

Mount Kilimanjaro:
A spectacular reason to visit Tanzania

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Capital: Dodoma
Economic Capital: Dar es Salaam
National language: Kiswahili
Official language: Kiswahili and English
Main exports: Agricultural commodities such as tobacco, coffee, cotton, cashew nuts, tea and cloves, gold and manufactured goods
Major crops: Coffee, Tea, Cotton, cashews, cloves
Currency: Tanzanian Shilling

KEY FIGURES

- Population: 47.78 million (2012)
- Total Area: 945,005 sq. km (land 883,000 sq.km and water 62,000 sq. kms)
- GDP: $ 28 billion (2013)
- GDP Growth: 6.9% (2012)
- Inflation: 8% (2013)
- Head of State: H.E President Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete
- President of Zanzibar and Chairman of The Revolutionary Council: H.E. President Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein
- Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania: Dr. Mohammed Gharib Bilal
- Foreign Minister: H.E Bernard Membe
- Gained Independence: 9th December, 1961
- Regional Blocs: Member of East Africa Community and Southern Africa Development Community

KEY WEBSITE FOR INVESTMENTS AND TOURISM:

- Government of Tanzania: www. tanzania.go.tz
- Ministry of Industry and Trade: www. mit.go.tz
- Tanzania Tourist Board: www.tanzaniatouristboard.go.tz
- Tanzania Investment Centre www.tic.co.tz
- Export Processing Zone Authority: www.epza.go.tz
- Zanzibar Commission of Tourism: www.zanzibartourism.net

TANZANIA: SPECIAL COUNTRY REPORT

United Republic of Tanzania at a Glance



Location: Tanzania is a country in East Africa in the African Great Lakes region. It is bordered by Kenya and Uganda to the north; Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west; and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the south. The country's eastern border is formed by the Indian Ocean. Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain, is in northeastern Tanzania.

Topography: The landscape of mainland Tanzania is generally flat and low along the coast, but a plateau at an average elevation of about 1,220 metres (4,003 feet) constitutes the greater part of the country. The volcanic Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa, is located near the northeastern border. Zanzibar is the largest coral island off the coast of Africa. Pemba is some 40 kilometres (25 miles) northwest of Zanzibar. Both Zanzibar and Pemba are mostly low-lying.



Maduma Wagogo group from Tanzania performing traditional African drumming

Natural Wonders, Friendly People – Tanzania has it all

Tanzania is one of the most beautiful countries in the world and inhabited by friendly and warm-hearted people. It is home to some of the oldest human settlements unearthed by archaeologists, including stone tools found in and around Olduvai Gorge in northern Tanzania, an area often referred to as 'The Cradle of Mankind'.

The Tanzanian economy depends heavily on agriculture, which accounts for more than 25 per cent of GDP, provides 85 per cent of exports and employs 80 per cent of the work force. Accounting for 22.6 per cent of GDP, is Tanzania's industrial sector which is one of the fastest growing in Africa.

The country also has large mineral deposits that include gold, diamonds and wide variety of gem stones. Of particular interest is the tanzanite, a brilliant gem stone found only in Tanzania. Other sectors which also contribute to the GDP are telecommunications, banking and trade.

Recent natural gas discoveries have injected optimism into the economy with millions of people now hoping the resource boom will help to solve socio- economic challenges in the country.

On the services front, Tanzania passed the 1 million tourist arrival mark in 2012 which is a 24 per cent increase compared to 2011. The tourism sector also employs 25 per cent of the population, while revenue was worth $1.7 billion in 2012 and is anticipated to reach $3.7 billion by 2015.

HIGHLIGHTS AT A GLANCE

The Origins: Tanzania gained independence in 1961 from the British rule and the fall of the Arab dynasty in Zanzibar in 1963. The two sides of the United Republic of Tanzania began a process of unification to become a Republic on 26th April, 1964.

Politics: The Tanzanian political system is a unitary presidential democratic Republic. The ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) previously known as Tanganyika National Union (TANU), has won all elections since independence in 1961. In 1992, Tanzania became a multi- party democracy.

Economy: The Tanzanian economy depends heavily on agriculture, which accounts for more than 25 per cent of GDP, provides 85 per cent of exports, and employs 80 per cent of the work force. Accounting for 22.6 per cent of GDP, Tanzania's industrial sector is one of the fastest growing in Africa. Zanzibar's economy is based primarily on the production of cloves the principal foreign exchange earner. Tourism is an increasingly promising sector.

Internationally: Tanzania plays an active role in East African Community (EAC) and in Southern African Development Community (SADC.). One of the pillars of Tanzania Foreign Policy is economic diplomacy, which is defined as promoting investments, trade and tourism. The foreign policy implementation has succeeded in promoting tourism and investments in various sectors including manufacturing industries, telecommunication and trade.

The Union @ 50

The history of the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to form The United Republic of Tanzania on 26th April 1964 is undoubtedly unique.
The Republic of Tanganyika and the Peoples' Republic of Zanzibar entered into a union agreement to form a new sovereign state of the United Republic of Tanzania for the benefit of all Tanzanians.

The main reasons for the formalization of the union were:

- The people of Tanganyika and Zanzibar had historically, enjoyed very close relations in various areas including family ties, trade, culture, language and political affiliations;
- A strong spirit of African unity was prevalent at the time, especially with the formation of the East African Community as a building block for the establishment of the proposed United States of Africa. Even before Tanganyika achieved its independence, Mwalimu Nyerere and other leaders in East Africa who were fighting for the liberation of the continent from colonialists were determined to achieve African unity.
- Mwalimu Nyerere personally advocated for African unity starting with the formation of regional economic groupings as the building blocks.

After the unification agreement, the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere became the first President of the United Republic of Tanzania while the late Sheikh Abeid Amani Karume became the first Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania; the President of Zanzibar and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

Over this span of time, the Union has experienced successes and challenges. One of its major achievements is regarded as the maintenance of stability and peace in the country. Yet, there have been persistent debates on the nature and practices with regard to the Union to the extent of questioning its legitimacy and relevance.

On 26th April, 2014, the Union will mark its 50th anniversary, which coincides with the on-going constitution making process. It is hoped, this process will help clarify, define and structure the Union to be in tandem with the expectations of the citizenry today.

The United Republic of Tanzania is therefore, the result of a theory being put into action, and made possible by a determined and honest people. It serves as living proof that the people of Tanganyika and Zanzibar under their leaders meant what they spoke and were not just making political rhetoric.



H.E President Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete

Diplomat EAST AFRICA
April 2014

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF SUCCESS

Union has Withstood the Test of Time

Remarks by **H.E PRESIDENT JAKAYA MRISHO KIKWETE** *in marking the 50th Anniversary of the Union, in which he celebrates the vision and wise leadership of the founding fathers of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere and Sheikh Abeid Amani Karume. Tanzanians continue to enjoy the benefits of a united nation and a united people who are at peace with each other and with other nations.*

On April 26, 2014, the people of the United Republic of Tanzania will be celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the union between their two sovereign countries, the Republic of Tanganyika and the Peoples' Republic of Zanzibar, which gave birth to the new Sovereign Republic. They have every reason to celebrate. These have been 50 years of momentous achievements.

The first and foremost significant achievement is the fact that the Union has survived this long despite trials and tribulations encountered on the way. Indeed, the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar has withstood the test of time. It remains the only successful attempt to implement the longstanding dream of the founding fathers of the Organisation of African Unity of uniting their countries and, ultimately, creating the United States of Africa.

It demonstrates in clear terms, the determination and commitment of the founding fathers of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, the first President of Tanganyika and Sheikh Abeid Amani Karume, the first President of Zanzibar who were supported by their people in taking bold steps towards the realisation of the long-cherished ideal of unity among African nations and peoples.

ONE PEOPLE

The Union did not come as a surprise. There are a number of factors which made it possible. First, the people of Zanzibar and Tanganyika are one people who, by accident of history, found themselves living in two separate entities. Many people in Zanzibar have consanguine relations with the people of Tanganyika. There are many people who trace their roots to the Mainland, have relatives and visit each other regularly, to this day. They get together on family matters such as weddings, funerals and initiation ceremonies.

Secondly, the political leadership in the two countries has had a long history of collaboration. This dates back to the days of the Zanzibar African Association and the Tanganyika African Association. These were welfare associations catering for the social interests of Africans in the two countries but had forged close collaboration, shared experiences and supported each other. The collaboration continued when the Tanganyika African Association was transformed into a political party, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) in 1954 to fight for the independence of Tanganyika. In 1957, the African Association of Zanzibar merged with the Shiraz Association to form the Afro-Shiraz Party (ASP) to fight for the independence of Zanzibar. Mwalimu Nyerere, then President

of TANU was present at that auspicious event.

The leaders of ASP were in close contact with the leaders of TANU before, during and after the January 12, 1964 Zanzibar Revolution. By then, the leaders of TANU had become leaders of independent Tanganyika since December 9, 1961. The cooperation and collaboration became even stronger after the revolution. The union took place three months after the Revolution.

We pay glowing tribute to our founding fathers and leaders of Tanzania, the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, then President of Tanganyika and the late Sheikh Karume, President of the People's Republic of Zanzibar. We applaud them for their leadership, great wisdom and deep sense of sacrifice and courage. It needed strong leaders of their stature, vision and charisma to take such a bold decision to cede their two countries' sovereignty to one new sovereign state, the United Republic of Tanzania.

At that time the memories of the hard-won independence in Tanganyika and sacrifices made during the execution of the revolution in Zanzibar, were still fresh and alive. Indeed, it was a revolutionary undertaking by iconic revolutionary leaders. Because of their vision, and wise leadership, Tanzanians continue to enjoy the benefits of a united nation and a united people who are at peace with each other and with others in other nations.

As alluded to earlier, in the half century of its life, the Union has, not only survived but grown from strength to strength. People from both sides of the Union share a common identity and a shared destiny as Tanzanians. They have woven strong social fabrics through inter-marriages, social interactions and living wherever they choose to, in the United Republic of Tanzania. They are not considered to be strangers neither will they encounter any encumbrances because of the side of the Union they hail from. To date, 91 per cent of the people of Tanzania were born after April 26, 1964. These generations have grown to know no other nationality than being Tanzanians, which to them, is both their identity and a reality.



RAPPORT: President Kikwete with his Zanzibar counterpart President Ali Mohamed Shein

CHALLENGES

From time to time, the Union has faced challenges, some of them, indeed, daunting. However, through the various mechanisms set up by the two governments most of the issues have been resolved and the remaining ones are at various stages of being resolved. Besides government action, timely interventions by the ruling party have helped a great deal to ease or even resolve some issues. The successful conclusion of the ongoing Constitutional Review process will be an important milestone in the quest to resolve some of the long standing challenges and strengthen the Union. The new Constitution is also meant to consolidate democracy, rule of law, good governance as well as respect for human rights.

On the socio-economic development front, a lot of progress has been made in the five decades of the Union. Indeed, Tanzania remains in the league of the Least Development Countries; however, the Tanzania of today is completely different from that of 1964. More people have and will continue to have better access to basic amenities for life such as food, shelter and clothing.

Remarkable progress has been made in the fight against the three enemies of development: Ignorance, poverty and disease, as proclaimed by our first President Mwalimu Nyerere in 1961. Tanzania has more educated people in almost all fields and disciplines than 50 years ago. At the same time, more Tanzanian young men and women have access to primary, secondary and higher education, and expansion is ongoing. More people have access to medi-

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cal care because of expansion in the health delivery system. There are more health professionals, and the availability of medicines and equipment has improved tremendously.

In the past 50 years, Tanzanians (both in Zanzibar and in the Mainland) have witnessed an increase in investment in infrastructure development and other basic economic services. In this regard, more people have access to clean water and sanitation, electricity, telecommunications, among others. At independence, there were three paved truck roads: Moshi – Arusha; Tanga – Korogwe and Dar es Salaam – Morogoro. Currently, we are on the verge of completing the implementation of the plan to connect all regions with paved roads. The ongoing work of constructing 11,174 km of paved roads in Mainland Tanzania will enable the government to fulfill its promise and beyond.

Today, Tanzanians do not have to travel through Kenya or Uganda to get to Bukoba, Mwanza, and Musoma towns on the shores of Lake Victoria. They use the improved networks of tarmac roads.

Mobile phone penetration has been phenomenal in the country. With **27** million subscribers, Tanzania ranks among the top three or four countries on the continent. At the same time, internet users have been increasing fast creating a strong base for leveraging ICT for development.

In the last seven years, the number of people who have access to electricity has more than trebled from 10 per cent in 2005 to 36 per cent at present. Plans to increase power generation to 3000MW by 2016 are progressing well. The dual process of constructing the 542 km pipeline and sourcing companies to partner with TANESCO to build power stations make it feasible.

Plans to rehabilitate and improve on the management of TAZARA and Tanzania Railway are well under way. The Central Line rehabilitation work is in progress and plans to upgrade it to standard gauge are at an advanced stage. With regard to the development of ports; plans are already in place awaiting implementation. There are plans to modernize management systems as well as build new berths and rehabilitate existing ones at the Port of Dar es Salaam. The idea is to increase the capacity of the port to handle more than 18 million metric tonnes and more in the shortest time possible. There are also plans to rebuild the Port of Mtwara and build new Ports at Bagamoyo and Tanga and on Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa.

INFRASTRUCTURE

There are also robust plans being undertaken to develop aviation in the country with particular focus on expansion and upgrading of current airports and airstrips. In a couple of months, the new International Airport at Songwe, Mbeya will be fully operational to cater for the Southern Highlands and neighbouring regions. The construction of the third terminal at the Julius Nyerere International Airport has already started. Work on the expansion of the Mwanza Airport to cater for the Lake Victoria and the Great Lakes Region is on course. Plans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the Kilimanjaro International Airport are at an advanced stage and projects for the rehabilitation and upgrading of seven regional airports are nearing completion. Plans are underway to upgrade 11 other airports. We are working on the possibilities of reviving the Air Tanzania Corporation to make it a viable national airline once again.

Fifty years since the birth of the new nation, the Tanzanian economy is on a sound footing and enjoying strong micro-economic performance. This is because of the sound economic policies pursued by the government as part of economic reform agenda initiated since the second half of the 1980s.

Today, Tanzanians do not have to travel through Kenya or Uganda to get **to Bukoba, Mwanza, and Musoma towns on the shores of Lake Victoria**

We are also trying to match the rate of economic growth with the pace of poverty reduction. Currently, there is a mismatch; the economy is growing but the reduction of poverty is still low. That is why we are giving special attention to agriculture infrastructure because the sector, which employs over 70 per cent of the Tanzanian population, has not grown as fast as the other sectors.

At its 50th birthday, the United Republic of Tanzania enjoys good relations with all nations in the world. There is no country we call or consider to be an enemy.

Tanzania remains a firm believer in African Unity and support efforts of the AU and all people of goodwill in supporting it. We shall never lower our voices, or our morale in the search for regional integration in East Africa, through the East African Community, and in the Southern African Region, through the South African Development Community. This is an ideal worth living for, embracing and pursuing.

Tanzania's 50 years' experience proves that unity among independent African nations is possible. Two sovereign countries, Tanganyika and Zanzibar ceded their sovereignty and created one new nation in the United Republic of Tanzania half a century ago and still going strong. If Tanganyika and Zanzibar have dared and succeeded, the other countries too can. It can be done, play your part! ■

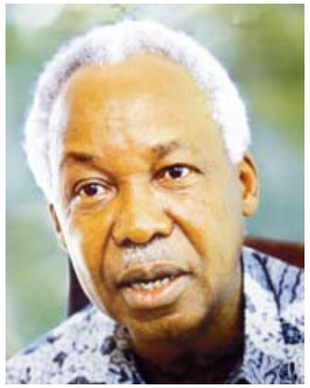
Long Live Africa, Long Live the Union, Long Live Tanzania..!



Profiles of the Union's Principal Architects

H.E. MWALIMU JULIUS KAMBARAGE NYERERE
'THE FATHER OF THE NATION'
A Biographical note

Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, son of Chief Nyerere Burito of the Wazanaki, was born on 13th April, 1922, at Butiama, a village 26 miles outside Musoma Town in Northern Tanzania, near Lake Victoria.



Though he was a chief's son, his thinking was not affected by chiefly privileges. It was the democratic process that influenced him. This upbringing laid a firm foundation for Mwalimu's exemplary national leadership and remained uncorrupted by fame or position throughout his life.

