lived in the country through this post-apartheid period, the themes that Schroeder raises are without a doubt highly relevant for discussion. However, I find his narrative the least useful contribution to my country moving forward. Generally, *de facto* all-white spaces in Tanzania, if any, do not deserve mention in a piece of literature whose alternative interpretation could have been far more beneficial to Tanzania.

As I read the book, I kept referring to a set of objective questions. First, why did things play-out the way they did, supposedly so unfairly, to Tanzania? Second, did Tanzania do anything right during all this? On the first, Schroeder raises the relative conditions of the two countries during the period in fragments in various parts of the book and without due emphasis, probably to maintain his strand of 'South Africa-over-Africa' argument. Trying to find the second was a disappointment.

During the period studied, Tanzania has implemented a series of socio-economic and political liberalisation policies which started from the second phase government of President Ali Mwinyi (1985–1995) through to the third phase government of President Benjamin Mkapa. Arguably economic liberalisation and privatisation took a centre stage in the latter phase. As a matter of fact, it had to. To make it investable Tanzania opted for total compliance to international community directives, whether willingly or under pressure. It also laid out an array of incentives for investment, which included long tax holidays and a low share of proceeds for the state.

With the end of apartheid being coincidental with onset of these economic reforms, Tanzania's first diplomatic mission to South Africa had a clear assignment, arguably with the blessing of Mwalimu, to market the country and beckon investment. Evidently that happened, and the Tanzanian government fully embraced the 'invading' South African investment. Expectedly the capital had to be either 'white' native South African or western, routed through South Africa; a blend of 'black' emerged with time as a result of South African Black Economic Empowerment.

It may be concluded that three important omissions by the Tanzanian government did result to the outcomes drawn out by Schroeder's story (i) there wasn't the necessary preparation of its own people for the business and economic liberalisation policy changes that were in process; (ii) a lack of close monitoring of the benefits to the country that resulted from the foreign investments; and (iii) a very low sense of urgency, unexpected in fast-moving free market economies. Whether this is due to lack of recognition by the government, or simply not doing the needful, is uncertain. Without clear mechanisms to address these issues, we may have to get used to reading similar accounts of other investment 'invasions' in Tanzania- and potentially other African states.

It should be clear that the South African capital migration has not been an entirely miserable case for Tanzania. Several initially entirely state-owned companies have been turned around in a beneficial manner to the Tanzanian people in the process, and to which Schroeder gives some brief recognition. The Tanzanian government has been able to part ways in time with South African aviation and energy utility 'investments' which clearly failed. The 'visa debacle' highlighted by Schroeder is seemingly easing as South African entry requirements for Tanzanians are being relaxed. Finally, the Tanzanian government has shown intent to avert from prevailing non-beneficial foreign investments contracts.

Siya Paul Riromoy

Hugh Wenban-Smith: **DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH**

This is a further summary report of development research in Tanzania, culled from journals in the library of the London School of Economics. It covers the period July to December 2012. The format is: Journal title; Volume and issue number; Author(s); Article title; Abstract (sometimes abbreviated but otherwise as published).

Journal of Contemporary African Studies, Vol 30(4) – Special issue on mining and urbanisation in Africa – Bryceson DF, Jonsson JB, Kinabo C & Shand M **“Unearthing treasure and trouble: Mining as an impetus to urbanisation in Tanzania”**.

Despite an abundance of mineral wealth and an ancient history of gold trading, Tanzania is a relative latecomer to the experience of being a mineral dominated economy. Both the British colonial state and Nyerere's post-colonial state avoided encouraging, and only reluctantly provided support to, large- and small-scale mining. Farming constituted the livelihood for the vast majority of the population and peasant agricultural exports provided the main source of foreign exchange for the country. Now, however, Tanzania has become one of Africa's main gold producers and the number one destination for non-oil foreign direct investment after South Africa. This article traces the development of gold mining and urban growth in Tanzania with the aim of identifying if, when and where these two processes interact with one another. It explores the triggers, mechanisms and durability of their fusion and synergies over time.

