

# Tanzanian Affairs

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President Kikwete - No Let Up  
Controversy over "Darwin's Nightmare" Film  
New High Commissioner  
Dare to Dream - Golden Pride Choir  
Sustainable Energy Award

## PRESIDENT KIKWETE – NO LET UP

There has been no let up in President Kikwete's extremely energetic governance of Tanzania during the last few months. Some of his actions and the statements he has made give further indications as to his future policies and what he wishes to achieve.

Prime Minister Edward Lowasa has stated that the President has been getting over 100 messages a day from people needing answers to their concerns. Mostly the messages are about local governments and their alleged failings. The PM added that the President forwards the messages to him and he then warns local officials to be extra careful as, with modern means of communication, their weaknesses can be instantly detected and exposed.

In a major restructuring of his administration the President has appointed 46 new district commissioners and either moved or retired many others. Assah Mwambene of the Daily News reports that more important than the number of changes is the improvement which can now be expected because of the earlier good performance and integrity of many of the newcomers. One he mentioned in particular was Mr Fabian Massawe, a former Headmaster and Head of Sport in the army.

Immediately after being elected as National Chairman of the ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) Party on June 25 Kikwete confirmed the appointment of Dar es Salaam Regional Commissioner Yusuf Makamba MP as the new Secretary General of the party. He replaces Philip Mangula who had held the post since 1997. Yusuf is a teacher by profession and started at the bottom as a ward secretary in the 1970s. His deputy (Mainland) is Jaka Mwambi while Igunga MP Rostam Aziz has become the party's Treasurer. The MP for Siha, Aggrey Mwanri, has been appointed Ideology and Publicity Secretary. Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Asha-Rose Migiro now heads the Political and International Relations Department. The Deputy Secretary General of the party in Zanzibar, Ramadhan Saleh Ferouz, has retained his post.

The President has told people that CCM has started to implement its election manifesto. He has begun to talk about the many promises he

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*cover: Shambaa woman of Lushoto returning from market*

*photo: Briony Campbell    [www.brionycampbell.com](http://www.brionycampbell.com)*

made during the election and reminded his MPs and councillors that they should ensure that some of these projects are incorporated in their regional development plans.

The decision to form tribunals to arbitrate in land disputes was no joke the President said, when speaking to Tanzanians living in Nigeria. It was a tough decision intended to sort out persistent complaints over land allocations. "Please furnish me with correct information and I will act on it," he added. The President said that the Lands Department had been infested with corrupt individuals. "They all know that we know their sins. Please send the name of the land officer to our High Commissioner who will forward it to me for action," the President said - Guardian.

The President has also launched a new \$33 million 'City Integrated Upgrading Project' (CIUP) in Ilala and Temeke in Dar es Salaam. Residents who live in shanties would be the first in Tanzania's largest city to benefit from modern street lighting when the project is completed. Those losing their existing dwellings would be compensated, he said.

A full-scale military 'National Anti-Livestock Operation', aimed at evicting herdsman from game reserves, water catchment areas and other protected areas in the country is making good progress. The Ihifu Wetland has been cleared of hundreds of pastoralists and over 300,000 head of cattle have been moved out. The operation is part of the government's strategy to restore the flow and water levels of the Great Ruaha River by 2010. This is expected to guarantee hydro-electric power generation at the Mtera and other dams.

The President has announced that public servants would not get a pay increase this year because of the many problems the country is facing.

Speaking at a meeting on nature conservation, Kikwete said: "I am a conservationist at heart. I am one of your own. I love nature because I believe all of us are made of nature and we are sustained by it. In this regard, conservation of nature, including flora and fauna, is for our own good." He said his love for nature did not entail denying others from consuming its products. "I support responsible hunting that takes into account the cardinal tenets of wildlife conservation....If people benefit from conservation or hunting they become the best guardians against

poaching and other forms of destruction of wildlife and its habitat.”

In another move he said the government was also committed to maintaining the size of the wildlife protected areas in the country. Tanzania has approximately 38 per cent of its land area designated for wildlife protection and conservation.

President Kikwete has been the first Tanzanian Head of State to visit the prisons of Dar es Salaam. He was quoted as saying: “The situation is terrible. There is a lot to be done to see to it that inmates are treated like human beings.” (*Thank you John Sankey for this extract from the journal ‘White Fathers – White Sisters’ - Editor*).

In a significant change from the policy of his predecessor he has stopped the privatisation of the Tanzania Port Authority (TPA). It was reported that he wished first to get details on how the nation would benefit from this divestiture. 13 foreign countries including the UK, South Africa, France, the Philippines, and Kenya have already submitted bids to run the authority. This decision is in contrast to the privatisation policy on which President Mkapa was so keen – *Rai*.

Following the signature of an agreement with the World Bank for a \$200 million IDA credit in support of Tanzania’s National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty on May 9, the President indicated that each region of the country would be granted TShs 500 million to support the provision of soft loans as part of the poverty eradication strategy.

The President has decided to continue with the clearance of street hawkers from city streets. In March this year, following protests from vendors, Prime Minister Edward Lowassa postponed the operation for six months until September. Kikwete told the vendors that no leader would defend them this time. He also announced that the Ilala Municipality was to join a firm from Malaysia in clearing 272 shacks built during colonial times so as to upgrade the area – *Majira*.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister has been encouraging people to be open with him during his visits up country. In Liwale the people asked him to remove a District Council Director as he was ‘of no use’ and the local MP who ‘never visits’ the constituency. The PM asked the Director to stand up and reply to the charges against him. In doing so the Director claimed that those complaining belonged to the opposition CUF party, upon which jeering and heckling greeted him. In Ruangwa district,

Lowassa was welcomed by people carrying placards one of which read: "For the last 10 years we have been deducted money from our crops yet we are not given the accounts." Other placards said that education funds were pocketed by a few individuals, and opposition parties were suppressed – *Mwananchi*.

## CHADEMA MEETING

When opening his party's conference on August 13 attended by 600 delegates, Chairman of the leading opposition party on the mainland, the *Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo* (Chadema), Freeman Mbowe, lauded the 'good performance of Chadema in last year's elections despite polls irregularities.' The party had increased its local councillors from 46 to 96 and its MP's from 5 to 11. The conference approved a new party flag which includes the red colour symbolising national martyrs. Mbowe said that President Kikwete's government was sweeping its incompetence under the carpet. "The same faces are running the same regime with the same policies. It is the same old wine in a new bottle, nothing has changed." He reminded Kikwete of his promise of December 31 last year to fight corruption which he had yet to fulfil. Mbowe also slammed the new law to be enacted giving the Minister for Local Government power to appoint three councillors for each district council. Saying the move was aimed at weakening the opposition parties, Mbowe called upon Kikwete to stop it. - *Tanzania Daima*.

Meanwhile, the opposition camp in Parliament has been restructured, incorporating other parties instead of being confined to the Civic United Front (CUF) as was the case earlier. Leader of the Opposition in Parliament, Hamad Mohammed, said the opposition would in future, reflect a united front of all opposition parties in the House. Under the new structure the Deputy Leader of the Opposition will be Dr Wilbroad Slaa (Chadema). CUF's monopoly of the opposition camp had been subject to complaints since all its elected MPs are from the small island of Pemba and thus not representative of the country. At present the opposition in the National Assembly comprises CUF (32 MPs), Chadema (11) and TLP and UDP one MP each. CCM has 273 MP's. - *Mtanzania*

## “DARWIN’S NIGHTMARE” FILM

President Kikwete has joined an increasing uproar about the controversial film ‘Darwin’s Nightmare’ which is reviewed on page 42 below and which was broadcast on BBC TV recently.

Our regular contributor Dr Hildebrand Shayo reports that the President was angered when he saw the film. He wondered how Tanzania’s security services could have allowed the interview material collected in Mwanza and used in the film to have been obtained. The President was said to have been looking into the matter himself during a rest holiday he had been taking in Mwanza.

In response to all the hostility, *Mwananchi* reported on August 7 that the film’s French producer, Hubert Sauper, had told the BBC that he had done an in-depth study before embarking on the shooting of the film. He had nothing against the people of Tanzania as his aim was to caution the people in Europe that natural resources in Africa were benefiting the West, leaving the African masses impoverished. “Unfortunately President Kikwete and other people in Tanzania have misunderstood me. I interviewed over 50 people without editing or doctoring anything,” he said and added that he could have made a similar film in Sierra Leone focusing on dirty diamonds, in Honduras on bananas or in Nigeria and Angola focusing on dirty oil. The paper went on to say that the CCM leadership in Mwanza had organised a support march with hundreds of people condemning the film, its producer and his ‘lackeys’. Some Mwanza MP’s have called upon the government to take legal action against the producer and ban him from entering the country. Meanwhile, the massive publicity has meant that many people are now very keen to see the film.

## ZANZIBAR

The situation in Zanzibar has been more calm than many observers anticipated after the hard fought elections in October 2005. One of the main reasons is that President Kikwete has made it clear that he is determined to relieve the tensions existing between the CCM-supporting island of Unguja and the Civic United Front (CUF)-supporting island of Pemba. However, CUF Secretary General, Seif Shariff Hamad,

is getting impatient. He has said that the people of Zanzibar are not prepared to see Amani Karume celebrating his first anniversary as the isles' President before the current political stalemate is resolved. He said "We know how good CCM are at playing with time. They talk a lot without action. We now want them to tell us what they intend do." He said that the only way forward would be to form an interim coalition government prior to holding fresh elections. – *Mwananchi*.

More than 400 people have been hired to implement Zanzibar's major new anti-malaria initiative, which started in Pemba in July, and is aimed at spraying insecticide around some 220,000 houses. The compound being used is said to be environment-friendly and to have the potency to control the breeding of mosquitoes in and around households for at least six years. Known as *parathyroid-lambdacyhalothrin* (IOWP-ICON), the chemical is manufactured by Syngenta, a Swiss company. The exercise has received \$2 million from the US government's anti-malaria initiative and is intended to be repeated every six years. It is hoped to reduce malaria prevalence from the current 31% to below 15%.