He was a Christian and at age 12 begun school at the Government Primary school at Mwisenge between 1933 and 1940. Between 1941 and 1942, he joined Tabora Secondary School, where he was Senior House Prefect and Boy Scout.

For his higher education between 1943 and 45, he went to Makerere University College, in Uganda where he was awarded a diploma in Education, specialising in teaching of Biology and English.

Between 1949 and 1952, he was awarded a scholarship to Edinburgh University in Scotland where he graduated with Master of Arts Degree. He demonstrated courage and outstanding ability to analyse issues and argue convincingly and defended the cause of women's emancipation. He was convinced that education is not meant to alienate a person form his family and village life. In this respect, Mwalimu was a unique intellectual.

Employment

He was a teacher at St. Mary's Secondary School in Tabora where he taught teaching Biology and English between 1946 and 1949.

On his return from Edinburgh to what was then the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, Mwalimu resumed teaching, this time at a leading school, St, Francis College at Pugu near Dar es Salaam between 1953 and 1955 where he taught History, English and Kiswahili.

Besides teaching, Mwalimu was actively involved in community activities outside school. While teaching at St. Mary's Tabora, he helped establish a co-operative shop in Tabora Town in order to fight exploitation. He also served as a branch secretary of the Tabora branch of the African Association.

Other Positions

1963 - 1992: Chancellor of Universities

1963 - 1970: Chancellor of the East African University

1970 – 1992: Chancellor of the Sokoine University of Agriculture.

Political Activities and Jobs

1953: Member of the Tanganyika Council

Served briefly as a Temporary Nominated Member of the Tanganyika Council.

President of Tanganyika African Association (TAA)

Mwalimu was elected President of the Tanganyika African Association (TAA) in 1953 while teaching at St. Francis College in Dar es Salaam.

1954: Founder Member and First Elected President of Tanganyika Africa National Union (TANU)

The following year (1954), he became a founder member of Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) and elected the first President of the Nationalist Party.

1955: Mwalimu Chose Politics and Resigned from Teaching

On 22nd March, 1955 while still teaching at St. Francis College, now Pugu Secondary School, Mwalimu Nyerere was faced with the choice between teaching and full time politics. He chose politics and thus reigned his teaching post.

1958: Mwalimu was elected a member of the Parliament in Tanganyika's first elections. **1960:** Became the first Chief Minister of Tanganyika Internal Self Government. Mwalimu returned unopposed in the second General Elections. On this occasion, he was asked by the Governor to form the country's first Council of Ministers with an elected majority, and he became the first Chief Minister.

1961: He was Sworn in as Prime Minister.

1962: Mwalimu Nyerere resigned from the post of Prime Minister in order to reorganize TANU-the then Tanganyika Ruling Political Party.

Dec. 1962: He was sworn in as President of The Republic of Tanganyika. After the decision to make Tanganyika a Republic, Julius Nyerere was nominated as a TANU candidate for the post of President. He was sworn in as President of the Republic of Tanganyika on 9th December 1962.

1964: He became the First President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

On 26th April, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere was signatory to the Union of Tanganyika And Zanzibar, and became The First President of the new United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, later renamed Tanzania. He was re-elected as President four times, choosing to step down as president in 1985.

1977: Mwalimu Nyerere was a Founder Member and Chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) which was formed by a merge between TANU and Afro-Shiraz Party (ASP) of Zanzibar.

1985: Mwalimu voluntarily retired as President of the United Republic of Tanzania His voluntary retirement sent a political tradition whose influence and significance was felt beyond Tanzania.

Post Retirement Life

After retirement as Executive President of Tanzania for 24 consecutive years, Mwalimu opted to continue serving as the National Chairman of the Ruling Party (CCM).

1985 – 1990: Founder and Chairman of the South Commission.

1990 – 1999: Chairman of the South Centre

1994 –1999: Facilitator for the Burundi Peace negotiations.

Established the Negotiations Machinery for the Burundi Peace negotiations.

1998: Mwalimu and National Development dialogue on Debt Relief.

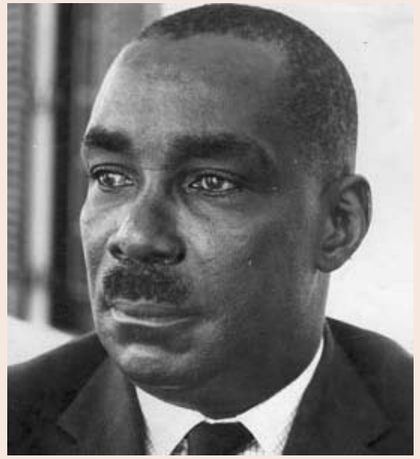
In 1998, Mwalimu Nyerere led the launching of the dialogue on National Debt. The Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation organized the launching in collaboration with Oxfam International.

1999: Addressed the Jubilee 2000 Rally on Cancellation of Debts in Hamburg Germany.

He died in a London hospital of leukaemia on October 14, 1999 ■

GLIMPSE OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF H.E. ABEID AMANI KARUME

The First President of Zanzibar and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council



The First President of Zanzibar and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, H.E Abeid Amani Karume was born on August 4, 1905 in Pongwe, Mwera (Zanzibar West District).

He attained Primary level education and vocational experience as a seaman, politician and leaders.

But his leadership skills were always evident. Between 1934 -1957 he was a member of the African Association. In 1938, he became the General Secretary of the Association.

Between 1940 and 1964, he was chairman of the African Dancing Club. In 1964, he was chairman of the Seaman Association.

A year later in 1947, he became member of the Zanzibar Town Council. In 1953, he became a member of the Hospital Visiting Committee.

Six years later in 1959, he became a member of the Women Voters Recommendation Council and between 1957 and 1961, he was a member of the Legislative Council (LEGCO) for Rahaleo Constituency.

His big break came between 1957 and 1972, when he became Chairman of the Afro Shiraz Party.

Karume was Member of the Legislative Council (LEGCO) for Jang'ombe Constituency between 1961 -1963.

During the same period, he was Minister for Health and Social Welfare of the Pre- Revolution Coalition Government.

A year later in 1964 and until 1972, he was the President of Zanzibar and the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

Between 1964 and 1972, Karume was the Vice President of United Republic of Tanzania and between 1970 and 1972, he was Chairman of Financial Affairs (Minister of Finance).

He passed away on April 7, 1972 and was buried at the ASP Headquarter at Kisiwandui Municipality on April 10, 1972 ■

TANZANIA
SPECIAL COUNTRY REPORT

Commemorating 50th Anniversary of the Union

Remarks by Hon. Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein – President of Zanzibar and Chairman of The Revolutionary Council at the inauguration of the Celebrations of 50th Anniversary of the Union



Dear Citizens,

We need to extend gratitude to the Almighty God for enabling us to reach this day as we inaugurate the 50th Anniversary celebrations of the Union. As you may recall, that today is exactly 48 days since we celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Zanzibar Revolution of 12th January 1964. I do believe that all of us have profound memories of those successful and historical celebrations.

The union we are celebrating, today is a union of the people which was agreed among the people themselves led by the late Julius Kambarage Nyerere, the then President of what was the Republic of Tanganyika and the late Abeid Amani Karume, the then President of former People's Republic of Zanzibar for the benefit of both side of the union.

I would like to reiterate that this union did not emerge on its own, but rather it came out of mutual consent from both parties due to the wisdom of our founding fathers of the union. This union has given our country and our people a lot of credit and compliments, some of these compliments are that of unity, peace and harmony. Our economic and social development have benefited all our people; and our country is continuing to be strong and stand steadily in promoting development for our people as well as strengthening co-operation with other countries.

As we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Union it is our responsibility to value the efforts of our founding fathers of the Union and the way in which people willingly supported the Union. This is to say we have every reason to value, to strengthen and to maintain our Union.

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar in collaboration with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is continuing to resolve all issues of concern which the people would like to see addressed. Various meetings which involve members from both sides have been held to discuss these issues of concern.

We all need to feel proud of this Union and commit ourselves to strengthen it for our mutual benefit. We should feel proud of what we have. As we start these celebrations let us unite together to make it a big success so that each one of us feel as part of the Union.

"We are Tanzanians because of our Union:

Let's defend, strengthen and maintain it."

This slogan carries a strong message regarding our Union. This statement signifies that our being Tanzanians is what defines us. The existence of the Union is what testifies our nationality. In principle, we are obliged to defend, maintain and strengthen our Union for our mutual benefit. All the people of the United Republic of Tanzania have strong hopes on the Union, together with all institutions that enables it to continue to exist and be strong.

In our efforts to enhance unity and solidarity among our people, Zanzibar reviewed its 1984 Constitution in 2010, whereby all parties which had representatives in the House of Representatives, joined together to run the Government. This decision enabled Zanzibar to form a Government of National Unity which has significantly contributed to the development of our nation by strengthening Good Governance and promoting Human Rights.

Prior to the Revolution, land ownership was under colonial rule and all people were not allowed to use their land due to conditions which were set by the colonialists. In March, 1964, the late Mzee Abeid Amani Karume made an official announcement that all land is Government Property and it was distributed amongst our people without discrimination. On 11 November, 1965 he initiated a special plan whereby people were apportioned 3 acres of land in Dole. As of 1973, 24,000 acres of land were divided to the people both in Unguja and Pemba and process has continued to date.

HOUSING

As we celebrate 50 years of the Revolution, we are proud to see that our people are using their land for their benefits. During this period, various land laws have been put in place as well as a Land Policy and Land Tribunal established to ensure that land disputes are being taken care of.

With regards to sustainable use of land, the Department of Urban and Rural Planning has been established while the National Land Use Plan has been developed. During this period, the Government has surveyed various plots in different areas in Unguja and Pemba. In the period between 2010 and 2013, 1,393 plots were allocated to people.

For the purpose of implementing this initiative, the late Mzee Abeid Amani Karume in 11 August 1964 initiated a plan to build proper apartments in the form of high-rising buildings in the area of Kikwajuni, Kilimani, Michenzani and Mombasa. Similar structures were also built in Pemba, Wete, Micheweni, Chake Chake, Mkoani and Kengeja. Other areas where such structures were built included Makunduchi, Bambi and Chaani. In total there were 2,928 flats which were given to people. Later, building of residen- tial structures continued in various rural areas in Unguja and Pemba

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Before the Revolution, the colonialists mainly used the land for agricultural purposes and specifically for cash crops such as cloves and coconuts.



Hon. Bernard K.Membe (MP), Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation exchanging views with H.E. Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein (center), President of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and Dr. Mohammed Gharib Bilal, Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania

Production of food crops such as rice was not their priority. After the Revolution, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar strengthened the Agriculture sector especially of food crops in order to minimize importation of food.

The Government has imported tractors in order to assist farmers who use hand hoes in rice farming. A workshop was also established in Mbweni for the purpose of servicing the tractors. Farmers were also assisted with agricultural inputs.

The provision of grants to the agriculture inputs specifically for rice farming inputs rose 75 per cent and increase of use of fertilisers rose from 30 tonnes to 1,500 tonness. The use of pesticides has also increased from 12,000 litres to 30,000 litres for the period of 2010 – 2013.

The irrigation scheme for rice farming has also being ongoing and currently, there are 720 ha have been prepared for farming out of 8,521 which have been set aside for this purpose.

The Kizimbani Agriculture Institute is now offering diploma courses. Local farmers have been trained in various agricultural techniques. 24,000 farmers have benefited from such arrangement.

In order to ensure cloves production is enhanced, the Government has put in place various initiatives to increase its production. In 2012, there were 500,000 new seedlings of cloves were distributed to farmers while in 2013/14 the plan is to have 1,000,000 new seedlings to be distributed to farmers free of charge. Our goal is to provide 1,000,000 plants per year for the next three years.

Before the Revolution, livestock services were not given proper attention. Even the livestock were not enough and, therefore, they were imported from abroad. After 12 January 1964, the Government has put more attention to this sector. Livestock keepers have been given proper training on how to keep their stocks and guaranteed better prices when their cattle, chicken, etc. are sold.

The Government has also established cattle and poultry farms in various areas and vet-

erinary stations opened in villages. In 2011/2012, 335 community groups in Unguja and Pemba were trained while 3,200 livestock keepers were advised on various means on how to keep their livestock.

In enhancing research services on veterinary treatment rehabilitation of the Maruhubi Laboratory in Unguja and Chake Chake Laboratory in Pemba was done. to

Before the Revolution, the country did not have fisheries experts. In 1965, the Government sent some few youth abroad for training in this area. In order to ensure that this sector is strengthened, the Government has also been providing training to those engaged in fishing who live along the Indian Ocean. On average 30,500 tonnes of fish were produced in 2012 compared to 28,759 tonnes in 2011. Production of seaweed has also increased from 12,259 tonnes in 2011 to 13,844 tonnes in 2012. Zanzibar is the second after Thailand in seaweed production.

Fishermen have been trained on the environment management in the Ocean and how to use proper fishing gears.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Government has also developed policies in the Industrial Sector with an emphasis on getting the private sector to invest in the Industrial Sector. Various industries have been established while the Export Processing Zone has been developed in the Fumba area.

TOURISM

For the purposes of strengthening tourism services, the Government has built several hotels in Unguja and Pemba, and also ensured that the parastatal entity performs its duties of promoting tourism by providing them with necessary facilities.

According to the Zanzibar Strategy for Economic Growth (II), the growth of the tourism sector is 6 per cent and its contribution to the Government Revenue is 27 per cent. The Government receives 80 per cent of its foreign exchange from the tourism sector.

EDUCATION

Before the Revolution, education was based on discrimination and it was supposed to be paid for. Children who came from poor families could not attain education because they could not afford it. After the Revolution, on September 1964, the late Mzee Karume announced free education for all children from Unguja and Pemba.

Since then, we have witnessed continued significant growth in both the facilities at primary, secondary, and college levels as well as enrollment numbers.

Significantly, the State University of Zanzibar has established the School of medicine.

HEALTH SERVICES

For the past 50 years, the Government has been trying to improve health services which were provided under discrimination during the colonial era.

In 1965, it was announced that the health services will be free for all, with various plans put in place to ensure that health services provided were up to standard. The first Health Action Plan of 1964 and Health Policy of 1999 highlighted key issues to improve this sector. These included the establishment of health facilities close to the communities; ensuring the availability of health equipment and medicines; training for health workers; and building new hospitals and health centres.

WATER SECTOR

In our efforts to ensure that our citizens have clean water, the Water Sector has also been strengthened. In 1964, access to water in the country was 27 per cent only. As of 2010, access to water in urban areas reached 76 per cent while in rural areas, it was 60 per cent.

Various initiatives have been ongoing to ensure that access to water services reach 95 per cent by 2015 in urban areas and 80 per cent in rural areas.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Before the Revolution in 1964, most of our citizens were living in rural areas where they encountered problems of transport due to the bad roads. Be- fore the Revolution, we had 408 kms of roads in Zanzibar, with 210 kms in Zanzibar and 198 kms in Pemba.

Soon after the Revolution, construction of tarmac roads and bridges started both in urban and rural areas. Today, we are proud that we have 680.70 kms of road network. (Unguja 450.25 kms and Pemba 230.45 kms). All are tarmac roads. With the assistance of MCC of USA we are constructing roads in Northern Pemba and the constructions are in final stages..

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Port Services have been strengthened since the revolution and the Malindi Port has been revamped with assistance from the European Union. The Government has bought new port facilities and in collaboration with Azam, built a passenger lounge. In the case of Pemba, the Government has also improved port services by constructing a new berth and passenger lounge.

Looking ahead, there is no doubt that we will be able to reach the development stage we want to reach if we are steadfast to the anchorage of the Union and Revolution as pillars to our development.

We have participated in providing our opinion to the Constitutional Review Commission in the development of the new constitution which we anticipate, will further lead our nation and maintain our Union ■

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ZANZIBAR COMMISSION FOR TOURISM



FOREIGN POLICY AGENDA

Tanzania Stands for a Free, Peaceful and Developed Africa

Dar es Salaam's sterling role in the continent's liberation struggle, the search for peace and economic integration has earned the country the distinction of being 'Africa's Diplomatic Capital'. Tanzania is focusing on the bigger picture, explains **FOREIGN MINISTER H.E BERNARD KAMILLIUS MEMBE**

DIPLOMAT EAST AFRICA: Since the formalisation of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964, Tanzania has played an increasingly significant role in the continent's geo-politics. Briefly, what have been the highlights of this engagement?

