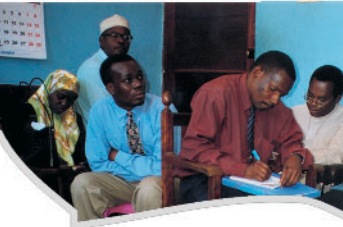




Political Handbook & NGO Calendar 2002

T a n z a n i a



Dear Partners, Friends & Interested Readers,

Karibu 2002 - Welcome to Year 2002!

As the New Year approaches we take stock of the year that has passed and look for meaning in the events that have taken place. There is no doubt that the eruption of conflict on a global scale in the aftermath of 11 September will continue to mark the lives of us all in the years to come. The events underline how vital is the promotion of the underlying principles of democracy and the fair distribution of global resources for peaceful co-existence and the ultimate survival of mankind.

The conflict in the aftermath of the events in September overshadows the many other conflicts in which people are engaged all over the world. In the course of the past decade awareness of the need for actively propagating skills in conflict management and resolution has sharpened acutely. Conflict management is at the top of the agenda of many civil society organisations and at FES, too, it has our major focus. Indeed conflict management, reduction and resolution is our theme for the coming year.

In 2001 Tanzania demonstrated how a violent conflict could be resolved peacefully. One of FES' strategies is the promotion of political dialogue and we therefore warmly applaud the conflicting Zanzibari parties on having settled the Muafaka Agreement through negotiation without the help of external mediators. The handbook carries an article to mark this achievement.

A significant step in Tanzania's endeavour to ensure a peaceful and prosperous future for its people is the newly formulated National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. We have afforded the paper detailed coverage to allow as many people as possible to become familiar with it and actively engage in its implementation.

At FES we will continue to work with issues that have bearing on poverty reduction, issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS, the environment, human rights. Closely related to poverty reduction is the agreed cooperation between the ACP-states and the EU, the conditions of which are described in the Cotonou Agreement. FES will contribute by furthering a better and broader dialogue on the issues in order to attain satisfying results for Tanzania and the region.

And now to a presentation of the FES political handbook/NGO calendar 2002. Once again we present a wide range of articles that discuss political, economic and social conditions in Tanzania. For readers actively engaged in the development of civil society the handbook is both a source of useful information and a toolbox to assist you in your work. We have done our best to make it as accurate and as reader-friendly as possible, but we are of course open to constructive comments and criticism.

Finally, I would like to thank our many contributors for their work, with special thanks to Valéria Salles, Kate Girvan and the coordinator, Angela Ishengoma.

The staff of the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Tanzania would like to wish you and your family a healthy, prosperous and peaceful year 2002.

PETER HÄUSSLER
Resident Director

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JANUARY 2002

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14th - 27th

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JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2002

28th - 10th

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FEBRUARY 2002

11th - 24th

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FEBRUARY – MARCH 2002

25th - 10th

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MARCH 2002

11th - 24th

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MARCH – APRIL 2002

25th - 7th

FEBRUARY 2002

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APRIL 2002

8th - 21st

MARCH 2002

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APRIL - MAY 2002

22nd - 5th

MARCH 2002

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MAY – JUNE 2002

20th - 2nd

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MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

23/24

JUNE 2002

3rd - 16th

MAY 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

JUNE 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

MON 3	TUE 4	WED 5	THU 6	FRI 7	SAT 8	SUN 9
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 10	TUE 11	WED 12	THU 13	FRI 14	SAT 15	SUN 16
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

25/26

JUNE 2002

17th - 30th

MAY 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

JUNE 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

MON 17	TUE 18	WED 19	THU 20	FRI 21	SAT 22	SUN 23
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 24	TUE 25	WED 26	THU 27	FRI 28	SAT 29	SUN 30
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

27/28

JULY 2002

1st - 14th

JUNE 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

AUGUST 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

MON 1	TUE 2	WED 3	THU 4	FRI 5	SAT 6	SUN 7
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 8	TUE 9	WED 10	THU 11	FRI 12	SAT 13	SUN 14
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

29/30

JULY 2002

15th - 28th

JUNE 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

MON 15	TUE 16	WED 17	THU 18	FRI 19	SAT 20	SUN 21
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 22	TUE 23	WED 24	THU 25	FRI 26	SAT 27	SUN 28
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

31/32

JULY – AUGUST 2002

29th - 11th

JUNE 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

MON 29	TUE 30	WED 31	THU 1	FRI 2	SAT 3	SUN 4
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 5	TUE 6	WED 7	THU 8	FRI 9	SAT 10	SUN 11
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

33/34

AUGUST 2002

12th - 25th

JULY 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

SEPTEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
30						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

MON 12	TUE 13	WED 14	THU 15	FRI 16	SAT 17	SUN 18
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 19	TUE 20	WED 21	THU 22	FRI 23	SAT 24	SUN 25
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

35/36

JULY 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

SEPTEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
30						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

AUGUST – SEPTEMBER 2002

26th - 8th

MON 26	TUE 27	WED 28	THU 29	FRI 30	SAT 31	SUN 1
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 2	TUE 3	WED 4	THU 5	FRI 6	SAT 7	SUN 8
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

37/38

SEPTEMBER 2002

9th - 22nd

AUGUST 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

SEPTEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
30						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

OCTOBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

MON 9	TUE 10	WED 11	THU 12	FRI 13	SAT 14	SUN 15
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 16	TUE 17	WED 18	THU 19	FRI 20	SAT 21	SUN 22
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

39/40

AUGUST 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

SEPTEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
30					1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

OCTOBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER 2002

23rd - 6th

MON 23	TUE 24	WED 25	THU 26	FRI 27	SAT 28	SUN 29
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 30	TUE 1	WED 2	THU 3	FRI 4	SAT 5	SUN 6
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

41/42

OCTOBER 2002

7th - 20th

SEPTEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
30						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

OCTOBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MON 7	TUE 8	WED 9	THU 10	FRI 11	SAT 12	SUN 13
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 14	TUE 15	WED 16	THU 17	FRI 18	SAT 19	SUN 20
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

43/44

SEPTEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
30						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

OCTOBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OCTOBER – NOVEMBER 2002

21st - 3rd

MON 21	TUE 22	WED 23	THU 24	FRI 25	SAT 26	SUN 27
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 28	TUE 29	WED 30	THU 31	FRI 1	SAT 2	SUN 3
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

45/46

NOVEMBER 2002

4th - 17th

OCTOBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
30	31					1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

MON 4	TUE 5	WED 6	THU 7	FRI 8	SAT 9	SUN 10
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 11	TUE 12	WED 13	THU 14	FRI 15	SAT 16	SUN 17
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

47/48

OCTOBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
30	31					1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

NOVEMBER – DECEMBER 2002

18th - 1st

MON 18	TUE 19	WED 20	THU 21	FRI 22	SAT 23	SUN 24
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 25	TUE 26	WED 27	THU 28	FRI 29	SAT 30	SUN 1
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

49/50

DECEMBER 2002

2nd - 15th

NOVEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
			1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
30	31					1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

JANUARY 2003

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

MON 2	TUE 3	WED 4	THU 5	FRI 6	SAT 7	SUN 8
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 9	TUE 10	WED 11	THU 12	FRI 13	SAT 14	SUN 15
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

51/52

NOVEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
			1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
30	31					1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

JANUARY 2003

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

DECEMBER 2002

16th - 29th

MON 16	TUE 17	WED 18	THU 19	FRI 20	SAT 21	SUN 22
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 23	TUE 24	WED 25	THU 26	FRI 27	SAT 28	SUN 29
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

week

53/1

NOVEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER 2002

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
30	31					1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

JANUARY 2003

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

DECEMBER 2002 – JANUARY 2003

30th - 12th

MON 30	TUE 31	WED 1	THU 2	FRI 3	SAT 4	SUN 5
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
MON 6	TUE 7	WED 8	THU 9	FRI 10	SAT 11	SUN 12
MORNING						
NOON						
AFTERNOON						
NOTES						

SOME BASIC FACTS & FIGURES

Geography¹

Total area	945,087 sq. km
Land area	886,037 sq. km
Water area	59,050 sq. km
(This includes the islands of Mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar)	
Total land boundaries	3,402 km
Coastline	1,424 km
Highest point: Kilimanjaro	5,895 m
Natural resources	hydropower, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones, gold, natural gas, nickel

Land use

Arable land	3%
Permanent crops	1%
Permanent pastures	40%
Forests and woodland	38%
Other	18% (1993 estimates)

People

	1996	1999	2000
Population ² (estimated)	30.5 million	32.9 million	33.7 million
Population growth rate %	2.8	2.4	2.3
Population density (people per sq. km.)	34.5	37.3	38.1
Ethnic groups ³	Mainland - native African 99% (of which 95% are Bantu consisting of more than 130 tribes), other 1% (consisting of Asian, European and Arab) Zanzibar - Arab, native African, mixed Arab and native African		
Religions	Mainland - Christian 45%, Muslim 35%, indigenous beliefs 20% Zanzibar - more than 99% Muslim		

1 CIA-The World Factbook - Tanzania: downloaded 30/11 01

2 Population statistics: World Development Indicators database, July 2001

3 Information on ethnic groups and religion: CIA - The World Factbook

TANZANIA: A POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

By Mr O.K. Temwende, Kivukoni Academy for Social Sciences

The United Republic of Tanzania was formed in April 1964 by the union of Tanganyika and the state of Zanzibar, comprising the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Tanganyika had been successively a German colony, a British administered League of Nations' Mandate, a United Nations' Trust Territory under British administration, and finally independent since 1961 within the Commonwealth of Nations. Zanzibar was a British colony until 1963.

Africans in Tanganyika, as was the case in other parts of Africa, never reconciled themselves to colonial domination. From the very beginning, they rose and fought the colonial invaders. The most outstanding resistance was shown by the Smbaa led by Kimweri against the Germans; by the Hehe under Mkwawa who fought a long and bitter war against the Germans; and during the Maji Maji War under the leadership of Kinjeketile, Mputa and Kibasila. Due to the lack of unity among these early nationalists and fighters for freedom, and due to the superior fighting power of the colonial invaders, all of these early liberation struggles ended up in total failure and great loss of life.

The later struggle for national freedom in Tanganyika was not marked by sharp confrontation and bloodshed as was the case in neighbouring Kenya or other African colonies like Mozambique, Angola or Zimbabwe. There were two main reasons for this relatively peaceful struggle. One was that there was only a small body of white settlers in Tanganyika, numbering about 20,000 in the 1950s, and as few of them were of British origin, there were not very strong British political and economic interests in Tanganyika. The other reason was that in 1946, after the Second World War, Tanganyika became a United Nations' Trusteeship Territory. As such it could scarcely be allowed to fall under settler control.

As in the majority of African colonies, nationalism developed in Tanganyika after 1945. In fact the first signs of national awareness were already evident shortly after the First World War when, both on the mainland and on Zanzibar, African associations were formed. On the mainland the African Association (AA) was formed in 1929 as a discussion group among educated persons. This association became the

Tanganyika African Association (TAA) in 1948. In 1934 a similar African Association was formed in Zanzibar.

After the Second World War members of the Tanganyika African Association moved with the tide of nationalism and, in 1953, under the able and skilful chairmanship of Julius Nyerere, the TAA was reorganized as a political party, leading directly to the formation of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) in 1954, while in Zanzibar the African Association was reorganized into the Afro-Shiraz Party in 1957.

The formation of TANU in 1954 marked the beginning of the independence struggle in earnest. After seven years of intense political struggle Tanganyika won her freedom under the auspices of the TANU, strengthened by the cooperation of the trade unions and agricultural cooperatives.

Two years later, in December 1963, the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba also became independent, but under a government without wide support. This was a government dominated by the Sultan of Zanzibar and a minority of land-owning local Arabs. Two months after independence in January

1964, the Sultan's government was overthrown and power passed to non-Arab Afro-Shiraz Party.

The leaderships of the newly independent Tanganyika and Zanzibar replaced parliament with the party as the centre of power and in 1965 a change in the constitution made the country a one-party democratic state.

Tanganyika had inherited an economy torn and dilapidated by many years of colonialism. There was a very low level of literacy, a poor infrastructure and a high rate of disease and poverty. In response to this, in 1967, the new leadership made the then famous Arusha Declaration on Socialism and Self-reliance as the country's development blueprint. The cornerstone was Ujamaa, a policy of "villagisation" whereby the rural population was grouped into village communities to cultivate land together and be provided with essential services. The object was that they should be self-sufficient in basic needs.

This project did not survive. It collapsed along with socialism elsewhere in the world. Central planning proved itself unable to mobilise the country's economic forces and there were too many management errors, not to mention cases of embezzlement. However, although the economic performance of the period was far from satisfactory, standards of living did improve. Access to education and health serv-

ices was extended and national unity was consolidated. This last aspect is seen as President Nyerere's most significant achievement.

Given the failure of Ujamaa and self-reliance, President Nyerere's successor, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, made an about turn and in 1985 he negotiated an adjustment programme with the Bretton Woods institutions. Since 1986 the country has been involved in a series of adjustment programmes following on from the first agreement with the IMF. Tanzania had effectively no choice and was forced to implement drastic measures in an attempt to create an environment favourable to investment in all the economic sectors. The 1990s have seen an acceleration of the reforms with considerable effort going into the key programme of decentralisation.

In the early 1990s the ruling party CCM sensed that the democratic movement was gaining ground across Africa. It had grasped the nettle of economic liberalisation and now also managed to swim with the tide of democratisation. A multiparty system was introduced in July 1992 and the first multiparty elections were run in 1995. Benjamin William Mkapa became President of the United Republic of Tanzania, while Dr. Salim Amour became President of Zanzibar.

A difficult political situation arose after the 1995 elections. The main opposition party

CUF disputed the results and boycotted the House of Representatives. It claimed that victory had been snatched out of the hands of its leader, Seif Shariff Hamad, and appealed to world opinion to denounce the poll and introduce sanctions against CCM.

In 1997 the Commonwealth secretariat came in as mediator and, after protracted negotiations, an accord was made but never implemented. The situation remained tense up to 2000 when the second multiparty elections were held. Again CCM won both in the mainland and in Zanzibar with Mr Mkapa as President of the Union and Mr Aman Karume as President of Zanzibar. The post 1995 election scenario was repeated after the results of the 2000 elections. However, this time, CCM and CUF wasted no time and entered into negotiations, reaching an accord in September 2001. Its implementation is expected to commence in November 2001. ■

INTRODUCTION TO INDICATORS

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An indicator is a measure that can be used to reflect progress, stagnation or deterioration in a particular phenomenon or situation such as literacy, the economy, health and poverty. For example, a change in the literacy rate from 5% to 7% over a five year period reflects an improvement in literacy in that period.

Indicators are also used to compare a given situation, e.g. poverty, between one individual and another, between one household and another, between one community and another or country with another.

The economic and social welfare of an individual, household or community can be measured using economic and social welfare indicators.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

There are a number of standardized indicators in this area, which can give a picture of a country's economic situation. These indicators are most useful when (1) compared with other countries in the region, (2) put into a time perspective (e.g. the 1960 Gross National Product compared with that of 1980), and (3) when internal variations are taken into consideration (e.g. how the project area compares to the nation as a whole).

- **Unemployment** is one of the key indicators of the economy. Unemployment is generally defined as males and females in the economically active age group who are not in paid employment in cash or kind or self-employed on a continuous basis, but who are available and have taken specific measures to seek paid employment or self-employment. The rate is derived from the economically active population. The employed include regular employees, working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers but exclude homemakers.

- **Income distribution** is the proportion of the consumption that the population with the lowest consumption (lowest 20 percent) spends. This indicator can also be used to measure the pattern of the standard of living.

- **The Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is the total output of goods and services for final use produced in an economy, by both residents and non-residents, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims. GDP per capita is obtained by dividing GDP by the population.

- **The nation's debt situation** is an estimate of the nation's public and private sector long-term foreign debt

expressed as a percentage of the GNP, and an assessment of the nation's ability to pay it back, and how it affects the government capacity to provide services to its people.

- **Rate of inflation** is defined as the percentage annual increase in a general price level, commonly measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or some comparable price index. Inflation influences people's livelihood. Price increases of food and non-food essential items means harder lives for people.

SOCIAL INDICATORS

The following represent commonly used indicators of social development. In general they are used in the same way as the economic indicators.

- **Infant mortality rate (IMR)** is the probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births. It is a very sensitive indicator, which is influenced by maternal care, health services provided and infant care. Under 5 mortality rate is the probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births. It is influenced by the livelihood status of the family.

- **Life expectancy** is the average number of years new-

born children can expect to live taking into account the mortality risks prevailing for the cross-section of the population at the time of birth.

- **Literacy** is defined as the percentage of women and men aged 15 and above who can read and write.

- **Primary school gross enrolment** ratio is the total number of children enrolled in primary school e.g. Std. I-VII (whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level) expressed as percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group

for primary school e.g. 7-13 years old. However, it should always be remembered that the overall net enrolment rate is, in most cases, much lower due to pupils dropping out of school. ■

NOTES

TANZANIA AT A GLANCE

Source: *World Development Report 2002, World Bank; Human Development Report, 2001; UNDP*
 & *World Bank 2000, www.worldbank.org/data*

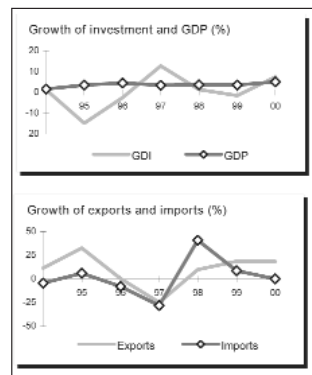
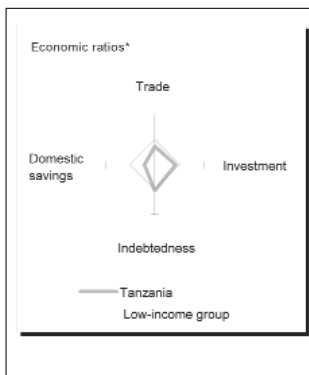
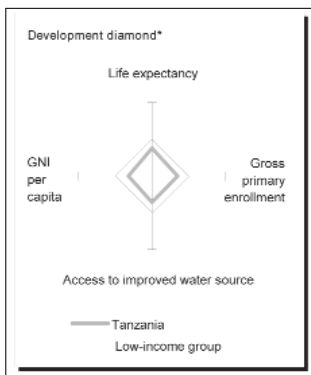
I. POVERTY AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

	TANZANIA	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	LOW INCOME
2000			
Population, mid-year (millions)	34.0	659	2,459
GNP per capita (Atlas method, US\$)	270	480	420
GNP (Atlas method, US\$ billions)	9.1	313	1,030
Average annual growth, 1990-2000			
Population (%)	2.8	2.6	1.9
Labour force (%)	2.6	2.6	2.4
Most recent estimate (latest year available, 1990-2000)			
Poverty (% of population below national poverty line)	51
Urban population (% of total population)	33	34	32
Life expectancy at birth (years)	45	47	59
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	152	92	77
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	31
Access to improved water source (% of population)	54	55	76
Adult illiteracy (% of population age +15)	25	38	38
Gross primary enrollment (% of school-age population)	67	78	96
male	67	85	102
female	66	71	86

I. POVERTY AND SOCIAL

2. KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS AND LONG-TERM TRENDS

3. STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY



* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

2. KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS AND LONG-TERM TRENDS

	1980	1990	1999	2000	
GDP (<i>US\$ billions</i>)	...	4.3	8.8	9.0	
Gross domestic investment/GDP	...	26.1	15.3	17.7	
Exports of goods and services/GDP	...	12.6	13.6	14.7	
Gross domestic savings/GDP	...	1.3	3.3	8.7	
Gross national savings/GDP	...	5.9	2.9	8.6	
Current account balance/GDP	...	-17.9	-12.3	-9.2	
Interest payments/GDP	...	1.1	0.7	1.4	
Total debt/GDP	...	151.2	91.9	78.7	
Total debt service/exports	23.5	34.2	15.7	15.3	
Present value of debt/GDP	53.1	29.1	
Present value of debt/exports	373.5	189.2	
	1980-90	1990-00	1999	2000	
(Average annual growth)					
GDP	...	2.9	3.6	5.1	6.2
GDP per capita	...	0.1	2.4	1.3	4.0
Exports of goods and services	...	9.3	18.6	18.4	1.7

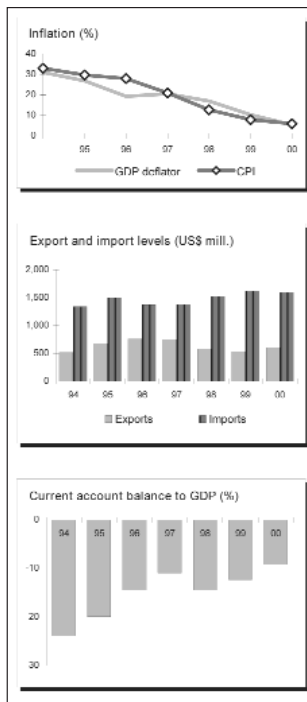
3. STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY

	1980	1990	1999	2000
(% of GDP)				
Agriculture	...	46.0	44.8	45.1
Industry	...	17.7	15.4	15
Manufacturing	...	9.3	7.4	7.5
Services	...	36.4	39.8	40
Private Consumption	...	80.9	89.8	86
General government consumption	...	17.8	6.9	12
Imports of goods and services	...	37.5	25.6	23.8
	1980-90	1990-00	1999	2000
(Average annual growth)				
Agriculture	...	3.2	3.1	3.4
Industry	...	3.1	6.7	7.2
Manufacturing	...	2.7	4.9	4.6
Services	...	2.7	5.4	5.8
Private Consumption	...	2.2	5.2	-0.9
General government consumption	...	2.5	-1.5	5.0
Gross domestic investment	...	-1.4	-1.5	7.5
Imports of goods and services	...	0.9	8.7	0.1

Note: 2000 data are preliminary estimates

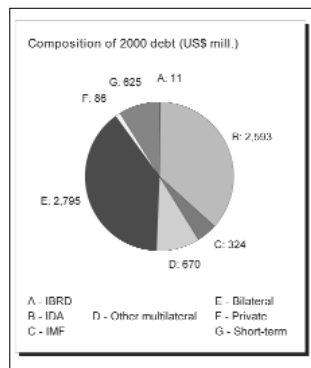
4. PRICES AND GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	1980	1990	1999	2000
Domestic prices				
<i>(% change)</i>				
Consumer prices	30.2	35.8	7.9	5.9
Implicit GDP deflator	...	20.2	10.3	5.4
Government finance				
<i>(% of GDP includes current grants)</i>				
Current revenue	...	11.4	10.6	10.7
Current budget balance	...	-1.1	0.5	-0.5
Overall surplus/deficit	...	-3.8	-3.3	-5.8
TRADE				
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>				
Total exports (fob)	...	352	541	600
Coffee	...	85	77	84
Cotton	...	75	28	38
Manufactures	...	73	22	34
Total imports (cif)	...	1297	1631	1592
Food	...	59	200	176
Fuel and energy	...	174	104	95
Capital goods	...	540	710	770
Export price index (1995=100)	...	75	84	83
Import price index (1995=100)	...	92	84	85
Terms of trade (1995=100)	...	82	99	98
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS				
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>				
Exports of goods and services	673	519	1195	1327
Imports of goods and services	1221	1557	2244	2146
Resource balance	-548	-1038	-1049	-819
Net income	-14	-186	-66	-43
Net current transfers	22	461	34	35
Current account balance	-540	-764	-1081	-827
Financing items (net)	474	748	1223	1176
Changes in net reserves	66	16	-143	-348
Memo				
Reserves incl. gold				
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>	...	124	776	950
Conversion rate(DEC, local/US\$)	8.2	195.1	744.8	800.4



5. EXTERNAL DEBT AND RESOURCE FLOWS

	1980	1990	1999	2000
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	5322	6438	8053	7104
IBRD	198	243	16	11
IDA	242	1250	2594	2593
Total debt service	161	179	196	213
IBRD	20	44	8	6
IDA	2	14	43	51
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	485	677	737	763
Official creditors	219	208	177	111
Private creditors	99	4	-13	-11
Foreign direct investment	0	0	183	193
Portfolio equity	0	0	0	0
World Bank program				
Commitments	109	537	159	272
Disbursements	69	187	199	142
Principal repayments	5	32	30	37
Net flows	64	155	169	105
Interest payments	17	26	21	20
Net transfers	47	129	148	85



Source: World Bank, 2000 www.worldbank.org/data/

NOTES

2. GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

DIFFERENT VIEWS ON GLOBALISATION

“The benefits of globalisation are obvious: faster growth, higher living standards, new opportunities. Yet a backlash has begun. Why? Because these benefits are very unequally distributed; because the global market is not yet underpinned by rules based on shared social objectives; and because, if all of tomorrow’s poor follow the same path that brought today’s rich to prosperity, the earth’s resources will soon be exhausted...” *Kofi Annan, UN Secretary-General, in the Daily News, 22nd of December 2000, Noble Peace Prize Winner 2001*

What is Globalization?

While globalization may mean different things to different people, there is no controversy over the fact that it is the most frequently used concept to describe the contemporary international interaction.

The most prominent areas associated with the concept of globalization within the contemporary international interaction are those involving information technology (IT) and the global economy. The obvious peculiar characteristics of globalization related to information technology and the global economy are speed,

intensity, scope, volume and value of the international transactions in the areas of information, finance, trade and administration. In simple terms, globalization is the free movement of goods, capital and information.

Dimensions of Globalization

The process of globalization manifests itself in a number of dimensions. The most prominent are those in the areas of economics, finance, information technology, environment and even in politics. At the economic level, globalization is responsible for integrating national economies into a single world economy. This is expressed through the merging of transnational corporations, which are simply defined as large commercial enterprises which do business in many countries. The formation of sub-regional and regional economic organizations such as the East African Community, SADC, COMESA, ECOWAS, EU, NAFTA and ASEAN is yet another expression of the economic dimension of the process of globalization.

At the financial level, the process of globalization has integrated the financial markets. The dimension of infor-

mation technology is the backbone of the process of globalization. It is the application of information technology that counts in the process of globalization. The most obvious expressions of information technology are the Internet and the electronic media. The global news coverage of the CNN is a case in point.

Environmental integration is another dimension of the process of globalization. According to Scott Barret and Charles S. Person “we all share just one global climate system and a single ozone layer, both of which are necessary for supporting life on earth. The climate and the ozone layer are global public goods. Use of both by one country does not diminish the amount available to others and no country can be excluded from using them. Emissions of pollutants that change the climate and destroy ozone in the hemisphere are global problems” (in SAISPHERE 2000: Can the Environment Survive Globalization?).

At the political level, one political aspect of globalization is the spread of democracy throughout the world. The emphasis on human rights, rule of law and good

governance have become international concerns. Another important political aspect of globalization is national security. The process of globalization raises serious challenges to national governments. Information systems create new vulnerabilities in a nation's infrastructure, particularly to its electric power grid, banking system and water supply. At the international level, globalization raises the question of whether the world is safer or more dangerous place. Due to the process of globalization many nations face both new threats and new vulnerabilities. These include poverty, diseases, conflicts and terrorism.

Varying perceptions on Globalization

Whether the process of globalization is good or bad, or whether its effects are positive or negative depend much on one's perspective. Consequently, the process of globalization has its proponents and opponents. For its advocates, globalization increases productivity by offering better access to capital, markets for products, lower-priced consumption items and information about new technologies. Economic growth, in turn, produces new wealth that can bring great improvements in the human condition and reduce global poverty. Globalization also has the potential of promoting civil, political and economic freedoms.

The activists against global-

ization come from different perspectives and motivations. For those coming from an economic point of view, globalization harms the world's poorest. Trade could hurt the poor by lowering, through international competition, the prices of what they produce. Economic integration leads to aggregate growth which could lead to higher inequality within countries. One industrial country's economy downturn can pull the rest of the world into recession. Finally, globalization is partly one-sided or exclusionist. Its advantages are foremost in the rich countries and less in the poor countries; or it involves urban centers to the detriment of rural areas.

The opponents coming from the information technology point of view worry about the Internet's negative impacts. A lone cyber terrorist, for example, can cause havoc and disrupt millions of PCs worldwide. This fear is related to security concerns as well, with globalization, it is easier for global criminal networks to operate. There is no better demonstration of this than the terrorist network that was responsible for the criminal events of September 11 in New York and Washington DC.

An FES-Position

"Globalization deepens the inequalities in our societies. Political action must thus focus on strengthening the foundations of social cohe-

sion. Existing forms of cooperation and solidarity are being dissolved; and these must now be reestablished and secured.

We need to rethink the relationship between market and state - on both national and the international levels. The inequality of worldwide developments necessitates the linking of the economic and political spheres, otherwise the global social question will threaten our very survival.

We must take advantage of the opportunities of globalization together. Dividing the world up into globalization winners and losers isn't very helpful, at least not if we want to build a lasting world order. Growth, development and solidarity are going to continue to be mutually dependent values." *Holger Boerner, President of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 17th of June, 1998, Berlin.*

You can get more information on globalisation via the internet:

www.worldbank.org
www.imf.org
www.aidc.org.za/ilrig
www.odc.org
www.globalism.com.au/
www.un.org/partners/civil-society/agard.htm

Critical views:

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TANZANIA AND THE DYNAMICS OF THE CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL ECONOMY

Role of the Private Sector, Foreign Direct Investments and International Trade

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I. Introduction

A very important feature of the contemporary global economy is the increasing international economic integration. There are three major channels of international economic interaction: international investment, international trade and international diffusion of new technologies (Matambalya 2001, Siebert and Klodt 1998).

The private sector is considered to be the motor for economic development in a liberal global economy. Furthermore, integration with the global economy is seen as a prerequisite for competitiveness and sustainable growth of any economy.

International economic interactions can enable developing economies to close the gap in terms of such critical strategic resources as capital. Thus, in a liberal global economy, such resources as investments can easily flow to developing countries in the form of foreign direct investments (FDIs).

Besides, through the trade channel, developing countries can in more mutually beneficial ways, interact with other economies on the global factor markets (i.e., markets

where they source such inputs as capital, labour and raw materials) and global markets for goods and services (i.e., where they sell their products, including services). International trade, which is the traditional form of international economic linkage, is still the most imperative link between national economies in general, and developing economies in particular. The pertinent interactions are institutionalised through arrangements of a bilateral nature, a regional nature (through regional integration schemes), and a multilateral nature promoted and realised through the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Against this background, this article discusses the roles of the private sector, FDIs and international trade in a liberal global economy. Using simple indicators, it highlights the evolution of the private sector in Tanzania, FDIs and trade. All statistical figures in this article are adapted from Matambalya (2001).

II. Fundamentals of the contemporary global economic dynamics

A. Economic liberalisation

Economic liberalisation is the foundation of the current global economic dynamics. Technically, it refers to a policy stance where economic policies deliberately seek to promote international economic interaction via a free-market economy.

Economic liberalisation is realised through the removal or reduction of direct controls of both intra-national and international economic transactions, and a shift towards more reliance on price mechanism to co-ordinate economic activities. It involves designing and implementing specific measures to make possible the shift of the economy to a situation where there is, *inter alia* (a) less direct involvement of government in economic production activities, and (b) less use of controls (e.g., licenses, permits, price controls, etc., exchange rates, etc. (Matambalya 2001, Black 1997).

B. Empowerment of the private sector

The economic liberalisation process is firmly founded on the empowerment of the private sector. Hence, the process involves the empowerment of non-state economic units, i.e.,

private enterprises and households. In Tanzania this has involved the privatisation of state-owned enterprises (SOEs).

Coming after the failure of earlier policy attempts to empower the people through collective ownership of various properties through the state, the move to empower the private sector is also seen as a possible way of promoting direct, and wherever possible, more widely spread property ownership in society. In this spirit, shares of formerly public enterprises like the Tanzania Oxygen Limited (TOL), Co-operative and Rural Development Bank (CRDB), Tanzania Breweries Limited (TBL), etc. were sold to the public.

C. Regulatory framework

While recognising the potentials of liberalisation, no responsible government in the world has ever equated liberalisation with full-scale *laissez faire*, i.e., a policy of complete non-intervention by governments in the economy, leaving all decisions to the market. Instead, liberalisation expresses a freer economy, in which the government continues to play a facilitating role, by setting and managing a regulatory framework.

A conducive regulatory framework is necessary in order to promote competition and create a level playing field for individuals, households and enterprises participating in various economic transac-

tions. Otherwise liberalisation may lead to such undesirable practices as the formation of formal or informal cartels (agreement by a number of firms in the industry to restrict competition), thus causing less efficient economic performance and distorting the sharing of the benefits of liberalisation.

III. Envisioned evolution of investments and trade in a liberal global economy

A. Envisioned evolution of investments from a global perspective

Liberal economic policies are expected to induce the growth of international capital flows. Trends in FDIs provide important information about economic competitiveness. The proxies for the pattern and structure of integration with the global economy can be gleaned from, (i) the development of a country's capital flows relative to its output and trade flows, and (ii) the development of a country's capital flows relative global capital flows.

In its elementary form, the assessment of an economy from a global perspective involves the exploration of various indicators of the contribution of international trade to economic evolution, e.g., (i) the relationship between FDIs and GDP, (ii) the relationship between FDIs and exports, (Matambalya 2001, Siebert and Klodt 1998, Grundlach and Nunnenkamp 1996,

Stoeckl et al. 1990).

B. Envisioned evolution of trade from a global perspective

Liberal economic policies are expected to induce the growth of international trade flows. Trade trends give important information about economic competitiveness. The most common approach to assess the role of international trade involves measuring the trend dimension of a given economy's integration with other economies. In its elementary form, this involves the exploration of various indicators of the contribution of international trade to economic evolution, e.g., (i) the contribution of trade to output, and (ii) the growth in trade flows *vis à vis* growth of output, (Matambalya 2001, Siebert and Klodt 1998, Stoeckl et al. 1990).

Hence, the evolution of a nation's trade as an indicator of its integration with the global economy can be highlighted by the relationships between, (i) exports and GDP, and (ii) exports and capital flows.

C. Baselines for assessing performance in FDIs and trade

In the assessment of a given economy, it is important to know whether the economy under review is, (i) falling back in relation to the global trend, (ii) keeping pace with, (iii) (particularly for developing economies) catching up with,

or (iv) outpacing it. (Matambalya 2001, Grundlach and Nunnenkamp 1996).

IV. Lessons from Tanzania's recent FDI performance: selected indicators

A. Contribution of FDI to GDP

Regarding the ratio of net FDI to GDP, the results computed using data from WB 2001b and WB 1992 are presented in table 1 for Tanzania, alongside her sister EAC economies.

Apparently, Tanzania is not yet an attractive destination for FDI. Although the ratio has been increasing over the years, it remained extremely low. Hence, although available data does not allow a global comparison, with this

kind of performance Tanzania cannot be keeping pace with the world, let alone catching up.

Though Tanzania is now attracting more FDI than in the past (a substantial part being directed at extracting its mineral wealth), overall the performance of all the three East African Community (EAC) economies is bad.

B. Growth of FDI flows relative to growth of export flows

The relevant test of integration with the rest of the world through capital flows is depicted in table 2 for Tanzania and the other two EAC economies. For Tanzania the average FDI-to-export ratio in the period 1990 to 1998 increased by a phenomenal 900 percent compared to the

1980 to 1989 period.

The evidence of positive trends is encouraging. However, due to the absence of consistent data to enable a comparison with the overall global trend, it is not possible to prove whether the growths recorded by Tanzania and Uganda indicate the economies are keeping pace with the global trend, or even catching up. Besides, Kenya, Tanzania's important economic partner, recorded a real fall back, and compared to the 1980 to 1989 period, the ratio in the period 1990 to 1998 declined from 1.3 percent to 0.75 percent.

The explicatory power of the results is severely restrained by the extremely low starting points of FDI, as Tanzania recorded virtually zero FDI during most of the 1980s.

Table 1: Integration of the EAC and selected economies in the global economy as depicted by the relationship between FDI and export trends.

TABLE I		$\frac{\text{NDFI}}{\text{GDP}} * 100$		
	Year	Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda
1.	1980	1.1	0.00	0.00
2.	1985	0.21	0.00	0.00
3.	1989	0.63	0.80	0.25
Average of 1980 - 1989		0.32	0.02	0.02
4.	1990	0.25	0.9	0.14
5.	1995	0.36	2.1	0.14
6.	1998	0.50	2.8	2.8
Average of 1990 - 1998		0.24	1.5	0.85
Average of 1980 - 1998		0.28	0.76	0.42

Source: NDFI net foreign direct investments, GDP... gross domestic product.
Source: Matambalya 2001.

Table 2: Integration of the EAC and selected economies in the global economy as depicted by the relationship between FDIs and export trends.

TABLE 2		$\frac{\text{NDFI}}{X} * 100$		
	Year	Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda
1.	1980	3.8	0	0
2.	1985	0.8	0	0
3.	1989	0.27	7.7	6.4
Average of 1980 - 1989		1.3	0.56	0.64
4.	1990	1.0	0.79	1.92
5.	1995	1.1	9.29	0.29
6.	1998	1.4	13.22	27.3
Average of 1990 - 1998		0.75	7.4	7.6
Average of 1980 - 1998		1.03	3.6	3.9

Source: NFDI net foreign direct investments, direct investments, X ... exports Source: Matambalya 2001.

Table 3: The integration of the EAC and selected economies into the global economy: evidence from selected trade-related indicators.

TABLE 3		$\frac{\Delta(X\psi)}{\Delta(\text{GDP}\psi)} \times 100$			$\frac{\Delta(X\psi)}{\Delta(Xy)} \times 100$		
		1980-90	1990-99	1980-99	1980-90	1990-99	1980-99
1.	Kenya	105	18	61.5	85	6	45.5
2.	Tanzania	NA	306	-	NA	137	-
3.	Uganda	62	226	144	35	236	135.5
4.	SSA	140	183	161.5	46	64	55
5.	EA and Pacific	140	170	155	213	183	198
6.	World	160	276	218	-	-	-
7.	High Income	160	270	215	96	94	95

V. Lessons from Tanzania's recent trade performance: selected indicators

A. Significance of exports relative to global exports

Optimistic observations are

presented in Table 3 (Matambalya 2001). Tanzania recorded a notable ratio of 137 percent for the period 1990 to 1999. Compared to the high-income countries, which recorded 94 percent, it appears

that the economy is potentially catching up.

However, these results allow only reserved optimism due to the extremely low starting point. Besides, the EAC's only somewhat strong economy,

i.e., Kenya, shrank from 85 percent for the 1980 to 1990 period to 6 percent for the 1990 to 1999 period.

Notes: $\frac{\Delta(\chi/\psi)}{\Delta(\text{GDP}\psi)} \times 100$

growth of exports relative to growth of GDP, computed as average of the observation

years, $\frac{\Delta(\chi/\psi)}{\Delta(\chi/y)} \times 100$

growth of country exports relative to growth of global exports, computed as average of the observation years.

EA ... East Asia, SSA ... Sub-Saharan Africa, High Income; (WB 2000: 334-335). Source: Matambalya 2001.

B. Importance of exports in GDP

On the basis of results presented in table 3 for the period 1990 to 1999, Tanzania appears not only to be moving forward in tandem with the global trend, but also to be systematically catching up with the more advanced economies. However, the observed trends are weakened by the extremely low take-off levels. In 1980, for instance, Tanzania recorded dismal GDP and exports of goods and services of US \$ 4220 millions and US \$ 506.4 (equivalent to 12 percent of the GDP), respectively. The comparable figures for Uganda were US \$ 4 304 and 301.28 (equivalent to 7 percent of the GDP) respectively.

VI. Conclusions

This article contains some

important observations with respect to the reform efforts as well as economic performance efforts related to FDI and trade. Tanzania's net FDI to GDP ratio has been growing over the years. Yet, the economy is apparently still not a sufficiently attractive destination for FDI as the ratio remained extremely low. Given this performance, Tanzania might not have managed to keep pace with the global trend, let alone catch up with advanced economies. As to the growth of FDI flows relative to growth of export flows, the ratio increased by a 900 percent in the period 1990 to 1998, compared to the 1980 to 1989 period. However, the absence of consistent data makes a comparison with the overall global trend impossible.

Regarding the significance of Tanzania's exports relative to global exports, optimistic trends are observed as well. From a technical perspective, the country appears to be potentially catching up compared to the high-income countries. Also, Tanzania appears not only to be moving forward in tandem with the global trend, but also to be systematically catching up with the more advanced economies, regarding the importance of exports in GDP.

Overall, the results give a degree of hope regarding Tanzania's economic performance in general, and integration with the global econ-

omy (through the investment and trade channels) in particular. Although, the explanatory power of the results is restrained by the low starting points of key variables of economic performance (e.g., exports, GDPs, and FDIs, etc.) they suggest that the economy has firmly set off on the arduous path to economic development and modernisation.

Main reference

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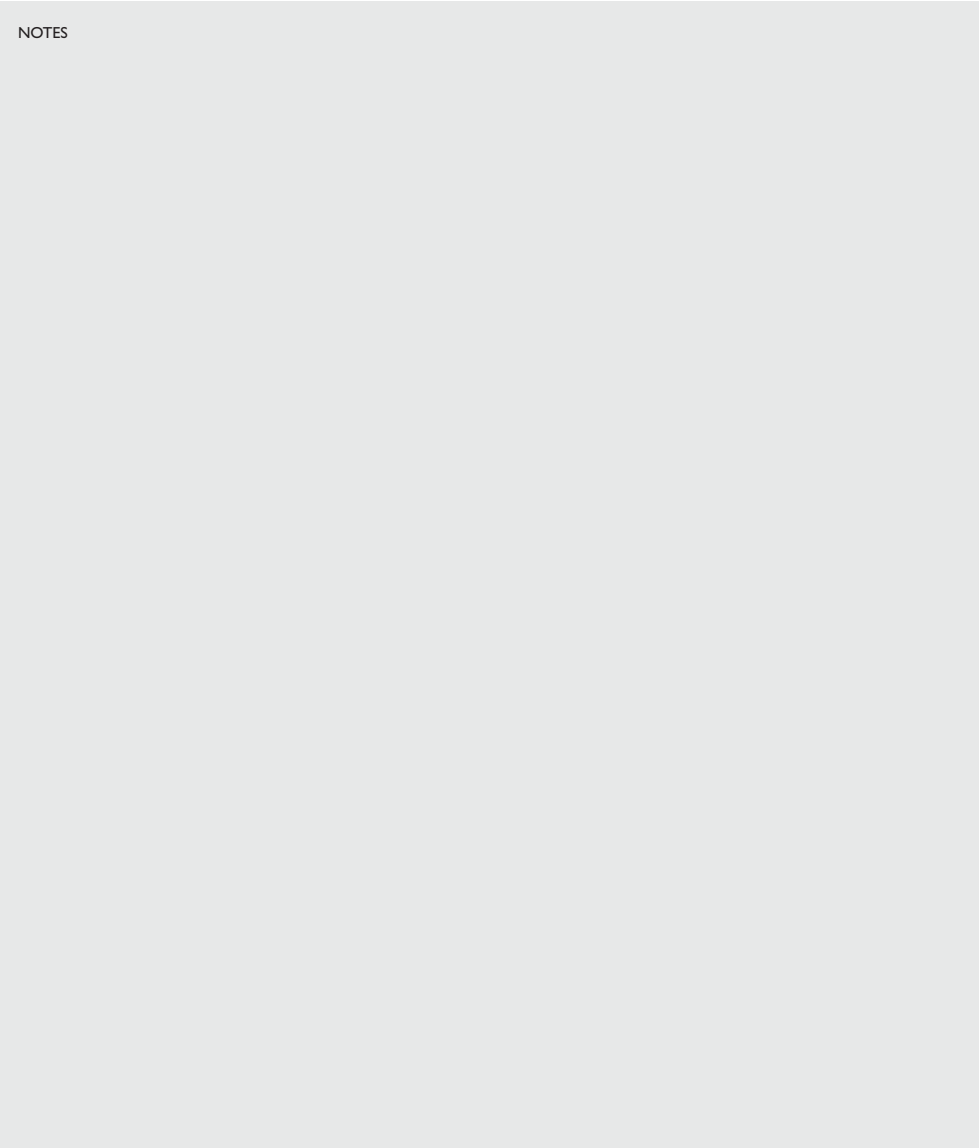
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3. REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY: AN INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR REGIONAL INTEGRATION

By Dr M. O. Maundi, Centre for Foreign Relations

Background

After the conclusion of the East African Community Mediation Agreement of 1984, which followed the collapse of the former East African Community in 1977, the search for another viable formula for regional co-operation amongst the three East African countries began.

