

# EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY DIPLOMATIST

SPECIAL REPORT

*Analysing International Relations*

## WHAT TANZANIA WANTS?

A FRESH LOOK AT  
TANZANIA-INDIA RELATIONS







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## M E S S A G E

This Special Report release titled **“What Tanzania Wants: A Fresh Look at Tanzania-India Relations”** is the most timely, providing a forward looking view in the envisaged Post Covid-19 era. The attention to details of each aspect of the cordial and friendly relations between our two countries is remarkable. The written contributions from the various friends of Tanzania and India will certainly win the hearts of many readers. I congratulate erudite publisher, Linda Brady Hawke and “the team” for the amazing work that they have done in sewing a difficult tale together to leave readers spell-bound. The report is going to appeal the people of two countries, the Governments and stakeholders as we forge forward in our quest for portraying enhanced bilateral cooperation for mutual benefits.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Baraka H. Luvanda'.

**Baraka H. Luvanda**  
High Commissioner of Tanzania

# M E S S A G E

I congratulate The Diplomatist for bringing this Special Report. I believe its stunning photographs and incisive text, will be an excellent way to learn about Tanzania and the huge opportunities that the country offers to international investors and businesses.

I am told that there is a proverb in Swahili – Heri yako heri yangu – meaning, “Your happiness is my happiness.”

This is the spirit with which we relate with Tanzania. The ties between our two countries have deep historical roots. For over centuries, our people have known each other. The waters of Indian Ocean connect us. And, we are two nations with strong maritime traditions.

For centuries, we have harnessed the favourable winds to trade across waters of the Indian Ocean. We talk of an inter-dependent world today. Way back in the eighteenth century, the Mandvi port of Gujarat and Zanzibar were considered inter-dependent ports. Literature talks of merchants in Mandvi port in Gujarat eagerly awaiting the arrival of Swahili boats.

Most early Indian migrants to Tanzania happened to be from western India. Today, the Indian origin community in Tanzania is an important link between our people in the fields of business, healthcare, and education.

In recent decades, right from the times of President Nyerere, our shared values, common struggles, and a strong desire for the progress and prosperity of our peoples has defined our ties.

In recent years, our ties of commerce, links of trade and investments, and development cooperation have flourished. If today, India has emerged as the World’s fastest growing large economy.

Then, Tanzania is one of the most important economies on this continent. The discussions of the Indian Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi with President Magufuli before COVID19 covered the full range of the bilateral partnership.

Our comprehensive agenda of cooperation is driven by our key development priorities and our common security needs. These discussions would lay the foundation on which we will construct a twenty first century partnership.

India has been, and will always be, a trusted partner in the developmental journey of Tanzania in terms of :

- Modernize agriculture collaborations between Indian agri universities.
- Expand education and health care system by bringing in world class faculty from India and engage in Telemedicine and training.
- Industrialize Tanzanian economy by brining industries that can enable the natural resources available in Tanzania.
- Skilling the youth of Tanzania by enganging Academia Industry partnerships and building capacities and institutions for the country.

You will find in India a reliable friend of Tanzania.

And as a friend, we are ready and willing to share our experiences, our expertise, our capacities and our technology with Tanzania. And, do so based on your needs and priorities.



**Dr. Asif Iqbal**  
President, IETO

# HER EXCELLENCY SAMIA SULUHU HASSAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

**H**er Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan is the sixth President of the United Republic of Tanzania and soon to assume the chairmanship of the Ruling Party, *Chama cha Mapinduzi* (CCM). She was sworn in on 19th March 2021 following the untimely death of His Excellency President Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli. Her Excellency is the first woman to hold this key position in the history of the United Republic of Tanzania and the first Vice President in Tanzania and East Africa to ascend to presidency. Prior to assuming the Presidency she was the fourth Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania after the re-introduction of the multiparty system in 1992.

In 2016, she was appointed by the then UN Secretary General Mr. Ban Ki Moon to be a Member of the UN High Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment in charge of East and South regions of Africa from 2015 to 2017. During her tenure she tabled 27 commitments to the Panel of which the Tanzanian Government earmarked steps to be taken in the implementation of Strategic Programs for provision of sustainable approach in the realization of the gender prosperity to ensure full economic empowerment for women.

Among the initiatives undertaken were: Overseeing the creation and set up of women economic platforms countrywide that linked women's small and medium enterprises to cross-border markets, soft loans and



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entrepreneurial skills; and liaised with the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and the Children in preparing and launching the campaign to increase accountability in reducing maternal and new-born deaths locally known as '*Jiongeze tuwavushe Salama*'.

Her Excellency Samia was born on 27th January, 1960 in Kizimkazi Village, Southern District of Zanzibar. She is married to Mr. Hafidh Ameir and together they have been blessed with three sons and one daughter. She attended primary school education in different schools including Chwaka Primary School in Unguja from 1966 to 1968, Ziwhani Primary School in Pemba 1970 to 1971 and Mahonda Primary School in Unguja in 1972. She then attended her Ordinary Secondary Education at Ng'ambo Secondary School from 1973 to 1975 and later joined Lumumba Secondary School for Advanced Level Secondary School Education from 1976.

She attained a Diploma /Certificate in Statistics in 1977 at the Zanzibar Institute of Financial Administration (ZIFA). She worked briefly at the Ministry of Planning Development and later in 1983-1986 she joined the Institute of Development Management – IDM (now known as Mzumbe University) for advanced studies in Public Administration. She also pursued various trainings at the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) in Arusha, Tanzania, National Institute of Public Administration in Lahore Pakistan and the Institute of Management of Leaders, Hyderabad, India for Certificate in Management and Leadership Courses. Furthermore she attended University of Manchester in London where she studied Postgraduate Diploma in Economics. She graduated her Master's Degree in Community Economic Development through a joint programme between the Open University of Tanzania and the Southern Hampshire University, USA.

Her Excellency Samia Suluhu has a good track record on leadership and politics. She has served in various capacities both in the Union Government and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar as well as the ruling party Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM).

Her Excellency Samia entered into politics as member of CCM on 10th June 1987. She ventured into elective politics in 2000 whereby she was elected as member of the Zanzibar House of Representative for Special Seat which led to her appointment as Minister of Labour, Youth Employment, Women and Children Development

and the only high ranking woman Minister in the cabinet until 2005. In 2005 she was re-elected and appointed as Minister for Tourism, Trade and Investment up until 2010. She played a pivotal role in Zanzibar's political scene and her outstanding achievements were; introduction of a programme that allowed girls who dropped out of school due to pregnancy, to have an alternative education.

In 2010 she contested for Makunduchi Constituency and became a Member of Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania which led to her appointment by President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete as a Minister of State in the Vice President's Office dealing with Union Matters. During her tenure as Minister of State Union Matters, she also served as the Deputy Chairperson of the National Constitutional Assembly in 2014. The Assembly was formed by the Fourth Phase Government mainly for the purpose of making a draft proposal for the Tanzania's new Constitution. She also served as a Member of the National Executive Committee (NEC) and Central Committee (CC) of the ruling party, CCM since 2007.

Apart from mainstream politics, she held various leadership portfolios as, Member of Parole Committee of Zanzibar (2001-2010), Matron for Association of People Living with HIV- Zanzibar (1997-2000), Member of the Board for Equal Opportunity for All Trust Fund-EOTF (1996-2000), Member of the Tanzania Rain Water Harvesting Committee (1995-2000), Member of the Executive Committee Association of NGO's Zanzibar (1995-2000), Member of the Zanzibar Marking 21st Century Committee (1999), Member of the Lions Club Zanzibar (1991-1998), Member of the Zanzibar Education Policy Formulation Committee (1996) and a Founding Member of the Catalyst Organization for Women Progress in Zanzibar (1991-1994).

Prior to entering politics, Her Excellency worked briefly as a Manpower Planning Officer at a Ministry of Planning and Development from 1984 to 1988. Later on, she worked with the WFP as a Manager for Dairy and Irrigation Projects in Zanzibar, from 1988 to 1997. And also, as an Executive Director for Association of Non Governmental Organizations of Zanzibar from 1998 to 2000.

Her Excellency has contributed a writeup to the *Handbook for Gender-Inclusive Elections in Commonwealth Africa Achieving 50-50 by 2030* prepared by Commonwealth Secretariat.

# AMBASSADOR LIBERATA RUTAGERUKA MULAMULA (MP), MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EAST AFRICAN COOPERATION OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Hon. Ambassador Liberata Rutageruka Mulamula was appointed as the Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania on 31st March, 2021.

She has been a career Diplomat with 35 years of experience serving in various capacities, including Ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United States of America and a Non Resident Ambassador to Mexico.

Before her retirement in the Public Service in 2016, Hon. Ambassador Mulamula served as the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and an Advisor of the Former Tanzania President H.E Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete on Diplomatic Affairs.

She served as the First Executive Secretary of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region Secretariat (ICGLR) from 2006 to 2011.

Prior to her appointment, Hon. Ambassador Mulamula was a Visiting Scholar and Associate Director of the Institute for African Studies at George Washington University, teaching Courses titled Women and Leadership in Africa and the Role of Multilateral Diplomacy in Global Politics.

