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Corruption:

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FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

PRESIDENT OPENS A PANDORA'S BOX IN FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

Tanzanian government ministers used to be treated with considerable respect as they toured the country to explain government policies to the people. In recent months however, seemingly encouraged by President Kikwete to reveal corruption whenever they see it, the people have responded actively by heckling ministers as they speak and demanding action against those they accuse.

At the same time the media have begun to pursue corruption with enthusiasm and are causing much embarrassment to the ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) Party and the Government.

The normally quiescent and divided opposition parties led by CHADEMA, the leading party on the mainland, and including the leading opposition party in Zanzibar the Civic United Front (CUF), and the Tanzania Labour Party (TLP) have joined together in tackling the government on a whole series of corruption related issues.

Nationwide elections for new leaders in the CCM Party made things worse. People witnessed widespread bribery and corruption as competition between candidates became more fierce than ever before.

Meanwhile, the newly created Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) with its new powers is also now beginning to show some teeth as it investigates corruption cases around the country.

THE MAIN ALLEGATIONS

Among the numerous alleged corruption cases being investigated are the following:

1) The Bank of Tanzania (BoT)

Serious allegations have been made about what were described as dubious payments of some \$200m (there are different figures of up to \$800 million) from the Bank's commercial external debt account. Bank

cover image: cartoon by Masoud Kipanya www.kipanya.co.tz

The tree represents "Corruption" while the man labelled PCB (Prevention of Corruption Bureau - the forerunner of PCCB) is saying "I am doing my best"

Governor Dr Daudi Bilali (65) denied any involvement in these payments saying the allegations were based on rumours.

However, the allegations were so serious that Minister for Finance Mrs Zakia Meghji brought in an independent auditor of international repute (Ernst & Young) to review the Bank's transactions. They were asked to assess the Bank's internal controls, examine the disputed payments and check whether the transactions in question were bona fide, were conducted in accordance with agreed arrangements and had supporting documents. The report of these external auditors was finally completed at the end of the year, but, even before it was presented by the Controller and Auditor General to President Kikwete, journalists began their own investigations to find out what it had said. As this issue of TA went to press various unconfirmed revelations were published in the Swahili press. For example:

- Bilali was in America and lying sick in a hospital in Boston
- Bilali was staying in his house in Maryland – he used to work for the World Bank
- *Majira* made enquiries in Boston about his whereabouts but no one seemed to know where he was
- According to *Mtanzania* Bilali had written to President Kikwete asking to retire since he was 'physically unable to continue working.' Yet the Director of Communications at the State House, and Minister for Finance both denied that Bilali had tendered his resignation.
- Two Deputy Bank Governors were appointed
- The opposition were calling for Bilali to be repatriated and prosecuted
- Secretary General of CHADEMA, Dr Wilbroad Slaa, called upon President Kikwete to appoint an independent commission of enquiry as there were many accusations against the Bank and its Governor which were not covered by the external auditors. He gave the example of the construction of the BoT twin towers which had cost millions of dollars. He said the audit report had been reviewed by officials on December 21 and that it was likely to be doctored before it was handed over to the President.

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STOP PRESS - BANK GOVERNOR SACKED

President Kikwete announced on January 7th 2008 that he had sacked Governor Daudi Balali of the Bank of Tanzania after two external audit reports revealed that TShs 99 billion had been paid by the Bank to 13 companies based on fake and forged documents and TShs 46 billion had been paid out without supporting documents. Two of the companies apparently did not exist. The President also directed the Attorney General, the Police and the PCCB to take appropriate action against all involved in these deals.

A former World Bank specialist Dr Benno Ndulu was appointed as the new Governor.

2) The Buzwagi (also spelt 'Buzwegi') Issue

The Barrick Gold mining company requested permission to open new mine at Buzwagi and the government agreed. For reasons not understood the agreement was signed not in Dar es Salaam but in London and not in the Tanzanian High Commission but in the Churchill Hotel.

State House announced that Minister of Minerals and Energy, Nazir Karamagi, was not bound to inform President Kikwete while signing the contract in London. But the Presidential press secretary said that the Attorney General was involved in the negotiations and he was aware of the signing and President Kikwete had been kept informed - *Habari Leo*.

3) The BAE Radar Saga

The saga of the BAE radar deal, which has been covered exhaustively in many issues of Tanzanian Affairs, has now been taken to court in Tanzania after the PCCB decided that there was a case to answer and sufficient evidence to convict the people involved in the deal – *Mtanzania*.

The Guardian reported that one of the principal accused, Shailesh Vithlani, who was said to have lied and caused the government to suffer colossal losses was still at large. In the circumstances, the case was adjourned until January 12th 2008. The court was of the opinion that he was now living in the UK. It was stated that the accused, acting as an agent, had received \$12.39 million.

4) The Richmond Electricity Contract.

The US-based Richmond Development Company, which undertook a \$179 million government project to supply 100 MW of emergency electric generators in 2007, failed to complete the project at a time when the country was facing a severe power shortage. Many questions were raised over what actually happened at the awarding of the tender and the government subsequently appointed a task force to investigate the matter - *Tanzania Daima*.

At the end of the year Speaker of the National Assembly, Samuel Sitta, announced that he had received the report of the task force and it would probably be discussed in the next parliamentary session scheduled for the end of January 2008. It was reported that only four out of 75 witnesses had volunteered to give information and the rest had to be summoned to appear before the task force. Some were reported to have apologised for lying when called back for further questioning - *Guardian*.

5) President Mkapa

The next person to come under attack was former President Benjamin Mkapa. There was surprise when the opposition began to make allegations against him.

While addressing thousands of people at a rally in Shinyanga, veteran former CHADEMA leader Bob Makani announced that he intended to sue him. Makani said some people were misinterpreting the Constitution by assuming that Mkapa had legal protection as a former President but he was not protected for offences committed in his personal capacity but only in his official capacity.

The Director General of the PCCB said the Bureau had no legal authority to probe a former head of state who was facing corruption or other charges. He referred to section 46 of the Constitution which protected present and past presidents against prosecution and added that, the PCCB would be investigating the amassing of wealth by present and retired public employees. "We shall ask them to tell us how they obtained all those mansions disproportionate to their incomes" he said - *Habari Leo*,

President Mkapa said that he wouldn't respond to graft accusations against him as he had already retired from politics - *Majira*.

OPPOSITION ON THE ATTACK

For the first time, the four main opposition parties in the National Assembly, seem to have agreed to work together using corruption as the weapon with which to attack the government.



Zitto Kabwe, MP for Kigoma North

As reported in Tanzanian Affairs No 88, things started going badly for the government in August 2007 when the young CHADEMA MP for Kigoma, Zitto Kabwe, tried to table a motion in the National Assembly to set up an investigation into the signing of an agreement for the Buzwagi gold mine. The Speaker suspended Kabwe because he said he had humiliated the Minister of Energy and Minerals in his speech.

During the next few days a big public outcry began against what was described as the excessive length of Kabwe's suspension – until early 2008.

For the first time CCM began to speak openly about Zitto Kabwe. CCM Deputy Secretary General, Captain Jaka Mwambi, urged care with the issues raised by Kabwe. Addressing an electoral meeting, Mwambi said that Zitto had become a heavyweight. Despite his 'red card' (suspension) many people were cheering him and that included CCM members. The opposition had scored a political point and CCM needed to elect good leaders who could stand up and argue cases with him.

Meanwhile, a Catholic priest in Dar es Salaam, Baptise Mapunda, described Zitto Kabwe as a saviour. Many people in Tanzania were

timid like crows and did not dare to stand up against the devil. "I am a servant of God and not a politician, but I have to speak the truth that Kabwe is God-sent to tell the truth." – *Mtanzania*.

At about the same time, CHADEMA Deputy Chief Dr Wilbroad Slaa tried to table another motion on the alleged scam at the Bank of Tanzania. "I am going to tell the public why the government instructed the National Assembly Speaker, Samwel Sitta, to block my private motion." But eventually he did drop it saying that the prevailing parliamentary system would not allow such a sensitive matter to be dealt with properly. By September 18th the Sunday Observer reported that at a huge rally in Dar es Salaam the leaders of four opposition parties supported Zitto Kabwe and addressed people who had been annoyed by Kabwe's four month suspension. Kabwe said that he was fighting for a just cause - to safeguard the resources of the country. Meanwhile, in Arusha an NGO of small-scale miners collected TShs 500,000 to assist Kabwe in his campaign.

CHADEMA then hired a helicopter for Kabwe to tour eleven mainland regions accompanied by top party leaders Freeman Mbowe and Wilbroad Slaa.

Naming names

On September 14, while addressing a joint opposition rally in Dar es Salaam, Slaa announced the names of ten leaders who he claimed were involved in skimming off billions from public funds over the years. Among them were a President, former ministers, two permanent secretaries and a lawyer. Slaa gave examples of dubious contracts and agreements signed with foreign investors – *Majira*.