This led the three East African countries to establish the Permanent Tripartite Commission on 22 November 1991 which was to be responsible for identifying the areas and laying down the institutional framework for regional cooperation. Now that the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community has been signed and ratified by the three countries, the journey towards East African regional integration has begun in earnest.

The Objectives

The objectives of the revived East African Community include the development of policies and programs aimed at widening and deepening co-operation among the Partner States in political, economic, social and cultural

fields, in research and technology, defence, security and legal and judicial affairs for their mutual benefit (Article 5 (1)).

The above objectives are envisaged to be realized through the establishment of a Customs Union, a Common Market, subsequently a Monetary Union and ultimately a Political Federation in order to strengthen and regulate the industrial, commercial, infrastructural, cultural, social, political and other relations of the Partner States in order to accelerate harmonious and balanced development and the sustained expansion of economic activities, the best of which shall be equitably shared (Article 5 (1)).

The Organs

The East African Community has various organs and institutions responsible for the realization of its objectives. These organs and institutions will exercise executive, judicial and legislative powers. There are, so far, seven principal organs:

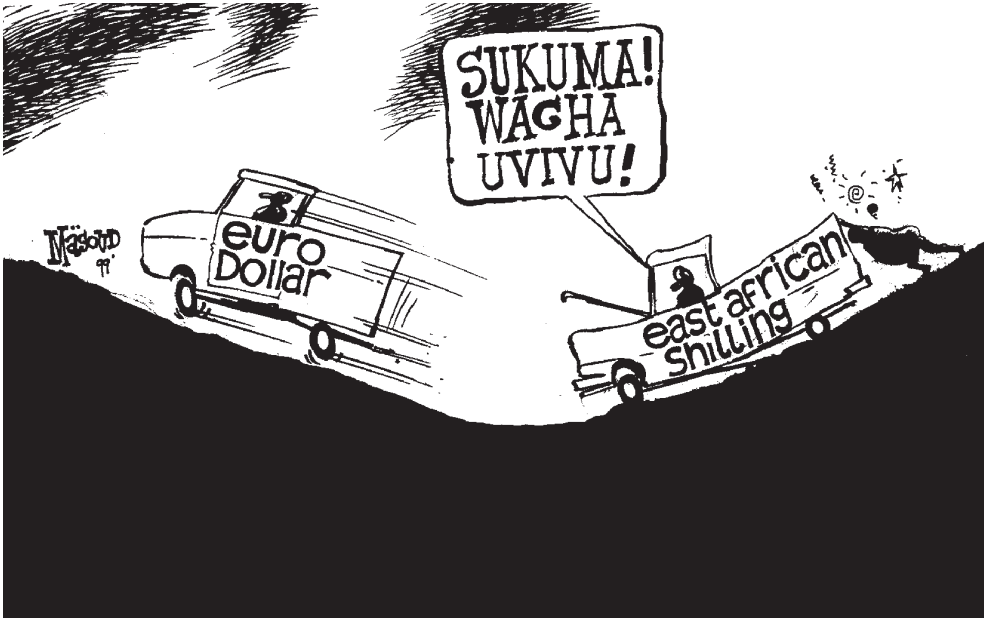
The Summit

The Summit consists of the

Heads of State of the Partner States. Its major role is to provide general guidance to the development and achievement of the objectives of the Community. This entails the consideration of annual progress reports, reviewing the state of peace and security; and any other functions as may be conferred upon it by the Treaty (Article 11).

The Council

The Council of Ministers consists of the ministers responsible for regional co-operation and such other ministers as each Partner State may determine. It is the major policy organ of the Community. It is responsible for directing, promoting and monitoring the efficient functioning and development of the Community. The Council's functions include initiating and submitting bills to the Summit; making regulations; issuing directives and making recommendations; considering the budget of the community; making staff rules; submitting annual progress reports to the Summit as well as preparing the agenda for the Summit (Articles 13 and 14).



"Push! Stop your laziness! The Eurodollar is getting away."

Source: Art in Politics, 1st E.A. competition on political caricatures and cartoons, FES 2001

The Coordination Committee

The Coordinating Committee consists of the permanent secretaries responsible for regional cooperation and such other permanent secretaries as each partner state may determine. Its functions include submitting reports and recommendations to the Council, implementing the decisions of the Council, receiving and considering reports of the Sectoral Committees and any other functions conferred upon it by the Treaty (Articles 17 and 18).

The Sectoral Committees

These will be established by the Council of Ministers upon the recommendation of the Coordination Committee.

They will be responsible for the preparation of comprehensive implementation programs and setting out priorities for the various sectors of the Community. They are also responsible for monitoring and keeping under constant review the implementation of the Community's sectoral programs (Article 20 and 21).

The East African Court of Justice

The Court is the judicial body of the Community. Its major responsibility is to ensure adherence to law in the interpretation and application of and compliance with the Treaty. It may also be called upon to provide advice on questions of law arising from

the provisions of the Treaty. It is empowered to determine the legality of any act, regulation, directive, decision or matter as shall have been referred to it by any Partner State, the Secretary General of the Community or by any legal and national personalities (Articles 23, 27-31).

The East African Legislative Assembly

The Assembly is the legislative organ of the Community. It is composed of twenty-seven elected members (9 from each country) and five ex-officio members (the ministers responsible for regional cooperation, the Secretary General and the Counsel to the Community). It will liaise with the national assemblies of

the member states on matters relating to the Community; debate and approve the budget of the Community and discuss all matters pertaining to the Community (Articles 48 and 49).

The Secretariat

The Secretariat is the principal executive organ of the Community. At its head is the Secretary General, assisted by Deputy Secretaries General and a Counsel to the Community. It is charged with the strategic planning, management and monitoring of the Community's programs and the implementation of the Council's decisions (Articles 66, 67-71).

The Current Status

The Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community was signed by the three Heads of State on 30 November 1999. It was ratified by the end of June 2000, it entered into force on 7 July 2000 and was officially launched on 15 January 2001. During the Second Summit of the East African Community in Arusha, on 24 April 2001, the Heads of State appointed Mr Nuwe Amanya Mushega from Uganda as the new Secretary General of the Community. He succeeded Ambassador Francis Kirimi Muthaura of Kenya who served as the first Secretary General from 1996 to 2001. The Summit also appointed Dr Kipyego Cheluget from Kenya as the new Deputy

Secretary General. He succeeded Dr Sam Nahamya from Uganda. The other Deputy Secretary General is Ambassador Fulgence Kazaura from Tanzania. During the Summit, the Heads of State launched the Second East African Community Development Strategy (2001-2005).

The activities that have already been completed as outlined in the indicative program of action for the implementation of the Treaty include:

- Registration of the Treaty with the OAU/AU and the United Nations.
- Determination of the rules of procedure for the Summit, the Council and the East African Legislative Assembly.
- Issuing of the East African passport.
- Formalization of more than ten Protocols on various regional sectors.

The Third Summit of Heads of States held on 30 November 2001 in Arusha, officially launched the East African Legislative Assembly and swore in six judges of the East African Court of Justice.

Prospects

With the laying down of the legal and administrative organs, the three East African countries have completed the creation of an institutional framework for regional intergration. The steady progress made by the Community since its launch-

ing lays a strong foundation for the realization of its regional intergration objectives. The period 2001 to 2005 is the actualization phase of the Community. It will be guided by the Second East African Community Development Strategy (2001-2005).

According to the EAC Secretariat, the actualization phase is the most challenging. The people have high expectations for tangible benefits from the Community. It will require the mobilization of vast resources, both within and outside the region, to sustain the huge and capital-intensive regional development projects and programs. Above all, it will require sustained political will and the involvement of the people in the regional integration process.¹ ■

1 (See the Editorial of the EAC News, Issue 7 of August 2001.)

ORIGINS OF VIOLENT CONFLICTS IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION

By Prof. G. P. Mpangala, IDS, University of Dar es Salaam

The Great Lakes Region

The Great Lakes Region (GLR) constitutes six countries: Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). There have been three phases of violent conflict in the GLR: the period of nationalist struggles for independence, the period of nation building and the period of democratization.

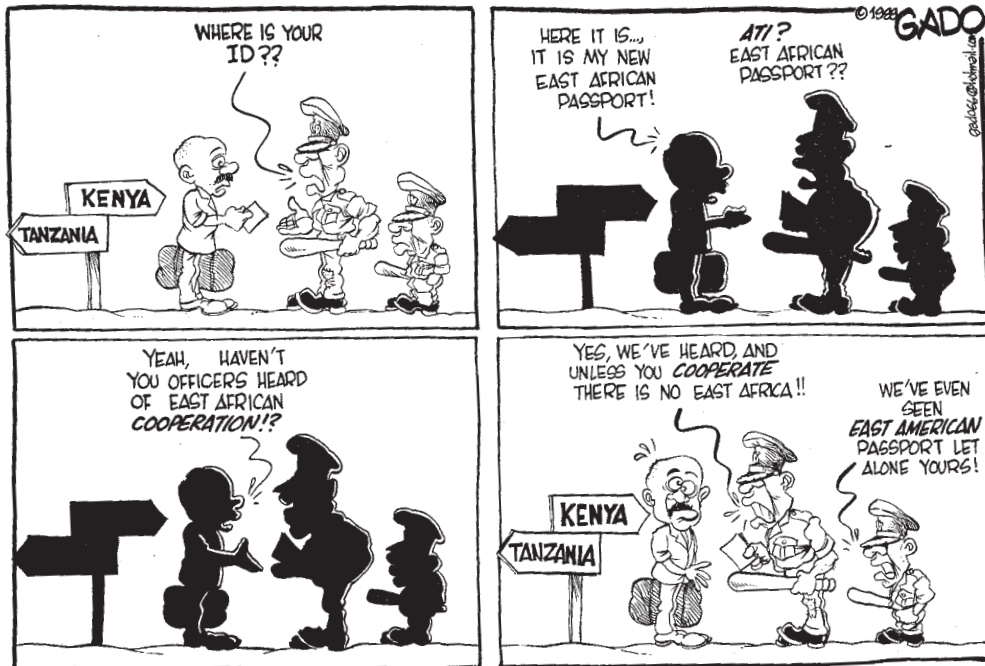
The period of nationalist struggles for independence

The struggle for independ-

ence was on two fronts. On the one hand the nationalist political parties fought against a common enemy, the colonial power. On the other there was fierce in-fighting amongst the political parties for power at independence. Where political parties were ethnically or religiously based, competition between them led to violent ethnic or religious conflicts. In some cases, the nature and character of colonialism necessitated the use of armed struggle such as the Mau-Mau War waged by the

Kikuyu against the white settlers and colonialism as a whole.

Rwanda provides a typical example of competition between ethnic based political parties resulting in violent conflicts between 1959 and 1961. Nationalist parties that struggled for independence were either Hutu or Tutsi parties. The consolidation of ethnicity amongst the ethnic groups throughout the German and later the Belgian colonies was a result of the racial ideology of these colo-



Source: Art in Politics, 1st E.A. competition on political caricatures and cartoons, FES 2001

nial powers and of their so-called civilizing mission. Instigated by the Belgian colonialists, the violent conflicts facilitated Hutu political parties to take over power at independence in 1962.

The period of nation building: 1960s to 1980s

Most of the violent conflicts in this period were about political power and the control of socio-economic resources. Given the weak state of the economic base of the politicians, political power became the means of gaining economic power. As well as having its internal struggles for power and wealth, Congo became a big center of interest for the big powers because of its rich mineral and agricultural resources. These internal and external factors resulted in the assassination of Patrice Lumumba, the first President of independent Congo. Civil war followed and brought Mobutu to power.

Frequent and serious violent conflicts took place in Burundi after the assassination in 1961 of a uniting nationalist leader, Prince Rwagasore. Political struggles degenerated into ethnocentric politics. Immediately after independence (1962 - 1966) fierce ethnic competition for power culminated in the overthrow of the monarch in 1965 and the taking over of political power by the Tutsi minority in 1966. Between 1966 and 1990 there were four periods of violent conflict

characterized by massacres, the biggest being in 1972 when about 300,000 people were killed. The Tutsis, who were in power, segregated, oppressed and marginalized the majority Hutu, who in turn resisted and this led to violence.

In Rwanda, the Hutu majority were in power and they oppressed, marginalized and segregated the Tutsi minority. This also resulted in periodic conflict, culminating in the outbreak of civil war in 1990.

In Uganda, violent conflicts erupted in 1966 as a result of friction between the government of President Milton Obote and the Kingdom of Buganda. The system of indirect rule set up by the British, had resulted in the consolidation of strong kingdoms like Buganda, Bungoro, Ankole and Toro. At independence Buganda was granted a certain level of autonomy with its own Buganda government. This contradicted the nationalist spirit of building the united nation of Uganda. The friction resulted in the overthrow of Kabaka, the King of Buganda who fled into exile in Britain.

Other violent conflicts in Uganda began in 1971 when Idi Amin staged a coup, overthrowing the Obote government and establishing a military rule of terror lasting for eight years during which thousands of people lost their lives. In the same period the relationship between the

Amin government and the government of Tanzania grew from bad to worse culminating in a war between the two countries from 1978 to 1979. Assisted by the anti-Amin people of Uganda, Tanzania overthrew the Amin regime. Continuous struggles for power resulted in civil war from 1980 to 1986, a war that brought President Museveni to power.

Conflicts during the period of democratization from 1990 to the present

With the exception of Uganda and Rwanda, which have adopted the movement political system, the democratization process resulted in the establishment of multi-party political systems followed by multi-party elections. Although the building of democracy was expected to solve the problem of conflicts, the early stage of multi-party competition has nonetheless given rise to violent conflicts, particularly where multi-party politics assumed the character of ethnically based politics.

In Burundi, nearly all the political parties established in 1992 were ethnically based, either Tutsi or Hutu dominated parties. Thus, when the Hutu based party, FRODEBU, won the elections of 1993 the Tutsi, who had been in power since 1966, were threatened and thus made coup attempts, eventually assassinating the Hutu President Melchior

Ndadaye three months after he was elected. The situation resulted in a civil war that has continued up to today. In Rwanda, the failure of the Habyarimana Hutu Government to democratize resulted in the outbreak of a civil war in 1990 when refugees from Uganda attacked the regime. The situation led to the genocide of 1994 when nearly a million people were massacred.

Violent conflicts in this period have also taken place in Kenya, Tanzania and the DRC. In Kenya violent conflicts erupted in the Rift Valley Province from 1991 to 1992 shortly before the first multi-party elections in 1992 and again in 1997/98. Using the ideology of regionalism (majimboism) some politicians, opposed to and threatened by multi-partyism, instigated the Kalenjin Ethnic Group to fight and evict the Kikuyu, the Luhya and other groups from the Rift Valley. More than 1,500 people were killed.

In Tanzania there have been conflicts between the strong competing political

parties i.e. the ruling party CCM and the opposition party, CUF, in connection with the multi-party elections in Zanzibar. After the elections of 1995 the conflict was latent, but after the elections of 2000 violent conflict erupted between CUF demonstrators and the police and more than 23 demonstrators were shot dead on 26 and 27 January, 2001. In both elections CUF accused CCM of rigging and manipulating the elections to snatch its victory. Conflicts over land have also taken place in some parts of the country as in the Kilosa District, Morogoro Region.

In the DRC dictator Mobutu mishandled the democratization process by allowing the formation of more than a hundred small and weak political parties. This was to the advantage of the regime in power.

Mobutu's regime was overthrown in May 1997 after a military campaign launched by Laurent Kabila in October 1996, assisted by Rwanda and Uganda. Kabila's failure to carry out democratization and his deliberate marginal-

ization of his allies, who had assisted him in the war against Mobutu, resulted in the eruption of another war by rebel groups against him, assisted by Rwanda and Uganda. In that war Laurent Kabila was supported by Zimbabwe, Namibia and Angola. The assassination of Laurent Kabila brought his son, Joseph Kabila, to power, and he is making efforts to end the war.

Solution to violent conflicts in the GLR

The continuation of violent conflicts is detrimental to the development of the region. Every effort must be made to bring about peace. Sustainable peace requires short-term measures such as peace negotiations that incorporate all the parties concerned in the conflicts. It also requires long-term measures that include democratization, economic transformation and regional integration on the basis of people-centered democracy and people-centered development. ■

NOTES

TANZANIA AND REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

By Dr F.A. S. T. Matambalya, Department of Marketing, University of Dar es Salaam

Policy framework of Tanzania's international trade

Presently Tanzania's trade policies are influenced by a set of partly interlinked forces, which act at various levels.

At the primary level Tanzania is a member of a number of trade regimes.

a) Tanzania participates in two major regional integration schemes, i.e., the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Table 1 depicts Tanzania's partners in each of the two arrangements. The country's trade policies are therefore influenced by two sets of trade regimes, i.e., the EAC and SADC trade regimes.

b) Tanzania subscribes to the Cotonou Agreement which links the European Union (EU) and 77 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states. As a member of the ACP group of nations, Tanzania has to harmonise trade policy with the special provisions of the Cotonou Agreement on EU-ACP trade regime. The Cotonou Agreement is a Framework Agreement. Detailed negotiations of the Agreement will commence in September 2002.

Table 1: Tanzania's membership of regional trade protocols in Eastern and Southern Africa

Country/Scheme	EAC Trade Regime ^a	SADC Trade Regime
1. Angola		*
2. Botswana		*
3. DRC		*
4. Kenya	*	*
5. Lesotho		*
6. Malawi		*
7. Mauritius		*
8. Mozambique		*
9. Namibia		*
10. RSA		*
11. Seychelles		*
12. Swaziland		*
13. Tanzania	*	*
14. Uganda	*	*
15. Zambia		*
16. Zimbabwe		*

Notes: a ... EAC trade protocol under preparation, * denotes country membership in the scheme.

c) Tanzania subscribes to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and its trade policies must be WTO-compatible.

major trading block of the Latin American sub-region, and the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA).

At the secondary level, co-operation between regional blocks to which Tanzania subscribes and other regional blocks, constitutes developments which affect the country's trade policies. SADC, for instance, has signed a co-operation agreement with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and made initial moves to introduce relationships with the Mercado Comun del Sur (MERCOSUR) which is the

EAC Trade Regime

Article 5 of the Treaty of the EAC on the Objectives of the Community, specifies in paragraph 3 that the Community shall ensure the strengthening and consolidation of:

(i) co-operation in agreed fields that would lead to equitable economic development within the partner states and which would, in turn, raise the standard of living and improve the quality of life of their populations.

(ii) long-standing political, economic, social, cultural and traditional ties and associations between the peoples of the partner states so as to promote a people centred mutual development of these ties and associations.

The EAC is, therefore, also working on the institutionalisation, at the regional level, of co-operation in trade. Maasdorp and Hess (1999), in a report prepared for the EU, recommends the establishment of an EAC Trade Protocol.

The SADC Trade Regime

As an integration scheme, the SADC is one of the latest additions to similar initiatives in Southern Africa. Formally, it was established in August 1992 through the Windhoek Treaty to replace the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) of which the key objective was to lessen economic dependence on the apartheid RSA.

This objective was inherited by the SADC. Following the multi-ethnic election of 1994, which paved the way for the dismantling of the apartheid system, the RSA joined the SADC as its 10th member in 1994. This brought a new reality to integration efforts in Southern Africa, heavily boosting the chances of the SADC as a tool for the development of the region.

The SADC trade regime is expressed by the SADC Trade Protocol. The Protocol was

the result of the Maseru Summit of 1996. This Protocol, which technically presents a Framework Agreement, is an interim arrangement, which should be systematically strengthened and in 2008, transformed into a fully-fledged Free Trade Area, in compliance with Article XXIV of the GATT, revised in 1994.

The protocol is relatively comprehensive, containing 39 Articles and five annexes. Being a trade protocol, all its articles are logically relevant for trade. They jointly aim to systematically remove intra-SADC trade barriers and turn the region into a free trade area (FTA) by 2008.

The Cotonou Agreement

On 23 June, the EU and its ACP associates signed a New Partnership Agreement in Cotonou, Benin. The Agreement replaced the Lomé Convention which governed EU-ACP development co-operation from 1975 to 2000. The New Partnership Agreement will govern EU-ACP co-operation in the next 20 years.

Economic and trade co-operation constitute one of the key pillars of the Agreement. In line with the new Agreement, EU-ACP trade will build on the so-called economic partnership agreements (EPA), which shall consist basically of free-trade areas (FTAs) between the EU and groups of ACP countries.

The WTO

The WTO provisions provide the base of international trade relations. The main characteristics of the WTO trade regime are tariff reduction and reciprocity in trade concessions. The WTO also provides for the formation of closer regional co-operation.

Implication of the multiplicity of trade arrangements

The multiplicity of arrangements is intrinsically a potential source for overt and covert friction. For instance, in conjunction with the overall objectives of EAC and the SADC, the EAC and SADC trade protocols may be following partly common, partly conflicting goals. Both the EAC and the SADC are pushing for rather fast economic integration. Even if the two schemes have not become competing schemes they have certainly become duplicating schemes. The weaknesses are camouflaged by two facts. First, only Tanzania belongs to both regionalisation schemes. Second, the SADC trade protocol explicitly specifies in Article 24 on most favoured nation treatment that (i) members shall accord the most favoured nation (MFN) treatment to one another and (ii) nothing in this protocol shall prevent member states from granting or maintaining preferential trade arrangements with third countries. Note also that, technically, a country may

belong to more than one FTA, because it does not have to implement a common external tariff (CET).

The duplication has also political implications. While the secretariat of the EAC is based in Arusha (Tanzania), that of the SADC is based in Gaborone (Botswana). This suggests that partly for strategic and partly for prestigious reasons, Tanzania is exposed to diplomatic pressure to ensure the continued existence of both the EAC and the SADC.

Conclusion

Basically, the multiplicity of trade arrangements is not a

significant liability. However, the rationalisation of trade arrangements at the same level, e.g. the EAC and SADC trade regimes will be an advantage and should be considered. Tanzania should work to ensure that differences between the EAC internal instruments and SADC instruments are at a minimum. ■

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NOTES

4. LOCAL PERSPECTIVES

THE TANZANIA DEVELOPMENT VISION 2025

By Mr C. K. Tandari, Department of Poverty Eradication, Vice President's Office

The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 projects that by the year 2025 Tanzanian society will be free from poverty and will have graduated from the group of least developed countries to that of middle income countries, with a high level of human development.

The Concept

Development Vision 2025 is a long-term development philosophy that is the articulation of a desirable future condition, which the nation envisages it will attain, and of the plausible course of action to be taken for its achievement. It seeks to actively mobilise the people and other resources towards the achievement of shared goals. The vision is like a vehicle of hope and an inspiration for motivating the people to search and work harder for the betterment of their livelihood and for prosperity.

The Tanzania of 2025 will have five major attributes:

- High quality livelihood.
- Peace, stability and unity.
- Good governance.
- A well educated and learning society.
- A competitive economy capable of producing sustainable growth and shared benefits.

High quality livelihood

Ideally, a nation's development should be people centred, based on sustainable and shared growth and be free from abject poverty. This entails the creation of wealth and its equitable distribution. Society must be free from inequalities and all forms of social and political relations that inhibit empowerment and effective democratic and popular participation of all social groups (men and women, boys and girls, the young and the old and the able-bodied and disabled persons). It is anticipated that by the year 2025, racial and gender imbalances will have been redressed. At the same time, law, politics, employment, education, culture, will have been reformed.

Peace, stability, and unity

A nation should enjoy peace, political stability, national unity and social cohesion in an environment of democracy and political and social tolerance.

Good governance

Tanzania cherishes good governance and the rule of law in the process of creating wealth and the sharing of benefits in

society and seeks to ensure that its people are empowered with the capacity to make their leaders and public servants accountable. By 2025, good governance should have permeated the national socio-economic structure thereby ensuring a culture of accountability, rewarding good performance and effectively curbing corruption and other vices in society.

A well educated and learning society

Tanzania will be a nation whose people are well educated with a developmental mindset and competitive spirit. These attributes are critical for the nation to effectively mobilise domestic resources to assure the provision of people's basic needs and to attain competitiveness in the regional and global economy.

To this effect Tanzania should:

- attain self-reliance driven by the psychological liberation of the mindset and the people's sense of confidence.
- be a nation whose people have a positive mindset and a culture which cherishes human development through hard work, professionalism,

entrepreneurship, creativity, innovativeness and ingenuity and who have confidence in and high respect for all people irrespective of gender.

- be a nation with a high level of education; a nation which produces the quantity and quality of educated people sufficiently equipped with the requisite knowledge to solve the society's problems, meet the challenges of development and attain competitiveness at regional and global levels.

A strong and competitive economy capable of producing sustainable growth and shared benefits

Tanzania should have created a strong, diversified, resilient and competitive economy which can effectively cope with the challenges of development and which can also easily and confidently adapt to the changing market and technological conditions in then regional and global economy.

Impediments to the realisation of past visions

- Donor dependency syndrome.
- A weak capacity for economic management.
- Failures in good governance.
- Ineffective implementation syndrome.

The targets of the VISION 2025

High quality livelihood

A high quality livelihood for all Tanzanian will be attained

through:

- Food self-sufficiency and food security.
- Universal primary education.
- Gender equality.
- Access to quality primary health care for all.
- Access to quality reproductive health services for all individuals of appropriate age.
- Reduction in infant and maternal mortality rates by three quarters of current levels.
- Universal access to safe water.
- Life expectancy comparable to the level attained by typical middle-income countries.
- Absence of abject poverty.

Good governance and the rule of law

Tanzanian society will be characterised by:

- Desirable moral and cultural uprightness.
- Strong adherence to and respect for the rule of law.
- Absence of corruption and other vices.
- A learning society, which is confident, learns from its own development experience and that of others and owns and determines its own development agenda.

A strong and competitive economy

The economy is expected to have the following characteristics:

- A diversified and semi-industrialised economy

with a substantial industrial sector comparable to typical middle-income countries.

- Macroeconomic stability manifested by a low inflation economy and basic macroeconomic balances.
- A growth rate of at least 8% per annum.
- An adequate level of physical infrastructure needed to cope with the requirements of the Vision in all sectors
- An active and competitive player in the regional and world markets, with the capacity to articulate and promote national interests and to adjust quickly to regional and global market shifts.

Driving forces for the realisation of the Vision

The major strengths, which Tanzanians must capitalise on, are national unity, social cohesion, peace and stability.

The following three key driving forces need to be promoted and utilised:

- A development mindset imbued with confidence, commitment and empowering cultural values.
- Competence and a spirit of competitiveness.
- Good governance and the rule of law.

For more details on the driving forces for the realization of the vision and for the means by which the vision will be implemented, go to the Tanzania Government website:

<http://www.tanzania.go.tz/vision.htm>

THE NATIONAL POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY

By Mr C. K. Tandari, Department of Poverty Eradication, Vice President's Office

What is poverty?

According to the United Nations (1995) "absolute poverty" is a condition characterised by the severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to social services.

In the Tanzanian context, poverty at its broadest level is defined as a state of deprivation prohibitive of decent human life. This is caused by the lack of resources and capacities to acquire basic human needs as seen in many, but often mutually reinforcing

parameters. These include malnutrition, ignorance, prevalence of diseases, squalid surroundings, high infant, child and maternal mortality, low life expectancy, low per capita income, poor quality housing, inadequate clothing, low technological utilisation, environmental degradation, unemployment, rural urban migration and poor communication (NPES, 1997)¹.

Government commitment

Since gaining independence in 1961, the Government of Tanzania has had poverty eradication as its main long-term policy goal. However, despite all the efforts done,

about 50% of the population lives below the poverty line. In other words about 15-17 million people out of a total of 30-34 million people live below the poverty line.

In 1997 the National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES) was adopted with the aim of eradicating abject poverty and achieving a poverty free society with improved social conditions and general welfare by the year 2025.

Recently, the Government prepared a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) as one of the means of fighting poverty. The PRSP is a key requirement of the debt relief



Source: Hakikazi Catalyst. Cartoon by Masoud (Kipanya) 2001

programme of HIPC (the highly indebted poor countries initiative). The goal of HIPC is to attack deep poverty, raise growth, enhance the participation of the poor and allow for extra resources to be earmarked for and allocated to the reduction of poverty in the highest impact areas.

The PRSP includes the following:

- Baseline data on poverty and developed a national poverty line.
- Medium-term poverty reduction targets, including indicators to enable the monitoring the attainment of main poverty objectives that can be achieved within one to ten years. These indicators will at the minimum cover income poverty and essential human development.
- Poverty reduction targets for each of the priority sectors, including primary education and primary health, rural roads, water, and research & extension services in agriculture.

Linkages between Public Policy and Poverty Reduction

The linkage is strong. Good public policies that are well implemented by all stakeholders through a participatory approach normally stand a better chance of reducing poverty. Policies that are not pro-poor tend to accelerate poverty. Good policies have strategies in place, action plans, budgets, a good co-

ordinating framework and the commitment of all the stakeholders.

The public sector through various ministries has been formulating policies, designing strategies and actions to fight poverty. Some social safety net programmes like the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) have been put in place. This programme requires the communities to identify projects. 20% of the costs must be covered by the communities themselves, while the TASAF contributes 80%.

The public sector has also come up with a micro finance project called Small Entrepreneurs Loan Facility (SELF), implemented by the Vice President's Office in collaboration with micro finance institutions (MFIs). The intention is to reach out to people in rural areas and help them reduce poverty by extending them credits that will empower them to increase their income generating activities.

Policy statements

Some of the major policy statements that have been adopted in relation to rural development and poverty reduction are, that the government will:

(i) Education

- Expand enrolment in primary schools so as to achieve Universal Primary Education.
- Improve efficiency in the provision of education.

- Complete school mapping and micro plans for the remaining districts.

- Strengthen community capacities in managing primary schools.

- Expand secondary education by strengthening existing government secondary schools and constructing new schools.

- Raise level of literacy from the present 68% to about 90%.

- Attain equality of opportunity between men and women in school enrolment at all levels.

- Improve the quality of education.

(ii) Water

- Increase access to water to 90 % coverage within a distance of 400 metres.

- Increase access to sanitary services particularly to urban dwellers by at least 50% of current status.

- Expand rural water supply services to low income consumers.

- Develop new water sources for urban and rural areas.

- Encourage construction of shallow and deep wells.

- Enhance water resources management.

(iii) Health

- Reduce the incidence of disease and deaths and increase life expectancy by providing health services to mothers and children; treat and prevent communicable diseases.

- Reduce by half the current maternal mortality rate of

200-400 per 100,000.

- Increase access to health centres and reduce the average distance to health facilities.
- Increase the allocation of resources for the health sector development.
- Increase resource allocation to preventive health services.
- HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases shall continue receiving priority in health sector programs.
- Reduce severe malnutrition among children under 5 years from 6% to less than 2%, and moderate malnutrition from 44% to 22%.
- Encourage community participation in financing health services.
- Reduce malaria related fatality.
- Promote the participation of the private sector and civil society involvement in the delivery of public health services.

(iv) Rural roads

- Make the existing roads passable throughout the year.
- Strengthen district and rural roads.
- Improve all road networks focusing on potential agricultural productive areas.
- Improve cross border road networks to enable easy movement of goods and services.
- Build capacity at the district level to manage road rehabilitation and maintenance.
- Increase capacity of local contractors to handle the earmarked road network.

(v) Agriculture

- Enhance agro-industries.
- Promote agro-processing of agricultural produce.
- Agriculture will remain the main source of economic development and poverty eradication.
- Give priority to food security at household and national level for purposes of poverty eradication.
- Provide demand driven research and crop extension services.
- Improve surveillance system to control pests and diseases.
- Review and harmonise taxes, levies, and fees on agriculture and livestock produce.
- Encourage the ongoing efforts by NGOs and local banks to provide credit, training and other forms of support to the informal sector as well as small and medium scale enterprises.

(vi) The Judiciary

- Continue cherishing the rule of law.
- Promote the strong adherence to and respect for the rule of law.
- Uphold desirable moral and cultural uprightness.
- Speed up court decisions.
- Empower people with the capacity to make their leaders and public servants accountable.
- Ensure a culture of accountability and transparency.
- Reward good performance.
- Effectively curb corruption and other vices in society.

(vii) Environmental Protection

- Promote environmentally friendly economic and natural resources management practices.
- Review sector policies to take into account environmental concerns.
- Review the legislative framework for environmental management.
- Implement the National Action Programme to combat desertification.
- Implement the National Action Programme to combat pollution in urban areas and liquid and solid waste management.
- Implement the National Action Programme to combat overgrazing, poor farming practices, deforestation, etc.

(viii) HIV/AIDS

- Reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Promote behaviour change across the board.
- Ensure blood safety in all blood transfusion sites.
- Introduce HIV/AIDS education in all schools.
- Provide care for HIV/AIDS patients, both home and hospital based.
- Provide nation-wide voluntary counselling and testing facilities.
- Promote use of condoms.
- Strengthen the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS).

(ix) Gender

- Attain gender equality.

- Mainstream gender into sectoral policies, programmes, projects and decision-making.
- Empower women in all socio - economic and political relations and culture.
- Increase access to quality reproductive health services for all individuals of appropriate age.

(x) Employment

- Reduce the general level of unemployment to less than 10%.
- Men and women will have equal opportunities for employment.
- Every Tanzanian capable of working should work.
- Development programmes undertaken by the government, private sector, NGOs, individuals will emphasise creation of jobs.
- Provide effective guidance for the employment sector.
- Ensure availability of credit for micro-enterprises.

(xi) Protection of the vulnerable and provision of social safety nets

- Increase coverage of vulnerable groups.
- Promote safety nets programmes.
- Promote growth of urban informal and micro-enterprises.

(xii) Marketing and co-operatives

- Strengthen primary co-operatives and foster ownership by farmers.
- Control theft and embezzlement in primary societies.

- Enhance competitiveness of primary societies.
- Ensure adequate financial services for societies through enhancing their capital base.

Strategies

Some of the major strategies are:

1. Facilitating and encouraging private sector and NGO participation in the promotion of education.
2. Increasing government resource allocation to the education sector.
3. Introducing family life education in school curriculum in primary and secondary schools.
4. Strengthening local government capacity to assess, plan and implement health programmes.
5. Strengthening institutional capacity to implement health sector programmes, particularly primary health care.
6. Increasing training of health workers in rural areas.
7. Expanding outreach programmes.
8. Expanding and strengthening health programmes targeted at the needy such as HIV/AIDS and TB victims.
9. Increasing the number of health facilities in rural areas.
10. Expanding programmes for both water supply and sanitation services in urban and rural areas.
11. Promoting community efforts in implementing water and sanitating programmes.
12. Identifying and increasing access to new farm land by farmers and improving means

of communication.

13. Establishing food preservation at district and household level.

14. Encouraging people to establish co-operatives.

15. Encouraging private sector participation in developing and implementing water and sanitation programmes.

16. Ensuring that through the services of extension workers and change agents, public awareness is created about poverty and its causes and the resources available to eradicate it.

17. Setting realistic and measurable goals in order to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of programmes.

18. Increasing social sector investment.

19. Promoting and protecting existing fauna and flora by expanding biodiversity programmes.

20. Ensuring equality of access to and control of land between men and women.

21. Empowering individuals and households to mobilise resources for poverty eradication.

Targets to be met by PRSP by the year 2003

The programme will have:

- Reduced the proportion of the population below Poverty Line from 48% to 42%.
- Reduced the proportion of rural poor by 7.5%.
- Reduced the proportion of food poor by 3.5%.
- Achieved gender equality in primary and secondary schools.

- Increased the provision of adequate, safe and clean water in rural areas from 48.5% in 2000 to 55%.
 - Reduced the infant mortality rate from 99 per 1000 to 85 per 1000.
 - Reduced the under five mortality rate by half from 158 per 1000 to 127 per 1000.
 - Reduced the prevalence of stunting from 43.4% to 20%.
 - Reduced the prevalence of wasting from 7.2 % to 2 %.
 - Reduced maternal mortality from 529 per 100,000 (1996) live births to 450.
 - Reduced malaria case fatality for children under five from 12.8 % to 10 %.
 - Attained an inflation rate at par with trading partners.
 - Maintained fiscal balances.
 - Reduced the spread and magnitude of corruption.
 - A governance system in place that is efficiently and effectively decentralised.
 - Strengthened professional and cost effectiveness of the public service system.
 - Improved the public service's capacity, motivation and performance.
 - Improved budget management at central and lower levels.
- Intermediate indicators**
- Overall GDP growth of 6%.
 - Expanded investment.
 - Improved investment productivity.
 - Growth of agriculture by at least 5% .
 - Developed private sector strategy.
 - Rehabilitated 4,500 km of rural roads under the Urgent Roads Rehabilitation Programme (URRP).
 - Undertaken routine and periodic maintenance promptly on all rural road networks.
 - Increased gross enrolment to 85%.
 - Increased transition rate of primary to secondary level from 15% to 21 %.
 - Reduced drop-outs from 6.6 % to 3 %.
 - Increased net primary school enrolment from 57 % to 70 %.
 - Increased the number of students passing at specified mark in the Standard 7 examination from 20% to 50%.
 - Increased secondary enrolment from 5% to 7%.
 - Consumer price inflation of 4.0 % by end of June 2003.
 - Sustainable current account balance.
 - Reserves sufficient to finance four months of imports.
 - Improved Child feeding practices and full implementation of malaria control programme and IMCI.
 - Established database for the vulnerable groups.
 - Promoted the production of drought resistant crops in all drought prone areas.
 - Promoted community managed irrigation schemes in all potential irrigation areas by 2003. ■

1 National Poverty Eradication Strategy

HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY AND WOMEN'S ROLE: THE CASE OF TANZANIA

By Dr B. Koda, Institute of Development Studies, UDSM

The issue of food security goes hand in hand with questions on who produces what, who buys what, and who decides what is to be produced and what is to be bought. In Africa, as is the case in most of the world, food matters are

closely related to gender roles. Women form a majority of the world's agricultural producers, especially in the food sector, producing an estimated amount of more than 50% of the food (FAO, 1995 a).

In Africa in the colonial era

there was a clear division between women and men on who was expected to produce the so-called "cash/export" and "food" crops. Both the colonial policies and legal frameworks supported this gendered division of labour.

Women, who were traditionally expected to cook food for their family members, were assigned the role of taking care of food crop production while men, who had to pay tax directly to the colonial government, were assigned the role of cash crop production. Hence the development of new concepts such as “women’s crops”, meaning crops produced for subsistence and “men’s crops”, which were essentially sold in the world market.

The patriarchal ideology which dictated what women and men should do with respect to food production in colonial times also came to bear in the strategies developed for food security after independence. Up to this day women continue to be custodians of their families’ food needs either by producing it or by struggling to earn an income which is ultimately used for food purchase. Given the marginal position assigned to women at household and community levels on matters of decision-making and resource allocation and control, the food sector falls victim to under-resourcing as is the case in Tanzania to date. In the agricultural sector, where more than 90% of the rural-based women are engaged in the food crop production sub-sector, extension services, modern technology, credit and user-friendly transport facilities are scarce. Most women and other poor groups work with the hand

hoe, apply no modern inputs, hardly get enough time for the farm activities (due to disproportionate work burdens) and rarely use improved technology in food transporting, preservation and processing (Rural Food Security Group 2000, UDSM, Chachage et al 2001).

The gender division of labour in food matters is greatly responsible for food insecurity in Tanzania. About 6.6 million Tanzanians face chronic food insecurity, with the elderly poor, women and children, especially orphans, being the most affected. (Koda & Mukangara 1997). While maize is a predominant cereal used as food by most Tanzanians, its production tends to remain below the required amount as testified by the figures for 1999/2000 where there was a shortfall of about 301,512 tons (MAFS 2001). Reduced production is partly accounted for by the failure of producers to apply fertilizer, the cost of which is no longer subsidized by the government after the adoption of the Structural Adjustment Programmes of the 1980s. Other factors include drought, excessive rains (El Nino), soil infertility and the use of poor seeds. All these factors culminate in the general poverty of both the households and the country, thus making food insecurity both a cause and effect of poverty.

Regarding food consumption, the gender disparity is

again very conspicuous. This is one area where the proposition made by Engels and quoted by Kapunda et al (1996), which says that the percentage of total expenditure (income) spent on food tends to increase with poverty, applies. Female-headed households, which tend to be poorer than male-headed households, are said to spend more of their income on food than male-headed households. Using the 1991/92 National Household Budget survey data, it is demonstrated that male-headed households spend 67% of total household expenditure on food compared to 74% for female-headed households. Knowing that food consumption is related to health and nutrition status, one is tempted to assume that women whose households spend more income on food are better off health-wise. Yet, this is not the case. The gender dynamics continue to dictate who eats what at the household level. The culture of Tanzanian communities makes it clear that normally men eat the best food and the larger share, hence they are supposedly healthier than women. Of course other factors are also at play in that men are also the first to seek medical care when the need arises because they control the wealth of the household and the power to allocate such wealth. The marginalized position of women economically, politically and socially

limits their freedom to seek treatment in case of illness, hence their health is generally poorer than that of men. Factors like food insecurity, overwork, undernourishment and frequent births, all of which give rise to illness among women, compound this gender imbalance.

Despite all these limitations women have adopted a number of coping strategies. These include efforts to empower themselves economically through engagement in small and micro enterprises, and self-organizing in economic and social groups. However, the very poor women and men tend to remain isolated and unorganized. This is even reflected in the coping strategy these people adopt in addressing food insecurity, where they normally sell their labour power as casual labourers. This strategy is not only unsustainable but also unreliable. Other strategies include skipping some meals, or sending some of their children to work in other households as domestic workers. Nevertheless, the challenge still remains for development practitioners and social mobilizers to reach this cluster of people and involve them democratically.

Conclusion

Food security is a political issue. Its relationship to poverty and gender makes it even more political. There is need therefore to have a policy accompanied by a legal

framework which addresses the issue of food security in its multi-dimensional context. The policy focus should be on poverty eradication and gender equity. Specific components of such a policy should include issues on modernizing agriculture; promoting off-farm income generating activities; expanding the formal and informal labour market; increasing wages, salaries and producer prices; improving extension services, education, water and health; improving communication infrastructure, and democratizing the development process. Besides the issue of the policy content, the policy-making process is equally pertinent. The challenge therefore remains how such a process can be democratized. The experience gathered by the RFS group from the 'policy reviews' initiative jointly taken with the villagers, the civil society and government representatives from the three districts of Shinyanga Rural, Ngorongoro and Njombe is worth noting. The exciting and most illuminating component of this initiative is how the policy making process can be demystified and started from the bottom, and how communication can be improved between the government, civil society and the grassroots on matters related to policy formulation, strategy development for implementation, monitoring and evaluation. All in all, issues of food security cannot be addressed

in isolation from other developmental and social issues. ■

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GENDER AND LAND LAWS

Compiled by Mr K. A. K. Mkumbo, University of Dar es Salaam

There are two major land laws in Tanzania: the Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 and the Land Act No. 4 of 1999, which came into force on 1 May, 2001. The Land Acts of 1999 have provisions which categorically state the rights of women as well as men in land ownership. These include provisions aimed at protecting the land rights of women, prohibiting discrimination against women, and ensuring the participation of women in making decisions concerning land matters.

Application of the fundamental principles of the national land policy

The fundamental principles of National Land Policy must be considered by all persons exercising power, applying or interpreting the Land Acts, which include the equal treatment of both adult women and men in acquiring, holding, using and dealing with land.

Administration

The Village Council is responsible for the management of all village land, while the Commissioner for Land deals with land other than the village land.

The Village Council must exercise the functions of management as a trustee, manag-

ing property on behalf of a beneficiary. In this case the beneficiaries are the villagers and other persons residing in the village.

In the management of village land, the Village Council should not allocate land or grant Customary Right of Occupancy without the prior approval of the Village Assembly.

Customary Right of Occupancy

A Customary Right of Occupancy means a right to occupy village land on agreed terms and conditions. Where the Village Council grants any applicant a Customary Right of Occupancy, the village council issues a certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy to that applicant.

Application procedures for Customary Right of Occupancy of village land

The following person(s) may apply provided that they are villagers and citizens:

- A person.
- A family unit.
- A married person who has been divorced.
- A married person whose spouse, who was a villager, has left for not less than two years from the village.
- A group of persons recognized under customary law.

- An association.
- A primary co-operative society.
- Any other body recognized by any law.
- A group of people who are not residents in the village.

An application for a Customary Right of Occupancy must be submitted to the Village Council:

- a) On a prescribed form.
- b) Accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- c) Accompanied by a declaration indicating whether the applicant holds any other land.
- d) Accompanied by any other information that is required by the Village Council.
- e) Signed by the applicant(s) as provided in the prescribed form.

Determination of application for Customary Right of Occupancy

In determining whether to grant a Customary Right of Occupancy or not, the Village Council must have special regards in respect of the equality of all persons, including:

- Treating an application from a woman or a group of women equally to an application from a man, a group of men or a mixed group of men and women.