She is a recipient of the Order of the United Republic of Tanzania 2015 Award for Distinguished Public Service.

She is the Member of the UN Secretary General's Advisory Group on Peace Building Fund and a Founding Member of FemWise-Africa - the Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation, and African Women Leaders Network (AWLN), among others.

Hon. Ambassador Mulamula holds a Masters of Arts Degree in Government and Politics and a Post-Graduate Diploma in International Law and Diplomacy both from St. John's University, New York and a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science and International Relations (Hons) from the University of Dar-es-Salaam.

Hon. Ambassador Mulamula is married to Dr. George Mulamula and the two are blessed with two children.



An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely Zanzibar, showing a dense cluster of buildings with red-tiled roofs. The town is situated on a hillside that slopes down to a sandy beach and the ocean. Several boats are visible in the water. The text 'SPECIAL REPORT' is overlaid at the top.

## SPECIAL REPORT

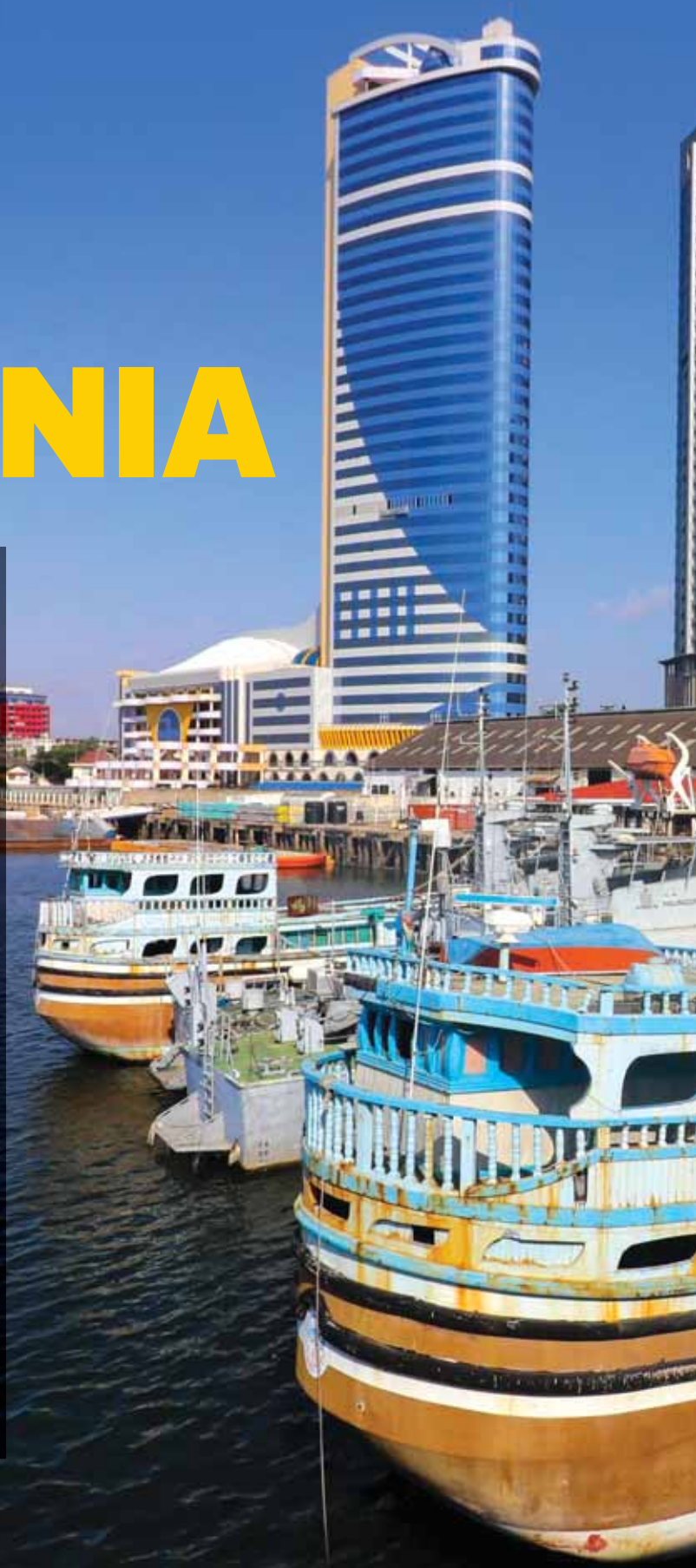
# FACT SHEET

<b>Head of State and Head of Government</b>	President H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan
<b>System of Government</b>	Tanzania is a multiparty democratic republic
<b>Capital</b>	Dodoma, with a population of around 325,000, is the official capital while Dar-es-Salaam, with a population of nearly 4 million, serves as the administrative capital of the country.
<b>Time</b>	GMT + 3 hrs
<b>Language</b>	English, Swahili
<b>Area</b>	945,087 sq km (364,900 sq miles)
<b>International Dialling Code</b>	+255
<b>Currency</b>	Tanzanian Shillings
<b>Major Religions</b>	Christianity, Islam



# OVERVIEW OF TANZANIA

The United Republic of Tanzania comprises of two Constituents namely the Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Collectively, The United Republic of Tanzania has an area of 945,087 Square Kilometres, with a population of around 59.4 million (2020) and GDP estimated at 63.24 billion US dollars. Tanzania has the longest coastal strip in the East African Region and borders with eight countries namely, The Republic of Kenya, The Republic of Uganda, The Republic of Rwanda, The Republic of Burundi, The Democratic Republic of Congo, The Republic of Zambia, The Republic of Mozambique and The Republic of Malawi of which, six of these countries have no direct access to sea. Therefore, United Republic of Tanzania provides shortest, safest, convenient, and most economical sea access to the land linked countries that are bordering it. Hence, The United Republic of Tanzania is the gateway to the East, Central and Southern Africa through the Indian Ocean. The United Republic of Tanzania is endowed with vast number of resources such as arable land for agriculture, abundant tourist attractions, minerals of all sorts, ports and harbours, energy resources among others and wishes to utilize the same through the blending of outsourcing from other partner countries such as India in sourcing in order to attain win-win economic prosperity.





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## INTERVIEW

# "FOREIGN INVESTMENT IS CRUCIAL TO TANZANIA"

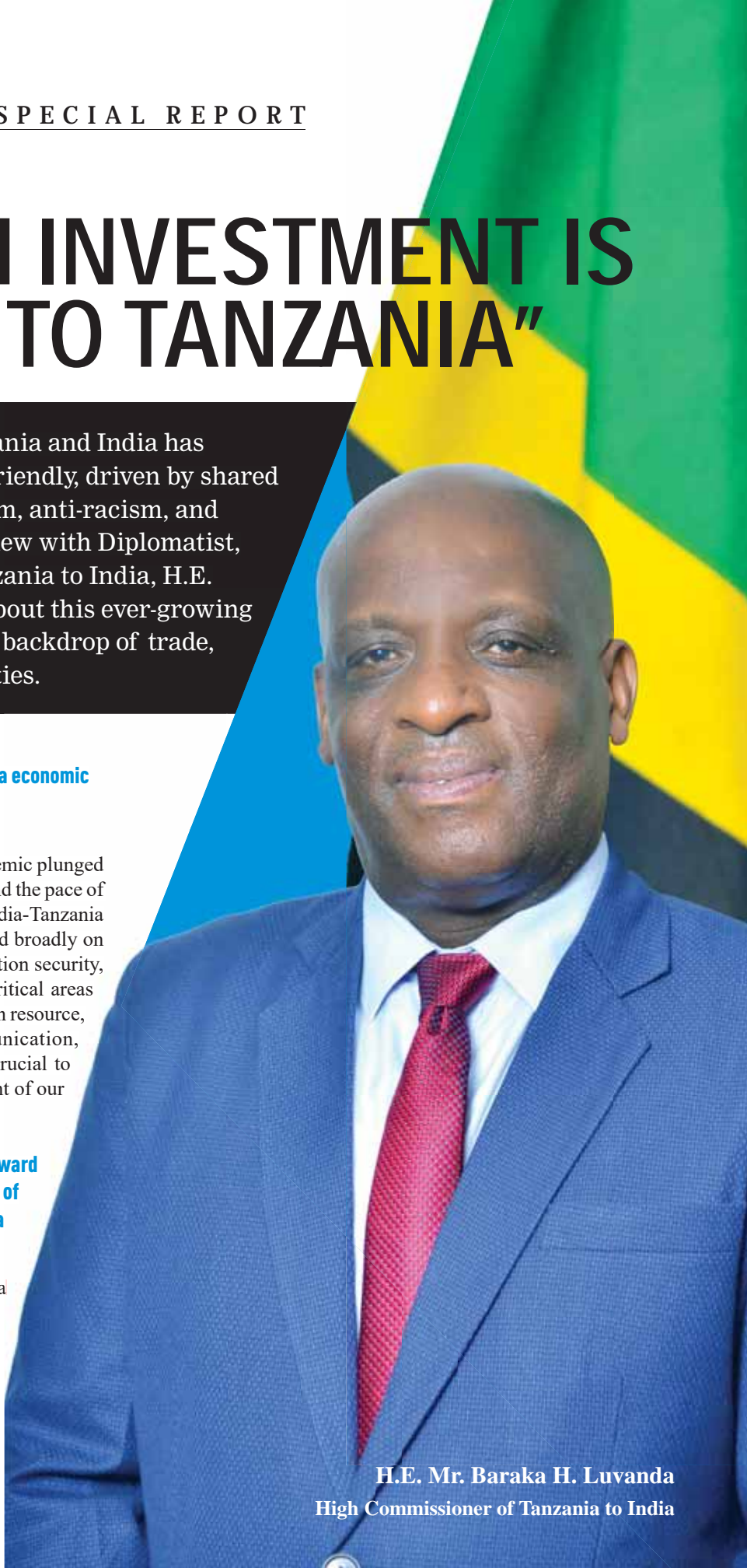
The relationship between Tanzania and India has traditionally been cordial and friendly, driven by shared commitments to anti-colonialism, anti-racism, and socialist practices. In an interview with Diplomatist, the High Commissioner of Tanzania to India, H.E. Mr. Baraka H. Luvanda, talks about this ever-growing mutual cooperation against the backdrop of trade, technological and professional ties.