CHADEMA MP for Moshi Urban, Philemon Ndesamburo, went further and told reporters it was pathetic that President Kikwete went globe trotting while the country was in turmoil. "He should have booted out the whole cabinet and run the government through permanent secretaries. It is a crisis situation and he needs more time to appoint reliable ministers" he said - *Mwananchi*.

Meanwhile CHADEMA itself was not without its problems. According to the Swahili press the leadership had to deny that there were differences within the party. Tarime MP and deputy chairperson Chacha

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Wangwe, told the press that there was no row within the party, and he had never accused the leadership of misuse of funds or of ethnic bias. Party Leader Freeman Mbowe said “We are as united as ever, but the pro-CCM media has been trying to smear us.” Wangwe was elected party deputy chairperson by 56 votes to 38 after a heated debate. He will hold the office for one year, and, according to the media, might then try to replace Mbowe. Some CHADEMA members were reported to consider Wangwe an ‘unguided missile’ and others baptised him ‘the Jacob Zuma of CHADEMA’ - *Mtanzania*

PUBLIC REACTIONS

Scores of press reports have indicated how much things have changed in Tanzania during recent months. Examples:

The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) is reported to have discovered breaches of regulations in the purchase of cars for various ministries – *KuliKoni*.

At a public meeting in Singida called by the PCCB, people complained that there was an extortion racket at their regional hospital. The hospital was alleged to be taking bribes in all sections, from reception to the maternity ward and laboratory. The Regional head of PCCB in Singida, said the meeting was the beginning of a series to be held in public institutions to allow people to air their grievances on corruption – *KuliKoni*.

In late September thousands of people in Geita shouted down their CCM MP in the presence of Prime Minister Edward Lowassa. People said the MP never visited his constituency even though several of them had been evicted without compensation to make way for a foreign mining firm. Lowassa pledged compensation before the end of the year. In the previous week Geita residents had also heckled the Deputy Minister for Energy and Minerals when he started criticising the suspended MP, Zitto Kabwe who has become something of a national hero according to Nipashe.

In Mpanda in October, according to Mwananchi, people gave a hard time to the Deputy Minister for Public Security, as they described alleged collaboration between police officers and criminals.

Minister of State in the Prime Minister’s Office (Regional Administration and Local Government), Mizengo Pinda, has suspended officials from

three villages in Mpanda district on charges of misusing TSh 463,000 collected from people. This was after villagers complained to the minister during his visit. They told him they had been contributing money but there was no sign of a school being constructed. Pinda called upon the officers to come forward and defend themselves, which they failed to do. He then ordered their suspension and asked the District Director to appoint a committee to probe into the complaints – *Mwananchi*.

DONOR REACTIONS

According to several Swahili newspapers, for the first time in recent history, 14 of Tanzania's development partners who give budget support to the Government had indicated that their faith in the government was waning. They asked for immediate steps to respond to their concern at the way their funding was being utilised.

In his capacity as Chairman of the 14 partners, British High Commissioner Philip Parham apologised to Finance Minister Mrs Zakia Meghji for being frank and open. Higher commitment from donors had to be reciprocated with higher commitment from the government he said. It was not proper for democracies like Tanzania to remain silent on controversial and other crucial issues of public interest. Former US envoy Michael Retzer said that the US government expected the PCCB to nab the big and not only the small fish. But Foreign Minister Bernard Membe said that during a recent trip to America, President George Bush had patted President Kikwete on the back and told him that he was doing a good job in fighting corruption - *Guardian*.

During a meeting with news media editors, Foreign Minister Bernard Membe decried the mounting pressure which the government was getting from foreign envoys over its handling of corruption allegations, which had been further fuelled by CHADEMA MP Wilbroad Slaa when he issued his 'list of shame' at a public rally in Dar es Salaam. Membe said that members of diplomatic missions should not go against the Vienna Convention by voicing their concerns in public. He said the Convention required diplomats to raise their concerns through Government channels as representatives of their countries in Tanzania, and not through press conferences. He said the international community had already commended Tanzania which was among four countries that had been ranked as models of good performance – *Guardian*.

PARTY AND GOVERNMENT REACTIONS

The government's reaction to the increasing evidence of corruption was at first critical of the whistle blowers. Then later it appointed a number of investigation commissions and finally introduced a whole raft of positive measures to try and ease the problem.

Government and CCM party reactions seemed to take three forms:

1) Attacking the critics

Firstly, there was denunciation of the opposition parties and the media for stirring things up on cases which it claimed had not yet been fully investigated. The government then began to criticize donor countries for interfering in Tanzania's internal affairs.

According to *Mtanzania*, the Minister of State in the President's Office told a press conference that opposition leaders were liars and rabble rousers. He warned them that the freedom they were enjoying was rare in other countries and that the law might take its course. He advised the opposition to take any evidence they have on corruption to court instead of instigating the masses.

2) Admitting that there are problems

Then the government took a more conciliatory tone. President Kikwete, in a frank interview with the London Financial Times, admitted that the opposition was posing a formidable challenge and could one day take over the country, though CCM was 'still going strong'. He also accepted donor concerns about their funds. – the Swahili press.

3) Positive action

In response to all this the Government started to take a whole raft of measures to deal with the corruption problem.

Following an address by President Kikwete to the CCM congress in Dodoma on November 4, *Mwananchi* revealed that the Party's Ethics Commission had found that 38 leaders owned assets that were disproportionate to their incomes. The Commission had sent the cases to the PCCB for further action,

PCCB spokesperson Dr Vincent Kihyo said that the exercise was being carried out so as to show that the PCCB was not only after small fish as

'misconceived' by some people. He added that the PCCB was getting close cooperation from many people who volunteered information. "Some of them just call us anonymously, but others pass by our offices and hand over documents," Dr Kihyo said.

CCM ELECTIONS

The CCM held elections for leadership positions all over the country from September to December culminating in a Congress attended by almost 2,000 delegates.

The Swahili media published details of what happened: Examples:

- The party nullified the election results for five NEC candidates in Pangani for failure to observe election regulations.
- In Tanga an NEC candidate arrived with a truck full of soft drinks to be distributed to voters but was asked to remove it.
- In a dramatic development on September 5 two MPs from Arusha, David Mollé for Arumeru West, who was vying for a position on the NEC and Lekule Laizer, MP for Longido who was running for the CCM Chairmanship in Arusha Region, and ten other party leaders were arraigned in court on corruption charges.
- In Mwanza the Regional Party Secretary confirmed that he had instructed the PCCB to be in attendance during the polling process to keep an eye on any possible unethical practices. This was after the PCCB (nicknamed "scorpions" by some) caught five party members on corruption charges.
- In Dar es Salaam polling took place at the National Service barracks at Mgulani amid tight security mounted by plain clothed police, national intelligence and the PCCB. Yet bribing was alleged to have taken place in toilets and Police were posted inside and outside the washrooms.
- In Kibaha the regional crime officer confirmed that four candidates were arrested while handing out bribes.
- In Moshi the regional PCCB officer confirmed that one bigwig escaped in his car before being arrested. He was seen with a briefcase filled with money which he was distributing to voters.

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- The Rukwa Regional Crime Investigating Officer said security guards at the gate discovered that some candidates carried with them folders full of herbs and roots they believed would help them win.

- The Regional head of the PCCB in Shinyanga said they had arrested four CCM leaders in Bukombe District while they were handing out TShs 10,000 bribes in the party office.

Election Results

In Lindi, the first lady, Mrs Salma Kikwete, was elected a delegate to the party congress with 406 votes out of 458. Her son Ridhwan Kikwete also won in Bagamoyo together with another family member, Yusuf Kikwete – *Mtanzania*.

In Musoma Charles Makongoro Nyerere, the son of Mwalimu Nyerere, and in Kigoma, former MP Azim Premji won CCM regional chairmanships.

Energy and Minerals Minister Nazir Karamagi also won a NEC seat but veteran minister, Joseph Mungai, failed to retain his Iringa seat. The Minister had dominated the Iringa political scene for 37 years and had served as minister under all past presidents. After the result he complained that he had never seen such a dirty campaign. He referred to a pamphlet that claimed he was a Kikuyu from Kenya.

The immediate past Secretary-General of the party, Philip Mangula also lost as did Minister Dr Juma Ngasongwa who failed in Morogoro. Former CCM Secretary General Philip Mangula, who suffered a humiliating defeat, said that, by the look of things, the time would come when the nomination of candidates to vie for CCM leadership positions would take the form of tender advertisements, whereby the highest bidder would win.

On November 7th National Assembly Speaker Samuel Sitta told MPs that he would take legal action against those who delayed returning forms that declared their assets and debts after the deadline of December 31. When opening the CCM Congress President Kikwete had said that, in future, assets declared by senior government officials and politicians would have to be assessed by the CCM Leadership Ethics Committee – *Nipashe*.

On November 16 the House Speaker announced that members of the

public who feel defamed by MP's speeches in the National Assembly could now lodge their complaints with him. If he finds them worth investigating, he would forward them to the Parliamentary Committee on Privileges, Ethics and Powers for action.