- Applying non-discriminative practices or attitudes toward any woman who has applied for a Customary Right of Occupancy.

Mortgages

A mortgage of a matrimonial home, is valid only if:

- it is signed by a spouse(s) living in that matrimonial home
- it is assented to by the borrower and any spouse of the borrower living in that matrimonial home.

NOTE: *Customary mortgage of land should be in accordance with the customary law applicable to the mortgaged land.*

Co-occupancy

Co-occupancy means the occupation of land held for a right of occupancy or a lease by two or more undivided shares and may be either joint occupancy or occupancy in common.

Right of occupiers under joint occupancy

- Disposition may be made only by all the joint occupiers.
- On the death of a joint occupier, his interest shall be vested in the surviving occupier or occupiers jointly.
- A joint occupier may transfer his interest to all the other occupiers but not to another person and any attempt to transfer this interest to any other person shall be void.

Rights of occupiers under occupancy in common

- Each occupier is entitled to

an undivided share in the whole.

- On the death of an occupier his/her heirs shall inherit his share.

Creation of joint occupancy and occupancy in common

- Joint occupancy must be created with permission of a court.
- No permission from the court is required to create joint occupancy for spouses.
- No permission from the court is required to create occupancy in common.
- The Registrar of Land must register all types of occupancy.

Co-occupancy of land and spouses' rights

It is presumed that where a spouse obtains land under a right of occupancy for the use of both spouses, the spouses will hold the land under occupancy in common.

A spouse who does not wish to create co-occupancy should clearly state in the Certificate of Occupancy or Certificate of Customary Occupancy that he or she is taking the right of occupancy in his or her name only.

NOTE: *Where land is registered under Certificate of Occupancy or Customary Certificate of Occupancy in the name of one spouse only, but the other spouse or spouses contribute by their labour to the productivity, upkeep and improvement of the land, that spouse or those spouses shall be deemed by virtue of that*

labour to have acquired an interest in that land in the nature of an occupancy in common of that land.

Disposition and surrender

A spouse holding land or a dwelling house for a right of occupancy in his or her name alone must not undertake disposition by way of transfer, mortgage, sale, gift, lease or otherwise of that land or dwelling house without a consent of the other spouse(s).

NOTE: *Where it is proved that the other spouse has not consented to the aforesaid disposition, that disposition shall be void.*

Surrender of Customary Right of Occupancy to a village

Any person(s) holding a Customary Right of Occupancy may at any time surrender the Customary Right of Occupancy to the Village Council.

The surrender of land held under a Customary Right of Occupancy, which is made with a purpose of depriving or placing of impediments in the way of a woman from occupying land that she would be entitled to occupy under customary law or otherwise, shall be inoperative.

Re-grant of surrendered Customary Right of Occupancy

Where the person who has surrendered a Customary Right of Occupancy has dependants or is married, before publicizing that the

land is available to be granted to any villager the Village Council shall first offer the land to the following persons in order:

a) Where the person who has surrendered the customary right of occupancy is a man:

- 1) His wife, wives in order of seniority.
- 2) His dependants.

b) Where the person who has surrendered the customary right of occupancy is a woman:

- 1) Her husband.
- 2) Her dependants.

Land applicable to Customary Right of Occupancy

Customary law will be applied to all matters relating to administration and management of land that is not provided in the Land Acts 1999 or any other laws.

Any rule of customary law and any decision taken in respect of land held under customary tenure must have regard to the customs, traditions, and practices of the community concerned pro-

vided that they are in accordance with fundamental principles of the National Land Policy and of any other written law.

NOTE: *Any rule of customary law and any decision in respect of land held under customary tenure which denies women, children or persons with disability lawful access to ownership, occupation or use of any such land is void in operative.*

The participation of women in the settlement of disputes

Village Adjudication Committee

In the village there will be a Village Adjudication Committee responsible for determining the boundaries and interest in land, setting aside or demarcating rights of pathway. The committee is also responsible for safeguarding the interest of women, absent persons, minors and persons with disabilities.

NOTE: *In making decisions the Village Adjudication Com-*

mittee must treat the rights of women and the rights of pastoralists to occupy or use or have interest in land as equal as the rights of men or agriculturalists to occupy or use or have interests in land.

A Village Adjudication Committee shall consist of between six and nine persons, of whom three or more persons must be women.

Village Land Council

Every village must establish a Village Land Council to mediate between and assist parties in arriving at a mutually acceptable solution on any matter concerning village land.

Village Land Council must consist of seven persons, of whom three must be women who are nominated by the Village Council; and approved by the Village Assembly. The quorum of a meeting of the Village Land Council must be four persons, of which at least two must be women. ■

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN TANZANIA

By Mr G. Chale, the Think-Tank

Short history

Local Government authorities were established under Article 145 (1) of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania:

“There shall be established Local Government authorities in each Region, District Urban Area and Village in the United Republic.”

The purpose for the establishment of the Local Government authorities is stated in Article 146 (2) of the Constitution of 1977 as amended by Act 15 of 1984: “The Local Government authorities exist for the purpose of consolidating and giving more power to the people.”

The Local Government authorities shall be competent and shall be entitled to participate and involve the people in the planning and implementation of development programmes within their respective areas of authority throughout the country.

Article 146 (1) says that every Local Authority shall be concerned with:

- the maintenance of law and order of its area of jurisdiction.
- the collection of revenue for the provision of services to its citizens.
- enhancing the democratic process within its area of jurisdiction and applying

democracy to facilitate the expeditious and faster development of the people.

The new local government system

This is based on political devolution and the decentralisation of functions and finances within the framework of the unitary state. Local Government consists of unitary government systems all over the country based on elected councillors, operating under committees together with administrative staff.

Basic structures of local government

In the rural areas there are District Councils and Village Councils while in urban areas (small and larger towns) there are Town Councils.

Councillors represent wards and are elected to all of these councils by the citizens living in the areas of their jurisdiction.

The councillors elect mayors or council chairmen from amongst themselves for a period of five years.

The work of a council takes place in committees. The number of committees varies according to the size of the council. These are:

- The finance and planning committee.
- The education committee.
- The health committee.

- Any other committees the council may feel will facilitate the performance of the council.

The local government's relations with the central government

The old system where the central sent commands to the local government has been abolished. The new system is based on consultation and negotiation. The directive power of the central government is restricted to legal matters. Local councils decisions must comply with the laws of the country.

The main features of central and local government relations

The central government has the following instruments to guide and direct national development through local government:

- The power to make national registrations affecting local government.
- The power to issue regulations.
- The issuing of policy guidelines and national standards including minimum standards for the delivery of services.
- Negotiation and consultation.
- Training and capacity building.
- Information and advocacy.
- Financing (grand mechanism).

- Appellate powers.
- The power to audit, inspect and monitor.
- The power to interview where the local government operates illegally.

Tasks to be performed by local government

The Local Government Acts 7,8,9,10,11 stipulate two types of responsibilities:

- Obligatory functions.
- Permissive functions.

The obligatory functions are imposed on the councils

and are not subject to negotiation. Here are some of them:

- Primary education.
- Road maintenance.
- Refuse collection.

The permissive functions are those the council may feel it necessary to implement for the welfare of its own population e.g. the building of a welfare centre for recreation. In performing these tasks local governments use sub-committees that meet three or four times a year.

Impact and prospects

The objective of local government is to improve service delivery under a democratic system where the citizens participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of these objectives.

A "think-tank" has run a number of seminars in order to compile a training manual for councillors. It will soon be made public and will form the basis of councillor training in the future. ■

SUPPORT TO TANZANIA BY BILATERAL DONORS 1999 (USD 000)

DONOR	Economic Management	Development Management	Natural Resources	Human Resources	Agriculture	Area Development	Industry	Energy
Japan		44,280			7,460	750		8,720
UK	36,987	13,929	3,035	4,251	1,258	533	160	
Netherlands	19,512	9,253	604	9,210	3,275	10,647		
Denmark	7,197		3,109	1,673	6,477	3,108	5,902	4,145
Sweden	4,655	8,388	5,090	7,442	158		1,661	7,903
Norway	851	11,457	4,625	6,256	75	12	547	10,867
Switzerland	14,843			542	1,306			
Belgium	250	13,200		2,112	1,906	1,999	370	
Germany		431	2,343	1,309	2,313	959	484	
Ireland	164	4,237	708	838	333	1,593		
USA	579	818	1,609	946				
Finland	35	2,375		425	1,727	2,061		
Italy		150	190		45	210		
Spain		13		56				
France				307		58		101
TOTAL	85,073	108,531	21,313	26,333	21,930	9,124	31,736	754

DONOR	International Trade	Domestic Trade	Transport	Communication	Social Development	Health	Disasters	Humanitarian	TOTAL
Japan			15,430					4,390	81,030
UK	19	1,066	1,075		997	8,148	3,216	520	75,194
Netherlands	735	995	3,635		221	4,596			62,683
Denmark			13,242		2,358	14,538			61,749
Sweden				3,430	6,145			3,261	48,133
Norway			5,180		851	1,689			42,410
Switzerland			5,852		244	4,975		335	28,097
Belgium			1,314	2,287		2,142		372	25,952
Germany			936		874	2,276			11,952
Ireland		447			13	1,426			9,759
USA			1,110			3,351	51	136	8,600
Finland			1,236			197			8,056
Italy						500		800	1,895
Spain						533		267	869
France				17	63				546
TOTAL	754	2,508	49,010	5734	11,963	44,174	3,267	10,081	466,898

Source: Tanzania Development Co-operation Report 1999, UNDP

NOTES

5. CIVIL SOCIETY

THE IMPACT OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT

By Mr R. G. Mutakyabwa, Eastern and Southern African Universities' Research Programme (ESAURP)

Introduction

Civil society¹ as a concept is experiencing global revival both in the overburdened welfare states of Western Europe and, significantly, in the demise of the one party state in Africa. The regional transition from authoritarian rule to multi-partyism has created a vacuum of experience in ensuring the comprehensive embodiment of democratic values and practices in the region. Civil society organisations (CSOs) have taken on the role of promoting and consolidating democratisation processes and human rights. In Tanzania CSOs have also emerged to fill the gap caused by the gradual withdrawal of the government in providing its citizens with basic services. However, in Tanzania, persistent poverty, the absence of a viable middle class and a poor knowledge base, restricts the realisation of the potential capacity of civil society. Thus, despite the phenomenal growth of NGOs² in the country³, they all operate under structural, material, financial and organisational capacity constraints which

hinder their effectiveness.

The Images, Perceptions and Impact of NGOs

Despite all the efforts made by the NGO sector there are people and some institutions/organisations who are not satisfied with the current state of affairs. They have not been able to see what socio-economic contributions have been made by NGOs to the development of the people. Not only are these contributions not visible to the public, but they are not visible to the sector itself.

NGOs have been challenged by different authorities including the World Bank to demonstrate whether or not their interventions in supporting local institutions have had an impact on the lives of the people. It has not been easy to find clear evidence to draw any conclusion on this matter. This is because, in most cases, NGOs have not been asking this question and have had no baseline database before making any intervention. At times, there are no monitoring and evaluation systems from which an assessment can be made. This is an

area that requires further research and action.

According to a recent study carried out by the author of this article, NGOs participate in thirteen different programmes. What follows is a brief of only a few programmes. Examples of impact as a result of NGO interventions are cited.

Poverty alleviation

Tanzania is the seventh poorest country in the world with a GNP per capita of \$210⁴ and half of the population living below the poverty line (i.e. \$180 per year)⁵. Recently, the government formulated a strategy on the reduction of poverty resulting in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). NGOs participated in the development of the strategy and are expected to take an active role in monitoring and evaluation during the implementation of PRSP. The NGO sector has been recognised as one of the main actors in the country's struggle to overcome poverty. Poverty in Tanzania is characterised by an insufficient food supply; insufficient access to health, education and water;

discrimination against women and aid dependency. Other poverty characteristics include lack of access to credit facilities, low prices for farm produce and poor access to information. NGO poverty alleviation programmes are designed to tackle these issues.

Agriculture

This sector has been given priority for two main reasons. One, agriculture is the backbone of the country's economy, accounting for half of the GDP and 75% of exports, as well as employment and incomes for most Tanzanians⁶. Two, the poor are concentrated in subsistence agriculture. Farmers and livestock keepers are provided with modern and appropriate knowledge and skills imparted through training workshops, including Land Use Management, Farmers Networking and Leadership Training, Marketing, Indigenous Knowledge and Women Training. It is estimated that for the period 1997 - 2000 INADES Formation a total of 4,640 farmers participated in its two training projects. Other services provided include the provision of agricultural inputs and other resources. Through NGO support, we expect increased agricultural production in general, and food security in particular, which will in turn lead to an increase in people's incomes. ADP⁷ Mbozi Trust Fund, Isangati Trust Fund, Rural Resource Centre and

Chama cha Maendeleo Vijijini Tanzania (CHAMAVITA) are other NGOs that support the community in this area.

Economic and micro-financing activities

These involve financial, material and manpower support to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and income generation projects (IGPs). Most of the NGOs taking part in economic and other poverty alleviation initiatives boast of creating jobs for the people and thus improving their livelihoods. By 1999, projects carried out by Social Action Trust Fund (SATF) had created employment opportunities for 988 people of which 57% (i.e. 562) were women. These projects, which are intended to raise the incomes of poor people, also include training in relevant business skills and production techniques. It is expected that, through training, the management of economic resources will be improved and thus lead to increased incomes and the well being of the people. NGOs come to the assistance of the most needy who cannot get financial help from the formal finance institutions (FFIs) such as the commercial banks. NGOs that are providing savings and credit facilities include Women Advancement Trust, Poverty Africa, Caritas Tanzania, Youth Self-Employment Foundation (YOSEFO), SATF and PRIDE Africa. In 1999 SATF provided Tshs. 807

million to 60 Risk Management and Profit Sharing (RMPS) projects in the country. In addition to employment creation, these projects enhance gender balance as they generate employment for women too.

Human rights and governance

Mbilinyi (1996)⁸ calls NGOs "schools of democracy" and the majority of NGOs work in this area. The programme involves raising awareness on peoples' rights (human, legal, child, women rights, land and property rights) and obligations. Campaigns against abuse of power, domestic and gender-based violence have been conducted throughout the country. Through advocacy and lobbying, TAMWA, TAWLA, TGNP, PAS and WAT⁹ have managed to influence the formulation of various bills such as those on sexual violence and land. The civic and voter education programme has increased people's knowledge about how their country is governed and about citizens' rights and obligations in the election of leaders. For the October 2000 elections in Tanzania, about 68% of 41 institutions involved in civic education activities were NGOs¹⁰. By their nature, NGOs and CSOs have a potentially transformative role to play in strengthening civil society, providing space for women, youths, the poor and other disadvantaged groups to organise themselves around

their own concerns and challenge the status quo. HAWACODA and ENVIROCARE¹¹ are conducting campaigns against female genital mutilation (FGM) in addition to awareness programmes on human and women's rights.

With the assistance of NGOs, the voices of the voiceless and marginalised groups (children, the disabled and women) have started to be heard and actions have been taken by appropriate authorities and bodies to take care of the interests of these groups. The government too has taken protective and affirmative actions e.g. the inclusion of women in various decision-making bodies (Parliament, District leadership and legal bodies). Through campaigns, training and counselling activities, these marginalised people have also become aware of their rights and started to take active roles where appropriate to demand their rights. Women and children, for example, have had audiences with the President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Health and HIV/AIDS

Life expectancy in Tanzania has declined to about 50 years while infant and maternal mortality rates are on the increase. NGOs provide health and medical care/services, supply drugs and other working tools. Some organisations such as the Christian Social Services Commission

(CSSC) are involved in rehabilitation of infrastructures. Preventive measures are given priority. Training projects include reproductive health and primary health care (PHC).

With regard to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the NGO sector provides services such as:

- Caring and supporting AIDS orphans: in 2000 SATF supported the education of 10,621 at primary schools in 12 regions of Tanzania mainland.
- Infected and affected persons are provided with relief supplies, medical and health facilities. WAMATA¹² provides home-based care services.
- Faraja Trust Fund has increased its assistance to orphans in Morogoro from 618 to 1,028 within a period of one year. Through such initiatives some people living with AIDS have lived with confidence while others have managed to live longer and support their families.

Water and sanitation

NGOs are involved in the provision of reliable, clean and safe water through the protection of traditional water sources, the drilling of shallow wells and the piping of water. This is to improve people's health and to reduce the burden of women and girls, the main water carriers/drawers.

vii. Women and gender

Women have been marginalised and discriminated in almost every sphere of society, yet women contribute greatly to the socio-economic development of the country but get very little share when it comes to wealth, property and other resources. Gender based violence, such as sexual harassment, battery and FGM, are rampant. NGOs have played an important role in empowering women economically and politically. Self-confidence has been developed and strengthened. There are good indications that progress is being made towards gender equality and gender equity.

Education

Mufindi Education Trust Fund, for example, has increased student enrolment in its seven secondary schools by about ten times between 1984 and 1993. The primary-secondary progression rate has increased to about 30% from 2% in 1984. More schools at secondary and tertiary levels have been constructed. As a result, skills and knowledge have been acquired and the beneficiaries have better living conditions.

Operational Constraints and Problems

Despite these apparent successes the NGO sector has realised that it has operational problems and other weaknesses which hamper its performance. The main constraints are related to: man-

agement, personnel, financial management and non-financial resources.

- The NGO sector is new and there have been no formal management training programmes. As a result there is widespread weak management which manifests itself in various ways, e.g. the low participation of the beneficiaries in most of the project cycles; the non-accountability of funds by those who had received them.

Board members are often inactive due to lack of commitment and pre-occupation in other activities.

The sector puts less emphasis on the most deprived regions of Kagera, Kigoma, Mtwara and Lindi.

- The lack of or shortage of working staff leads to (a) over stretching the available staff; (b) jobs are carried out by unqualified people or people are engaged on part time or voluntary basis; (c) low quality services and products; and (d) lack of data/information for decision-making including financial records and reports.

The inadequacy of staff also leads to the inability to respond to needs immediately especially in emergency cases and effective staff development programmes are not easy to implement.

- Financial problems can result from inadequate funds and over-dependency on foreign donors and sometimes

on very limited sources. (Over 76% of NGOs are donor dependent and over 80% of their budgets come from overseas. This raises the issue of sustainability in the event that the donor money ceases.) Problems also arise from the untimely and delayed disbursement of funds by donors which might be the result of late or lacking financial and narrative reports from the recipient NGOs to donors. Financial management is a common problem to this sector since most NGOs have not put in place effective accounting systems and procedures for smooth operations.

- Lack of proper working premises has led some NGOs to be termed "Briefcase" NGOs. Lack of or outdated office equipment (loss of time, energy, unable to service the minimum targeted number of clients during a given period, ineffective Management Information Systems (MIS)) has also been a hindrance to timely decision-making.

Conclusion

There is no doubt that NGOs have a role to play in the improvement of the livelihoods of the Tanzanians. The continuing growing demand for NGO services, the interest shown by the government and the general public and continued donor support is an indication that there has been satisfactory performance of

this sector. In order to have more impact, the NGO sector has to take positive steps in some areas.

- A quick analysis shows that NGO operations are concentrated in the wealthiest regions of Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Mwanza. Very few NGOs work in the poorest and marginalised regions of Kagera, Kigoma and Lindi. There is need for NGOs to prioritise the poorest regions of the country.

- NGOs need to build and strengthen a culture of involving key stakeholders in their planning, implementation and evaluation processes. Members and working personnel, for example, have to take part in the formulation of vision and mission statements. They have to be accountable to their members, the general public, donors as well as to the government.

- The introduction of a competitive environment in Tanzania will have an effect on the place of this sector. NGOs are now competing for contracts to undertake service provision. This could undermine the independence of the sector, which could in turn lead NGOs to compromise their role in advocacy and support for the grassroots. NGOs have to be cautious about this matter. This is a challenge to the NGO sector.

- There is a great need for the intensification of the training for CSOs in Tanzania. The government and donors should help and provide CSOs with financial and material support so as to conduct training and workshops on issues which are of importance for the CSOs' development. These would include CSO management, OD, M&E, good governance and issues of finance.

- There is a need to empower them to be accountable, transparent, and sufficient in communication and media skills for lobbying and advocacy.

- There is a need for them to be broadly based. ■

1 Civil society has been defined as, "... an arena where manifold social movements and civic organisations from all classes ... attempt to constitute themselves in an ensemble of arrangements so that they can express themselves and advance their interests" (Bratton, 1990:417). It refers to that sphere of more or less autonomous social organisations, which lie between family and the state.

2 The NGO definition used in this article is according to the 5th Draft of the National Policy on NGOs:

a voluntary grouping of individuals or organisations which is autonomous, non-political and not-for-profit sharing, organised locally at the grassroots level, nationally or internationally for the purpose of enhancing the legitimate economic, social and/or cultural development or lobbying or advocating on issues of public interest or interest of a group of individuals or organisations.

3 There were over 1,000 of them in 1995 and are now estimated at 4,000.

4 1997 estimates; World Development Report, 1998/99.

5 The National Poverty Eradication Strategy, Vice President's Office, URT 1998.

6 DFID, 1999.

7 ADP: Agricultural Development Programme.

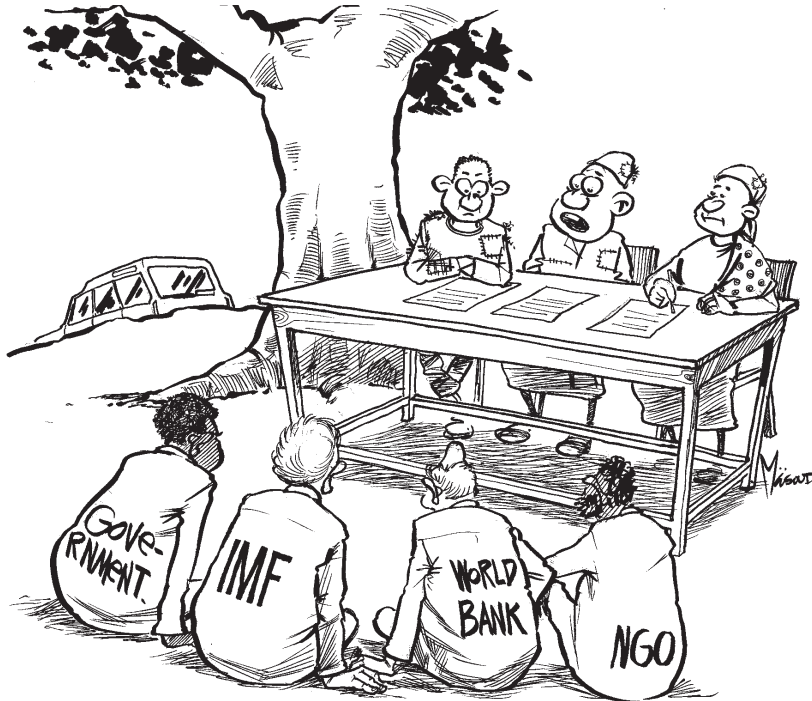
8 ESAURP, Tanzania's Tomorrow, Tema Publishers Company Ltd, Dar es Salaam.

9 Tanzania Media Women Association; Tanzania Women Lawyers' Association; Tanzania Gender Network Programme; Paralegal Aid Scheme for Women; Women's Advancement Trust.

10 Records of the Elections 2000 Basket Fund at the Royal Danish Embassy, Dar es Salaam.

11 Hanang Women Counselling and Development Association; Environmental, Human Rights Care and Gender Organisation.

12 Walio Katika Mapambano na AIDS Tanzania.



Source: Hakikazi Catalyst 2001, cartoon by Ali Masoud (Kipanya)

DRAFT OF THE NATIONAL NGO POLICY

Source: The East African, November 19-25, 2001, by Apolinari Tairo

The Policy proposes legislation to monitor, control and regulate NGOs

The government has endorsed Tanzania's final draft of the national policy on non-governmental organizations, five years after a committee started working on it.

The idea of a national NGO policy was mooted in November 1996, when a number of NGOs held a consultative meeting in Dar es Salaam. The forum appointed a national steering committee on NGO policy, which consisted of members from NGOs, community-based organizations, religious organizations and government officials.

The Policy will allow NGOs to play a crucial role in the provision of social and economic welfare services and in enhancing democratic reforms.

The policy also proposes legislation to monitor, control and regulate NGOs. It gives the government more powers to control their registration and operations through the Vice President's Office.

A director of NGOs has been appointed to monitor their activities, which observers feel is a ploy by the government to limit their numbers and monitor their financial sources.

The policy also proposes the formation of a national NGO board to facilitate and coordinate NGO activities. It wants the government, in collaboration with NGO national bodies, to publish and update NGO directories in order to facilitate networking and the exchange of information.

The government shall provide information relevant to NGO activities so as to promote a fair information exchange between the two sides.

While previously national and international NGOs were registered under five different pieces of legislation, the envisaged changes will centralize the registration of all NGOs.

NGOs are currently registered under the National Sports Council Act No 12, 1967 under the Ministry of Education that registers sports associations; the Societies Ordinance of 1954 under the Ministry of Home Affairs; and the Trustee Incorporation Ordinance of 1956, under the Ministry of Justice (Administrator General). Others are the Companies ordinance of 1935 under the Ministry of Industries and Commerce, and, in Zanzibar, Act No 6 of 1995 of Zanzibar under the Chief Minister's Office.

THEATRE FOR CHANGE

By Mrs F. Massoy, Morogoro Paralegal Centre



Morogoro Paralegal Unit theatre group performing during ZIFF, 2001

Theatre is a method of communicating which can be used to bring about change.

Theatre is entertaining. It can make people become excited, feel sympathetic, cry, laugh, shout. In fact it can bring about all sorts of feelings in people, depending on how the performers reveal the message concerned, on the costumes used and on other equipment such as flutes, drums, spears, gourds and even loud shouting. The way performers dress can make a very big impression on the audience and it can stick in their minds and not be easy to forget.

Theatre performances bring together people of different ages, sex, status, beliefs and even ideologies. This mixture of spectators makes theater an effective learning institution, which does not discriminate against any group in society.

Well-prepared and well-performed theatre can bring about behavioral change. The action used by the performers can thrill the heart of an individual to the extent that it paves the way for new life skills and a new vision, and thereby a better life for the individual.

Theatre performance as a method can be used in con-

nection with feasibility studies. While the play is going on, the audience's reactions - such as when people shout, "It is true", "It has just happened" - can reveal the needs, problems and behavior of the society concerned.

The theatre performances conducted in Zanzibar and Pemba during the Zanzibar International Film Festival (ZIFF) by the Tanga Paralegal Aid Scheme for Women and the Morogoro Paralegal Centre thrilled the hearts of the people, especially the part where one performer fainted after receiving a letter from her aunt informing her that a man with whom she was having a love affair had just died of Aids complications.

Then the Aids virus appeared in a funny costume to describe how it can kill many people if they don't take care and use preventive measures, and at this stage the adults were quiet. The young children were shouting in fear of the Aids Virus and I also think those who really knew what AIDS is and the hazards it causes had different feelings and maybe some of them decided to change their life styles to avoid this killer.

Such is the contribution of theatre to development. ■

MAJOR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOS) IN TANZANIA

UMBRELLA NGOS

Tanzania Association of Non-Government Organizations - TANGO

Location: Kijitonyama
Address: P. O. Box 1372,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 235215 Fax: 235216
Contact: Secretary

Tanzania Council of Social Development TACOSODE

Location: Makumbusho
Address: P. O. Box 63196,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 2760166/2760170
Fax: 2760170
Email:
tacosode@africaonline.co.tz
Contact: Executive Secretary

Association of Non-Governmental Organizations of Zanzibar ANGOZA

Location: Mwanakwerere
Address: P. O. Box 4686,
Zanzibar
Contact: Executive Director

EDUCATION

Journalist Environment Association of Tanzania JET

Location:
Address: P. O. Box 65466,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 249039
Contact: Secretary

Children's Book Project of Tanzania CBP

Location: Dar es Salaam
Address: P. O. Box 1457,

Dar es Salaam
Contact: Secretary

The Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation MNF

Location: 6 Sokoine Drive
Address: P. O. Box 71000,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 2118354 Fax: 2119216
Email:
mnf-tanzania@raha.com
Contact: Executive Director

Tanzania Media Women Association TAMWA

Location: Kisutu Rd.
Address: P. O. Box 6143,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 2129089/2115277
Contact: Executive Director

Jumuia ya Wahandisi Zanzibar

Location: Zanzibar
Address: P. O. Box 467,
Zanzibar
Contact: Secretary General

HEALTH & HIV/AIDS

Association of Private Hospitals in Tanzania

Location: Upanga Rd.
Address: P. O. Box 65300,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 272180/274324
Contact: Secretary

Zanzibar NGO Cluster for HIV/AIDS Prevention

Location: Mpendae
Plot No. 3518
Address: P. O. Box 1610,
Zanzibar
Tel/Fax 024-230195
Contact: Secretary

Agape Trust Foundation

Location: Ilala
Address: P. O. Box 6096,
Dar es Salaam
Contact: Secretary

NGO Technical AIDS Committee

Location: SIDO Hostel, Bibi
Titi Moh'd Rd., Ground
Floor Room 2B
Address: P. O. Box 11318,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 2153075/80
Fax: 2150568
Email:
ngotac@africaonline.co.tz
Contact: Secretary General

Walio Katika Mapambano na Ukimwi Tanzania WAMATA

Location: Mikocheni B
Address: P. O. Box 68219,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 275275
Contact: Executive Director

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Tanzania Gender Networking Programme TGNP

Location: Mabibo
Address: P. O. Box 8921,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 2443286/2443205
Email: tgnp@tgnp.co.tz
Contact: Secretary General

Equal Opportunity for All Trust Fund

Location: Luthuli Rd.
Address: P. O. Box 78262,
Dar es Salaam

Tel. 2114512 Fax 2114793
Email: eotf@raha.com
Contact:
Executive Chairman

Community Development Trust Fund CDTF

Location: Samora/Ohio St.
Address: P. O. Box 9421,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 2314711 Fax: 2138026
Contact: Secretary

Economic and Social Research Foundation ESRF

Location: Uporoto St.
Address: P. O. Box 31266,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 2760260
Email: esrf@twiga.com
Contact: Executive Director

Research on Poverty Alleviation REPOA

Location: University Rd.
Address: P. O. Box 33223,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 2700083 Fax: 275738
Email: repoa@twiga.com
Contact: Executive Director

Hakikazi Catalyst

Location: Arusha
Address: P. O. Box 781,
Arusha
Tel. 027-2509860
Email:
hakikazi@cybernet.co.tz
Contact: Executive Director

Tanzania Social and Economic Trust TASOET

Location: Arusha
Address: P. O. Box 38,
Arusha
Tel. 027 2504289
Email:
tasoet@afircaonline.co.tz
Contact: Executive Director

African Charitable Development Fund

Location: Mwanakwerekwe
Address: P. O. Box 336
Zanzibar
Contact: Chairman

Zanzibar Development and Social Development

Location: Kikwajuni
Address: P. O. Box 1455,
Zanzibar
Contact: Secretary

Zanzibar Youth Entrepreneurial Fund ZYEDF

Location: Shangani
Address: P. O. Box 772,
Zanzibar
Contact: Secretary

International Film Festival

Location: Karume Hse
Address: P. O. Box 314,
Zanzibar
Contact: Executive Director

HUMAN RIGHTS

Legal and Human Rights Centre LHRC

Location: Upanga
Address: P. O. Box 75254,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 2118353 Fax: 2113177
Email: lhrc@raha.com
Contact: Secretary

Tanzania Women Lawyers Association TAWLA

Location: Avalon Building
Address: P.O. Box 9480,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 2110758
Contact: Executive Director

Environmental and Human Rights Care Organisation ENVIROCARE

Location: University Rd.
Address: P. O. Box 9824,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 2775592
Email:
envirocare@cats-net.com
Contact: Executive Director

The Gender and Human Rights

Location: Umati Building
Address: P. O. Box 1372,
Dar es Salaam
Contact: Secretary

The Tanganyika Law Society

Location: IPS Building
Address: P. O. Box 4103,
Dar es Salaam
Tel. 2111721
Contact: Secretary

Zanzibar Legal Services Centre

Location: Vuga Area
Address: P. O. Box 3360
Tel. 2233784
Contact: Secretary General

Zanzibar Law Society

Location: Shangani
Address: P. O. Box 3186,
Zanzibar
Contact: Secretary General

Source: Vice President's Office
United Republic of Tanzania,
Directory of Tanzania Non-
Governmental Organizations 2000

6. MEDIA

THE MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

By A. Ngaiza, Media Council of Tanzania

Introduction

The Media Council of Tanzania is a voluntary, independent and non-statutory organisation. The Tanzania media practitioners believe that their cardinal duty is to serve the truth, guided by the principle of the public's right to information. The duty and responsibility of the Council is to ensure, enhance and defend the freedom of the press, guided strictly by the professional principles of accuracy, objectivity, honesty, fairness, decency and independence.

Objectives of the Council

- To assist, safeguard and maintain the freedom of the media in the United Republic of Tanzania.
- To oversee that journalists, editors, broadcasters, producers, directors, proprietors and all those involved in the media industry in Tanzania adhere to the highest professional and ethical standards.
- To consider, and adjudicate upon, complaints from the public and amongst the media inter se against alleged infringements of the code of ethics.
- To encourage the development of the media profession in Tanzania.

- To maintain a register of developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance; keep a review of the same; and investigate the conduct and attitude of persons, corporations and governmental bodies at all levels, towards the media, and make public reports on such investigations.
- To involve members of the public in the work of the Council by granting them membership of the Council and constantly and reasonably keeping the public informed of the Council's operations, views and decisions.
- To promote and defend the interests of readers, viewers, and listeners.
- To promote gender sensitivity, equality and balance.
- To do such other things as may be in the interest of the Council, the media and the public in order to achieve these objectives.

Membership of the Council

The membership of the Council shall consist of the following:

- (a) Media outlets
- (b) Journalists' training institutions
- (c) Professional journalists

- (d) associations
- (d) Press clubs

Associate members

The status of associate membership shall be accorded to any professional association the aims and objectives of which complement, support or relate to the Council's objectives.

Organs of the Council

The principal organs of the Media Council of Tanzania are the National General Convention (NGC); the Governing Board; the Ethics Committee and the Finance and Administration Committee. The NGC may establish any other committee or committees whenever it deems necessary.

The Governing Board

1. The Governing Board shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, an Executive Secretary, seven media representatives and four public representatives, two (2) of them being lawyers; PROVIDED that a minimum of one third (1/3) of the board members are women.

2. With the exception of the Executive Secretary, who shall be an ex-officio member of

the Board and shall assume office on the basis of a special contract of service with the Board, and the Vice-President who shall be elected by members of the Board from amongst themselves, the rest of the Board members shall be elected after every two years by the NGC.

3. Media Representatives shall be persons who at the time of election are actively engaged in publishing or other media activities in an administrative, editorial or journalistic capacity. They shall be elected by the NGC by secret ballot.

4. Public representatives shall be persons who at the time of appointment are not engaged in publishing or other media activities in an administrative, editorial or journalistic capacity.

5. Jurists of high standing shall be persons who are not employed as civil servants or in military service of the United Republic of Tanzania.

6. All members of the Governing Board shall be elected at the National General Convention.

7. No media organ, institution or organization shall have more than one representative on the Governing Board.

8. The President shall be an eminent citizen of impeccable integrity and proven intellectual ability.

9. The President shall be the head of the Governing Board

and shall chair all meetings of the Board and shall have a casting vote.

10. The Governing Board, in matters requiring expert advice, shall be at liberty to invite experts to render consultative services to it.

11. The Board from amongst its members shall elect the Vice-President.

12. Except as otherwise expressly provided by the Constitution or by any regulation made under the Constitution, the Governing Board may exercise all the powers of the General Convention and no regulation made under the Constitution shall invalidate any prior act of the Governing Board which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

13. The Governing Board may from time to time appoint sub-committees consisting of members of the Board, and may, except as otherwise expressly provided by the Constitution or by any regulations made under the Constitution, delegate to any such sub-committee all or any of the powers of the Board.

14. The procedure of the Board and of every sub-committee appointed as aforesaid shall be as may be prescribed by the Board from time to time.

15. The Governing Board shall among other functions given to it by the constitution, enforce the Ethical Code and

implement the MCT objectives.

Terms of office

All members and their alternates may hold office for two years but shall not serve for more than two-year consecutive terms on the Council.

Complaints procedure

If you have a complaint against a newspaper, radio or television you should first take it up with the editor or another higher authority of the concerned institution. If the complaint is not resolved to your satisfaction, you may refer it to the Media Council of Tanzania. A complaint must be specific, in writing and accompanied by a cutting or clear photograph or recorded cassette of the matter complained of, with supporting documents of evidence, if any.

Complaints must be lodged within 12 weeks of publication or broadcast. The Council will not hear a complaint subject to legal action or, in the Council's view, possible legal action unless the complainant is willing to sign a waiver of the right to such action.

Where do you direct your complaint?

The Executive Secretary,
Media Council of Tanzania,
P.O. Box 10160,
Dar es Salaam.

Tel: 2775728/2771947
Fax: 2775728/27003720
Email:
medi@africaonline.co.tz

CODE OF ETHICS FOR JOURNALISTS

Extracts compiled by Mr A. Ngaiza, Media Council of Tanzania

Article 1

The Right to Truth

(a) Every journalist has a duty to tell, adhere to, adore and faithfully defend the truth.

(b) A journalist should make adequate inquiries, do cross-checking of facts in order to provide the public with unbiased, accurate, balanced comprehensive information/news.

Article 2

Professional Integrity

A journalist should not solicit, nor accept bribes or any form of inducement meant to bend or influence professional performance.

Article 3

Non-Disclosure of Sources

A journalist should not disclose sources or information given in confidence.

Article 4

Social Responsibility

A journalist shall, in collecting and disseminating information, bear in mind his/her responsibility to the public which means to educate citizens and others on matters affecting them and their surroundings, and consistently strive to put ahead of others, matters of public and national interest.

Article 5

Respect for Human Dignity

(a) A journalist should avoid violation of individual privacy and human dignity unless such violation is done for a provable public interest.

(b) A journalist should guard against libel, slander and defamation in general.

(c) A journalist should respect and consistently work for attainment of human rights and fuller freedom.

Article 6

Discrimination

A journalist should not engage in publication directly or indirectly or by implication, or stories, information, photos that injure, or discriminate against anybody for his/her colour, religion, origin or sex.

Article 7

Identity and the Underdog

(a) A journalist should not ridicule the underdog including minors, the old, the bereaved and any other underprivileged persons or communities.

(b) A journalist should avoid identifying victims of sexual assault unless the victim is dead and until a journalist secures consent from a living victim.

Article 8

Facts and Comments

(a) A journalist should

always draw a clear line between comment, conjecture and fact.

(b) A journalist should not plagiarise, and where other's material is used credit should be given to the source.

Article 9

Sensationalism

Sensationalism is mainly inherent in stories but a journalist must guard against highlighting incidents out of context, either in headlines or in reportage/narration.

Article 10

Correction and Right of Reply

(a) Any warranted corrections must be done promptly and with due prominence.

(b) Apologies should be published wherever appropriate and accorded due prominence.

(c) An individual, group or organisation who disputes a published report should be given an opportunity to reply.

Article 11

Working Together

Journalist should work together in safeguarding this Code of Ethics which is applicable to members in the state-owned media, private media and to local freelance journalists.

WHAT IS PUBLIC RELATIONS?

Public Relations (PR) is about relations between an organisation - be it a business enterprise, a political party or an NGO - and the public. Such relations exist, whether we want them to or not. It is therefore wise to consider what image you wish the public to have of your organisation and to work consciously on the promotion of that image.

An organisation manifests itself to the public in many ways. It can be through its propagated political aims, the behaviour of its representatives and members, its public statements and activities, the atmosphere at its public meetings and press conferences, its transparency and its accountability.

The traditional “tools” of a public relations officer are:

- press conferences
- publications
- leaflets
- posters
- press releases
- public events

These tools must be used carefully. A public meeting held without being well prepared or a badly designed and written publication may do more harm than good!

PREPARING AND RUNNING A PRESS CONFERENCE

A press conference is an event to which members of the press are invited for a briefing by the host organisation or personality. The briefing is followed by an opportunity for the journalists to ask questions.

Often press conferences are held when the subject matter is intricate and further questions from journalists are expected and desired.

If the information/news to be given at the press conference is not sufficiently interesting, relevant or “meaty” for the invited media’s readers/viewers, then it is likely that the journalists will not show up.

Preparation

- Are the objectives clear and is the topic well defined?
- Which media are to be invited?
Remember, TV & radio may have special needs.
- Is the time/date well chosen and convenient for journalists?
Does it allow them to meet their deadlines? Does it coincide with other important events?
- Who will chair the conference?
- Who will act as the organisation’s spokesperson/s?
- Is the opening statement well prepared?
- Are the major arguments well supported in the written handouts?
- Check the venue: make sure that there are enough chairs, tables and lights.
- Have handouts ready, e.g. press release. You might prepare a press folder that includes the most important statements, a report and background material.

Invitation

- The headline must clearly indicate the host organisation, the name of the person responsible

and how to contact him/her.

- State the subject matter clearly. (Who did/does what, when, where, why and how.)
- Give information about the speakers.
- Give details on venue, time and date.
- Send out/deliver the invitation at least a week in advance.
- Send out a reminder one or two days before the event.

Running it

- Ask journalists to note their names and which media institution they represent on a prepared list. This is useful information for making follow-ups.
- Make written the handouts available for journalists when they arrive.
- The chairperson opens the conference and introduces the speakers and subject.
- The key presenter makes his/her statement clearly and concisely, and relates them to the handouts.
- The chairperson moderates the question and answer session.
- Answers must be brief, clear and concise. It is good to give practical examples to illustrate the message you want to give.
- Speakers must remain relaxed, friendly and forthcoming even when provoked.

A PRESS RELEASE

This is one of the most useful mediums through which an organisation can make itself and its views known to the public. The contents might be:

- Statements on pertaining issues.
- Reports on activities or events you have organised.
- Announcements of forthcoming events.
- Reactions to statements made by others.

PROS AND CONS

Issuing a press release is a relatively cheap way of creating awareness about one's stand. However, badly written press releases, and those that deal with unimportant issues, will annoy the recipients and may create negative feelings towards your organisation.

HOW TO WRITE IT

- The headline must state clearly the name of the organisation issuing the release and the subject matter.
- State the most important themes first.
- Make clear why you are issuing the press release at this particular point in time.
- The journalist must be able to pick out relevant information easily and quickly.
- Use a typewriter or word processor, double-space and use only one side of the page.
- Give information about how to contact the person responsible: name, address, telephone, e-mail address.

INTERNET AND E-MAIL

The Internet

This is a computer network that joins other networks together e.g. those of academic and government institutions, schools, libraries and corporations, making them seem to be just one network to the user, who sits in front of her/his computer at home, in the office or at an “internet café”. The Internet provides access to information stored in different computers all over the world and it also provides the opportunity to engage in discussions and to share ideas and research with people connected to the network.

To access the Internet you need a computer with the adequate software, a telephone-line and a modem (modem = contraction of modulator/demodulator) to link your computer with the telephone. You also need to subscribe to an “internet provider”, (see our list of major internet providers in Tanzania).

World Wide Web (www)

Through the Internet, you can access the WWW. This is the name given to the apparently seamless “web” of many geographically separate sources of information. The mass of data available is overwhelming. There is no guarantee that it is accurate, up-to-date or even meant to be helpful. Anyone with access to the internet can publish his/her own material and

make it accessible on the web. Internet users must therefore approach websites with a very critical mind.

A web is distinguished by the prefix `http://` in its address, which you should write on top of the page of your “browser” software (e.g. Netscape, Internet Explorer). Each website has a unique address, known as URL. The FES Tanzania address is `http://tanzania.fes-international.de`

Take care when writing a web addresses for they are sensitive to punctuation and spaces (there are no spaces in electronic addresses), and are normally written in lower case.

Search engines and websites

When you are looking for information you might already know the website to look in and its address. If you do not know where to look, then you will have to use a search engine. A search engine helps you find information. To access the search engine you write `http://www.` and the name of the search engine, e.g. `www.google.com` OR `www.altavista.com` OR `www.yahoo.com`. These addresses open the websites of Google, Altavista and Yahoo. When you access a search engine, you will have to type some key words in the space provided. The search will be based on those words you

chose as the most important ones. Here is the secret: what sort of key words should you use, and how to combine them?