Zanzibar's legal status as a semi self-governing part of the Tanzanian Union is being questioned in court by ten Zanzibaris calling themselves the 'G10'. They claim that the original eleven articles of the Union Constitution were hastily drawn up in April 1964 in the aftermath of the bloody Zanzibar revolution by the presidents of the two states which were then separate - Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika and Abeid Karume of Zanzibar. The G10 claim no connection with any political party. They have filed a civil case against the Zanzibar Attorney General, the Secretary-General of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, the Speaker of the Zanzibar House of Representatives, the UN Secretary General and the Secretary General of CCM for agreeing to the formation of the Union. But in August the High Court ruled out the possibility of UN Secretary General Kofi Annan giving evidence in the case.

According to *Tanzania Daima* President Karume of Zanzibar has complained to the British government that the CUF Secretary General does not respect 'people's verdicts'. He said this to the new British High Commissioner, Philip Parham, who called on him at the Zanzibar State House. Karume said it is risky to entrust power to opposition leaders who had no political culture of bowing to public demands. A statement by the State House quoted Karume as saying: "What can jeopardise



political stability of the country is the fact that some leaders of opposition parties cling on to power, which is not acceptable in a democratic society." Karume did not mention names but it became obvious that he was alluding to CUF Secretary General Seif Shariff Hamad who has been a Zanzibar presidential candidate in three consecutive elections. Karume told Parham that his government is currently concentrating on Pemba to bring about balanced and equitable development in the isles. CUF Director of Information, Salim Bimani, rebutted Karume's statement, saying Hamad had always been democratically approved as presidential candidate by relevant party organs, but every time he wins the election CCM and Zanzibar government leaders doctor the results.

Opposition CUF MP's have been voluble in their criticism of several recent government actions. Relations between the two parties in the House were not improved when Speaker Pandu Kificho banned CUF shadow ministers from reading speeches before he had perused them. CUF MP's walked out of the House in protest after he said: "All statements to be delivered in this chamber - such as bills, private motions - have to be cleared with me. You have not complied with my directives, therefore I am not allowing you (the CUF Shadow Minister of Finance) to deliver your speech on the budget." CCM MP's praised the Speaker for his action, which he explained by saying that his objective was to "control rude and emotional speeches in the House." Then, on August 5, according to Yussuf Yussuf writing in the *Guardian*, CUF Deputy Secretary General, Juma Duni Haji, said that his party would forward its complaint to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) because they wanted the Commonwealth to know what had happened.

Zanzibar Chief Minister Shamsi Nahodha has defended in the House Education Minister Haroun Ali Suleiman. A number of MP's want the Minister to resign as they accuse him of being responsible for the 800 'ghost workers scam', in which the government has been losing TShs 73.8m every month in payments to non-existent public servants. Nahodha exonerated the Minister, saying he could not be held accountable for mistakes committed by his subordinates. "That's not in our customs" he said. "In Zanzibar, there is no tradition that compels leaders (or ministers) to resign when facing such scandals." The Chief Minister said that, if that norm existed, many political leaders would



have stepped down for failure to fulfil their pledges, adding however, that the government was still investigating the matter - Guardian.

In its attempts to curb armed robbery in the Isles, the Zanzibar Government stated in July that it was deploying soldiers from the armed forces to supplement the efforts of the police. The soldiers would be on guard at business centres, road junctions and related places around the clock. The Police confirmed that several youths had been arrested in connection with armed robbery at a shop and soldiers had rescued businessman Mohamed Raza, from cross-fire with armed robbers who had attempted to raid his house. - Guardian.

## TAZARA & CHINA

The Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara) will be 'concessioned' by Tanzania and Zambia to a Chinese investor according to the Guardian. The two governments which have run the railway since its inception in 1976 have identified a Chinese firm with the capacity to run the 1,860 kilometre railway profitably. After lengthy discussions that took years to conclude, the two governments agreed to give it to China considering the role it had played in its construction and maintenance. Tazara has in the recent past been beset by declining profits triggered by technical problems.

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## NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER

Tanzania's new High Commissioner in London is H.E. Mwanaidi Sinare Maajar. The previous HC, Mr Hassan Omar Kibelloh, has been transferred to Paris.



Mrs Maajar is an Advocate of the High Court of Tanzania, her main activities having been in the fields of corporate and commercial law.

She is also a past chairperson of the 'Social Action Trust Fund' which aims to promote private sector investment.

Mrs Maajar worked earlier with Coopers & Lybrand, now PriceWaterhouse-Coopers, as a Corporate Legal Advisor.

She was then promoted to the grade of Senior Manager and Head of the Legal and

*The new High Commissioner Ms Mwanaidi Maajar*

Business Development Department.

From 1978 to 1983 Mrs. Maajar joined the Central Bank of Tanzania as a Legal Advisor attached to the 'Company Matters Department' under the Directorate of Exchange Control.

She founded her own private practice, known as M/s Maajar Law Office, in 1991. She has three children.

## HIGH COURT DEFIES GOVERNMENT

On 23 May three judges in the High Court announced decisions contrary to the wishes of the government.

Firstly, they agreed to allow private candidates to stand for election to the presidency, parliament and as councillors as a way of widening democratic institutions in the country. Opposition politician Christopher Mtikila has been trying since 1994 to get the government's ban on private candidates lifted. The late Judge Kahwa Lugakingira had ruled in his favour in 1994 but the government later passed a Bill to rescind the decision. A CCM MP said that allowing private candidates would not be good for Tanzania because it would cost a lot of money and it would not be understood by the electorate. However, according to *Mwananchi*, the ruling has sent shivers down the spine of CCM and threatens to widen a growing rift between the judiciary and the executive arms of the state. The three judges said that they expected a hostile government reaction but did not wish to change their verdict. The government is likely to appeal. CUF Chairman Professor Ibrahim Lipumba said that the new judgment was just what his party and other Tanzanians had always advocated - the removal of barriers that impeded democracy. "The current constitution is designed to favour the ruling party alone. I urge all Tanzanians seeking true democracy to join forces with CUF to make sure a new constitution is put in place so that we can demonstrate peace, freedom and the rights of the people of this nation," he said.

In its second judgment, the Court banned *takrima* - traditional hospitality offered by candidates during elections. Three NGOs, with considerable popular support, had taken the court action claiming that *takrima* was another word for bribery and corruption. The government seemed likely not to oppose this judgment although it might appeal.

## ID CARDS NEXT YEAR

National Identity Cards will be issued to some 17 million Tanzanians starting in the financial year 2007/08. The new budget includes TShs 3 billion for the preparations. There will be two types of ID card - one for citizens and the other for foreigners. The Minister of Finance said that the issuance of national identities would be a major step in the fight against poverty because anyone who wanted a loan would use the ID to secure it.

## PRECISION AIR

Precision Air, Tanzania's leading airline, has bought six brand new aircraft from a France-based company - ATR. The new fleet will include three ATR 42-500 and three ATR 72-500, which are improved versions of the ATR aircraft currently operated by the airline. Precision Air flies to destinations all over Tanzania and to Nairobi, Mombasa, Lilongwe and Blantyre. The carrier has been nominated 2006 'Airline of the year' by the Tanzania Tourist Board in recognition of its fast growth and network expansion. The airline issued its first e-tickets in March this year thus becoming the fifth airline in Africa to successfully implement this latest technology. The airline is jointly owned by Kenya Airways (49% per cent of the shares) and a Tanzanian businessman, who controls the remaining shares.

## DAWASCO GETTING TOUGH

The Dar es Salaam Water and Sewage Corporation (DAWASCO) has started to disconnect some 40,000 non-paying customers. At the end of July some DAWASCO staff were temporarily detained by angry customers who attempted to resist water disconnection, demanding an explanation. There was then further drama when staff caught up with a fleet of 25 trucks harvesting water from its pipes illegally at the Ubungo National Housing Flats area in the middle of the night. DAWASCO has sacked 17 workers who had allegedly colluded with consumers to cheat.

Meanwhile opposition MP's said that the Prime Minister (then Minister for Water) should be held responsible for the loss that resulted from the termination of the City Water contract with the government (*see earlier issues of TA*). The case has been brought by British firm Biwater, City Water's holding company in London. The MP's noted that funds to support the defence in the case had been amongst the priorities in the Ministry of Water's 2006/2007 budget - Guardian.

## THE £160 MEDAL

The catalogue of DNW Auction in London for sales on July 11 described details of a copper medal with an interesting history. It shows Britannia on one side holding a scroll and on the other a laurel globe and sextant. The medal, which was sold for £160, was originally given to 150 Tanganyikan members of the Royal Geographical Society's East Africa Expedition (1878 - 1880). The medal cost at that time £41.16 shillings and the silk cord to suspend it £12. The expedition was launched to find a feasible route from Dar es Salaam to the Central African lakes and was led by Alexander Keith Johnston. However, a few weeks after setting off from Zanzibar, he succumbed to dysentery and command of the expedition passed to another Scot, Joseph Thompson, who was only 21. The catalogue explains how Thompson's coolness and tact were remarkable and how he successfully conducted the expedition across the desolate regions of Uhehe and Ubenia to the north end of Lake Nyasa and then found a hitherto unexplored track to Lake Tanganyika. He also reached Lake Rukwa from which he marched back via Tabora to the coast at Bagamoyo before returning to London in 1880 (*Thank you John Sankey for this - Editor*).



*The Royal Geographical Society East Africa Expedition medal*

## CORRUPTION

Of all the challenges facing the new president the problem of corruption must be at the top of the list. The media has reminded him that some of the 30 leaders accused of engaging in corrupt practices and who were named by the Warioba Corruption Commission in 1996 are still in his administration. He himself has declared several times his intention to fight corruption and even asked the public to give him names of dishonest leaders. Later he said he knows such leaders but has decided to 'give them time to reform'.

While answering MPs, Minister of State (Good Governance) Philip Marmo, admitted that there was such a list but said no legal action could be taken without evidence. This is what former President Mkapa said when he failed to bring any leaders accused of corruption to court – *Mwananchi*.

The Minister also told Parliament that in 2005 most of the complaints about corruption were directed at local authorities, followed by police, the judiciary and then education and the political parties. He said statistics showed that Kagera Region came first with 558 complaints, followed by Shinyanga (485), Mwanza (331), Mtwara (331), Tabora (322), Tanga (284) and Iringa (249). Lindi was last on the list. The Minister noted that the statistics might not be scientific, as they could just mean that people in some places were more pro-active about their rights than others - *Majira*.