Minister for Public Safety and Security, Bakari Mwapachu, asked Inspector General of Police (IGP) Said Mwema to expose to the media all police officers who were discovered to have taken part in corrupt practices – *Mwananchi*.

Some CCM members were reported not to be happy with the way party elections have been 'raided' by the PCCB. They insisted that the party had its own disciplinary and ethics committees which could have done the job instead of exposing the party's muck in public. But President Kikwete said it was he who gave the order for PCCB to come in, which was justified, since the party could not purge itself of the rot – The Swahili press.

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON MINING

Following complaints in parliament and elsewhere about the agreements being signed with foreign mining companies for the extraction of gold, President Kikwete appointed in November a 12-member special commission to review existing mining contracts under the Chairmanship of former Attorney General Mark Bomani. The big surprise was the inclusion in the list of members of the celebrated Kigoma North MP Zitto Kabwe. Some CHADEMA party leaders doubted if their MP could be effective in the Commission, given its composition – *Majira*.

Terms of references include the reviewing of mining contracts and other documents related to commercial mining, evaluation of the taxation system in the minerals sector, and the rights and responsibilities of the investors and the government. The Committee was instructed to meet with the Chamber of Mines and other key stakeholders before giving its recommendations – *Guardian*.

The Presidential Commission on the mining industry has started touring the country to collect evidence at the beginning of January. People living near the Bulyanhulu gold mines in Kahama district told the Commission members that they had lost confidence in local leaders and officials, as they sided with the investors and were on their payroll.

One villager, said that the people near the mine were being ‘gagged with sweeteners’ they received from the investors. He said that before the committee arrived the mining firm entertained the villagers to a meal so that they would remain silent. “We are glad the presidential committee is here, especially with Hon Zitto Kabwe as a member, because we hope you will take our message said the villager – *Majira*.

During their visit to Kishapu district on January 4th villagers were reported to have jeered their CCM MP accusing him of siding with the mining firm in evicting them from their farms without following legal channels and without compensating them. The villagers told the Commission that the investor was also supported by the police and the mining officer. The meeting became unruly and so Chairperson, Mark Bomani, took the microphone and told the people that they were there to collect opinions on the mining sector and not to talk about their MP. When MP Zitto Kabwe spoke he received a warm welcome from the people - *Tanzania Daima*.)

OIC – WILL TANZANIA JOIN?

The capital city of Senegal, Dakar, looks to the visitor like one huge building site with the construction of 40 kilometers of new roads in the heart of the city, six new 5-star hotels with 1,000 rooms and other facilities, using generous funding provided by the oil-rich Islamic states. It has been chosen to host the 11th summit of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Summit which will be attended by some 7,000 delegates from 57 countries in March 2008.

Tanzania is not a member of the OIC although in 1992 Zanzibar caused something of a stir when it joined unilaterally without apparently consulting the Union Government of Tanzania. However, its membership lasted only one year because the OIC, under its rules can only accept as members fully sovereign states. The Government of Tanzania had strong reservations about Zanzibar’s action as it believed that it was not in the best interests of the country to join an organisation representing only one of Tanzania’s religions.

This sensitive issue has been discussed from time to time over the last few years with Zanzibar apparently still keen to join.

In early January Tanzanian Foreign Minister Membe, a Christian, was asked on a Channel 10 TV programme what was the current position of the country. Uganda and Mozambique which also have mixed Christian and Muslim populations are members of the OIC. Membe admitted that the CCM election manifesto in 2005 had stated that the matter would be looked into again especially as it was apparent that the OIC was not just about Islam but also about other matters including economic development.

But it remains a sensitive issue and it is not known whether Tanzania intends to take any action.

ZANZIBAR

There were flaws

The Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC) finally published its full 70-page report on the conduct of the 2005 elections in the Isles in early November. It confirmed that there were irregularities including interference by security forces, particularly during the time when people were being registered for the polls. According to the report, summarised in the Guardian, law-enforcement agents made all security decisions during the registration of voters and the actual casting of ballots without involving the Electoral Commission. The report recommends that local government leaders popularly known as *shehas* be vested with less decision-making power. 1,197 voters were found to have registered twice. CUF narrowly lost the 2000 and 2005 Isles general elections to the ruling CCM. It blamed the defeats on irregularities in the entire electoral process and called, unsuccessfully, for a re-run of the poll.

The Muafaka talks

The talks aimed at reducing political tensions in Zanzibar, which started on 17 January 2007 and then stalled for two months, before regrouping on 31 August, continue. *Tanzania Daima* reported that the leaders of CCM and CUF had indicated a likelihood of the two parties reaching a peaceful end to their talks. This followed an invitation to a meeting in South Africa to learn about the successful peace and reconciliation process there.

CCM leadership elections

Much of the Swahili press gave the impression that in Zanzibar Dr Salmin Amour (former President) seemed to have emerged as the winner over the Karume camp (supporters of the present President Abeid Karume). This was said to be symbolised by the failure of Deputy Chief Minister Ali Juma Shamhuna and two Regional Commissioners (RCs) to win election. Dr Mohammed Bilal, an ally of Dr Salmin, won.

Special Forces 'too busy' to meet CHRGG

The Tanzanian Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRGG) said it had had problems in meeting leaders of the Zanzibar Coast Guards (KMKM) and the National Service (JKU). Commission Chairman Justice Robert Kisanga said they were in Zanzibar to meet various state and civil society leaders but it was not easy to see leaders of the government's Special Forces. He said the leaders claimed they were too busy to meet the Commission. A report submitted by the CHRGG accused the special forces of atrocities especially during the elections - *Tanzania Daima*.

NEW Electoral Commission

The new Chairperson of Zanzibar's Electoral Commission (ZEC), Khatib Mwinchande, said his commission was facing several challenges, the foremost being updating of the voters register and the island's residence law which became so controversial in the last elections when many people complained that they were wrongly disqualified. CUF spokesperson, Issa Jussa told 'Radio Deutsche Welle' that his party was satisfied with the composition of the new ZEC, adding that it should be allowed to function independently without interference from the government or ruling party - *Mtanzania*.

ROBUST TRACK RECORD

On November 15 the US State Department listed Tanzania among three African states (the others being Ghana and South Africa) with sound governance and good economic policies that had profound positive economic consequences over the last half decade and longer. The three countries were enjoying 'robust track records' of economic growth, dating back at least five years.

DOGODOGO – DAR STREET CHILDREN



Illustration from the cover of the “Dogodogo” book

“It left a deep impression on me” said Cherie Blair, the wife of the former British Prime Minister, in a Foreword she has written to a new 50-page book published by UNICEF, Macmillan Aidan and others entitled ‘Dogodogo - Tanzanian street children tell their stories’. “I was lucky when Kasia Parham, the wife of the British High Commissioner, took me along to see the remarkable care and support being provided to those who had nothing. I was struck by the dedication and warmth of the American Sister Jean Pruitt, who established the Dogodogo Centre in Dar es Salaam which provides a haven for boys rescued from the street” Cherie Blair said.

The book, which is edited by Kasia Parham, a volunteer teacher at the Centre, contains a large number of illustrations painted by some of the boys, and describes the experiences of eight of them - how and why they came to leave home, how they found refuge, how they survived in incredibly difficult circumstances, and how they still loved their families. High Commissioner Philip Parham said that he hoped the book would be seen as a good teaching resource in schools in the UK, US and

elsewhere to raise awareness.

Kasia Parham described how the boys told her their stories over a period of four months as part of their English language programme. As they learned to express themselves in English, they also learned to speak individually about their past. "Often they told me the factual events of their lives rather than their emotional responses to them. I believe their stories are more powerful for that" she said. "In subsequent more light-hearted group discussions they corroborated each others' stories."

The result of all this work is a highly readable book which explains in moving language the extraordinary and often very sad stories of their lives so far. During the past fifteen years some 1,500 children have benefited from the services of the Centre operated by the 'Dogodogo Street Children Trust' which also runs a programmes on HIV/AIDS and a successful anti-drugs programme.

With the encouragement of First Lady Mama Kikwete a USAID-financed edition is being produced in Swahili.

The book is being sold in TZ at Novel Idea and Art n Frame (Dar-es-Salaam).

*Schools in UK wanting copies should contact Ellie Wilson at Macmillan UK:
e.wilson@macmillan.com.*

*See <http://www.dogodogocentre.org> for more information about the project.
Those wishing to contribute to the Trust should contact Sister Jean at
dogodogo@bol.co.tz.*

*David Miliband's comments on the book can be seen at:
http://blogs.fc.gov.uk/blogs/david_miliband*

ID's TO BE ISSUED IN 2009

National identity cards will be issued in Tanzania in 2009. The project is being implemented under an independent National ID Management Agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It will cost \$152 million and is aimed at controlling illegal immigration. Some 2,300 illegal immigrants were caught in the country during the first eight months of 2007. At least 503 illegal immigrants from Ethiopia, Somalia and Eritrea were in various prisons in the country awaiting deportation to their respective countries - Guardian.