Review of Development Economics, Vol 16(3) – Channing A, Farmer W, Strzepec K & Thurlow J **“Climate change, agriculture and food security in Tanzania”**.

Due to their reliance on rain-fed agriculture, both as a source of income and consumption, many low-income countries are considered to be the most vulnerable to climate change. Here, we estimate the impact of climate change on food security in Tanzania. Representative climate projections are used to calibrate crop models to predict crop yield changes for 110 districts in Tanzania. These results are in turn imposed on a highly disaggregated, recursive dynamic economy-wide model of Tanzania. We find that, relative to a no-climate-change baseline, and considering domestic agricultural production as the channel of impact, food security in Tanzania appears likely to deteriorate as a consequence of climate change. The analysis points to a high degree of diversity of outcomes (including some favourable outcomes), across climate scenarios, sectors and regions. Noteworthy differences in impacts across households are also present,

both by regions and by income category.

Journal of Development Studies, Vol 48(9) – Asfaw S, Kassie M, Simtowe F & Lipper L “**Poverty reduction effects of agricultural technology adoption: Micro-evidence from Tanzania**”.

This article evaluates the impact of adoption of improved pigeon pea technologies on consumption expenditure and poverty status using cross-sectional data of 613 households from rural Tanzania. Using multiple econometric techniques, we found that adopting improved pigeon pea significantly increases consumption expenditure and reduces poverty. This confirms the potential role of technology adoption in improving household welfare as higher incomes translate into lower poverty. This study supports broader investment in agricultural research to address vital development challenges. Reaching the poor with better technologies however requires policy support for improving extension efforts, access to seeds and market outlets that stimulate adoption.

Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol 50(4) – Hillborn E “**Market institutions benefitting smallholders in Meru, Tanzania**”.

Smallholders in developing countries can potentially benefit from access to local, regional, national and international markets as they intermediate between rural and urban demand for agricultural products and smallholder supply. This study investigates how smallholders in Meru make use of the various marketing channels that are available to them, and argues that the variety of potential marketing channels and easily accessible market information enables smallholders to weigh advantages and disadvantages with varying market opportunities and form rational decisions.

World Development, Vol 40(12) – D’Exelle B, Lecoutere E & van Campenhout B “**Equity-efficiency trade-offs in irrigation water sharing: Evidence from a field lab in Tanzania**”.

This article studies how users of scarce common water resources deal with equity-efficiency trade-offs. For this purpose, we conduct a field lab experiment in Tanzania that simulates the distribution of irrigation water between upstream and downstream users. We find a strong preference for equal sharing even if this comes with larger foregone efficiency gains. However, we also find indications that efficiency considerations are taken into account. (Selfish) deviations from equal sharing are more likely implemented when they are efficiency-enhancing. Finally we detect a tendency to alternate between altruistic and selfish sharing, which reconciles equity and efficiency considerations.

LETTERS

Archdeacon Capper

I was surfing the net looking for anything relating to Archdeacon Edmund Capper of Lindi. I found your Tanzanian Affairs Issue 61 with some notes regarding the obituary of the Archdeacon and a reference to his appointment to Lindi.

On 27 March 1950 I was married by Archdeacon Capper in the temporary bamboo and makuti St Michaels Anglican Church in Mtwara. At that time permanent buildings were not permitted in advance of town planning. Archdeacon Capper visited St Michaels fairly regularly to perform services. I was the first to be married in the church and was followed later by two other members of our staff, Michael MacKie and Benjamin Kelly. We were members of a construction team building the port works of Mtwara, initially for the Overseas Food Corporation, ground nut scheme and when that folded the work was completed on behalf of East African Railways and Harbours. Our accommodation consisted of a series of one man bandas with bungalows for married staff along the shore line at Shangani which I believe is now a prime residential area. It was certainly very pleasant for us, with the tide right for an early morning dip before work.