H.E. BERNARD MEMBE: In the immediate post-independence period, Tanzania played a leading role in the liberation of the Southern African countries of Mozambique, Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa as well as the Island nations of Comoro, Seychelles, Sao-Tome & Principe and Guinea Bissau.

Tanzania actively participated in the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity (now the African Union), and hosted the Headquarters of the OAU Liberation Movement. We also took part in establishing the East African Community, SADCC (now Southern Africa Development Community), COMESA, and remain an ardent champion of South-South cooperation.

Tanzania has also played a prominent role in the resolution of conflicts in Burundi, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Madagascar, among others, and has contributed troops to peacekeeping missions in Darfur, Lebanon, Sierra Leone, Comoros and, lately, DRC.

Today, as one of the longest surviving unions in the world, Tanzania celebrates 50 years of distinction in the continent over its role in the liberation movements, in the establishment of regional economic communities, in peace making and peace keeping, and most importantly, Tanzania is at peace with itself since Independence.

Q: Tanzania's brand of democracy has made it a model for the region and the rest of Africa. Please comment on Tanzania's continuing efforts to strengthen its democratic institutions.

A: Tanzania has practiced transparent governance and the rule of law since the re-introduction of multi-party democracy in 1992, after about three decades of one-party democracy.

There are 15-plus political parties (six with parliamentary representation) and a robust National Assembly comprising Members from both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

Zanzibar retains semi-autonomous status with its own President and House of Representatives.

The process of writing a new Constitution is underway. This will set up a solid framework for further democratisation. Its key features include devolution of government, strengthening of democratic institutions, reaffirmation of human rights and rule of law.

This has earned us global recognition and a commanding voice in the international arena on issues of democracy.

Q: Kindly elaborate on Tanzania's strong democratic credentials which saw US President Barrack Obama visit Dar es Salaam last June.

A: The democratic credentials which brought President Obama to Tanzania in June 2013 are many. But, to mention a few; the dedicated efforts by the government to invest in people, open Government programmes and the effective use of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) were the strongest and made the difference.

Q: Trade diplomacy has been a central theme in the on-going EAC regional integration efforts. Kindly comment on Tanzania's emphasis on developing new ties with the DRC and Burundi.

A: Both the DRC and Burundi are landlocked. This is a natural phenomenon that has necessitated their access to the Indian Ocean to be through the Port of Dar es Salaam. Transportation has, for the most part depended on the railway running from Dar es Salaam up to Kigoma, a Tanzanian lake port town bordering the DRC and Burundi. So, the relations between Tanzania and the two countries are not new, but historically determined.

The partnership has not in any way diminished our excellent relations with the rest of the other countries in the EAC and the Great Lakes region.

Q: Is this meant, in anyway, to counter the blossoming 'Coalition of the Willing' that involves Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda?

A: Far from it, as I mentioned before, our relations are historical. If anything, we would like to see this historical relationship translate into a stronger trade and investment partnership for the mutual benefits of our people.

Q: Kindly comment on Tanzania's strong economic ties with its traditional Western partners in regard to the growing influence from the East, especially China in East Africa.

A: Countries of the European Union, particularly the United Kingdom and Germany have been our traditional allies in trade and investment. The United Kingdom, for instance is to date the leading and the biggest investor in Tanzania, with a cumulative investment of nearly 3 billion Sterling Pound. That is without mentioning the ongoing investments in gas discoveries by British Gas and Ophir Energy, which are among top British Companies.

China, just like any other partner, is invited to do business in Tanzania equally as it does business with the Western partners and the United States. Our Economic Diplomacy requires that we as a country, and Africa as a continent, allow partners to come and compete according to the rules of the game that are in place. The Chinese should not be an exception.

Q: How is Tanzania seeking to improve its legal and justice system, and deepen cooperation with other global organisations such as the European Union regarding the piracy menace?

A: The United Republic of Tanzania has noted the mushrooming of piracy as one of the world's oldest international crimes. The scourge has negatively impacted on over 80 per cent of the world's trade that is carried over the sea; that is around 93,000 merchant vessels, 1.25 million seafarers, and almost six billion tonnes of cargo.

Piracy has adversely affected the world in almost all spheres of life. The lives of human beings have been at peril, safety of navigation has been interrupted, the environment polluted, fishing and tourism disrupted.

For the past several decades, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has taken different initiatives in addressing

piracy and its associated maritime security problems. Tanzania is a signatory to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982, and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence against the Safety of Navigation (SUA), 1988.

Tanzania is also a signatory to the Djibouti Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden. The Code helps government to improve communications between states, enhance the capabilities of states in the region to deter, arrest and prosecute pirates. It also improves states maritime situational awareness.

From time to time, the Government has amended its laws to accommodate different international conventions and agreements to which the country is a party. Notably, in 2010, we amended the Penal Code [Cap 16 R.E 2002] and the Criminal Procedure Act, [Cap 20 R.E 2002].

It is also important to note that, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has been working closely with the European Union (EU), regional and international organisations in combating security threats in the Indian Ocean. It is worth noting that, Tanzania has signed Pirates Transfer Agreements with United Kingdom, Denmark and during the 4th EU-Africa Summit, Tanzania also signed the Pirates Transfer Agreement with the EU.

That agreement will see the training of our lawyers, construction of prisons that meet international standards and also strengthen security along the Indian Ocean Coast.

Q: Tanzania is also active in regional maritime security. Kindly elaborate on the Trilateral Memorandum of Understanding between Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa.

A: The Trilateral Memorandum of Understanding on Maritime Security Cooperation ensures security and the uninterrupted flow of goods along the East Coast of Africa from Tanzania, Mozambique through to South Africa.

The Trilateral Agreement mandates the three countries to work together in securing the territorial waters of each respective country. This includes, the three parties sending members to participate in the joint maritime operations aimed at searching and interdicting bases of pirates, and any other illegal activities in the territorial waters particularly toxic dumping and illegal deep sea fishing.

The MOU gives right to the three forces to *inter alia*, patrol, search, arrest, seize and undertake the hot pursuit of any maritime crime suspect or pirate**.**

Q: The Great Lakes region has historically, been one of the world's most conflict-prone regions. With specific reference to the DRC, Tanzania recently joined the United Nations Force Intervention Brigade that defeated the March 23 (M23) rebel militia that have kept the region in constant anarchy. Please comment on Tanzania's engagement in the conflict.

A: Before I respond to your questions, let me make the following comments. It is very unfortunate that, the Great Lakes Region and particularly, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has been marred by conflicts for far too long.

Naturally, Tanzania's fortunes are intrinsically linked with what happens in the Great Lakes Region owing to its close proximity. Thus, any conflict or situation that may potentially lead to conflict is a matter of grave concern to us.

One of the pillars of our country's Foreign Policy is good neighbourliness. Tanzania has always strived to promote policies that are aimed at ensuring that it is not only at peace with itself, but also with all its neighbours without any exception whatsoever. Consequently, I can proudly tell you that Tanzania has no single enemy be it within the region or beyond.

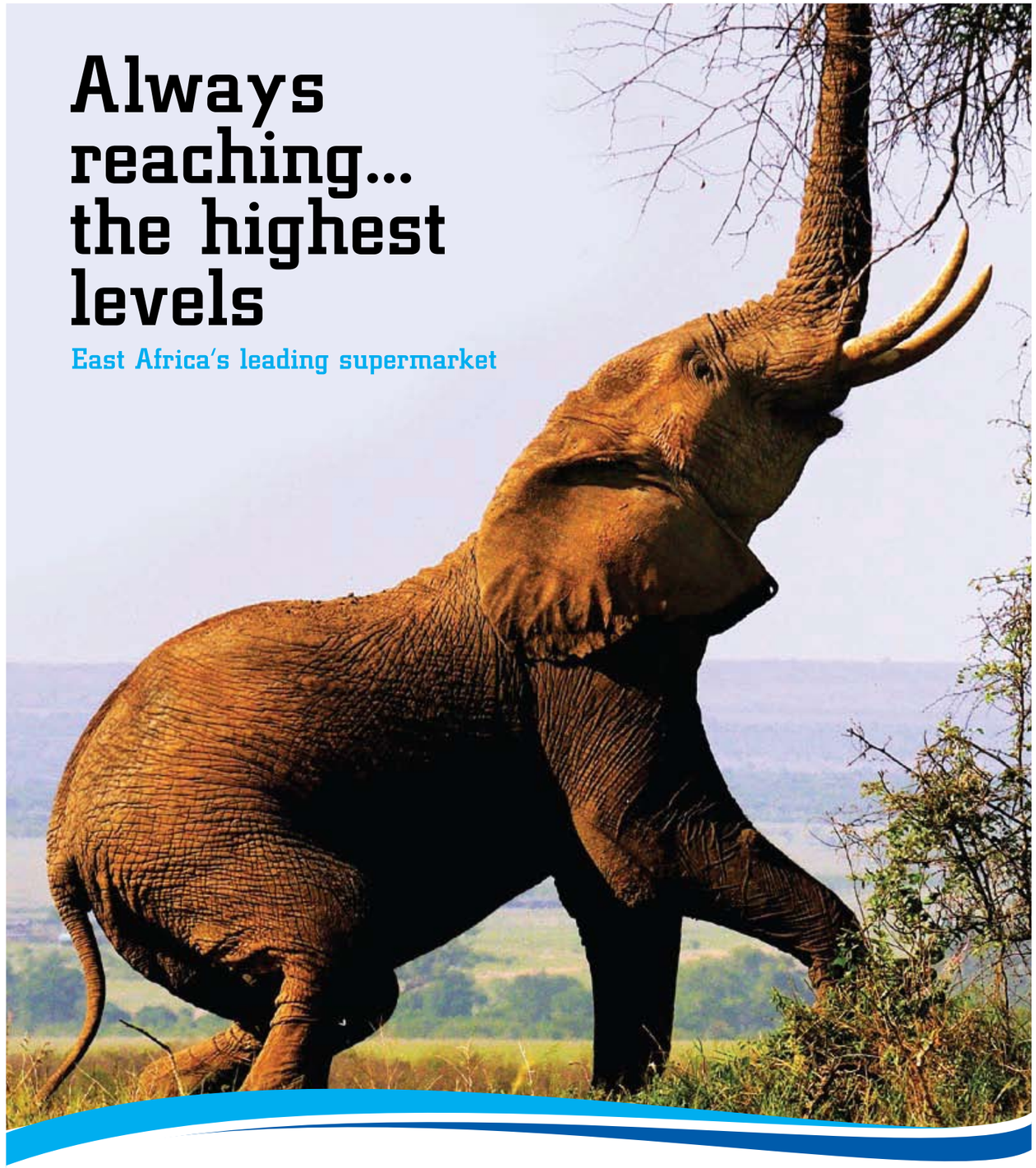
On the issue of being part of the UN Force Intervention Brigade (FIB),Tanzania took a decision to do so as part of its duty as a good member of the international community. And lest we forget, the decision to deploy the FIB in Eastern DRC was an initiative of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR).

This is an Organisation that brings together all the countries of the region including DRC and Rwanda. When the idea was mooted, it was thought that members of the ICGLR would contribute troops to the International Neutral Force which conflicted with the UN's own standing principles on the deployment of Peace Keeping missions. Eventually, a compromise was reached to have an Intervention Brigade with unprecedented and robust mandate but still as part of MONUSCO.

Q: Some analysts point to the possibility of a standoff between Tanzania and Rwanda due to the ongoing conflict in the DRC. Is this the case, and if so, is it a potential setback to ongoing regional integration efforts?

A: It is unfortunate, this misrepresentation on the part of the FIB has set us on a collision course with Rwanda and is orchestrated by the Rwandan Media; I would suggest you go ask them why. As far as Tanzania is concerned, we were on a collision course with M23. Afer a crushing defeat of the

From time to time, the Government has amended its laws to accommodate **different international conventions and agreements to which the country is a party**



rebels, Kivu and other affected areas in the eastern DRC are in peace and the Great Lakes is happy with the outcome let alone the United Nations. So, Tanzania does not see any sort of standoff with Rwanda. We can only see a growing degree of mistrust, but this cannot and will not derail the ongoing regional integration efforts. Our approach as a country is to focus on a bigger picture.

Q: Should Tanzania re-evaluate its presence in the DRC's Kivu region?

A: Tanzania is not re-evaluating its presence in eastern DRC for it is there for a good cause on behalf of the international community. FIB, to which Tanzania has contributed troops, still has some unfinished business. This business is none other than the eradication of all the remaining negative forces. In acknowledging this noble but unfinished mission, the UN Security Council on March 28, 2014 resolved to extend FIB' s mandate for another year until March 31, 2015. Tanzania would be betraying all peace loving and well meaning people of the world if it pulled out its troops now.

Q: Kindly comment on the allegations that in 2013, Tanzania expelled thousands of refugees from Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC who had settled in the country for many years. What is the exact position?

A: The Government of Tanzania has not expelled any of the refugees that were in its regional camps, this would be illegal and not conforming to international practice. We should also bear in mind, though they are called camps, these are homes to our brothers and sisters who have been affected by chaos in their countries. It must also be known that there is a difference between expelling people as opposed to creating a necessary environment for refugees to return home and build their countries. As we speak, up to January 2014, Tanzania continues to host about 264,530 refugees twice the number that was there from 1994. Let me be understood, we only expelled illegal immigrants and this action will not in any way exacerbate regional stability.

Q: Tanzania has not been spared the growing threat of global terrorism. What strategies has the country adopted in addressing the menace?

A: Tanzania has continued to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy of September 2006. Since the adoption of the strategy we have implemented its four pillars; that is measures to prevent and combating terrorism, measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, measures to build states capacity to prevent and combating terrorism and finally measures to uphold Human Rights/ and Rule of Law.

Tanzania has established a National Counter-Terrorism Centre which is an interagency entity specifically dealing with Counter Terrorism Coordination and Cooperation. The Police, Tanzania Intelligence Services and the Defense Force run the centre.

We understand that two vices must also be addressed; namely money laundering and terrorist financing. There is a need, therefore, for a comprehensive National Strategy for Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorist Financing(AML/CFT). Tanzania has in place a National AML/CFT strategy, which has been developed against the backdrop of a need to implement AML/CFT standards as set out in the Anti-Money Laundering Act, Cap 423, Prevention of Terrorism Act,



Britain's Foreign Secretary William Hague (2nd L) and Tanzania's Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation Bernard Membe sign a treaty on dealing with piracy off the coast of Somalia, watched by Tanzania's President Jakaya Kikwete (R) and Britain's Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Henry Bellingham (L), during the Somalia Conference at Lancaster House on February 23, 2012 in London, United Kingdom

Cap 19, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40 + 9 Recommendations and UN Conventions. The strategy is organised around five broad areas, which are Legal, Law Enforcement, Financial Sector, Governanceand Regional and International co-operation.

Tanzania also continues to be an active member of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti -Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), the Southern Africa Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCO), the Eastern Africa Regional Police Chief Cooperation (EARPCCO) in the bid to prevent and control cross boarder crimes including terrorism through exchange of intelligence.

Q: How does Tanzania – which hosts several local, regional and international bodies, such as the EAC, ICTR, East Africa Court of Justice and the Pan African Lawyers Union, and is regarded as the 'Diplomatic Capital of Africa' - leverage its position to address the critical issues shaping today's global agenda?

A: Firstly, we are honoured to be regarded as the 'Diplomatic Capital of Africa'. However, it must clear that it is not only because we host the regional and international institutions you have mentioned but mainly because of the role we have been playing in regional politics, international affairs and diplomacy.

There is no doubt the critical issues shaping today global agenda namely peace and security, conflict management, human rights and regional integration are well addressed in our engagement within and outside Tanzania. These issues have been at the heart of Tanzania's Foreign Policy and we do take pride for setting the tone as far diplomacy in concerned.

Tanzania also hosts several international institutions such as the East African Community Headquarters, ICTR which will phase into the UN Residual Mechanism, African Human Rights and Peoples Court, Pan African Postal Union and the African Institute of International Law.

With regards to peace and security, Tanzania has been at the forefront and the host of the liberation movement in Africa since early 1960s. This has been one among the unforgotten success of our engagement outside the country that later informed a great part of our foreign policy. To this date, as I have mentioned previously, we have continued to dedicate our efforts in ensuring our region and the continent at large attain sustainable peace and tranquility.