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ALMOST 100,000 BOOKS

In the summer of 2007 the remarkable student charity READ International distributed no less than 98,000 books (plus educational equipment) to 96 schools across four regions of Tanzania. Next year eleven projects will send 275,000 books to 200 Tanzanian schools and give over 100 UK school presentations. By 2009 the network aims to have 20 university affiliates and well over 1,000 student volunteers involved.

The Director of READ International, Rob Wilson, describes how it began and the rapidity of its growth:

"It's difficult to describe in words just how far we've come in the past year. What started off as a bunch of mates at Nottingham University with a vision to change the world, led to me working as a graduate, full time, from home, on my Dad's kitchen table for a year; and now we have three full time staff, we are based in an office in central London and have a board of 8 trustees, and 250 university student volunteers."

In 2003 a group of students were inspired to assist Tanzania following a 'Gap Year' experience which left them determined to help. They contacted schools in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, and 'The Tanzania Book Project' was started to equip schools in Tanzania with books and equipment. Within the first 18 months they had collected some 40,000 books. Their work gained national acclaim when they won the 'Students in Free Enterprise Award in 2003.'

In 2004 under the leadership of Rob Wilson a team of 25 University of Nottingham student volunteers organised the first shipment of 25,000 books, computers and sports equipment to 20 secondary schools in the Singida region of Tanzania. Wilson said: "Tanzania is one of the poorest nations in the world. In the UK nearly £6,000 is spent on every school pupil each year compared with just £70 in Tanzania. Tanzania's syllabus is based on the UK model and all secondary school classes are taught in English. There is a critical shortage of text books while in the UK disused textbooks and reference books remain in school storerooms for years, unused, some untouched, before being thrown in the bin or pulped. Tanzania's maths and science curriculum is based on the UK system, so these books are perfectly suited to the Tanzanian school system. READ's operating model is simple and low-cost and makes



L-R Rob Wilson, Tom Levitt MP, Mwanadai Majaar, Douglas Alexander MP
best use of a large supply of motivated, enterprising, and enthusiastic voluntary labour.”

The charity, eventually founded under the name READ International (Realising Education Achieving Development) in 2006 by Rob Wilson, Nikki Berry and Rachel Maranto, was designed to act as an umbrella organization for the expansion of the Book Project concept to other UK universities. It was eventually launched officially as a British national charity at the House of Commons on the 31st October, 2007. It won the Charity Times Award for the ‘Best New Charity’ also in 2007.

In the UK the READ UK Schools Project helps young people to identify with their local and global communities. Their volunteers deliver school workshops to open young people’s minds to the positive impact that social enterprise, volunteering, and global citizenship can have on tackling world issues. In doing this, they encourage young people to engage in their work and create their own student-led initiatives.

READ International has now grown into a network of student volunteer-led programmes at English universities. They ‘see a world where young global citizens achieve development through the power of education’. They deliver student led initiatives to improve access

to education across the world and increase youth participation in the global community.

The charity now has the full support of the Ministry of Education in Tanzania, the British Department for International Development, the British Council, the British High Commission, the Tanzanian Library Services Board and many local and international non-government organizations.

READ International was honoured in Tanzania with a national celebration event hosted by the British Council and British High Commission to congratulate it on its great work. The guest of honour was Hon Margaret Sitta, Minister for Education in Tanzania who said: "This is one of the most effective ways to alleviate poverty in Africa"

As the charity's membership has grown so has grown their thinking. Their vision for the future is about more than books, although this remains a key vehicle for the work. Currently new projects are being prepared with many more projects on the horizon. They work primarily in Tanzania but are also active in Kenya and Uganda and have sister-projects planned in Ecuador, Ghana, and Zambia.

Tom Levitt MP, who was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the then International Development Secretary Hilary Benn hosted the event at Westminster. He said: "We know voluntary action can move mountains. In this case, young people have come together to do just that - to move mountains of books from where they are no longer needed to where they can be used to assist development. It's a great achievement, duly recognised, but it's only a start!"

FAITH NEWS

Pope Benedict XVI has promised to visit Tanzania after receiving an invitation from President Kikwete, who met the Pope at the Holy See in October. The Pope commended Tanzania for upholding tolerance and religious harmony. "Tanzania is among the most peaceful countries in the world – it does not deny sleep to the Vatican" he said – Guardian.

A prominent British Muslim journalist, who converted to the faith, Yvonne Ridley, has said that there was no such a thing as moderate Islam. While in the country as a guest of the Muslim University of Morogoro, she said someone can either be pregnant or not and, "simi-



The President and First Lady meet with Pope Benedict XVI - photo Issah Michuzi

larly, one is either a Muslim or not". Addressing packed crowds in Dar es Salaam and at the university she said what is called the war against terrorism led by the USA and UK is actually a war against Islam and Muslims. "One propaganda aspect of this is the terminologies used such as 'radical' and 'moderate' Muslims". As soon as she finished talking women climbed the rostrum and hugged her - An-Nuur.

President Jakaya Kikwete has disassociated himself and the Government from the ongoing controversy as to whether or not Tanzania should have a Kadhi Court. The President made the remarks in Dar es Salaam at a ceremony to consecrate Archbishop Dr Alex Malasusa as new Head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT). The President made it clear that although the establishment of a Kadhi Court was inserted in CCM's Manifesto when he was running for the presidency in 2005, he was not involved in that decision. He urged Tanzanians to be patient because the matter had been taken to the Law Reform Commission for advice -. HabariLeo.

The office of the Mufti of Zanzibar has banned four Muslim preachers from the Mainland, saying their teachings were offensive to other religions - Mtanzania)

TANZANIA & KENYA

As this issue of TA goes to press the Tanzanian Government announced its stand on the crisis in Kenya following the alleged fixing of the presidential election there.

It said that Tanzania was very concerned about the situation in Kenya and was happy that no Tanzanians had been injured. It advised Tanzanians not to visit the country while the disturbances continued. It said that it would not be good for Tanzania to take sides but it would be ready to listen to what they had to say.

As an indication of Tanzania's importance to Kenya in its tribulations, President Kikwete received messages from both sides in the dispute. One was presented to President Kikwete by Kibaki supporter Uhuru Kenyatta and the other by the Secretary General of Raila Odingo's Party (ODM), Prof. Peter Onyong'o. In his responses, President Kikwete said he was happy to hear the willingness by leaders to hold a dialogue and added: " am saddened by what is happening in Kenya."

Four Tanzanian opposition parties (Civic United Front (CUF), Tanzania Labour Party (TLP), Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CHADEMA) and NCCR- Mageuzi) tried to organise a demonstration in Dar es Salaam supporting the opposition in Kenya over the disputed poll results but police in full combat gear stopped it.

The 'Southern African Network of Human Rights NGOs' (SAHRINGON) applauded President Kikwete for not rushing to congratulate Mwai Kibaki who was sworn in as Kenya President immediately after the election results were announced – Majira.

THAI RAINMAKERS

Thai experts are expected to start demonstrations to create rainfall in Mbeya and Iringa regions by March 2008 according to the Guardian. Director of Transport and Communications in the Ministry of Infrastructure Development, Dr Bartholomew Rufunjo, said the government and the delegation from Thailand, which was recently in Tanzania, had completed all the necessary preparations. Rufunjo said the costs would be shared by both governments. Tanzania would be responsible for handling the rainmakers and all the Tanzanian specialists and would provide an airplane to be used during cloud seeding. Thailand would

provide the technology and equipment. Rufunjo said that Thais had been using such technology to create rainfall in their country for more than 30 years and nobody had been adversely affected.

The Thai delegation included the Director of the 'Royal Rainmaking Bureau.' Some water experts however, said that it would have an adverse effect on the environment. A scientist at the Water Resources Institute in Dar es Salaam warned that the government must first study the viability, practicability and implications of artificial rain technology before importing it. She said that the chemicals used could affect climatic patterns, the ecosystem, water sources and the soil. Excessive use of the chemicals would affect biodiversity and make the soil unproductive, besides being a water pollutant.

END OF TANZANIA RAILWAYS CORP

Workers protested at the head offices of the state-owned Tanzania Railway Corporation (TRC) in Dar es Salaam on October 1 as the new strategic investor officially took over the management of its operations. They made a spirited but unsuccessful attempt to block the facility's long-awaited official handover. The old corporation, whose condition was described in the Guardian as being generally regarded as pathetic, was finally handed over to the new 'Tanzania Railway Ltd. (TRL)' - a firm set up jointly by the Government of Tanzania (49%) and Rites Company Ltd of India (51%). The latter operates as a wing of the Government of India.

Speaking at the handing-over ceremony, Infrastructure Development Minister Andrew Chenge said that the TRL would increase the new-look facility's capacity to handle cargo and expand the country's trade and business with neighbouring countries like Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia.