## What are the broad contours of Tanzania-India economic cooperation?

The emergency of the Coronavirus pandemic plunged the global economy into recession in 2020 and the pace of recovery remains uncertain. However, the India-Tanzania economic cooperation drive remains focused broadly on areas such as manufacturing, food and nutrition security, affordable healthcare and housing. Other critical areas include energy, mining, infrastructure, human resource, services, agriculture, mining, telecommunication, transportation and tourism. These remain crucial to achieving the desired economic development of our two countries.

## How do you see Tanzania-India ties, going forward after the coronavirus pandemic? What types of initiatives are you planning to build with India when this crisis is over?

The Fourth Session of the India-Tanzania Joint Trade Committee (JTC) was held in New Delhi on 29th August, 2017 and agreed, among others, to refocus on the enhanced bilateral trade, addressing particularly the trade imbalance with a view to narrowing the gap, identifying potential for trade, potential projects from India, enhanced



H.E. Mr. Baraka H. Luvanda  
High Commissioner of Tanzania to India

investments on both sides and increased lines of credits for project implementation. Other areas on focus were identified to be cooperation in setting up hydro/thermal/gas/diesel/solar power plants, power transmission, and distribution. In addition, there was an express willingness on the Indian side to explore opportunities available in the Tanzanian hydrocarbon sector as well as in Research and Development. Other areas include mining, railways, SMEs development, maritime cooperation, investment around the blue economy, food processing, fisheries, human resource development (HRD), drugs and pharmaceuticals, labour and employment and information, arts and sports.

When the 9th Session of the India-Tanzania Joint Permanent Commission (JPC) met in New Delhi on 16th October 2018 it reiterated the ambitious resolutions of the JTC. Unfortunately, the onset of the Coronavirus pandemic has just disrupted all that was going to enrich the bilateral economic cooperation drive which I hope will be revived after it is over.

### **How important is the foreign investment to Tanzania's economic growth?**

Foreign investment is crucial to Tanzania just as in any other country. It provides financing to the country, brings in technological know-how and managerial expertise. It creates more jobs and opportunities and helps in improving infrastructure in the country.

### **Mutual cooperation between Tanzania and India has been consistently reinforced through international cooperation such as the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and other various initiatives under South-South Cooperation. How do you see this cooperation shaping up in the future, given the already existing strong ties India has with Tanzania?**

Tanzania and India have enjoyed traditionally close, friendly and cooperative relations. These relations can be traced back through history to the time of pre-colonial trade, colonial time and post-colonial time. Throughout, this relationship has been enriching and rewarding. The same has been defined by historical, political, economic, military and, more so, by cultural connections. Apart from sharing part of the Indian Ocean, the trade, technological as well as professional ties between the two countries have cemented this relationship and, as

rightly put, have continued to give shape to existing strong ties. India's involvement with Tanzania can be explained not only by the large presence of an Indian Diaspora but also by a large number of Tanzanians of Indian origin living in the country as well as those with Tanzanian nationality residing in places like Mumbai and Ahmedabad. The first Indians arrived in Tanzania more than 90 years ago, shortly after WW1 when the League of Nations designated the then Tanganyika Territory as a Protectorate under British control. At independence in 1961, a large number of Indians remained in the country and, today, they occupy an important place in the country's economy. The available data shows that, at present, there are over 50,000 Tanzanians of Indian origin in Tanzania and an expatriate community of an additional 10000 Indians, mostly professionals who live and work in commerce, industries, and services. It can be stated that since its independence, India has maintained friendly and cordial relations with Tanzania. Like Tanzania, India was a staunch supporter of the nonviolent decolonization struggle in countries of Africa and Asia and played a key role in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). Overall, the various initiatives of South-South Cooperation pioneered by India have shaped up our relations with this great country.

In 2008, India decided to embark on the path of Summit Diplomacy in engaging more with Africa. The First India-Africa Summit was held in New Delhi in the same year and was a momentous stride in strengthening the partnership at the Summit. India pledged a sum of USD 5.4 billion for new Lines of Credit (LoCs) to Africa, of which Tanzania has been one of the major beneficiaries. Most of the funds from LoCs have been directed to social amenities projects in Tanzania such as water supply, education, ICT development as well as infrastructure development. The outcomes have been quite remarkable. The stage for further collaboration between India and Africa was again enhanced at the Second India-Africa Summit held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in 2011, while the Third India-Africa Summit was held in New Delhi in October 2015 during which Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced credit lines of USD 10 billion. The monies were to benefit African countries in infrastructure and development programmes. By all accounts, India has remained a leading trade partner of Tanzania and tops the ten (10) source countries selling to Tanzania by market share. Equally important, India is among the top ten (10) important and reliable investment partners.



# WHY INVEST IN **TANZANIA?**





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### **a) Political Stability**

Tanzania has a long history of stability, which is one of the major factors for safeguarding investments. The country is free of ideological confrontations, ethnic problems as well as labour disputes. It is a centre of economic and political stability in Sub Saharan Africa. There has been peaceful political climate in the country since the adoption of Multi party democracy in 1992 and the political scene is characterized by parliamentary democracy and public consensus on key social and economic priorities. Even during the trying times in March this year, when Tanzania lost its Dear President John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, the country was able to transition smoothly into new leadership of President Samia Suluhu Hassan who is spearheading the same agenda as the late President Magufuli.

### **b) Legal and Institutional Framework Conducive for International Outsourcing**

As a step towards improving investment climate, Tanzania in 2018 adopted a Blue Print for regulating reforms to

improve the business environment. The Blue Print aims at among others, at reviewing the existing legal and regulatory procedures prevailing in Government service delivery to the business community in order to reduce costs in doing business in the country.

Equally important, investments in Tanzania are guaranteed against nationalization and expropriation. Tanzania is a signatory of several multilateral and bilateral agreements on protection and promotion of foreign investment. Among other international agreements and membership, Tanzania is a member of Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

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

Moreover, Tanzania has signed a double taxation agreement with India aiming at providing competitive fiscal regime on foreign trade.



# INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN TANZANIA



Tanzania has a lot of potential that can be utilized through her relationship with India.

## Agriculture and Livestock Development

Tanzania has 44 million hectares of arable land of which, 10.1 million hectares are currently under cultivation. About 29.4 million hectares are suitable for irrigation; out of which, 2.3 million hectares are of high development potential and 4.8 million hectares are of medium development potential. There are many water bodies that are suitable for irrigation including, Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Nyasa and permanent and seasonal rivers and underground water bodies that can enable irrigation activities.

During the implementation of Five-Year Development Plan II, the Government constructed new irrigation infrastructure and repaired the old irrigation infrastructure. This led to an increase in the irrigation area, from 461,376 hectares in 2015 to 694,715 hectares in 2020. However, there is still much to do to modernize our farming in order to achieve the

Most of the agricultural production lies in the private sector. However, while the private sector has sustained food security over a long period of time, it is still producing for subsistence.

intended level of commercial farming. Considering these potentials in agriculture, investment from you can be made in the following areas:

### a) Commercial farming and agro-processing

Tanzania's economy has continued to be dominated by Agriculture. Agriculture employs about 66.3 percent of Tanzania's workforce. As of 2019, Agriculture sector contributed 26.6 percent of the GDP. Tanzania has 29.4 million hectares of land suitable for irrigation.