I hope these brief notes are of interest to you and I would be pleased to hear any reactions.

Thomas Scott (e-mail tscott749@btinternet.com)

Radio Congo

Simon Hardwick's review of Radio Congo by Ben Rawlence introduced the book and its author very nicely. However, having read the book myself, I felt the review overlooked the most fascinating aspect - Rawlence's determination to get past the single-story narrative that dominates most writing and international media coverage of the Great Lakes region.

For a western audience, the usual story goes no further than painting a muddy picture of war, rape and brutality in the jungle, fuelled by mineral wealth. Other travel writers focus on the inhospitable terrain, the lack of modern amenities and the hardships facing the western traveller. Rawlence, to his credit, avoids dwelling on either the challenges to travellers or the politics of warlords, focussing instead on the lives of

“ordinary” people getting on with life. Yes, they live under the shadow of violence, but they’re struggling on, and Rawlence tells their stories with a rare dignity and respect.

Stephen Jones

Embellishment?

Re the obituary in TA 104 of Cameron Whalley. It is hard to believe that someone born in 1937 “joined a team of geologists employed by... Williamson, who was challenging the De Beers monopoly...(and)...later established the Mwadui Mine.” Mwadui was founded in 1940, which would make Whalley a very precocious young geologist. Williamson died in 1958, when Whalley was 21, if the date of birth is correct. The Telegraph obit also suggests he became a game warden in 1961, escort(ing) ‘celebrated visitors...among them Hemingway’. Hemingway died in July 1961, having spent late 1960 and 1961 as an invalid prior to committing suicide.

A bit of embellishment I fear, or, more charitably, a mistaken date of birth?

David Ackland

Transport

I read with much delight your coverage of the exciting developments in transport within Tanzania - new airlines, new hope for ferries and railways, ports being shaken up, and more. However, I felt the coverage neglected to mention a key point, without which the full meaning of these new developments is hidden.

I am referring to the broader politics, in particular the ambitions of the Transport Minister, Harrison Mwakyembe, for higher office. Tanzanian politics are more than usually hot at present, both with the rise of Chadema as a realistic alternative to CCM and in the internal dynamics of CCM itself. It is in these internal power struggles that the developments in the transport sector are significant. Mwakyembe is earning political capital and demonstrating great capability in his handling of the sector, with at least one eye on the prospect of him, or an ally of his such as Samuel Sitta, becoming the next CCM presidential candidate.

Janet Johnstone

Oscar Kambona

I am a historian currently researching a political biography of Oscar Kambona (1928-97), who served as Minister to Julius Nyerere from 1960-67, and left Tanzania in 1967 for political exile in London until his return in 1992. I would be most interested to hear from readers of your journal about their recollections and thoughts concerning Oscar Kambona. Please send any such memories and views to me by email at: jbrennan@illinois.edu. No details can be too small. Many thanks for your attention and assistance.

James R. Brennan, Department of History, University of Illinois

Kicking us off our land

(abridged version from online campaign at www.avaaz.org) We are elders of the Maasai from Tanzania, one of Africa's oldest tribes. The government has just announced that it plans to kick thousands of our families off our lands so that wealthy tourists can use them to shoot lions and leopards. The evictions are to begin immediately. Last year, when word first leaked about this plan, almost one million Avaaz members rallied to our aid. Your attention and the storm it created forced the government to deny the plan, and set them back months. But the President has waited for international attention to die down, and now he's revived his plan to take our land. We need your help again, urgently.

Our people have lived off the land in Tanzania and Kenya for centuries. Our communities respect our fellow animals and protect and preserve the delicate ecosystem. But the government has for years sought to profit by giving rich princes and kings from the Middle East access to our land to kill. In 2009, when they tried to clear our land to make way for these hunting sprees, we resisted, and hundreds of us were arrested and beaten. Last year, rich princes shot at birds in trees from helicopters. This killing goes against everything in our culture.