With respect to the EAC, it is the only regional economic body in the continent that has achieved the Common Market where you now have free movement of labour, capital, goods and services and common external tariffs. An integration process unattained by any region in the continent. Because of this integration, EAC domestic demands are increasing, exports are tripling, volume of trade is increasing and necessary infrastructure (road, railway and ports) are being developed to scale. We take pride to be part of this.

Back to your question: Tanzania enhances this position by making sure that it stands for the well-being of all mankind, at home, at the regional as well as at the global level. These are issues such as the ongoing formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Tanzania is among the members of the Open Working Group on the SDGs.

Another issue is that of Climate Change, where our President, Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete is a Chairman of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC). I would like to reiterate again, Tanzania puts a lot of effort in the issue of Peace and Security, where we have peacekeepers in different countries that i have already mentioned. Beyond that you will recall Tanzania's contribution in mediation efforts in Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Ivory Coast, to mention a few.

Without a doubt, we can't do this all alone, that's why we are firm believers in the principle of good neighbourliness and promotion of friendly relations among countries.

The lessons taught by our founding father, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere remains close to our hearts. The belief that we are not free unless our neighbours are, that we are not at peace, unless our neighbours are. These are our guiding principles and beliefs and we will not rest until we see a peaceful and free continent ■

PROFILE

H.E. BERNARD MEMBE (MP) MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF TANZANIA

Mr Bernard Membe became the Foreign Affairs Minister of Tanzania in January 2007. He was the Chairman of the South African Development Community (SADC) Organ on Peace, Security and Defense in 2007-2008, which dealt with various peace and security issues in the region including DRC and Zimbabwe. In August, 2012, he once again assumed chairmanship of the SADC Organ on Politics, Security and Defense for the 2012-2013 period.

In 2008, he became Chairman of African Union (AU) Council of Ministers, a position which he held until January 2009. Mr Membe pioneered AU political efforts resolving the crisis in Zimbabwe, the coups in Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, and the AU Military Operation to suppress insurgence in Comoro. In the same time, he Co- Chaired Afro-Arab Cooperation Ministerial Commission.

He served as a Member of the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG) 2011-2013, and was unanimously elected to Chair the CMAG for 2013 to 2015. His previous Ministerial appointments include as Deputy Minister of Home Affairs and as Deputy Minister of Energy and Minerals. He was re-elected for the third term (2010-2015) as Member of Parliament for Mtama Constituency in the October 2010 General Elections.

Mr. Membe has led the ruling party's (CCM) department of Politics and International Relations, and served as a member of CCM's Central Committee between 2007 and April, 2011. He is currently Member of the National Executive Committee of the CCM.

Mr. Membe worked at the Tanzania High Commission in Canada between 1992 to 2000. Prior to this he was a National Security Analyst at the President's Office.

Born in Lindi, Tanzania on 9th November 1953, Mr. Membe, graduated at the University of Dar es Salaam, then continued with his further studies at Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), where he attained M. A. in International Relat ions (Conflict Resolut ion, International Law & International Economics).

Mr. Membe is married to Dorcas Richard Membe and has two sons and a daughter.



H.E Dr Batilda Salha Burian

DIPLOMACY OF DEVELOPMENT

'Tanzania - Kenya Ties Built to Last'

Tanzania regards Kenya as a sincere friend and an important trading and investment partner, says Tanzania's High Commissioner to Kenya, **H.E DR BATILDA SALHA BURIAN** *as her country marks the 50th Anniversary of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar. She spoke to a* **SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**. *Excerpts*

DIPLOMAT EAST AFRICA: Congratulations, Your Excellency on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar. What is the significance of this momentous occasion?

H.E DR BATILDA SALHA BURIAN: Thank you. This Jubilee celebration of our Union is definitely a profound achievement to us as a country and the region at large. To us, the 50th Anniversary of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar is a reflection of what political will, determination and commitment can achieve, especially where administration and bureaucratic process could have failed.

The Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar came at a time when Pan African initiatives and the proposed East Africa Federation had failed to realise their intent.

It is also a very loaded and enduring call that political integration in the East Africa will be ultimately achieved.

Currently, we are on the drawing table to draft our new Constitution. As a nation, we are very pleased by the achievement we have made so far in building a strong, peaceful and democratic nation. However, like all other unions, we have our share of challenges of which we are continually addressing. We are committed to seize this opportunity provided by this platform to address those challenges for the purpose of strengthening our Union even further.

This is a very sensitive process but we are trying to maintain a diplomatic momentum and avoid missteps that could otherwise put us on the road to confrontation.

Therefore, from a diplomacy stand point, this is very significant to us. This is the day when we mark our National Day in all our Missions every year by celebrating not only the past, but our present and our promising future.

The Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar came at a time when **Pan African initiatives and the proposed East Africa Federation had failed to realise their intent**

Q: Tanzania and Kenya have enjoyed warm and cordial bilateral relations over the years. What are some of the highlights of this engagement?

A: Absolutely. This has been due to our historical and cultural linkages. Our people are related according to our tribal connections. That is why it is easy to find a Maasai in Kajiado with a relative in Longido. Similar experiences could also be found in Esbania and Tarime or Taita Taveta and Tanga. This connection extends even to our animals, whereby they will move from Serengeti to Maasai Mara and vice versa.

In fact, our two countries apart from being neighbours, have a special connection. Mwalimu Nyerere and Mzee Jomo Kenyatta worked together even before independence through their Pan African Freedom Movement despite their different ideologies. Since then, we have had regular exchange of visits by our Heads of State, from Mwalimu Nyerere and Mzee Kenyatta to President Hassan Ali Mwinyi and President Daniel arap Moi; then, President William Mkapa and President Mwai Kibaki and President Jakaya Kikwete and President Kibaki and now President Uhuru Kenyatta. We have also had exchange visits from members of Parliament and the Judiciary.

Apart from these official exchanges of visits, our peoples are increasingly interacting and integrating directly at all levels. We now have a diaspora of Tanzanians who are married here in Kenya and vice versa. I am also proud to state that our bilateral relations with Kenya have tremendously moved beyond political and social aspects to economic aspects. This is demonstrated by the level and the volume of trade and investment that exists, as well as multiple projects in different areas that are jointly implemented ranging from environment, wildlife conservation and protection, to energy, roads, infrastructure and education, just to mention a few.

So as a Head of Mission, my task is to see that these visits and official engagements are maintained and strengthened for the mutual benefit of our two countries and our peoples.

Q: What is the scope of Tanzania – Kenya trade relations and how have you fostered these ties?

A: The scope of Tanzania and Kenya trade relations is huge and broad. It is huge in terms of volume but also broad due to a range of products and service provision enterprises and investments that are in operation in our two countries. Currently, more than 400 Kenyan companies have invested in Tanzania. Some of these includes, the Equity Bank, Kenya Commercial Bank, Nakumatt Supermarkets, Jubilee Insurance, Kenya Airways, Uchumi Supermarkets, just to mention a few.

In general, Tanzania regards Kenya as a sincere friend and an important partner. Kenya is our major trading and investment partner. This is evident by Kenya's total export to Tanzania which was roughly valued at more than US$ 600 million in 2013 compared to US$ 400 million in 2010. Tanzania's exports to Kenya are also growing from approximately US$ 400 million which is an increase from US$ 160 million in 2010.

Indeed, the volume of trade between our two countries has risen steadily over the years due to the deepening and widening of the East African Community economic integration. We now have a responsibility to ensure that this positive trend is tapped and redoubled in order to bear more benefits for the people of our two sisterly countries.

Despite the current trade imbalance, we need to broaden and expand our business cooperation as we address issues of trade imbalances and, removal of non-tariff barriers so as to ensure free movement of goods and services.

As key members of East African Community, our two countries are working together with other partner States towards economic policies that are pro-market, pro-private and pro-liberalised.

I believe we can foster these ties by pushing our Governments to put more efforts to complete the construction and operationalisation of the One-Stop-Border-Posts at Holili and Namanga. This will ease the movement of goods and people and also lower the cost of doing business.



RUNNING FOR HEALTH: Dr. Burian (extreme right) with fellow Ambassadors from Nigeria, Uganda and Eritrea: Extreme Left: David Okeyo Vice President Athletic Kenya at First Lady Margaret Kenyatta's marathon last month

Infrastructure is also very important, with the completion of the Athi River-Namanga-Arusha Road; our efforts should now be shifted to the Arusha-Holili-Taveta-Voi Road to ensure that it is also completed.

I believe there is a considerable scope for greater engagement, if we are able to appreciate the comparative advantage of each one of us has and work collectively as partners rather than competitors.

Q: In Tanzania, the 'Nyumba Kumi' initiative has played an important role in fighting crime in the country. Kindly expound on this initiative and what lessons Kenya can learn from it.

A: Briefly, 'Nyumba Kumi' is a leadership structure at the lowest level of our community, whereby after every 10 households a leader is chosen who is known as a Ten Cell leader or in Swahili balozi. So basically every balozi in Nyumba Kumi is obliged to do the following functions:

First, keep a record of all members in his or her 10 households; second, provide support and counseling to families in conflict thus functioning as mediator or arbitrator; third, register all visitors, friends and relatives who move in to stay at any household within the locality; and fourth, provide introduction letters to those who need identification letters for whatever reason.

I believe if the 'Nyumba Kumi' initiative could be employed here in Kenya with sincere commitment and be accepted by the people, it will definitely help in curbing insecurity and also contribute in strengthening social and national cohesion. I believe it will succeed having seen how Kenyans come together when confronted by a serious threat. What we need is to use the "We are One" slogan, in implementing the 'Nyumba Kumi' concept. This will strengthen our sense of togetherness.

Q: Recently a top level confer-

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ence on the illegal trade in wildlife products was held in London, where the Presidents of Botswana, Chad, Gabon and Tanzania pledged to honour a 10- year moratorium on the sales of ivory. Is there a joint initiative to curb the rising poaching being witnessed in Africa, especially in the Serengeti Reserve – which is shared between our two countries?

A: Let me say this: Poaching and illegal wildlife trade is one of the most serious problems confronting the region at the moment, which calls for concerted effort in addressing it. The level and the scale in which poaching is conducted in our countries is frightening because it poses a serious threat to the survival of many species, if action is not taken soon. So, I think we should commend our leaders for expressing their commitment in the London Declaration. Of course, Tanzania and Kenya are mostly affected by this menace since we, and especially Tanzania, have the highest population of elephants, apart from Botswana and Zambia.

Yes, our two countries are working jointly in addressing this issue. In the Mara/Serengeti Reserve, we have a joint programme on the River Mara Basin in which we look into the whole ecosystem of the Mara Basin. Currently through the EAC, the two countries have come up with a Serengeti/Maasai Mara transboundary ecosystem protection and monitoring plan basically to address, amongst other things, the poaching problem.

The Kenya Wildlife Services and the Wildlife Division in Tanzania are exchanging visits and joint operations. The good thing is that there is a political goodwill at the highest level from both President Kikwete and President Kenyatta. What is required is support from the International Community. Since this is organised crime which is associated with terrorists groups, I am pleased by the role played by UNEP and Interpol in addressing the issues of illegal wildlife trade. We also need to create public awareness on the effect of illegal wildlife trade to our countries and harmonise our laws especially in ensuring tougher penalties are put in place, this will help to a greater extent in reducing this problem.

In the Mara/ Serengeti Reserve, we have a joint programme on the River Mara Basin in which we look into the whole ecosystem of the Mara Basin

Q: Water cooperation is seen as key to socio-economic development and environmental stability. In regard to Lake Victoria, how are the two countries addressing issues on trans-border water management and the linkages with the Millennium Development Goals?

A: We in East Africa are fortunate that we have a joint EAC (Lake Victoria Basin Commission) facility that looks at Lake Victoria. This has, to a great extent, prevented any conflict on water use, access and management. Moreover, it has also provided a platform for joint research and projects to address social, economic and environmental challenges that are faced by both natural and human activities in Lake Victoria.

Currently, we are confronted with water pollution problems since most of affluent ends in the Lake untreated. We have a huge problem of the increase of Lake Weed (water hyacinth). This has, to a greater extent, reduced fish stock, resulting in poor health and living conditions of our fishing communities in the lake areas.

In our efforts to attaining the Millennium Development Goals, our countries, through several projects and programmes, are addressing issues of sanitation, access to clean water and empowering of fishing communities so as to eradicate poverty.

Q: Your Excellency, your Mission Office has an extended oversight role beyond Kenya. What are your key priority areas in the region?

A: Apart from Kenya, I am also accredited to Seychelles, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea. Basically, our Mission's oversight role in these areas is, first and foremost, strengthening and maintaining the existing bilateral relations between our countries. As you may well know, our foreign policy has been that of forging strong regional co-operation so as to strengthen African Unity. We are also working tirelessly toward supporting peace and stability in the region.

Of course, the economic and socio-political shift that has occurred in both the domestic and international scene has made our Foreign Policy to focus on economic diplomacy by deepening economic cooperation and encouraging trade especially intra-African trade and also with other economic blocks.

That is basically why we are so committed to seeing that the tripartite negotiation between EAC, COMESA and SADC is concluded so as to have a one big bloc with one tariff regime to enable all our countries to trade amongst ourselves and, as a bloc, with the rest of the world for the benefit of our people.

Q: Specifically, Somalia's journey of reconstruction has just begun. It could be the singular most complex journey by any African nation in its 50 year history; what is Tanzania's role in this endeavour?

A: What we need now is to move from fear to hope. As a global community we have made many strides, although there are still more miles to cover. We have also succeeded in the war against piracy. The Somalis are now returning to their country to lead normal lives. Last year alone, over 60,000 went back home thanks to the Kenya Defence Forces, AU and the UN newly extended



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CRITICAL CAPICITY			SEATING						FACILITIES											
	LEVEL	FLOOR AREA M²	THEATRE	CLASS ROOM	CONFERENCE	RECEPTION	HOLLOW SQUARE	HORSESHOE	SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION	RECORDING FACILITIES	HEAD SET	MICROPHONE	LCD PROJECTORS	VIDEO/ RECORDING	PROJECTION SCREENS	FIXED SITTING	WRITING TABLE	PODIUM FOOD & BEVERAGE	AV LAN and WiFi
Simba (Plenary Hall)	G	1018	1350						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mbayuwayu (Ngorongoro BLC)	7	402.5	270						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Tausi (Serengeti BLC)	1	230	160						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Manyara (Ngorongoro BLC)	3	78		50	20		50		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Twiga (Ngorongoro BLC)	7	113		70			45					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Themi (Ngorongoro BLC)	7	68.16		50	20			30				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Dikdik (Serengeti BLC)	1	68.34						25				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Kagera (Ngorongoro BLC)	7	46.08		25	15		20					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Mbuni (Ngorongoro BLC)	7	46.08		25	15		20					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Exhibition Area (Lobby B) Ngorongoro BLC	7	160				130											✓		✓
Restaurant Serengeti BLC	1	482				546											✓		✓
Piazza Open Area	1	2065				2500											✓		✓

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Game drive at Ngorongoro Crater

African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISON). Last year alone over 60,000 went back home. This is very encouraging.

Our plan is to strengthen our bilateral relations and continue supporting regional efforts to bring peace, security and stability in the region so as to allow Somalis live dignified and peaceful lives.

We are also appealing for more support and commend all those who have honoured their pledges for Somalia's reconstruction and development. This support will help in building infrastructure and in restoring other public services. Tanzania will also honour our offer to train Somali troops and police forces. And, of course, we will also like to see that capacity is built in all other sectors so as to enhance other institutions such as Parliament, Judiciary, public service delivery and financial management.

Q: Looking ahead, what are your forecast and priority areas in regards to deepening bilateral and trade relations between Tanzania and Kenya?

A: Stronger cooperation and bilateral relations; stronger unity among us, and within the EAC and African region in general. There is a Zulu saying, which goes, "If lions are not united in their goal, they will be unable to catch even a limping buffalo".

I envisage a more united and prosperous continent. After all, we are all one people, daughters and sons of the Great Rift Valley, the children of the Nile, with a vision and common goal moving toward one destination.

Our focus in this age of globalisation is to enhance cooperation in people – to-people relations, in areas of trade, investment, research, education and other areas that will boost our capacity of strengthening intra- African trade to competing at the global level.