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Currently, the total land developed for irrigation is only 694,715 hectares (as of 2020) which is approximately 2.4 per cent of total potential area. Most of the agricultural production lies in the private sector. However, while the private sector has sustained food security over a long period of time, it is still producing for subsistence. The country on different occasions developed a number of national policies and strategies that identify agricultural investments as essential. Among the Opportunities which India can partner with Tanzania to tap the potentials including, the following:

- Establishment and modernization of value addition agro-processing industries especially, on cashew nuts which caters for 75% of livelihoods of over 700,000 households and is Tanzania's most important export cash crop and its contribution grew to USD 353.1 million in 2019 from USD 201 million in 2016. India happens to be one of the top importers of the Tanzanian cashew nuts.
- Opening and developing of new modern commercial farms or modernization and expansion of the existing farms (ex-state owned and private) through PPP by developing irrigation infrastructures and modernized mechanization
- Engagement in large scale agricultural inputs supply chain (Agro inputs, machineries, etc)

### b) Livestock Development

Tanzania intends to improve Ranching and Livestock development sub- sectors. In doing this, Tanzania and India can partner in *improving technology* and in *providing capital and technical competencies* to blend with in-house availed opportunities by:



- Establishing Joint venture projects with National Ranch Company (NARCO) to develop existing State-owned Ranches.
- Establishing Joint Venture projects with local companies and entrepreneurs to develop private ranches.
- Improvement of dairy herds within emergent and smallholder sectors through cross-breeding and introduction of specific breeds.
- Establishing large-scale commercial Ranching farms for animal feed stocks for the existing domestic, regional and export markets.
- Investing in high-value facilities such as hides and leather processing as well as storage, marketing and supply infrastructures.

### Manufacturing Industries

In a robust growing economy like Tanzania, global outsourcing through a partnership with emerging



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economies such as India's crucial way to increase the comprehensive economic strength of a country and to enhance the competitiveness. Global sourcing transfers technology as well as relevant knowledge to other countries, which can use them to develop local industries.

When you think of investing in Sub-Saharan Africa, think of Tanzania. This is because once you have established yourself in Tanzania, you take advantage of abundance of in-house available raw materials and outsource few elements like technology or capital to increase efficiency in production in order to take advantage of a guaranteed EAC Market with population of about 177 million people and a combined GDP of USD\$193.7 billion; SADC Market of population with about 345 million people and a combined GDP of USD\$721.3 billion; and a new market of African Continental Free Trade Area of population of about 1.2 billion people and a combined GDP of USD\$3 trillion.

Moreover, Tanzania has potential markets such as the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); Everything but Arms (EBA – European Union); over 4,000 items in China market and we continue to engage with various partners under the EAC bloc with the view to concluding more preferential trade arrangements. To take advantage of all these available markets, India can partner with Tanzania in the targeted manufacturing industries which use locally available raw materials such as:

- i) Textiles and apparel parallel (from abundant cotton grown domestically)
  - ii) Fertiliser (from discovery of proven reserves of gas and phosphate)
  - iii) Leather and leather products like footwear
- EAC Industrialization Strategy which is currently



being implemented has placed textile and apparel together with leather and footwear as priority sectors. Thus, apart from Tanzania own initiative to provide incentives to these sectors, EAC Partner States also have common incentives to promote such industries. Moreover, EAC Partner States are currently developing regional fertilizer policy and the bill to encourage distribution and establishment of more fertilizer industries in the region. Please take good note that Tanzania has a lot of these untapped raw materials to develop such industries within the EAC, SADC, and well beyond.





### **Extractive Industries**

The realization of a competitive semi-industrialized economy depends on harnessing business linkages between incoming FDI and local business firms and MSMEs as part of promoting the maximization of local content inputs. This is necessary for deepening of domestic business and social entrepreneurs' participation in sectors with a high potential for broad-based inclusive participation. As explained earlier, Tanzania is endowed with variety of mineral resources. With economic globalization, Tanzania and India can partner to take advantage to utilize these resources for mutual benefit.

So far, in order to utilize locally available raw materials and take advantage of milestone of the EAC Regional Integration (the EAC Customs Union and common market), it is imperative to develop semi-processing and processing facilities in the country which will make the final products meet the requirement of originating criteria. Therefore, the potential for industrial development revolves around balancing out-sourcing and in-sourcing which will promote processing of agricultural products, and the exploitation of natural resources for mutual benefits. You may wish to note that Tanzania has huge



deposits of natural gas and phosphate which is a good combination for manufacturing fertilizer.

Needless to say, Tanzania is the only country in the world with huge deposits of Tanzanite gemstones. Among the efforts and actions taken by the Government included, the construction of a wall at Mererani (24 km long) to curb rampant smuggling of Tanzanite and the establishment of mineral trading centres (39 centres) to enable orderly sales of minerals. This has created a big opportunity for value addition within the country. India being one of good processors of minerals can therefore, take advantage of this opportunity to establish Tanzanite processing industry in Tanzania in order to add value on the same before exportation.





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## INTERVIEW

### **“COVID-19 IS RESHAPING THE INDUSTRY IN AN ALBEIT POSITIVE WAY”**

*The Diplomatist speaks to Dr. Devesh Kumar Singh, Chairman, Noida International University, about his priorities and goals for NIU and insights on a wide range of challenges faced by India's higher education institutions and the growth of online learning amidst the Covid-19 pandemic.*

**Established in 2010, the growth of Noida International University is enormous. How would you describe your decade-long journey?**

The decade-long journey of NIU is absolutely phenomenal, rewarding and motivating. Starting with just a few classrooms and labs to having a lush green campus with world-class infrastructure providing students from across 30 different nations a world-class education with 11 different schools offering more than 150 programs in various streams motivates me more towards achieving my goal of providing world-class education to the world through NIU. Today, NIU offers an array of UG/PG/Doctoral Programs in the areas of Medical, Engineering & Technology, Sciences, Liberal Arts & Humanities, Law, Journalism & Mass Communication, Architecture, Nursing & Health Sciences, Fine Arts, Education and Business Management, duly approved by their respective statutory bodies. We at NIU are fortunate to have got great contributions all through this journey by eminent personalities like Dr. Hari Gautam, Former Chairman UGC, Dr. Vikram Singh, the Hon'ble Chancellor NIU. The University is committed to achieving global standards of excellence in each of its fields with highly qualified faculties and state of art infrastructure.

**The motto of NIU is to be recognised as a global educational institution disseminating the latest trends of knowledge through cutting-edge technologies and innovative methodologies. How successful have you been in terms of admissions and placements?**

We are committed to impart quality education. Marching towards excellence and perfection, NIU has acquired remarkable growth which is reflected in the strength of its students who are working in reputed MNCs in various industries across the globe and few have even turned into



**DR. DEVESH KUMAR SINGH**  
HON'BLE CHAIRMAN,  
NOIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

successful entrepreneurs. The objective of various courses offered at NIU is to provide market-oriented education and to shape their skills which helps in their career progression. The students have the option of choosing a career exclusively in the area they have equipped themselves since the curriculum of these courses are based on current trends, relevance, and value in the job market. Personality development focuses on how to develop organised patterns of behaviour, traits, attitudes, etiquettes, and manners that prepare and equip the students for their personal and professional life. These courses help students being in line with the current market demands and their suitability. It provides students a practical perspective on the world of work which helps them to get first-hand information and to gain industrial skills. We tirelessly endeavour to make our students develop as a good human being. In terms of numbers, I am proud to say that around 25 thousand have got passed out of NIU since its inception and around 7000 are part of campus at present.



## SPECIAL REPORT

### **What are the challenges in creating a world-class educational institution in India? How Covid-19 pandemic is reshaping the education industry?**

There are various challenges in creating a world-class educational institution and we have been taking various measures at NIU in tackling these each to be a truly world-class university ourselves:

- The gap between education and industry requirement
- Less emphasis on personality, innovation, or creativity
- Quality teachers and sincere students
- Technology and innovative practices
- Poor teacher-student ratio
- Shortage of training
- Wastage of resources
- Gender, races issues, cultural challenges
- Students lack the motivation to learn beyond the curriculum
- Pedagogical e-learning challenges,
- Time management challenges

The Covid 19 has thrown the world into turmoil, leading to health and economic crisis and hampered the education system as well.

Having said that, on the other hand, it has resulted in a quick and renewed focus on innovation and technology enabling people to become technically savvy and further empowered. We, at Noida International University, showed agility in adopting new and innovative teaching and learning methods using the best available platform like Google meet, MS Teams, etc. The faculties were provided with proper workshops and training to use these tools effectively and efficiently.

More than 50 National and International Webinars were organized during this period, in which National and International subject experts from diverse fields interacted with the students. University also offered virtual laboratories for the students to complement lectures and tutorials and to better understand the subject. So in a way, Covid-19 is really reshaping the industry in an albeit positive way where got used to a lot of new innovations and unique and interesting ways of imparting education.

### **Education and capacity building were central features of India's development cooperation with Africa. How do you see this partnership growing?**

The development partnership with Africa occupies an important position in Indian strategy and its external economic policy. Indian development partnership is clearly manifested through the institutional mechanisms build over decades as well as specific development cooperation Programmes, projects and soft credit lines.

Clearly, education and capacity building has to play an important role in this quest and we are really privileged to be in a position to be contributing to this novel hosting hundreds of students from Africa.

### **What sets NIU apart from other educational institutions? Are there any international collaboration?**

There are many factors that, I think set NIU apart from other educational institutions, like:

Education with a touch of compassion: Our focus is on teaching in small groups, and even on individuals to bring equality among students. Individual attention helps them get well challenged and excel in their academic development.

Our profound experienced faculties: Our faculties have rich and wide experience (a mixture of both academic and industrial) and we put special emphasis on practical exposure. It helps students generate unique ideas and think out of the box.