Now the government has announced it will clear a huge swath of our land to make way for what it claims will be a wildlife corridor, but many suspect it's just a ruse to give a foreign hunting corporation and the rich tourists it caters to easier access to shoot at majestic animals. The government claims this new arrangement is some sort of accommodation, but its effect on our people's way of life will be disastrous. There are thousands of us who could have our lives uprooted, losing

our homes, the land on which our animals graze, or both.

This land grab could spell the end for the Maasai in this part of Tanzania, and many of our community have said they would rather die than be forced from their homes. On behalf of our people and the animals who graze in these lands, please stand with us to change the mind of our President.

CONTRIBUTORS – RECENT CHANGES

Sadly, Valerie Leach who has been writing with great skill and in a remarkably all-embracing way on Business and the Economy has had to resign due to pressures of her other work as a Councillor on Camden Council. We now need to find someone to fill the gap.

For this issue, we have asked Paul Gooday to write about the first part of the last four months and James Pringle about the second part. Paul Gooday recently joined the Department of Business Innovation and Skills in the UK. He was brought up in Swaziland and South Africa and studied Economics at the University of London. He is keen to play a role in the development of Sub-Saharan economies.

James Pringle recently returned to the UK after a decade working in Tanzania, latterly in the media. He now works as a development analyst for a UK-based consultancy. James will be taking on a new role with TA, as Editorial Assistant. His primary function will be to coordinate the contributors' sections, to lighten the load on the Editor.

Happily Roger Nellist has come aboard to handle Energy and Minerals, for which he is more than adequately qualified. He worked in Dar es Salaam in the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals between 1981 and 1986 - among other things assisting with the appraisal and commercialisation of the Songo Songo gas field, developing Tanzania's Model Petroleum Production Sharing Agreement and participating as a member of the government team in negotiations with international oil companies. He has kept in close contact with Tanzania and its energy and mineral developments since then, visiting the country more than 40 times. He continued to advise the Tanzanian Government on investment policy - especially for the extractive industries - whilst working as Special Adviser in the Commonwealth Secretariat (1986-2000) and subsequently engaged on a number of programmes relating to Tanzania

as part of DFID's growth and investment work (from 2001 until his retirement in 2012).

In October 2004 Roger received a special Presidential Award from President Mkapa in recognition of his contribution over two decades to the realisation of the Songo Songo gas-to-electricity project. In March 2013 he presented a paper to a joint session of the UK All Party Parliamentary Groups on Tanzania and Extractives on the role extractives can play in Tanzania's future development.

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Brenda Allan first visited Tanga in 2001 to run a short course in IT, and has been there every since. Her charity, "Tanga in Touch", among other things manages the parish link between Whitbourne, her own village, and St. Francis, Mapinduzi, a suburb of Tanga.

John Appleby has lived and worked in East and West Africa most of his life whilst also traveling extensively throughout Africa. He trained as an engineer, subsequently developing industrial and agricultural projects. He was co-founder of Engineering Consultancy APTEC now working mostly on power generation and energy projects.

Dr John Campbell is Senior Lecturer in Anthropology of Development at the School of Oriental & African Studies, London. He taught at the University of Dar es Salaam 1980 – 84 and was a frequent visitor throughout the 1990s.

Andrew Coulson is Vice-Chair of the Britain Tanzania Society and a regular contributor to Tanzanian Affairs. A second edition of his book "Tanzania: A Political Economy" is due in mid-2013.

Donovan McGrath is co-editor of Tanzanian Affairs and currently teaches Swahili at the SOAS Language Centre and Hackney Community College, London.

Siya Paul Rimoy is a civil engineer serving the Tanzania community on multiple fronts of academia, research and advisory through affiliation to the University of Dar es Salaam and Industry.

John Sankey was British High Commissioner in Dar es Salaam 1982-5.

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UK: £10.00, Elsewhere: £12.00 or US\$25.00 or Euros €25.00.

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