## CRIME

Two government ministers are among the latest victims of crime. Deputy Minister for Community Development, Gender and Children, Dr Batilda Burian, lost her mobile phone worth over TShs 400,000 from her home in Kijionyama. A second robbery then took place at the new house of neighbouring Deputy Minister for Defence, Omar Yussuf Mzee. Mrs Mzee told the press that her ornaments (including 22 rings) made of gold, diamond, and rubies worth millions of shillings were taken. She offered a TShs 500,000 reward but to no avail. Mrs Mzee said she kept the 22 rings so as to match her dresses – *Mtanzania*.



President Kikwete visited Muhimbili Hospital to see the injured after a spectacular robbery at Ubungo in Dar es Salaam. TShs 150 million belonging to the National Microfinance Bank (NMB) was stolen - part of TShs 1 billion being transferred from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro. Kikwete sent condolences to the family of Corporal Abdallah Marwa who died in the shootout, and promised that the government would meet all the educational costs of his three children. Apparently a Traffic Officer was directing vehicles at the Morogoro Road/Mandela Expressway junction just moments before the incident. He rushed to the Ubungo Terminal Police Station to get a gun and came back to single-handedly repulse the eight robbers in a fierce exchange of fire. He was later carried shoulder-high by people who commended his bravery, which saved the remaining TShs 850 million the robbers couldn't carry. The President instructed the Inspector General of Police (IGP) to promote all the policemen involved in the incident remarking that such a robbery could not have been planned without collusion of bank staff. A big crowd gathered at the hospital to cheer Kikwete. Some patients were visibly touched by his visit. The President said he had been out of the country at the time of the robbery but had been kept fully informed - *Tanzania Daima*.

Kilimanjaro police caught five suspects in connection with an incident on July 21 in Arusha in which 33 visiting American evangelists and their Tanzanian hosts were robbed at gunpoint in Hai district. Their property, valued at TShs 3 million, was taken at around 11.00 in the morning. Police have assured tourists of safety while they are on tour in the country. From now on tourist convoys in Arusha will be accompanied by armed plain-clothes officers. Most attacks on tourists were said to involve employees of tour firms - *Guardian*

Also in Arusha in July armed gangsters raided a flower farm making away with TShs 37.8million around midnight. They fired several gunshots into the air before taking some people hostage. Nobody was injured in the incident. Three watchmen and three masons working there were taken into police custody.

*Mwananchi* has reported that the Government is becoming increasingly concerned about the proliferation of small arms in the country and hence the increase in violent crime. Where are the weapons coming from? The paper said that some government leaders and police officers



were of the opinion that they are smuggled in from neighbouring countries into the bordering regions of Kagera, Kigoma and Rukwa. It is believed that from there the arms are distributed to other regions, all as part of an international network.

Over 400 vehicles were impounded in Arusha in June for contravening road safety regulations. Some TShs 10million were collected in fines.

## SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AWARD

The NGO “Mwanza Rural Housing Programme” (MRHP) has been awarded the “Africa Award” worth £30,000 in the prestigious ‘Ashden Awards for Sustainable Energy’ - a programme now in its 6th year. MRHP, who have been working in the area for 15 years, saw an urgent need to find a way to improve the quality of housing in the region without adding to the problems of severe deforestation by using traditional wood fired brick kilns. MRHP’s solution was a kiln using



*Bricks waiting to be fired using agricultural waste - [www.ashdenawards.org](http://www.ashdenawards.org)*



*House built using bricks fired in an MRHP designed kiln - [www.ashdenawards.org](http://www.ashdenawards.org)*

widely available agro waste including cotton waste, rice husks, coffee husks and in some cases sawdust as fuel source.

To date MRHP has helped villagers to set up sustainable brick-making businesses by providing training and loans to build 50 kilns in various villages and one large permanent kiln. Together they have produced enough bricks to build an impressive 100,000 homes (1,500 in each of the 70 villages involved in the scheme). This has saved an estimated 1,500 kilo-tonnes of wood over five years.

Rice millers were persuaded by MRHP to use new machinery imported from China to produce better quality husks which have now gained value rather than being an unmanageable waste product. Not only has this project radically improved the quality of housing for 50% of the region's inhabitants, it has also regenerated the region by employing several hundred largely unskilled youths in brick-making. There is now a thriving local industry in the area that has lifted people out of poverty and fostered a genuine entrepreneurial spirit that is spreading throughout the region.



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# BUSINESS & THE ECONOMY

Exchange rates: 1 £ = TShs 2,426      1 US\$ = TShs 1,244 (Aug 6 2006)

The economy recorded a lacklustre performance for the year 2005. Though there was an increase in value of exports by 13.8% to \$1,676 million this was matched by a similar increase in value of imports to \$2,661 million leaving a trade deficit of \$985 million equivalent to 5.8% of GDP. There was a 10.8% decrease in foreign reserves to \$2,048m which is equivalent to 6.4 months of imports as opposed to the targeted 7 months. This may have contributed to the 3.6% depreciation of the shilling to an average of TShs 1,129 to the dollar.

Because of higher world fuel prices and the serious drought Tanzania has been experiencing, inflation went up from 4.3 per cent in July 2005 to 6.9 per cent in April 2006 causing much hardship to the people.

There was some disappointment when it became clear that the \$2.8 billion debt waiver Tanzania got last year under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative would not translate into immediate budgetary relief but would take time to trickle down. The external debt however decreased slightly by about 1.1% to \$7,934m. The domestic debt increased by 30.3% to TShs 2,363 billion which raises concerns about the government's intention to provide soft loans to enhance economic development capacity.

## THE BUDGET

New Finance Minister Mrs Zakia Meghji announced her 2006/07 budget on June 15. It was centred on promoting manufacturing industry by increasing tariffs on goods manufactured in Tanzania, mobilising savings, broadening the tax base and reducing tax evasion. It also aimed to help the vital agricultural sector.

The budget placed an emphasis on broadening the tax base and giving more concessions to raise the participation of the people in economic growth. The budget provides for expenditure of TShs 4,850 billion (£1,999m) which is equivalent to 28.6% of GDP. This includes development expenditure of TShs 1,734 billion. Of this TShs 2,461 bn (14.5% of GDP) will be from domestic revenue collection.

The Minister stated that among the aims of her budget were the implementation of the CCM 2005 election manifesto and the National

Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (*Mkukuta*) by increasing budgetary allocations especially for education and health. She also indicated her desire to reduce dependency on donors for budgetary support which in the 2006/07 budget is 39% - a decrease of 2% from the last budget.

The budget placed an emphasis on mobilising savings, broadening the tax base and giving more concessions to raise the participation of the people in economic growth.

In boosting the development of financial markets, she reduced the corporation tax rate from 30% to 25% for the first three years of listing at least 35% of equity. In a similar step the Minister also reduced the income tax rate on Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) from 30% to 10% thus putting the schemes on a similar footing to dividends paid to individuals. Some suggest that more public participation in these schemes would be achieved if payment were allowed through the PAYE system to encourage individual savings as it would be tax efficient.

The Minister said that Tanzania's economic reforms were working as the country became less dependent on agriculture although the budget included increased subsidies for fertilisers, seeds and agricultural inputs including irrigation infrastructure. The diversification into mining, manufacturing and tourism was going well with growth rates continuing to improve.

Shortages of electricity during recent months have caused serious difficulties to industry and the daily life of the people and the budget contains many measures in the energy sector. It aims to reduce the country's reliance on energy-inefficient firewood and charcoal by reducing excise duty on kerosene, and removing VAT on petroleum prices, gas cylinders and on liquid petroleum gas and on solar energy equipment. The increase in rate of tax on mobile phone air time without reduction of tax on handsets however is bound to be counter productive as it will impede the increase in mobile phone usage and thus decrease the overall tax intake. Industry sources also lament the fact that this works against the government's intention to increase access to communication and moreover it is discriminatory with respect to landline operators who face no excise duty.

The budget initiatives fail to address the demand side of fuel. With an



increasingly volatile situation in the Middle East and the ever increasing demand for oil from the fast growing economies of India and China it does not look likely that the price will come down soon. A look into alternative sources of energy, such as ethanol from maize, and tax measures to reduce use of private cars, might be worthwhile.

Joseph Kilasara

## **MORE LOANS**

In the first six months of this year the National Microfinance Bank (NMB) has issued more than 350,000 loans to its customers worth TShs 296.4bn. Half of them have been issued to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and other low income-earning citizens - Guardian.

## **CHANGES AT TANESCO**

The Managing Director of Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Adrian van der Merwe, has re-shuffled its 24 regional managers while sacking 6 and suspending 10 of its officers on grounds of incompetence. He published the mobile numbers of all Tanesco regional managers. Performance assessments had revealed a loss of TShs 2 billion. Van der Merwe lamented that the firm was facing a serious problem with the theft of oil from its transformers - TShs 315 million in 2003 and TShs 686 million in 2005 – *Nipashe*.

## **IMPACT OF THE ARUSHA CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL**

The Arusha Times in its issue dated April 22 gave an assessment of the economic impact of the presence of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) on Arusha's economy. Extracts: The assessment reveals a substantive inflow of cash into the local economy but more could have been injected had more of the overall ICTR procurement funds been spent in Arusha. In her MBA thesis, Mrs. Céline Claire Fomete collected data which showed an estimated minimal amount of \$ 58.79 million was injected into the local economy thanks to the presence of the ICTR. The major sectors benefiting were real estate, education, general business, health and insurance. About one million US dollars was paid yearly by the ICTR for the use of its premises, representing some 70% of the total income of the Arusha International Conference Centre. An average of 60% of the houses and flats owned by the Para-statal Pension Fund (PPF) in Arusha were occupied by ICTR staff or consultants. Also an average of \$337, 000 was paid by international staff to landlords in

rent. More than 200 Tanzanian nationals were employed by the ICTR and had received the equivalent of \$ 6,69 million in salaries.

The study recommended that the Government and relevant stakeholders should organise themselves to minimise the negative impact of the anticipated closure of the ICTR by, for example, assisting nationals to plan their redeployment and attracting more international organisations such as the newly established African Court of Justice and Human Rights.