TRL Managing Director Narasimhaswami Jayaram meanwhile said the expected development of the Central and Tanga-Arusha lines and the resumption of six-a-week passenger train services would be given special attention. The signing ceremony was initially scheduled for last year but it was postponed for months after the investment partners - the government, Rites Ltd and the International France Corporation - differed on the terms and modalities of the agreement. A total of 3,204 TRC

employees have been lined up for retrenchment while another 3,286 will be absorbed by TRL The Government has asked for a TShs 45 billion loan from the World Bank for rehabilitation of TRC – Guardian`

...AND AIR TANZANIA IS REBORN

The national flag carrier, Air Tanzania Company (ATC) has relaunched its brand identity with a new logo to 'represent the country's character and aspirations'. Speaking at the launch, at the beginning of October Managing Director David Mattaka said they had reverted to the previous brand after the government had succeeded in its efforts to return the company into the hands of Tanzanians. For a number of years it had been

Celebrating 30 years as Tanzania's National carrier

www.airtanzania.com

Air Tanzania has been re-born.

Tanzania's own national carrier now has a brand new identity. An airline re-born to carry the aspirations of a nation. Once again we take to the skies with world-class service and true Tanzanian hospitality. Welcome aboard! Or as we like to say, "Karibuni!"

Air Tanzania The Wings of Kilimanjaro

operating in a partnership with South African Airways. The new brand was designed to represent the company's name, Mount Kilimanjaro and the airline's international destinations. ATC is now online throughout the network and will soon scrap the use of paper tickets. It would depend mostly on hired planes because getting new planes took too much time - anything from five to seven years - Guardian.

New advert for Air Tanzania

CRIME

A dramatic encounter near Moshi on September 8 resulted in the killing of 14 Kenyans suspected to have been planning to raid the Exim Bank branch. The Police action is believed to have foiled the robbery attempt following a fierce exchange of fire. The Police recovered an AK47 rifle, five pistols and a sizeable number of rounds of ammunition plus passports and identity cards with the suspects' bodies. Meanwhile, Police in Nairobi said they had been informed that the 14 were also planning to rescue six Kenyans facing robbery charges in Tanzania. The incident came a month after the arrest of two Kenyans in connection with a \$180,000 bank robbery in Mwanga, Kilimanjaro Region. Following a tip-off, police arrested the two in a house in Arusha's Njiro Estate and recovered seven guns, including two AK47 rifles with 85 rounds of ammunition, a light machine gun, five pistols with 35 rounds of ammunition, two hand grenades, two bullet proof jackets, bhang and US\$ 845. The two Kenyan suspects and 11 Tanzanians have been charged with murder and armed robbery at the National Microfinance Bank (NMB) Mwanga Branch. The incident occurred on July 11 this year and ended in the murder of a policeman - Guardian.

Eight people used pistols to rob and rape three British and Dutch tourists while they were at a function in the Njiro suburb of Arusha. They were robbed of cash and other valuables. Regional Police Commander for Arusha, Basilio Matei said there were some 12 tourists at the function. The victims were attacked shortly after the function was over and they were leaving at midnight. Police cordoned off all roads and the car used by the bandits was seized while they escaped - *Nipashe*.

The government announced in September sweeping measures meant to incorporate private sector involvement more fully into the country's battle against the wave of violent and other forms of crime. Security and Public Safety Minister Harith Mwapachu said: "Sophisticated crime syndicates and networks with international links are becoming increasingly dangerous and a serious threat to our country's peace and stability," He called on the private sector to furnish the force with as much reliable information on crime and criminal syndicates as it could lay its hands on. He implored the Tanzanian public to cultivate the recently re-introduced 'neighbourhood watch' culture, where everyone is expected to observe each of his or her neighbours' movements - Guardian.

BRITAIN & TANZANIA

VISA application fees to the United Kingdom were reduced from November 5. British High Commission Press and Political Officer John Bradshaw said that this followed a rise in the value of the Tanzanian Shilling. A six months multiple entry visit visa is now TShs157,000 instead of 176,000/-, while a long term validity visit visa is TShs 500,000 instead of TShs 560,000. Under the new setup there will be no interview for those submitting all relevant documentation that is required. The High Commission has stepped up its control over issuance of entry clearance by taking biometric fingerprints to reduce the influx of illegal immigrants into Britain. The mission has also started on-line visa applications to cope with the long queues at Umoja House.

An MCC team defeated Zanzibar Cricket Stars by 133 runs to 88 in a friendly international. A big crowd saw how the islanders gave the British team a 'good run for its money'. Deputy British High Commissioner, Tony Brennan, who played on the MCC side, lauded the island team for its high standard. He said the MCC expected to meet even stiffer competition when they meet again in 2008.

Parliament's Speaker Samuel Sitta has explained how he was now wearing a new gown made in the UK. "It took long to finish as it was stitched with gold thread." However, he said, he would continue wearing the old gown that had been in use for 12 years, "After all it is not exactly in tatters" he said – *Habari Leo*.

BUSINESS & THE ECONOMY

The Citizen (November 8) reported that Tanzania lost at least \$33 million (about TShs 40 billion) in uncollected non-tax forest revenue in the fiscal year 2006/07 as a result of the shortage of staff and supporting resources for the collection and prevention of illegal logging. The Head of Cooperation at the Finnish Embassy told a recent general budget review meeting in Dar es Salaam that the low rates of investment and expenditure on forest revenue collection and forest law enforcement also limited the revenue collection from forestry.

The non-tax revenue in forestry consists of registration fees, forest royalty fees, export permits, and penalties for forest law violations.

In royalties of timber sales alone, which account for about 93% of all forestry revenue collected, the Government loses around \$23.8 million (TShs32 billion) annually.

Development partners urged the Government to put its house in order and strengthen its revenue collection mechanisms. They said it is incomprehensible that Tanzania should fail to collect so much revenue and still continue to depend on foreign aid to fund its budget.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism budget was cut by 13.8% for 2007/08 which has directly affected the ministry's ability to effectively manage the forest resources and the revenue collection.

However, although the forest sector's contribution to revenue collection increased from TShs 4 billion in 2001 to about TShs 15.2 billion in 2006, Government expenditure on forest activities particularly in relation to revenue collection decreased (*Thank you Jerry Jones for sending this – Editor*)

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 the publication to the address on the back page. If you do not wish your name be published please say so - Editor).

The **FINANCIAL TIMES** published on 7th November an excellent six-page supplement on Tanzania.

In a detailed analysis of President Kikwete's performance since he took office two years ago it said that he had yet to prove that he can build significant new successes on the achievements of his predecessors. The article went on: 'Some say that ministers imposed on him by CCM elders are dragging him down or that the money men behind the party are blocking reform.... A deeper explanation is that Tanzania lacks political accountability. People in power are isolated from the masses. One manifestation of the problem is corruption.....' In its criticism of the agriculture sector the paper wrote that the delicate matter of land reform remained a deterrent to big agricultural investors. 'The sector

has attracted only about five per cent of new investment since 1980.... In Parliament the opposition is increasingly vocal in its criticisms but, as 63% of MPs are from the CCM, parliament still functions as a rubber-stamp institution.’ Writing about the thriving gold mining sector it noted that the sector paid \$28 million in taxes annually from 1997 to 2006 but this was only the equivalent of half the contributions by the country’s biggest beer company.

The 19th November issue of the **EAST AFRICAN** recounted the story of Haruna Gombela, the first Tanzanian to earn a degree (Bachelor of Law) in prison. His cell at Ukonga Prison became his study and fellow prisoners became his ‘clients’. He had already helped ninety of them to draw up their appeals. His graduation ceremony was held at the prison when the university’s Chancellor, John Malecela, conferred the degree.

Under the heading ‘President Kikwete has a hard road ahead’ the **ECONOMIST** (1st September) gave a surprisingly upbeat report on Tanzania, described as one of Africa’s rising stars. Extracts:

The President’s father was a district officer in the British colonial administration and his grandfather a chief. He works 16 hours a day, six days a week. He rises at dawn, listens to the BBC World Service, then scans the Tanzanian press. He takes two weeks holiday a year on safari. “My staff groan” he says, “but the animals take my mind off work.....”

Another hopeful development was described as the faster flow of information, especially to Tanzania’s poorest communities. As he tirelessly tours the country to meet the people, the President carries his mobile phone and often reads out many of the text messages he has received to the admiring crowds....

One of the most striking developments in Tanzania has been education. In the past year the government claims that no fewer than 187 secondary schools have been built in Shinyanga region alone. (*Thank you Jill Bowden and Simon Hardwick for this – Editor*).

DAILY TELEGRAPH reader Thomas Jorgensen wrote in the paper’s issue of 30th July: ‘There is a headstone in the churchyard in Moshi with the following inscription - ‘Here lies Colonel Gillman. He led a common sense and therefore happy life. He refused to be bamboozled by female relations or the spiritual and secular rulers of this world, into

which he was born without his consent.'