Practical exposure driven approach: We provide professional consultation by the members coming from top consulting firms so that the students can groom their skill set as per industry standard and we provide assistance at every stage of their prowess.

Commitment to diversity, equality, and inclusion: As we know the racism continues to play in education and society, we seek to engage in honest reflection, and increasingly identify and address policies, practices, and behaviours that lead to inequitable outcomes for students who have been historically denied the opportunity.

Yes, we have many international collaborations. A few of them are as follows:

- Harvard Business School
- King's University College at Western University, London, Canada
- New York Institute of Technology
- Caucasus University, Georgia
- Sarsen Amanzholov East- Kazakhstan State University “ , Republic of Kazakhstan
- University of International Business Almaty Kazakhstan
- Fort Hays State University
- Crimean Business Institute, Crimea
- St. George's university
- Tbilisi Open University
- Istanbul Kent Üniversitesi
- Bureau of Cultural Heritage Ministry Of Culture Republic Of China ( Taiwan)
- Yaroslav-The-Wise Novgorod State University Novgorod, Russia
- Swiss Institute for Management and Hospitality
- Aimst University Malaysia
- Abu Ali ibn Sini Bukhara State Medical Institute, Republic of Uzbekistan

# A MAKEOVER FOR THE INDIA-TANZANIA PARTNERSHIP



BY AMB DEBNATH SHAW\*

The India-Tanzania partnership is based on its people's shared past and future vision. Ties between the two countries have evolved into a modern and pragmatic relationship with sound political understanding, diversified economic engagement, people-to-people contact in the fields of education and healthcare, and development partnership in capacity building training, concessional credit lines and grant projects.

A makeover is a process where there is change resulting in improvement. In a partnership between two sovereign nations, makeover requires a change in at least some elements of the relationship. The main elements of the bilateral ties are political give and take, vibrant trade and investment ties, and active cooperation in agriculture, health, education, water resources management and defence. Development partnership is at a very high level and the peoples of the two countries maintain deep cultural and diaspora ties.

While we have used very positive adjectives to describe each facet of the relationship, it is obvious that without substantial change, the level of engagement in each sphere will be limited to the current peaks.

Let's begin with political dialogue. To attain the levels that existed during the era of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, political exchanges at all levels have to be stepped up, which is no mean feat in these Covid-induced restrictive times. The absence of

face-to-face meetings can be made up with more frequent telephonic and online video conversations and meetings, as when Prime Minister Modi had a telephonic conversation with Late President Dr. Magufuli in June 2020. While the Indian PM visited Tanzania in 2016, the visit of the Tanzanian President to India is overdue. If travel is to be avoided, it could be held in the online format, with virtual meetings with the Indian leadership, including the President, Vice President and PM. The next meeting of the India-Tanzania Joint Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, which last met in 2018, needs to be held without further delay. Such signals from the highest political levels is bound to enthuse and encourage greater dialogue and understanding at all bureaucratic levels and even among business and investor communities on both sides.

On bilateral trade, services, manufacturing and other economic activity which seems to have reached a peak in 2014-15 and has been in steady decline since, a massive makeover is required. The traditional buyer-seller relationship between Indian and Tanzanian businesses is no longer very effective.

In view of the Covid-induced external shock to both economies, particularly in the global and regional supply chain systems, both sides seek economic self-reliance to insulate themselves from such shocks in the future. Fortunately, India's reform process resonates





*Prime Minister at the ceremonial welcome, at the State House, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on July 10, 2016.*

with Africa's and Tanzania's aspiration of accelerating its infrastructure development, manufacturing growth, farm sector modernization, services sector expansion, digital transformation and reliable healthcare services to build self-sufficiency. India's model of cooperation with Tanzania has been premised on the 'Africa-owned' and 'Africa-led' formula. It is demand-driven, consultative and participative involving local resources supported by capacity-building initiatives and based on Tanzania's prioritization of its needs. Therefore, India's engagement with Tanzania enhances the country's goal of self-reliance.

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) which came into effect in January 2021, promises to boost regional trade from the current 17% of Africa's total trade to 52% in five years, with the removal of tariffs on 90% of goods. Such a massive and rapid increase in regional trade turnover requires major infrastructure expansion in terms of roads, railways, shipping, ports and storage and transshipment facilities all over the continent, including Tanzania. India wants to participate in such infrastructure projects.

Indian industry would be encouraged to establish businesses in the 230 special economic zones (SEZs) coming up all over Africa, including Tanzania, and benefit from wider market access that the AfCFTA promises to deliver. Indian manufacturers and exporters, particularly of medicines, vehicles, tractors and such items must explore the opportunities in manufacturing such items in Tanzania for sale in that country and in neighbouring countries. If that is not economically viable, such exporters should at least ensure some value addition before the point of sale to the consumer. For instance, the packaging of medicines for sale in Tanzania could be carried out within the country. Similarly, Indian importers of items like cashew nuts, timber and spices should be encouraged to buy these items after some value addition within the country. For greater investments in manufacturing activities, Tanzania may have to work with the AfCFTA Secretariat to harmonize regulations pertaining to rules of origin and non-tariff barriers in sync with India.

In order to facilitate greater Indian participation in both

the activities, infrastructure building and manufacturing, particularly in SEZs, Tanzania needs to develop new strategies. In the case of infrastructure, to step up investments from India in Tanzanian projects, the latter needs to look beyond the Lines of Credit offered by the Government of India. Public private partnerships (PPP) with Indian investors would probably be the preferred route. Tanzania, like the rest of Africa, also needs to explore innovative financing channels like debt funds, pension funds and green and blue bonds for environment-sensitive projects. Tanzania also needs to deepen its equity and debt markets.

Tanzania should also consider a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) of the type that India and Mauritius have inked recently. Perhaps, in the long run, an FTA between India and the African Union would be the ideal goal. Till then, the CECPA type of arrangement would be beneficial to both countries. Tanzania also needs to effectively utilize the concessions offered by India under the Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) scheme, so long as it applies to the country.

As one of the constituents of India's Pan-African E-Network, Tanzania is linked to both the e-VidyaBharati (tele-education) and e-ArogyaBharati (tele-medicine). While the tele-education link at Dar es Salaam University has worked fairly satisfactorily, additional links could be established at other centres of higher education in various parts of Tanzania. The tele-medicine link is sparingly used, perhaps due to its location. It could be made more effective by linking it to Tanzania's home grown tele-medicine hub, if not already done.

Greater economic activity between India and Tanzania can also be leveraged from multi-stakeholder global partnerships such as the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI). The ISA, in which Tanzania is a member, addresses the need for this important source of clean energy. Enhanced participation by Tanzania could be bolstered with bilateral cooperation in this sector. The Covid-19 pandemic has revealed the criticality of a nation's health and digital infrastructure. Tanzania would benefit from joining the CDRI, which provides valuable inputs to countries which need to develop disaster resilient infrastructure on a war footing. Tanzania's membership in CDRI would perhaps herald greater African participation in this initiative.

Where there is a will there is a way, so goes the age-old saying. There are many ways in which the traditional warm, friendly, and vibrant relations between India and Tanzania can scale new heights, some of which have been examined above. The leadership of the two nations, propelled by demand from the grassroots level, must set the agenda for both sides to reach these goals.

*\*Author is former Indian High Commissioner to Tanzania*

# INDIA AND TANZANIA

## COOPERATION IN HEALTHCARE



BY RUCHITA BERI\*

**M**ahatma Gandhi had once stated, 'It is health that is real wealth and not pieces of gold or silver'. The COVID-19 pandemic has reinforced the importance of health to people and governments across the world. There is no doubt that good health lays the foundation for vibrant and strong economies. The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development adopted by all member states of the United Nations (UN) in 2015 advocates a cooperative approach to achieving the goal of universal access to healthcare. India, along with other countries from the global South, has called for joint action in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic. It has extended medical assistance to several countries including those in Africa. The current pandemic provides an opportunity for India to enhance cooperation in healthcare with Tanzania, a maritime neighbour across the Indian Ocean and a long-standing partner in the struggle against colonialism and underdevelopment.

### Healthcare in Tanzania

Apart from the current COVID-19 pandemic, in recent years Tanzania has faced an outbreak of various diseases such as HIV-AIDS, cholera, dengue fever, avian influenza and measles. It has also faced the risk of the spread of the Ebola virus from neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo.