## THE WALKING DREAM

*Jane Bryce continues the story of her return recently to Tanzania, where she spent much of her childhood. The first part was in the last issue of TA. She is writing about her return to Moshi.*

I've walked a long way now, but something is growing in me. I'm certain I'm getting close, that this is the edge of the neighbourhood where I grew up, and if I just keep going, I'll inevitably get there. I strike off onto a bush path – like any African, I'll always look for a short cut when the main road is getting long-winded. I'm weaving through the backs of colonial era houses, solid and well built, surrounded by gardens. These are the kind of houses my friends lived in, the houses I visited with my mother, the gardens I played in. I am in suspense, waiting for that particular corner, that special landmark, which will tell me I've come home. Then I'm walking down a wide, well paved road with old trees on either side. I know this road. It's called Kilimanjaro Road, and runs west to east, with the mountain on the left hand side still hidden by cloud, and the Police Training School grounds where we used to see groups of Chinese sitting in a circle when the communists were courting President Nyerere. My road, the road with my house on, branches off this one. It used to be called Rombo Avenue. I know exactly where I am. In another few minutes, I will be there.

But something makes me want to delay the moment, and I turn off and walk past well-remembered houses, until I arrive at St Margaret's Church, at the other end of the road from our house. I passed this church every day of my life in Tanzania. I worshipped here with my mother, I was confirmed here by the archbishop of East Africa, my little sister was christened here, and when my father left government service and was no longer entitled to a house, we spent a few months in the



nearby church bungalow where Sunday School was held. I remember every tree, the atmosphere of the churchyard, and though the church is locked, I can picture the inside. I regret not having remembered it was Sunday, because I could have attended service this morning. Even though I no longer call myself a Christian, I feel the need of a ritual, some kind of formal blessing.

Instead, I start to walk up the avenue of jacarandas which in the rainy season dropped their petals on the road so that you walked on a purple carpet. These trees, presumably (I think now) planted by the Germans when they ruled Tanganyika before the First World War, are old and their branches meet in a canopy overhead, so that sunlight is filtered in shifting patterns on the tarmac. They are the same trees. Part of my dream, but real, and they've been waiting here – it seems to me – quietly growing, since I left. The house is on the corner, and now I have my first shock. Around the garden, there used to be a hedge with yellow bell-shaped flowers which we would wear on our fingertips like witches' talons. And a furrow all along the hedge on the outside, which ran with water in the rains, and which we would have to jump across. And a guava tree with silver bark, guarding the gap in the hedge.

The house is surrounded by an ugly concrete wall, so high that all I can see is the roof (but the same grey tiles). All along the wall is jagged glass, and round the front, a thick metal gate. I try climbing up on the bank to peer over, but I can't see anything. I am nonplussed. The wall tells me that the house is now on the defensive, no longer open to the road, but separate and standoffish. I take a deep breath. I haven't come this far to be kept out by a wall, and I ring the bell on the gate. And wait.

A young woman comes to the gate, opens it, leads me to the verandah and asks me to wait. It is the very same verandah, the one where the guinea pig cage used to be, where my parents sat in the evenings and drank gin or beer with friends, where I whiled away time with visitors as I got older. Only a second, and the door opens, and I'm invited inside. I have to summon all the will power I possess to cross that threshold. If memory is one of the defining attributes of human beings, what happens when you lose it? The sense of risk is overwhelming; I hold the past in my hands as I enter the room.

A man is sitting in front of a large television, eating. He looks at me calmly, as if a white stranger stepping through the door on a Sunday

afternoon were the most ordinary thing in the world, and tells me 'karibu'. He asks me to sit down. We exchange pleasant greetings for a few minutes, but he doesn't ask me what I want. So I tell him, I used to live in this house. Oh, he responds enthusiastically, then you must have lunch with me. You see, you've met me eating, please join me.

And so I find myself, eating ugali and stew in my parents' old living room, with the new owner of my childhood home. His name is Victor, and he bought the house a year or two previously. He likes it, it has a lot of space, he says. He looks at home, sitting there, comfortable, content. We talk about the old days, and it turns out his father, like mine, was a forester, but in Arusha, not Moshi. Victor himself is the chief engineer of roads for the Kilimanjaro Region. Three little girls come into the room. They show me their school books, and it turns out the youngest goes to the same kindergarten, two streets away, that I attended before Primary School. I ask to see their room, and they lead me through the house to my parents' old bedroom, where there are now four little beds, then through the kitchen and into the garden - sadly bare and brown and missing some of the big old trees. The carefully watered grass and the lovingly nurtured rose beds, the terraces and shrubs are gone; instead there's a shamba at the back growing maize and bananas. Victor tells me he found the garden like this, but he wants to remake it. He has plans, he sees how the garden might enclose the house in green again.

It's late in the afternoon by the time I can bear to drag myself away. All this time, no-one makes me feel I'm intruding, or that they have better things to do, but I still have walking to do, and I say good-bye. As I walk away, a great burden lifts off me, and I realise what's happened to me is a healing. I dreaded losing what was most precious, and instead, I've gained something I could never have imagined. I've met the inhabitants of my old home, and they're a family like we were, they love it as we did, the little girls will have the same happy memories of growing up there. The past is not only intact, but the present is just as good, just as interesting.

In a daze, I reach the end of the road, and as I emerge from another canopy of trees, I see the mountain. The two peaks, snow-capped Kibo, and rocky Mawenzi, have come out, and sit shining in the evening sunlight. I don't recognise the feeling I have at this moment. It's only later I'm able to name it. It's joy.

## NEW MONKEY GENUS

Monkeys are among the most heavily studied wild animals on earth, and it is getting on for a century since a new species of them was last recognised by zoologists. However, a previously unknown monkey was discovered in Tanzania last year by Tim Davenport of the New York-based Wildlife Conservation Society and his colleagues. The monkeys were originally named the 'highland mangabey'. However, examination of their DNA and skeletons, proved that they are related to baboons of the Genus *Papio*, even though they do not look like baboons.

As a result, the monkeys have now been assigned to a genus all of their own by the journal *SCIENCE* – *Rungwecebus* (after Mount Rungwe, where the first colonies were found) *kipunji*. The *kipunji* has pale grey-brown fur, with off-white fur on its belly. Sixteen colonies have been found in the Rungwe-Livingstone Forest and Ndundulu Forest Reserve. This is the first new genus to be identified amongst primates for 83 years.

*(Thank you Ron Fennell and Simon Hardwick for sending details of this from the Economist and the Times (May 12)).*



*The kipunji monkey - Tim Davenport/WCS*

To all my potential guests

**"My goal is very simple:  
to help you discover the  
soul of Tanzania"**

**TATAH MLOLA: Founder and Director  
People to People Safaris, Tanzania**

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We are committed to Fair Trade tourism...that means that the communities and people we visit together, and our staff, receive just and fair rewards for their contribution and commitment, thus directly enabling them to improve their quality of life. This means that you can make a real difference. In addition, by dealing directly with us, all the money you pay stays in Tanzania.

We work closely with you to find out your interests and objectives and will help create a journey and experiences especially for you. And we won't be shy to suggest some novel adventures that will stimulate the spirit of real travel.... discovery, curiosity, spontaneity and serendipity. Take a look at our web site for some clues! ([www.p2psafaris.com](http://www.p2psafaris.com))

We can put you directly in touch with our previous guests who will vouch for our reliability and integrity. I very much look forward to talking with you to plan your trip...and then to welcome you to Tanzania!

Sincerely Tatah Mlola, Arusha

*"Tatah has a unique mix of skills: author, teacher, farmer, anthropologist, story teller... there is no better companion with whom to discover the delights of Tanzania"*

(Colin Hastings, kijiji\*Vision Fairly Traded Photography)



**People to People Safaris  
TANZANIA**

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## TANZANIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL MEDIA

*(In order to make this section as interesting and representative as possible we welcome contributions from readers. If you see a mention of Tanzania in the journal, magazine or newspaper you read, especially if you live overseas or travel outside the UK/Tanzania, please send us the relevant item together with the name and date of publication to the address on page 51. If you do not wish your name to be published please say so - Editor)*

According to an **EAST AFRICAN STANDARD** report on 2nd July, not all was sweetness and light in CCM before President Mkapa voluntarily opted out of the chairmanship of the party a year earlier than an election was due. Extracts: Mkapa was quoted as speaking about the poisoned political atmosphere in the party in 1995 when founding President Julius Nyerere had decided to back Mkapa for the presidency, despite Jakaya Kikwete having won the nomination. The grudge was said to have persisted to this day. The worst moment for the two came during the party's presidential nominations last year, when muffled hostility opened up cracks within the party. One faction coalesced around Kikwete while another rallied behind former Prime Minister and OAU Secretary General Dr Salim Ahmed Salim who is now UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's special envoy to the troubled Darfur region of Sudan. One of Kikwete's first acts on becoming President was said to have been to get rid of Mkapa adherents including CCM Party Secretary General Philip Mangula and others. But, as the paper pointed out, when the election for new party chairman took place on June 25th this year the popular President Kikwete won virtually unanimously *(Thank you Christine Lawrence and Keith Lye for this - Editor.)*

A recent paper under the title 'Pro-poor Public Investment' published by the **INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IFPRI)** described how policy makers could improve the allocation of public spending to achieve higher growth and poverty reduction. In the case of Tanzania an analysis based on household survey data showed that additional investment in rural education could have a very favourable impact on poverty, raising about 43 poor people above the poverty line per million shillings spent. The paper said that investment in education should be a priority in all regions of the country. Investments in agricultural research and extension were estimated to raise about 40 persons out of poverty per million shillings spent with substantial

impacts in the central and southern regions of the country. Investment in rural roads gave about half the benefit of investments in education (*Thank you Ann Burgess for this item - Editor*).

“‘Baisikeli moja; watu wawili !’ (One bike; two people!)” called out a farmer we passed on our journey. So wrote Geoffrey Gettleman in an article under the title ‘Travelling Tandem in Tanzania’ in the **NEW YORK TIMES NEWS SERVICE** recently. Extracts: ‘We (he and a friend) cycled from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma - some 770 miles.... Few people in Tanzania have seen a bicycle built for two. In many villages it drew a curious crowd of hundreds. One kid asked us if in America they make bikes for three and four people....Cycling in Tanzania guarantees a certain degree of intimacy - with the bugs, the bumps, the hills, the heat, the people and the mind-blowing, almost spiritual emptiness..... However, you meet all types of friendly people.....’