Many readers of the **NEW SCIENTIST** were astonished to read in its June 18th issue that Tanzania (closely followed by Zimbabwe) was the country (out of 90 surveyed) where the people were least happy to live. It was quoting from the work of a sociologist at Erasmus University in Rotterdam who asked people whether they were happy or not. However, the article said that this perhaps reflected the fact that the country was ravaged by drought at the time of the survey. *(Thank you John Rollinson for sending this item and your comment that it might be described as 'suspect social science' - Editor)*

In its Autumn 2007 issue, **TRAVEL AFRICA** devoted 34 pages to articles and illustrations about tourism emphasising eight 'unique, little visited regions'. They included bird-watching in the Rift valley south of the Serengeti, Tanzania's 4th highest mountain (3,418 metres) - Mount Hanang - the various lakes and their bird life to be seen on a journey from Katesh to Karatu via Mbulu, the Rock Art sites at Kondoa, the 13 massifs in the eastern arc of mountain's, the interesting colonial



Mount Hanang, near Babati - photo Jacob Knight

architecture of Lushoto, the Udzungwa Mountains National Park and the Sanje waterfall, the 500 square kilometres of natural forest in the Uluguru mountains and the Amani botanical garden founded during the German colonial era with its excellent selection of guided walks. The article also highlighted the archaeological features of Kilwa and the South coast, Lake Victoria and many other possible destinations.

The **OBSERVER** (16th September) recounted the story of Mahjubbib Adam Mohamed who is to make history in Germany by becoming the first black person to be given a memorial as an individual victim of the genocide during the Third Reich. A bronze plaque will be erected on the ground outside the house in Berlin where he lived. He was born in Tanganyika and joined the Colonial German East Africa Services when he was 18 years old and served with the army. He emigrated to Berlin in 1929 when he immediately got into trouble with the authorities by walking into the Foreign Ministry and demanding his outstanding service pay. He then continued working as a waiter and performed in more than 30 German films. He married a German woman and they had three children but he also had numerous affairs that resulted in several illegitimate children. He was still in dispute with the authorities over money for his time in the army when he was arrested in 1941 charged with the crime of racial intermarriage and taken to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp where he died in November 1944 (*Thank you Elsbeth Court for sending this - Editor*).

Tanzanite, discovered in Tanzania just 40 years ago, is becoming rare - according to geologists 1,000 times more rare than diamonds. The geologists, quoted in the **TIMES SUPPLEMENT** (June 1st) said that there were only 15 years of supply left. The article went on to say that at 'Theo Fennells' a boutique on the swankier part of the Fulham Road, three Tanzanite pieces were being displayed in a velvet-lined box. 'They are extraordinary, surrounded by diamonds and with a filigree setting, though a tad unwieldy because of their weight. Prices start at £50,000 but Fennell himself is less impressed by the value than the 'imperial richness' of the stones. After Daniel Pearl, the US reporter, who was later murdered following 9/11, linked Tanzanite profits to the funding of al Qaeda. US buyers of Tanzanite withdrew the gem with a consequently devastating effect on the mines back in Tanzania. As a result, the non-profit 'Tanzanite Foundation' was created in 2003 to encourage

mining with ethical business practices. It successfully worked towards restoring the reputation of the stone and Tiffany's in New York eventually restocked it. (*Thank you John Sankey for this - Editor*).

Women are more attracted to men with deep voices according to an Anglo American study conducted amongst 100 men and women of the Hadza tribe of Tanzania and published in the journal **BIOLOGY LETTERS**. The men were asked to speak into a microphone the word "*Hujambo*" and it was found that those with low-pitched voices tended to have more children than those with higher voices. A deep voice seemed to act as a kind of mating call to women. The study was said to confirm previous studies showing that men with lower pitched voices were more dominant, healthier and more masculine.

ONGOING BIWATER CASE

Writing in the **GUARDIAN** (August 16th) Xan Rice describes how the three British senior managers of City Water were forcibly escorted out of Tanzania on June 1st 2005 to mark the end of City Water's involvement in water supply in Dar-es-Salaam but also the beginning of a long legal dispute between BiWater plc (which led the consortium) and the Tanzanian Government (*See previous issues of TA – Editor*)

He asserts that the original bid was a "rock-bottom" price, and that City Water began to run into problems immediately after it took over from DAWASA, starting its 10 year contract on Aug 1st 2003. Having failed to meet revenue collection targets, City Water tried to renegotiate its contract, and in July 2004 stopped paying its monthly fee to DAWASA for the lease of piping and other infrastructure. Several reports criticise the performance of City Water, including an unpublished report from the World Bank which stated "The primary assumption on the part of almost all involved, particularly on the donor side, was that it would be very hard, if not impossible, for the private operator to perform worse than DAWASA. But that is what happened."

With the public mood worsening, the government decided to cancel the contract on May 13th 2005. However, rather than giving notice to City Water, the then water minister Edward Lowassa took the dramatic step of announcing the decision at a televised press conference and then

deporting the three expatriate managers. City Water claim that the decision was politically motivated and that the termination was illegal, and were able to obtain an injunction in the British High Court to prevent the contract being terminated pending arbitration.

Within weeks, City Water lodged a case at the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, a little known affiliate of the World Bank. The firm is claiming between \$20m-\$25m for actions amounting to expropriation of assets and revenue in Dar-es-Salaam. The hearing in The Hague started in April 2007 and has attracted significant international interest, with many drawing attention to the secrecy of the proceedings (the tribunal is closed to the public) and the cost to the Tanzanian government being forced to defend itself let alone if the BiWater case is successful.

Since City Water's contract was ended, revenue collection for water in Dar-es-Salaam in 2006 increased by 40% to around TSh 17bn (£6.8 million).

UPDATE – as of January 2008 the ICSID case is still ongoing though a verdict is expected soon. A separate case brought by City Water in the British Courts was dismissed on 11th January. The London tribunal found in favour of the Tanzanian Government, citing World Bank evidence that services had deteriorated under City Water, and awarded damages to DAWASA of more than £3 million plus costs. The Tanzanian Ministry of Water commented "The Ministry is pleased that an independent, international tribunal has recognised that City Water has performed poorly and that DAWASA was entitled to terminate City Water's contract."

MISCELLANY

On September 24 the Africa-America Institute Annual Awards Gala in New York raised nearly \$900,000 for educational and training programs in Africa. Tribute was paid to the people of Tanzania for the country's significant progress in education, environmental conservation, and in creating a business-friendly environment for entrepreneurs and investment. Tanzanian President Kikwete accepted the 'African National Achievement Award' on behalf of the people of Tanzania. Nearly 500 distinguished U.S. and African leaders and top diplomats attended the function.

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**

Our unique skills will bring you closer to the life, history and traditions of Tanzania by enabling you to meet and talk with many Tanzanians, both traditional and modern, as well as enjoying our spectacular wildlife, countryside, mountains and beaches.



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)

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**

email: tatah@p2psafaris.com

website: www.p2psafaris.com

The founder of 'The Grumeti Community and Wildlife Conservation Fund in Tanzania,' announced the creation of 20 Kikwete Scholarships to support tertiary level training for Tanzanian students to pursue studies in the field of environmental conservation at U.S. universities. In his remarks, President Kikwete personally thanked Tudor Jones for the scholarships, saying it would help further study on environmental conservation in Tanzania.

In the area of business and investment, Tanzania was recently cited by The World Bank as one of Africa's top two reformers. During the Gala, Reginald Mengi, Tanzanian businessman and media mogul, recognized Tanzania's recent business success and challenged the Western media to show the thriving side of Africa to encourage business and foreign investment.

Former President Alhaji Hassan Mwinyi has been appointed Chancellor of the Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS) and former Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya Chancellor of Ardhi University (AU).

The population of Tanzania is now reported to have reached 39 million. It was about nine million in 1950.



Tanzania's Richard Bezuidenhout has won the Big Brother Africa II competition. The "reality" television show lasted three months, following 12 housemates all from different African countries as they lived together and gradually nominated each other for eviction by public vote. The 24 year-old film student had a tumultuous time in the House - falling in love, having more than a few tantrums and surviving nomination five

times on his road to the \$100 000 prize. Nigeria's Ofunneka Molokwu took second place, with Tatiana Durao of Angola coming in third.

Some donors have threatened to stop supporting orphan school girls after learning that many of them end up becoming pregnant. This was said by Ms Mary Mburu, coordinator of an NGO AFRIWAG which assists orphans and children with HIV in Tanga region. Talking to the Muheza district consultative committee she said that donors were annoyed seeing the girls put in a family way, and so they were now thinking of supporting boys only. AFRIWAG is supporting 205 primary and 55 secondary pupils in Muheza - *Majira*.

IPP Media Group and Mwananchi Communications Limited have agreed to provide an award with lucrative incentives to aggressive journalists who volunteer to uncover corruption scandals. IPP Executive Chairman, Reginald Mengi and MCL Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, Sam Shollei, speaking during a special forum for editors and reporters in Dar es Salaam said the award initiative had been designed to support journalists who were committed to fighting graft.