1. Be specific

The more specific your search is, the more likely you will find what you want. For example if you want to know how many international treaties Tanzania has signed, you should write “Tanzania international treaties signatories” or you even write “how many international treaties Tanzania has signed?” You’ll be surprised at how often this works!

2. Use the symbol + to add

If you want to be sure that the pages you will find contain not only one or another word you typed, but all of them, you should use the symbol +. For instance, you want to find pages where there are references to President Mkapa together with references to Mwalimu Nyerere. You should then type: `+Mkapa+Nyerere`. You can narrow down your search by adding more specific words.

3. Use the symbol - to subtract

If you want all the pages related to those key words but not the ones referring to a specific subject, you can use the symbol -. Using the above example, you want references to President Mkapa and Nyerere, but do not want ref-

erences to Ujamaa, you can type: +Mpaka+Nyerere-Ujamaa.

4. Use quotation marks to keep expressions together

If you want to find references to a special combination of words, you will have to write those words in quotation marks. For example, if you type+President+Mkapa, you'll get sites that make references to those words together or separated. But if you write "President Mkapa", you'll get only the references where both of the words appear in that same order.

5. Combining all of it

Try to use the different signs to be specific. For example: + "President Mkapa" + "Mwalimu Nyerere" + development - "international cooperation"

Here are the names of a few search engines:

- Google (www.google.com)
- Altavista (www.altavista.com)
- Yahoo
- Lycos
- WebCrawler
- HotBot
- Fast
- InfoSeek
- Dogpile
- MSN
- LookSmart.

You can also enter a search engine and search for specific search engines, for example, + "search engines" + Africa. Some of the specific search

engines for Africa are:

- Mosaique.com
- ClickAfrica.com
- Orientation Tanzania
- Woyaa.com
- Ananzi.com
- Zebra.co.za
- Siftthru.com
- Searchenginewatch.com
- Fishhoo.com.

E-mail

This refers to electronic mail as opposed to airmail or surface mail (today popularly known as "snail mail"). You can send messages to anyone with an Internet account, and it can include not only text, but also pictures and spreadsheets. Incoming messages are stored in your mail-box on your internet provider until you access it. E-mail is delivered very fast, in a matter of seconds or a few hours. This depends amongst other things on the amount of data being transferred and the quality of telephone lines and that of your modem. The cost of sending e-mail depends on the amount of data and therefore the length of time it takes to send it from your computer to the local server. It is relatively cheap: sending e-mail to the other side of the globe is not more expensive than sending one to a computer next door.

To send and receive e-mails you will need a dedicated program, such as Outlook Express, Microsoft Outlook, Eudora, Pegasus and others. You will have your own elec-

tronic address and will send your message to another address. If you have a connection to an internet provider you will receive an address which is composed of two parts: your-login-name + the symbol @ + the name of the internet provider. FES Tanzania's electronic address is fes@fes-tz.org

Chatting and conferencing

The Internet provides the possibility of communicating directly with others "on-line". In other words the people chatting or holding a conference are at their computers and are on the Internet at the same time. ■

NOTES

LIST OF INTERNET PROVIDERS

Source: Tanzania Communication Commission, 2001

Tanzania Posts Corporation

Tel. 022 - 2118280
E-mail: tpc@cats-net.com

Internet Africa

Tel. 022 - 2119038/7
Fax 022 - 2119039
E-mail: info@int/africa.com

Computers & Telecoms Systems Ltd. (CATS)

Tel. 022 - 2111382
E-mail: cats@cats-net.com

Africa Online

Tel. 022 - 2116090
Fax 022 - 2116089
E-mail:
sales@africaonline.co.tz

JR Electronics Ltd

Tel. 027-2508902
E-mail: jrsales@ark.coltz.com

Cyber Twiga

Tel. 022 - 2118291
Fax 022 - 2127162
E-mail: info@twiga.com

Green Growth R&D Ltd.

Tel. 022 - 2700962
E-mail: info@newafrica.com

ET Communications (T) Ltd.

P.O. Box 63358
Dar es Salaam
Fax 022 - 2128180

University Computing Centre Ltd.

E-mail: udsm@udsm.co.tz

Raha.com

Tel. 022 - 2119514-6
E-mail: info@raha.com

Zanzibar Net Co. Ltd

Tel. 024 - 2236711
Fax 024 - 2239014
E-mail: info@zanzinet.com

Simbanet (T)Ltd.

Tel. 022 - 212000/2116863
Fax 022 - 2115571

Faxsav Ltd.

Tel. 022 - 2775616
E-mail: faxsav@raha.com

Rcl1 café

Tel. 022 - 2139818
E-mail: rcl@rcl.co.tz

OTHERS

Planetel Communication Ltd.

P.O. Box 76393
Dar es Salaam

Simunet Company Ltd.

P.O. Box 9070
Dar es Salaam

Star Telecom

P.O. Box 12933
Dar es Salaam

COSBI Systems Ltd.

Dar es Salaam

Arusha Node Marie

P.O. Box 1215
Arusha

NOTES

KISWAHILI NEWSPAPERS IN TANZANIA

Source: Registrar of Newspapers, November 2001

KEY

D Daily

W Weekly

M Monthly

BA Bi-Annual

BM Bi-Monthly

BW Bi-Weekly

Q Quarterly

*** Information not available**

NAME	OWNER & EDITOR	ADDRESS
Africa Leo M	Upendo Publishers & Distributors R. Mkumbukwa	Box 19705, Dar es Salaam
Ajira W	National Printing Co. Ltd. J.B. Hokororo	Box 2320, Dar es Salaam
Alasiri D	The Guardian Limited V. Urassa	Box 31042, Dar es Salaam
Aluwatan W	Business Times Limited	Box 71439, Dar es Salaam
An-Nuur W	Islamic Propagation Centre K. Charo	Box 55105, Dar es Salaam
Baahari W	The Tribune Press Agency Y.R. Kachelele	Box 3192, Dar es Salaam
Dar Leo D	Dar Leo Publications S. Mkillla	Box 71439, Dar es Salaam
Dhamira BW	Majambo Publications Limited G. Mhando	Box 50557, Dar es Salaam
Dimba W	Salva Rweyemamu J. Mbwambo	Box 7277, Dar es Salaam
Ehabi Q	AFREDA (Action for Relief & Development Assistance) R. Andusamile	Box 10014, Dar es Salaam
Heko D	Heko Publishers Ltd B. Mtobwa	Box 7072, Dar es Salaam
Imara Q	Tanzania Association for Mentally Handicapped N. Jabir	Box 70236, Dar es Salaam
Johari M	Salim A.M. Kitojo	Box 6494, Dar es Salaam
Kalamu W	S.A.B. Investment Co. Ltd. O. A. Bawazir	Box 25178, Dar es Salaam
Kalulu M	Ben R. Mtobwa	Box 7072, Dar es Salaam

NAME	OWNER & EDITOR	ADDRESS
Kasheshe D	The Guardian Limited O. Angetile	Box 31042, Dar es Salaam
Kiongozi BM	Catholic Publishers Father Paul Haule	Box 9400, Dar es Salaam
Lete Raha W	The Guardian Limited V. Urassa	Box 31042, Dar es Salaam
Madaraka BW	Madaraka Publication Ltd. H. A. Kimwanga	Box 63066, Dar es Salaam
Majira D	Business Times Limited	Box 71439, Dar es Salaam
Maguezi BW	Magege General Enterprises B. J. Msimbe	Box 16234, Dar es Salaam
Mbeya Leo BW	Mbeya Press Club L. M. Ndaga	Box 1761, Mbeya
Mchumi BM	Lasix Ltd. D.F. Tenge Chikoko	Box 77139, Dar es Salaam
Mfanyakazi BW	Organisation of Tanzanian Trade Unions (OTTU)	Box 25039, Dar es Salaam
Mizani W	Sherman Publishers K. M.H. Mohamed	Box 16450, Dar es Salaam
Mnara W	Yasin M. Kachechele	Box 32253, Dar es Salaam
Msanii Afrika BM	Sahara Communication & Publishing Co. Ltd.	Box 1962, Mwanza
Msema Kweli M	WAPO P. Dismas	Box 7740, Dar es Salaam
Mtanzania D	Habari Corporation Ltd. J. Bwure	Box 4793, Dar es Salaam
Muelimishaji Q	AMREF - TZ E. Binagi	Box 2773, Dar es Salaam
Mwadeta Q	AFREDA (Action for Relief & Development Assistance) D.W	Box 10014, Dar es Salaam
Mwandishi W	Horizon Publications Ltd. L. Mbwona	Box 33772, Dar es Salaam
Mzalendo W	Uhuru Publications Ltd. S. Rweyemamu	Box 922, Dar es Salaam
Mzawa BW	Kwimba Comm. & Publishing Ltd. J. Nhende	Box 10773, Mwanza
Nasaha W	Tanzania Muslims Professionals Ass. Ltd. I.M. Mtuwa	Box 72045, Dar es Salaam

NAME	OWNER & EDITOR	ADDRESS
Nipashe D	The Guardian Limited	Box 31042, Dar es Salaam
Nyundo W	Eddy Francis Mwaipopo, S. Polly	Box 16474, Dar es Salaam
Rai W	Rai Publications Ltd. S. Rweyemuma	Box 4793, Dar es Salaam
Safari W	Majira Comm. Ltd. S. Makilla	Box 71439, Dar es Salaam
Safina M	BAKWATA general secretary	Box 21422, Dar es Salaam
Sanifu W	Majira Comm. Ltd. T. Tehenan	Box 71439, Dar es Salaam
Sauti Ya Wakulime Q	KCU (1990) Ltd. N. Rwehabura	Box 5, Bukoba
Shangwe W	Tamba General Ent. Y. M. Kachchele	Box 25214, Dar es Salaam
Shaba W	Oliprint Ltd. N. Lushazi	Box 22595, Dar es Salaam
Spoti W	Dar Leo Publications Ltd.	Box 71439, Dar es Salaam
Taifa Letu W	The Guardian Limited V. Urassa	Box 31042, Dar es Salaam
Tangaza Leo BW	Majembe Auction Mart Ltd. W. M. Sambaya	Box 70708, Dar es Salaam
Tanzania Leo W	Tanzania Leo Ltd. J. B. Mgandilwa	Box 826, Dar es Salaam
Uhuru D	Uhuru Publications	Box 9221, Dar es Salaam
Ukweli na Uwazi W	Safe Guard Ltd.	Box 7534, Dar es Salaam
Ushindi wa Ajabu Q	Board of Trustees of Christian Revival Mission / J. Mkinga	Box 4828, Dar es Salaam
Vijana Wetu M	AMREF C. W. Makoba	Box 2773, Dar es Salaam
Wasaa BM	B. Mbungo/Soho	Box 15147, Dar es Salaam

KISWAHILI NEWSPAPERS REGISTERED IN 2001

NAME	OWNER & EDITOR	ADDRESS
Afrika Mashariki BW	The Guardian Limited V.C. Mlay	Box 32042, Dar es Salaam
Burudisho la Wiki W	A. Abbas & H. Kapesula Athumani Mwabombo	Box 20969, Dar es Salaam
Fimbo W	Global Publisher & General Enterprises Ltd. Oliver Kato	Box 7534, Dar es Salaam
Hamu W	International Publishing Agency Ltd. Sammy Polly	Box 2765, Dar es Salaam
Harambee	Tanzania Volunteer Service Movement Nakoli S. Kawongo	Box 55132, Dar es Salaam
Ijumaa W	Safeguard Ltd.	Box 7534, Dar es Salaam
Kamtu BM	Kamtu Ltd. G. Ndyetabula	Box 71896, Dar es Salaam
Kidedea W	PR Communications Company Ltd. Victor Joseph Muhanika	Box 25165, Dar es Salaam
Kiu ya Jibu W	Kiu Publisher & General Enterprises Ltd. Hemed Kimwanga	Box 72690, Dar es Salaam
Kwetu W	Great Lakes Research Trust Fund M. Kuhenga	Box 21118, Dar es Salaam
Mipasho	Emanuel Protas Athumani Mwabombo	Box 71747, Dar es Salaam
Mtandao W	Amanus Ltd. R. Mkumbukwa	Box 32597, Dar es Salaam
Mwambao	Tanga Press Clubs Charles Kifunta	Box 1450, Dar es Salaam
Mwanaspoti W	Media Communications Ltd. R. Makaranga	Box 455, Dar es Salaam
Nyakati	Ayubu E. Mwakang'ata Arnold Victor Msuya	Box 31423, Dar es Salaam
Nyasa	Business Times Ltd. Jonas Edward Mwasumbi	Box 2117, Dar es Salaam
Taa	Mwanza Press Club Nathan Rwehabula	Box 2516, Dar es Salaam
Tausi W	DSM Stock Exchange Theo Mushi	Box 70422, Dar es Salaam
Tefa Sikio W	ELCT, Elizabeth Lobulu	Box 837, Dar es Salaam
Tunda W	Tunu (T) Limited Catherine Nyokas Newa	Box 77444, Dar es Salaam
Utamu W	H. Abas, A.A. Kapesula & H. Kapaya Athumani Mwabombo	Box 20969, Dar es Salaam

JOURNALS IN TANZANIA

NAME	OWNER & EDITOR	ADDRESS
Journal of Building and Land Development Q	Ardhi Institute Editorial Board	Box 35176, Dar es Salaam
Materials Management Journal Q	National Board of Materials Management	Box 5993, Dar es Salaam
Tanzania Christian Medical Association Journal Q	Tanzania Christian Medical Association Prof. P. H. Shao	Box 1949, Dar es Salaam
Tushirikiane Journal Q	Co-operative College Moshi L. Donge	Box 5474, Dar es Salaam
University of DSM Library Journal BA	UDSM Library O. C. Mascrentias	Box 85092, Dar es Salaam

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN TANZANIA

Source: Registrar of Newspapers, November 2001

NAME	OWNER & EDITOR	ADDRESS
African Travel Review 6x year	Maryvonne Pool, Nafeesa Jan Mohamed P. Valap	Box 6090, Dar es Salaam
Bargains W	Meadows Promotions Ltd. N. Jabir	Box 1702, Dar es Salaam
Business Prom. W	Amani E. Temu (A&H Comm.) W. Makamba	Box 70831, Dar es Salaam
Business Times W	Business Times Limited B. B. Palela	Box 71439, Dar es Salaam
Buy & Sell Tanzania BM	Wilson International Company Ltd. Gayle Wilson	Box 10658, Dar es Salaam
CSSC News BA	Christian Social Services Commission Germanus Joseph Kyafila	Box 9433, Dar es Salaam
Daily News D	Tanganyika Standard Newspapers	Box 9033, Dar es Salaam
Destination Tanzania M	Destination Cruisers & Pathfinders Ltd. W. Mbunga	Box 3788, Dar es Salaam
Family Mirror M	General Publications Ltd.	Box 6804, Dar es Salaam
Financial Times W	The Guardian Limited T. Mushi	Box 31042, Dar es Salaam

NAME	OWNER & EDITOR	ADDRESS
Foto Genic W	Kisa Investments Limited W. Mbunga	Box 35175, Dar es Salaam
In and Out	Sheraton Dar es Salaam Hotel M. S. Madanga	Box 791, Dar es Salaam
Mama Africa M	International Commerce Services Ltd. E. Ndajembi	Box 70229, Dar es Salaam
Mwanza Environment (Mazingira) M	Mwanza Press Club J. Kambili	Box 2814, Mwanza
Renewable Energy & Environment News BA	TATEDO Z. Ubwani	Box 32794, Dar es Salaam
Rockers M	Fortune Media Ltd. A. N. Nsenembo	Box 75352, Dar es Salaam
Sportscene M	Tanganyika Standard Newspapers	Box 9033, Dar es Salaam
Sunday Nation W	Nation Newspapers Ltd.	Box 8100, Dar es Salaam
Sunday News W	Tanganyika Standard Newspapers S. Kamuhanda	Box 9033, Dar es Salaam
Sunday Observer W	The Guardian Limited V. Urassa	Box 31042, Dar es Salaam
Sunday Times W	Business Times Limited I. Kakiziba	Box 71439, Dar es Salaam
Sunset D	The Guardian Limited W. Mauyo	Box 31042, Dar es Salaam
Tanzania Guide BM	Joe Rugarabamu F. Kaiza	Box 14190, Dar es Salaam
Tanzania Science & Technology News Q	Tanzania Commission for Science & Technology/ T.E. Mlaki	Box 4302, Dar es Salaam
The Arusha Times W	F.M. Arusha Limited W. Lobubu	Box 212, Arusha
The Citizen	Media Communications Ltd. Theophil Makunga	Box 32597, Dar es Salaam
The Democrat W	Aliyas Investments Limited S. Mwafisi	Box 21122, Dar es Salaam
The Democratic W	New Equatorial Publishers Ltd. J. Hokororo	Box 40951, Dar es Salaam
The East African W	Nation Newspapers Limited	Box 8101, Dar es Salaam
The Express W	Media Holdings	Box 20588, Dar es Salaam
The Guardian D	The Guardian Limited	Box 31042, Dar es Salaam

NAME	OWNER & EDITOR	ADDRESS
The Insurer M	Institute of Insurance Tanzania (ITT) J. C. Kulekana	Box 4977, Dar es Salaam
The Tribune W	Kassim Mpenda	Box 7652, Dar es Salaam
Weekly Nation W	M/S Sumanda ya Ntuzu General Traders, A. Tairo	Box 5544, Dar es Salaam
The Daily Mail D	The Guardian Limited M. Tesani	Box 31042, Dar es Salaam
What's Happening in DSM M	Hakuna Matata Travels Ltd. Christine Wolff	Box 33259, Dar es Salaam

NEWSLETTERS IN TANZANIA

Source: Registrar, November 2001

AGENDA

Owner: Business Care
Service Agenda Initiative
Editor: Theo Tunga
P. O. Box 71439 Dsm

AMANI

Owner: AMC Royal
Insurance Agency Ltd
Editor: Nyambona Masamba
P. O. Box 5560 Dsm

AMUA

Owner: Population Services
International
Editor: Semkae Kilonzo
P. O. Box 7099 Dsm
Phone: 2139765
0741-612623,
E-mail Amua@twiga.com

ANNOUNCER

Owner: Tanzania Bureau
of Standards
Editor: I. Manambi
P. O. Box 9524 Dsm

BUNGE NEWS

Owner: Clerk of The
National Assembly
Editor: R. F. Msaki
P. O. Box 941 Dodoma

CUT NEWS

Owner: Cooperative Union
of Tanzania
Editor: Christopher W.
Ngibbombi
P. O. Box 2567 Dsm

DRUG INFORMATION BULLETIN

Owner: Pharmacy Board
Editor: Rose Dhiji/ Mwashah
P. O. Box 9083 Dsm

ELIMU YA AFYA

Owner: Muhimbili Health
Education Division
Editor: Kiluvia/Nchimbi
P.O. Box 65291 Dsm
Tel: 2129753

FAHARI

Owner: Tai Publishers Ltd
Editor: Fred Jim Mdoe
P. O. Box 21582 Dsm
Circulation: 10,000 copies

FEDERATION SAMACHAR

Owner: Khoji Shia Ithnashari
Editor: Habib Mulfi/F.
Hameer
P. O. Box 6710 Dsm
Tel: 2120468/2122807

HABARI ZA KIBAHA

Owner: National Spiritual
Assembly
Editor: Mrs. Q. Razi
P. O. Box 585 Dsm
Tel: 023 21173

HABARI ZA MALI HAI

Owner: Mali Hai Club of
Tanzania
Editor: Peter Ottaru
P. O. Box 1541 Dsm

HABARI ZA RELI

Owner: Tanzania Railways
Corporation
Editor: Winston Makamba
P. O. Box 468 Dsm
Tel: 2126241

HABARI ZA WAKULIMA

Owner: Global 2000 under
the Ministry of Agriculture
Editor: William Lubuli
P. O. Box 212 Dsm

HAM

Owner: Ministry of Health
Editor: Phares Masaule
P. O. Box 9083 Dsm

FRONTLINER

Owner: Tanzania News

Agency (SHIHATA)
Editor: Director, SHIHATA
P. O. Box 4755 Dsm

GAZETI LA HESAWA
Owner: HESAWA
Editor: E. E. Mahawi
P. O. Box 199 Dsm

**HABARI MAALUMU YA
UZIMA TELE**
Owner: Pentecostal Church
Editor: Marco Kisanji
P. O. Box 222 Tabora
Tel: 026 2132

HABARI ZA BENKI
Owner: National Bank of
Commerce (NBC)
Editor: Editorial Committee
P. O. Box 1163 Dsm

INVESTORS PLANNER
Owner: Altemius Milinga
Editor: Naomi Mbwiliza
P. O. Box 10272 Dsm

**INTERNATIONAL
DIPLOMACY**
Owner: Centre for Foreign
Relations
Editor: Dr. Omari
P. O. Box 2824 Dsm

**JARIDA LA
KICHUNGAJI**
Owner: Lutheran
Theological College
Makumira
Editor: Rev. Dr. L. F.
Bahendwa
P. O. Box 25 Usa River
Tel: 34 Usa River

**KUMEKUCHA
KILIMANJARO**
Owner: D. Ndesamburo/N.
Lyimo
Editor: N. Lyimo
P. O. Box 933 Moshi

JENGA
Owner: National
Development Corporation
Editor: Erastus Damas
P. O. Box 2669 Dsm
Tel: 2126271

**HUDUMA ZA
MAOMBAZI**
Owner: Mariam Faith
Healing Centre
Editor: Ernest Zulu
P. O. Box 1 Dsm

ITAJAMII
Owner: Pentecostal Churches
Association in Tanzania
P. O. Box 30 Bukene, Tabora
Tel: 026 37584

I.E.T. NEWSLETTER
Owner: Institute of
Engineers of Tanzania
Editor: Publications
Committee
P. O. Box 29381 Dsm
Tel: 2129236

IJA WEBONERE
Owner: ELCT North-
Western-Diocese
Editor: Amos Ngambeki
P. O. Box 98 Bukoba
Tel: 028 2220263

JIENDELEZE
Owner: Ministry of
Education and Culture
Editor: Beati Mgulube
P. O. Box 1077 Dsm

JUHUDI
Owner: C.M.M
Editor: SHIHATA Regional
Bureau
P. O. Box 158 Dsm

KILIMANJARO LEO
Owner: CCM Kilimanjaro
Editor: Patrick Makomu
P. O. Box 541 Dsm
Phone: 027 4726

LEA MWANA
Owner: Zebesco Company
Limited
Editor: Ms. Hilda Kundya
P. O. Box 32553 Dsm

**THE TANZANIA
JOURNALIST
NEWSLETTER**
Owner: Association of
Journalists and Media
Workers (AJM)
Editor: Lawrence Kilimwiko
P. O. Box 33772 Dsm

TUMAINI HILL
Owner: Tumaini University,
Iringa University College
Editor: Naam Mkemwa
P. O. Box 200 Iringa
Phone 026 720900
Fax 026 720904
E-mail amblom@maf.com

C.B.E. NEWSLETTER
Owner: College of Business
Education
Editor: Deodatus Peter
Wajaha
P. O. Box 1968 Dsm

ED SDP
Owner: Ministry of
Education & Culture
Editor: E. Lobulu
P. O. Box 9121 Dsm

QUARTERLY UPDATE
Owner: DSM Stock
Exchange
Editor: Theo Mushi
P. O. Box 70081 Dsm

THE CRANE
Owner: Tz Internation
Container Terminal Sev.
Editor: H. M. Mageta
P. O. Box 13412 Dsm

IT VISION

Owner: Digit Africa
 Editor: L. R. Rweyemamu
 P. O. Box 9983 Dsm

THE ACCOUNTANT

Owner: NBAA
 Editor: L.S.L. Utuoh
 P. O. Box 5128 Dsm

VODA VOICE

Owner: Media
 Communications Ltd.
 Editor: Isaack Mruma
 P. O. Box 32597 Dsm

MAGAZINES IN TANZANIA

Source: Registrar, November 2001

ALAT MAGAZINE (Q)

Owner: Association of local
 Authorities of Tanzania
 Editor: Iluminata Maliwaya
 P. O. Box 7912 Dsm
 Phone 2123551/7

AMBHA (M)

Owner: Amri Mbwana Bawji
 Editor: Amri Mbwana Bawji
 P. O. Box 12979 Dsm

BONGO (M)

Owner: J. S. Commodities
 Editor: Sabbi Masanja
 P. O. Box 77444 Dsm
 Phone: 2181531

CHANGE

Owner: Change Publications
 Ltd
 Editor: Abdul Mtemvu
 P. O. Box 3206 Dsm

CONTACT MAGAZINE

Owner: National Insurance
 Corporation (NIC)
 P. O. Box 9262 Dsm
 Phone: 2126561/7

**DAR ES SALAAM
GUIDE (BM)**

Owner: East African Movies
 Ltd
 Editor: Michael Lanfrey
 P. O. Box 7429 Dsm
 Phone 2121472/3 Fax
 2111529
 E-mail eam@raha.com

**FAITH MAGAZINE
- YESU NIJUBU (M)**

Owner: Faith Centre and
 Missions
 Editor: Jackson Kisonda
 P. O. Box 13196, Dsm

FEMINA MAGAZINE

Owner: East African
 Movies Ltd.
 Editor: Saidi Ibrahim
 P. O. Box 7429 Dsm
 Phone 2121472/3, 2111529
 Fax 2111529
 E-mail: eam@raha.com

MEKA (M)

Owner: Meca Comics Co-
 operative Society Ltd
 Editor: Ayub Rioba
 P. O. Box 1333 Mwanza

MWENGE (M)

Owner: Benedine Abbey
 Peramiho
 Editor: Domian Nditi
 P. O. Box 41 Dsm

NCHI YETU (M)

Owner: Tanzania
 Information Services
 Editor: Director of
 Information Services
 P. O. Box 9142 Dsm
 Phone: 2122771/3

NGAO (Q)

Owner: National Insurance
 Corporation
 Address: 2126561/7

PASUA (BM)

Owner: Kimwaga R. Stika
 Editor: Simon Mkina

P. O. Box 14150 Dsm
 Phone: 0741 333516
 0741 777621

FUNSTER (M)

Owner: Panache Publications
 Tanzania Ltd
 Editor: Mrs. Rita Patini
 P. O. Box 21718 Dsm

THE IMAGE

Owner: Images and
 Communications Ltd
 Editor: Richard Mgazija
 P. O. Box 420 Dsm

INSURANCE

MONITOR (M)
 Owner: Financial Bureau
 (IT) Ltd
 Editor: John Kulekana
 P. O. Box 32598 Dsm
 Circulation: 500 copies

JUA (Q)

Owner: John Bosco Bahinda
 Aloys Mihigo

Editor: Leonida Leonidas
 Mbele
 P. O. Box 5334, Morogoro

KINGO (M)

Owner: Goba Ltd
 Editor: James Gayo Mpuya
 P. O. Box 15083 Dsm

SANI (M)

Owner: Saidi Bawji/Nico
 Mbajo
 Editor: Jabir R. Omari/Yusuf
 Ahmed

P. O. Box 5370 Dsm
Phone: 2180877
Circulation: 30,000 copies

SAUTI YA SITI (Q)
Owner: Tanzania Media
Women Association
(TAMWA)
Editor: Leila Sheik Hashim
P. O. Box 6143 Dsm

TABASAMU (M)
Owner: Paunu Enterprises
Company Ltd
Editor: Ramadhani
Mkumbukwa
P. O. Box 868 Iringa
Phone: 0742 762618

UKULIMA WA KISASA
Owner: Ministry of
Agriculture
Editor: Cleophas
Rwechungura
P. O. Box 2308 Dsm
Phone: 2129047

RADIO BROADCASTING IN TANZANIA

Source: Tanzania Broadcasting Commission, 2001

LUTHERAN RADIO CENTRE (RADIO SAUTI YA INJILI)

P.O. Box 777, Moshi
Tel: 027 2752772

Owner

Tanzania Evangelical
Lutheran Church
(Kanisa la Kiinjili la
Kilutheri Tanzania)

Location

Moshi Municipality -
Off Arusha Road

Date of licence issue

29th January 1996

Year it became operational

November 1994

Frequencies

FM 97.2 MHz - Moshi
92.2 MHz - Kidia
97.5 MHz - Nsiga Hill

Average time on air per day

12 hours

RADIO FREE AFRICA (RFA)

P.O. Box 1732, Mwanza
Tel: 028-40538, 503262,
560516

Mobile: 0741-530174,
530075

Fax: 068-500713, 561890

Telex: 46124

Owners

Anthony M. Dialo, S.
Nyalla

Location

CPLC Building, Ilemela -

Mwanza

Year it became operational

28th September 1995

Date of Licence Issue

6th September 1996

Frequencies

FM 89.8 MHz - Mwanza
98.6 MHz - Mbezi - DSM
94.1 MHz - Karagwe
94.5 MHz - Shinyanga
89.0 MHz - Arusha
95.3 MHz - Bukoba
92.9 MHz - Mwanza

MW: 1377 KHz - Mwanza

Average time on air per day

24 hours

RADIO KWIZERA

Ngara Field Office
P.O. Box 154, Ngara
Tel: 028 23679

Owner

Jesuits Refugee Service
Diocese of Rulenge
UNHCR-Sub Office -
Ngara

Location

Ngara

Year it became operational

12th August 1995

Date of licence issue

28th December 1995

Frequencies

93.6 MHz - Kakonko
97.9 MHz - Ngara

RADIO MARIA

P.O. Box 152, Songea

Tel.: 025-2525

Fax: 025-2593

Owner

Catholic Archdiocese -
Songea

Location

St. Joseph Building, Songea

Year it became operational

April 1996

Date of licence issue

3rd May 1996

Frequencies

FM 89.1 MHz - Songea

RADIO ONE

P.O. Box 4374

Dar es Salaam

Tel.: 022 73980, 73357

73334

Fax: 022 75841

Telex: 41517

Owners

Reginald Mengi
Agapitus Nguma

Location

Mikocheni Industrial Area

(Off Bagamoyo Road)

Dar es Salaam

Year it became operational

1994

Date of licence issue

3rd February 1994

Frequencies

FM 87.8 MHz, 101.4,
89.5 MHz - Dar es Salaam

100.8 MHz - Dodoma
102.7 MHz - Mwanza
95.3 MHz - Arusha
MW 1440 KHz - Dar es Salaam
1323 KHz - Moshi

RADIO TANZANIA DAR ES SALAAM (RTD)

Nyerere Road
P.O. Box 9191
Dar es Salaam
Tel: 2860760-5, 2865580
Fax: 2865577

Owner

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania

Location

Nyerere Road,
Dar es Salaam

Date of licence issue

1st January 1994

Frequencies

FM 90.0 MHz - Dar es Salaam
92.3 MHz - Kisarawe
94.6 MHz - Dar es Salaam
107.1 MHz - Lindi
93.5 MHz - Lindi
92.3 MHz - Masasi
105.9 MHz - Masasi
98.7 MHz - Songea
88.4 MHz - Kigoma
87.7 MHz - Dodoma
92.3 MHz - Mbeya
MW 531 KHz - Dar es Salaam
603 KHz - Dodoma
621 KHz - Mbeya
648 KHz - Nachingwea
657 KHz - Dar es Salaam
711 KHz - Kigoma
720 KHz - Mwanza
837 KHz - Dar es Salaam
990 KHz - Songea
1035 KHz - Dar es Salaam
1215 KHz - Arusha
SW (in KHz, all for Dar es Salaam): 9785, 5050, 5985, 6105, 7165, 7280, 9550, 9685, 9750 and 15435

Average time on air per

day/week

19 hours per day - 133 hours per week

RADIO TUMAINI

P.O. Box 9916
Dar es Salaam
Tel: 231074, 0742-780887

Owner

Catholic Archdiocese Dar es Salaam

Location

1 Bridge Street,
Dar es Salaam

Date of licence issue

3rd January 1994

Frequencies

FM 96.3 MHz - Dar es Salaam
91.4 MHz - Kibaha

RADIO 5 ARUSHA

P.O. Box 11843, Arusha
Tel: 027-254216-7,
027-258052

Owner

Didas D. Kavishe

Location

CCM Building, Arusha

Language

Swahili

Year it became operational

26th November 1996

Date of licence issue

26th November 1999

Frequencies

FM 105.7 MHz - Arusha

UNITED RADIO SERVICES (URS)

P.O. Box 2582, Arusha
Tel: 027-258550
Fax: 027-258550

Owners

Elisario Urio, A.

Location

Global Concert Mission
Sakina Hill Area - Arusha

Date of licence issue

29th August 1995

Frequencies

FM 98.6 MHz - Arusha

TANZANITE RADIO FM

P.O. Box 6200, Arusha
Tel: 027 253430, 254449

Owners

Wilfred Muruve, Athman Majengo

Location

ARC Building, Arusha

Year it became operational

12th July 1997

Date of licence issue

12th July 1997

Frequencies

FM 96.1 MHz - Arusha

CLOUDS

ENTERTAINMENT RADIO (CER)

P.O. Box 32513
Dar es Salaam
Tel: 022 2412060
Fax: 022 2112435

Owner

Joseph Kusaga

Location

NIC House, Dar es Salaam

Date of licence issue

12th December 1998

Frequencies

FM 88.4 MHz
Dar es Salaam

CLASSIC FM 103.1 RADIO

Cable Vision Network
P.O. Box 8983
Dar es Salaam
Tel: 022 2180406,
2185240-1

e-mail:

CTN@Simbaglocom.

Owner

Cable Vision Africa Ltd
(M. Mawji - Director)

Location

Lumumba Street Roof Flr
Co-operative Building
Dar es Salaam

Date of licence issue

20th February 1999

Frequencies

FM 103.1 MHz
Dar es Salaam

RADIO UHURU
P.O. Box 9221,
Dar es Salaam
Tel: 022 2182224, 2182234
2181700, Telex: 41239
e-mail: uhuru@intafrica.com

Owner
Uhuru Publications Ltd.

Location
Lumumba Street
Plot No. 70

Date of licence issue
2nd February 2000

Frequencies
FM 95.2 MHz - Dar es
Salaam

**CHEMICHEMI RADIO
SUMBAWANGA**
Diocese of Sumbawanga
P.O. Box 34, Sumbawanga
Tel: 2275, 2178

Location
Sumbawanga, Plot 506
Block N

Date of licence issue
19th May 2000

Frequencies
FM 92.2 MHz

RADIO SHALOM
The Catholic Diocese of
Morogoro

P.O. Box 640, Morogoro
Tel: 056 4820, 3340

BUSINESS TIMES LTD.
Mr. R. Nyaula & Mr. R.
Muguni
P.O. Box 71439, Dar es
Salaam
Tel: 2150967, Fax: 2150987

TELEVISION BROADCASTING IN TANZANIA

Source: Tanzania Broadcasting Commission, 2001

**COASTAL TELEVISION
NETWORK (CTN)**
P.O. Box 8983
Dar es Salaam
Tel: 022 2180406, 2185240,
2185241

Email:
CTN@CTN-Simbaglocom.

Owners
Shabbir Abji, Jayesh Shah,
Ramesh Patel, Girish
Chande, Bud Kassam and
Mahmood Mawji

Location
Roof Floor Co-operative
Building, Dar es Salaam

Year it became operational
1994

Date of licence issue
14th February 1994

Frequencies
Channel 7 and 28
Dar es Salaam
Channel 68 - Mwanza
MMDS Channel,
(Channel 2, 5, 8, 11, 14)

**DAR ES SALAAM
TELEVISION (DTV)**
P.O. Box 21122
Dar es Salaam

Tel: 022 2116341/8
Fax: 2113112 or 2118648

Owners
Sabbir Dewji, Murtaza
Dewji Franco Tramontano -
(Managing Director)

Location
Jamhuri/Zaramo Street
Dar es Salaam

Year it became operational
1994

Date of licence issue
20th May 1994

Frequencies
Channel 58, 53, 56, 64, 40 -
Dar es Salaam
Channel 57 - Dodoma
Channel 54 - Mwanza
Channel 63 - Tanga
Channel 42 - Arusha

**INDEPENDENT
TELEVISION (ITV)**
P.O. Box 4374
Dar es Salaam
Tel: 022 95414/6, 73980,
Telex: 41517

Owners
Reginald Mengi, Agapitus
Nguma

Location

Mikocheni Industrial Area
(Off Bagamoyo Road)
Dar es Salaam

Year it became operational
1994

Date of licence issue
17th January 1994

Frequencies
Channel 24, 26, 11
Dar es Salaam
Channel 6 - Arusha
Channel 9 - Moshi
Channel 10 - Mwanza
Channel 11 - Dodoma

**CABLE ENTERTAINMENT
NETWORK (CEN)**

P.O. Box 4454
Dar es Salaam
Tel: 2153345/6, 0741-
326931
Fax: 2113148

Owners
Jitendra P. Ganatra, Ramesh
V. Savajiani

Location
Plot No. 649, Mathuradas
Street, Dar es Salaam

Date of licence issue
7th January 1997

Frequencies

Channel 6 (791.25 MHz) -
Dar es Salaam

**SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF
AGRICULTURE TELEVISION
(SUA - TV)**

P.O. Box 3236, Morogoro
Tel.: 023 3236, 3718

Owner

SUA

Location

SUA-Administration Block,
Morogoro

Date of licence issue

21st April 1995

Frequencies

Channel 6 (182.25 MHz) -
Morogoro

ABOOD TELEVISION (ATV)

P.O. Box 127, Morogoro
Tel: 023-3231, 3529

Fax: 023-3039

Owner

Aziz M. Abood

Location

Msamvu, Morogoro

Date of licence issue

17th October 1998

Frequencies

Channel 34 (575.25 MHz)
Morogoro

TELEVISION YA TAIFA

(TVT)

P.O. Box 31519

Dar es Salaam

Tel: 2700011, 2700061-3

Cable

Vielelezo

Owner

Government of the United
Republic of Tanzania

Location

Kijitonyama, off Bagamoyo
Road

Date of licence issue

10th March 2000

Frequencies

VHF 175.25 MHz
Channel 5

STAR TV

P.O. Box 1732, Mwanza

Tel: 068 40781

Fax: 068 50713

Owner

Diallo Family Co. Ltd.

SONGEA TOWN COUNCIL

P.O. Box 14, Songea

Tel: 065 602970

Fax: 065 602970

Owner

Local Government Tanzania

TV BURUDANI

P.O. Box 1528, Arusha

Owner

Didas D. Kavishe

MBOZI DISTRICT

COUNCIL

P.O. Box 3, Mbozi, Mbeya

Owner

Mbozi District Council

RUNGWE DISTRICT

COUNCIL

P.O. Box 148, Tukuyu,

Mbeya

Owner

Rungwe District Council

**MBEYA MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL TV**

P.O. Box 149, Mbeya

Tel: 065 50 2372, 502572

Fax: 065 4390

Owner

Mbeya Municipal Council

IRINGA TOWN COUNCIL

P.O. Box 162, Iringa

Tel: 061 702647, 70201-3,
2701944

Fax: 061 702203

Owner

Iringa Town Council

**NJOMBE DISTRICT
COUNCIL**

P.O. Box 547, Iringa

Tel: 061 782111, 782027

Fax: 061 782062

Owner

Njombe District Council

**MASASI DISTRICT
COUNCIL**

P.O. Box 60, Mtwara

Tel: 059 510031, 570013,
510045-8

Fax: 059 510013, 510215

Owner

Masasi District Council

NOTES

CABLE TELEVISION NETWORKS IN TANZANIA

Source: Tanzania Broadcasting Commission, 2001

CABLE TELEVISION NETWORK (CTV)

P.O. Box 3774
Dar es Salaam
Tel: 225431, 232357
Fax: 2229515, 231462

Owners

Hitesh Tanna (Director)
Bhasker Rughan
Harold Mgone

Location

Sewa Street, Dar es Salaam
Date of licence issue
13th June 1995

STAR CABLE TELEVISION LTD.

P.O. Box 1468
Dar es Salaam
Tel: 2151768, 0742-781837

Owners

Jahagir Hassan Dalvi
(Director) Karim A. Ladha
Hassan S. Khan

Location

Mfaume Road, Upanga
West, Dar es Salaam
Date of licence issue
15th December 1995

BHARAT VIDEO CENTRE

P.O. Box 2768
Mwanza
Tel.: 028 42475, 42200

Owners

Bharat Unadkati (Director)

Location

Corner Gurio and
Nkurumah Roads, Mwanza

MWANZA SATELLITE COMMUNICATION LTD. (MSCTN)

P.O. Box 647, Mwanza
Tel: 028 42550, 2502187
Fax: 028 2500713

Owners

Rizwani Kanji (Director)
Hino/Moihin Barmeda

Location

Nkomo Street, Mwanza
Year it became operational
1994
Date of licence issue
8th February 1994

AYOUB CABLE TELEVISION CO. LTD.

P.O. Box 333, Shinyanga
Tel.: 762013

Owner

Ayoub Aziz (Director)

Location

Shinyanga Town
Date of licence issue
24th August 1996

TABORA TELEVISION BROADCASTING CO. LTD.

P.O. Box 506, Tabora
Tel: 026-2855

Owners

Shashikant M. Patel
(Director), Jagdish M. Patel

Location

Tabora Township
Year it became operational
1996

Date of licence issue

23rd January 1996

Average time on air per day
19 hours

SPACE SATELLITE CABLE TELEVISION NETWORK

P.O. Box 946, Musoma
Tel: 0675-2480

Owner

Geoffrey Kajanja (Director)

Location

Plot No. 36, Mkendo Street,
Musoma

Date of licence issue

27th July 1997

MILLAN VIDEO CENTRE

P.O. Box 10367, Arusha
Tel: 027 506471

Owners

Sudha Millan (Director)
Millan T. Majithia
Mohamed Hassan

Location

(AICC staff house) Plot No.
112, Aman Road, Arusha
Date of licence issue
29th January 1994

TELEVISION BURUDANI (WIRELESS CABLE TV)

P.O. Box 1528, Arusha
Tel: 011-510-545
Fax: 027-8572

Owner

Didas D. Kavishe (Director)

Location

Kijenge (Impala Hotel), Plot
No. 8, Moshi Road, Arusha
Date of licence issue
6th March 1999

INTERNATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT CABLE TELEVISION NETWORK

P.O. Box 757, Moshi
Tel: 027 2752307, 2752478

Owner

Shobhag D. Shah (Director)

Location

Mwanza Road 45 F Section
3, Moshi

Date of licence issue

15th July 1996

BAHMAN SATELLITE CABLE

P.O. Box 52444, Tanga
Tel: 026 42911,
Fax: 026 47041

Owners

Ally H. Said,
Ahmed H. Said

Location
Bandari House, Tanga
Date of licence issue
11th May 1996

**DODOMA CABLE
TELEVISION**
P.O. Box 86, Dodoma
Tel: 21694, 24616, 23293

Owner
Alkarim Sadrudin Jaffer
(Director)

Location
Plot No. 22, Block M,
Mtendeni Av., Dodoma
Date of licence issue
31st December 1996

**MOROGORO CABLE
NETWORK**
P.O. Box 385, Morogoro
Tel: 023 4660

Owner
Mrs. Datta Pandya, K. A.
Adam

Directors
Naresh D. Patel, Jagidish M.

Patel
Location
Church Road, Morogoro
Year it became operational
22nd July 1997
Date of licence issue
15th April 1998

**DHANDHO CABLE
NETWORK**
P.O. Box 161, Mbeya
Tel: 4479, 4329, 3453
Fax: 4079

Owner
Karim Dharsi (Director)

Location
Mbalizi Road, Mbeya
Date of licence issue
3rd January 1997

Ref. File
PMO/TBC/A.20/48

**ARUSHA CABLE
TELEVISION (ACTV)**
P.O. Box 7043, Arusha
Tel: 027 2506937, 2502284
Fax.: 027 2502284

Owner
Abdi Abdulrasul (Director)

Location
Golionder Road, Arusha
Date of licence issue
13th June 1996

**CABLE TELEVISION
NETWORK (CTN)**
P.O. Box 88, Tanga

Owners
Hitesh Tanna, B.S. Rughan,
H. Mgore

Date of licence issue
1st June 1999

GHANA CABLE TV
P.O. Box 10213, Mwanza
Tel: 028 2561016
Fax.: 028 2507702

Owner
Patrick Pius & Youssef
Kassim

NOTES

7. TRADE UNIONS

TRADE UNIONS ACT OF 1998

By Ms D. M. Uiso, Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions

Background

Tanzanian trade union history has passed through two major phases since the 1950s. The first workers' movement was the Tanganyika Federation of Labour (TFL) established in 1955. In the struggle for independence it worked hand in hand with what was to become the ruling party (TANU).

In 1964 the TLF was disbanded and the National Union of Tanganyika Workers (NUTA) took its place. Just like TFL, NUTA's main objective was to promote the policies of TANU.