To make the trip we bought a \$650 ‘Raleigh Companion’ in San Francisco and fitted it with saddlebags, extra pumps, fortified rims and Kevlar tyres that were allegedly thorn-proof - but were not!.....

‘Bicycle Africa’ leads trips in Tanzania at \$1,490 for two weeks. - [www.ibike.org/bikeafrica](http://www.ibike.org/bikeafrica).’ (*Thank you Eirlys and Peter Park for sending this story - Editor*).

The London **GUARDIAN** reported on June 9 that when Marks and Spencer was threatened with a takeover bid two years ago its Chief Executive, Stuart Rose, promised to donate all the gains he might obtain from his share options to a school in Tanzania which he had already been helping for some time. However, last autumn, the M&S share price took off and Mr Rose, who spent eight of his childhood years in Dar es Salaam, has now decided to make the payment in the near future. It looks as though the school might receive anything up to £500,000. (*Thank you Ron Fennell for this - Editor*).

The **EAST AFRICAN** (June 26) reported that the mining sector in Tanzania was coming under intense scrutiny with signs that government officials were beginning to yield to public pressure for a fresh look at mining contracts. The government publicly acknowledged that some major mining companies had been fiddling the figures to avoid paying the requisite duties and royalties. Members of Parliament pressed the government for more action on mining contracts, with the legislators



demanding better profit sharing arrangements and better accountability to the communities where the mines are located. Companies are obliged to pay \$200,000 annually to their respective local authorities depending on the tax regime of the district and additionally pay a royalty of 3% of the value of exports to the Tanzanian government. The mining sector grew by 15.7% in 2005 compared with 15.4% in 2004, contributing 3.5% and 3.2% to GDP respectively.

In responding to public pressure, Minister for Planning, the Economy and Empowerment Juma Ngasongwa, said later that the government had formed a special committee to undertake an in-depth evaluation of why the revenue accruing from mining activities was so little. Gold is the main mineral export with 48.2 tonnes being exported in 2004, but its impact on economic recovery and job creation has been minimal. Review of the mining contracts was one of the priorities identified by President Kikwete when he took office last year. Despite being the continent's third largest gold exporter behind South Africa and Ghana, Tanzania was cited by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as one country that, despite massive Foreign Direct Investment inflows, had yet to attain the desired goals, including job creation. The report had advised that countries like Tanzania needed to add value to the raw minerals.

The **WALL STREET JOURNAL AND HERITAGE FOUNDATION** has published its 2006 'World Index of Economic Freedom.' Tanzania was described as 'mostly unfree' economically and 94th in the list of 157 countries. African countries described as 'mostly free' economically included Botswana, South Africa and Madagascar. Placed 154th was Zimbabwe just ahead of North Korea. Top of the list in the 'economically free' category were Hong Kong, Singapore, Ireland and the UK. (*Thank you Christine Lawrence and Keith Lye for this – Editor*).

"Returning to my naturally air-conditioned hut, I disturbed an intruder in my bedroom; not the sort of thing you would expect in a tropical paradise, but there he was trying to make his escape with a clatter of claws. I picked up the solar-powered torch in time to catch a blue and red crustacean with the body the size of a rugby ball shinning down the wooden steps that led to my bedroom. I tried to cut him off with a well-placed foot, but, wearing only flip flops and with my quarry armed with claws like nutcrackers, my cautionary instinct cut in and I left my



visitor to scuttle off into the night". So wrote Nick Baker in the London **GUARDIAN** (1st April). He went on: "I had the good fortune to be staying on Chumbe island, a one kilometre by 300 metres coral chip sandwiched between Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania. I have stayed in many so-called 'Eco resorts' that claim to offer isolation but Chumbe actually lives up to its claims. There are no swimming-pools, no TV's, no generators or cocktail bars. All buildings on the island (except the lighthouse built by the Sultan of Zanzibar way back) are made of natural materials. Rain water is collected from roofs and heated by hand pumping through a solar-powered heater. Even the soap is biodegradable and made by local villagers.... Chumbe is special" (*Thank you Christine Lawrence for this - Editor*).

South Africa's **BUSINESS DAY** reported on 27th March the launching by President Kikwete of the 'Investment Blue Book for Tanzania', a document drawn up with the help of UNCTAD and the Japan Bank for International Corporation. The writer of the article said that the recently renovated Kilimanjaro Hotel was a microcosm of the progress being made in Tanzania, a country paralysed by socialism for years. Dar es Salaam had now become a thriving metropolis, its streets filled with traders and hotels packed with business people.... The country was attracting about \$500 million in foreign direct investment each year which could be doubled if the government removed existing bottlenecks to investment. Blue Book recommendations include improving the running of the commercial courts, developing performance charters for agencies involved in business regulations and reforming tax regulations. The President pledged his commitment to removing these bottlenecks (*Thank you David Leishman for this - Editor*.)

The **EAST AFRICAN** reported on July 31 that even as the formal end of the marriage between the Government of Tanzania and South African Airways (SAA) the partners in 'Air Tanzania Company Ltd' (ATCL) is awaited, the government has gone ahead and contracted Lufthansa Consulting GmbH to come up with a model for a completely new national carrier for the country. In this task, its specific mandate will be to make a business plan and a formula for recapitalising ATCL and strengthening its competitive position in the region. ATCL was said to be at an advanced stage of disengagement from SAA and wanted to operate on its own. Air Tanzania has three Boeing 737-200 and one Fokker F28. In the current financial year, the government has set aside

\$13 million as an operational subsidy for the ailing airline. In the past financial year, the government allocated it a subsidy of \$6 million.

'Ghost' ... 'Foreigner' ... 'Body without a soul.' These are just some of the names that have been hurled at four-year-old albino Lavina Boniface in Dar es Salaam.' So began an illustrated article in the July 9th issue of the **SUNDAY TIMES MAGAZINE**. It went on: 'But insults are the least of her worries. Because her almost paper-white skin lacks melanin, the pigment that should give it colour and protect it from the sun, and because she has no sunscreen or long-sleeved-clothing, she will almost certainly die of skin cancer.... Now, an extraordinary project is offering hope to her and the rest of Tanzania's 17,000 albinos. Funds from the International Foundation for Dermatology and the Tanzanian government have provided for a centre in Moshi to train health care workers from across the country to set up clinics to educate people about albinism and other skin conditions. The centre advises on measures to detect skin cancer and also supplies sun hats, dark glasses and sun cream.... Until about 60 years ago, almost all albinos were killed at birth. People believed that the mother had committed adultery with a European or that it was due to evil spirits.... The gene for albinism is recessive so that a child must inherit it from both its mother and father. This means that ordinary-looking parents can give birth to albinos.....' (*Thank you John Sankey for this - Editor.*)

**EAST AFRICAN BUSINESS WEEK** on April 17 included a lengthy article on how Tanzania is blessed with a myriad of economic opportunities especially its mineral wealth and its fisheries. Extracts: 'Some economic analysts coin Tanzania as the 'economic sleeping giant' in terms of its potential for growth.

At sea....Tanzania's economic potential is bountiful. It has the potential for 'fishing' billions of dollars in tuna fish... However, so far the biggest beneficiaries have been foreign fishing companies...Sources in government said recently that under the new 'zeal and courage' of President Kikwete, some 60 foreign fish trawlers have been sent off and fined for fishing illegally. Most of the ships have fish factories on board. They catch, process and export without government's knowledge because of the country's inability to patrol its waters.....in the 2005 tuna fish season, some 78 fishing vessels were licensed to catch fish at a fee of \$18,000 per vessel. This is a pittance when compared to the value of catches they

illegally export to Europe and Asian markets.'

The World Bank's **IK NOTES** (July) reported on a number of workshops which had been held, aimed at improving the well-being of rural dwellers in the *miombo* ecosystem through improved domestication, utilisation and commercialisation of indigenous fruit trees and their products. The Tanzanian workshop was held in Tabora and the participants chose the species and products which they considered most important for them to develop. These were, in order of preference: Zambarau (*Zisiphus mauritania*) juice, Guava jam, Ntonga juice, Ntalali jam, groundnut butter, mango juice, marula (*Sclerocarya birrea*) wine, Parinari wine, Baobab juice and Flacourtia juice.

## FORMER PRESIDENT MKAPA

The Zimbabwean Herald (July 3) reported that the UN would support efforts by former Tanzanian President Benjamin Mkapa to mediate and mend relations between Zimbabwe and Britain. The paper went on: 'Relations between Zimbabwe and Britain have been on ice since 2000 after Harare embarked on the land reform programme to correct historical imbalances caused by the colonial system in the ownership of land. Mr Annan told journalists at a Press conference that Comrade Mugabe had, during their meeting on the sidelines of the recent African Union Summit in the Gambia, told him that Mr Mkapa would mediate. Mr Annan said the UN would support his efforts and "we both agreed that he should be given the space and time he needs". The British Government, despite a close relationship between Mkapa and Tony Blair, was said to have opposed the proposal. British Minister responsible for Africa Lord Triesman said it was unfortunate that the UN Secretary General did not take up the job himself. A diplomatic officer with the British High Commission in Zimbabwe said that there was no conflict between Britain and Zimbabwe and so there was nothing to mediate.'

President Mkapa has been nominated as the Patron of the UN Committee for the 2008 'International Year of Planet Earth'. The other co-patron is another retired president, Sam Nujoma of Namibia. Tanzania is also among 17 nations appointed by the UN to form the Secretariat.

## DARE TO DREAM...



*Golden Pride Choir at Stimmen Festival, Germany - photo Grant Pierce*

Every individual on the planet has the capacity to shine. By being open minded, free spirited and with a belief that anything is possible, we can shine and positively affect all those around us.

One such individual, Grant Pierce, an Australian mining engineer and recognised long term philanthropist in Tanzania, has had a profound effect on 42 children from rural villages in Nzega. For the last eight years he has been assisting a small school called Isanga Primary. By 2003 a choir had emerged consisting of 42 children (between 11 and 18) from Lusu, Bujulu and Isanga primary schools.