A World Health Organisation (WHO) report suggests that significant health gains have been made by the country.<sup>1</sup> The coverage of treatment for diseases, such as HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria has increased. Around one million people infected with HIV are now receiving treatment.<sup>2</sup> The performance of the health infrastructure has shown some improvement over time. Despite these achievements, the country continues to face complex public health challenges. Access to quality health services remains a problem. As per the WHO study, more than half the population is still unable to access health services without incurring financial hardship.<sup>3</sup>

The challenges hindering Tanzania's health services are inadequate funds, shortage of fully trained health staff, poor communication infrastructure and inadequate supply of medicines.<sup>4</sup> In recent years, the Tanzanian government has implemented major reforms such as an increase in public spending on health and better coordination with development partners; however, some of these challenges persist.<sup>5</sup>

The COVID-19 pandemic has added to the stress on the healthcare system of the country. There were reports that hospitals in the prominent city, Dar es Salaam were overwhelmed with COVID cases at the outset of the pandemic.<sup>6</sup> Tanzania has very low reported cases of COVID (1367) compared to other countries like South Africa (2, 869, 201), Kenya (244, 826) and India (33, 347,325).<sup>7</sup> However, given the instances of COVID denial and vaccine hesitation on the part of late President John Magafuli, as well as low testing levels, the numbers may be higher.<sup>8</sup> The current President Samia Suluhu Hassan has changed the course of

The COVID - 19 pandemic has made the world focus on enhancing health care. It has also highlighted the inequity in access to vaccines and medicines. India has constantly raised its voice against 'vaccine nationalism' and called for cooperation for global access to the COVID - 19 vaccine.





the country's COVID policy, made efforts to ramp up the testing and launched a vaccination drive. However, with more than 58 million population, the country has a long way to go and is in the lookout for partners to provide access to vaccines, medicines, medical oxygen, COVID-19 diagnostics, and personal protective equipment (PPE) to deal with this deadly virus.<sup>9</sup>

### India – Tanzania Cooperation

India and Tanzania have been development partners for a long time. India's cooperation with Tanzania is driven by the latter's development priorities.<sup>10</sup> Health has been an important area of collaboration with the country. An agreement on health and medicine was signed between the two countries in 2002. Tanzania is also part of the Pan-Africa E-network initiated by the Indian government in 2009 to provide telemedicine and education. Indian government supplied medicines as a grant to Tanzania in 2018 and also set up radiation therapy machines for cancer patients in the country. There are three main areas of India's engagement with the country in the health sector. First, India is the largest supplier of pharmaceuticals in Tanzania.<sup>11</sup> Due to its vast pharmaceutical industry, India is often referred to as the "global pharmacy." Therefore it is not surprising that India dominates the pharmaceutical imports in the country. Second, Tanzania is the third-largest contributor to medical tourism in India from Africa.<sup>12</sup> India has become a favoured destination for medical tourism on account of its state-of-the-art medical facilities and low cost for patients from several countries. Third, India is an important investor in Tanzania's health sector. Some Indian private hospitals have a presence in Tanzania, like Aggarwal Eye hospital and the Apollo group.

### Future Prospects

The COVID - 19 pandemic has made the world focus on enhancing health care. It has also highlighted the inequity in access to vaccines and medicines. India has constantly raised its voice against 'vaccine nationalism' and called for cooperation for global access to the COVID - 19 vaccine. Under the Vaccine Maitri (Friendship) initiative it has supplied millions of doses of the vaccine to several countries across the world.

There are several pathways for future cooperation between India and Tanzania in the health sector. First, India is one of the largest producers and exporters of the COVID-19 vaccine in the world, however, the resurgence of the pandemic in the country disrupted its exports. India may consider supplying COVID-19 vaccines to Tanzania once it resumes vaccine exports. Second, the Tanzanian government has encouraged investments from Indian generic drug manufacturers to establish production facilities in the country. Indian pharma companies may consider collaboration with Tanzania's nascent pharmaceutical industry in the near future. The

pandemic has also highlighted the use of online platforms for medical consultations. India has revamped its telemedicine, video consultation, Pan Africa E- network and re-launched it as E- Vidya Bharti and Arogya Bharti (E-VBAB) initiative. This offers an affordable and safe option for people in Tanzania to access medical support.

In conclusion, the current pandemic provides an opportunity for India and Tanzania to enhance their cooperation and work in sync to achieve their shared aspirations of universal access to healthcare.

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# ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRADE



BY HEMA NARANG\*

Tanzania, one of the most promising lands of East Africa, is the fastest growing economies in the continent. The country sustained relatively high economic growth at about 6-7 percent over the past decade (2010-2019) and reached a GDP of USD 55.5 billion, making it the second largest economy in East Africa after Kenya and the seventh largest in Sub-Saharan Africa. This growth has reduced poverty levels in the country, induced structural changes in the economy and also helped achieve productivity improvements. The share of agriculture to GDP declined during this phase while the share of industry and trade increased. The GNI per capita rose by 6.1% during 2010-2019, from USD 720 to USD 1,080. In 2019, Tanzania became a lower middle-income country with a GNI per capita of USD 1,080. However, due to the impact of the pandemic, the economic growth slowed down to 2.1% in 2020 from 6.8% in 2019. Consequently, the GDP growth of the country also witnessed a slowdown in recent years, from 7.7% in 2011 to 5.8% in 2019.

The Bank of Tanzania (BOT) released its Economic Bulletin (June 2021) revealing that in the quarter

ending March 2021, the economy grew by 4.9% compared with 5.9% in the corresponding quarter in 2020. As per the bulletin, mining and quarrying recorded the highest growth of 10.2% attributed to an increase in the production of gold, coal and gypsum. The global economic slowdown due to the pandemic has adversely affected export-oriented industries, especially tourism and traditional export, and also caused a drop in foreign investment. Gold has been the sole export to benefit from the crisis, as international gold prices rose sharply between 2019 and 2020. The domestic economic activity has also been severely affected even though there are no stringent mobility restrictions imposed but the pandemic has prompted businesses and consumers to adopt extra precautionary behaviours. The decline in production, consumption and imports have significantly reduced fiscal revenue. On one hand, challenges in the financial sector such as the share of nonperforming loans have compounded and on the other, the growth of credit to private sector has slowed. The inflation rate in the economy, however, has remained stable. It is estimated that the current low and stable headline inflation is favoured



by low domestic prices. Projections are that inflation will remain low, mainly because of the adequate food supply, anticipated low global oil prices and stability of the exchange rate.

According to the data released in the National Data of Tanzania Mainland (2013-2019) by the National Bureau Statistics, services made the highest share of GDP (40%), followed by Industry and Construction (31%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (28.9%). Tourism along with mining, construction, agriculture and manufacturing are the most notable sectors of the Tanzanian economy. In April 2021, the new President of Tanzania Samia Suluhu Hassan mentioned in her speech to the Parliament that the priority of the government in the next five years is to reach a GDP growth rate of at least 8% yearly. Looking at the economy slowdown caused by the pandemic, this growth rate looks unachievable.

The pandemic has crushed the tourism sector and created a need for assistance to confront the ongoing economic and health challenges. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) in September 2021 approved an emergency financial assistance of US\$567.25 under the Rapid Credit Facility and Rapid Financing Instrument to support the efforts in addressing the urgent health, humanitarian and economic costs.

**Tanzania's parliament on 9th September, has ratified the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement, a blueprint for attaining inclusive and sustainable development across the continent.**

Despite the pandemic effect, the African Development Bank (AfDB) has projected Tanzania's GDP growth to remain stable at 6.6% in 2021, subject to favourable weather, prudent fiscal management, mitigation of financial sector vulnerabilities and implementation of reforms to improve the business environment. The overall economic outlook remains uncertain yet somewhat positive, where the African Bank Development Group predicts the real GDP to grow 4.1% in 2021 and 5.8% in 2022, largely because of the improved performance of the tourism sector and reopening of the trade corridors. As per AfDB,

spending on large infrastructure projects (mainly financed by external borrowing) and depressed revenue performance will widen the fiscal deficit to 3.2% of GDP in both 2021 and 2022. The major issues to the outlook include business regulatory bottlenecks that constrain private sector activity and uncertainties regarding the pandemic. Poverty and unemployment are expected to remain high due to depressed private sector activity.

In the World Bank Doing Business Report of 2020, Tanzania ranked 141st among 190 countries and ranked 4th in the East African Community (EAC) for the ease of doing business. The country is also currently implementing the "Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to Improve the Business Environment in Tanzania" and aims to raise its score to at least 100. Tanzania is implementing reforms to improve the business environment in the country and private sector engagement is crucial for the economic development of the country. The private sector has been active in creating jobs, innovating, generating tax revenue and bringing a healthy competition to the market. A great percentage of youth is currently employed by private sector in Tanzania and moreover, market-based solutions have the potential to tackle societal challenges in the country. For Tanzania, the percentage of external debt in the total public debt also stands extremely high, as per AfDB, it accounts for 73% of the total. In a scenario where the pandemic is likely to increase vulnerabilities, maintaining debt sustainability will require innovative development financing options. Reducing the dependence on traditional financing instruments, Tanzania needs to unleash public-private partnerships (PPPs) which can effectively and efficiently mobilise additional sources of finance to fund infrastructure development in the country. The country has made considerable progress in the ICT sector and continued rapid expansion of the digital economy will support government's response to the pandemic.

Tanzania has been one of the top growth performers in the region but as the impact of the pandemic continues to unfold, the government policy response needs to be well-targeted to mitigate the wide-ranging impact on economy and livelihoods.

*\* Author has recently completed her doctoral studies from the School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. She has formerly been a visiting fellow with the Centre for Africa Studies, Harvard University and Harvard-Yenching Institute (CAS-HYI), 2019-20.*

# ZANZIBAR TO BUILD AFRICA'S SECOND TALLEST SKYSCRAPER

The building, to be renowned as Zanzibar Domino Commercial Tower, is likely to be an iconic feature that will enable to boost tourism and culture and offer business opportunities.