Political changes in the country brought with them the need to have a trade union that would cater for the whole country. *Jumuiya ya Wafanyakazi Tanzania* (JUWATA) was established in 1979 and, as a mass organization of the new ruling party (CCM), it had to propagate party policies.

With the demand for multiparty democracy, JUWATA was replaced in 1991 by the Organization of Tanzania Trade Unions (OTTU). During the OTTU era some employees were able to organize within their own

trades e.g. The Tanzania Railways Workers' Unions, (TRAWU), the Tanzania Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (TUICO) and the Tanzania Union of Government and Health Employees (TUGHE). Such unions were, however, not registered in their own right but as affiliates of OTTU.

The latest development is The Trade Unions Act No. 10 of 1998 that accommodates the demand for multi-trade unions. The Act became operational on 1 July 2000.

The Act

The Act makes provisions for the establishment of the Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions (Part II), the modalities of the registration of trade unions, the power of the registrar, the requirements for unions to be registered and appeal procedures by aggrieved parties (Part II), the formation of a federation of trade unions and consultative bodies (Part IV and V), and the management of trade union funds (Part VI, IX and XI), rights and liabilities (part VII). It is important to note that in the new Trade Unions Act both

employees and employers are now free to form the trade unions of their choice.

The registrar

The Registrar of Trade Unions is vested with the functions of the overall administration of the Trade Unions Act.

Registration

Every trade union should be registered with the Registrar in order to acquire legitimacy within a month of its being established. A trade union for employees must have at least twenty members, while a trade union for employers must consist of four or more employers. Registration can be cancelled for reasons elaborated under section 15 of the Act. The right of appeal is guaranteed by section 16 of the Act to the High Court of Tanzania.

Membership of a trade union

By law members must be above the apparent age of 14 years.

Legal personality of a trade union

Once a trade union or federation is registered it acquires

legal personality capable of suing and being sued, owning property etc.

Expenditure of trade union funds

By law such funds are for strictly trade union matters only, e.g. payment of salaries, legal consultancy, affiliation fees and service charges.

Inspection of accounts

The law allows any member of a trade union, including the Registrar, to inspect the account books. Any obstruction or impediment is a criminal offence.

Clients under this law

Any employed person even from the Government Service, save for members of the military forces, police force and prisons are clients under this law. These categories are exempted probably due to security reasons.

Offences

All offences mentioned in this Act can be tried in the court of a resident magistrate. Some of the offences include, failure to register a trade union or operating while not registered, or when the certificate of registration is cancelled.

Tanzania and the ILO

As a member of International Labour Organization (ILO) Tanzania has ratified Convention No. 87. The provisions of the Trade Unions Act are in line with this convention.

Federation of Trade Unions and consultative bodies

An important event that took place since the Act became effective is the formation of the Trade Unions' Congress of Tanzania (TUCTA) as a federation replacing OTTU. TUCTA was registered on 18 May 2001.

Two or more trade unions may form a federation. Furthermore, a trade union with the consent of its members may affiliate with a registered federation and notice thereof must be given to the Registrar. A trade union may also affiliate with consultative bodies registered within or outside Tanzania with the approval of members and notification thereof must be given to the Registrar within sixty days.

Members of TUCTA are: Tanzania Union of Industrial and Commercial Workers (TUICO)

Tanzania Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union (TPAWU)

Teachers Trade Union (CWT)

Tanzania Seamen's Union (TASU)

Researches and Academicians Workers' Union (RAAWU)

Trade Union of Government and Health Employees (TUGHE)

Communication and Transport Workers' Union (COTWU)

Tanzania Mining Workers' Union (TAMICO)

Conservation Hotels and Domestic Workers' Union

(CHODAWU)

Tanzania Railways Workers' Union (TRAWU)

Tanzania Local Government Workers' Union (TALGWU)

Conclusion

Trade union leaders are urged to be proactive and innovative in handling grievances and disputes with their employers so as to promote good industrial relations at the workplace.

Despite the fact that employers have not registered their unions yet, they are urged to respect trade union rights like other basic human rights, taking into account that the fundamental objective of trade unions is to ensure the development of the social and economic well-being of both workers and employers. ■

NOTES

INFORMATION ON TRADE UNIONS IN TANZANIA 2001

Source: Compiled by Mr. D. M. Uiso, Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions in Tanzania, November 2001.

UNION	ADDRESS	LEADERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP	STATUS AS AT 31ST NOV. 2001
TANZANIA UNION OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL WORKERS (TUICO)	PO. BOX 5680 D'Salaam Tel: 2151730/1 2866910 Ilala Shariff Shamba	Chairperson Mr. D. Kavshe Secretary General Mr. B.Y. Nkakatisi Ass. General Secretary Ms. Jane Mbezi Mr. Hassan Tamimu Salehe	34,120	REGISTERED
TANZANIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS UNION (TALGWU)	PO. BOX 6097 D' Salaam Tel: 2121380 2185633 Lindi/UWT St.	Chairperson F.M. Musita General Secretary Mr. J.S. Makongwa Ass. General Secretary Mr. Kimei	43,093	REGISTERED
TANZANIA TEACHERS UNION (CWT)	PO. BOX 2196 D' Salaam Tel: 1182272 Fax: 118272 Kivukoni Rd.	Chairperson Mrs. Sitta General Secretary Mr. J.S. Makongwa Ass. General Secretary Mr. Kimei	117,000	REGISTERED
RESEARCHERS ACADEMICIANS AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION (RAAWU)	PO. BOX 22532 D' Salaam Tel: 2138114 Lindi/UWT St.	Chairperson Mr. N.O Masaki General Secretary Mrs. Mgaya Deputy General Secretary A. Mgaya	10,253	REGISTERED
TANZANIA SEAMEN'S UNION (TASU)	PO. BOX 75034 D' Salaam Tel: 180036 Cell: 0741-327162 Aggrey/Sikukuu St.	Chairperson Nassoro B. Mtupa General Secretary Mchafu Chakoma Ass. General Secretary G. R. Kimbute	12,642	REGISTERED
TANZANIA FISHING AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION (WAMEUTA)		Chairperson S. El-Mazrui General Secretary Shehe Sheffa Ass. Vice Chairperson Ambari Kapilima Ass. General Secretary Waziri Mbwana	2,481	REGISTERED
CONSERVATION	PO. BOX 15549	Chairperson	22,459	REGISTERED

UNION	ADDRESS	LEADERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP	STATUS AS AT 30TH NOV. 2001
HOTELS DOMESTIC AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION (CHODAWU)	D'Salaam Tel: 21 10559, 21 10823 Lindi/UWT St	Ms. M.C. Castico General Secretary Mr. S.S Wamba Ass. General Secretary Mr. Mansur		
TANZANIA RAILWAYS WORKERS UNION (TRAWU)	P.O. BOX 78459 D'Salaam Tel: 21 14847 Cell: 0741-618509 Fax: 21 10559 Lindi/UWT St	Chairperson Mr. J.J. Mbogo General Secretary G.N. Machengo Ass. General Secretary Mr. Mihayo, G. Makula	10,340	REGISTERED
TANZANIA COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION (COTWU) (T)	P.O. BOX 13920 D'Salaam Tel: 21 18154/5, 21 18271 Cell: 0742-763185 Fax: 21 11170 Lindi/UWT St	Chairperson Mr. Misanga General Secretary C.M Samang'ombe Cell: 0742-763185 Ass. General Secretary Mr. Mjema Mr. Robert Akili	12,494	REGISTERED
TANZANIA UNION OF GOVERNMENT AND HEALTH EMPLOYEES (TUGHE)	P.O. BOX 4669 D'Salaam Tel: 21 18152, 21 18271 Cell: 0742-782206 Lindi/UWT St	Chairperson Dr. Diwani Mrutu Deputy Chairperson Ms. Maclean Chitete General Secretary Mr. J.S Rutatina Ass. General Secretary Mrs. Kaganda Laurent Mr. X.K. Msaliboko	31,142	REGISTERED
TANZANIA PLANTATION AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS UNION (TPAWU)	P.O. BOX 77420 D'Salaam Tel: 2182496/7 2184848/9 Cell: 0741-132211 Aggrey/Sikukuu St	Chairperson Mr. K.N. Kabengwe General Secretary Mr. G.P Nyindo Ass. General Secretary Mr. H.M Issa	50,642	REGISTERED
TANAZANIA MINES AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS UNION (TAMICO)	P.O. BOX 72136 D'Salaam Tel: 21 19200, 21 10569/70, 21 15524 Cell: 0741-616732 Lindi/UWT St	Chairperson Mr. F. M. Masasi General Secretary Mr. Makwaya Pingu Ass. General Secretary Mr. Kasian	14,526	REGISTERED

UNION	ADDRESS	LEADERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP	STATUS AS AT 30TH NOV. 2001
INDUSTRIAL & GENERAL WORKERS UNION TANZANIA (IGWUTA)	PO. BOX 72170 D'Salaam Tel: 0744 370503	Chairperson Ms. Sarah Wanyancha Vice Chairperson Mr. S.K. Makongoro General Secretary Mr. S.S. Marenda Ass. General Secretary Mr. Kasian	143	
TANZANIA SOCIAL INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' UNION (TASIWU)	PO. BOX 7151 D'Salaam	Chairperson Mr. S.K. Kikule General Secretary Mr. S. Chaila		
TANZANIA UNION OF JOURNALISTS (TUJ)	PO. BOX	Chairperson Mr. J. Kwayu General Secretary Mr. P.Tindwa	80	

FEDERATIONS UNDER THE TRADE UNIONS ACT 1998

UNION	ADDRESS	LEADERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP	STATUS AS AT 30TH NOV. 2001
TRADE UNION CONGRESS OF TANZANIA (TUCTA)	PO. BOX 15359 D'Salaam Tel: 2130036 Telex: 41205 Fax: 2130036	Chairperson Ms. M. Sitta General Secretary Mr. N.K. Ngulla Deputy General Secretary Hassan Raha	350,000	

NOTES

TANZANIA'S RATIFICATION OF CORE ILO LABOUR STANDARDS

Compiled by Mr C. M. M. Kajege, Kivukoni Academy of Social Sciences

Tanzania, like other members of ILO, has been in the process of ratifying core ILO labour standards, which are intended to establish a friendly relationship between the Government, business community and the labour force. The move is in line with the commitments Tanzania accepted in Singapore in 1996 and Geneva in 1998 in the WTO Ministerial Declaration and in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at work adopted in June 1998.

These core international labour standards fall into 4 categories:

- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.
- The elimination of all forms of forced compulsory labour.
- The effective abolition of child labour.

- The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

The conventions are:

- **Freedom of Association and Rights to Collective Bargaining.**

Convention No. 98 (1949), the Right to Organize and to Collective Bargaining Convention I 1962. On February 2000, the Parliament of Tanzania ratified ILO Convention No. 87 (1948), the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention.

- **Forced labour**

In 1962, Tanzania ratified ILO Convention No. 29 (1930); the Forced Labour Convention and ILO Convention No. 105 (1957); the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention.

- **Child Labour**

In 1998, Tanzania ratified ILO Convention No. 138

(1973), the Minimum Age Convention. Also Convention No. 182 (1999), the worst Forms of Child Labour was ratified in October 2000.

Tanzania has yet to ratify the *Discrimination and Equal Remuneration*, ILO Convention No. 100 (1951), and ILO Convention No. 111 (1958).

Sources

1. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) (2000): Report for the WTO General Council: Review of the Trade Policies of Tanzania (March 2000).
2. Strengthening Labour Relations in East Africa (SLARCA): ILO Project RFA/OO/M50/USA-INT/OO/MOS/USA, Dar es Salaam, May 2001.

NOTES

8. WOMEN AND CHILDREN

MAJOR LAWS RELATING TO WOMEN'S LIVES

By Ms H. Kijo-Bisimba, Legal and Human Rights Centre



Closing of a two days seminar for Dodoma Rural District leaders on Women's Land Rights in 2000 co-organised by FES and WAT

Women are citizens of the country in their own right and they are therefore covered by all of the laws of the land. There are, however, laws that specifically affect women and women are vulnerable, if they do not know about these laws. Reports from legal aid clinics in Dar es Salaam (WLAC, LHRC and TAWLA) show that the realms where women have most frequent legal problems are: inheritance, matrimony, child maintenance

and custody, land and employment.

The Law of Marriage Act Number 5 of 1971

- Two types of marriage are recognized: monogamous and polygamous. The ceremonies can be religious, civil or traditional.
- The age of marriage is 18 years and above. Girls, however, can be below 18 years but not below 15 years with the consent of the father and

where there is no father, then the mother. Marriage for girls below 15 years but not below 14 years can be permitted by court order.

This has been challenged as discriminatory towards girls and as a violation of the Rights of the Child.

- A husband is obliged to maintain his family i.e. wife and children. Where a husband is not able to do so for reasons beyond his control then a wife is supposed to

maintain the family.

- Each party in the marriage can have his/her own property and can enter into contracts etc.

- The law prohibits the infliction of corporal punishment on a spouse.

- Where a man dies before his wife, the wife has the right to stay in the matrimonial home.

- The law recognizes “a presumption of marriage” when a couple have lived together as wife and husband for more than two years and people around them have recognized their relationship. They have all the rights of a married couple.

- Divorce can only be granted by a Court of Law and the court must be satisfied that the marriage in question has broken down beyond repair. A couple cannot go to court for divorce before going to a reconciliation board.

Accepted reasons for the break down of a marriage beyond repair, are: adultery, brutality, desertion, separation for more than 3 years, sodomy, irresponsibility, being jailed for more than 5 years etc.

It is presumed that a child under seven years has to live with his/her mother unless good reasons are given that this should not to be so.

The Land Law of 1999 The Land Act No.4 of 1999 & The Village Land Act No.5 of 1999

The new law came into operation on 1 May 2001. One of the most significant new prin-

ciples is “The right of every woman to acquire, hold, use and deal with land shall to the same extent and subject to the same restriction be treated as the right of any man”. (Part II Section 3(2))

The law recognizes two types of land ownership: “personal occupancy” and “co-occupancy”.

Co-occupancy can be:

(a) *Occupancy in common* where in the case of the death of one of the co-occupiers his/her shares goes to his/her heirs.

(b) *Joint occupancy* where in the case of the death of one occupier the other party has the right of survivorship - meaning the property goes to him/her.

The law stipulates that only matrimonial joint occupancy can be created without leave of a court.

Under co-occupancy each co-occupier will be given a certificate of the right of occupancy. The land in question cannot be given or sold to another person before both occupiers agree to do so. Where spouses have co-occupancy they both have to agree before their title to land can be surrendered to another person.

The law specifies that where one spouse in a marriage has acquired land for the use of the couple or of the spouse there will be a presumption that the couple are *occupiers in common*.

Where land held for right of occupancy is held in the name

of one spouse only but the other spouse/s contribute by their labour to the productivity, upkeep and improvement of the land that spouse/those spouses shall be deemed by virtue of that labour to have acquired an interest in that land in the nature of an occupancy in common.

The law makes it a duty to a lender, in case of a mortgage, or to an assignee or transferee in case of assignment or transfer of land, to make inquiries as to whether the spouse or spouses have consented to that assignment, transfer or mortgage in accordance with Section 59 of the Law of Marriage Act 1971.

Sexual Offenses Special Provisions Act 1998 (SOSPA)

This is a law which amends several written laws and makes special provisions in those laws with regard to sexual and other offences, to further safeguard the personal integrity, dignity, liberty and security of women and children. Under this law sexual offences against women and children have been elaborated and sentences have been broadened to protect women and children.

Rape, for example, has been defined to cover children below 18 without consent being material in the defense. The offence of trafficking in women is provided for.

Female Genital mutilation has been criminalized where it is performed to children under the age of 18.

The law provides for compensation in cases of sexual offences.

The Employment Ordinance

Amongst other things the Employment Ordinance gives women the right to maternity benefits:

Pre-natal maternity leave of 42 days to be taken at any time after the completion of the seventh month of pregnancy and before delivery or before the completion of the seventh month of pregnancy, if a medical officer recommends that such leave is necessary or

desirable in the interest of the employee's health.

Post-natal leave of 42 days commencing on the day of delivery.

Maternity leave is with full pay at the expense of the employer.

Restrictions can be found in Section 25 (k) and 25 (B) & (C).

The Affiliation Ordinance

This is a law that provides for children born out of wedlock. The mother of the child can make an application for the maintenance of the child from the putative father. The

amount of maintenance needs to be revised as it is too little to support a child and the burden for maintaining the child is therefore on the mother.

The Inheritance Laws

There are three laws relating to inheritance in the country: Islamic Customary Laws, Customary Inheritance Laws and the Indian Succession Act, which is a civil law. There is a major debate on harmonising these laws in the interest of women as most of them are discriminative towards women. ■

SOME GENDER INDICATORS FOR TANZANIA

By Ms G. Akilimali, Tanzania Gender Networking Programme

1. Gender participation in productive work can be measured by:

- counting hours per day spent by different groups in productive work.

E.g. the number of hours per day women spend collecting water, fuel and in reproductive and household management.

- comparing the time women and men spend on different tasks.

- totalling hours per day on all tasks.

In Tanzania, women spend so much of their time in reproductive and household management that they have little time for income generating work. The majority of the women engage themselves in

small productive activities which do not pay much, like petty businesses of selling food, charcoal, snacks. Some are improving their entrepreneurship skills especially in textiles. Men engage themselves more in paid jobs. Employed women are also still fully involved in household management and other reproductive work. Women sometimes work for more than 16 hours a day but their pay does not reflect that.

The pattern for boys and girls is similar to that of adults. Girls spend more time in household work than boys.

The contribution made by women to the national revenue through this reproduc-

tive and productive work, and also that done as unpaid labour by marginalized poor men and youths is not recognized and not included in the national revenue. As a consequence the budget does not address these gender issues.

2. Participation in the labour force:

Unemployment

The unemployment rate has gone up tremendously with the Structural Adjustment Programme. By 2000, a total number of 309 parastatals had already been divested. These had been employing a large number of personnel. The most affected are the lower cadre personnel who have low

level of education. The majority are women, and the rest are youths from poor families and poor men.

Labour force participation rates

The number of women in the “employed” sector is very low, but in the informal sector, like agriculture, women form 84% of the labour force.

Wage discrimination

People doing the same jobs in offices are paid equally, however men are promoted much more quickly than women. With promotion comes an increase in responsibilities and benefits which in turn leads to higher salaries. With promotion too come the powers of decision-making. As the majority of those making

decisions are men - who generally have no impetus to be gender sensitive - gender issues are never considered. The majority of women, youth and low educated men have little space in such a hierarchy. However, even within the group of those left out, less educated men are still more advantaged as they are likely to get promotion or be given responsibilities, ahead of a well educated woman, regardless of the low level of their education.

3. Capital Assets: Comparison of capital and assets owned by different groups in society

Most women fail to own assets because women are expected to meet all the needs of the household and their

resources are therefore used to service the welfare of the family. Nonetheless it has been proven that women, despite being badly paid and being kept out of powerful positions, are the best managers of resources.

Access to credit

It is the already well-to-do people, men or women, who have easy access to credits. However women constitute a small number of the people with accrued wealth. The conditions set for access to credit desegregate the poor whether women or men, because most of the credit schemes require some sort of surety, i.e. the person who seeks credit needs to own something beforehand. ■

GENDER PROFILE FOR TANZANIA

	1980	1985	1990	1999
Population				
Total (millions)	18.6	21.8	25.5	32.9
Females as % of total	50.8	50.7	50.6	50.5
Life expectancy at birth (years)				
Male	48	49	49	44
Female	52	53	52	46
Adult illiteracy rate (% of people aged 15+)				
Male	33	28	23	16
Female	66	57	49	34
Labour force participation				
Total labour force (millions)	10	11	13	17
Female labour force	50	50	50	49
Health and nutrition				
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.4
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women aged 15-49)			<i>10</i>	25
Birth attended by skilled health staff (% of total)		58	60	35

Source: World Bank, gender statistics, downloaded December 2001

Data in italics refer to the most recent data available within the two years of the year indicated.

EDUCATION AND GENDER

By Ms P. Okeyo, Education Office, Kinondoni Municipality

Background

Traditionally women were not expected to go to school. The school system of the colonial period allowed few girls to enrol in schools. The little education they received was to confine them to the kitchen or to white-collar jobs at shop floor level. This created a gender gap between boys and girls. The majority of Tanzanian women remain illiterate.

After independence, a number of measures were introduced to improve the educational system. The Educational Ordinance of 1961 was the starting point for equal opportunities for girls and boys, women and men. Major changes came with the Arusha Declaration and the Musoma Resolution on Universal Primary Education (UPE). The Education Act No.25 of 1978 emphasises that every citizen has the right to receive education to the best of her/his ability.

Current situation

Primary education

Primary education is compulsory and universal. Enrolment in primary schools for female and male pupils reached parity in 1977 after the introduction of UPE. Primary education covers the first seven years of schooling (Std. I-

VII), and usually starts when a child is seven years old. It aims at giving pupils a permanent ability in literacy and numeric knowledge.

Secondary education

Secondary education is terminal and it aims at equipping students with skills, knowledge and attitudes that will enable them to pursue further studies and work independently for the service of their community.

The number of female students who enrol at this level is less than the number of their male counterparts. Furthermore, women tend to concentrate on arts subjects, leaving science subjects for men.

Higher education

Female enrolment in higher institutes of learning is lower than that of men. Nonetheless the enrolment of women at this level is increasing.

The effects of Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs)

SAPs have had effects on the quality and availability of education. Enrolment in primary schools for both sexes has dropped since 1987. The reduction in public spending on primary education tends to affect girls more adversely than boys. Cost sharing in

secondary and higher education has the same impact. This has long-term implications since the lack of education is both a cause and effect of women's low status.

The impact of science and technology on women's lives

Gender stereotyping in our society is so strong that the achievements, aspirations and interests of girls are conditioned by how society views men and women's activities. Tanzanian women, irrespective of their intellectual aptitude, tend to shy away from science and technology as these fields are seen to be reserved for men. ■

FEMALE ENROLMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLMENT

EDUCATION LEVEL	1982	1987	1992	1997	2000
Primary Education					
STD I	50.1	48.5	48.6	48.9	48.5
STD VII	44.5	50.4	49.3	50.4	50.5
STD I-VII	48.3	49.8	49.1	49.6	49.5
Secondary Education					
Form I	36.8	42.2	45.6	46.6	47.9
Public	33.8	37.6	43.3	47.9	47.8
Private	40.1	45.5	47.2	45.2	48.0
Form IV	33.3	39.3	42.8	42.9	45.7
Public	31.1	33.8	40.0	41.3	46.4
Private	35.8	43.5	45.2	44.4	44.9
Form V	22.2	19.4	27.3	35.4	33.7
Public	22.7	19.7	29.2	39.0	36.7
Private	18.8	18.4	23.6	28.8	30.3
Form VI	23.2	20.8	24.3	41.6	33.3
Public	23.2	21.6	26.0	37.8	34.8
Private	24.3	18.4	20.4	47.2	31.6
Form I - VI	34.5	39.6	43.2	44.5	45.9
Public	31.7	34.4	40.7	44.6	46.2
Private	38.0	43.7	45.6	44.4	45.5

Sources: FES Political Handbook and NGO Calendar 2000 &

Basic Statistics in Education 1996 - 2000. The Ministry of Education and Culture, Dar es Salaam, June 2001

FEMALE ENROLMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

INSTITUTION	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/2001
University of Dar es Salaam	16	18	26	27
Muhimbili College of Health Sciences	29	24	29	28
University College of Lands and Architectural Studies	13	13	13	11
Sokoine University of Agriculture	24	22	22	22
Institute of Technology, Dar es Salaam & Technical Colleges, Arusha & Mbeya	6	8	7	10
Post graduate studies in public universities	21	25	27	31

Source: Some Basic Statistics on Higher Learning Institutions in Tanzania 1997/98-2000/2001, Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education. Dar es Salaam, July 2001

GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Extracts from the speech made by Hon. Dr A. Migiro (MP), Minister for Community Development, Women's Affairs and Children, 19 November 2001, at TFTW Alumni Workshop, Karimjee Hall, Dar es Salaam

“Gender equality means the equal visibility, empowerment and participation of both sexes in all spheres of public and private life”. It has now been empirically proved that gender equality is a development imperative. If development means the improved well-being of people and the process by which this well-being is achieved, then gender equality becomes an important variable of development.

The main reason is that development can only be sustainable where material benefits (of development) are fairly distributed, especially to the most in need - the disadvantaged and the most vulnerable. Women fall in one or both of these categories. Studies have shown beyond

doubt that societies where there are gender equality development indications have a better record.

A World Bank study conducted in 2000 clearly showed that addressing gender issues is an important strategy in stimulating development, in alleviating poverty and strengthening good governance. It is for these reasons that gender equality is now on the agenda in many countries of the World especially developing ones.

How can gender equality be attained?

There are obviously many ways but for the purpose of this workshop I wish to talk about women's empowerment and affirmative action as a

means to attaining gender equality.

Generally speaking empowerment is an element of development. It has been defined as a process by which people take control and action in order to overcome obstacles. It especially means collective action by the oppressed and deprived to overcome the obstacles of structural inequality which have previously put them in a disadvantaged position.

Women's empowerment is a necessary process to enable women to overcome obstacles, which have led to the circumstances of being disadvantaged or marginalized.

Education and training is one way through which women can be empowered.

POSITION OF WOMEN SEATS IN PARLIAMENT (1985-2000)

Election year	Total no. MPs	Total no. women MPs	Total no. women MPs in constituencies	% Women MPs vs. total no. MPs	% Women's constituency seats vs. total women's seats	% Women's constituency seats vs. total no. MPs
1985	244	26	5	10.7	19.2	2.0
1990	255	28	5	11.0	17.9	2.0
1995	275	45	8	16.4	17.8	2.9
2000	295	63	12	21.4	19.0	4.1

The Training Fund for Tanzania Women (TFTW) has been providing education & training to women so that, once qualified, “they would occupy decision making positions in both the private and public sectors, in order to influence development strategies and long term policy planning issues”.

Affirmative action as another way of bringing about gender equality

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has so far done well in this. It has done so in Parliament as well as in local government authorities.

Looking at these statistics one can only realize that had it not been for affirmative action women’s representation in Parliament would be very, very marginal. Even though we have had affirmative action in various forms either as a specific number or as percentage, that alone has not worked as a catalyst to bring women into leadership and decision making positions. It is a well-known fact that a good number of women MPs have been doing well, but that does not seem to have convinced the rest of society that given equal opportunity women have been and can be very good leaders. Thus, even though we have had affirmative action for twenty years now, only affirmative action has been able to guarantee women’s participation in Parliament and local government authorities.

Now that we know which way to go in education and training, has not the time come to “attack” other structures that would give these “trained, education and qualified” women real, and not theoretical, opportunity to take part meaningfully in decision making bodies? Let’s debate this point.

As part of women’s empowerment we might also wish to focus our attention on those women who are already in leadership positions. How do we give them training, which is relevant to the positions they currently occupy? Women MPs did have a very useful course recently on parliamentary procedures and practices. I think that is one practical way of empowering women, which shows affirmative action as a strategy that has to go hand in hand with other empowering activities. If I may once again quote the National Assembly clack, having a big number of women is desirable, but having them empowered through training is even crucial. I have used the Parliament as an example, but similar steps have to be taken in respect of women leaders in the village.

On the other hand, even if women are educated and trained, that alone will not suffice to ensure that gender inequality is done away with. That alone is not enough to ensure that they have equal access to leadership positions or representative bodies like Parliament, councils or village

authorities. There is a dire need to “educate” and “train” society in general as well as other authorities that are key in deciding what affirmative action should be taken, how and for how long.

Source: Ministry of Community Development Women’s Affairs and Children, Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women through Education and Training.

NOTES

TRAINING FUND FOR TANZANIAN WOMEN

The Training Fund for Tanzanian Women is a bi-lateral international project of the Governments of Tanzania and Canada, funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

The project started in 1990 and the present phase (II) will end in March 2003. So far approximately 2000 women have been trained in the fields of: Management & Administration, Law, Planning, and Science & Technology.

Who is eligible?

- Key Tanzanian women, not more than 45 years old.

They include women with community responsibilities, women who disseminate knowledge and skills, women who have responsibility for decisions affecting other women, researchers, course developers and women who can influence others on matters of development.

Where does training take place?

The Training Fund for Tanzanian Women supports individual training opportunities in Tanzania, in SADC/PTA countries and a very limited number in Canada. All group-training programs take place in Tanzania.

For further details contact:

The Project Director

TFTW, MCDWAC

P.O. Box 8006

Dar es Salaam

Tel. 022 - 2132647 & 2138525

Fax. 022 - 2138527

e-mail: tftw@cats-net.com

CONSTRAINTS ON GIRLS' EDUCATION

Socio-cultural constraints

- School is sometimes seen as an alienating force that undermines cultural values.
- Traditional attitudes towards marriage view investment in girls' education as "watering another man's garden" - any benefits will go to another family!
- Socialization patterns assume that girls should be docile and passive, while boys are aggressive, adventurous and outgoing. This is to the disadvantage of girls when they have to share facilities and equipment with boys. Girls are also expected to suppress their brilliance or be subjected to ridicule.
- The social status of women in society, and negative attitudes to women as subordinates, influence decision mak-

ing on investment on girls' education.

- Traditional practices, e.g. early marriage and initiation rites, interfere more with the education of girls than that of boys.

School constraints

- Inadequacy of facilities in school hinders access, particularly in rural areas and arid and semi-arid lands.
- Gender bias pervades the curriculum - teachers, syllabuses, textbooks and delivery systems.
- Education is of low quality and lacks relevance and practical application.
- A hostile learning environment is characterised by lack of sanitary facilities, exploitation of girls' labour and sexual harassment.

- Female role models are lacking.
- School management practices discriminate against girls.

Policy constraints

- Policies exclude pregnant schoolgirls and adolescent mothers.
- Policies do not articulate goals for achieving gender equity.
- Policies support, or do not prevent, inequitable practices in resource allocation.
- Policies are gender blind in the selection and posting of teachers.
- Policies for monitoring gender equity in education are inadequate.

Source: Gachukia, Eddah "Accelerating the Education of Girls and Women in Sub-Saharan Africa", FAWE News, Vol.7, No.2, 1999.



Source: Art in Politics, 1st E.A. competition on political caricatures & cartoons, FES 2001 Cartoon by Ali Masoud (Kipanya)

TANZANIA'S EDUCATION AND TRAINING POLICY: GIRLS' EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education and Culture writes:

In order to raise the participation rates of women, the following policies will be implemented:

- Primary education shall be universal and compulsory to all children at the age of 7 years until they complete this cycle of education.
- The establishment of coeducational and girls' secondary schools shall be promoted and encouraged.
- Government shall not de-board existing girls' government boarding secondary schools.
- Government shall establish girls' day streams in existing government schools in communities where girls' secondary education is severely adversely affected.
- Government shall establish special educational financial support schemes for girls and women in education and training institutions.
- Adult education programmes shall be designed to encourage and promote the enrolment and attendance of women.
- The school curriculum shall be reviewed in order to strengthen and encourage participation and achievement of girls in mathematics and science subjects.
- Education and school systems shall eliminate gender stereotyping through the curricula, text books and classroom practices.
- Special in-service training programmes shall be designed and implemented for women teachers.
- Government shall encourage the construction of hostel/boarding accommodation for girls in day secondary schools.



Child labour robs the child...



CHILD LABOUR IN TANZANIA

By Dr H. Rwegoshora, National Social Welfare Training Institute

Child labour is prohibited in virtually all countries, yet it continues to flourish. According to ILO 32% of working children are to be found in Africa. It is estimated that in Tanzania 350,000 - 400,000 children below the age of 15 years work in various sectors of the economy: in agriculture, mining and in domestic service.

The deteriorating living conditions in rural areas have prompted a large influx of youth and children to the urban areas. Urban families, too, find it hard to make ends meet and children contribute to urban household economies through their work. Children below 15 constitute about half of the workforce in the urban informal sector.

Many parents are unable to meet the costs of keeping their children at school. About 45% children of school age do not attend school. It is believed that school dropouts engage in some form of labour either on a full time or a part time basis. Other children have jobs after school hours, at weekends and in the holidays. The children have no choice. If they do not work their families will have no food.

It seems that more boys than girls work. However, girls have more commonly less visible forms of employment

such as domestic service and this is often overlooked.

Subsistence and commercial farming

This is the mainstay of the Tanzanian economy and the majority of children are engaged in subsistence agriculture. Some children are employed on tobacco and sugar estates with the promise of handsome incomes. There they are often overworked and at the end of the season they are again left to fend for themselves.

Mining and quarrying

Child labour is rampant in small mining sites where children work in opencast and in underground mines. Conditions in the mines are extremely dangerous.

Commercial sex work

Child prostitution is described as one of the worst forms of child labour. It is growing in high-density urban areas. Young girls are recruited from the rural areas with the promise of good jobs, but once they arrive they are held captive and forced into prostitution.

Domestic labour

A large number of children, mostly girls, work in domestic service mainly in the urban areas. They work very long

hours, under pressure and in almost total isolation from the family and friends. They are subject to physical and sexual abuse. Most of the child domestic workers are believed to come from Iringa, Singida, Morogoro, Ruvuma and Dodoma.

Orphans

A new and emerging group of working children is orphans. When the extended family system fails to accept orphans or fails to provide them with adequate care after the death of their parents, orphaned children are forced to move onto the streets where they have to work in order to survive. They perform a wide range of activities. The work ranges from one hour a day for car washers to about twelve hours a day for street vendors and restaurant workers. Daily earnings might be from 50 to 1000 shillings.

The International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)¹

The ILO introduced this programme in Tanzania in 1994. Tanzania ratifies the ILO Minimum Age Convention in 1998 and is now implementing its provisions using IPEC-trained labour inspectors. The IPEC- supported

programme in Tanzania addresses the dangers of entering domestic service while also taking into consideration the fact that remaining at home implies abuse and a strong likelihood of education being withheld. Girls in domestic service are

approached in areas where they congregate in their free time, such as parks and churches and support is offered.

Government, social partners and NGOs are working to prohibit, restrict and regulate child labour. They strive

to provide children with alternative opportunities by establishing sustainable projects geared to helping children move away from work and into schools and rehabilitation centres. ■

1 Source: www.ilo.org, November 2001

CHILD ABUSE

By H. Kijo-Bisimba, LHRC

The main source of information for this article is a survey of incidents reported in Tanzanian newspapers from January 1996 - June 1997. The types of abuse reported were shocking: defilement, sodomy, rape, dumping, abandonment, child labour and even the stealing of children.

Child abuse has been singled out since LHRC started talking about human rights. A child who has not enjoyed human rights cannot be expected as an adult to observe the human rights of others.

The incidents reported in the newspaper are those that were reported to the police or the courts. It is significant that very few cases involving genital mutilation, incest and parental cruelty are reported. Such practices exist, but are widely accepted. For example, there are societies in Arusha, Dodoma and Mara regions that take pride in the practise of genital mutilation and it only becomes an issue when a child dies from bleeding. With regard to such practices what is reported is only the tip of the iceberg.

If we really want to talk of a culture based on human rights, then the public must address the issue of child abuse. The protection of human rights must begin with the protection of the rights of our children. Therefore the awareness of the general public must be raised so that ordinary people understand how important it is to report incidents of child abuse whenever they come across them. People must not look away when they see a parent mistreating his or her child. Children's matters should be of concern to all.

LHRC commends the efforts made by different groups in the area of children's rights, groups such as KULEANA in Mwanza, The DOGODOGO CENTRE in Dar es Salaam and the UMATI YOUTH CENTRES¹.

Tanzania has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This obliges both the government and the people to look into ways of assuring that children enjoy their rights as described in the convention.

LHRC would very much appreciate any information on cases of human rights abuse. Our address is:

Legal and Human Rights Centre

P.O. Box 75254, Dar es Salaam

Tel./Fax: 022 - 2113 177

e-mail: lhrctz@raha.com

Office: Tanzania Ocean Road, Tulyer House, 2nd floor.

¹ We add the Kwetu-Mbagala Girls' Home which opened in December 2000 in Mbagala, Dar es Salaam. This is the first home catering for street girls.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON CHILD ABUSE

- The Ministry of Community Development, Women's Affairs and Children has established a particular section to deal with child abuse issues.
- The Ministry of Labour has established a special unit that deals with the worst forms of child labour.
- The Government has issued the Child Development Policy (Sera ya maendeleo ya mtoto) which in principle has a special focus on child abuse.
- Various laws have been passed to defend children from abuse:
 - Sexual Offences Bill of 1999 (which amongst other things is to protect girls and young women from genital mutilation).
 - Sexual Offences against Minors.
 - Corporal Punishment Regulations of 1979.
 - Marriage laws on the issues of forced marriages and the minimum age for marriage. (These are still in the process of being developed.)

Source: Kuleana, Mwanza, November 2001

THE GIRL RAPE IN KILIMANJARO

By Mr R. Lindboe and Ms A. Bertelsen, MS Tanzania

Sometimes there are stories you wonder whether should be told or not. This story is one of that kind: the unspeakable act of a father, afraid of having caught AIDS, molesting his six year old daughter.

She screamed. Screamed and called for her mother. Her shouts drifted out of the dark hut and were swallowed up by the banana trees and the palms surrounding the home before they could roll down the slopes of the mountain.

But she kept screaming and crying while her father took abuse of her. Only six years of age, Bahati had never experienced a horror like this. Why was her own father causing her this unknown form for pain? Had she misbehaved and had to be punished?

Bahati's mother, buried among the palms just a few days earlier, could do nothing to help her daughter. Tears trickled down her cheeks as her father finished his deed and returned to his bed.

The unspeakable act committed against the girl Bahati is not an isolated incident in Tanzania today. No official statistics tell of this terror that the government has done little to stop or even to shed light on.

A newspaper survey by the Legal and Human Rights Centre in Dar es Salaam recorded 12 cases of child rape nationwide during a six-month period in 1997. The actual figure is suspected to be much, much higher. The girl, Bahati, was raped by her own father, who heeded the ill advice of the local witch doctor. The father was trying to rid himself of HIV - the disease inflicting, and ultimately killing, more and more Tanzanians. The advice was to have sex with a virgin.

FES thanks MS Tanzania for permission to publish this extract. The full story is in HABARI ZA TANZANIA, MS Tanzania Newsletter, issue No.1/2001

THE SITUATION IN THE REMAND HOMES

By Mrs M. Njimba and Mr F. S. Ntirubungwa, Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports

Definition of a Remand Home

A Remand Home is defined under section 7(1) of the “Children and Young Persons Ordinance Chapter 13 as a fit institution where children and young persons under the age of 16 years, who are charged with some offences and who have been unable to be released on bail, are kept in care and custody while awaiting their verdict in the court of law. The duration of the stay at the home depends on how fast or slow the court proceedings are carried out.

Objectives

A Remand Home as a fit institution is expected to achieve the following objectives:

- To offer safe custody to children/young persons facing criminal charges in the court of law.
- To ensure that children/young persons are not sent to remand prisons in order to protect them from learning bad behaviour from adult inmates and minimize the risk of their being abused by adult prisoners/adults on remand.
- To protect children/young persons who have committed what seem to be “serious” criminal offences from possible vengeful complainants.

- To be the custodian of children/young persons who are in transit to Approved School.

- To provide a conducive environment for children/young persons in such a way that they feel that they are at home.

- To provide children/young persons with social counselling as part of their behaviour modification.

Services rendered

Children/young persons at the Remand Home have the right to good food, medical care, conducive shelter (bed, mattress with the necessary bedding), recreational activities and training in life skills. The government provides these services to the best of its capacity. For some time, however, services rendered have been below standard because of the financial constraints faced by the government in the past few decades.

Management

The Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports and specifically the Department of Social Welfare, is the sector legally sanctioned to deal with the administration of juvenile justice. Thus it is not the responsibility of the Prison or Police Departments. A

Remand Home is headed by social workers and other civilians whose task it is to make the institution look like a home per se.

To date the Department of Social Welfare runs 5 Remand Homes, in Arusha, Moshi, Tanga, Mbeya and Dar es Salaam. Plans are underway to establish one in Mwanza.

Offences

Children and young persons, like adults, are accused of various offences ranging from petty theft to murder. Stealing and related offences are the most frequent crimes committed by children and young persons. In 1998 132 out of 257 children remanded at the DSM Remand Home were brought to court for stealing, 100 out of 209 in 1999 and 104 out of 208 in 2000. Stealing can be attributed to the problem of poverty facing their families and society in Tanzania in general. For street children stealing is one of many strategies for survival.

Problems faced

- Periodical crowding, especially in the DSM Remand Home. The homes were established at a time when the population of the country was much smaller, as was the

number of children in conflict with the law. The same homes have had to cater for a larger number of children in the past few years while the Social Welfare Department has lacked the funds to extend the homes and renew their facilities.

- The slowness of the courts to process the children's cases.
- Pressure on the social welfare system is increasing rapidly as families disintegrate as a result of HIV/AIDS.
- The negative attitude of the general public towards children in difficult circumstances, especially those in conflict with the law.

Strategies to curb the problems

To improve services the Department of Social Welfare has prepared a programme aimed at providing the children with education and training. This is to satisfy their basic educational needs and to ensure that they learn about the values and behavioural norms of society. The programme also aims to enable staff to acquire an understanding of the problems facing such children and their rights, and to improve their professional skills in assisting inmates to reform.

A pilot project has been introduced at the DSM Remand Home to start the implementation of the programme. It was inaugurated on 1 June 2001 and it is designed to integrate the support of the local community in

the running of the home. This support not only enables the Social Welfare Department to fulfil its objectives as far as the children are concerned, but it gives the local community necessary insight into the plight of children in conflict with the law in order to bring about change in the attitudes and behaviour of adults towards children. With the assistance of local and international organisations, individuals and the Remand Home Support Group, the children of the DSM Remand Home are now enjoying services of a high standard.

Today the social workers cooperate with a professional teacher who is employed by the project to assure that children at the Remand Home are counselled and kept busy improving their education and their understanding of what is right and wrong. Voluntary teachers give regular classes, a medical team is being established to serve the home, the Bahari Rotary Club provides material and financial support for medical services and the Remand Home Support Group plays an important role in funding and supporting the pilot project. There is close cooperation with various children's projects, particularly organisations working for street children. The exchange of experience and skills in handling children is considered to be vital for the staff of all these organisations in their work for the well-being of the children. ■

WHO IS ANAELI?

Anaeli has no home
Anaeli has no bed
Anaeli is alone
Anaeli is small
Anaeli is hungry
Anaeli feels cold
Anaeli is scared
Anaeli has wounds
Anaeli has pain.

Who takes care of Anaeli?

Who gives food to Anaeli?

Who takes Anaeli to the doctor?

Who consoles Anaeli?

Who sends Anaeli to school?

Who hugs Anaeli?

People say:
Street-children are dirty
they are little thieves,
they stink,
and they are lazy
they are garbage
just useless.
You may do with them
what you want
nobody bothers

Anaeli is alone

Published with the kind permission of the author, Mrs Nasrin Siege.

9. HIV/AIDS

HIV AND AIDS: GOVERNMENT POLICY AND ACTION

By *M.G.S. Masaura, WAMATA*

The HIV epidemic in Tanzania is well established all over the country. In less than two decades since the first 3 cases were reported in 1983, cases have multiplied to hundreds of thousands. The social and economic impact of the epidemic is being felt everywhere, and by literally everybody.

In the past, attempts to address HIV and AIDS issues were not very effective. The approach was not particularly systematic for there was no well-designed policy framework to give guidance. The reason was probably that the extent of the epidemic was underestimated.

Institutional efforts to control the spread of HIV in Tanzania started in the early eighties. In 1985, a Short Term Plan (STP) was prepared by the Ministry of Health (MOH) for 1985 - 1986. This was followed by the First Medium Plan (MTP-I) implemented in the years 1987 - 1991 and then came MTP-II for 1992 - 1996. An Interim Plan for 1996 - 1997 had as its major task the preparation of MTP - III.

Up to this point HIV/AIDS had been consid-

ered to be a very serious health problem only and therefore a challenge to the medical profession. The onus was on the Ministry of Health and other ministries played only a subsidiary role.

MTP - III (1998 - 2002) is a more elaborate and strategic national response to HIV/AIDS/STIs¹. The plan provides the framework and identifies the intermediate steps to be taken in order to change the current situation and obtain the stated goals and objectives. The plan is multisectorial, multidisciplinary and community oriented. It calls for expanding partnerships and collaboration; increasing geographic and demographic coverage of services; increasing the utilisation of existing opportunities; the optimal utilisation of scarce resources; increasing coverage of vulnerable populations; and integrating HIV and AIDS/STIs prevention and control in routine services and socio-economic development.