The social messages in their songs, composed by primary teacher Peter Charles, cut deep. They speak of the importance of education, health, the evils of corruption, HIV/AIDS, and they call for action instead of mere rhetoric.

Grant decided to bring a friend, Lee Buddle, a professional music producer in Australia, to Tanzania to record the choir. He then sent the CD

to WOMAD in the UK on a wing and a prayer. Soon they had an invitation to perform there - the prestigious World of Music, Art and Dance in Reading! Ahead lay the task of obtaining 42 passports, visas, airfares, suitcases, toiletries and so on. Months of meticulous planning, unwavering belief in his dream, intense passion for the project, the generosity of friends and willing business associates saw him raise the thousands of dollars required for the trip.

In 2004, Grant Pierce, the choir, three teachers, and some support staff were on their way - from a remote village to a phenomenal myriad of new experiences. The first plane ride, modern showers, electricity at the flick of a switch, flush toilets and so much more flooded the children's senses.

At the WOMAD festival they walked onto the stage with specially designed golden gowns. It was a phenomenal success.

Two years later in March 2006, the choir found themselves at WOMADelaide and the cultural festival for the Melbourne Commonwealth Games. Grant had approached a number of the big stars performing at the festivals, requesting them to meet the children and give them a motivational talk. A number declined but reggae legend Jimmy Cliff and his agent Urs Guentert responded and Urs gave them an invitation to Switzerland.

They received much help. Barrick Gold Tanzania kindly provided its aircraft to transport the children from Nzega to Dar es Salaam. Without really having a game plan, Urs and his wife Iris, wrote hundred of letters to potential sponsors, made phone calls, sent emails and at the end of the day it was not UNICEF or UNDP that came to the party. In fact letters to them surprisingly went unanswered. It was friends and the likes of COOP, a large supermarket chain in Europe, which paid for the flight tickets and a massive advertising and marketing campaign. The Norvartis Foundation, of the giant pharmaceutical company, agreed to be one of the sponsors.

The choir packed their bags once again. They saw a mountainous country with fat cows grazing, wheat drying in the fields, corn green and tightly sown, miles and miles of forest and different shades of green like never before envisaged. A lady in the audience listening to the choir said: "Ils sont magnifique." In absolute awe the children took every-

thing in like sponges, the landscape, the language. They sang, played, rode on speed boats, swam, tasted different flavoured ice creams and saw quaint orderly villages.

To crown it all they got to visit Austria and perform at the Stimmen Festival in Germany, alongside names such as Tracey Chapman, James Blunt and Taj Mahal, as always to highly appreciative crowds. The 'Golden Pride Choir' is now arguably the most internationally recognised East African musical act and is an excellent ambassador for Tanzania. The warmth of 42 voices in absolute unison have transcended all barriers and continue to tug at heart strings thousands of miles beyond their borders.

Who knows what may lay ahead?

Sauda Kilumanga

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

CD "Live with Pride" available from [www.womadshop.com](http://www.womadshop.com)

## TANZANIA & ZIMBABWE

The Guardian reported on April 29 on the new government of Tanzania's relations with Zimbabwe. It wrote: 'President Kikwete has supported President Robert Mugabe's land reform policy.... Addressing a dinner hosted by President Mugabe at the Bulawayo State House, President Kikwete said Tanzania supported African countries that were struggling to rebuild their economies. "We will continue to propagate the philosophy that political freedom becomes meaningful only if we can make decisions freely without being pushed or interfered with by foreign countries." He also praised President Mugabe for his firm anti-neo-colonialism stand, saying the freedom that Zimbabweans fought for would otherwise be meaningless. "As we speak today, Mr President, we can say those who sacrificed their lives for the sake of the betterment of other people during Chimurenga and the independence struggle did not do so for nothing." He said the relationship between the two countries should not be confined to the independence struggle but should also cover the economy, commerce and security.'

President Mugabe said Tanzania was the only country that had continued supporting Zimbabwe's decision to distribute land to black Africans. "You have continued backing us even when big nations posed



economic sanctions on us for our decision. We thank you very much for the support," he said.

During his visit President Jakaya Kikwete also said that Tanzania would look into the possibility of inviting livestock keepers from Zimbabwe to come to the Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair. He said this after he saw their expertise. It was a pity that Tanzanian livestock keepers had not adopted modern technology, he said. The President was reported to have marvelled at the fat cows in Zimbabwe, one of which weighed as much as one ton, the equivalent of 12 cows in Tanzania. He said he would try to arrange to have some cows from Zimbabwe brought to Tanzania for the fair, to show the people at home what modern livestock husbandry meant.

## TANZANIA – A DONOR COMMUNITY



*President Kikwete and UN Secretary General Kofi Annan*

UN Secretary General Kofi Annan has commended Tanzania for its immense contribution to hosting refugees from the Great Lakes region.

During talks with President Kikwete at the seventh ordinary meeting of the African Union in the Gambia in August, Dr Annan said Tanzania



should be considered 'a donor country'. He said it was unfair for the UN to recognise countries that give material and moral support to refugees as the donors and forget the host countries. President Kikwete said that, although Tanzania had been hosting a number of refugees, its contribution had not been recognised by the UN as was the case with countries that give material support. "Hosting refugees is very risky because a country's security is put in jeopardy and the adverse impact on the environment is likely to last long" he said

## MISCELLANY

### WOLFOWITZ COMMENDATION

Visiting World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz praised Tanzania when he paid a courtesy call on President Kikwete on July 14. "The purpose of my visit here is to see how aid from the World Bank is being utilised. In Tanzania I have learnt that aid has been utilised efficiently. Promises have been fulfilled." He also commended Tanzania for maintaining peace and stability. He was particularly impressed with what he had observed in his tour of Manzese area, where, he said, people mingled freely irrespective of their ethnic or religious backgrounds. He said he would tell this to delegates at the G8 meeting scheduled for St Petersburg the following week – i.e. the impressive story and all the other good things he had seen in Tanzania - Guardian.

### ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL MOVEMENT

The Arusha Times reported that the 'Tanzania Organic Agricultural Movement' (TOAM) was among organisations taking part in the 'Nane Nane Agricultural Show' in Arusha in August. Organic products in Tanzania can be identified by the symbol of a leaf that features the Swahili word 'Hai' or life. Chris Wimmer, marketing office of TOAM, says that currently organic products are only available to the wealthier expat neighbourhoods of Dar es Salaam. But he would like to see this change; "Organic foods should be available to those who produce them." This means making the organic certification label more affordable to farmers. When farmers begin to make money they tend to switch to conventional Western style agricultural practices, Wimmer says. "We want farmers to realize that what they're doing now isn't archaic," Wimmer says. "Many people practice organic farming here and don't even know it." TOAM

is working to show farmers that there is a market for organic products, a market that has the potential to offer more money.

**"YOU WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN"**



*Old soldiers (David Nickol in the centre) at the wreath laying ceremony on July 4th at the Askari Memorial in Dar-es-Salaam*

A one time Captain in the Kings African Rifles and, later, District Commissioner in Kisarawe, Handeni, Moshi, Geita and Njombe, 86-year old David Nickol has been revisiting Tanzania. He commended the country for sustaining its state of peace, harmony and good hospitality since independence. In his diary of the visit Nickol said that he was greatly honoured by the presence at the Askari Memorial in Dar of a full Colonel, a Major, a Captain and six veterans. He laid his home-made wreath at the monument, in the centre of the wreath he wrote: *Kwa askari wa jeshi la ushujaa 6th KAR, na waliojeruhiwa na walio hai ambao walipigana Vita Kuu ya Pili, katika nchi za Somalia, Uhabeshi, Madagascar na Burma. Hamtasahauliwa* [For the soldiers of the heroic 6th KAR regiment, and those wounded and veterans who fought in the Second World War in the countries of Somalia, Ethiopia, Madagascar and Burma. You will not be forgotten]

## LEBANON PROTESTS

Tens of thousands of Muslims took to the streets in Dar es Salaam on August 4 to protest against Israeli military attacks on Lebanon and Palestine. Muslims carried placards that denounced Israel and its main allies, the US and UK. Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, Dr Asha Rose Migiro, said Tanzania hoped for an immediate ceasefire to avert deaths and the suffering of vulnerable groups, women and children - Guardian.

## DOLPHIN DEATHS

Some 400 bottlenose dolphins were washed up along a three-kilometre stretch of Zanzibar beach recently. It was later found that they had not eaten for some time. The dolphins normally live in deep waters offshore, so experts were baffled when so many came ashore and died. But some marine biologists are pointing to the use of sonar by the US Navy as a factor in the deaths. Loud bursts of sonar may disorientate ocean animals and cause them to rise to the surface too quickly, an event which could give them the equivalent of the bends - Guardian.

## BRITON CHARGED

Briton Stewart Middleton (53) appeared before the Kilimanjaro Regional Magistrate on June 27 charged with refusing to obey a court order requiring him to open the gate of his farm - Silverdale & Mbono Estate - denying police officers access to the farm. Middleton's defence lawyer applied for bail which was opposed by the prosecution on grounds that the accused was arrogant and, if let out, might jump bail. His defence lawyer said bail could not be denied as it was a constitutional right of his client. The case was due to come up for a hearing on August 4 - *Mtanzania*.

## NO MORE POOL

Police in Dar es Salaam have banned pool playing at pubs and other entertainment facilities during normal working hours. They later arrested scores of people who continued to play. Some residents, especially the young, said the game was a serious sport that needed to be nurtured just like football or athletics. But others strongly supported the police directive as the game was a threat to development, and too many able-bodied individuals spent hours and hours playing, instead of doing productive work - Guardian.

## ZANZIBAR TAKES PRECAUTIONS

Authorities in Zanzibar have incinerated 61,000 chicken eggs in their continuing efforts to check the threat of bird flu. "We seized the egg consignment imported from Dar es Salaam last weekend," Khatib Suleiman Bakari, the deputy minister of the Zanzibar Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Environment, said. He added that three people would be charged in court with the illegal importation of the eggs. An indefinite ban had been imposed in 2005. The chairman of the Zanzibar bird-flu taskforce, Kassim Gharib, said if found guilty, the culprits could be fined at least US \$50, six months in prison, or both. The taskforce has also confiscated some 400 chickens smuggled into Zanzibar - IRIN.