Our priority areas are informed by our Joint Permanent Commission of Cooperation JPCC. The JPCC emphasises promoting cooperation in the sectors of energy, trade, investment, defence, tourism, transport, agriculture, labour, health, security and cultural cooperation, and now wildlife protection.

We would also like to see a significant increase in crossborder trade especially on value addition products. Sports is another area we will emphasise on. We would like to see Kenyan sportsmen and women, particularly, the athletes working with our team to unleash the potential which was evidently in the past, with people like Filbert Bayi, Nyambui, etc. I would also like to see more cooperation in arts and culture. Our Bongo flava music, Swahili films and Gospel singers could benefit from closer co-operation.

Our Swahili language is a tool that unites and identifies us. We need to work together, through the EAC Swahili Institute which will be set up in Zanzibar ■

BIODATA

DR. BATILDA SALHA BURIAN – HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA TO KENYA –

Dr. Burian is the High Commissioner of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Republic of Kenya and Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and (UN-HABITAT). She is Tanzania's Ambassador to Sudan and Seychelles and Ambassador designate to South-Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea.

Between 2000 – 2010; she was a Member of Parliament in Tanzania's National Assembly and was elected to various Ministerial positions including Minister of State, Vice-President's Office – responsible for Environment; Minister of State, Prime Minister's Office – responsible for Parliamentary Affairs and Government coordination; Deputy Minister – Planning and Economic Empowerment and Deputy Minister Gender, Community Development and Children Affairs.

Other Assignments undertaken by Dr. Burian are: Panelist, World Environment Forum, Korea (May 2009); Chairperson – World Climate Change Forum III under WMO, Geneva (2009); Panelist – World Economic Forum in Africa, Dar es Salaam (5-7 May 2010); Panelist – World Economic Forum, Global Redesign Initiative, Doha (June 2010); Vice President-Africa Ministerial Conference on Environment (2010); and Co-Chair Global Network on Climate Change Adaptation (2009).

She is also currently a Member of various Affiliations and Boards. Dr. Burian holds a PHD in planning studies obtained at University College, London. She has also been trained in various disciplines including Development Studies; Public Administration and International Relations; Leadership; Effective Management skills and Telecommunication and Regulatory studies.

Dr. Batilda was born on 19th October 1965 and is married with four children.

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SEEKING TRADE: TIC Executive Director Ms. Juliet Kairuki middle with Seif Nassoro (left) of Zanzibar Investment Promotion Agency and Mr. Harrisson Mwakyembe (right) in London recently during the Tanzania - United Kingdom Business Forum

BRIEF OVERVIEW

Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) is a One-Stop Facilitative Centre established in 1997 as a primary agency of the Government with the mandate to co-ordinate, encourage, promote and facilitate investment in Tanzania and to advise the Government on investment related matters.

As a One-Stop facilitary centre, a number of government departments and agencies have been permanently stationed at TIC to enable the centre to fulfill its duties under one roof. Representatives include officials from Immigration, Customs, BRELA, Land and Labour working in partnership with TIC to serve and facilitate investor's needs. Sharing a building not only reduces the time investors spend trying to get things done and make follow ups in different departments but also allows them to benefit from combined services under the same roof.

Investment Incentives and Guarantees

Tanzania offers a well-balanced and competitive package of fiscal and non-Fiscal incentives in comparison with other African countries.

TAX INCENTIVES

Tanzania recognizes the importance of investment in stimulating economic growth and development in the country, and creating a potential for sustainable future revenue generations. A number of tax incentives are granted to both local and foreign investors in a variety of sectors in order to encourage investment. An investment policy was put in place in 1990 when the Government enacted the National Investment Promotion and Protection Act (NIPPA) 1990, which granted tax incentives to investors in the form of tax holidays for a specific period of time.

The NIPPA 1990 was repealed and replaced by the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997 that is now operational.

The Tanzania Investment Act (TIA) 1997, transferred all the tax incentives to Income Tax, 2004, East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004, Value Added Tax Act. 1997 as revised in 2006. The main objective of this incentive was to make the tax structure more transparent and less complicated to taxpayers. Since then, income tax holidays were abolished and tax incentives are now granted to investors in the form of enhanced Capital deductions and allowances.

Non Fiscal Incentives, Fiscal Incentives and Investment Guarantees

- Import Duty is exempted by 90 per cent.
- VAT reduced from 18 per cent to 10 per cent on capital goods.
- Refund of duty charged on imported used for producing goods for export and goods sold to foreign institutions like the UN and its agencies operating in Tanzania.
- The recognition of private property and protection against any non-commercial risks.
- Immigration quota of up to five people
- Allowed to repatriate all your profits, gains and dividends from investment after tax.
- Tanzania is an active member of World Bank Foreign Investment Insurance wing Multilateral Investment Guarantees Agency (MIGA)
- Likewise, Tanzania is a member of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), which is also a body affiliated to the World Bank.
- Favourable Investment allowances and deductions

Promising sectors for investment

Tanzania today is a country with much strength and limitless investment opportunities. The sectors that offer immense investment opportunities are broad and plentiful, such as:

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the leading economic sector, which contributes about 26 per cent to GDP, accounts for 45 per cent of total export earnings, and employs about 80 per cent of Tanzania's total labour force. Tanzania has about 44 million hectares of land suitable for agriculture, of which only about 10.1 million hectares (23 per cent) are cultivated annually.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Opportunities in infrastructure investment are wide ranging, from the building of highways, bridges, telecommunications, airports, and water supply. Foreign ownership of up to 100 per cent including Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) arrangements are allowed to these ventures. In recent years, the performance of the economic infrastructure has continued to flourish due to Government efforts and private sector involvement in road rehabilitation, expansion of telecommunication services, modernisation of port services and improvement of marine, railway and air transport; all of which provide a good return for investments. Abundant opportunities also exist in the telecommunication sub-sector, which is undergoing extensive modernization.

MINING, POWER, OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

Our country is the prime destination for mining investment in Africa. For example, we have large deposits of gemstones such as Tanzanite – only found in Tanzania. In addition, we possess a wide variety of minerals including diamond, gold, base metal and industrial minerals such as Nickel, Soda ash, Kaolin, phosphate, graphite, tin, gypsum, copper cobalt, etc. Tanzania is the continent's third largest gold producer in Africa after South Africa and Ghana.

The country is also endowed with ample resources for generation of power including gas, hydro, oil and bio-fuels. Discoveries of huge deposits of natural gas have been made at Mnazi Bay in Mtwara Region, Mkuranga in Coast Region and two locations at Songosongo Island in Lindi Region. Uranium deposits have also been discovered in Dodoma Region

These discoveries are catalysts of natural gas developments in Tanzania. Currently, there are 22 oil companies undertaking exploration activities for oil and gas in the country. These companies include BG Group, Statoil, Petrobas and Ophir Energy. Tanzania is becoming a regional hub after the flurry of discoveries. The country has over 41.7 trillion cubic feet of gas reserves at the latest estimates.



TALKING BUSINESS: Ms Juliet Kairuki- Executive Director TIC

There are still numerous deep-sea blocks that are yet to be explored. Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC), which is the national oil company is inviting oil and gas companies and other specialised investors to participate in the exploration of hydrocarbons in Tanzania. Companies may apply for available blocks. Successful companies will then be invited to negotiate a Production Sharing Agreement (PSA).

NATURAL RESOURCES

Tanzania has vast untapped natural resources that provide a base for investment in factories, industries and training. The terrestrial area is the grassland savannah rich in wildlife, with equatorial rainforests, miombo woodlands and plateau with amazing natural scenery and beauty. The area houses archaeological sites such as the Olduvai Gorge, Kondoa Rock Arts and other historical sites. The coastal strip and water support a combination of natural systems including coral reefs, estuarine, sea grass beds and extensive mangrove stands. Similar to other sectors, private investments are highly encouraged in the natural resources sector, of which the government plays the role as policy maker, promoter and regulator.

TOURISM

Tanzania has many tourist attractions. More than 44 per cent of the country's land area is covered with game reserves and national parks.

There are 16 national parks,



INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES: The mining sector in Tanzania already making a huge contribution to the economy

29 game reserves, 40 controlled conservation areas and marine parks. Tanzania is also home to the famous 'Roof of Africa', Mount Kilimanjaro. On January 6 2012, *The New York Times* newspaper awarded Tanzania the 7th position among 45 top destinations to visit. The tourist industry currently supports 27,000 jobs and generates 25 per cent of Tanzania's foreign exchange. Tanzania received over 800,000 tourists in 2011.Tanzania has six World Heritage Sites. Only three countries in Africa have more: Tunisia (8) and Algeria and Ethiopia (7) and only Morocco has as many sites as Tanzania. The sites in Tanzania comprise two cultural and four natural sites:

- Ngorongoro Conservation Area
- Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara
- Serengeti National Park
- Selous Game Reserve
- Kilimanjaro National Park
- Stone Town of Zanzibar.

MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector is at its infancy with few exploited areas. Unprocessed agricultural commodities have dominated major exports. The manufacturing sector has shown steady growth over the years, registering 4 per cent annual growth rate and a small contribution of 8 per cent to the GDP. The sector employs around 140,000 workers mainly in the urban areas, making 48 per cent of monthly paid employees.

The sector contributes to the Tanzania economy through revenue collection of import and export sales, corporate tax, and income tax, contributing about 20 per cent foreign exchange to the government, third after agriculture, and tourism.

The activities consist of manufacturing simple consumer goods like food, beverages, textiles, tobacco, wood products, rubber products, iron, steel, and fabricated metal products. This sector offers a wide range of opportunities to both potential local and foreign investors.

Even though the government puts emphasis on few manufacturing areas, which are textile, leather, and food processing, there are plenty of manufacturing areas that offer attractive returns on investments. Investors are advised to acquaint themselves with the "Sustainable Industrial Development Policy". It envisages industrialisation of Tanzania during the first quarter of 21st century to become a semi-industrialised country that will be contributing 40 per cent of GDP.

The potential for investment in this sector is great. Major players of this industry include Tanga (Holcim), Mbeya (Lafarge), and Portland (Heidelberg) cement companies, Tanzania Breweries Ltd (SABMiller), Tanzania Cigarette Company (JTI) and Kilombero Sugar Company (Illovo), among others ■

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
TANZANIA COMMUNICATIONS REGULATORY AUTHORITY

CONGRATULATIONS FOR MARKING 50 YEARS OF THE UNION



Honourable Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete



Hon. Ali Mohamed Shein

The Board of Directors, Management and Staff of the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA) convey their heartfelt congratulations to The President of The United Republic of Tanzania, **Honourable Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete**, President of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar **Hon. Ali Mohamed Shein**; and all Tanzanians for making 50 years of the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

TCRA is a Regulatory body responsible for regulating Telecommunications, Broadcasting and Postal sectors in The United Republic of Tanzania. Amongst its objectives, TCRA promotes efficient communication infrustructure and applications, effective competition among service providers, promotes universal service obligations and protects interests of consumers.

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Business Success Story in East Africa

Monaban Trading & Farming Co. Ltd

Introduction

Monaban Trading & Farming Co. Ltd is a registered private owned company, having it's headquarters in Arusha region amongst many other region in the United Republic of Tanzania.

We mainly deal with farming of various crops within the country, Haulage of cargo domestically and internationally, storage and drying of cereals, milling of cereal products and supply of resulting finished products, trading of various commodities such as cereals, home and office furniture, we also supply all types of lubricants i.e diesel, petrol, kerosene etc.

The Company has five shareholders and a management team running the company on daily basis. We employ over 500 permanent workers and more than 700 casual workers

Authorized share capital

The present share capital of the company is one billion Tanzanian shillings (Tshs 1,000,000,000/-) divided into hundred thousand (100,000) ordinary shares of fifteen thousand each (Tshs15,000/-)

Objectives of the Company

The objectives of the company are many and various, however the company's immediate undertakings are;

- We tender for the World Food Programme (WFP), National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) in Tanzania, World Vision International and religious affiliations e.g. ELCT
- To trade (buying and selling) on cereals i.e. wheat, maize, barley, sorghum, rice, yellow grams, pigeon peas, various beans species and many other cereal species
- Haulage of all types of cargo (bulk and loose) all over the African continent, our great customers have been WFP, World Vision International, NFRA and ElCT
- To Mill as service and trade cereals such as wheat, maize, sorghum into various outputs from the subject matter such as bakers flour, home baking flour, ATTA, Cake flour, Pure Patent Flour (PPF), Biscuit flour, brown flour, maize meal, wheat and maize bran, feeds, pollard, sorghum flour and various special orders arising
- To bake and supply baked products.
- To bottle and sell mineral water.
- To export finished product from our milling activities to east Africa markets and the SADC countries.





Monaban's Milling plant

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- Hon. M. Muya – Member
- Hon. A. Kimaro – Member
- Hon. L. Kapaliswa – Member
- Mr. A. Kimirei – Member
- Mr. O. Mollel – Member
- Mr. O. S. Kivuyo – Member
- Mr. N. Philemon – Member
- Mr. A. P. Mollel - Member
- Hon. L. Ojare – Member

Management

- Mr. A. Z. Kimirei – General Manager
- Mr. N. P. Mollel – Finance Manager
- Mr. A. P. Mollel – Marketing/ Operations Manager
- Mr. E. Munga – HR Manager
- Mr. D. Mwema – Chief Miller
- Mr. G. Eliphas – Transport Manager
- Mr. L. Laizer – Petroleum Manager

Advantages of Banking on MONABAN

- We have offices and godowns in Niarobi, Kenya
- We have over 50 trucks and trailers hauling over 1,700 tons at once
- We have farms to facilitate the supply of agricultural cultural crops into our granaries
- We are near Mombasa and Tanga ports
- The rail system is at our door steps from Tanga and Voi in Kenya
- The Roads (infrastructure) are tarmac from Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, and Mombasa and as far as Kampala
- The government machinery is at our reach in whatever help to making sure that we succeed rightly
- We provide farm inputs to farmers
- We stock, sell and distribute fuels and lubricants

Conclusion

We Monaban, do farming, harvesting, transportation, storage, milling and trading, Put your trust in us and buy our commodities. You are highly invited to visit us on the contacs below.



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Ship entering Dar es Salaam Port

TANZANIA PORTS AUTHORITY

TPA Offers More Routes to EAC

The Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) is one of the institutions that made the country proud even before independence. A lot has been done to strengthen it for the benefit of Tanzania and the neighbouring countries. **A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT** *revisits the history, present and future prospects of the Authority focusing on the new port of Mwambani, Tanga as it celebrates 50 years of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar*

As the country celebrates the 50th anniversary of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the Authority has had a major impact on the country's economy, just as it has gone through changes itself over the years.

The Tanzania Ports Authority was formed as the East African Railways and Harbours Corporation between 1947 and 1967. Later, between 1967 and 1977, it was transformed into the East African Harbours Corporation. Between 1977 and 2005, it became the Tanzania Habours Authority (THA) and starting 2005, it became the Tanzania Ports Authority by an Act of Parliament.

Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA)

TPA assumed Landlord and operational roles in April 2005 through an Act of Parliament passed in 2004. Besides, the additional duties, it inherited all responsibilities that were held by the THA. The Authority is tasked with developing the port, operate, promote, engage and manage the private sectors' role in the port activities.

This change was in line with the Government's privatization policy under which core activity of port operations, wherever possible, were to be carried out by private operators. TPA has been vested with the function of a Landlord port.

The mandate of TPA covers all the Coastal and Lake ports. As Landlord, TPA provides among other responsibilities, corporate roles, provision and maintenance of port infrastructure. However, TPA as a Landlord can enter into contractual obligations with other bodies in order to secure the provision of port services, whether by means of concession, Joint Venture (JV), Public, Private Partnership(PPP) or other means, and, to this end, to delegate its own function of providing port services to one or more Port Operators.

Private Sector Involvement

The government policy is to retain 100 per cent ownership of port major assets. The private sector is invited to participate in port commercial activities through Lease/Concession and Joint Venture. The Ports Act, 2004 provides a legal framework for the private sector to participate in the financing of port projects. It is against this background that the Tanzania Parliament passed the law to facilitate the Public Private Partnership (PPP).