So, indeed, Tanzania is doubling her efforts in the fight against the epidemic. The top-most leadership of the Government has shown clear commitment and special

concern. Apart from having declared HIV/AIDS a national disaster, hence putting it among its top priorities, the government has fully endorsed the National Multi-Sectoral Guidelines.

The long awaited National Policy on AIDS has at last been enacted. It provides the general framework for the collective and individual response of all Tanzanians to the pandemic. In it, amongst other things, the roles of the various sectors, the ethics and principles to be used in HIV counselling and testing, the rights of those living with HIV/AIDS and the mandate and function of the Tanzania Commissioner for AIDS (TACAIDS) are enshrined.

TACAIDS has been established as a quasi-autonomous agency to co-ordinate all interventions related to HIV/AIDS, including the mobilisation of resources from domestic and external sources. Other responsibilities of TACAIDS are policy formulation, strategic planning, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation, and the dissemination of information on HIV/AIDS to the public.

The Government has allocated a total of Tshs 7.2 bil-

lion (about US\$ 8 million) for HIV/AIDS in the 2001/2002 fiscal year.

The Government has established an NGO fund in order to enable more NGOs in rural districts to get involved in HIV/AIDS activities thereby strengthening national response to the epidemic.

A summary of the achievements so far

- The National Policy on AIDS has been enacted.
- TACAIDS has been established and enacted in Parliament.
- HIV/AIDS is top of the agenda in the Donor AID Co-ordination (DAC) meetings and a special DAC HIV/AIDS group has been formed to work with government to address HIV/AIDS issues.
- HIV/AIDS/STI surveillance is carried out and reported annually.
- HIV/AIDS activities have been mainstreamed in the budgets of all sectors.
- Monitoring the trend of the epidemic and the implementation of the plan is a high priority.
- Priority areas of HIV/AIDS interventions have been selected and costed.

Best practices

The MTP-III Plan the National Policy includes a number of “best practices” in the fight against HIV/AIDS:

- The provision of nation wide Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) services
- Ensuring the availability of safe blood at all transfusion sites
- The provision of adequate education in all schools on HIV/AIDS and STI.
- The activation of public education programmes and strengthening of co-ordination for a multi-sectoral response to the epidemic, including donor support to all districts with active community based HIV/AIDS programmes.

VCT service centres have been set up in only about 20 districts out of more than a hundred and forty districts in Mainland Tanzania. This is a drop of blood in an ocean.

There is as yet no provision for the setting up of support centres at community level to provide services or to act as centres for awareness campaigns.

1 Sexually transmitted infections

MAJOR CHALLENGES IN HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND A LOOK AT THE SITUATION IN SOME SPECIFIC GROUPS

by Rev. C.J. Mabina, NGOTAC

General Overview

Over two-thirds of all the people in the world now living with HIV - nearly 21 million men, women and children - live in Africa south of the Sahara, and 83% of the world's AIDS deaths have been in this region. Since the start of the epidemic, HIV in sub-Saharan Africa has mostly spread through sex between men and women.

An even higher proportion of the children living with HIV in the world are in Africa - an estimated 87%, (UNAIDS Report on the global HIV/AIDS Epidemic of June 1998).

Situation in Tanzania

HIV/AIDS is a major development crisis that affects people in all walks of life, particularly women and men between the ages of 20 and 49 years.

The first AIDS cases were reported in 1983. Initially the disease was limited to populations living in urban areas and along highways. By 1986 all the regions in Tanzania mainland had reported AIDS cases. The NACP HIV/AIDS/STD surveillance report Number 11 of 1996 confirmed that the disease was spreading rapidly in

rural communities. Males and females were equally affected, but the peak number of AIDS cases in females was at the age 25-29 years while most affected males were in the age group 30-34 years. Generally, the data indicate that females acquire the HIV infection at an earlier age than males. Most acquire it during late adolescence.

Heterosexual transmission accounts for 77.2% of all cases. Of all cases diagnosed during the year, 44.2% were married people while 24.2% were single individuals. [The remaining cases were: divorced (6.6%), separated (4.2%), cohabiting (1.9%), widow (1.3%) and marital status not stated (12.6%).]

Mortality data from several regions in the country indicate that less than 40% of all adult deaths occur in hospitals. Some AIDS patients are not reported as they die before the diagnosis is made. NACP estimates the true number of cases in Tanzania to be about 5 times the number reported. Some diseases such as TB, which had been previously under control some years back, are on the increase. AIDS is now among the top 4 killers in many hospitals. In some hospitals up to

50% the beds are occupied by patients with HIV/AIDS related illnesses.

Children

Children make up the most vulnerable group. The HIV infection progresses quickly to AIDS in children. Most of the close to 3 million children under 15 who have been infected since the start of the epidemic have developed AIDS and most of these have died. Further, of the 1.5 million people who died of AIDS in 1996, 350,000 were children under the age of 18. Even more relevant is the estimate that by mid-1996, about 9 million children under 15 had lost their mothers to AIDS, and more than 90% of these children live in Sub-Saharan African countries. In Tanzania, the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) estimated in 1995 that there were 200,000 children orphaned by AIDS, with projections for the year 2000 of 800,000.

Youth

If HIV/AIDS were capable of standing trial in the International Criminal Court, it would be guilty of conspiring to wipe out youth as a distinct social group. No age group



has suffered more from HIV/AIDS than youth. Not only are young people the most sexually active members of society, but also the most energetic and productive. This is a threat to the very existence of humanity.

Women

Despite constitutional guarantees of equality between sexes and affirmative action in favour of women, the position of women has remained unchanged because of cultural beliefs and practices, poor education, economic disempowerment, polygamy, concubinage and prostitution.

These factors have compromised women's reproductive freedom and health and they impinge on the intervention/ prevention strategies of HIV/AIDS.

Refugees

When civil war broke out in the spring of 1994, hundreds of thousands of Rwandans fled, and HIV inevitably followed them into the hastily constructed refugee camps in Tanzania. The conditions of refugee life greatly increase the risk of exposure to HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). The

destruction of families, deterioration of social structures and unravelling of social mores, loss of homes and incomes, crowding and the commercial sex trade within refugee camps are just some of the factors that lead to increased risk-taking behaviour and susceptibility. Women and adolescent refugees, vulnerable to violence, rape and coercive sex, are at especially high risk.

Truck Drivers and Commercial Sex Workers

Unprotected sexual behaviour among mobile population groups with multiple partners makes them vulnerable to

HIV infection. These include commercial sex workers, truckers, sailors and construction workers. The big challenge is the promotion of non-discriminating attitudes among health care providers in order to encourage such groups to attend clinics for early diagnosis.

Conclusion

The impact of HIV/AIDS on Tanzania is enormous:

- There are increasing number of orphans to be taken care of.
- More and more HIV/AIDS victims occupy hospital space.
- Life expectancy is expected to fall from 52 to 47 years by the year 2010.
- Losses in economic production are overwhelming.

HIV/AIDS is a challenge to every one: politicians, planners, economists, religious leaders, businessmen, etc. The fight against HIV/AIDS requires the joint efforts of all stakeholders. ■

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10. DEMOCRACY

AGENDA: PARTICIPATION 2000 IN TANZANIA TEN PRINCIPLES FOR A DEMOCRATIC CULTURE



Short background to the program

The current project arises from the successful implementation of the project: *Agenda Participation 2000 for Free and Fair Elections*. The evaluation of that project spurred the launching of a similar project to enhance the realization of democracy in the country.

Participation 2000 focuses

on informing and educating the citizens of Tanzania. It includes experiences taken from policies of the government and of selected NGO groups, as well as experiences of outstanding public figures, opinion leaders and generally accepted personalities of Tanzanian society.

The underlying concern of the project on a *Code of Conduct for Democratic Culture* is **CONFLICT REDUCTION**.

The focus is on the experience of conflict in the transition to a plural democratic system: conflict between and within political parties, conflict between the state and civil society, gender and social class based conflict, conflict within generations and conflicts between and within religious groups.

Activities

The Agenda Participation



Source: Caricatures & Cartoons, E.A. 1st Exhibition, by G. Mwampembwa, Kenya 1999

2000 on the Code of Conduct for Democratic Culture will be implemented through two mutually reinforcing activities: a set of promotional activities based on the Ten Principles and a Civic Education Program.

The principles

- Participation, Consensus, Transparency, Rule of Law, Human Rights, Truthfulness, Culture of Competition, Civic competence, Integrity, Equal Opportunity.

The public is required to sign a memorandum on Ten Principles for a Democratic Culture to demonstrate their consent, support and commitment to conflict reduction and the realization of a democratic culture.

Major target groups for the promotional activities

- Leaders of political parties

and party activists, potential candidates and their supporters

- Youth leaders, student leaders from selected schools
- Leaders of civil society
- Leaders of academic institutions
- Policy makers, researchers
- Public figures
- Grassroots groups

The Civic Education

Program includes:

- Workshops on “Democratic Culture and Conflict Reduction”
- Media initiatives
- Expert hearings
- “Theatre for Democracy”
- Manuals and booklets

The civic education activities promote political and civic awareness on the need for conflict reduction and the realization of a democratic culture. The dissemination of the contents of the civic edu-

cation program is undertaken via a network of groups in order to reach a wider audience. Such a network includes opinion leaders from political parties, trade unions, journalists, religious institutions and other partner NGOs, (women, human rights, youths), on the mainland and on Zanzibar.

NGO framework

The whole program is now coordinated and carried out under the auspices of the newly formed NGO: Agenda Participation 2000. All activities will be conducted in close collaboration with the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation and the Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation. The management of the NGO is responsible for fundraising, management and implementation of its activities. ■

MILESTONES IN THE DEMOCRATISATION PROCESS IN TANZANIA

By Dr M. Mmuya, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of DSM

Background: benchmarks in the ascendance of the one party system

The present efforts of building a democratic society in Tanzania have to be seen against the backdrop of the stages of building a controlled society around the notable, but not exclusive, institution of a single party.

The following are some of the key benchmarks in the process.

26 APRIL 1964

The union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar forming The United Republic of Tanzania.

1964

The disbanding of the free and autonomous trade unions,

such as the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, and the subsequent creation of the state sponsored National Union of Tanzania Workers, an affiliate body of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU).

1965

10 July, the One Party Interim Constitution of the United

Republic of Tanzania made provision of one party rule in Tanzania, which for Zanzibar was defined as the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP) and for the mainland as TANU.

Act No. 49 of 1965 grants the national executive of TANU powers to summon witness and call papers similar to powers granted to parliament.

5 FEBRUARY 1967

Formal declaration of Ujamaa, Tanzania's brand of socialism as the country's basis for social, economic and political development.

1968

The disbanding of the voluntary and autonomous cooperative societies.

1975

March, the resolution by the National Executive Committee of the only party that the party was supreme over all institutions. 3 June, Parliament amends the constitution to provide for the Party Supremacy Resolution.

1976

The Newspapers Act No. 3/1976 controls the publication and distribution of newspapers.

5 FEBRUARY 1977

The formal merger of ASP and TANU into Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM). CCM inherits the Supremacy of the Party.

1986

The beginnings of economic and social reforms under the World Bank program - a prelude to political reforms. Notable programs were the Structural Adjustment Pro-

grams (SAP) and Economic Recovery Programs (ERP) that underlined a market-based economy.

1987

The Zanzibar Revisions of Tanzania's Socialism - a precursor to political liberalisation in Tanzania. Private ownership of capital and hiring of labour is now allowed.

1989-91

Economic and social reforms and the start of private individual initiatives.

Political movements and processes

1989-1991

The emergence of civic organisations (proto political parties) in both Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania.

27 FEBRUARY 1991

Formation of the Presidential Commission under Chief Justice Francis Nyalali (The Nyalali Commission) to collect views on whether or not Tanzania should adopt the multi-party system.

21-22 JUNE 1991

Political reform seminar organised by a committee of civic organisations. The National Committee for Construction and Constitutional Reform (NCCR) to discuss political reforms in Tanzania.

11 DECEMBER 1991

Nyalali submits a draft report with the recommendation that Tanzania should go multi-party and disband 40 laws that the commission considers to be obstacles to

the democratisation process.

JANUARY 1992

The Nyalali Commission submits its final report.

FEBRUARY 1992

An extraordinary National Conference of CCM endorses the Nyalali Commission's recommendations.

All CCM branches in the armed forces, the civil service and public institutions are disbanded.

FEBRUARY 1994

The first country wide civic elections at village level take place under the multi-party system.

OCTOBER 1994

A second round of civic elections for councillors takes place.

OCTOBER 1995

General elections for the Union Presidency and Parliament take place countrywide.

1996

Post-election slackening of activities in a majority of the opposition parties on mainland Tanzania.

The government disbands the elected City Council of Dar es Salaam and replaces it with an appointed City Commission for one year.

1997

The opposition gains two seats in the Union Parliament following bye-elections.

Pressure mounts on the government to draw up a new constitution.

The government extends the mandate of the Dar es Salaam City Commission for a further two years.

Nationwide civic elections are rescheduled to 1999.

Constitutional and legal reforms towards multi-party democracy

APRIL/MAY 1992

The Union Parliament enacts legislation providing for multi-party politics in Tanzania and the nullification of single party rule and its supremacy.

JULY 1992

A Political Parties Act becomes operational allowing the formation of opposition parties in Tanzania and prescribes conditions for their registration.

The Amendment of Parliamentary Election Laws 1985 provides for multi-party elections for local government in Tanzania.

Change of the local government structure: village, district and urban councils are to include opposition members.

DECEMBER 1992

Parliament can impeach the President in the event of his/her breaching the constitution or conducting him/herself in a manner contrary to the office.

Parliament can propose a motion of no confidence in the Prime Minister.

The President can now only dissolve parliament during the last year of his 5 year term. The Union President can no longer nominate members to parliament or bring his appointees (ex-officio) into parliament.

15% of the total parliamentary and 20% of local govern-

ment seats are reserved for women.

1995

Act no.3 & 4 establishing the local government system in Zanzibar.

1996

The government disbands an elected city commission for one year.

1997

Continued pressure mounts on the government for the drawing up of a new constitution.

The government extends the mandate of the Dar es Salaam City Commission for a further two years.

Nationwide civic elections are rescheduled.

1998

The government launches a White Paper on Constitutional Revisions for public debate. Subsequently a presidential Committee to coordinate public views on the white paper is appointed.

4 SEPTEMBER 1999

The Presidential Committee presents its report on the white paper to the President.

14 OCTOBER 1999

The founder and father of the Tanzanian Nation Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere dies at St. Thomas Hospital in London.

8 APRIL 2000

President Mkapa approves Act no. 3 of 2000 to make the 13th Amendment to the Union Constitution. Some of the highlights are:

The Union President is to be elected by a simple majority.

The number of special seats

for women in Parliament is raised from 15% to 20-30%.

29 OCTOBER 2000

The second multi-party elections are held for Union President, members of parliament and councillors.

14 NOVEMBER 2000

A new parliament of predominantly CCM MPs is sworn in after the October elections.

The aftermath of the 2000 general elections points to a number of developments in the democratisation process in Tanzania. It demonstrates both progress and decline.

Progress

10 OCTOBER 2001

Following the impasse after the elections in Zanzibar, CCM and CUF signed a peace accord to end animosity between their parties. In contrast to the Commonwealth brokered accord of 10 June 1999, the October peace accord was negotiated by the two parties themselves, without an external mediator.

NOVEMBER 2001

Two new political parties received permanent registration certificates during the second week of November. These are CHAUSTA (Chama cha Ustawi Tanzania) led by the founder and one time chairman of the Civic United Front (CUF), James Mapalala, and Chama cha Demokrasia Makini led by a professor of mathematics and one time member of the Executive Committee of the

National Convention for Constitutional Reform (NCCR-Mageuzi). This means that Tanzania has now a total of 15 fully registered political parties.

Decline

A reversal to a de facto one party system

Following the conclusion of the 2000 elections, there has been a general decline of interest in and for the opposition movement and parties. Amongst other things this has been demonstrated by leaders of the opposition parties abandoning the parties

they founded to join the incumbent party. This has naturally been followed by massive shifts of their followers from their parties to alternative political parties, especially towards the incumbent party, CCM. Besides the above general trend, with the exception of five of the more than 115 district and municipal councils, the organs of popular representation at both territorial and district levels are dominated by the incumbent party CCM, a situation that restricts debate in the organs.

The waning of a culture of tolerance and competition: the

unauthorised demonstration on 27 January 2001

While CCM and CUF on 10 October 2001 did reach a self-brokered accord, underlying it was the widely recognised lack of tolerance and the culture of competition that had led to conflict between the party in government and the main opposition party in Zanzibar, CUF. The conflict degenerated into confrontation in an unauthorised rally between the police and CUF followers on 27 January 2001, a confrontation that resulted in at least 23 deaths in Zanzibar and the forcing out of about 2,000 exiles to Kenya. ■

SEPARATION OF POWERS: THE CASE OF TANZANIA

By Dr M. Mmuya, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of DSM

Up to 1992, before the introduction of the multiparty democratic system, state power was wholly integrated under the overall control of the political party, Chama cha Mapinduzi. Various regulations, conventions and political decisions influenced the way individual officers of the three branches of state were appointed and discharged from their duties. The President of the United Republic had to be a member of the only party in order to run for president. After his election he went on to form a cabinet from parliamentarians of the only party or his personal appointees. Members of the

judiciary as well as civil servants were required to sign a statement of allegiance to the party leadership code. In sum, under the single party system, there was unification of power under the party rather than a separation of powers.

Following the introduction of the multi-party system, Tanzania is on the way to adopting the principles of separation of powers following the British model.

Firstly, political control of the bureaucratic affairs of government has been removed through the constitutional amendments that provide for the multi-party system. This provision also

removes the monopoly the single party had over political processes in the country.

Secondly, the state constitution has separated the three branches of government and spells out the roles of each one of them as follows:

the government's executive powers; the parliament's legislative powers; and the judiciary's adjudicative powers.

Thirdly, under the ongoing Civil and Judiciary Service Review Programmes an attempt is being made to create independent service commissions that will be responsible for the appointment and removal of respective branches of government as

the means of developing the autonomy of each branch.

Fourthly, the parliamentary rules and regulations are being amended to give parliament more autonomy from the executive branch and underline its supremacy over the other branches of government.

Issues in the principle of separation of powers

Apart from the fact that the entire political system in Tan-

zania is in a process of change, the direction of that change on the question of the separation of powers will generate the same issues raised above, notably that the executive branch is part of and not separate from parliament. This is due to the adoption of the English model. For example, cabinet ministers (members of the executive branch) are obtained from parliament.

In addition to that limitation, it is less likely in the

immediate future that the members of the judiciary will have access to privileges that give them protection from government interference as enjoyed by their English counterparts.

However, as the reform process takes its course, there is every reason to expect that arrangements will be in place whereby power will no longer be monopolised by a single branch or be subjected to undue political influence. ■

RECONCILIATION AND DEMOCRATIC CONSOLIDATION IN ZANZIBAR

By Dr M. O. Maundi, Centre for Foreign Relations

The process of democratic consolidation differs from that of democratic transition in that the former is longer compared to the latter. Zanzibar's democratic transition started in 1992 when it was formally legislated that the island would henceforth follow a multi-party system of democracy. The transitional process was complete by 1995 when the first general elections were held under the new multi-party system.

Zanzibar's democratic consolidation began after the 1995 elections and continues up to now. A country can be said to have consolidated its democracy when the democratic structures have been institutionalized and formalized, and the major political actors have genuinely

accepted the rules of the democratic process and have applied them repetitively. This is in consonance with Juan Linz and Alfred Stepan's definition of consolidated democracy which combines behavioral, attitudinal and constitutional dimensions.¹

Behaviourally democracy becomes consolidated when no significant political group seriously attempts to overthrow the democratic regime. Attitudinally, democracy becomes consolidated when the overwhelming majority of the people believe that any further political change must emerge from within the parameters of the democratic processes. Constitutionally, democracy becomes consolidated when all of the actors in the polity become habituated

to the fact that political conflict within the state will be resolved according to the established norms, and that violations of these norms are likely to be both destructive and costly. In essence, democratic consolidation is the evolution of a democratic culture on the basis of which competitive politics are carried through a set of established and observed norms.

The Zanzibar Experience

It is obvious that Zanzibar's democratic transition and consolidation started on a wrong footing. The democratic transition was seriously affected during the first multi-party elections in October 1995 when its results were bitterly contested by the Civic United Front (CUF). CUF

accused the Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) of rigging the presidential elections and rejected the official results on the grounds that it had won more votes in the municipal and legislative elections. CUF, they argued, could not therefore have received fewer votes in the presidential elections. The CCM incumbent presidential candidate had obtained 50.2% of the votes while the CUF candidate got 49.8%. In the legislative elections, CCM obtained 26 out of the total of the 50 seats while CUF got 24 seats.

Following the rejection of the results, CUF boycotted the House of Representatives and refused to recognize the legitimacy of the government. The relations between the two parties further deteriorated during a legislative by-election in November 1997 when 18 CUF members were arrested and charged with treason following CUF's victory in the by-election. Following the Commonwealth - brokered Agreement of June 1999, there was hope that the political deadlock would abate.

The agreement had proposed the establishment of an Inter-Party Committee (IPC) to work out the modalities of implementing the agreement that, among other things, had provided for constitutional, judicial and electoral laws reforms. Following the signing of the agreement, CUF's boycott of the House of the Representatives was finally called off.

The 2000 General Elections and the political impasse

Zanzibar's democratic consolidation depended principally on the Isles' ability to conduct free and fair elections in October 2000. Unfortunately, these elections were not free of controversy. The Isles went into its second multi-party elections before the Commonwealth-brokered Agreement was fully implemented. The major contenders were the same, that is, CCM and CUF. While Seif Sharrif Hamad was the presidential candidate for CUF, Amani Abeid Karume, the son of the first president, was the candidate for CCM. This was due to the fact that the incumbent president, Dr. Salmin Amour could not run because he had already served his two terms. On Election Day, 29 October, sixteen constituencies in Unguja did not vote because of logistical problems. A re-run was arranged for a week later. CUF's position was that it would take part only if the electoral process was repeated in all of the Zanzibar constituencies and not just in the sixteen constituencies. It threatened not to recognize the election results if its demands were not met. The Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC) stuck to its guns, and the re-run was held only in the sixteen constituencies.

When the results were announced, CCM had once more defeated CUF in both

the presidential and legislative elections, this time by a big margin. As expected, and as in 1995, CUF refused to accept the results and to recognize the government. The political impasse reached its climax on 27 January 2001 when CUF decided to demonstrate peacefully in order to press for three principal demands: first, a repeat of the whole general election in Zanzibar; second, the re-writing of the Union and Zanzibar constitutions with a wider participation; and third, the reconstitution of the Union Electoral Commission (NEC) and the Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC) in order to make them independent. The demonstrations turned violent in Zanzibar and Pemba, resulting in more than twenty deaths and the "first crop" of the Tanzanian political refugees.

Efforts towards political reconciliation

The political impasse and the events of January 27 obviously hurt Tanzania's pride and tarnished its image as an island of peace. They threatened the country's political stability and peace. It was on this background that CCM and CUF initiated direct talks in February 2001, aimed at finding a lasting solution to the political crisis. The talks culminated in a reconciliation agreement that was officially signed on 10 October 2001 by the two political parties.

The following are some of the highlights of the reconciliation accord:

- Making changes to the Zanzibar Electoral Commission to ensure the institution's autonomy is in line with standards applicable in other Commonwealth countries.
- Setting up of a permanent voters' register and a review of the Zanzibar Constitution and election laws to make them conform to multi-party democracy.
- Reforming the state-owned media institutions to end favoritism in publicizing activities of political parties.
- Reforming the judiciary in Zanzibar to enhance its freedom, professionalism and its dignity in the eyes of the society.

To ensure the earnest imple-

mentation of the accord, the two parties have agreed on the formation of a Joint Presidential Supervisory Committee (JPC). The JPC will be constituted by an Act of Law. After the implementation of the accord, when an atmosphere of understanding and trust is adequately realized, by-elections will be held in the un-represented constituencies in Zanzibar.

Implementability of the Accord

In the face of the half-hearted implementation of the 1999 accord, some pessimists doubt whether the second accord will be implemented. There are a number of indicators to suggest that the accord will be implemented. The first is that both parties have recognized that the political impasse was a threat to peace and political stability. Secondly, they both recognize that durable peace and political stability can only

be guaranteed by sustained efforts to resolve their underlying political differences through peaceful and reconciliatory politics rather than through political violence. Thirdly, the accord was negotiated not only in an atmosphere of confidence, trust and understanding, but was it was also negotiated without the assistance of outside intermediaries. Fourthly, unlike the 1999 accord, the current accord has legal backing. Lastly, history will condemn whoever will be responsible for undermining the accord. The fear of condemnation will motivate both parties to play positive roles in implementing the accord. ■

1 Juan Linz and Alfred Stepan "Toward Consolidated Democracies". *Journal of Democracy* (April,1996) pg. 14-15. See also M.O. Maundi "An Optimistic view of Africa's Democratic Transition" (*Sunday Observer*, Issue No.260 of Sept.10, 2000) pg. 7.

NOTES

MWAFKA: THE POLITICALLY AGREED MEMORANDUM BETWEEN CHAMA CHA MAPINDUZI (CCM) AND THE CIVIC UNITED FRONT (CUF)

Translated by Mr C.M.M. Kajege, Kivukoni Academy of Social Sciences

THE PREVAILING CONFLICT

Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) and Civic United Front (CUF) agree in principle:

- **That** there has been a political conflict in the country whose root cause is the General Elections of 1995 and which carried on during the General Elections of 2000 up to the events of 26 and 27 January 2001 causing some people to lose their lives and some to sustain injuries.
- **That** both our parties agree that those events have brought a great shame to our nation.
- **That** the aim and objective of both our parties is to resolve this conflict through dialogue and negotiations.
- **That** our parties have entered these negotiations with the purpose of removing enmity, hatred and suspicion between CCM and CUF members in the country and to create a conducive environment for political competition and trust.
- **That** our parties have learnt

that there is a need to implement the agreements reached, otherwise citizens lose confidence in negotiation as the right way of resolving conflicts in a society.

- **That** the main purpose and objectives of reaching this agreement is to forget the past and to implement, purposely, our agreements in order to build up a true democracy and therefore to bring economic development and social welfare in our country

- **That** in the cause of reaching agreements that aim at finding a lasting solution to the political conflict existing in our country, our two parties will be guided by national interests which uphold National Unity, Peace and Tranquility, Peoples' Development in Freedom and Democracy and the Rule of Law and Rights.

- **That** CCM and CUF recognize and appreciate the contribution of the Joint Declaration of March 2001 as the preparation of the environment which enabled the restoration of tranquility and that, that Declaration is the key and vision of the negotia-

tions which have been reached in this Memorandum of Agreement.

- **That** the main agenda in our negotiations is as agreed by our Party Secretary Generals during their meeting of 17 March 2001.

This Agenda is

1. Implementation of the CCM and CUF Agreed Memorandum
2. The Zanzibar General Elections 2000
3. The events of 26 and 27 January 2001
4. Tanzanians who fled to Kenya

Therefore,

Our two parties of CCM and CUF agree to implement the following issues that have the aim of resolving completely the political conflict in the country and to build a new political culture.

STEPS TO RESOLVE CONFLICT

Implementation of the agreed Memorandum between CCM and CUF of 9 June, 1999

1. Our two parties certify the Agreed Memorandum be-

tween CCM and CUF which was signed on 9 June, 1999 and are determined purposely to implement the following issues:

(a) The review of the Zanzibar Electoral Commission and establishment of an Independent Commission in accordance with the system that is acceptable in the Commonwealth Countries.

(b) The establishment of a permanent Voters' Registration Book

(c) The review the Zanzibar Constitution and Electoral Laws in order to meet the requirements for multi-party democracy.

(d) The reform of the Government News Media in order to make them abstain from favoritism in airing political party activities

(e) The ensuring of the freedom of political parties to execute their activities without harassments.

(f) Zanzibar courts to be reformed in order to increase their freedom and expertise and the respect of society.

(g) The investigation of claims by students, workers and citizens who were affected and finding of ways to compensate them.

(h) Former leaders in the Government to be given respect and equal rights after retirement.

(i) Political parties to respect the national Constitution and Laws and abstain from using language that might incite hatred between political parties, enmity, intolerance or

tribalism amongst people.

2. Our two parties agree that presence of the implementation procedures of item 1 (a) to (i) above will be according to the agreements reached between CCM and CUF as stipulated in Attachment I and Attachment II which are the Agreed Memorandum and Recommendations of IPC of 1999 as reviewed by the committee of our Party's Secretary Generals which becomes part of this Agreement Memorandum.

The Zanzibar General Elections Year 2000

3. Considering the problems which occurred during the General Elections of the year 2000 and due to failure to implement effectively the Agreement to Memorandum of 1999, CCM and CUF believe that a joint organ for the implementation of these agreements is the only one that will solve all the problems that occurred in that election and any other to follow.

4. In order to ensure the proper implementation of the Agreements contained in this Agreed Memorandum, CCM and CUF agree on the establishment of a Joint Presidential Supervisory Commission which will bear the composition and responsibilities as stipulated in Attachment III and IV which forms part of this Agreed Memorandum.

5. Soon after the complete

implementation of the Agreed Memorandum whereby conducive environment of reconciliation and trust would be enhanced, a by-election for Members of Parliament and the House of Representatives will be conducted in vacant constituencies in Zanzibar and thereafter CCM and CUF will continue to negotiate with the aim of opening-up various new opportunities of cooperation, including the need to form a coalition government which will include those parties and to start a dialogue on the political plight and democracy in Zanzibar.

6. With the aim of strengthening the conducive environment of reconciliation and trust, our parties have agreed that the Government will include political parties in governance issues such as:

(a) The Joint Presidential Supervisory Commission to the House of Representatives.

(b) Appointments to the Parliament and membership to the House of Representatives.

(c) Appointments to various boards of parastatals and institutions of both governments.

(d) Appointments to various leadership positions in Tanzanian Embassies abroad.

(e) To be included in official government entourage.

Before any appointment or decision is made in respect of the implementation of those issues mentioned under items (b), (c) and (d), the President of the United Republic of

Tanzania and the President of Zanzibar will have first to consult with the national leadership of the concerned party.

Government Institutions in Elections

7. For the purpose of ensuring that Government Institutions are executing their duties professionally and are led by the code of conduct for their duties in the multi-party democratic systems whereby all political parties have the right to be treated equally, CCM and CUF have agreed to propose to the Government to make sure that the following steps are taken:

(a) Police must undergo retraining on their role and responsibilities in the multi-party politics.

(b) Police must not get involved in party-politics (non-partisan).

(c) Laws and Regulation which govern the execution of duties by police should be observed strictly and those who violate them should be punished without being protected.

(d) Recruitment Policy and Practice should be reviewed to ensure that there is no political favoritism or any other form of favoritism. Likewise, those people who are not defined in the recruitment policy and practice of police, such as Shehas (Masheha), should be involved.

(e) Citizens should be educated on their right to prose-

cute before the courts of law policemen/women who oppress them, according to the law.

The Events of 26 and 27 January 2001

8. Since there are different explanations between the two opposing parties on the source, reason and outcome of the events of 26 and 27 January 2001, CCM and CUF parties agree to form an Independent Commission of Inquiry that will investigate the issue.

9. Our two parties, also agree that, on humanitarian grounds, the Government of United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar must assist those who lost their relatives, those who sustained injuries, and those who were affected in one way or another, which can be ascertained.

10. As one step of normalizing political and social life in the country following those events, CCM and CUF agree that the Government should nullify all cases and accusations against those people who were accused in association with the events of 26 and 27 January 2001 and also to free all those being held in custody in connection with those events.

11. As a lesson to others and to ensure that such events do not happen again in this

country, the Report of the Committee to be established to inquire into these events, will be respected and fully implemented by concerned institutions.

Tanzanians who fled to Kenya

12. CCM and CUF recognized that following the outcome of the events of 26 and 27 January 2001, several Tanzanians from Zanzibar fled to Shimoni in Mombasa, Kenya in search of asylum out of fear for their lives. Although the government has delivered an official statement requesting those refugees to return, with the assurance that their security is guaranteed and that they will not be prosecuted nor humiliated in any way on their return. Despite the fact that many refugees have come back, there are some Tanzanian refugees who have not agreed to do so and continue to live in camps in Daadab, Northern Kenya. Those Tanzanian refugees remain a black spot and a continuous reminder of the shame of January 26 and 27 2001 which happened in this country.

13. Political Parties of CCM and CUF reiterate their request to those Tanzanians to return home and save Tanzania from fame and shame of having refugees, by looking at this step as a way forward, a way of opening a new chapter of reconciliation in the building of a new Zanzibar and Tanzania.

WAYS TO BUILD PEACE

14. Our two parties agree that in order to ensure that this very important agreement in enhancing national unity, peace and tranquility in the country, and the development of the people in freedom and democracy together with the rule of law, is implemented wholeheartedly, the responsibility for implementing it must be with a national organ which is accepted and which will be established by both parties after the signing of this Agreement Memorandum.

15. In recognition that this Agreed Memorandum is the result of negotiations between CCM and CUF whose principle is the belief that the national leadership of those two parties are true and reliable representatives of their parties, the national leadership of these parties together with the government are the guar-

antors of the implementation and execution of our agreements.

16. Our two parties are satisfied that the negotiations held between them and the attainment of these agreements is an indication of the ability of Tanzanians to addressing erupting conflicts in the country and chart out the appropriate solution. These two parties insist on, and emphasize, the need to continue with the process of reconciliation and national understanding on the basis of negotiations and confidence building among the political parties in the country.

17. In order to accomplish this intent of having permanent consultations among political party leaders, CCM and CUF have agreed that there is a need to put in place a joint consultative committee of political parties in the country

which will be permanent and will include all national party leaders in the country in a system to be decided by the concerned parties later on. This committee will be the stage for the exchange of views and opinions and the building of understanding on important issues for our country.

18. CCM and CUF ensure each other that each party on her own side and jointly will work together with a clear purpose and confidence in implementing all that has been agreed on in this Agreed Memorandum according to the implementation schedule as stipulated in attachment V which forms part of this Agreed Memorandum. ■

Source: Muafaka wa Siasa Baina ya Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) na Chama Cha Wananchi (CUF) wa Kumaliza Mgogoro wa Kisiasa Zanzibar. Zanzibar 10 Oktoba 2001.

NOTES

GOOD GOVERNANCE: DEFINITION AND IMPLICATIONS

By Dr P.J. Kabudi, Faculty of Law, University of Dar es Salaam

Good governance, in as much as it is relatively new in political and development discourse, has become part of the common shared principles and virtues of different countries in the world. It has attained universality as an indicator in the measurement of adherence to democracy and rule of law. With the fall of communism in Eastern Europe and the disbandment of the one-party political system, good governance gained priority in replacing authoritarian political systems and corrupt regimes. It was during that period of change that good governance became part of the development aid.

There is a danger that good governance has become a catchword and that few bother to consider its implications. Good governance is given a broad definition, covering an array of aspects of the sociopolitical and economic order of a country, such as the effective government policies and administration, respect for the rule of law, the protection of human rights and an effective civil society.

It is imperative to point out, however, that it is not confined only to political and social issues but also includes proper management of the economy as well as transparency and fair competition

in business. Sustainable development, especially in relation to the utilization of natural resources and environmental management, is also part of it.

To be effective and sustainable good governance must be anchored in a vigorous working democracy, respect of the rule of law, a free press, energetic civil society organizations and effective and independent public bodies such as the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, Prevention of Corruption Bureau and the Fair Trade Commission. The Commission is important in ensuring the promotion and protection of human rights but also in ensuring both transparency and accountability on the part of the government and the various government agencies.

At the political level democratic practices include transparency in policy-making and administration. This implies a pluralistic political system that allows the existence of diversity in political and ideological opinions. No wonder that good governance is said to be better achieved and guaranteed in a multi-party system than in a mono-party system. It also means the holding of regular elections applying the principle of universal franchise. For elections

to be accepted as democratic they must be free and fair.

Good governance deals with the nature and limits of state power. The doctrine of the separation of powers is therefore relevant in defining and establishing whether a country has a political system that is responsive to good governance. The doctrine of the separation of powers is based on the acceptance that there are three categories of government: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. Corresponding to that there are also three main organs of government - the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The doctrine insists that these three powers and functions of government in a free democracy must be kept separate.

What is important today is not the separation of powers *strictu sensu*, but checks and balances.

It is one of the functions of the Parliament to check the Executive. This is done by various means, including the authorisation of the budget, scrutiny of government expenditure and questioning the Government in Parliament to account for its actions.

It is the duty of the Judiciary to protect the Constitution by seeing to it that the laws of the country are not

contrary to the Constitution. The Judiciary stands between the citizens and the State as a balance against executive excesses or abuse of power, transgression of constitutional or legal limitations by the Executive as well as the Legislature. This is why the Judiciary as the custodian of the Constitution is empowered to declare an Act of Parliament as unconstitutional and therefore null and void. It also has the power of finding government action to be an infringement of the constitution. This has been brought about by the incorporation of fundamental freedoms and rights of the individual popularly known as Bill of Rights in the constitution. This has resulted in the Constitution being supreme to the extent that the power of

the judiciary extends to examining the validity of even an amendment to the Constitution as it has been repeatedly held that no constitutional amendment can be sustained which violates the basic structure of the Constitution. The structure of the Constitution includes separation of powers.

Another equally important part of good governance is the promotion and protection of human rights. For this to be effective, the rights and freedoms must be enshrined in the Constitution. This covers political and civil rights and they range from the right to life, to freedom of expression. The courts of law should be independent to be able to enforce the rights of the individual vis-à-vis the state. The establishment of the Human

Rights Commission is commendable and long overdue. However, there is a need to seize the opportunity, despite the inherent problems resulting from the Constitution and the Act, to advance further the protection and promotion of human rights in Tanzania.

Currently, the issue of good governance is widely regarded as one of the key ingredients for poverty reduction and sustainable development. This can be achieved in an enabling economic environment responsive to the basic needs of the people. It requires sound economic management and sustainable use of resources as well as the promotion of economic and social rights. ■

CODE OF ETHICS AND CONDUCT FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN TANZANIA - EXTRACTS

Issued by Civil Service Department, June 1999

A Code of Ethics and Conduct for the Public Service is being issued for the first time since our independence in 1961. During colonial rule a code of ethics and conduct was inherent in different laws and regulations and this approach continued even after independence. Since these laws and regulations were not easily available to all public employees, people were generally unaware of expected ethical conduct.

The Code will enable pub-

lic servants to participate fully in fulfilling the mission of the public service, which is to deliver quality service to the people of Tanzania efficiently, effectively and with the highest standard of courtesy and integrity.

In so doing public employees will be effecting the vision of transforming the Public Service into an institution which will be pivotal in achieving sustainable economic growth and prosperity in Tanzania and eradicate

poverty in the 21st Century.

The Code of Ethics and Conduct will apply to all those serving in the Public Service but who are not covered by the Public Leadership Code of Ethics Act. No.13 of 1995. The interpretation of public servant is as stipulated in the Public Service Act.

I. Ethical conduct and behavior

Public Servants must behave and conduct themselves in a manner as stipulated below:

1. Respect all human rights and be courteous.
2. Perform diligently and in a disciplined manner.
3. Promote teamwork.
4. Pursue excellence in service.
5. Exercise responsibility and good stewardship.
6. Promote transparency and accountability.
7. Discharge duties with integrity.
8. Maintain political neutrality.

II. Respect of human rights and being courteous

1. A Public Servant has the right to be a member of any political party and can vote both for his/her political party and in general elections.
2. A Public Servant can become a member of any religious sect provided that he/she doesn't contravene the existing laws. However, since the government has no religion, religious beliefs should not be advocated in public services offices.
3. A Public Servant should not discriminate or harass a member of the public or a fellow employee on grounds of sex, tribe, religion, nationality, ethnicity, marital status or disability.
4. A Public Servant shall be courteous to senior and fellow employees as well as to all clients and particularly the clients being served. If a public servant is requested to clarify or to provide directions on issues arising from laws, regulations and procedures, the

employee will do so with clarity and promptness.

5. A Public Servant will respect other employees, their rights, as well as their right to privacy especially when handling private and personal information.

6. A Public Servant shall refrain from having sexual relationships at the work place. Likewise he/she will avoid all types of conduct which may constitute sexual harassment which include:

- i) Pressure for sexual activity or sexual favors with a fellow employee.
- ii) Rape, sexual battery and molestation or any sexual assault.
- iii) Intentional physical conduct which is sexual in nature such as unwelcome touching, pinching, patting, grabbing and or brushing against another employee's body, hair or clothes.
- iv) Sexual innuendoes, gesture, noises, jokes, comments or remarks to another person about one's sexuality or body.
- v) Offering or receiving preferential treatment, promises or rewards and offering or submitting to sexual favors.

III. Teamwork

A Public Servant will strive to promote teamwork by offering help to co-employees whenever the need so arises. Teamwork will be achieved by public servants observing the following:

- i) Giving instructions which are clear and undistorted.
- ii) Giving due weight and

consideration to official views submitted by fellow employees and subordinates.

iii) Ensuring that subordinates clearly understand the scope of their work and encourage them to enhance their competence and skills.

iv) Giving credit to an employee with outstanding performance and not seeking personal credit at the employee's expense.

v) Avoiding malicious actions or words intended to ridicule either subordinate or superiors.

vi) Reporting on his/her subordinates is to be done fairly and without any fear.

VII. Transparency and accountability

1. A Public Servant will adhere to and practise meritocratic principles in appointments, promotions and while delivering any service. He/she will be accountable both for actions and inaction through the normal tiers of authority.

2. (i) A Public Servant shall conduct meetings for the purpose of promoting efficiency and shall not use meetings as a way of avoiding being responsible for the decision he/she is supposed to have made on her/his own.

(ii) A Public Servant shall not engage in unofficial activities or projects during official hours or conduct such activities or projects within the office premises or by using public property.

(iii) A Public Servant shall be ready to declare his/her prop-

erty or that of his/her spouse when required to do so.

3. A Public Servant shall be loyal to the duly constituted government of the day and will therefore implement policies and decisions given by the minister or any other government leader.

VIII. Discharge duties with integrity

1. A Public Servant shall not fear to abide to laws, regulations and procedures when discharging his/her duties.

2. A Public Servant shall not solicit, force or accept bribes from a person whom he/she is serving, has served or will be serving either by doing so in person or by using another person.

3. i) A Public Servant or any member of his/her family shall not receive presents in the form of money, entertainments or any service from a person that may be geared towards compromising his/her integrity.

ii) A Public Servant may accept or give nominal gifts such as pens, calendars and diaries in small amount.

iii) A Public Servant will return to the donor any gift or hand them over to the government, in which case a receipt will be issued.

4. A Public Servant shall perform his/her duties honestly and impartially to avoid circumstances that may lead to conflict of interest. If conflict of interest arises he/she shall inform his/her superiors who will decide upon the course of action to resolve it.

5. A Public Servant shall not borrow to the extent of not being able to repay the debts as this will discredit the public service as well as affect his/her ability to make unbiased decisions.

IX. Political Neutrality

1. A public servant can participate in politics provided that when so doing he/she:

i) shall not engage him/herself in political activities during official hours or at work premises.

ii) shall not take part in political activity which will compromise or be seen to compromise his/her loyalty to the Government.

iii) shall not provide services with bias due to his/her political affiliation.

iv) shall not pass information or documents availed through his/her position in the service to his/her political party.

2. Although public servants have a right to communicate with their political representatives they:

i) shall not use such influence to intervene on matters affecting him/her which are in dispute between the Government and him/her.

ii) shall not use such influence for furthering personal ends which are not part of the Government policy.

X. Conclusion

The code of Ethics and Conduct has been issued pursuant to the Public Service Act. A breach of the Code will be dealt with under the Public Service Act, National Security Act, Prevention of Corruption Act, or any other relevant law.

NOTES

CONCEPTUALISING CONFLICT AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

By Dr M.O. Maundi, Centre for Foreign Relations

Conflict

A conflict is a dispute between parties on specific issues. It arises from differences in outlook, opinions and values with regard to those specific issues. The issues themselves can be cultural, social, political or economic. They can be at individual, community, national or international level.

Conflict prevention

Popularly known as “preventive diplomacy”, this is a combination of efforts and actions directed at containing, managing and resolving disputes before they become violent. The major underlying assumptions are that early intervention, both political and humanitarian, can save lives and avoid disaster; and that if action is taken early enough, human tragedies can be avoided with little cost or risk.