**Z**anzibar will in the next few years be home to a \$1.3 billion (about Sh3 trillion) commercial tower that could change the face of the semi-autonomous Indian Ocean archipelago.

A joint venture of Tanzania's AICL Group and Edinburgh Crowland Management Ltd signed a contract with New York and Dubai-based architect xCassia that will see the latter come up with architectural designs for what will be the tallest building in eastern, central and southern Africa.

When completed, the 70-storey building will be the second tallest in Africa behind Iconic Tower in Egypt, which covers a total area of 65,000 square metres, with two underground floors and 78 floors above the ground.

Locally, the tallest building in the country currently is Tanzania Ports Authority Tower standing 162 metres with 40 floors, while in East Africa the tallest is the Global Trade Centre, a 43-storey skyscraper in Nairobi.

Linked by a high and low bridge structure, the development is planned over three key sites – the Arrivals Plaza, Zanzibar Domino and Island Resort, each with distinct identities, and will offer visitors a pathway in a seamless curated journey from arrival to destination.

The tower will comprise 560 units located in two branded residences that rise up towards the hotel apartments, a five and six-star hotel with a total of 360 keys, while other features such as resorts and wedding chapel can be accessed privately by either helicopter, boat or by bridge.



# PEOPLE AND CULTURE



BY PREETHI AMARESH\*

Tanzania is considered a greatly homogenous and culturally diverse society just like India, which is rich in traditional customs and culture with a strong sense of national pride. Tanzania was formed as a sovereign state through the union of separate states of Zanzibar and Tanganyika in 1964. It is located in East Africa within the African Great Lakes region. Tanzania's population growth rate is lower than the global average and below that of several other countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The population includes over 130 diverse indigenous African people clustered into larger groupings presently. Ethnic divisions have remained rare in Tanzania especially when compared to the rest of the continent. The population distribution in the country is uneven.

Today, the majority of Tanzanians are of "Bantu" descent and the "Zaramo" is another ethnic group. Besides, there are also

European and Asian minorities who include the Sikhs, Punjabis, Goans, Muslims and Bohras. Tanzania has two official languages, English and Swahili. Swahili is ranked among the top 10 global languages and is considered as the lingua franca of the country and the majority of the Tanzanians speak the language. Following the independence, the government and other national institutions have promoted the use of Swahili through poetry, literature and local drama. Though English is still favored in secondary and higher education, Swahili is used for official purposes and social work.



## SPECIAL REPORT

The main languages spoken by Asian minorities include Urdu, Punjabi, Hindi and Gujarati. The Arabic language is also important due to its long-established Islamic tradition and the presence of a large Arabic minority. Furthermore, one-third of the people in the country practice Christianity, which is the largest religion in Tanzania. Religious freedom has contributed to the country's long peaceful history following the independence where all religious holidays receive equal public recognition and many world religions having played a significant part in the country's history. In the Tanzanian society, the role of kin is also central to its social and recreational life and during all major life-cycle ceremonies. Society



### The cultural life of the rural population includes oral storytelling traditions and tribal dance.

is divided along several lines. The traditional elite includes descendants of kings and the supreme chiefs who lost their traditional titles post-independence. The contemporary elite comprises highly educated people, business people and government officials. The cultural life of the rural population includes oral storytelling traditions and tribal dance. The country is also widely known for basket weaving, pottery and musical instrument making. Tanzanian musicians are among the best in Eastern Africa with a mix of old, new and imported music. The traditional Tanzanian music includes Taarab, Ndomobolo, Zouk and Ngomo. Popular music throughout the 20th century had traditional musical themes and sounds with a wide variety of influences and later rap and reggae mushroomed as choice musical genres in the early 21st

century. "Mchiriku", a techno-style sound influenced by traditional rhythms also became well known. Through the years the music industry has evolved over the years in the country. Tanzania has a well-known film industry named as "Bongo Movie" and the music industry is known as "Bongo Flava". Likewise, football is popular throughout the country. Tanzanian artists and craftsmen of several ethnic groups have created a rich legacy of sculptures, representing animals, people or practical things of daily use. Throughout the year many festivals take place featuring traditional dance and dress such as the Mwaka Kogwa and the Wanyambo festival. Likewise, Tanzanian cuisine is known to be diverse and unique and the coastal region cuisine is characterized by spicy foods and the use of coconut milk. Some foods include Chipsi-Mayai, Nyama-Choma, Ugali, Mshikaki, Kabab, Sambusa, Bagia, Pilau, and Kashata etc.

Furthermore, age-old systems of social organization are of high importance in the lives of the country's citizens. Tanzanians are proud of their disciplined upbringing and many believe their elders to be much wiser with a wealth of knowledge, due to their many years of presence on earth. The elders in the country are treated with great high levels of respect. The rapid spread of globalization has led to western influence that has brought new impediments to local cultures and values mostly in Africa that also includes Tanzania. Since the last few years, there has been a gradual deterioration of traditional Tanzanian culture. Awareness programmes and mass education is crucial to make sure the culture is not distorted. Culture integrates people into a society that is specified by values and norms and it is important to preserve the cultural identity of the nation. The Tanzanian constitution and laws should be strengthened to preserve and protect its culture. Apart from this, Tanzanian embassies across the world can display their "soft power" just like the Indian missions by conducting cultural exhibitions, increasing its tourism campaigns, displaying its rich traditional dances, art and music and collaborating with regional and international organizations like UNESCO and other nations' embassies to preserve its culture and yet bring out new ways and "out of the box" ideas to spread the positive vibes of its culture and people. The following exercise can be expensive but it is definitely worth it. "Cultural globalization" in a positive way can also have a great impact on the economy of the country.

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# TANZANIA TOURISM SECTOR

## GRADUALLY BOUNCES BACK AMID CORONA HAVOC



BY BETRIDA JAMES LYIMO\*

**I**t goes without saying that, tourism is one of the sectors most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic since its eruption, impacting economies, livelihoods, public services and opportunities across the globe. All parts of the vast tourism value-chain have been affected.

Taking that harsh reality into account, Tanzania's tourism sector has not been spared. In the Financial Year 2020/21 revenue collection from major tourism sites, that is, Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) and Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA)

recorded a drastic drop of about 75% loss of income attributed to COVID -19 effect.

Based on trends of the growth of the tourism industry in Tanzania, in the year 2020, it was expected to receive a total of about 1,867,000 tourists. The estimates were before the manifestation of the COVID-19 pandemic. After the explosion of COVID-19, the government through Tanzania Tourists Board (TTB) conducted an impact assessment of the disease in the tourism industry and setting a new estimate of a total of 437,000 tourists based on the realities of the prevalence of the COVID-19 pandemic.



## SPECIAL REPORT

Tanzania is amongst 76 countries whose more than 10 percent of its GDP is earned from travel and tourism, and it is indeed amongst the 19 in the lower-middle-income countries stratum dependent on tourism.



Since TTB is mandated to adopt all measures as it considers necessary to advertise and publicize Tanzania as a popular tourist destination, still during the pandemic it managed to undertake research for improving tourism experience in Tanzania amid Covid 19 pandemic.

During the pandemic, the Board has also, encouraged measures that were geared towards the development of tourism amenities in Tanzania so as to enhance the attractiveness of Tanzania and to ensure tourists' safety by observing Covid-19 pandemic protocols.

Notably, as a result of such efforts despite the incidences of COVID-19 in the year 2020, Tanzania was able to receive 620,867 international tourists and 571,353 local tourists, who visited the various attractions in the country. This positively indicates that the tourism sector in Tanzania is ready for a positive turn around during the post Covid- 19 period.

Government measures to absorb unprecedented Covid 19 shock!

Tanzania is amongst 76 countries whose more than 10 percent of its GDP is earned from travel and tourism, and it is indeed amongst the 19 in the lower-middle-income countries stratum dependent on tourism.

Based on that Covid -19 pandemic crisis has offered the Board an opportunity to rethink how tourism interacts with our societies, other economic sectors and our natural resources ecosystems. This has availed us with proper means of measuring and managing the tourism industry even much better.

In achieving that goal, the Board, in collaboration with stakeholders set various strategies to combat the effects of the pandemic on tourism industry strategies included, among others, drafting and adoption of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for tourism sector activities during the COVID-19 period. The procedures were instituted on account of the guidelines from the World Health Organization and the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children.





## SPECIAL REPORT



On the other hand, Tanzania has succeeded to be among the few African countries to obtain a Safe Travel Stamp of the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) amid COVID 19 pandemic. The parameters used to award such a stamp included compliance with the internationally agreed observance of COVID-19 protocols. The board undertook to collaborate with relevant health authorities to provide medical guidance to be observed by travellers entering and leaving the country (Travel Advisories). This demonstrated practical readiness of the hospitality industry which in turn built trust to international markets that Tanzania was a safe place to visit.

Equally, the government upon realizing this has, in a Financial Year 2021/22, instituted both regulatory and fiscal measures to reinstate the prior contribution of the tourism sector to the national GDP.



While tabling the national budget, Honourable Dr. Mwigulu Nchemba - Minister for Finance and Planning stated that in Financial Year 2021/22 the focus would be on financing projects and programmes which promote tourism, financial and insurance services as well as the development of pharmaceutical and medical equipment industries.