The PPP legislation is warmly welcomed as TPA strives to facilitate trade through better and cost effective services. Strategies to improve service delivery involve the modernisation of Port facilities and infrastructure. TPA views PPP as the most promising vehicle for sustainable development of ports. It is in this line strategy that TPA has let some activities to be run by private companies.

An important example, is the Dar es Salaam Container Terminal which is run by Tanzania International Container Terminal Services (TICTS) since 2000. A port is a crucial infrastructure when you talk of land and water transportation and, the fact that, over 85 per cent of business is transported via various ports in the world speaks volume.

As a country, Tanzania's geographical position is strategically located in an area stretching to over 960 Km coastline with three major ports of Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara.

The country also possesses three major lakes which also have ports in Mwanza, Bukoba, Musoma and Kemondo in Lake Victoria; Kigoma and Kasanga in Lake Tanganyika and Itungi and Mbambabay in Lake Nyasa. All these ports are under the ownership and managed by TPA.

Tanzania's ports are crucial in servicing imports and exports of goods in and out of the country respectively, and offer similar services to the neighbouring Burundi, Rwanda, DR Congo, Uganda, Zambia and Malawi.



GROWTH: Eng. Madeni Juma Kipande Acting Director General, Tanzania Ports Authority

Fifty years down the line, so much has changed with all the ports handling over 12 million tons of cargo annually. This is because of the political stability, strategic geographical location of the ports and dynamic economic trend of the country and the neighbouring countries.

It is a significant leap worth recording in the country's 50 years profile, yet with much room for growth.

Mwambani Port to take off soon

Trade observers note that with the three major ports of Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara, the Dar Port is capable of handling cargo for the neighbouring countries including the new state of Southern Sudan. But the ports have not yet stretched to full capacity with regard to how far they can go in exploiting their competitive advantage.

TPA Port Master Plan (PMP) recommends for development of new deeper port at Mwambani Bay to serve the Tanga Corridor which is also planned for extension to Musoma port at Lake Victoria by railway line. This plan complements with the Government plan to construct the Arusha - Musoma railway in connection to the Lake Victoria transport system.

The project will provide new route for cargo traffic to and from Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda. The new port will also provide back-up facility for development EPZ facilities along-side the Tanga Corridor. To economic observers, this raises the issue of the important role Tanzanian ports could play as preferred gateways for goods destined for the EAC landlocked member countries.

During his recent official tour of the Tanga Region, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Dr. Jakaya Kikwete, said the Government was considering the establishment of a new Mwambani port as an economically viable project.

The President said that construction of the Mwambani port will go in line with construction of a railway line from Tanga to Musoma via Arusha to facilitate ferrying of goods to and from neighbouring countries.

Once completed, Mwambani port would, apart from growing shipping business, increase business opportunities in tourism, agriculture and manufacturing.

TPA Vision 20 years ahead

The Authority has prepared a Ports Master Plan (PMP) that seeks to develop all ports in the country for the next 20 years. The aim is to have a road map for the development of all ports in the country up to 2028. The plan spells out the roadmap for transforming the country's ports into world –class ports, i.e. modern ports which provides efficient and cost effective services.

TPA is taking measures among others to:-

- Upgrading/modernisation of the existing ports
- Construction of new ports
- Having in place, adequate modern equipment/crafts
- Efforts geared towards implementing Port Community System-Electronic Single Window System
- Investment on Human capital development (training) ■

Tanzania's Insurance Services Sector – A Success Story

AN OVERVIEW

One of the key components of the tertiary sector is insurance, which plays a very significant role in risk management for primary and secondary sectors. It provides stable operating environment for investors by protecting the assets against fortuitous risks thus eliminating the need for repeat capitalisation and enhances investor confidence by allowing them to focus their attention and resources on core business.

Tanzania's insurance industry also provides diverse products for social protection alongside the state, thus releasing the pressure on government finance. As an institutional investor, it also provides long term finance for sustainable growth of the economy.

Considering the importance of insurance and to harness its full potential, Tanzania's insurance sector was liberalised in 1998. It is regulated by the Tanzania Insurance and Regulatory Authority (TIRA).

As per TIRA's latest Annual report (2012), there are 28 registered Insurance Companies including Tan-Re, the National Reinsurer. The total number of registered Brokers, Agents and Loss Assessors is 79, 262 and 39 respectively. Business volume in terms of Gross Written Premium (GWP) for the insurance industry is Tshs 406.6 bn (USD 254 million) with an average growth of 21.1 Per cent during the last five years. Its contribution to Finance Intermediation sector GDP is 49.2 Per cent.

Over a period of 15 years, the insurance sector has grown through marked competition and efficiency .It has successfully met the growing insurance needs of the economy with contemporary products and services at highly competitive pricing. The sector is manned by teams of world class skilled professionals ably supported by a fast growing local pool of talents. The local broking market is well evolved to solicit professional terms for their clientele.

Local Insurance industry is well supported by all the Global Reinsurers of repute, both through Treaty & Facultative participation which allows the insurers to provide significant capacity for both Project and Operational risks.

The newly discovered Natural Gas resources will provide further impetus to the growth of this sector. The local insurance industry is actively working through the forum of Association of Tanzanian Insurers (ATI) under the auspices of TIRA to formulate a mechanism for maximum underwriting Oil & Gas risks locally.

TIRA is very proactive in guiding and supervising the local industry for an orderly and sustainable growth with prime focus on protection of policy holders' rights. Keeping these in mind, TIRA has initiated steps for introduction of global standards of Risk Based Capitalisation, on- line filing of returns , regular on-site inspections and enhanced capital requirements.

Though the insurance industry has performed well on the twin parameters of growth and service, the insurance penetration of only 0.9 Per cent of GDP underlines both the vast opportunity available and challenges facing the industry to reach out to the uninsured and the underinsured in an equitable and sustainable manner.



Mr. Rajaram Parameswaran
Chief Executive Officer, Reliance Insurance Company (Tanzania) Limited

Micro-insurance is one area which is increasingly receiving the attention of TIRA and insurers to increase the insurance penetration. In this regard Tanzania hosted the 8th International Micro-insurance conference in 2012.

Other promising areas are Life and Health insurance sectors which are largely untapped and offer huge opportunities.

Overall, the Tanzanian insurance sector is very vibrant and fully geared to support the country in its pursuit of high economic growth to improve the living standards of the masses.

The fast growing economy in general and the booming infrastructure sector in particular offers exciting opportunities to the investors to become a part of Tanzanian growth story which is poised to scale greater heights given the rich and diverse resources and the yearning for growth Tanzania is endowed with ■

About the Author: P. Rajaram

The author is CEO of Reliance Insurance Company (Tanzania) Ltd. - one of the frontline insurers operating in Tanzania since 1998. Reliance offers complete insurance solutions spanning motor, property-projects and operational risks, aviation, marine hull& cargo and micro-insurance lines. Mr. Rajaram carries a wealth of 35 years of multi-line, multi-market experience in the insurance sector.

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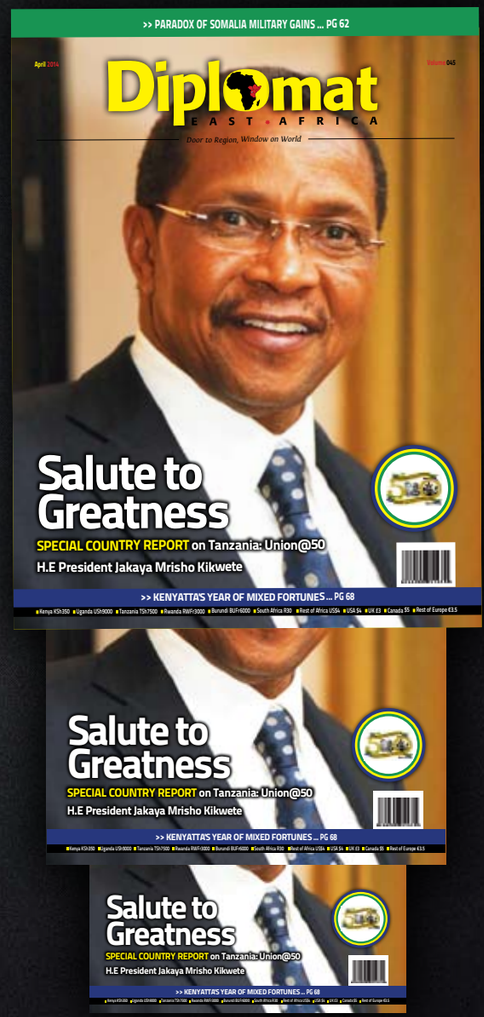
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TANZANIA
SPECIAL COUNTRY REPORT

TAN-RE PROGRESSING AND GROWING TOGETHER IN AFRICA



Rajab S. Kakusa
Chief Executive Officer







ABOUT TAN-RE

"Progressing and growing together in Africa: a good summation of our expansion goals in Africa. It reflect strongly on the value we place on the African continent and on the principles we uphold at TAN-RE, with a particular focus on meeting our clients' needs." - Rajab S. Kakusa, CEO

Tanzania National Reinsurance Corporation (TAN-RE) is a Regional reinsurance company providing a broad range of reinsurance products and services to clients in Africa, Middle East and Asia.

From its domicile in the historical port city of Dar es Salaam ('Haven of Peace') on the shores of the East African coast, TAN-RE effectively opened its doors for the writing of all classes of reinsurance business with effect from 27th January 2004. The Company has been registered to transact reinsurance business in respect of all Non-Life insurance business including Marine and Aviation business as well as all Life Assurance business including Pension business.

TAN-RE has experienced year on year growth and now serves more than 180 companies in 46 countries across Africa, Middle East and Asia.

Current Core Activities

TAN-RE'S Functions are summarized as follows:

- Accepting local mandatory and commercial reinsurance business
- Accepting inward reinsurance business
- Training of industry insurance and reinsurance personnel
- Providing technical reinsurance assistance and related services
- Providing an avenue for the investment of funds
- Promoting business relations with other reinsurers
- Compiling and maintaining market insurance and reinsurance statistics

Credit Rating

TAN-RE has a credit rating of A+(Single A plus) for domestic claims paying ability and B+(Single B Plus) for international claims paying ability by Global Credit Rating Company of South Africa.

TAN-RE

Tanzania National Reinsurance Corporation Ltd
TAN-RE
Reinsurance at its best

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Email: mail@tan-re.co.tz

TANZANIA REINSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

TAN-RE

TAN-RE is driven by the desire to create and develop business partnerships on a mutually beneficial basis in Africa and the rest of the world

TANZANIA
SPECIAL COUNTRY REPORT

ADVERTORIAL

AAR Insurance Tanzania Achieves Excellence

After years of Service in Tanzania, AAR is now a household name. It was the first private health maintenance organisation (HMO) to operate in Tanzania following the liberalisation of the economy in the 1990s. Its beginnings though humble and marked by the selling of rescue and evacuation cover to tourists only, were the early expression of confidence in Tanzania as an investment destination of choice.

The decision has paid off and today AAR is a formidable business in Tanzania.


AAR Tanzania Doctors attending to the public at a recent health check-up

HEALTHY NATION

The greatest investment one can ever make is in ones' own health and it is the basis of all AAR Tanzania's accomplishments, both at the family, corporate and social level. Its strategic commitment is to advance the provision of healthcare to a majority of people within the East African region in a professional and cost-effective manner.

This commitment underlies AAR's vision to be the provider of choice for innovative and quality healthcare solutions in Africa. AAR Tanzania covers more than 80,000 people. AAR in Tanzania has two main companies: AAR Insurance (T) Limited which is responsible for recruitment of new members and providing health-related insurance services and AAR Health Care (T) Limited which is responsible for health delivery.

FOR EMPLOYERS

AAR understands that your employees are your most valuable assets. This is why it offer medical solutions to keep your staff's health and in tip-top shape. Its array of corporate products are tailored to give your staff peace of mind, and the knowledge that their health and that of their dependents is in the hands of East Africa's leading healthcare company. Choose a plan for your employees today and enjoy the benefits of increased output from a secure team of focused and reliable employees.

AAR has you covered; Let the company take the burden of your employees' health off your shoulders as you concentrate on your business' needs– growth and profitability. Healthcare is its business and it will provide you with cost-effective, customised solutions to manage the health of your staff.

FOR INDIVIDUAL FAMILIES

AAR understands the importance of your health and that of your family. For your security and peace of mind, it has tailored healthcare packages that are designed to ensure that you receive the very best the market has to offer. With the company, you are guaranteed of value for your money without compromising on the quality of medical attention and professional service.

Through its network of medical professionals and facilities; together with its fully-equipped, state-of-the-art clinics all over East Africa, it can offer you innovative and affordable solutions that give you the flexibility to choose your preferred health plan

OUR EMERGENCY SERVICES RESPONSES

AAR Action is the medical emergency arm that provides professional rescue services. If your are travelling in East Africa and visiting Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania or Rwanda; you can be assured that it is capable of meeting all your health and medical insurance needs.

Through this company, it is capable of providing:
- Critical care road and air ambulances
- Highly trained emergency personnel
- 24-hour emergency help line
- Extensive network of international emergency evacuation providers

It also offer life-saving courses, in addition to providing well-equipped first aid kits.
AAR emergency services are offered under the ERS (Emergency Rescue Service) brand which coordinates the provision of pre-hospital facilities, services and expertise to our members.

Its team of ERS experts is comprised of doctors, paramedics, rapid response systems, critical care road and air ambulances, and a control centre for international emergency medical assistance.

AAR emergency response system is unlike any other in the region and is equipped to provide medical emergency evacuation and rescue that meet international standards.

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P.O.Box 9600 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

AAR Insurance
You're in control

AAR
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TANZANIA LIMITED



More than health insurance... more like your personal doc

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TANZANIA TOURISM SECTOR

A Tourist Paradise



Over the last 11 years, Tanzania has registered a growth of over 65 per cent in international tourist arrivals. They have shown a steady increase from 295,312 in 1995 to1,077,058 in 2012. Foreign exchange receipts from the sector grew from US$259.44 million to $ 1.7 billion over the same period. **DEVOTA MDACHI (Pictured), AG. MANAGING DIRECTOR -TANZANIA TOURIST BOARD** *explains*

Tourism is one of the leading economic sectors in Tanzania and has unlimited potential to contribute even more to the development of the country.

Blessed with unique natural and cultural attractions, Tanzania is well placed to become a leader in tourism in the region. The country is a champion in sustainable tourism development, with about 28 per cent of its land mass set aside as protected land, comprising forests, wetlands and wildlife areas.

Tanzania's long tradition of respect for nature makes it a home to unsurpassed natural resources. The country has taken deliberate efforts at the national level to ensure that tourism development is undertaken carefully and responsibly, without squandering its abundant natural resources.

It came as no surprise that the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report of The World Economic Forum placed Tanzania second worldwide (after Brazil), for its natural environment, several World Heritage natural sites, rich fauna (as measured by the total number of known species living in them), and the much-protected land area.

Indeed, the fact that out of the Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, three are from Tanzania bears testimony to the Tanzania's tourism credentials. These are the Ngorongoro Crater, the Serengeti National Park and Mt Kilimanjaro.

Tanzania's game viewing experience is widely regarded as the best in Africa. It is has one of the finest sites to watch one of the wonders of nature: The annual migration of wildebeest and zebra from the Maasai Mara in Kenya to the Serengeti. Tanzania also offers other tourism sites that appeal to specialised segments of the market.

Additionally, Tanzania has 804 km of some of the finest unpolluted beaches in Africa. The white sandy exotic beaches provide a serene atmosphere for relaxation and sunbathing. Situated offshore are Zanzibar and Pemba, the exotic 'twin spice islands' that are famous for their history and beaches. These islands are easily reached by 20-minute flight, by hydrofoil, ferry or by boat from Dar es Salaam. The Mafia Island Marine Park is a 40- minute flight South of Dar es Salaam and is reputed to be one of the most exiting big game fishing and diving locations in the world.

Further south, there is another marine park, the Mnazi Bay Park which is ideal for beach relaxation, fishing, diving and other aquatic sports. To complement these unique attractions, Tanzania has pre-historic sites, ancient rock paintings, ancient towns, mosques and palaces, together with the folklore of more than 120 tribes, which offer the richest of African culture for international visitors.



Giraffes at Mikumi National Park

In short, the strength of Tanzania tourist product lies in its following strengths: (a) abundance, diversity, reliability and visibility of wildlife (b) unspoiled environment and beautiful scenery (c) low tourist density (d) safe destination (e) pristine beaches (f) authenticity and the unique African experience and (g) friendly people.