Conflict management

This is preventing a dispute from erupting into a violent crisis or cooling a crisis that has already turned violent by eliminating, neutralizing or controlling the means of pursuing the conflict with violence. This can be done by denying the parties the means of combat, or by increasing the means of one party in

order to neutralize the other’s, or by separating the parties in space and time. Conflict management by use of force is referred to as using the “military track”.

Conflict resolution

A conflict is not resolved until its root causes are eliminated. This is done through negotiation with the mutual consent of the parties involved. Effective and sustainable conflict resolution initiatives should be taken within a framework of “layered responsibility”, in other words from local to national, from national to sub-regional, from sub-regional to regional and ultimately to the international level.

Negotiation

This is a peaceful procedure through which the involved parties explicitly try to resolve their conflicting interests. Negotiation, or the use of the “diplomatic track”, can be done by the parties themselves or indirectly through a third party.

A third party or intermediary

Often direct negotiations are impossible because of the intensity of the hostilities. The role of the intermediary can vary: it can include mediation, conciliation and arbi-

tration. Governments and intergovernmental organisations can perform this role (“Track One Diplomacy”) and it can also be done by individuals (“Track Two Diplomacy”).

Confidence building measures

They are important ingredients of conflict prevention and resolution. They are aimed at eliminating mistrust, suspicion and misunderstanding. Such measures support peace, political stability and security.

TANZANIA AS AN AGENT OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Since its independence Tanzania has been active as an agent of conflict management and resolution within the Southern African, East African and Great Lakes regions. This is a reflection of the usefulness of the proximity approach in conflict resolution.

The support given to the armed liberation struggles was indicative of Tanzania’s involvement in conflict management through the military track. This was equally true of Tanzania’s war with the dictator Idd Amin Dada of Uganda when he invaded Tanzania in the late 70s.

Tanzania's support of the negotiations that finally brought independence to Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia and ended apartheid in South Africa was indicative of its participation in conflict resolution through the diplomatic track.

Tanzania's most active and effective participation in con-

flict resolution through the diplomatic track has been in the resolution of the violent conflicts in Rwanda and Burundi.

Tanzania played a formal intermediary role (Track One Diplomacy) as the facilitator of the Arusha peace negotiations that culminated in a peace agreement for Rwanda

in August 1993.

In the Burundi case Tanzania played an informal intermediary role (Track Two Diplomacy) by supporting the former president, the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere in his efforts of mediating the Arusha peace negotiations for Burundi. ■

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

By S. Kassim, Centre for Foreign Relations, Dar es Salaam

The importance and necessity of women's participation in decision making for sustainable development has been echoed in many circles. All the conferences on gender, women and human rights have time and time again deliberated on the matter. One of such gatherings was

the Beijing 4th World Women's Conference which included women's participation in decision-making as one among its 12 areas of concern in the Global Platform for Action (GPA). The GPA pointed out that without women's participation in decision-making, the goals of

equality, development and peace could not be achieved. Thus it proposed that the governments should commit themselves to establish gender balance in governmental bodies and committees.

Under the mono-party system, women's participation was minimal. This prompted

WOMEN CONTESTANTS IN THE CONSTITUENCIES FOR THE UNION PARLIAMENTARY SEATS: 2000 ELECTIONS

PARTY	WOMEN CONTESTANTS	ELECTED	PARTY	WOMEN CONTESTANTS	ELECTED
UDP	5	0	TLP	3	0
PONA	4	0	TPP	2	0
NCCR-M	7	0	UMD	1	0
TADEA	1	0	CCM	22	10
UPDP	2	0	CHADEMA	2	0
CUF	7	0	NLD	-	-
NRA	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	56	10

Source: Newspapers: RAI, Novemba 2-8, 2000; RAI, Oktoba 26-Novemba, 2000; Alasiri, Novemba 2, 2000; Mtanzania, Novemba 1, 2000 and Mwananchi Novemba 5, 2000.

the ruling party and the government to set aside affirmative seats in parliament for women.

Categories of representation

In Tanzania, members of parliament comprise the following:

- (a) members elected to represent constituencies
- (b) women members not less than 20% of the elected representatives from the constituencies
- (c) 5 members elected from the House of Representative members
- (d) The Attorney General
- (e) 10 Members of Parliament nominated by the President.

SPECIAL SEATS/AFFIRMATIVE SEATS: 2000 ELECTIONS

PARTY	UNION PARLIAMENT	HOUSE OF REP. ZANZIBAR	TOTAL
CCM	40	6	46
CUF	4	3	7
TLP	1		1
UDP	1		1
NCCR -M			
TPP			
NRA			
CHADEMA	1		1
UMD			
NLP			
UPDP			
PONA			
TADEA			
TOTAL	47	9	56

Source: Mtanzania, November 11, 2000

THE YOUTH LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROGRAMME (YLTP)

“Good Leaders are made, not born”

Youth is the future of every nation. It is therefore important to enhance the capacity and moral standing of youths so that they become capable and reliable leaders in the future.

The Youth Leadership Training Program (YLTP) run by the FES and its local partner organizations, is a project aimed at contributing to the building of a cadre of committed and responsible leaders in Tanzania.

The YLTP was launched on 23 November 2000 and is planned to go on for a period of 18 months, until June 2002.

The program’s main objectives are:

- To discuss and determine moral and social indicators of a good leader together with the participants
- To contribute to the efforts being made towards the creation of good governance nationally and within institutions
- To create a network of collaborators among the youth and future leaders from different sectors of society.

To realize those objectives, the program conducts one monthly session. The course is designed to enhance

knowledge within a wide range of topics in politics, economics and allied social sciences as well as to train participants in practical skills related to the challenges faced by leaders in contemporary times.

The Trainees

Trainees for the program have been drawn from institutions that deal with youth matters. These include political parties, government ministries and commissions, and some non-governmental organizations.

The selection procedure consisted of a written exam,



Trainees and trainers of the Youth Leadership Training Programme during their excursion to Zanzibar with the Zanzibar Chief Minister, 2001

.....

an essay by each applicant and an interview.

The current program has 17 trainees who were nominated by their institutions from both mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. They are between 21 and 35 years old. Female applicants have been promoted in order to achieve gender balance and to support and encourage women to become future leaders.

The Trainers

The program is conducted by a core panel of trainers who come from various institutions of high learning such as the University of Dar es Salaam, the Center for Foreign Relations, the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) and the Tanzania School of Journalism.

Training Methods

The participatory method whereby trainers initiate the process and the trainees bring in input from their own experience on the subject under consideration is fundamental. Sessions include perceptive presentations by representatives of civil society, the state, and of the disciplines of economics and of the political and social sciences. Other methods used are group work, plenary and group discussions, case studies and presentations by the trainees. The trainees are challenged to take part in the sessions in an active and committed way.

The regular activities are punctuated by the visits of public officials for their contributions are important for the realization of the programs

objectives.

Also included are excursions that offer the possibility for the trainees to experience the challenges they themselves will face as leaders. One of the highlights of the program was the very much appreciated excursion to Zanzibar in August 2001. Meetings with the Chief Minister and the Speaker of the Zanzibar House of Representatives increased the trainees' knowledge about Zanzibar's historical background and the island's political reality.

A similar excursion to the Parliament in Dodoma is envisaged.

The curriculum is the result of a participatory development process involving the trainers, the FES collaborators and the participating organi-

zations. The trainees' opinion is taken as an important voice in the discussion of the curriculum.

Focus is on three main areas

- Basic knowledge on a variety of topics: politics, economics, administration, social sciences, human rights, gender etc. The objective is to establish a common base from which the trainees can move on to address more specific areas.
- Techniques and instruments for effective leadership including computer training and instruments of manage-

ment and organization. In order to apply their new skills, the trainees organized and planned one of the sessions on their own.

- Ethics in leadership where personality and behavioral issues fitting of the leader are addressed. Trainees deal with different leader profiles and have discussions on a code of conduct for a good leader.

In order to improve the ongoing program, there is an evaluation at the end of every session both from the side of the trainees and the trainers. It is also important for the future of the project that there is an

ongoing and systematic collection of all lessons learned in the implementation of this first program.

At the end of the program, the trainees themselves will be evaluated and both completion and performance awards will be presented to the graduates.

The creation of the project's own website is in progress. It will serve to present information on the program, its objectives and its results. The website is also meant to be a forum for the trainees to present themselves and to exchange their ideas and experiences. ■

TANZANIAN CABINET AND PERMANENT SECRETARIES

Source: Tanzania Information Services, November 2001 & up-dated 11/12 2001 & 04/01/2002

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Attorney General

Hon. Andrew Chenge

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NOTES

SUMMARY LIST OF FULLY REGISTERED POLITICAL PARTIES IN TANZANIA

Source: Registrar of Political Parties in Tanzania, November 2001

CERTIFICATE OF FULL REGISTRATION NUMBER AND DATE OF ISSUE	NAME OF POLITICAL PARTY	CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY GENERAL	LOCATION AND ADDRESS OF HEAD OFFICE
001/92 of 1/7/92	Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM)	H.E. B.W. Mkapa	P. Mangula	P.O. Box 50 Dodoma
002/93 of 21/1/93	Civic United Front (CUF) Chama Cha Wananchi	Prof. Ibrahim Lipumba	Seif Sharrif Hamad	Mtendeni Street P.O. Box 3637 Zanzibar
003/93 of 21/1/93	Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CHADEMA)	Bob N. Makani	Hon. W. A. Kaborou	Kisutu Street P.O. Box 5330 Dar es Salaam
004/93 of 21/1/93	The Union for Multiparty Democracy (UMD)	Salum S. Ally	Hassan Y. Hussein	Kisutu Street P.O. Box 2985 Dar es Salaam
005/93 of 21/1/93	National Convention for Construction & Reform (NCCR)	James F. Mbatia	Mwaiseje S. Polisyia	Ilala P.O. Box 72444 Dar es Salaam
006/93 of 21/1/93	National League for Democracy (NLD)	Dr. Emanuel J. E. Makaidi	Vacant	Sinza D/73 P.O. Box 352 Dar es Salaam
007/93 of 21/1/93	Tanzania People's Party (TPP)	Vacant	Greven Lyimo	P.O. Box 60847 Dar es Salaam
008/93 of 4/2/93	United People's Democratic Party (UPDP)	Fahmi Nassoro	Abdullah Nassoro	P.O. Box 11746 Dar es Salaam
009/93 of 8/2/93	National Reconstruction Alliance (NRA)	Vacant	Ulotu A. Ulotu	Mvita Street P.O. Box 16542 Dar es Salaam
010/93 of 8/2/93	Popular National Party (PONA)	Vacant	Vacant	
011/93 of 5/4/93	Tanzania Democratic Alliance Party (TADAEA)	Vacant	Vacant	
012/93 of 24/11/93	Tanzania Labour Party (TLP)	A. L. Mrema	Harold Jaffu	P.O. Box 7273 Dar es Salaam
013/94 of 24/3/94	United Democratic Party (UDP)	Hon. J. M. Cheyo	Mussa Hussein A. Kwikima	P.O. Box 5918 Dar es Salaam
PJ 2000 No. 00000053	Chama cha Demokrasia Makini (MAKINI)	Godfrey Hicheka	Dominic Lyamchay	
PJ 2000 No. 00000053	Movement for Justice & Prosperity (CHAUSTA)	James Mapalala	Rodvick Bazigiza	

MAJOR POLICY CONCERNS OF A SELECTED NUMBER OF POLITICAL PARTIES

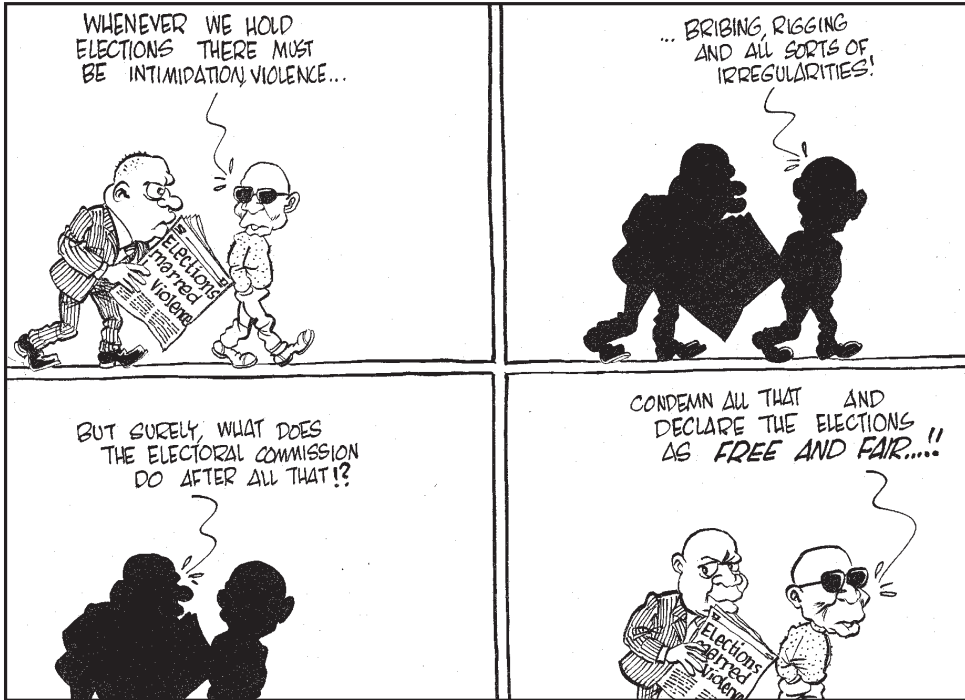
Compiled by Patrick Kisembo

POLICY	CCM	TLP	UDP	CUF	NCCR MAGEUZI
POLITICS 1. The political system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiparty democratic system • Promote good governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social democracy • Pluralistic multi-party system • Believes in good administration and the rule of law 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have accountable government system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pluralistic multi-party democratic system • Social democracy • Mixed economy
2. Ideology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still follows Ujamaa and self reliance but presently it is directed towards capitalism 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom and richness (capitalism) • Love forever and together 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium capitalist and socialist ideologies • As approved by the 1995 policy, it accepts the 1964 Zanzibar revolution 	
3. Constitution			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New constitution: three governments for Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That which gives citizens freedom of choice • Equal rights to the people of Tanganyika and Zanzibar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supreme law of the land has to be followed
4. Government System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union Government with two governments i.e. Union Government of Tanzania and Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar • The Union Government believes in the 1964 Zanzibar Revolution and commits itself to defend it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private ownership of the economy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three governments of Tanganyika, Zanzibar and the Union • Promote popular local governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Believes in three governments for the Union, Tanganyika and Zanzibar • Believes in the division of powers among government, parliament and judicial system
ECONOMY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote modernization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government to be responsible for big projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of natural resources particularly land and wild animals • Land to be owned by indigenous people • Encourage investors through free market. • Reduce government expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build strong economy which will promote employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberal economic system around personal initiatives, the government may participate where necessary • Promote private sector
1. Privatization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage privatization and investment activities. • Investors to build 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote private sector • Privatization of co-operatives

POLICY	CCM	TLP	UDP	CUF	NCCR MAGEUZI
		new industries and hotels			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big part of economy to be owned by indigenous people
2. Co - operatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruct and regulate co - operative societies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic activities to be done under co-operatives 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privatized parastatal organizations to be returned to the citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote private enterprises • Promote co-operatives
3. Land and Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land to be owned by the government • Farmers to increase production • Farmers to build their co-operatives • Introduce new technology on the use of oxen and tractors • Promote research on agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of natural resources • Search for markets • Prices of products will depend on the cost of production • Agricultural extension officers to be given training • Dip services for domestic animals to be built co - operatively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licenced land to be owned by indigenous people and not by the government • More animal husbandry and search for their market • Government to pay farmers on the spot (no cash - no crops) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on food and cash crops production • Use of science and technology • Government and financial institutions to help farmers/peasants. • To enhance agricultural research • Reduce tax on agricultural products and other duties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free hold system by indigenous citizens • The land owned by the government is the property of the nation • Non-citizens to own land under planned programs • Indigenous land rights to be enhanced • Remove all taxes on agricultural inputs
4. Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism services to be promoted • Attractions to tourists should go hand in hand with environmental care • Tanzanians to participate in tourism services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase tourists' attractions • No tax on domestic animals. • To stop illegal activities in fishing and forestry 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote this sector by building more infrastructures • External investors to cooperate with indigenous people
5. Taxation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every Tanzanian will pay according to what he earns • Remove development levy and remain with income tax 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient tax collection to be used for education, health, water and roads • Cancel school fees and health contributions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancel other taxes like development levy • Effective tax collection • Local governments to search for other sources of tax 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce tax depending on the type of business a person carries • Tax education to businessmen and women • Lower income tax to investors on primary industries
6. Industry & Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance and promote Industrial infrastructure • Promote research and development institutions • Inventions especially on local industries • Against illegal business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for external aid • Emphasis on how aid is being used effectively 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial competition to be given first priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite investors • Indigenous citizens to be involved in building industries • Industry research institute to be introduced • Enhance commerce in and outside the country

POLICY	CCM	TLP	UDP	CUF	NCCR MAGEUZI
SOCIAL 1. Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education will be based on creativity through the use of science and technology • Budget will focus on increasing partnership with those who can help like the NGOs • Contribution of education costs by parents will continue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove corruption on education system • Increase educational budget • Free education from Standard one to Form four • Educate parents on the importance of education to their children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school education free to all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote education from primary school to university where internet and computer services will be provided • Remove all unnecessary expenditure on government • 25% of the budget to be used for education especially in secondary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote science and technology
2. Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote public health paid by private and public agencies • Fight AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mother/child health to be spread all over the country • Fight AIDS 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train more health experts • To construct and maintain new hospitals, health centres and dispensaries • Fight AIDS 	
OTHER 1. Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote progress of women through many aspects like regulation of laws that segregate them • Participation on political, administrative systems, leadership and emphasis on being educated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal rights to women and men • No harassment of women 			
2. Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance on all infrastructures like roads, airports, harbors etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No privatization of railway harbours, airports, but it will allow investors to participate • Promote infrastructural services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on infrastructure, particularly roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build and administrate infrastructures especially roads, railways, electricity, water, telephone services • Take care of environment 	

Source: Compiled from Newspapers and political parties' manifestos 2000.



Source: Caricatures & Cartoons, E.A. 1st Exhibition, by G. Mwampembwa, Kenya 1999

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2000

Total number of people who registered	10,088,484
Number of people who voted	7,341,057 = 72.77%
Votes that were spoiled	341,246 = 3.38%
Legal votes	6,999,811 = 69.38%

PARTY	CANDIDATE	NUMBER OF VOTES	PERCENTAGE
CCM	B. W. Mkapa	5,863,201	71.7
CUF/CHADEMA	Ibrahim Lipumba	1,329,077	16.3
TLP	A. L. Mrema	637,115	7.8
UDP	John M. Cheyo	342,891	4.2

Source: NEC, November 2000

ELECTION RESULTS FOR THE UNION PARLIAMENT 2000

PARTY	NUMBER OF SEATS WON	PROPORTION OF WOMEN SEATS	NOMINATED	TOTAL
CCM	198	40	(10)	238
CUF	18	4*	-	22
TLP	4	1	-	5
UDP	3	1	-	4
CHADEMA	4	1	-	5
NCCR-M	1		-	1
TOTAL	228	47	(10)	285

- Elections did not take place in three constituencies:
 - Dodoma Urban, Kwela & Kasulu East
- * (4) CUF has been given 4 reserved seats for women, but it has not presented its nominations to the NEC.
- * (10) Presidential nominated MPs.
- Opposition parties have 14 constituencies for the mainland Tanzania and CUF has 16 constituencies in Zanzibar totaling 30.
- CCM has 87% of the Union Parliament seats and the opposition has 13%

Source: Mtanzania no. 1650, November 7, 2000, The Guardian No. 1852 November 7, 2000

THE ZANZIBAR PRESIDENCY 2000

Total number of people who registered	446,112
Number of people who voted	366,333 = 82.12%
Votes that were spoiled	12,259 = 2.75%
Legal votes	354,074 = 79.37%

The results for the Zanzibar presidency election stood as follows

PARTY	CANDIDATE	NUMBER OF VOTES	PERCENTAGE
CCM	Amani A. Karume	248,095	67
CUF	Seif Sharif Hamad	122,000	33

Source: NEC, November 2000

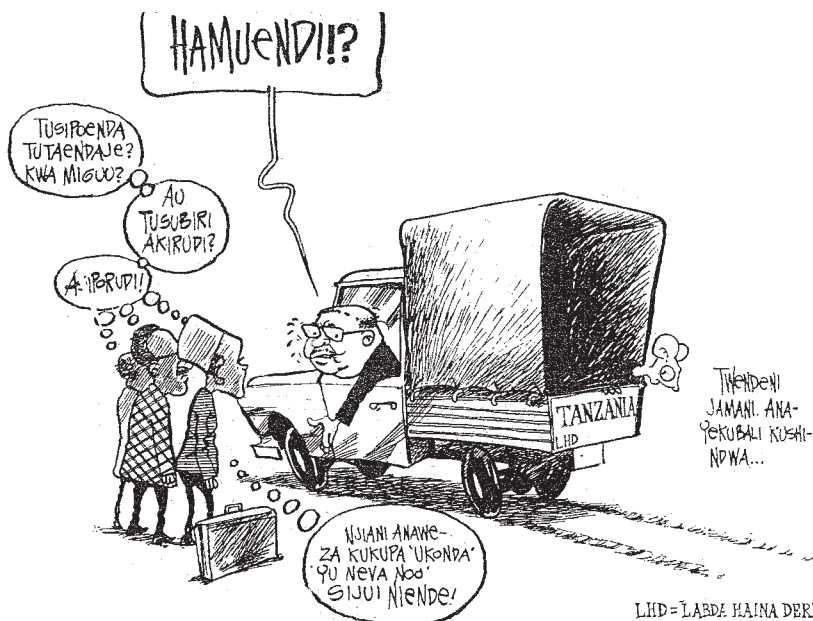
THE ELECTION RESULTS FOR THE ZANZIBAR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 2000

PARTY	SEATS WON	NOMINATED	RESERVED FOR WOMEN	EX-OFFICIO	TOTAL
CCM	34	6 (out of 10)	6	(6)	52
CUF	16	-	3	-	19
TOTAL	50	6 (out of 10)	9 (out of 10)	(6)	71

Source: Mtanzania no. 1650, November 7, 2000, The Guardian No. 1852 November 7, 2000

4 more members of the House of Representatives have to be nominated to make a total of 75 members. At present there are 71 members.

Six ex-officio: extra seats for CCM: 5 Regional Commissioners, 1 Attorney General



Source: Majira Newspaper, 11.11.2000

II. BUSINESS

WHAT IS THE PRIVATE SECTOR?

By Ms G. Sembuche Shayo, Department of Economic Studies, Krvukoni Academy of Social Sciences

Broadly speaking, the economy can be seen as operating within two sectors: the public and the private. The private sector is that part of the economy that is owned by private individuals and private companies while the public sector is government owned.

Whether the economy of a nation should be driven by state run enterprises or by private enterprises in a free market is a question of ideology. The former has been fast losing terrain and recent developments in Tanzania are a case in point.

One of the arguments for private enterprise is that it is thought to be more efficient than public enterprise because it has to be profitable to survive. Costs are therefore kept low and competition with other producers, it is argued, also keeps down prices. Furthermore the struggle for survival is a strong incentive for innovation. All this leads to higher quality products and better services for the consumer.

In a state run economy with state owned enterprises and no free market there is little or no competition. Bankruptcy is not seen as a risk because the national treasury is there to

inject capital when there is a crisis. The result is that there is no struggle for survival. The future of the enterprise and the jobs is secure, so there are few external forces that make efficient production necessary.

The arguments for a strong private sector economy have been winning the day throughout the world and this is also the case in Tanzania. They have been strongly promoted by The World Bank and market-friendly government interventions have been made a condition in the granting of World Bank loans. The ideology seems to be that the free market is neutral with regard to the welfare of the people: it neither works for good nor for evil.

A regulated private sector

In fact unregulated markets can both be inefficient and cruel. So under what conditions can markets work efficiently and at the same time benefit the people?

There are several ways:

- The government should provide the legal framework and maintain law and order, including the enforcement of contracts, property rights etc.
- The government should pursue macro-economic policies

which respect exchange rates, wage rates, trade policy, employment policy etc.

- The government must safeguard competition through anti-monopoly and anti-restrictive practices legislation, the setting up of competitive enterprises in the public sector, trade liberalisation, etc.

- The government can intervene in processes of price formation, production and finance in ways that make markets work better for all.

- The government has a special role to play in
 - developing human resources
 - improving the national infrastructure
 - designing and strengthening institutions (e.g. land reform, credit support etc.)

President Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania puts it this way:

“Government has withdrawn from business. The tax system has been simplified and strengthened, public spending reorganised, inflation lowered and the exchange rate stabilised...”

Privatisation is a powerful form of partnership. It makes governments free to govern and managers free to manage. Our goal to which we are moving rapidly is to make

Tanzania the most investor-friendly country in Africa. ...”

The Tanzanian Government is in the process of cre-

ating an environment where the private sector and the market can operate efficiently for the benefit of the people.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

By Mr M. L. Naluyaga, USAID

The Tanzanian government is currently putting in place short term mechanisms aimed at expanding the government’s revenue base, reducing government expenditure, reducing bank borrowing, containing inflation, reforming parastatals, liquidating external and domestic debt, creating an enabling environment for local and foreign investors, fighting corruption and embezzlement of public funds, environmental degradation and poverty and instituting good governance.

In the years 1995-2000 the government took measures to restructure, revive and build a new market led economy. This resulted in a consistent annual growth rate of 4.2% for the period. Preliminary data indicate that real GDP grew by 4.9% in 2000 compared to 4.7% in 1999.

If Tanzania is to see changes in the lives of her people everywhere, the economy needs to grow by 8-10% in the period 2001-2005. Economic growth must exceed the anticipated population growth rate of 2.8%.

Through a consultative approach the Nation is creating new drive within every sector. Particular emphasis is placed on agriculture as the lead sector for the creation of employment and income.

Government revenue and expenditure

The total revenue as a percentage of GDP continued its decline from its peak of 13.5% in the financial year (FY) 97, to 12.0% in FY 98, to 11.5% in FY 99. In FY 2000 revenue declined further to 11.2% of GDP. Tax re-

Table 1: Government Revenue and External Grants FY 98 - FY 00 as % of GDP

Central Government Operations	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00 ¹
Total revenue	12.5	13.2	13.5	12.0	11.5	11.2
Tax revenue	11.3	11.3	11.9	11.0	10.3	9.9
Tax on imports and exports	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.6	
Sales & excise taxes on local goods	2.7	2.85	3.1	2.7	2.7	
Income taxes	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	
Other taxes	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.2	
Non tax revenue	1.25	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2

Source: IMF, Tanzania authorities 1 Likely outturn

Table 2: Government expenditure FY 95 - FY 99 as % of GDP

Central government operations	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00 ²
Total expenditure & net lending	18.3	17.6	15.1	14.8	14.9	15.9
Recurrent expenditure	15.1	14.0	12.5	11.0	10.9	12.0
Wages and salaries	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.2
Interest payments	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.6
Domestic	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.1
Foreign	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.5
Other goods & services & transfers	7.5	6.1	5.1	4.5	5.7	6.2
Development expenditure & net lending	3.2	3.6	2.6	3.8	4.0	3.9
O/w expenditure financed domestically	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3

Source: IMF, Tanzania authorities 2 Likely outturn

venue in FY 99 was only 10.3% of GDP and non-tax revenue was 1.2%.

Government spending stabilized at 14.9% of GDP in FY 98, having declined steadily from 18.3% in FY 95. In FY 00 expenditure increased by 1% of GDP. Although there was little change in recurrent expenditure from FY 98 - 99, there was a significant shift from wages and salaries to expenditure on other goods and services.

The unpredictability of resource flows from the Treasury to spending units has a direct impact on the operational efficiency of the wealth distribution. At the aggregate level it is instructive to analyse the sources of shocks to government revenue and to trace

their effects on the various expenditure items.

As a result of the positive developments with regard to resource availability and the containment of first claim expenditures within the limits provided by the national funds flow, available resources for expenditure on account of "other charges" and for domestic development expenditure was 7% higher than estimated in the national allocations. The higher resource availability translated directly into higher spending on goods and services (14% above budget) and domestically funded development expenditure (88% above budget). As in previous years, the total development expenditure funded from both domestic and foreign sources

was again significantly below the budgeted amounts.

Because of the low growth rate of the agricultural sector, which contributes about 50% to the GDP, the targeted growth rates have not been achieved. Nonetheless productive sectors have been growing at encouraging rates since 1996. In the period 1996-2000 mining grew by 15.4%, construction by 8.6%, public utilities by 5.5% industry by 5.2%, trade and tourism by 5.1%, communications and transport by 4.8% and finance by 4.5%. ■

EDUCATION AND THE DEMANDS OF THE MARKET

By Mr J. R. Kasheja, College of Business Studies, DSM

The provision of education in Tanzania is emerging from an era of total government dominance to one where the private sector plays an active role and costs are shared by the beneficiaries. For political and economic reasons the government has abandoned its long practice of guaranteeing employment to secondary and tertiary institution graduates, leaving them to rely on market forces.

The education provided has two major weaknesses: it has limited relevance to the demands of the labour market; its effectiveness is limited because of poor funding and poor facilities.

Chief characteristics

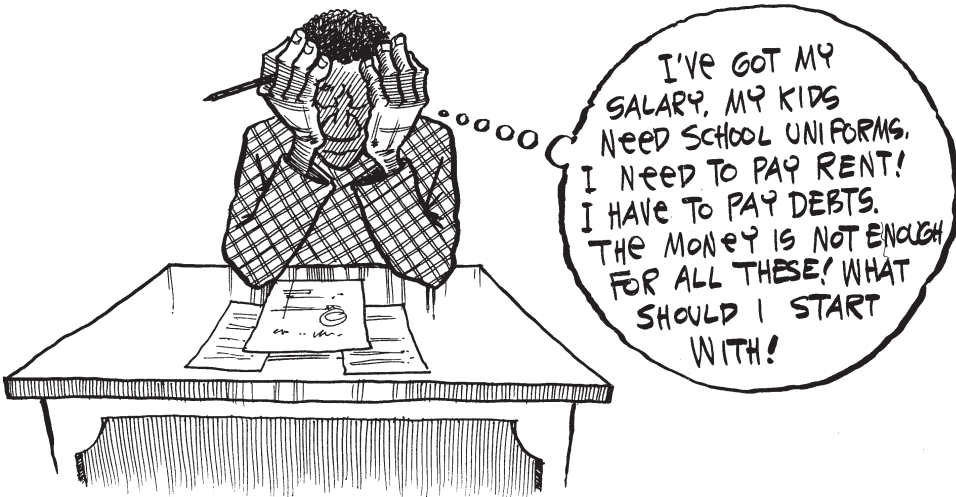
Much of the curriculum is modelled on conventional education programmes inherited from the British system. Education has been provided for its own sake and the output and quality has been left to the whims of the providers. There has been no coordination with the private and public sectors except in connection with examinations and certificates where there are bodies for particular trades and professions.

The inadequacies of the system is demonstrated by the fact that several organisations set up their own institutions to train people. There are

institutes in the power, cement, sugar and bank sectors, to name but a few. This shortfall has since been acknowledged by the government and in 1999 a policy document was drawn up to make higher education responsive to the needs of the new liberalised economy and to global developments in science and technology.

Adjustments in the wake of new challenges

To make training for the private sector more effective the government has introduced cost sharing in training institutions and has encouraged private sector participation in



Source: Hakikazi Catalyst, cartoon by Ali MAsoud (Kipanya) 2001

the provision of education. According to the National Higher Education Policy of 1999 the government is to coordinate higher education and improve the enrolment ratio for subjects with relevance to science and technology.

Noteworthy in the endeavour to develop partnership between the private sector and training institutions is the establishment of the Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA). VETA was set up in 1994 after a consultative process that brought

together the government, the business community, vocational education providers and other stakeholders to develop a demand driven vocational training system. By law the business sector, NGOs, trade unions and other stakeholders must be represented on the central and regional VETA boards. Employers with a workforce of four or more must contribute to a special fund that supports vocational training education.

The College of Business (CBE) in Dar es Salaam hosts the Centre for International

Business Development Studies (CIBDS) which offers training and consultancy services to local business people to improve their skills in export trading and the penetration of markets.

Colleges offering business subjects are reforming their curricula to better address the needs of business. Education now focuses more on marketing than on simple trading and distribution. All major institutions offer evening classes to assist business people improve their skills. ■

NOTES

12. ENVIRONMENT

THE ENVIRONMENT: SOME KEY ISSUES, INSTITUTIONS AND REGULATIONS IN TANZANIA

The Tanzanian environmental policy was formalized in December 1997 by the Vice-President's Office. In 1999 a process was initiated to develop and finalise legally binding guidelines and the framework for Environmental Impact and Assessment in the country. When these guidelines become legally binding, as is expected by the end of 2001, they will form the pillar for environmental management in the country.

Environmental Impact Assessment

One of the most effective policy instruments for the achievement of sustainable development is the requirement that environmental impact assessment (EIA) shall be undertaken for all proposed activities that are likely to have significant adverse impact on the environment and which are subject to a decision of a competent national authority.¹ The National Environmental Action Plan perceives the objective of EIA as "allowing maximisation of long-term benefits of development while maintaining the natural resource base."² However, the objectives of EIA are broader as they seek to protect the environment in the wider

sense, and not just the natural resources. Thus, an activity which would raise noise levels near a hospital or school or which can affect the human-made environment such as archaeological sites, historic towns, monuments and artifacts or relics, may also be subjected to environmental impact assessment. Such assessment forms the basis for the refusal of permission to undertake a particular activity or the granting of permission with conditions necessary to minimise the effect on the environment.

Key environmental issues

When the word "environment" is mentioned, often a vision of farmers planting trees comes to mind. However, "environment" has a broader meaning. It encompasses such diverse issues as worker health and safety in factories and appropriate uses of pesticides and export of live animals. Environment should be viewed as the whole of the natural and the human environment. What follows is a look at key environmental issues in important sectors of the Tanzanian economy, at institutions that are responsible for overseeing them and laws relating to the environment.

Agriculture and Livestock *Key issues*³

- Poor agricultural techniques (failure to conserve soil and water) such as cultivation in marginal and sensitive areas like hillsides, hilltops, riverbanks, roadsides, deserts, wetlands, etc.
- Large-scale farming, employing irrigation, fertilization and fumigation techniques that are environmentally unfriendly
- Small-scale farms that over-use pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and fertilizers
- Livestock ranching impacts on land fertility from overstocking
- Urban agriculture with improper disposal of animal wastes, over-grazing of public areas, etc.

INSTITUTIONS

National Land Use Planning Commission
Local Governments
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals
Tropical Pesticides Research Institute
Director of Public Prosecutions
Ministry of Lands
Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority

Laws and Subsidiary

Legislation

Local Government
(District Authorities) Act
Tropical Pesticides Research
Institute Act
Town and Country Planning
Ordinance
National Land Use Planning
Commission Act
Water Laws
Penal Code
Range Development Man-
agement Act
Cattle Grazing Ordinance
Grass Fires Control Ordi-
nance
Land Ordinance
Ngorongoro Conservation
Area Ordinance

Forestry and Marine/ Fisheries Resources

Key issues

Forests sector

1. Over or mis-exploitation of
forests resulting in:

- degradation of water sources
with impacts on human
health, wildlife and fisheries,
water supply to towns, etc.
- degradation of wildlife habi-
tat

• depletion of fuel wood and
other forest produce supplies
with resulting consequences
for rural, wood-dependent
Tanzanians

- effects of global warming
- loss of biodiversity

2. Over or mis-exploitation of
fisheries and marine resources
resulting in:

- loss of fish and fisheries
products for fisheries-depend-
ent Tanzanians
- loss of biodiversity
- loss of critical coral reef habi-
tat and shoreline protection
- water pollution with impact

on human health and the
environment

INSTITUTIONS

Ministry of Tourism and Nat-
ural Resources
Divisions of Forestry, Fish-
eries and Wildlife
Ministry of Lands
District or Local Government
Ministry of Energy and Min-
erals
Tropical Pesticides Research
Institute
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Director of Public Prosecu-
tions
Ngorongoro Conservation
Area Authority
TANAPA
Ministry of Water

Laws and Subsidiary

Legislation

Forests Ordinance
National Parks Ordinance
Ngorongoro Conservation
Area Ordinance
Wildlife Conservation Act
Protected Places and Areas
Act
Public Land (Preserved Areas)
Ordinance
Local Government Acts
Mining Act
Land Ordinance
Fisheries Act
Business Licensing Act
Explosives Act
Tropical Pesticides Research
Institute Act
Penal Code
Territorial Sea and Exclusive
Economic Zone Act
Town and Country Planning
Ordinance
Water Laws

Wildlife Utilization

Key issues

- Over-hunting and non-sus-
tainable hunting methods not
based on reliable data regard-
ing reproduction or over-all
survival of species
- Over-capture and non-sus-
tainable capture of live ani-
mals for export
- Poor export conditions in
holding companies or with
intermediate traders
- Illegal hunting

INSTITUTIONS

Tanzania Wildlife Corpora-
tion (TAWICO)
Ministry of Tourism, Natural
Resources and Environment,
Division of Wildlife
TANAPA
Ngorongoro Conservation
Area Authority

Laws and Subsidiary

Legislation

Wildlife Conservation Act
National Parks Ordinance
Ngorongoro Conservation
Area Ordinance
Marine Parks Act

Industry

Key issues

- Water pollution from indus-
trial processes
- Hazardous and toxic waste
from industrial processes
- Land degradation and pollu-
tion from industrial processes
- Waste by-products from use
of industrial products

INSTITUTIONS

Commercial Law, Registra-
tion and Industrial Licensing
Department, Ministry of
Trade and Industries
Tropical Pesticides Research

Institute
 Ministry of Water, Energy
 and Minerals
 Tanzania Bureau of
 Standards
 Local Governments (District
 and Municipal Authorities)
 National Urban Water
 Authority
 Investment Promotion Cen-
 tre, President's Office
 Factories Inspectorate, Min-
 istry of Labour
 Principal Water Officer or
 Regional Water Engineer
 Pharmacy Board
 National Land Use Planning
 Commission
 Director of Public Prosecu-
 tions
 National Food Control Com-
 mission
 Dairy Board

*Laws and Subsidiary
 Legislation*

Local Government (District
 and Urban Authorities) Acts
 Town and Country Planning
 Ordinance
 National Land Use Planning
 Commission Act
 Water Utilization
 (Control and Regulation) Act
 Waterworks Ordinance
 National Urban Water
 Supply Act
 Public Health (Sewerage and
 Drainage) Ordinance
 National Industries (Licens-
 ing and Registration) Act
 Protection from Radiation
 Act
 Explosives Act
 Tanzania Bureau of Stan-
 dards Act
 Factories Ordinance
 Investment Promotion Act
 Pharmaceuticals and Poisons
 Act
 Tropical Pesticides Research

Institute Act
 Penal Code (offensive trades,
 fouling of water and air, pre-
 ventation of common nuisance,
 negligent spreading of dis-
 ease)
 Fair Trade Practices Act
 Land Ordinance
 Food Control of Quality Act
 Dairy Industry Act
 Petroleum Conservation Act

*(For detailed information about
 other sectors and about the laws
 and legal requirements, see:
 Environmental Law Hand-
 book for Businesses, LEAT Pub-
 lications: www.lead.or.tz.)*

Public Participation

Recognition that public par-
 ticipation is necessary for any
 environmental protection
 strategy to succeed is increas-
 ing. Both the Rio Declara-
 tion¹ and the Tanzanian
 National Environmental
 Action Plan⁵ admit that envi-
 ronmental issues are best han-
 dled with the participation of
 all citizens.

Public participation in gov-
 ernment decision making
 pertaining to environment
 requires access by the people
 to all relevant information
 and the institution of a
 process of notification on pro-
 posed activities, option to
 comment, representation in
 the relevant decision making
 bodies, and effective access to
 judicial bodies as well as
 administrative disputes settle-
 ment bodies.

The National Environ-
 mental Management Council
 has a library open to the pub-
 lic Monday - Friday 8.00-
 16.00. Tel. 022 - 2127817, e-
 mail: nemc@nemctz.org

NGOS DEALING WITH
 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
 Lawyers Environment Asso-
 ciation of Tanzania (LEAT)
 Journalist Environment
 Association of Tanzania
 (JET)
 Wildlife Conservation
 Society (TWCs)
 Frontiers (T) Ltd.
 WWF Tanzania
 INFORBRIDGE
 Capacity Building for
 Environmental Management
 of Lake Victoria
 Tanzania Gender Network
 Programme (TGNP)
 Jane Goodall Institute
 (JGI - TACARE)
 Tanzania Women in
 Agriculture and Environment
 4H Clubs of Tanga
 Leadership for Environment
 and Development (T)
 (LEAD)
 Abantu Film (Environment)
 Producers

Sources:

Article by Anne Maembe, National
 Environment Management Council in
 FES Handbook 2001;
 Environmental Law Handbook for Busi-
 nesses, LEAT Publications

1 See Principle 17 of the Rio Declaration
 2 NEAP, p. 3, para 8(a).

3 From National Conservation Strategy
 for Sustainable Development, GoT, 1995,
 and National Environmental Action
 Plan, GoT, 1994.

4 Rio Declaration on Environment and
 Development.

5 See paragraph 8(3), relevant level.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF URBANISATION

Adapted from an article by Ms P. Okeyo, Education Office, Kinondoni Municipality

The migration of people from the rural to urban areas is a global phenomenon. In ideal circumstances authorities can cope with urban growth by good planning and the stringent administration of good environmental legislation. In reality this, however, is rarely the case.

In Tanzania urban areas are growing very fast. The estimated total population growth rate for 2001 is 2.61%¹. The growth rate of the urban population was 5.1% in 1998-1999.² In 2000 the urban population was 32.9% of the total population which is estimated to be 33.7 million.³

In urban areas various stakeholders compete for land. Land is needed for a multitude of purposes: housing, industry, commerce, institutions, social activities, recreational activities, infrastructure, services, to name some of them. Available urban land is becoming scarce and this is leading to chaotic development, with land speculation

and the illegal occupation of marginal and ecologically fragile land. The result is further environmental degradation which in turn aggravates the unhealthy living conditions of economically vulnerable groups.

In Mwanza city, for example, illegal settlements have been put up in hazardous areas where rock and landslides are regular occurrences. In Dar es Salaam, in the Msimbazi valley and keko, there have been massive encroachments by settlers on the river valleys, the river catchments area, the springs and forest area. There are no provisions for liquid and solid waste disposal in these areas and the untreated waste pollutes the very environment that the settlements are built on, which in turn makes them even more unhealthy and dangerous to live in.

Waste management

Waste management is a priority issue for all Tanzanian municipalities whether the

waste is from legal or illegal sources. In principle it is the local authorities that are responsible for its disposal. The Local Government Urban Authorities Act of 1982 states that it is the responsibility of urban authorities "to remove refuse and filth from public or private places".

In practice most residents discharge their waste onto the streets, open spaces and into the drains. The city of Dar es Salaam has been confronted with growing volumes of solid waste for many years without having adequate provisions for its collection and final treatment. The City Council By-laws of 1993 allow for the privatisation of the refuse collection service and today there are a number of contractors who clean and collect waste in various areas of the city in collaboration with the municipal councils.

Kinondoni Municipality is estimated to generate 1000 tons of solid waste per day, while the average for Temeke

Municipality	Collected by municipality 1999 ⁵	Collected by contractors 1999	Total amount collected 1999	Collected by municipality 2000	Collected by contractors 2000	Total amount collected 2000
Kinondoni	34,175	16,607	50,782	35,658	10,228	45,886
Temeke	13,238	7,843	21,081	15,468	11,148	26,616

Source: Kinondoni MWMO-November 2001, Temeke MWMO-November 2001

Municipality is 500-600 tons. Only about 30% of the total amount generated in Dar es Salaam is collected and disposed of at an approved refuse dump. In Kinondoni Municipality it was only 12.5% in 2000⁴

1 CIA - The World Factbook - Tanzania: www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/tz.html, Dec. 2001

2 The World Bank Group. Compare this rate with the rate for all developing countries which is 2.6% in same period.

3 The World Bank Group: World Development Indicators database, July 2001

4 Source: Kinondoni MWMO-November 2001, Temeke MWMO-November 2001

5 In tons

PUBLIC TRANSPORT: THE CASE OF THE DALADALAS

By Mr F. S. Ninalwo, National Institute of Transport

Introduction

Public transport is one of the most important factors for the economic and social development of a city. Good public transport enables the urban population to have easy access to markets, industries, public offices, health and social centers. However, if public transport is not properly planned and controlled it has a negative environmental impact on a city by creating air pollution, congestion, accidents, and economic and social inconvenience.