In a move aimed at cutting down the cost of official transportation, in future Vx model Land Cruisers will be supplied only to ministers and their deputies, while permanent secretaries and their deputies will be entitled to Gx models - *Mwananchi*.

CHINA – QUALITY & COUNTERFEITS

As imports of goods from China increase from year to year business people and customers are increasingly complaining about the quality of the goods and the number of imported counterfeits. The Chinese Embassy in Dar es Salaam laid the blame on unscrupulous traders and manufacturers who were using China as a transit route for their exports to Tanzania. The reaction came a few days after the 'Free Competition Commission (FCC)' stated that 50 per cent of Chinese consignments sold in Tanzanian markets were counterfeits including, in particular, Hitacho TV sets and Kiwi Shoe Polish. The government is planning to review the law governing the FCC with a view to giving it legal teeth, so that it can conduct random inspections of godowns and retail outlets - *Guardian*.

REVIEWS

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

I am always pleased to hear from anyone interested in reviewing books, or with news of publications likely to be of interest to our readers. John Cooper-Poole.

LAW AND JUSTICE IN TANZANIA: A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF THE COURT OF APPEAL edited by Chris Maina Peter and Helen Kijo-Bisimba. Dar-es-Salaam: Legal and Human Rights Centre and Mkuki na Nyota Publishers. 2007. xx plus 382 pages. ISBN 9987 449 43 3. £29.95.

The Court of Appeal of Tanzania was established in August 1979, after the demise of the respected Court of Appeal for East Africa. Approximately twenty-five years later the Court celebrated its Silver Jubilee in style, with speeches by leading figures (including the Presidents of Tanzania and Zanzibar), a procession, dancing, and a seminar on the Court's performance. This substantial volume includes photographs of the celebration and of almost all of the judges in the history of the Court, but the bulk of it is devoted to sixteen thoughtful papers on the history, achievements, and challenges of this admirable institution.

Part I contains four celebratory speeches; Part II chronicles the establishment and work of the Court; Part III considers in detail the Court's contribution to three specific areas of law; Part IV looks more broadly at the Court in relation to Codes of Judicial Conduct, its role in safeguarding the Rule of Law and Human Rights, and the possibility of establishing (or re-inventing) an East African Court of Justice. Part V considers the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct and the prospects for standardising the criteria for admission to practice law in East Africa.

Taken together these scholarly essays suggest that there is much to celebrate about an institution that has survived a number of pressures and difficulties. Since Independence Tanzania has been especially fortunate in its Chief Justices -Telford Georges, Francis Nyalali, and, currently, Barnabas Samatta. Each of them has provided strong leadership and commitment to the ideals of the Rule of Law. This book brings out the stability of the Court, its seriousness in facing challenges to its independence, its integrity, and its technical competence. There is a touching dedication to seven former members of the Court of Appeal (including Chief Justice Nyalali) who had died during the twenty-five years of its existence, four of them in 2003.

However, this is not just a work of self-congratulation. H.E. President Mkapa dwelt on the theme “Tanzania needs a Tanzanian judiciary, not one from Mars”. He identified four problem areas: delay; costs and other obstacles to access to justice; maintaining judicial independence; and the need for continuous vigilance about corruption, both within the judiciary, and in the Court’s contribution to the general “fight against vice”. Each of these issues is addressed in subsequent papers. There is also a robust response by Justice Mfalila to the criticisms made by Professor Issa Shivji in 1985 that the judiciary had been timid and mediocre in its dealings with the Executive.

For lawyers, this book is a mine of information about procedure, leading cases, and the legal foundations of the Court, including appendices with full texts of some of the basic documents. For non-lawyers some of the detail may be too technical, but they may find much of interest in James Read’s overview of appellate courts in East Africa and in the chapters dealing with judicial conduct, the independence of the judiciary, and the prospects for East African co-operation.

Nicely produced, readable and informative, this volume is worthy of the occasion. Having commended it, I should declare an interest. Several of the authors are my former colleagues and students. However, the majority are too young to have been taught by me - so I can claim at least a degree of independence.

William Twining

BAGAMOYO – TOWN OF PALMS Graham Mercer. Pub. Graham Mercer, 2007 pp 96 Available directly from the author at gmercer@istafrica.com £9.00 plus p&p.

This is a book packed with good things for anyone interested in the history of the Tanzanian coast. Graham Mercer has spent 30 years in Tanzania, the majority as a teacher at the International School of Tanganyika in Dar es Salaam. He is now a full-time writer and photographer with thirteen books and countless magazine articles to his credit and it is his skill as a travel writer that comes to the fore in this book. He traces the development of Bagamoyo from its earliest beginnings to the present and uses it as a starting point to explore aspects of Tanzanian history and culture.

Kaole, three miles to the south east, was the 13th century precursor of Bagamoyo, the new Swahili town which came into its own in the 19th century with the arrival in Zanzibar of the Omani Sultan Seyyid Said. He created a commercial empire with Bagamoyo, a mere 20 nautical miles away, as the

main port on the East African coast. Ivory tusks and slaves were what he was after, and thousands passed through Bagamoyo en route to Zanzibar.

Bagamoyo was also the gateway to the interior for Victorian explorers such as Burton and Speke, Cameron, Thomson and that controversial character, Henry Morton Stanley who set out from there to find Livingstone and whose caravan was fitted out by the young Sewa Haji Paroo, one of Tanzania's forgotten early philanthropists. The book has also much to tell of the still thriving Holy Ghost Mission, founded in 1868, with the blessing of Sultan Seyyid Majid, to shelter freed slaves.

The arrival of the Germans spelt the beginning of a long twilight of decline for the town. There are graphic accounts of the German occupation and the Swahili resistance under the leadership of Abushiri and its brutal suppression by Hermann von Wissmann. The decision by the Germans in 1891 to make Dar es Salaam the capital of their new colony and the abandonment of a plan to build a rail link to Bagamoyo hastened the decline.

The author has made countless visits to Bagamoyo over the years with groups of International School students and the final chapter of the book is a description of the town as it is today. On the whole it is not a happy picture: historic buildings are crumbling, there is unemployment, thieving and drug abuse and there is the threat of insensitive new development. But since the completion of the new tarmac road from Dar es Salaam the town is experiencing something of a renaissance. New beach hotels have sprung up along the northern extension and Graham Mercer is still hopeful that Bagamoyo will rise again.

This is an entertaining book written with great affection for "the town of palms". At the same time it is full of interesting information for the visitor with two useful maps and more than seventy illustrations and photographs taken by the author who designed and published the book himself. The enduring magnetism of Bagamoyo shines through.

Gloria Mawji

THE AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION held its 50th Anniversary Meeting in New York City, October 18-21, 2007, on the topic "21st Century Africa: Evolving Conceptions of Human Rights."

Among the several hundred papers offered, sixteen were presented on Tanzanian topics; six of the most relevant ones are listed below:

Natalie Bourdon, Michigan State University, "Coercive Harmony? Realizing

Women's Rights through Alternative Dispute Resolution in Dar es Salaam's Legal Aid Clinics."

Allison Loconto, Michigan State University, "Corporate Social Responsibility in Tanzania: Challenges and Opportunities."

Dean McHenry, Claremont Graduate University, "Are Unity and Human Rights Compatible? The Continuing Impact of the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar on Human Rights."

Michelle Bourbonniere, Stanford University, "The Akivaga Crisis: Radicalism at the University of Dar es Salaam."

Donna Tonini, Teachers College, Columbia University, "The Wide Divide Between Primary and Secondary Education in Tanzania: Do Development Policies Help Promote Human Rights to Education, or Hinder Them?"

Rehema Kilonzo, University of Minnesota, "When a Solution Becomes a Problem: The Role of State Development and Forced Evictions in Tanzania."

The program with more information about the meetings and ASA organizations and activities can be viewed at:

<http://www.africanstudies.org>

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JULIUS NYERERE, Humanist, Politician, Thinker. Various authors. Translated from the Russian by G.Petruk. Mkuki na Nyota Publishers, Dar es Salaam. 2005. ISBN 9987 -417-51-5, ISBN-139987-417-51-3. PP.70 + photos. £11.95.

This booklet is a collection of papers delivered at a conference at the Institute of African Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences dedicated to the memory of Julius Nyerere in January 2000, shortly after his death. The views expressed of Mwalimu are generally objective and well-balanced, overall very favourable but recognising some faults, mitigated by his rare willingness to admit mistakes. One suspects that in the pre-Glasnost era the praise might have been less fulsome. The Soviet authorities must have had high hopes when Nyerere came to power as a committed Socialist and especially when he introduced the one-party state (albeit with the most un-Soviet feature of a choice of candidates). But as a Christian Socialist Nyerere had little sympathy with the Soviet model. And whatever attraction he might have felt for the Soviet Union as the defender of World Socialism largely evaporated with the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Arkadi Glukhov, who was Counsellor at the Soviet Embassy at the time, records the frigid reception given to the Soviet Ambassador when he called on Nyerere on instructions to explain and defend the invasion; and the appearance next day of an unsigned newspaper article denouncing the invasion but, with a typical Mwalimu touch, expressing sympathy with the Ambassador for having to deliver such an unpalatable message.