To reap the full benefits of the international tourism, the Tanzanian government has invested heavily in policies and strategies to promote tourist sites, attract and retain investment, improve international air access and achieve greater public and private sector cooperation.

The government supports the sector through the development and improvement of key infrastructure, creation of a conducive environment for private sector to prosper and the facilitation of destination marketing. This has seen the number of tourists visiting Tanzania rise significantly.

Besides, partnership between the public and private sector has been strengthened. The tourism industry is a model of public/private sector partnership because of constant consultations and reforms, which have seen the two, move away from being competitors to development partners. Indeed, this strong partnership is intended to stimulate the growth of tourism sector in the country.

The strong growth of tourist arrivals in the country bears testimony that this foundation. Tanzania as a tourist destination is today well positioned and the collaborative efforts between the private and public sector have greatly paid off. Over the last 11 years, Tanzania has registered a growth of over 65 per cent in international tourist arrivals. Tourist arrivals have shown a steady increase from 295,312 in 1995 to 1,077,058 in 2012. Foreign exchange receipts from the sector grew from US$259.44 million to $ 1.7 billion over the same period. Tourism in Tanzania offers employment opportunities from highly skilled to unskilled labour either directly or indirectly through its multiplier effect. It employs more women and young people than most industries do and creates opportunities for small entrepreneurs to develop and stimulate growth of wide range of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's) ■

TANZANIA
SPECIAL COUNTRY REPORT



UNITED AS ONE: President Dr. Jakaya Kikwete with HRH Prince Charles at the recent London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade. ***Photo courtesy: Clarence House***

TAKING A STAND AGAINST POACHING

Tanzania's President Jakaya Kikwete was among four African heads of states including Chad, Gabon and Botswana who did the continent proud at the London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade when they announced that they would honour a 10-year moratorium the sale of ivory.

The Tanzanian President also stoutly defended his country's record in protecting its wildlife heritage in the face of the growing scourge of poaching. Being the only East African head of state, he took a strong stand against international poaching. He pointed at the quantities of ivory seized at the Dar es Salaam port as a testimony of his country determination to fight the vice.

The Conference was one the most significant forums in recent years that was dedicated to addressing the issue of poaching and the illegal trade in wildlife products.

It called on governments and the international community to act jointly to end the detrimental economic, social and environmental consequences of the illegal trade in wildlife.

With an attendance of 50 countries, presidents and heads of government, it discussed the scale and consequences of the illegal trade. It stated that poaching and trafficking undermines the rule of law, good governance and encourages corruption.

Trafficking in wildlife products has become an organised and widespread criminal activity, involving transnational networks.

(*The Declarations of the London Conference were carried in full in the March 2014, issue of* ***Diplomat East Africa*** *magazine-****www.diplomateastafrica.com.***)

CONFERENCE TOURISM

AICC Brings the World to Tanzania



Although the year is almost half way through, let me take this opportunity, on behalf of the Arusha International Conference Centre (AICC), to wish all our customers and clients the best of 2014.

Situated at the heart of Arusha, the East African City, home of regional and international organisations and a leading tourism hub in East and Central Africa, AICC continues to offer unsurpassed services to its clients in all areas of its operations, ranging from conference services, housing accommodation and office spaces for rent.

Our improved quality of conferences halls and meeting rooms has continued to attract more conferences, corporations and institutions to choose AICC as their home for conferences. Thanks to our committed team of professional staff who always work innovatively to transform your event from the ordinary to extraordinary to create a captivating experience and ensure that your conference is not only effective but also memorable.

We have more than 35 years' experience in Meetings Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) and tourism services, and have seen the economy of Arusha region transform rapidly with the increase in job creation and the emergence of other related businesses. This has positively impacted the individual economy and that of the nation as a whole.

MAJESTIC: The Arusha International Conference Centre building in Arusha City – Tanzania

The Centre has come of age and is now taking conference services even closer to its clients. Toward the end of last year, AICC opened another State-of-the-Art Convention Centre in Dar es Salaam, The Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre (JNICC).

That kind of the purpose-built Convention Centre and Exhibitions Centre was previously not available in the city of Dar es Salaam, and it gives our clients a wide range of premium venues, services and facilities.

The services offered by the newly established Convention Centre include conferences, exhibitions, tradeshows, concerts, films halls, weddings, glamorous banquets, gala dinner, corporate parties, sports, beauty events, fashions shows, graduations, entertainments and other events.

The Centre has over 15 conference halls, breakout rooms, functional halls and two open air terraces. Most of these rooms are equipped with modern communication facilities such as audio-visual, simultaneous interpretation system and Wi-Fi, which bring your event to life.

The main conference hall can accommodates up to 1003 people, the medium sized rooms accommodates up to 300 people and the breakout rooms can accommodates from 10 to 50 people.

Housing local and international organisations is among the roles of AICC. Being the former headquarters of the defunct East African Community, AICC has successfully housed several international institutions on behalf of the Government of United Republic of Tanzania. Such institutions include the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), the new East African Community secretariat, The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, to mention few.



IMPRESSIVE: The Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre in Dar es salaam – Tanzania

Some of these institutions have partly vacated offices to move in to their own premises, but the relocation has created opportunities for other tenants, be they local or international to occupy the premium offices.

The Centre is already housing a new tenant, the African Union Advisory Board on Corruption and old tenants such as GIZ, the Consulate of the Royal Dutch Embassy. Some departments of the EAC Secretariat and ICTR still occupy some offices alongside many other reputable regional and local companies.

Despite the presence of these organisations, AICC is proud to invite other tenants to its 15,000 sqm premium office spaces at the heart of Arusha City. The new invited tenants will join the existing tenants to enjoy full security available, ample car parking, duty free shop, banking, courier and airline services, and traveling agents, restaurants, to mention few.



Mr. Elishilia D. Kaaya – AICC Managing Director

Arusha has become a home for many international organisations and the demand for a decent housing accommodation is high. The Arusha International Conference Centre now offers housing accommodations at its newly constructed apartments located at Corridor area close to Arusha's Central Business District.

These twin apartments can accommodate up to 32 families with enough parking space and 24 hours security surveillance.



The main hall of the Julius Nyerere Convention Centre (Selous Hall), the Hall can accommodated up to 1003 people



The new apartment of the Arusha International Conference Centre located at Amani road in Arusha City.

The Arusha International Conference Centre and Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre will continue to serve its clients, and together we will continue to ***Bring the World to Tanzania*** ■

Mr. Elishilia D. Kaaya – AICC Managing Director





Honeymooners Room



Gym



H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta receiving a gift from Mr. Vincent Laswai, Managing Director, Kibo Palace Hotel. In the presence of Ms. Charity Githinji, Business Development Manager, Kibo Palace Hotel on the left and Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, Minister of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Tanzania



Mr. Vincent Laswai, Managing Director, Kibo Palace Hotel, Amb. George Owuor, High Commissioner of Kenya in Tanzania, Hon. Bernard Member, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Corporation, Tanzania and Amb. Batilda Salha Buriani, High Commissioner of Tanzania in Kenya

KIBO PALACE HOTEL

'Breath of Fresh Air'

When Kibo Palace Hotel opened its doors in 2006, it brought a breath of fresh air and set the pace in hotel standards. It offering luxurious accommodation, fine cuisine, executive conferencing facilities with state of the art audio visual equipment and highest level of professionalism in Arusha fondly referred to as **"The Geneva of Africa".**

Since then, the hotel has been recognized in various forums for adding value to the hospitality industry and having a great impact on the community. The hotel has hosted important events and continues to accommodate international, regional and local dignitaries, politicians, renowned businessmen and women as well as leisure travelers coming to visit our beautiful parks.

It boasts of beautiful architectural design, ambience, quality of food and service.

Kibo Palace Hotel enjoys a prime location close to The Arusha International Conferencing Centre, The United Nations and the East African Community Headquarters. Arusha is the gateway to the famous Ngorongoro Crater, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Serengeti National Park, Tarangire, Arusha and Lake Manyara National Parks.

The hotel has 77 well appointed luxury rooms and suites with all modern amenities. The Chef and his team serve tantalising and delectable cuisine with a wide range of mouth-watering desserts to end your meal on a sweet note and these have become a favorite for many at the Kilimanjaro Restaurant and Poolside. The hotel's banqueting services are the perfect choice for any Event Manager as they are hassle free. Kibo Palace Hotel has a fully fledged outside catering department catering for upto 2,000 in style.

Other Services offered at the hotel include:-

- Forex Bureau and business centre that is open from 07.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.
- 24 hour room service at a nominal fee
- Laundry and Dry Cleaning facilities
- Complimentary Wi-Fi
- Jewellery Shop
- Airport pick up and drop off services in luxury vehicles
- Conference and Event Management
- Day trips and Safaris to our game parks

The Hotel recognises the importance of every business having a human face hence, Corporate Social Responsibility is an integral part of the business focusing on health and education. The hotel hosts a Corporate Networking Night from 06.30 p.m. to 09.00 p.m. every first Thursday of the month. This event has been recognised within the East African Region as an event that builds innovative partnerships in EAC. This platform has a guest speaker on topical business or social issues with great networking opportunities.

The hotel, which is locally owned continues to fly the flag of Tanzania high through meeting high standards of service and carrying out it's business in an ethical manner.

The vision of the hotel is to grow the brand and at the end of 2013, Kibo Palace Homes, Moshi opened it's doors. These are six beautiful luxury 3 bed-roomed Villas located in Moshi, a serene town on the lower slopes of the famous Mt. Kilimanjaro popularly known as **"Africa's Roof Top".**

The remarkable development comprises of 6 Spacious Luxury Villas with the following features:-

- Swimming Pool
- Bar
- Room Srevice
- Laundry Service
- Wi-Fi internet
- Flat Screen TV's
- State of the art furniture and fittings
- Security
- Dhobi Area
- Basic cutlery and crockery
- Individual landscaped gardens
- Cabro paved drive-ways
- Standby Genertor
- Fully equipped Kitchen with Storage and Pantry areas

Kibo Palace Homes are a favourite for family getaways, corporate groups carrying out strategic meetings and team building activities ■

Our Sales and Marketing Team will be happy to assist you should you require more information on our services on:

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WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

TANAPA Faces the Future with Confidence

Tanzania conserves more than 25 per cent of its land, part of which is managed by the Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), which is a parastatal tasked with the responsibility of running all areas designated as national parks. The national parks are Gombe, Mahale, Rubondo, Katavi, Kitulo, Ruaha, Udzungwa, Mikumi, Saadani, Mkomazi, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Tarangire, Lake Manyara, Serengeti and Saanane.

The core function of TANAPA is the conservation of natural resources and tourism development. The parks offer a lot more than just game viewing, exceptional as it is. They are also a paradise for flower lovers, bird watchers, mountain climbers, hill trekkers, boat trips, snorkeling and a lot more.

In fulfilling these obligations, TANAPA faces several conservation-related challenges such as water shortage, poaching, mining in the national parks, livestock incursion, drought, blockage of wildlife corridors and dispersal areas. Some of these challenges emanate from outside the parks.



Gnus at Serengeti National Park

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE

The organisation has strived to protect the natural resources and, as a result, in some parks the number of elephants, wildebeest, and zebras has increased. However, poaching still remains a major challenge that has led to decline of some animal population.

In particular, a recent wave of poaching has seen dozens of elephants and rhinos killed for trophies, and other animals for meat and skin in almost all national parks. For decades, most of the communities living adjacent to national parks have depended on the parks for meat and other subsistence needs such as firewood, grass and pasture.

But in recent years, the growing market of ivory in the Asian countries has increased the poaching menace. The number of people and livestock has increased too. Currently, Tanzania has almost 45 million people compared to the population in 1961. This has led to the need for more land for livestock and other human activities.

Global climatic change has also contributed to poaching activities in the national parks. As global warming worsens, the environment in the park and communities change too. The need for water and pastures in the parks as well as in the communities has become high. As a result, livestock from the communities enter the national parks in search of water and pasture.

ANTI-POACHING MEASURES

TANAPA has increased and diversified its anti-poaching strategies over the years, including increasing its budgetary allocations, increasing the number of rangers and strengthening intelligence and prosecution activities. Training in these areas has also been strengthened.

The organisation has increased cooperation with stakeholders in joint patrols, strengthened intelligence gathering, and procured modern anti-poaching equipment. Conservation education and benefit sharing with communities adjacent to the national parks has also been strengthened. TANAPA participates in conferences and meetings with stakeholders at local and international level to discuss and deliberate on issues of mutual concerns.

The introduction of Wildlife Management Areas in the communities living around national parks, creating awareness on the importance of natural resources, the development of income generating projects for the villagers, clearly identifying boundaries and intensifying law enforcement are some of the measures TANAPA has undertaken to curb poaching.

Tourism plays an important role in Tanzania's economy. In 2012/13 the sector ranked Number One in foreign earnings followed by the mining sector. For that reason, if the wildlife sector is mismanaged, tourism in the country will suffer.



Allan J.H Kijazi
Director General
TANAPA

TOURISM ATTRACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Wildlife-based attractions and activities are the main tourism products offered by our parks to foreign and local visitors alike.

Bird watching is outstanding at all 16 parks. The Serengeti has over 500 species of birds recorded; Mkomazi and Ruaha with more than 450 species; Lake Manyara, Mikumi and Udzungwa with over 400 closely followed by Kitulo and Rubondo Island.

Tanzania's 16 parks are also a paradise for flower lovers. Local residents refer to Kitulo as 'The Garden of God' while botanists have dubbed it the 'Serengeti of flowers'. It is host to one of the great floral spectacles of the world and is home to over 350 species of plants including 45 varieties of orchid. Rubondo Island also boasts some 40 different types of orchid while all other parks have their own unique floral display.

Gombe and Mahale Mountains National Parks vie for the title of being the best place in the world to track wild chimpanzees. Gombe's chimpanzees being made famous by the pioneering work of Jane Goodall who, in 1960, founded her famous behavioural research programme. Chimpanzees can also be seen at Rubondo Island where they were introduced in 1966, but these have now become habituated.

Hot Air Ballooning is currently available in the Serengeti and Tarangire. Plans are underway to offer this unique and wonderful experience in Mikumi and Ruaha.

Mount Kilimanjaro and Arusha's Mount Meru offer the ultimate challenge in mountain climbing but (lesser) peaks in Kitulo and Udzungwa provide less demanding but equally interesting sites in climbing and trekking.

Boat trips, sports fishing, swimming and snorkelling are in Saanane, Gombe, Mahale, Rubondo Island and Saadani while canoeing safaris are popular on Arusha's Momela Lakes, on Lake Manyara and around Rubondo Island. Udzungwa is a magnet for hikers. Other parks with excellent hiking trails are Kitulo, Mkomazi, Ruaha and, of course, Kilimanjaro.

Wilderness walking safaris and game drives are offered in all parks.