In Tanzanian cities and towns public transport is provided by small buses, popularly known as daladalas. Daladalas are owned by small transport operators.

This article looks at the environmental impact of the operation of daladalas particularly in the city of Dar es Salaam.

Historical background

At Independence public transport in the city of Dar es

Salaam was provided by the Dar es Salaam Bus Company (DBC), a subsidiary of the Overseas Transport Corporation. As part of the implementation of the Arusha Declaration the DBC was nationalized and renamed Shirika la Usafiri Dar es Salaam (UDA). In the 1980s UDA could not cope with the increased demand for public transport in Dar es Salaam due to poor vehicle availability. In areas where UDA could not provide sufficient service private bus operators unofficially provided transport services by using old buses and pickups.

The daladala operators were charging five shillings a trip. The newly introduced five shilling coin was popularly called a 'dala'. That was the origin of the name daladala.

The operating system of daladalas

As already mentioned daladala operators were using various types of pickups and

old buses which could not operate on upcountry routes. They had no fixed routes. They changed routes during the day depending on the traffic flow of the moment. Sometimes they caused inconvenience to the passengers by cutting short the routes and to UDA which was the official operator of the Dar es Salaam commuter services.

When the daladala operations started they were tolerated because UDA was not able to cope with the transport demand in Dar es Salaam and the Government was taking steps to improve UDA operations. In 1983 the Prime Minister, the late Hon. Edward Moringe Sokoine, directed the National Transport Corporation to register daladala operators and issue them route licenses so that they could operate orderly in harmony with UDA schedules.

Official recognition of daladala operations stimulated

the increase of operators and some operators ordered second-hand buses and minibuses from overseas. The increase of daladala operators improved the vehicle availability, increased competition between daladala operators and UDA and among the daladala operators themselves.

Quality of public transport

Public transport operators are normally obliged to meet quality standards to ensure that their operations do not cause adverse environmental impact. The quality of transport is determined by dependability, safety, good speed and tidiness.

In order to be considered dependable the operator shall provide the appropriate transport capacity to meet the volume of traffic and frequency demanded by customers. In urban transport the operators must have the appropriate type and number of buses to meet the schedules and timetables stipulated by public authorities.

To be considered safe the operator shall maintain the vehicles in good technical conditions to avoid roadside breakdowns and excessive exhaust fumes.

“Good speed” has two elements: technical and economic speed. Technical speed is when the speed of the vehicle in kilometers per hour is good, taking into consideration the condition of the road and convenience of other road users.

Economic speed is when the time taken by a vehicle to travel from one terminal or stop to another is in accordance with the approved schedules and timetables.

To fulfill the standards of tidiness the operator shall maintain the cleanliness of both the outside and inside of the vehicles, and provide sitting and standing arrangements that are appropriate, taking into consideration the requirement of specific types of passengers i.e. invalids and elderly persons.

The environmental impact of daladala operations

Air pollution

Large diesel buses that carry about 100 passengers, including standees, per trip are ideal for operation in urban areas where there are many passengers. One of the reasons for recommending this size of bus is to reduce the total number of vehicles in urban centers and thereby control the volume of exhaust fumes which pollute the air.

Most of the buses operated in Tanzanian urban areas are minibuses. A study carried out by the National Institute of Transport and the Ministry of Communications and Transport in 1999, shows that buses with a seating capacity of between 10 and 25 constitute 63.5% while those with a capacity of between 26 and 65 constitute 36.5%. According to the Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Transport Licensing Authority (DRTLA)

there are about 7,000 buses on their register.

The study on Dar es Salaam Urban Passenger Transport carried out by Wilbur Smith Associates in February 1991 estimated that passenger traffic in 2000 would have been 3,500,000 people. A total of 1629 standard single deck buses with a capacity of 110 passengers, including standees, would have been enough to satisfy the demand. If this is the case it is obvious that Dar es Salaam has 5371 excess buses. If the public transport service in DSM were provided with the appropriate type of buses, exhaust fumes from these excess buses would be avoided.

The management of the daladalas is left in the hands of the drivers. One of the consequences is that vehicles are technically not properly maintained. Most of the daladalas emit excessive exhaust fumes which increase air pollution. Some operators cannot afford to send their vehicles to proper workshops for maintenance and repair. Vehicles are repaired on the roadside or at various makeshift garages in residential areas. This also causes soil pollution by oils from defective engines. These makeshift garages in residential areas are not only an eyesore but they also pose a fire hazard.

Traffic accidents

The increase in the number of daladalas has increased competition for passengers. Dri-

vers drive very fast and dangerously to beat other drivers. This causes frequent traffic accidents resulting in death and injury to passengers and other road users.

The research carried out by J. O. Haule of the National Institute of Transport on the gravity of accidents in Dar es Salaam found out that between 1995 and 1997 about 20.5% of all accidents in the city involved minibuses while 42.5% involved private cars. Since the number of private cars is higher than that of minibuses, then the ratio of accidents per vehicle for minibuses is higher than for private cars. The study also found out that 23.6% of fatal accidents were caused by minibuses. Hence, minibuses are dangerous to the lives of urban residents.

Traffic congestion

Traffic congestion arises when the volume of traffic on a particular road is higher than the road capacity can accommodate at a particular time. Traffic congestion causes delays to vehicles and passengers thereby reducing the technical and economic speed of development. The labour time lost has an adverse effect on productivity and the provision of social services in various sectors.

As we have seen there are more buses in the city than would have been needed if the appropriate type of buses were used to provide public transport. This excess number of

buses alone causes traffic congestion.

The operations are not scheduled and there are no timetables. A timetable controls the movement of buses to avoid bunching i.e. having a number of buses going to the same destination leaving or passing through a particular bus stop at the same time. The absence of timetables gives drivers and conductors the freedom to determine their own movement. Bunching is common at many bus stops. Daladala drivers block each other and some stop on the road instead of the bus lay-bys. This causes serious traffic congestion, particularly at peak hours.

Untidiness

Minibuses are very dirty outside as well as inside. Drivers and conductors are equally dirty. The lack of timetables makes passengers crowd themselves in the first available bus. Crowding in these dirty minibuses is a health hazard. It is easy to spread infectious disease like TB. The Dar es Salaam Regional Commissioner and the chairman of DRTLA seem to be fighting a very difficult battle to impose standards for cleanliness and tidiness on daladala operators.

Conclusion

The increase of daladala operators improved vehicle availability but it has an adverse environmental impact in the form of increased air pollu-

tion, traffic accidents, congestion and untidiness.

The excess number of buses and the poor technical conditions of vehicles result in the excessive emission of exhaust fumes which pollute the air. Roadside repairs to vehicles and the location of makeshift garages in residential areas cause soil pollution by oils from defective engines. Irreparable vehicles left in various places are also an eyesore.

The reckless driving of daladalas increases traffic accidents resulting in the loss of lives and in injury to passengers and other road users.

The lack of timetables results in bunching at some bus stops, causing serious traffic congestion on city roads. The untidiness of daladalas, their drivers and conductors is not only an eyesore but poses a health hazard.

In short, daladalas are providing transport service of very poor quality. It is important that the government reviews the urban transport policy to ensure that appropriate types of vehicles are used to provide good quality commuter services in cities and towns. ■

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN TEACHING SCIENCE

By Dr C. J. Sawio, Department of Geography, University of Dar es Salaam

Concept of Environmental Education

“Environmental Education (EE) is a process aimed at developing a population that is aware of, and concerned about the total environment and its associated problems, and which has the knowledge, skills, motivation and commitment to work individually and collectively toward solutions of current problems and the prevention of new ones” (Belgrade/Tbilisi).

The Teaching of EE in Tanzania

Earlier EE in Tanzania was seen simply as a minor addition to existing mainstream school curricula. Attitudes have changed. EE is now an essential component to be incorporated into the primary, secondary and tertiary curricula in Tanzania.¹

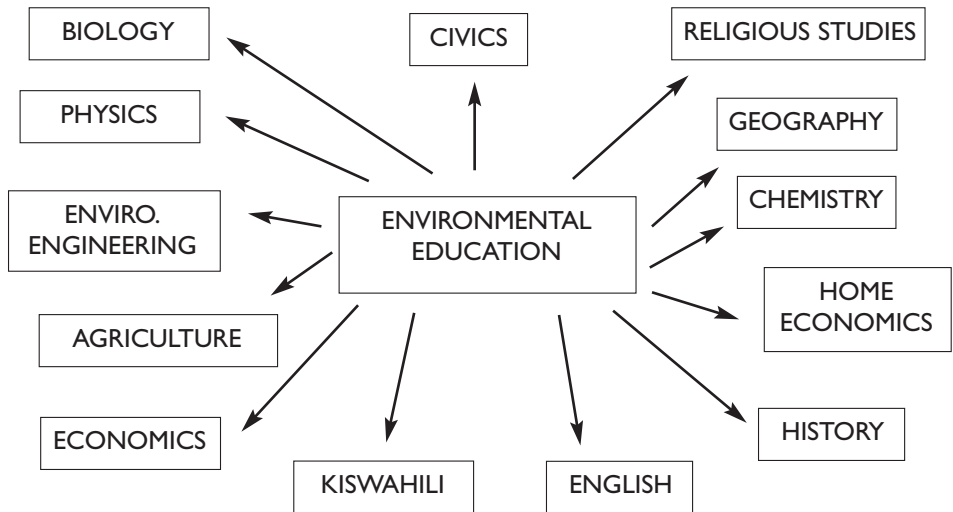


Fig. 1: The Multidisciplinary Approach in EE
(Adopted from Mwinuka, S.M, 1999)

After a serious review (1996-97), the Tanzania Institute of Education overhauled the syllabi at all levels: pre-primary, primary, secondary (O & A Levels), Teacher Training Colleges and Vocational Training to ensure that EE was incorporated. This was a milestone.

EE cannot stand alone, but must be infused in the existing subjects through a multidisciplinary approach (Fig. 1).

The 1995 Education and Training Policy stipulates that EE must be incorporated into the science subjects syllabi because one of the education's goal is to enable the rational use, management

and conservation of our environment.

Teaching EE in Science in Tanzania

We will here focus on secondary education.

Table 1: Selected EE components in science subjects taught in secondary schools, Forms 1-1V.

SUBJECT	TOPIC / THEME	EE RELATED COMPONENTS
Physics	Energy and Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural sources of energy from waves, wind, water, solar, biogas and geysers. • Promotion of renewable energy • Law of energy conservation from rural energy sources • Use efficient and inefficient energy stoves: energy waste and conservation • Alternative sources of energy • Energy crisis and dam construction • Concept of noise pollution • Effect of noise pollution and control • Pollution, radiation, dynamites users (stone blasting) warfare and discarded machinery • Concept of radiation and environmental spectra • Ozone layer depletion & effects • Global warming & greenhouse effects with examples from Tanzania
	Frequency, wave & motion	
	Degrading Environment	
	Heat & Thermodynamics	
Chemistry	Soil Chemistry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origin, Composition, Acidity, Alkalinity, Trace elements. • Pollutants of soil (industrial and nuclear waste, smog, dust, and oil spill on soil, acidification of soil, use of fertilizer pesticides, insecticides & fungicides. • Acid rain, global warming, green house effect, air pollution
	Pollution	
Biology	Energy flow and nutrient Circulation in ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of food contamination, food webs/ chains; national parks, lake reserves and biomass consumption. • Irreversibility of food chains • Loss of biodiversity. • Habitat niche (national parks, lakes, marine parks)
	Population growth & control	

The teaching methodologies vary considerably. They encompass: discussions, experiments, field trips/tours, projects and so on. Teachers use practical examples to deliver EE messages. For instance, to impart knowledge on the effects of excessive cutting of trees which leads to deforestation, the use of an efficient charcoal or wood stove (improved ceramic jiko Figure 2) can be demonstrated. The message here is that this type of stove requires less charcoal. As it conserves energy, fewer trees will be cut for making charcoal. The more people adopt and make use of it, the more forest will be conserved.

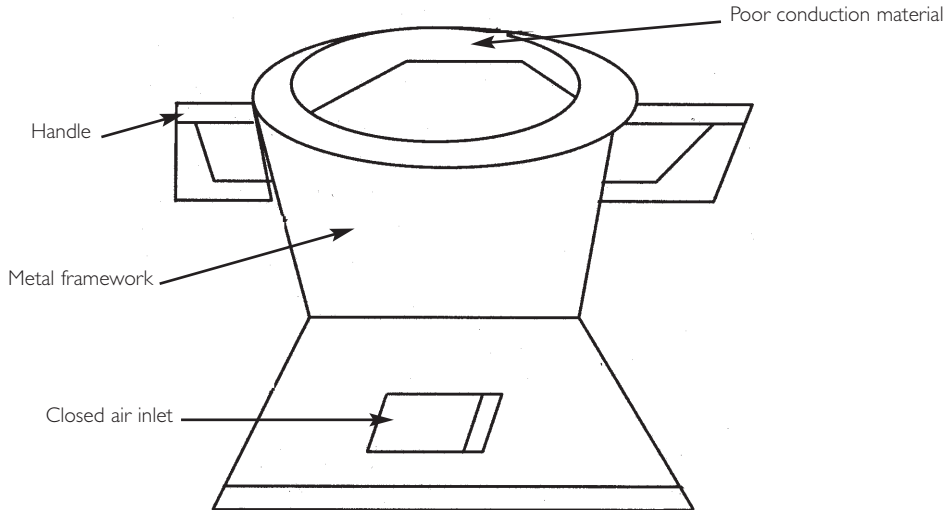


Fig. 2: The Ceramic Jiko

Environmental Education in Higher Learning Institutions

This is now done in teacher training institutions, vocational training centres and higher institutions of learning including colleges and universities.

The University of Dar es Salaam offers an MSc in Environmental Studies in the Faculty of Science. In the Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, a full time GEM, MA (Geography and Environmental Management, Masters of Arts) is offered with numerous EE components. The Department of Civil Engineering in the Faculty of Engineering offers environmental engineering courses. In the Faculty of Science much environmental physics is incorporated in its courses, albeit indirectly. The University College of Lands and Architectural Studies (UCLAS) features components of EE in its courses in the Faculty of Lands and Environmental Engineering, especially in the Department of Environmental Engineering. The Open University of Tanzania (OUT) offers an undergraduate course in EE.

Conclusion

It is encouraging to observe that there is a greater degree of awareness now on developing skills and strategies for environmental education in the school system. Capacity building has to be strengthened. The Ministries of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education should collaborate more closely to develop courses and EE teaching gear in order to realize a firmer integration of EE in Tanzania's school system.

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1 The Tanzania Environmental Action Plan (TEAP) recommended the integration of EE into the formal curriculum. The New Education Policy urges the same at all levels. A number of organizations, NGOs, and the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Tanzania Institute of Education (TIE) have been collaborating to make this a reality.

NOTES

13. USEFUL TOOLS

HOLDING A WORKSHOP, SEMINAR OR CONFERENCE

Planning and Budgeting

1. Develop the idea

Identify:

- The main objectives
 - The target group
 - The intended outcome
- Write the outline.

2. Develop the program

Decide:

- Which topics
- The time frame
- The organisational style (conference, lectures, working groups)
- How much time is needed for the various elements, not forgetting recreation
- Who will act as resource persons
- Whether or not to seek media coverage of the event

Try to involve participants in developing the program.

3. Calculate the budget

- Preparatory meetings
- Hall charges
- Catering
- Refreshments during sessions
- Accommodation
- Travel
- Stationery
- Secretariat/organising team
- Reception (if necessary)

4. Income and expenditure

Record all income - dona-

tions, participants' fees etc.

Record all expenditure, remembering to keep receipts for each item

Organising

1. A checklist

- Book the venue & accommodation
- Hold preparatory meetings
- Prepare PR (public relations) activities if relevant
- Make agreements with resource persons
- Prepare the invitations
 - State the objectives clearly
 - Give information about the program, venue, dates, resource persons and participants
 - If participants have to do homework beforehand, make this clear
 - Explain financial and other conditions clearly
- Make the necessary travel arrangements
- Hold a joint session with all resource persons
- Prepare the necessary materials, forms, documents
 - Stationery
 - Registration forms
 - Claims forms for allowances
 - Printed program
 - Papers and teaching materials
 - Workshop documentation

2. Terms of reference for resource persons

- Discuss subject, objectives and duration of their input
 - Explain how these fit in to the overall objectives and program for the workshop
 - Discuss the desired method of presentation
 - Give information about the venue and the facilities/equipment provided for the workshop
 - Request a written paper and or hand-outs if they are considered necessary
 - State the terms of payment for the persons services
- Try to hold preparatory meetings with resource persons.

Implementing

1. Arrival

Organisers should be in place well before the participants

- Check the venue and the technical facilities needed
- Give resource persons a final briefing
- Prepare for the registration of participants
- Display the program and other documents, if relevant

2. Registration

3. Welcome

Explain:

- Subject of the meeting
- Who are the organisers and sponsors

- Objectives
- Logic and timing of program
- Methodological approach
- Expected outcome

4. Holding the sessions
 - Handle transport claims etc. during tea breaks only

5. Departure

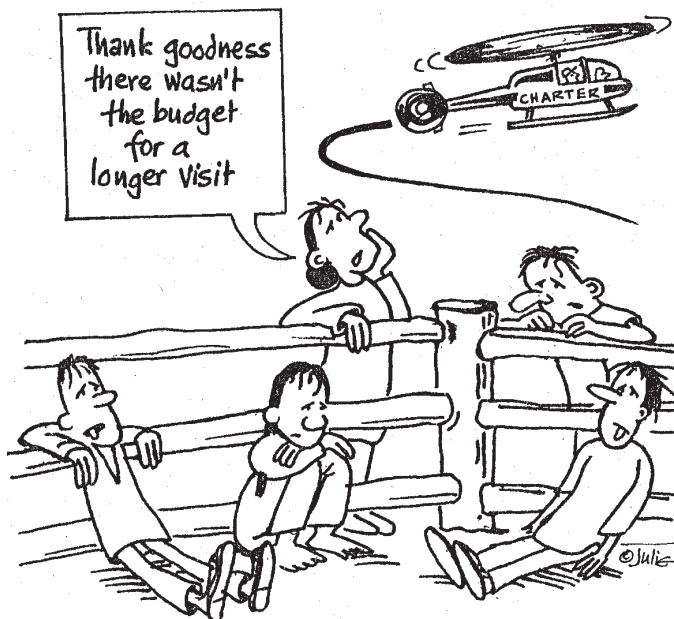
Collect all that is necessary before people leave

 - Signed registration forms/list of participants
 - Signed allowance claims
 - Original detailed invoices and receipts for venue, food, drinks, accommodation, travel, stationery etc.

6. After the event

As soon as possible take care of

 - Accounting
 - Report writing
 - Any other follow-ups needed



Source: Bridging the Gap: A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluating Development Projects by Bernard Broughton & Jonathan Hampshire

8 TIPS ON HOW TO SUCCESSFULLY CHAIR A CONFERENCE

1

It is the conference chairperson's responsibility to see that the atmosphere during the discussion is always friendly, communicative and fair.

2

The conference chairperson introduces the topic in an objective and informative way. He/she formulates the discussion goals for each item on the agenda. During a discussion, he/she must not initially express his/her own opinion or assessment as this would bias the discussion.

3

The chairperson speaks as little as possible in order to give maximum time to the conference participants. Conference chairmanship principally entails raising questions and giving the word to different speakers.

4

Questions from the chairperson should always be designed to stimulate dialogue and consequently should never be answered by the chairperson himself/herself.

5

Preference should be given to open questions (W-questions: who, why, where, when, etc.) and information questions. Closed questions (which can only be answered with a “yes” or “no”) can be fatal to a discussion.

6

Should a discussion peter out it is up to the chairperson to get it moving again by means of (open) questions, thought-provoking remarks and a summary of the proceedings so far.

7

The chairperson should make interim summaries to emphasize the thread of the discussion. At the close, the chairperson gives a general summary and his/her evaluation as to which of the goals formulated at the outset have or have not been achieved.

8

At the end of the conference, it is also up to the chairperson to formulate and delegate tasks to individual participants. Nobody ought to leave the conference without precisely knowing:

- a. what has been achieved in today's discussion,
- b. what is my specific assignment until the next conference/meeting,
- c. where and when is the next conference/meeting?

Source: Schulte, Carla (1997) *Talking Politics (and being understood)*, Kampala: Fountain Publishers.

HOLDING EFFECTIVE INTERNAL MEETINGS AND PLANNING SESSIONS

Starting the meeting

1. Who is chairing the meeting? (It is best to have agreed on this in advance.)
2. Who is going to write the minutes?
3. If the agenda has not been prepared in advance, then the chairman, (you), should collect the issues that need to be discussed from the participants. They should be written up on a board or a flipchart, so that everyone can see them.

Remember the issues that might have cropped up at the previous meeting.

4. In collaboration with the participants decide how much time it will take to discuss each issue. Confirm at what time the meeting has to close. Ask if anyone has to leave early.
5. Then ask participants which issues they wish to concentrate on at the meeting and which ones can be postponed

(if necessary). After that ask which issue should be dealt with first, second, third and so on. This should not take more than five minutes!

During the meeting

1. Follow the agreed agenda, discussing the issues in turn. The chairperson or moderator must see to it that the agreed time frame is adhered to. If this proves difficult, then the group must be asked to decide whether to continue the discussion of the issue in ques-

tion and therefore extend the meeting, or whether to stop the discussion and continue it at an agreed time.

2. Never move on to the next issue before making a decision on the one being discussed.

Closing the meeting

1. Quickly repeat the decisions that have been made.

2. Decide when and how the minutes will be distributed.

3. Decide who will chair the next meeting.

4. Close the meeting at the agreed time.



Source: Bridging the Gap: A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluating Development Projects by Bernard Broughton & Jonathan Hampshire

NOTES

PROJECT OUTLINES

by Meike Meyer

Should be short, clear and promising.

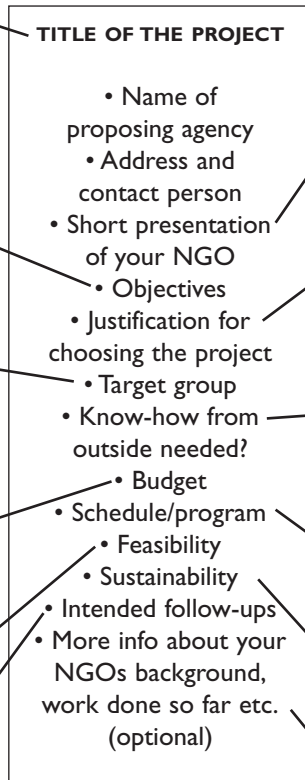
Those who really know what they want can usually do with 2-3 objectives. Be as concrete as possible.

Who takes interest in this project?
Who shall be involved?
Who profits from the project and how?

Detailed list of expected expenditures (personnel material, travel, etc.).

Do you foresee any prohibitive difficulties or problems?

Any workshops about maintenance and organisation of the project?



Explain briefly aims, general objectives, former projects!

Convince the reader of the need for this project!
Explain the idea of the project and how you want to fulfill the objectives, describe the impact!

Do you need to contact other persons to fulfill your objectives? Specify their capacities or know-how!

Be precise about the venue, duration methodology!

Which further impact does it have?

By whom? List names.

✓ Practical advice

- use white, clean sheets of A4 - paper
- present your project in a typewritten version if possible
- write on one side of the paper
- make sure you have a clear structure
- attach a covering letter

QUALITIES OF A MODERATOR

THE MODERATOR

Moderation technique can best be used in groups of up to 15 participants. How to be a good moderator is not something to be learned quickly and easily, but is a matter of guided experiences, self reflection and continuous learning. A moderator's tasks are to:

- help the group to know and appreciate their own knowledge and strengths
- help the discussion process to be coherent and result-oriented
- be expert at guidance as far as the “how” of the discussion process is concerned, and not the “what”
- visualise and thus

document the steps of the discussion process and its immediate results

- ask the right questions and break deadlocks

Usually two people can fulfill these tasks easier than one...

THE IDEAL MODERATOR IS A PERSON WHO IS...

- regarded as neutral by all participants
- therefore an outsider to the discussion group and
- able to use visualisation techniques, such as pinboards, flipcharts and blackboards

HOW TO PREPARE A MODERATION

- The issue, the main objective, and the quality of the intended results have to be very clear
- Be aware of the participants' composition, background, knowledge, interests and potential conflicts
- Determine the duration of the process, the facilities available and their limitations
- Identify clear-cut objectives and goals for every session, what methods to use and the amount of time needed
- Make sure that sufficient visualisation materials are available.

NOTES

THE MODERATION METHOD

The typical steps in moderating a discussion

1. OPENING

- Warm-up with participants (explain your role, make them know each other).
- Discuss and agree on time-frame and organisational matters.
- Collect the expectations of participants.
- Discuss and agree on expectations that shall/can be objectives for the workshop.
- Agree on methodology.
- How will minutes be taken?

2. COLLECT ISSUES/SUBJECTS

- Phrase the guiding question carefully and in a very focused manner and visualise it!
- Collect all answers/ideas of participants, without discussing them first!
- Visualise answers/ideas as they come.
- Group them into clusters and give a name/title to each cluster.

3. SELECT ISSUES/SUBJECTS

- Phrase a guiding question carefully and write it down visibly.
- Allow participants to prioritise clusters according to their individual preferences.
- The agenda will then be determined by the number of “votes” per cluster, going through as many clusters as time or workshop-concept allows.
- In doing this, every participant gets the same number of “votes” which he can use on the clusters as he wishes. (One way of doing this is to hand out little markers of some sort to every participant so that they can all jot down their preferences at the same time.) If possible avoid “voting” by raised hands.

4. WORK ON THE ISSUE AND FIND A WAY TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

- Find a method of how to discuss or “solve” the prioritised subject/s.
- The method has to depend on the kind of issue at hand and the intended results.

5. PLAN ACTION/DETERMINE THE FOLLOW-UPS

- Visualise the activities regarded necessary by the group.
- Write down who will be in charge and by when different tasks need to be done.

6. CLOSING

- Find out, whether participants’ expectations have been fulfilled,
- Whether they are satisfied with the process and the result.

Always come up with a result!

Always pin down which task is assigned to whom!

Always ascertain if you have addressed the needs and expectations of the participants!

THE STRUCTURE OF YOUR SPEECH

The aim of a discursive is to convince the listeners of the correctness of the speaker's opinion on the subject in question. Such speeches should not last longer than 30 minutes.

How do you most effectively structure such a speech?

✓ AUDIENCE RELATED INTRODUCTION

(max. 1 minute)

- Create the right atmosphere for the speech by referring to the audience, the venue, the occasion, etc.

✓ SUBJECT-RELATED

OPENING REMARKS (max. 3 minutes)

- Begin with a provocative proposition, a rhetorical question, a current event, etc.

✓ PREVIEW THE MAIN POINTS OF YOUR SPEECH (max. 1 minute)

✓ MAIN BODY

(max. 20 minutes)

- Discuss the current situation/the facts/the problem.
- Discuss a variety of possible solutions.
- Discuss the pros and cons of these solutions.

- Present your own evaluation.
- Prove the accuracy of your assessment.

✓ SUBJECT-RELATED CONCLUSION

(max. 4 minutes)

- Summarise the main argument in a maximum of three points.

✓ AUDIENCE RELATED CONCLUSION

(max. 1 minute)

- Close your speech by, for instance, thanking the audience for their attention.

Source: H. Hess: Party Work in Social Democratic Parties

ARGUMENTATION TECHNIQUES

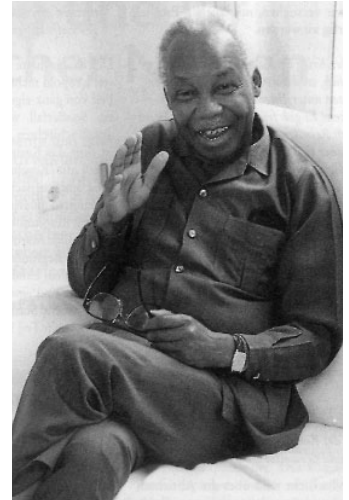
Good argumentation techniques are always beneficial. Your chances to win others over are higher if you can:

- present effective arguments and
- refute your opponent's arguments.

PRACTICAL TIPS

- Try to understand the position of your counterpart first, then react to it.
- If your counterpart's argumentation is weak, repeat your own good arguments.
- If you are interrupted, insist on the right to finish what you were saying.
- Anticipate your counterpart's arguments by including them in your own argumentation.
- Use the persuasive power of examples. Ask your counterpart to provide concrete examples of how to apply his theories.
- Expose generalisation and inaccuracies.
- Stick to the facts of the issue.
- If somebody evades the issue, return to the subject.

Source: C. Schulte, 1997, Talking Politics (and being understood): Kampala, Fountain Publishers



Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere during an interview with the German magazine "Der Überblick" in Hamburg in April 1999.

HOW TO USE BLACKBOARDS AND FLIPCHARTS

Blackboard

Useful in gatherings of up to 25 people.

- + It is easy to write information & easy to correct it.
- Information is wiped off, it disappears and it is hard for participants to retrieve.

TIP If the chalk squeaks - this always makes participants uncomfortable - break the chalk and continue writing using the broken end.

Flipchart

Useful in gatherings of up to 35 people.

- + Sheets can be prepared in advance.
- Information can be displayed for a long period by removing sheets from the flipchart and posting them on the wall.

TIP Useful for a wide range of information e.g. displaying the day's agenda, important overviews, central statements, flowcharts, participants' contributions.



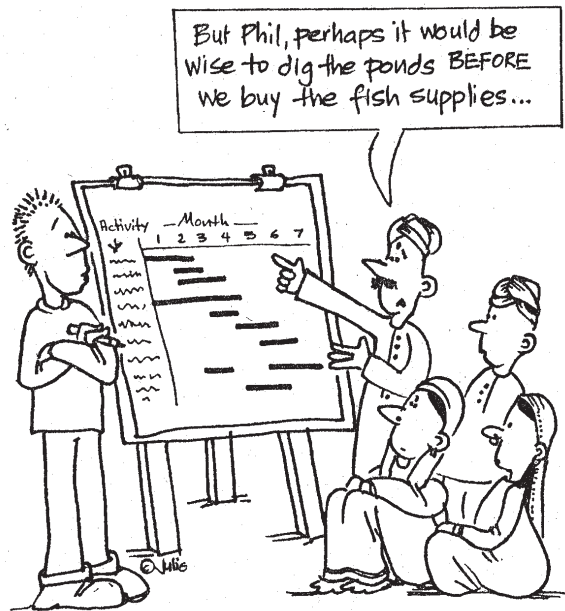
General rules

- Do not write down too much: concentrate on key issues only.
- Give the audience time to copy the contents of the presentation OR give it to them as a handout afterwards. If you intend to distribute a handout, tell the participants so. Otherwise it is likely that they will spend time making unnecessary notes.
- Do not talk with your back turned to participants (e.g. while writing on the blackboard or flipchart).
- Do not stand in front of your presentation - the participants will get irritated at not being able to read what is written.

NOTES

THE CHECK LIST FOR GOOD IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

1. Important: plan step by step. What should be done first?
2. Consider all improbabilities, and plan alternatives.
3. Fix deadlines for you and for your partner.
4. Follow-up the results before the deadline.
5. Keep an eye on the indicators to be achieved.
6. Hire assistants, delegate, mobilize people.
7. For seminars & workshops, check everything in advance on loco.
8. Take care of the documentation (dates of receipts, use of materials, tasks of people involved ...)
9. Support partners in the learning process. Sell the idea "on-the-job learning".
10. Take care of the financial settlement and reporting as soon as possible.
11. Evaluate with the partners the achievement of objectives and indicators. Write recommendations. File documents. Release important papers. Inform other related institutions.
12. Write a reminder for following-up the results sometime later. Document it.
13. Keep your colleagues informed and updated.



Source: Workshop Report
Management Skills for
Decision-Makers - August 1999

Source: Bridging the Gap: A Guide to Monitoring and
Evaluating Development Projects, by Bernard Broughton & Jonathan Hampshire

TIME MANAGEMENT - SELF MANAGEMENT



Participants in one of the seminars supported by FES, discussing issues of “Time Management” in 2001

Most people bristle at the idea of becoming a slave to time: “The Swiss have clocks, but we have time”, said a wise old man in Bhutan. A certain degree of time and self- management is nonetheless necessary if you wish to be effective and to achieve your goals.

Many people rely on their memory as their management tool, but most find that at some point their memory lets them down. “Sorry, I forgot” is not an uncommon statement. This is not necessarily a catastrophe, but in some instances forgetting can have unfortunate consequences. You might lose an important contract, you might lose your job, you might even lose your husband/wife to-be!

RULE 1: Write things down - use a diary and a calendar, (e.g. the FES diary/calendar).

- Keep a “things to do” list.
- Enter all your appointments and deadlines, putting in a reminder maybe a week before the deadline falls.
- Review your appointments and deadlines regularly, informing those implicated in good time if you want to change them.
- Plan your week: Make the “things to do” list, get an overview over your appointments and deadlines.
- Plan your day.
- At the end of each day and at the end of each week make a review. Did you do all that you had planned to do? Did you meet your deadlines? Did you attend the scheduled meetings? Were you late? Why?

RULE 2: Be realistic about what you can manage to do

- Do not get overloaded: you have to be realistic about what you can overcome in the given amount of time.
- Prioritise: decide what are the most important issues.
- Say no, if the task is beyond what you are capable of doing.
- Remember to make time for your private life - family, friends, hobbies and your own relaxation. This is where you renew your energy.

TWELVE STEPS TOWARDS CONFLICT RESOLUTION

By Dr M. O. Maundi, Centre for Foreign Relations

1. **Understanding** the conflict

- its type
- its sources
- its intensity
- its impact

2. **Identifying** the parties to the conflict

- whether bilateral or multilateral conflict

3. **Identifying** the issues involved

4. **Determining** the method of resolution

- Conflict prevention: Preventive diplomacy
- Conflict resolution: Negotiation
 - Direct negotiation between the conflicting parties.
 - Assisted negotiation: Use of a third party.
 - Mediation/Facilitation
 - Conciliation
 - Good offices
 - Arbitration

5. **Determining** the mechanism of resolution

- The actors/agents
 - States
 - NGOs
 - Individuals: Eminent personalities
 - Inter-governmental organizations

6. **Determining** the venue and dates for negotiation

7. **Negotiating** rules of procedure

8. **Setting** the agenda

9. **Launching** the substantive negotiations

10. **Reaching** a compromise agreement

11. **Implementing** the negotiated settlement

12. **Guaranteeing** and monitoring the implementation of the agreement

14. MISCELLANEOUS

SOME HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE ACCOUNTING RULES OF FRIEDRICH EBERT STIFTUNG FOR SEMINARS AND TRAINING COURSES

When financially dealing with FES, certain rules have to be followed in order to ensure the individually agreed refund for activities. The basic facts are listed here for easy reference.

The Budget

Expenditures for any activity have to be in line with the budget agreed upon in writing. *Any overspending can only be accepted by prior consent* so you should check your correspondence carefully prior to the activity. If you have already received advances, make sure they are in line with and part of the budget mentioned.

Receipts

Any payment whatsoever can only be done against proper receipt whose wordings should be legible and no wite-out or Tipp-Ex should be used on it.

Receipts have to be issued *by the person/company which delivers the service or goods* e.g. for stationery from the shop-keeper, a hotel or restaurant for lodging, rental or seminar facilities, meals etc. and should be written in or translated into English.

A proper receipt must include:

- Name and address of payee
- Date
- Name and address of payer
- Amount paid
- Reason for payment
- Signature of payee

Transport charges should be accounted for through the presentation of *original* bus tickets, airline tickets or likewise. In the normal case, the original ticket will be kept for the FES-files and you have to add the name of the person(s) travelling on the front side. If only a copy can be taken, the reason for this change of procedure has to be given in writing. In case a *motor vehicle* is used, the petrol bills can be presented *if and as far as agreed upon* beforehand.

For proper accounting, the petrol bill has to show:

- Purpose of the trip
- Name of the traveller(s)
- Name/address of petrol station
- Date of filling
- Distance travelled
- Car's owner and registration number
- Amount paid/litres

Allowances

Allowances (impres, per diem) for participants and seminar staff have to be paid on a daily basis only. A proper allowance form has to show:

- Event title, date & location
- Name of payee
- Address of payee
- Amount paid per person
- Signature of payee
- Total amount paid
- Signature of organiser

Honorarium

For the payment of honorarium to the seminar staff, FES provides a form. The seminar staff can only receive honorarium for one single function at the seminar, either coordinator or lecturer, typist etc. in case of combined functions, decide for one. The honorarium form has to include:

- Title of the activity, date and venue
- Proper address of recipient
- Amount due and currency
- Signature of recipient

Other documents required for proper accounting

- Complete list of participants
- Complete list of seminar staff

- Program of the seminar
 - Handouts during/after the seminar
 - Seminar report of the organiser
- How to write a seminar report**
- A proper seminar report has to contain:
- Title, date, venue of the event
 - Number of participants
 - Short summary on the course of events
 - Important results
 - Resume of the organiser as to success of the event
 - Outlook of future activities/follow-up

NOTES

WRITING A PROPOSAL TO FES FOR A CONTRIBUTION TO AN ACTIVITY

The Friedrich Ebert Stiftung contributes to partner organization's activities after receiving and going through a written/detailed proposals from them.

Before writing your proposal, please crosscheck whether the activity you wish to organize falls within our objectives or not. If it fits in, then your proposal should include the following:

1. Give a brief introduction to your organization (including organizational objectives).
2. State the objectives of the planned event.
3. State the expected outcome/indicators.
4. Indicate the topics to be covered or the theme of an activity.
5. Specify the target group/beneficiaries.
6. State the tentative dates and venue for an activity to take place.
7. Give a rough idea about the programme.
8. Indicate the budget in details.

N.B. Please always remember to make a follow-up on your request either by telephone or an e-mail message.

Ahsante! !

NOTES

GUIDELINES FOR INCLUDING THE GENDER DIMENSION IN AN ACTIVITY

compiled by Viktoria Walter

FES Tanzania puts a strong emphasis on assuring gender balance and gender sensitivity in its activities. We invite all our partners to join hands with us in order to make sure that women and men participate and profit equally from the activities.

Objectives Development:

- Identify a specific gender objective for the activity

Target Group:

- Which group of men/women will benefit?
- What can you do in terms of ensuring gender balance/participation?
- Who should participate in order to advocate for gender-balance?

Is the Concept Gender-Oriented?

Modality and instruments, type of event:

- Invitation addressing women, e.g. personal invitation, not only inviting the organisation
- What type and design of the event is needed to attract also women?
- Consider differences in the time budget of men and women, family supporting facilities
- Invite female representatives of the organisation for planning

Collaborators/Partner Organisation/Resource Persons:

- Prepare yourself for resistance against gender integration and appreciate willingness of partners to integrate gender
- Choose gender-responsive resource persons: is there a female to do the job?
- Ensure gender-balance in teams
- Include women experts

Topics to be Covered:

- Check that the topics address the gender dimension or issues in question
- Avoid having gender as a separate topic

Financial Estimates/Resources:

- Allow for additional resources for possible extra gender-informed resource person and/or family supportive facilities
- Allocation of budget to facilitate that at least 1/3 of the activities are gender responsive

Tentative Programme:

- Send it out as early as possible (women need time for planning their release from family duties. They might even need to seek permission to attend.)

Media Coverage:

- Enable women to speak to the media (prepare well!)

Expected Outcome:

- Check consistency with gender objective
- Ensure that women's concerns are addressed in all documentation and other follow ups

LIST OF FES PUBLICATIONS IN TANZANIA

TITLE	AUTHOR/EDITOR	YEAR
Final Report on Designated Legislations in the Nyalali Commission Report	Law Reform Commission	1997
Tanzania Constitution	Attorney General	1997
Report of the Commission on the Law Relating to Children in Tanzania	Law Reform Commission	1997
Report of the Commission on the Law Relating to Prisons in Tanzania	Law Reform Commission	1997
Legal & Constitutional Parliamentary Committee Workshop	Hon. J. F. Wapakhabullo, Hon. A. S. L. Ramadhan & Others	1997
A New Tanzania Constitution: Why and How?	Robert Makaramba	1997
Political Reform in Eclipse	Max Mmuya	1997
NGO Calendar 1998	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	1997
Media Council Constitution	Media Council of Tanzania	1997
Wall Calendar 1998	Media Council of Tanzania	1997
Local Government Proceedings	BUNGE	1997
Investment Policies and VAT	BUNGE	1997
Writing a Will	LHRC	1997
Poster on Gender Awareness	LHRC	1998
The Bill of Rights	LHRC	1998
FES Activities 1997	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	1998
Tanzania Unions of Journalists	Tanzania Union of Journalists	1998
Parliamentary Structure	BUNGE	1998
Legislative Process	BUNGE	1998

TITLE	AUTHOR/EDITOR	YEAR
Kiongozi cha Sheria 3rd Edition	Women Legal Aid Centre	1998
Facing the Challenge: Women Empowerment in Kenya, Tanzania & Uganda	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	1998
Guide to Informal Sector	L. F. Kongosya	1998
NGO Calendar 1999	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	1998
State of Media Handbook	L. Kilimwiko/ J. Mapunda	1998
Children's Rights in Tanzania	Robert V. Makaramba	1998
Political Handbook & NGO Calendar 2000	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	1999
Haki za Watoto Tanzania	FES/R. Makaramba	1999
FES Activities 1998/1999	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	2000
Journalism as a Profession - Rights, Duties & Responsibilities	F. Karashani, L. Kilimwiko, Ayoub Rioba	2000
Agenda Participation 2000, The 10 Principals for Free and Fair Elections	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	2000
Agenda Participation 2000 Civic Education Programme	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	2000
Who is Who in the Tanzanian Parliament	BUNGE	2000
Bunge la Tanzania	BUNGE	2000
Answers to Media Questions about Parliament	BUNGE	2000
Ufafanuzi wa Kanuni za Bunge	BUNGE	2000
Maadili Kumi ya Uchaguzi Huru na Haki	Max Mmuya	2000
Ijue Katiba Yetu	Dr. Asha Rose Migiro	2000

TITLE	AUTHOR/EDITOR	YEAR
Ijue Katiba Yetu-Zanzibar	Hon. Arcado Ntagazwa, Dr. Aggrey Mlimuka	2000
Essays & Poems to Agenda Participation 2000	Students Comp	2000
Political Handbook & NGO Calendar 2001	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	2000
The New EA-ACP Partnership: Consequences for Eastern and Southern Africa	Francis Matambalya	2001
Art in Politics	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	2001
Gender and Land Laws in Tanzania	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	2001
Code of Ethics for Media Professionals	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	2001
Political Handbook & NGO Calendar 2002	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	2001
FES Activities Report 2000/2001	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	2001

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All facts and figures presented in this NGO Calender are correct to the best of our
knowledge. However, FES bears no responsibility for oversights, mistakes or omissions.*

The Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

The Friedrich Ebert Stiftung,¹ or FES, was founded in 1925 as a political legacy of Germany's first democratically elected President, Friedrich Ebert, who died in that year. Ebert, a Social Democrat of humble origins, had risen to hold the highest office in his country despite considerable opposition from his political adversaries. He assumed the burden of the presidency in a country which was crisis ridden following its defeat in World War I. His own personal experience led him to propose the establishment of a foundation with a threefold aim:

- to further a democratic, pluralistic political culture by means of political education for all classes of society.
- to facilitate access to higher education for gifted young people by providing scholarships.
- to contribute to international understanding and co-operation in order to avert a fresh outbreak of war and conflict wherever possible.

Today, the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung is a political non-profit making, public-interest institution committed to the principles and basic values of social democracy in its educational and policy-oriented work.

Development Co-operation

In the Foundations offices in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania approximately 100 German staff and 600 local nationals are involved in projects in the fields of economic and social development, social-political education and information, the media and communication and in providing advisory services.

The Friedrich Ebert Stiftung sees its activities in the developing countries as a contribution to:

- the improvement of political and social framework conditions
- the democratisation of social structure
- the empowerment of women and the promotion of gender
- the strengthening of free trade unions
- the improvement of communication and media structures
- regional and international media co-operation
- regional co-operation between states and interest groups
- the resolution of the North-South conflict

This calendar is intended to provide not only an individual tool for purposes of time planning but also a day-to-day handbook for quick reference on issues that may be of interest to people in NGOs and to other politically active Tanzanians.

¹ Stiftung is the German word for "foundation"

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North-South Dialogue: Julius Nyerere, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania and Willy Brandt, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

WILLY BRANDT:
"International co-operation is far too important to be left to governments alone."