## PAM AWARDS

The 'Pearl of Africa Music (PAM) Awards' took place in Dar-es-Salaam in early August as reported by Uganda's **NEW VISION**. This followed events in Nairobi and Kigali. The paper went on: To say the Dar launch was the best of the East African launches would not be exactly right, but it did have a magnanimous artistes' response. Whereas Kigali's finest had every reason to show up at the PAM Awards launch for an opportunity to be exposed to the world, Tanzania's music glitterati, with their equally esteemed 'Kili Music Awards', did not. Yet they turned up in large numbers. That alone brought enough colour to this function to overshadow the other two tenfold. Dar-es-Salaam's esteemed Movenpick Hotel was the centre of activity....

PAM chairman Isaac Mulindwa gave a powerful presentation and explained that the awards were designed to promote and enhance quality production, growth and development of African music. The sales director of Celtel Tanzania (which partnered with Kilimanjaro Lager to sponsor the event) Herbert Louis, reiterated Celtel's support for social causes like this one. Professor Jay, Tanzania's perceptibly biggest act, was all praises for the awards: "PAM is a big chance for us to spread further throughout East Africa and elsewhere internationally," the burly Bongo Flava artiste noted. Celebrated hip-hop sensation AY welcomed the idea and said he would like the awards to be called The East African Awards. Mufunyo Mazika, a producer, and the popular Unique Sisters were in attendance together with Tanzanian artistes including Uyogaboga, Ukooflani, Black Rhino, K'GB, Dotto, Mkeloni and EATV's Ben Kinyaiya.

# MBILI COLLOQUIUM

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- Lagat Hazina Project/Exhibition (British Museum and National Museum, Kenya)
- Jackie Guille Contemporary craft in eastern Africa: weaving links
- Said El-Gheithy Curating Princess Salmé of Zanzibar
- Chris Spring 'Kanga'; 'Tree of Life'
- Ralph Isaacs Tingatinga and reminiscences of art in 1960s Tanzania
- Hassan Arero & Elsbeth Court Summary session: themes and directions in East Africa's Visual and Material Culture the study of visual traditions
- Carol Beckwith & Angela Fisher African ceremonies: 30 years of Photography

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*(Thank you Elspeth Court for this information - Editor)*

# OBITUARY

The Chairman of the University of Dar es Salaam Academic Staff Assembly (UDASA) and Head of the Sociology Department, **PROFESSOR SETHY CHACHAGE** died on July 9. His colleagues praised him for his critical thinking when presenting papers and discussing various academic issues within and outside university platforms. President Kikwete was among hundreds of mourners people who paid their last respects.

# REVIEWS

Edited by John Cooper-Poole (UK) and Marion Doro (USA)

*(Reviews Editor John Cooper-Poole needs more volunteers for his list of possible book reviewers. We need people who are currently involved with Tanzanian matters, as well as people who have worked there in the past. Volunteers please contact him at the address on page 51 – Editor).*

FILM: **DARWIN'S NIGHTMARE** by Hubert Sauper, (Paris: Mille et une productions, 2005).

The power of Hubert Sauper's new documentary *Darwin's Nightmare* is rooted unfortunately in the indefatigable 'heart of darkness' theory of Africa. The film is primarily about the Nile Perch fishing industry in Mwanza on the shores of Lake Victoria. The infanticidal behaviour of the Nile Perch, which has eaten all the smaller fish in the lake and has turned to feeding on its own young, is taken to be a metaphor for human society. Straining to replicate Conrad's narrative, the film unconvincingly implies that weapons are being smuggled into Tanzania in exchange for fish. Barbaric European pilots and businessmen "feed" economically on a thoroughly savage Africa, where children bare their teeth at each other in an animalistic fight for spilled cornmeal. The veiled eugenic fantasy implied in the title, of Europeans devolving into savagery through an encounter with the erstwhile 'Dark Continent', remains fundamental to European/White identity. The dying Kurtz shuddering at 'the horror' of what he had become by associating too closely with Africans is the emotive force of Sauper's Oscar-nominated film.

The film is nevertheless an important one. Like Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*, the plainly disgusting process of industrial food production becomes synecdoche for the exploitative underbelly of an unregulated economy. The harvest of fish by glue-sniffing children, remains shocking to anyone familiar with the peaceful history of Tanzania and the warm smiles encountered there at every turn. And this is why the film should be seen, especially by those familiar with Tanzania's history. On one hand one is led to blame this destitution on Nyerere's economic failures, on the other one recalls Nyerere's efforts to keep people from dropping out of the bottom of an unregulated economy. The film, ultimately, is not about Tanzania but about an interpretation of modern Africa made popular by writers like Robert Kaplan whose influential article



“The Coming Anarchy” in the *Atlantic Monthly* predicated state collapse on social breakdown in a barely civilized Africa. The answer, however, lies not in the well-trod myth of ‘the white man’s burden’ that derives from the logic presented in this film. A more attuned ear to Tanzania’s own history would bring to mind Nyerere’s much more constructive analysis of the global economy in his introduction to *The Report of the South Commission*.

An opening scene in the film shows a prostitute resolutely singing the beautiful schoolchild hymn “Tanzania, Tanzania, nakupenda kwa moyo wote...” [Tanzania I love you with all my heart] while a rude European pilot mocks her. The song is given no translation and this is representative of the tragic shortcomings of this film. To one who understands Swahili, the scene is a powerful portrait of a woman whose pride of place and identity remain intact even under the assaults of these brutish johns. To a foreign audience, the woman stubbornly chants an irrational mumbo jumbo as her life is slowly taken from her. Tanzania is a real country with real people, who are not given justice in this otherwise courageous film.

Paul Bjerk

**A HISTORY OF THE EXCLUDED: MAKING FAMILY A REFUGE FROM THE STATE IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY TANZANIA.**

James L. Giblin. James Currey, Oxford. 2005. Pp. xii + 304. £50.00 hardback (ISBN 0-85255-4467-2), £16.95 paper (ISBN 0-85255-466-4).

This book examines how family ties serve as vital institutions to sustain people’s livelihoods within a period of destructive state intrusion in the Southern Highlands around Njombe. James Giblin combines documentary evidence from archives and memoirs together with an impressively deep and wide-ranging set of interviews to sketch out a history of family change in 19th and 20th-century Njombe. Families in this region succeeded in creating a ‘refuge from the state’ by carving out autonomous spheres, particularly in the agrarian economy beyond the reach of the state. Thus this book investigates the creation of private spheres free from bureaucratic regulation and predation, displaying the inadequacy of nominal public authorities. With his close attention to language and kinship relations, Giblin provides one of the richest pictures we have of the creation and transformation of social structure Tanzanian history.

Jim Brennan

**PRACTICING HISTORY IN CENTRAL TANZANIA: WRITING, MEMORY, AND PERFORMANCE.** Gregory H. Maddox with Ernest M. Kongola. Heinemann, Portsmouth, NH. 2006. Pp. xii + 181. US\$29.95, paper (ISBN 0325070563).

In this innovative and far-ranging book, Greg Maddox investigates how history is created and transmitted in colonial and post-colonial Tanzania. He does this by following the career and work of a practicing historian of the Gogo people, Ernest Musa Kongola, who is also credited as the book's co-author. The result is a fascinating conversation between Maddox, an American-based professional historian interested in locating Gogo history within the broader context of Tanzania and Africa on the one hand, and Kongola, a retired teacher and author of several self-published volumes on the history of Ugogo and Gogo people in central Tanzania, on the other.

This conversation mainly concerns the creation of a usable past in post-colonial Tanzania. This past sits rather awkwardly aside the nationalist 'meta-narrative' constructed around the history of TANU and career of Julius Nyerere. Within these dissonances between local histories and national 'meta-narratives', Maddox raises questions to the production of different histories for different audiences. Maddox is at his most persuasive when he analyses the motives and meanings behind Kongola's decision to devote an enormous amount of his historical attention to Mazengo – the Gogo paramount chief under Indirect Rule – decades after Nyerere and TANU had abolished the chiefs and dismissed such administrative structures as anachronistic and illegitimate. Kongola also questions the legitimacy of Mazengo, but on the traditional grounds that he was a usurper who simply took ritual authority. Maddox finds that these narratives, even long after independence, continue to offer glimpses into struggles for control over local communities and the meanings of modernity.

Kongola's life story serves as the book's point of departure. His autobiography, reprinted in full, is dominated by his experience within the colonial education system as both a student and teacher. Maddox demonstrates how the two twentieth-century institutions that decisively shaped Kongola's life – church and state – stand in contrast to the formative institutions of clan and ritual within normative Gogo tradition, even though standard motifs of clan histories structure the autobiography. Kongola offers his life story as a moral tale; he led a successful life because it was based on order and discipline, with political

and personal defeats muted in the text but no less poignant. Christianity exercises the greatest influence over Kongola's life and writings, and here Maddox opens up an important vista of continuity amidst the dramatic political changes of twentieth-century Tanzania. Kongola, a member of the Anglican Church, writes the life histories of his mother Talita and wife Margareth as exemplary Christians; his own life and writings represent, according to Maddox, a Gogo struggle to 'domesticate' Christianity on local terms. This becomes particularly clear in the writings of Kongola's father, Musa Kongola, whose own life history is fully defined in Christian terms. To his credit, Maddox gives the highly Christian nature of local Gogo history the full treatment that it deserves.

The book's major contribution is its methodological commitment to bridge the ever-widening gap in the work and audience of Western-based academic historians of Tanzania on the one hand, and Tanzania-based historians on the other. Maddox does well to avoid reducing Kongola's writings to ethnographic curiosities and 'primary sources', as easily happens elsewhere, but instead brings them into a wider conversation about the meaning of historical production over a period of tremendous change. This book will appeal to readers interested in the craft of history, though more general readers might tire of Maddox's ceaseless quest to import suitable historiographical and theoretical references at every turn. But this is a small objection. Overall, this is a wonderful study that will hopefully serve as a methodological basis for future collaborations between historians in Tanzania and outside.