At present, time night game drives are conducted in Lake Manyara, Ruaha and Tarangire National Parks

TANAPA'S FUTURE PLANS

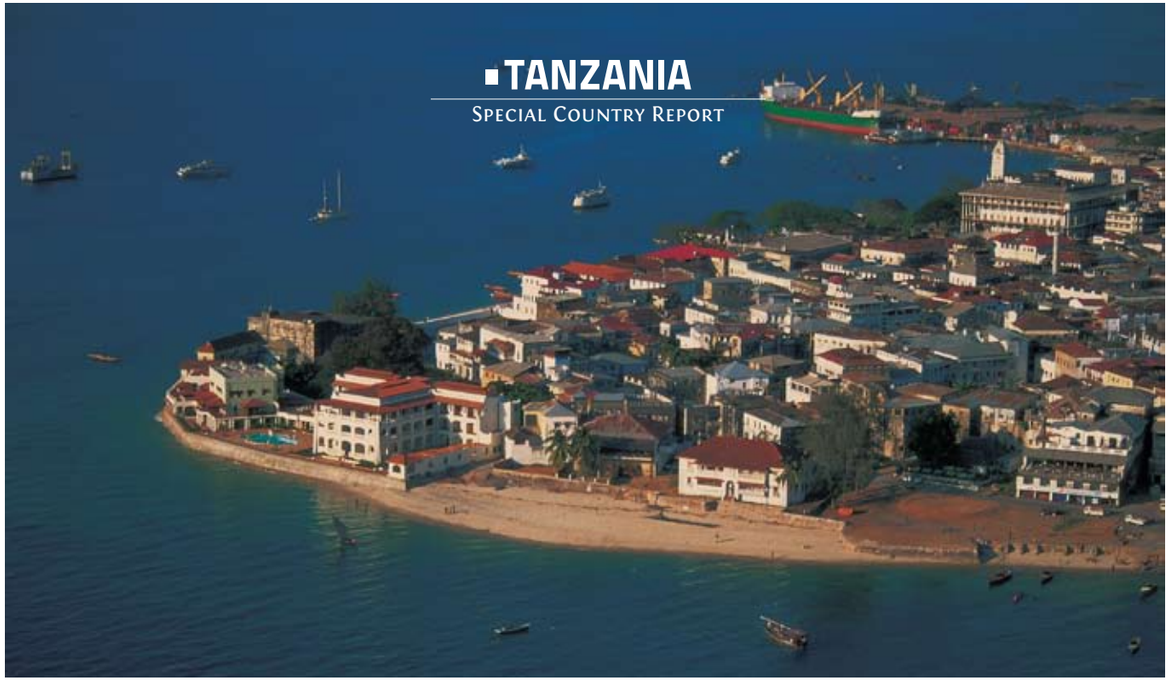
TANAPA will continue conserving the parks as mandated, using the laid down procedures and diversified anti-poaching strategies that ride on the increasing budgetary allocations, rangers' training, and strengthening intelligence and prosecution activities.

The development of tourism products and related infrastructures is in the future plans for TANAPA. This will go hand in hand with aggressively marketing of the tourist products and attractions. TANAPA will continue promoting quality tourism experience throughout the parks

TANAPA cannot work in isolation. It is our duty to seek every possible support in order to ensure that the precious natural resources that we manage are conserved for the enjoyment and prosperity of the present and future generations, failure of which will not only impact Tanzania, but the entire world ■

Allan Kijazi
DIRECTOR GENERAL

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Allure of Magical Zanzibar

Zanzibar is an archipelago made up of Zanzibar and Pemba Islands, and several islets. It is located in the Indian Ocean, about 25 miles from the Tanzanian coast, and 6° south of the equator. Zanzibar Island (known locally as Unguja, but as Zanzibar internationally) is 60 miles long and 20 miles wide, occupying a total area of approximately 650 square miles. It is characterised by beautiful sandy beacheswith fringing coral reefs, and the magic of historic Stone Town - said to be the only functioning ancient town in East Africa.

Wildlife

There are no large wild animals in Zanzibar, and forest areas such as Jozani are inhabited by monkeys, bush-pigs and small antelopes. Civets - and rumour has it, the elusive Zanzibar leopard! Various species of mongoose can also be found on the island. There is a wide variety of birdlife, and a large number of butterflies in rural areas. The coral reefs that surround the East Coast are rich in marine diversity, and make Zanzibar an ideal location for snorkelling and scuba diving.

People, Religion and Language

Zanzibar's local people are an incredible mixture of ethnic backgrounds, indicative of her colourful history. Islam is the dominant religion, and practiced by most Zanzibaris, although there are also followers of Christianity and Hinduism. Population is estimated at 800,000, with the largest concentration being Zanzibar City which has approximately 100,000 inhabitants. Zanzibaris speak Swahili (known locally as Kiswahili), a language which is spoken extensively in East Africa. Many believe that the purest form is spoken in Zanzibar as it is the birth place of the language.

Culture and Festivals

Zanzibar's most famous event is the Zanzibar International Film Festival, also known as the Festival of the Dhow Countries. Every July, this event showcases the best of the Swahili Coast arts scene, including Zanzibar's favourite music, Taarab.

Government

Zanzibar is an island state within the United Republic of Tanzania, and has its own semi-autonomous government made up of a Revolutionary Council and House of Representatives. The present government is led by the island's President, Amani Karume. The government body responsible for tourism promotion is the Zanzibar Commission for Tourism.

Economy

Fishing and agriculture are the main economic activities of the local people. Zanzibar was once the world's largest producer of cloves, and her economy was based on large incomes thus derived. Although cloves are still a major export along with coconut products and spices, tourism has been ear-marked as the primary foreign exchange earner, with more visitors coming to Zanzibar each year. At this stage, the numbers are still low (less than 100,000 annually) and the potential for tourism is relatively untapped. Zanzibar's tourism private sector is represented by the Zanzibar Association of Tourism Investors (ZATI).

Zanzibar.NET is dedicated to sensitive tourism that benefits both visitors and the community, without losing the romance and magic that is Zanzibar.

Zanzibar Commission for Tourism

Zanzibar Commission for Tourism (ZCT) was established in 1992 as a public institution. Later in 1996, it got legal support when the Tourism Promotion Act. No.9 was enacted. Under the Act the responsibility of the ZCT is explicitly shown as the promotion of Zanzibar as a tourist destination.

In particular the ZCT deals with:

- Licensing (operation) of all the tourist undertakings.
- Product development, grading and classification
- Monitoring and supervision of the industry.
- Public education programme.
- Assisting potential investors
- Keeping of all records and data on tourism
- Training of manpower etc.
- Production and distribution of the promotional materials ■

STONE TOWN, ZANZIBAR



FORODHANI PARK: The Old Dispensary after the Aga Khan Trust for Culture restored the building to demonstrate techniques for restoration in this World Heritage Site

It may not have a particularly romantic name, but Stone Town is the old city and cultural heart of Zanzibar, little changed in the last 200 years. It is a place of winding alleys, bustling bazaars, mosques and grand Arab houses whose original owners vied with each other over the extravagance of their dwellings. This one-upmanship is particularly reflected in the brass-studded, carved, wooden doors - there are more than 500 different examples of this handiwork. You can spend many idle hours and days just wandering through the fascinating labyrinth of narrow streets and alleyways.

Stone Town was recently and deservedly declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. More information can be found at the UNESCO website.

Most of the houses that can be seen today were built in the 19th century when Zanzibar was one of the most important trading centres in the Indian Ocean region. The coraline rock of Zanzibar was a good building material, but it is also easily eroded. This is evident by the large number of houses that are in a bad state of repair. Several buildings have already been renovated and the Stone Town Conservation Authority has been established to co-ordinate the restoration of the town to its original magnificence. Pictured opposite is a 'before and after' look at the restoration work done on the Old Dispensary. As a result of sensible policy, nearly all of the major hotels built in Stone Town are housed in renovated buildings.

Hotels in Stone Town include the Zanzibar Serena Inn, Tembo House Hotel, Dhow Palace Hotel and Hotel International.

As you walk through the town, please remember that Stone Town is very much a real community, where real people live and work. It is not a museum piece or theme park created for tourists, and sensitivity should be shown to the local people.

If you want to learn more about Stone Town, there are various ways to do it. You can either wander through the narrow streets by yourself armed with a map, or you can embark on a tour with one of the local tour operators.

For more information, please contact us:
Zanzibar Commission for Tourism
P. O. Box 1410, **Tel:** + 255 (0)24 2233485/6, **Fax:**+ 255 (0)24 2233448, **Email:** secretary@zanzibartourism.net , Zanzibar, Tanzania





Main shop and (inset) The Art Gallery

LIFESTYLE

Cultural Heritage Centre with Rich Legacy

The Cultural Heritage Centre was established in 1994 and is the first of its kind in Africa. It is dedicated to exploring the rich treasures derived from the African Culture.

This family business is the culmination of hard work, unwavering dedication and knowledge acquired from the forefathers. At the helm of the Centre is the versatile managing director, Mr. Saifuddin Khanbhai, who has a solid knowledge of African Culture and traditions. He has been ably supported by his equally dedicated wife, Zahra Khanbhai, since its inception.

Culture Heritage Centre has acquired iconic status due to the unique structure of the buildings within its compound and holds a treasure trove of African art, which is keeping the continent's Art alive.

The main building is designed to resemble the Uhuru Peak of Kilimanjaro. It also has an impressive array of arts and crafts including unique masks, Verdite carvings and paintings by famous African sculptures.



Mr. Khanbhai with Mr. Kofi Annan



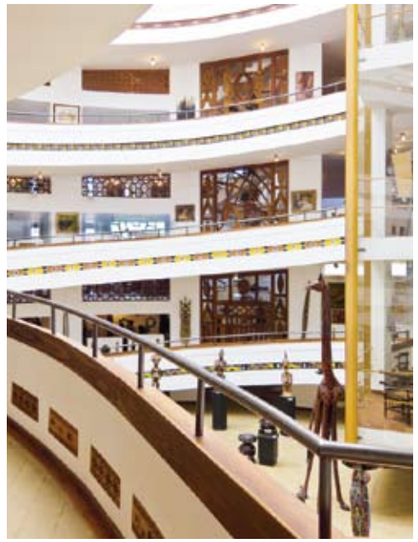
Makonde carving more than 20 years old



Mr. Khanbhai with Artist Jan Mc Guire (left) and Photographer Mr. Hines (right)



Gallery during the Night



Inside the Cultural Heritage Center

Cultural Heritage now boasts an impressible Art Gallery which was designed by Khanbhai and was built according to his vision, which was to promote the work of the local artists. On the exterior of the Gallery are a drum, shield and spear, all important African symbols.

The symbols resonate with the role of the Gallery, which is to represent, communicate and celebrate Africa's Cultural Heritage.

Among its many world famous pieces of Art is an 18-foot family tree which took 20 years to make. People from all over the world visit Cultural Heritage, for its unrivaled reputation of having the finest Tanzanite stones, which are also found in the Mererani hills of Tanzania and are some of the best in the world.

The interior has three areas (i) History, (ii) Wildlife and (iii) Soul. Ethnographic artifacts fill the History area, the Wildlife area consists of contemporary paintings and sculptures of the creatures roaming the African Savanna and the Soul area captures Africa's energy, allure and essence.

The Art Gallery also has an amphitheatre, which often shows the lives of special Tanzanian tribes such as the Maasai, Pygmies and Hadzabe. It is also used for conferences.

Also offered at the Centre are day-rooms located at the top of the building. They serve as resting places in the calm environment after a long safari. The spa at the Gallery offers a variety of personal care and treatments.

The proceeds from the Gallery go to the conservation of elephants in Africa and the anti- poaching campaign is clearly captured by the sculpture of the large uniquely beaded elephant. However, other worthy causes such as orphanages, schools and boreholes and well drilling benefit from the proceeds.

The Centre has a restaurant, coffee shop, spice centre, beads centre, and flea shop, which offers a variety of artifacts at different prices.

Apart from the art, the Centre vibrates with warm hospitality. The Cultural Heritage Centre is visited by tourists from all over the world. It has hosted Prince William of Holland and his wife, Former UN Chief, Mr. Kofi Annan, and celebrities such as international model Cindy Crawford. However, every visitor who visits centre is treated as a Celebrity ■

Cultural Heritage Arusha, Tanzania, Tel:+255 272 507496
For any information about the Gallery and the items we sale, please dont hesitate to contact the curator: *info@culturalheritage.co.tz*

Rich Tourism Heritage

Safari, in Kiswahili, simply means 'journey', but in English it has become a synonymous with wildlife viewing adventure in the African bush. *'To go on Safari'* in Tanzania is, and always will remain a fascinating and exclusive experience.

It is also well known that Tanzania has beautiful nature reserves and attractions. Below, we sample three of our best:

- The Kilimanjaro
- The Ngorongoro Conservation Area
- The Serengeti

THE SPECTACULAR MT KILIMANJARO

One of the many reasons to visit Tanzania

Tanzania boasts many tourist attractions, but none comes close to the majestic Mount Kilimanjaro, the spectacular natural wonder located in the north-east in Rombo district and made of three extinct volcanoes: Shira to the west at 3,962m, Mawenzi to the east, rising to 5,149m and Kibo, the youngest in geological terms. Between these, stands Uhuru at 5,891.8m – the highest point in Africa.

No description can do justice to this magnificent sight – you really need to see it for yourself.

The Kilimanjaro International Airport based in Arusha, is located 50km south-west of the summit was opened in 1971 and makes it easy for tourists to visit the area. Dodoma and Dar es Salaam are 380km south-west and 450km southwest. The Indian Ocean is 270km away. In administrative terms, Kilimanjaro is located in the Kilimanjaro region, straddling the districts of Hai, Moshi Rural and Rombo.

The mountain's summit icecap has been declining since the beginning of the 20th century and, because of climate change, may disappear entirely sometime between 2020 and 2050. Aside from global warming, this is also caused by rainfall declines in the region, due to the loss of forests to agriculture.

If you want to trek Kilimanjaro or do a safari in Tanzania and still enjoy the view of the snow-capped peak of the mountain, you have only a short time. There are five ways to reach the summit and hiking is open to children of ten years and above. However, regardless of age, there is a need to be acclimatised to the high altitudes.



Be aware of the large difference in temperature between the base and the summit as these can range from between 30-33 degrees during the day to – 15 to – 20 degrees at sunset. Temperatures decline as you approach the summit. These variations are important and should be considered when deciding the time of day to climb and who to take as a guide.

Before you tackle this mythical ascent, you must carefully prepare yourself. It may be easier to go through a tour operator who can offer you a package and take care of all the logistics – from booking your airline tickets to renting your tents and providing necessary equipment for the trek.

You should not neglect physical preparation either. Without needing to be a professional athlete, a good physical and mental condition is essential. A three-to-four month preparation before the scheduled departure is advisable. Walking or jogging will do and, even if they are practiced in small doses, consistency is the key.

Visiting Kilimanjaro is a memorable African experience. Only by standing on the summit of the continent can you truly appreciate its beauty. The mountain makes visiting Tanzania a great choice for any tourist keen on adventure.

TANZANIA
SPECIAL COUNTRY REPORT

THE NGORONGORO CONSERVATION AREA

The entire Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located 180 km (110 miles) west of Arusha in the Crater Highlands area of Tanzania.

Land in the conservation area is multi-use and unique because it is the only conservation area in Tanzania that protects wildlife while allowing human habitation. Land use is controlled to prevent negative effects on the wildlife population.

The NCA is one of the most important prehistoric sites in the world and research there has been instrumental in furthering understanding of early human evolution. The Area is considered to be the seat of humanity after the discovery of the earliest known specimens of the human genus. Excavation work there was pioneered by Mary and Louis Leakey in the 1950s and is continued today by their family.



Some believe that millions of years ago, the site was that of a large lake, the shores of which were covered with successive deposits of volcanic ash.

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area also protects the Olduvai Gorge - a steep-sided ravine, situated in the plains area.

The main feature of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area is the Ngorongoro Crater, the world's largest inactive, intact, and unfilled volcanic caldera – and recognized by many as one of the Seven Natural Wonders of Africa. The crater formed when a large volcano exploded and collapsed on itself two to three million years ago.

Deservedly so, The Ngorongoro Crater stands out as one of the best places to visit while in Tanzania, sheltering a cross-section of wildlife which is diverse and dispersed amongst an amazing array of ecosystems within the Natural Amphitheatre on earth.

DISCOVER SERENGETI



It was 1913, and great stretches of Africa were still unknown to the white man when Stewart Edward White, an American hunter, set out from Nairobi. Pushing south, he recorded: "We walked for miles over burnt out country... Then I saw the green trees of the river, walked two miles more and found myself in paradise."

He had found Serengeti.

In the years since White's excursion under "the high noble arc of the cloudless African sky," Serengeti has come to symbolise paradise to many. The Maasai, who had grazed their cattle on the vast grassy plains for millennia had always thought so. To them it was Siringitu - "the place where the land moves on forever."

The Serengeti, together with the neighbouring Ngorongoro Area, is also believed by some Biblical historians as the place where the Noah's Ark landed after the floods from the 40 days of rain; and is famed for its annual animal migration, where some six million hooves pound the open plains, as more than 200,000 zebra and 300,000 Thomson's gazelle join the wildebeest's trek for fresh grazing – a natural journey covering about 3,600 kilometres, yearly.

The Serengeti National Park and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area protect the greatest and most varied collection of terrestrial wildlife on earth, and one of the last great migratory systems still intact.

Today, the Serengeti - *Tanzania's oldest National Park and a UNESCO World Heritage Site*, is the jewel in the crown of Tanzania's protected areas, which altogether make up some 14% of the country's land area, a conservation record that few other countries can match.