Specifically, for the tourism industry, the government has reduced, with a couple of other fees

adjustment, the TALA License (Tanzania Tourism Business License) for Travel Agents from USD 2,000 to USD 500 in order to promote the tourism industry.

What could be new fascinating Tanzania tourism products post-COVID 19?

The country has succeeded to improve tourism service infrastructures such as building and repairing roads, tourist camps and hiking tourist routes. This has been done with a view to attracting more tourists amidst the prevalence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In addition, the Board in collaboration with its stakeholders has increased the scope of tourism products and tourist attractions. It has successfully developed ecological tourism products in natural forest reserves; geological tourism by identifying areas of merit within and outside the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, such as the Mbozi Meteorite in the Songwe Region.

Other new tourism products include Rhinos watching and night wildlife watching tourism adventure in Mkomazi National Park; horse ride tourism in Ngorongoro Conservation Area; boat paddling tourism in the Gurusu Swamp area within Tarangire National Park; as well as recreational fishing tourism at Ruaha National Park.

In addition, in promoting archaeological tourism, the country in collaboration with the University of Dar es Salaam has established a new museum in the Heritage area of Kilwa Island which was launched on 09 April, 2021.

The Ministry has also opened opportunities for tourism activities in the Northwest Corridor by establishing water tourism in Lake Victoria in the Speke Bay. The introduction of these product is expected to contribute to an increased number of tourists and to an increase in the average duration of tourist stay days in the country which will in turn beef up income from tourist activities.

*\*Author is the current Acting Managing Director of the Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB)*

# TOWARDS THE SOUTH TANZANIA



BY CATHERINE E KAPILIMA\*

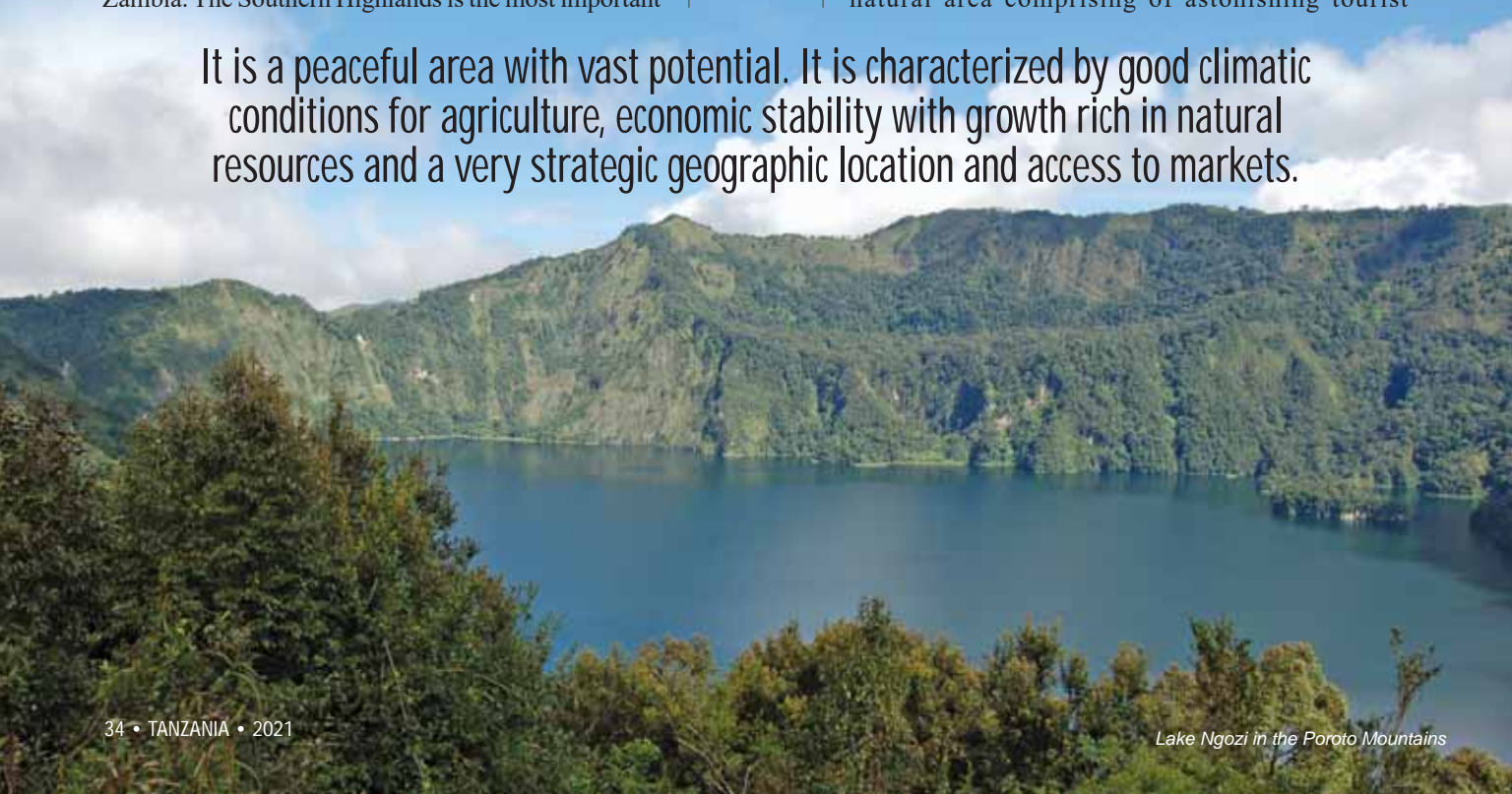
Tanzania is highly recognized for its richness in vast arable lands, forests and wildlife as well as minerals. Although much attention has been made to the popular tourist destinations in Northern Tanzania, such as the Serengeti National Park an important destination for tourists, Ngorongoro Conservation Area home to a large population of carnivores and Kilimanjaro, the roof of Africa, Tanzania's southern areas are overlooked and often left unexplored. Travelling with the Eastern Arc to the south-central and further to south Tanzania, creates an opportunity for a wonderful exploration of the untouched areas of the country. This journey not only creates an opportunity to see how blessed the land is but also exposes you to a range of wonderful virtual experiences as you pass through South-Central Tanzania to the Southern highlands and country's far South.

The Southern Highlands region in the south of Tanzania includes Mbeya, Njombe, Rukwa, Ruvuma and Songwe bordering Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. The Southern Highlands is the most important

production area of grains and potatoes. It is covered with grasslands, savannas, woodlands, and forests. It comprises a group of plateaus and volcanic mountains, including the Mbeya Mountains, Poroto Mountains, Kipengere Range, Mount Rungwe, Kitulo Plateau, Umalila Mountains and Matengo Highlands. The Ufipa Plateau extends north-west, between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Rukwa. The eastern and western branches of the East African Rift converge in the highlands, and the Western Rift continues south as the valley of Lake Malawi. To the northeast, the Makambako Gap separates the Southern Highlands from the Eastern Arc Mountains. The Southern Highlands needs strategic, science-based, and landscape-level planning practices, as seen in many other resource-rich, extensively used and rapidly developing landscapes in the world.

Tanzania encourages eco and Sustainable tourism here. There are beautiful destinations to visit in the South of the country, a part of the Tanzanian Southern circuit of tourism which is a unique and untouched natural area comprising of astonishing tourist

It is a peaceful area with vast potential. It is characterized by good climatic conditions for agriculture, economic stability with growth rich in natural resources and a very strategic geographic location and access to markets.





## SPECIAL REPORT



destinations such as Ruaha National Park, Udzungwa Mountains National Park, Mikumi National Park, Nyerere National Park, Selous Game Reserve, Kitulo National Park, Iringa Rock Paintings and Isimilia Stone Age Site some in mentioning. The beauty of the southern highlands can be compared to that of 7 sisters Mountains journey in North-East India which are which comprise of Arunachal Pradesh - Land of the dawn-lit mountains; Nagaland - Gateway to the heart of India; Tripura - Amazing Tripura; Assam - The Gateway to North-East India; Manipur - Jewel of India; and Mizoram - Where nature's spirit dwells.

### Why investing in Southern Tanzania

It is a peaceful area with vast potential. It is characterized by good climatic conditions for agriculture, economic stability with growth rich in natural resources and a very strategic geographic location and access to markets. It is a gateway to six (6)

backbone of the country and there are opportunities in agriculture supported with vast arable land, favourable climate, which in turn supports all sorts of crops to grow. The country has all valuable minerals, which can be used as raw material, jewellery and other products. With growing facilities in transport infrastructures railways and Air transport, further Tanzania has a direct flight from the international

airport in Dar es Salaam to Mumbai India direct.

Karibu Tanzania, Visit Tanzania!

*\*Author is a BA graduate with Bachelor of Arts in History, Public Administration and Political Science from Osmania University, Hyderabad, India. She also holds a Diploma in Marketing Management from Nizam College, Hyderabad, India.*



Land-locked Countries (Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, DR Congo, Zambia & Malawi).

Tanzania has a market in Real Estate, Tanzania has opportunities in Tourism worth investing in and attractive tourist sites, research and scientific study areas that one can tap and make business, agriculture is the

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