James R. Brennan

**ALONE ON A CROOKED MILE.** Elizabeth Leeson edited and published by Bill Weston 2005 251pp £13.95 including postage. ISBN 0-9541103-4-X Available from William Ralph Weston, Over Croft, 8a Newland Road, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield HD5 0QT Yorkshire.

Elizabeth Leeson set out to sail single handed in a totally inadequate yacht to Bermuda where she hoped to do research on marine biology. After encountering shipwreck and financial difficulties she finally landed up in Madeira where she has remained ever since, able to pursue her intended research on jelly-fish! She has long been a familiar figure to visitors to the English Church in Funchal, where copies of her book are also available. One of the earlier chapters describes her years in Tanzania, 1949-61, initially as a missionary

teacher at St Andrew's School Minaki where she felt herself to be a misfit and was less than complimentary about her colleagues whom she considered narrow-minded! Her activities were certainly unconventional and she eventually left the Mission to teach in Government schools. Her reflections on the years leading up to Uhuru are particularly interesting to those of us who were there at the same time. She's currently recovering from extensive knee and hip surgery but hopes to resume her place as organist once again as soon as she's fit enough, a very determined lady.

Joyce Cutbush

**CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL SYSTEM OF TANZANIA: A Civics source Book.** Issa G. Shivji (editor and contributor), Humudi I Majamba, Robert V Makaramba and Chris M Peter. Dar es Salaam, Mkuki na Nyota Publishers Ltd. 2004. 312 pp. ISBN 9987 417 31 0. £34.95. Available from African Books Collective Ltd., Unit 13 Kings Meadow, Ferry Hinksey Road, Oxford, OX2 0DP. Email [orders@africanbookscollective.com](mailto:orders@africanbookscollective.com)

This book by leading legal scholars of the University of Dar es Salaam emerged from training courses for secondary school civics teachers, with input from teachers at a workshop on the draft. It follows the syllabus prescribed by the Ministry of Education, but the authors also offer it to the public as “a quick bird's eye view” of the constitutional and legal system.

A wide range of basic topics are outlined: the nature, sources and branches of law; “The Constitutional structure”, summarising developments from independence; three short chapters on “Human Rights” show varied approaches of different authors, but summarise relevant constitutional provisions. International political and economic organisations are followed by the longest section, appropriately in a work designed for schools: an outline of “Children's Rights and Common Problems” (60pp) includes a chapter on juvenile justice. The outline of the general court system which follows might usefully have come earlier; it includes summaries of civil and criminal trial processes and the treatment of offenders. The book ends with short chapters on environmental and natural resources laws and on nationalisation, liberalisation and regulatory laws. Some chapters include useful Bibliographical Notes – a consolidated Bibliography would have been helpful. On some topics (children, parole, environment, investment) recent laws are briefly cited.

Readers who expect a “sourcebook” to consist mainly of extracts from original sources will be disappointed: most of the text consists of discursive outlines. Selective quotations from laws or other sources appear in “boxes”, some of which provide case summaries or tabulate or summarise legal provisions. Some unevenness of treatment is inevitable from such joint work, but occasional repetitions could have been avoided. For some leading cases recalled, including those following the notorious atrocities of the mid 1970’s, the authors fail to state the outcome of the trials. The use of Kiswahili is mentioned only briefly, in relation to juvenile courts.

However useful the work may be in Tanzanian schools, the foreign price is exorbitant for the basic information provided.

Jim Read

Marion Doro sends information about the following recent papers of interest:-

**Are poor, remote areas left behind in agricultural development: the case of Tanzania.** Minot, Nicholas. International Food Policy Research Institute, December 2005. 52 pp.

Outlines a new approach to measuring trends in poverty in Tanzania.

Explores the distributional aspects of economic growth and the relationship between rural poverty and market access.

**Adjusting inequality: education and structural adjustment policies in Tanzania.** Vavrus, Frances. Harvard Educational Review, vol. 75, no. 2, pp. 174-201, Summer 2005.

International economic forces increasingly affect policy at multiple levels and in multiple domains. The interplay of three levels, international, national, and local are under-researched in the social and educational policy fields, which includes educational policy studies. In this article, Frances Vavrus employs ethnography to investigate how these interactions play out in a Chagga community in the Kilimanjaro region of Tanzania. She examines how the lives of secondary students in Tanzanian schools are affected by structural adjustment policies, adopted by Tanzania at the advice of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in three domains: access to schooling, opportunities for employment, and the risk of HIV/AIDS infection. She makes a convincing case for the importance of understanding the local setting in the development

of international and national policy, and for investigating the impact policy change in non educational sectors has on educational realities. Vavrus' research also provides a glimpse into the multiple local consequences of the policy of user fees for school access that were implemented over the last fifteen years in Tanzania and elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa. She concludes with a call for the research community to consider the benefits of ethnography in the development and evaluation of policy.

**What Tanzania's coffee farmers can teach the world: a performance-based look at the fair trade-free trade debate.** Parrish, Bradley D; Luzadis, Valerie A; Bentley, William R. *Sustainable Development*, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 177-189, July 2005

Questions remain about the effectiveness of fair trade, especially in comparison with free trade approaches to development. Both strategies seek to benefit smallholder farmers in lower-income countries, who are vulnerable to declining and fluctuating commodity prices and rising production costs. This study examines two prominent, market-based interventions, Fairtrade certification and TechnoServe business development, as they are implemented at two coffee producer organizations in Tanzania. Qualitative and secondary quantitative data were collected using rapid appraisal methodology during three months of field research. The data were analyzed using the sustainable livelihood framework. This study concludes that both intervention strategies yield potentially valuable results for smallholders in multiple domains, but each is distinctly suited to specific market conditions. Implications of the study's findings are discussed in terms of an emerging consensus on intervention strategies.

**Appraisal of solid waste collection following private sector involvement in Dar es Salaam city, Tanzania.** Kaseva, Mengiseny; Mbuligwe, Stephen E. *Habitat International*, vol. 29, no. 2, pp. 353-366, June 2005.

This paper presents findings of a study, which was carried out in Dar es Salaam city, to assess post-privatisation of solid waste collection and disposal. Prior to the assessment, fieldwork studies indicated that current solid waste generation rate in the city is 0.4 kg/cap/day and total waste generation is within the range of 2,425 tons/day. This study also indicated that out of the total waste generated, a total of 957 tons/day is collected by the three city municipalities (231 tons/day or equivalent to 10% of the total generation), private solid waste collection contractors (592 tons/day or equivalent of 24.4%) and through



recycling (134 tons/day or equivalent of 5.5%). These findings suggest that as a result of privatisation of solid waste collection activities in Dar es Salaam city, solid waste collection has improved from 10% in 1994 to 40% of the total waste generated in the city daily in 2001. The paper recommends that waste recycling and composting activities be encouraged since this approach is considered to be the right measure in attaining sustainability in waste management.

**Does the integrated management of childhood illness cost more than routine care?** Results from the United Republic of Tanzania. Adam, Taghreed; Manzi, Fatuma; Schellenberg, Joanna A; Mgalula, Leslie; de Savigny, Don; Evans, David B. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, vol. 83, no. 5, pp. 369-377, May 2005.

**Objective:** The Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) strategy is designed to address the five leading causes of childhood mortality, which together account for 70% of the 10 million deaths occurring among children worldwide annually. Although IMCI is associated with improved quality of care, which is a key determinant of better health outcomes, it has not yet been widely adopted, partly because it is assumed to be more expensive than routine care. Here we report the cost of IMCI compared with routine care in four districts in the United Republic of Tanzania. **Methods:** Total district costs of childcare were estimated from the societal perspective as the sum of child health-care costs incurred in a district at the household level, primary health-facility level and hospital level. We also included administrative and support costs incurred by national and district administrations. The incremental cost of IMCI is the difference in costs of child health-care between districts with and without IMCI, after standardisation for population size. **Findings:** The annual cost per child of caring for children less than five years old in districts with IMCI was US\$ 11.19, 44% lower than the cost in the other districts. Part of the difference was due to higher rates of hospitalisation of children less than 5 years old in the districts without IMCI. Not all of this difference can be attributed to IMCI but even when differences in hospitalization rates are excluded, the cost per child was still 6% lower in IMCI districts.

**Conclusion:** IMCI was not associated with higher costs than routine child health-care in the four study districts in Tanzania. Given the evidence of improved quality of care in the IMCI districts, the results suggest that cost should not be a barrier in scaling up of IMCI.

## LETTERS

I am trying to obtain the original of my birth certificate and believe that it may be still in Tanga. I grew up in Moyale Road, Tanga. My father, John Morphopoulos, was Greek and lived in Tanga from 1946 to 1962. He was the Port Doctor and practiced in Tanga as well as treating the sisal plantation workers. My mother, Beryl Morphopoulos was British. If anyone in Tanga can advise me on where I can apply I shall be very grateful. The Register of Births may still be there. I am applying also to the High Commission in London.

By the way, does anyone still remember my family? I would like to get in touch.

Maria Morphopoulos, 25 Transom Square, Westferry Road,  
London E14 3AQ. Tel: 020 7531 1616

President Kikwete is reported to be angry about the 'Darwin's Nightmare' film, likewise his CCM ruling party elite. To my mind however this isn't a major issue. What I consider a much greater danger is what is going on

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with Tanzania's natural heritage. The public are aware of the allocation of hunting blocks and have been calling for a review of the contracts on mining as well as on such hunting blocks. Tanzanian authorities permit hunting for a price - and the asking rate for example for a leopard is of the order of Shs 2.6 million. This is synonymous with the rape of Tanzania's natural heritage, which I think President Kikwete should chew over before it is too late. This thirst for dollars shouldn't be at the cost of the heritage of our future generations. President Kikwete should reconsider these issues before our children stamp on our graves.

Dr. Hildebrand Shayo

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**Joyce Cutbush** taught in Secondary schools in Tanzania between 1959 and 1971.

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**Joseph Kilasara** is a Tanzanian business student at the London School of Management. He has also worked with the Tanzania National Insurance Corporation.

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**Dr. James Brennan** is Lecturer in East African History at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London. His interests include urbanization in East Africa, race and nationalism, South Asian diaspora, Islam in East Africa.

**Sauda Kilumanga** is employed by Barrick Gold Tanzania. She is a presenter for ITV in Tanzania. She is also the leader of a choir !

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

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