The papers contain other intriguing snippets of information about Soviet-Tanzanian relations. Tanzanian soldiers returning from training in USSR had to undergo political retraining before going back to their units. And Nyerere, on his two visits to Moscow, was received by neither Brezhnev nor Gorbachev, a surprising omission in view of the Soviet leaders' punctiliousness in welcoming African leaders of much less eminence and importance. He had of course denounced the Russian invasion of Afghanistan as well as Czechoslovakia.

In one of the more interesting papers Vladimir Ovchinnikov, a Swahili scholar, pays tribute to Nyerere's often overlooked contribution to the Swahili language – his promotion of it as a national language, his excellent translations of three Shakespeare plays (an astonishing achievement considering that at the age of twelve he knew nothing of either language) and his correspondence with Swahili poets in verse.

In the opening paper Eva Lilian Nzaro, the Tanzanian Ambassador in Moscow,

describes Mwalimu as “a modest man ...of the highest integrity, incorruptible and he did not mince his words”. In 1975, when Idi Amin was elected President of the OAU, Nyerere boycotted the OAU Heads of State meeting and publicly denounced Amin as “a black fascist and a racist murderer”. One wishes that he was still around to express an opinion on his former protégé Robert Mugabe.

Mervyn Brown

DAR ES SALAAM: HISTORIES FROM AN EMERGING AFRICAN METROPOLIS: edited by James R. Brennan, Andrew Burton and Yusuf Lawi: 279 pages, published in 2007 by Mkuki na Nyota Publishers at P.O.Box 4246 of Dar Es Salaam in association with The British Institute in Eastern Africa at P.O.Box 30710 in Nairobi. ISBN 978 9987 449 70 5. £24.95

All its life, Dar es Salaam has been a vibrant and whirling kaleidoscope of tribes, races, creeds, colours and cultures, constantly doubling its size and renewing its energy and variety in a heady mixture. It is time to write the history of its first hundred years. I approached this new book therefore in the hope that it would bring together all the threads; and in the first 75 pages, James Brennan and Andrew Burton survey Dar es Salaam’s growth. They cover many economic, demographic and social aspects in the colonial and immediate post-colonial times and provide an important contribution to the basic history of the city.

Their account is followed by a series of papers on specific subjects; city regulation; “urban forestry”; land use and housing; the police; drinking and the bars; the football teams; feminine employment and emancipation; dancing and clubs; hip-hop and rap. The sub-title describes these reports as “histories”. That may be too grand a word, but the collection is certainly of a high academic standard, full of useful data and valuable insights, occasionally written rather too densely for my taste, but always relevant and interesting. This compendium brings together a great deal of important information about one of the fastest growing and most significant cities of Africa as a whole.

The origins of the book go back to a 2002 Conference of the British Institute in Eastern Africa on “Dar es Salaam in the Twentieth Century”. Senior academics presented the results of their research to the Conference and then prepared them for publication here. Rather than a complete history of the metropolis, the book thus offers us a set of building blocks. This is immensely useful but

leaves some tantalizing gaps in the record.

Inevitably most of the research relates to fairly brief periods in the city's life – and where the authors update their reports they tend to do so briefly and cursorily. We do not therefore receive any information how Dar es Salaam is facing the new century with all its massive challenges and opportunities. There is little about the development of municipal government in the city and how the townspeople have responded to the challenges of administering the city. There is something but not enough about the city's schools and how education has shaped and been shaped by Dar's peoples. There is nothing about the growth and interaction of the many faiths among Dar's inhabitants, nor of the religious, social and cultural behaviour of the rapidly-growing African professional and entrepreneurial middle class. Let us hope this publication will soon be followed by a fuller and complete biography of the metropolis.

Three editorial matters should be considered for the next edition. I would strongly recommend the addition of a bibliography – the notes at the end of each chapter are informative but I would have liked to know much more about the main sources used by the authors and editors. Secondly, a number of Chapter Five's notes are missing. Black mark. Thirdly; the index has gaps – too many of the key names are absent.

A special delight are the recitations by Werner Graebner and Alex Perullo of Swahili songs popular in Dar es Salaam some years ago. I enjoyed particularly Kwanza Unit's "Msafiri" as reported by Alex Perullo: "*Mimi msafiri bado niko njiani. Sijui lini nitafika. Naulizia watu kule ninakokwenda. Sijui lini nitafika*". Werner Graebner records the charming words of Mlimani Park's song; "Kassim": "*ulipokuwa huna kazi, Kassimu, we; ulikuwa hutoki nyumbani. Sasa umepata kazi, ndugu yangu we, nyumbani huonekani!*" He quotes too the Rhythm Makers' cautionary tale of 1950 which just about sums up the book as a whole: "*Dar es Salaam ni mji mkubwa we, una furaha na vitisho vingi we.*"

Dick Eberlie

THE ARAB CHEST. Shiela Unwin. Arab Publishing Ltd 2006. ISBN 10: 0 9544792 6 2; ISBN 13: 978 0 9544792 6 8. Hardback, pp144. 258 x 200 mm. lavishy illustrated in full colour. £25.00.

This beautifully produced book offers a fascinating triple insight into the stories histories and connoisseurship of an artefact that is perhaps little known in Europe and America, but which embodies a history of relationships that define

a world. The Arab chest is a piece of furniture, but that bald statement doesn't do justice to the importance of the chest in domestic life, nor to the elaborate decoration and patterning that bear witness to the importance of the artefact in the social life of the Arab and East African world. That the book has found a publisher at all is surprising in this time of increasing difficulty for Africanist authors, that the book is so stunningly presented is commendable for all concerned.

Shilea Unwin's book begins unconventionally however. The opening chapter is a wonderful history of an individual's relationship with a region, particularly with Kenya and Tanzania. The social history of collecting has a place in material culture studies, but Unwin's opening chapter is also a history of British Colonial relationships, the social connections between the myriad cultural groups that found themselves thrown together in East Africa after the second world war and as the author herself puts it – a quest that was to range over the Arab world and its littorals.

The second and third parts of the work move away from the personal (although the author's voice is always seemingly present – cajoling and offering advice), and offer a fascinating way of dealing with history through material culture. Part two of the book is not only about the Arab chest, but also the way in which the chest inhabits a history of Arab trade relations across the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea. The section offers a form of shortened *Longue Duree*, within which the material artefact is central, but which also touches upon a host of connections. The illustrations in this part of the book are wonderful.

The third section deals with the connoisseurship of the chest. It offers a comprehensive comparative analysis of different chests, detailing their provenance, regions of origin, types of wood, hinges and brass work. It is a seemingly definitive guide, one supplemented by an appendix on repair and wear, which may prove useful to owners or dealers.

Running throughout all three sections of the book is a clear, at times very personal, devotion to the object. The anthropologist Evans Pritchard once said that material objects were the chains along which social relationships run. Sheila Unwin has demonstrated this dictum in this beautiful book, tracing the run of relations across oceans, through the domestic sphere and into her own life.

Will Rea

Browsing through a bookseller's Christmas list I came across "**WHATEVER HAPPENED TO TANGANYIKA**" by Harry Campbell. Subtitled "The Place Names that History Left Behind" it apparently tells the story of where they came from, what happened to them, and where they are to-day. Could have been a good stocking-filler! Pub. Portico, ISBN 9781906032050.

J. C-P.

Due to illness the publisher of TANZAN TALES (rabbitbooks.com) by E Cory-King, reviewed in our last issue (#88), has ceased business. The author hopes to have further copies printed, which will be available direct from herself at E. Cory-King, 23 Ventnor Road Portland, Dorset DT5 1JE, England. Tel: 01305-826799 E-Mail: matata2@supanet.com

www.tzaffairs.org

Tanzanian Affairs can now be viewed online at www.tzaffairs.org and previous issues back to Jan 2005 can be searched (eg type "DAWASA" to find all articles about the water crisis in Dar-es-Salaam).

By registering at the site you will be kept informed of updates, and can comment/respond to any of the articles.

READER'S LETTERS

Your review of the 'Dar Mutiny of 1964' concludes with the quotation that 'the national and international ripples from this incident had virtually disappeared six months later.' While this is broadly true, the local memory of the events did not disappear entirely.

When I was High Commissioner in 1983 we had the first naval visit since 1964 by two frigates, one British and the other from New Zealand. As they entered Dar es Salaam harbour they fired the customary salute from their guns, while a 25 pounder field gun from the Tanzanian

Peoples Defence Force returned the salute in the customary way. As the massive explosions echoed around the harbour, accompanied by clouds of smoke and the smell of cordite, the rumour spread round the Markets "The British are back!" The High Commission spent the rest of the day reassuring all concerned that the visit was a goodwill one and that only blank rounds were fired.

John Sankey

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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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