

9th Tanzania in Focus 2019





वाष्कोस लिमिटेड
WAPCOS LIMITED

(भारत सरकार का उपक्रम)
जल संसाधन, नदी विकास व गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय
(A Government of India Undertaking)
Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation

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CMD WAPCOS

"We take great pride in harnessing and leveraging water and power for empowering nations with innovative, cost-effective and eco-friendly solutions"

India-Tanzania Bilateral relations began in the year 1962 immediately after the Independence of the Tanzania in 1961. Since then many bilateral agreements, non – governmental agreements were made between the nations to empower the relationships between the two countries.

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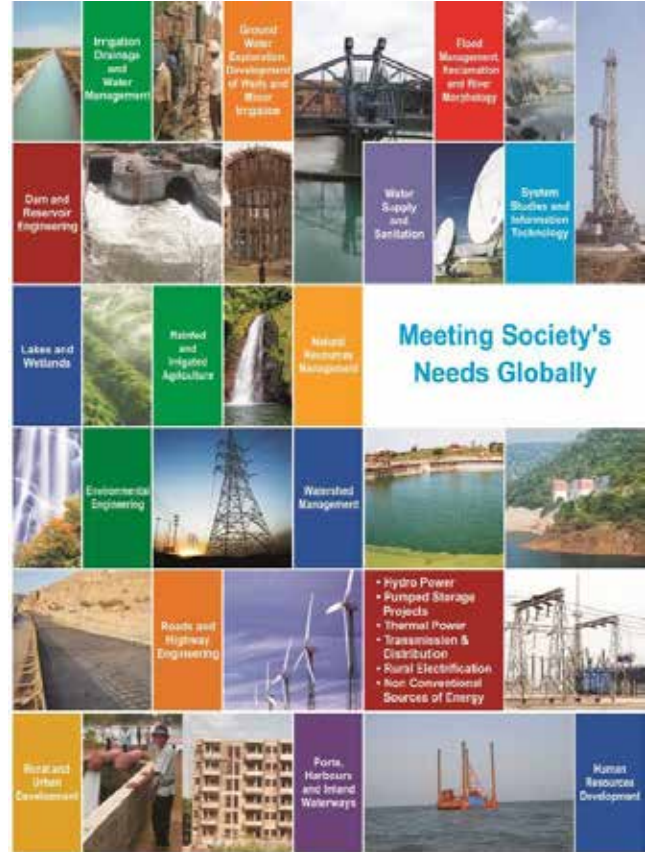
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- ❖ **Detailed Project Report (DPR) and Construction Supervision for Extension of Lake Victoria Pipeline to Tabora, Igunga and Nzega Town Funded by Government of India: Project Cost – 268.35 Million USD**
- ❖ **Preparation of Feasibility Report for Water Supply Schemes for 17 Towns: Project Cost – 500 Million USD**
- ❖ **Consultancy services for Construction of Hydraulics and Demonstration fields and water Supply Systems at Igurusi Training Institute**
- ❖ **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for Dar Es Salaam Port Improvement.**



Pipe welding checking by using ultrasonic test during the inspection by Sh. R. K. Gupta, CMD, WAPCOS alongwith officials



Upper Ruvu Water Treatment Plant and Transmission main Pipeline works Inaugurated by H.E. John Joseph Pombe Magufuli, President of Tanzania and High Commissioner of India to Tanzania H.E. Sandeep Arya



Water Treatment Plant at Dar es salaam



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5th Floor "Kailash", 26, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi - 110 001 (INDIA)
Tel.: +91-11-23313231, 23313881
Fax : +91-11-23313134, 23314924
E-mail: ho@wapcos.gov.in

Corporate Office:

76-C, Institutional Area, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana (INDIA)
Tel.: +91-11-2399421, 2399443
Fax : +91-124-2397392, 2348027
E-mail: mail@wapcos.gov.in

Website: <http://www.wapcos.gov.in>
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TANZANIA

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Tanzania-India: A Surging Journey of Diplomatic Ties



The publication of this ninth edition to be launched at the commemoration of 55 years of Tanzania's Union is a result of joint efforts and the support from various players both within India and Tanzania. On behalf of my colleagues at the Tanzania High Commission in New Delhi, I wish to sincerely thank them all for the support and contribution rendered during the preparation process of this publication.

I also wish to especially thank Krest Publications for not only the timely manner for which they have managed to produce the magazine, but also for the richness of the information and literature contained in it. I feel I cannot thank you enough.

In the same vein, I want to thank all those good friends who have contributed in one way or another during the preparation and eventually the publication of this Special Edition. I do hope that we can count on your continued support and contribution in future.

I am pleased that we were able to assemble the relevant information and literature on a variety notable milestones on the solid bilateral engagement between Tanzania and India, spanning over a period close to one year since we celebrated 54 years of our union in April last year. I am especially enthused that the magazine is being launched on the occasion of 55 years of the union and also 58 years of the excellent diplomatic exchanges between India and Tanzania.

I am certain that our friends will not only enjoy to learn more about the bilateral exchanges that happily exist between our two sisterly and brotherly countries, but also know about the abundant tourist attractions as well as the trade and investment prospects that exist in Tanzania.

Once again, I wish to extend very warm felicitations to Krest Publications for the distinguished work well done and also wish our distinguished readers good reading.

Thank You!
Asanteni!
Dhanyavaad!

Baraka Haran Luvanda
High Commissioner of Tanzania to India
New Delhi
April 2019



‘Tanzania is Home to Some of UNESCO World Heritage Sites’

The High Commissioner of Tanzania to India, H.E. Baraka H. Luvanda spoke to *Travel Jingles* highlighting the country as the land of incredible wildlife spots, beautiful beaches, fascinating cultures and affable people. He also elaborated on Tanzania’s cultural and historical linkages with India.

What does Tanzania offer to its first time visitors?
.....

Tanzania has an array of iconic tourist attractions, which are also included among UNESCO list of world heritage sites. These are:

The Kilimanjaro National Park:

The Kilimanjaro National Park protects the largest free standing volcanic mass in the world and the highest mountain in Africa, rising over 5895m at its peak. With its snow-capped peak, the Kilimanjaro is a superlative natural phenomenon, standing in isolation above the surrounding plains overlooking the savannah. The mountain is encircled by mountain forests. Numerous mammals, many of

them endangered species, live in the park.

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area:

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area spans vast expanses of highland plains, savannah, savannah woodlands and forests. It is a sanctuary where wildlife coexists with semi-nomadic Maasai pastoralists, practicing traditional livestock grazing. The area includes the spectacular Ngorongoro Crater, the world’s largest caldera. The area has global importance for biodiversity conservation due to the density of wildlife inhabiting the area, and the annual migration of wildebeest, zebra, gazelles and other animals into the northern plains. The

Ngorongoro Conservation Area has yielded an exceptionally long sequence of crucial evidence related to human evolution and human-environment dynamics, collectively extending from four million years ago to the beginning of this era, including physical evidence of the most important benchmarks in human evolutionary development.

The Serengeti National Park:

The Serengeti National Park is best known for the famous annual migration in search of pasture and water. It is the most impressive nature spectacle in the world where over two million wildebeests plus hundreds of thousands of gazelles and zebras - followed by their predators go on an annual trek.

The Stone Town of Zanzibar:

The Stone Town of Zanzibar is a fine example of the Swahili coastal trading towns of East Africa. It retains its urban and townscape virtually intact and contains many fine buildings that reflect its particular culture, which has brought together and homogenized disparate elements of the cultures of Africa, the Arab region, India, and Europe for over more than a millennium.



The Selous Game Reserve:

An immense sanctuary which measures 50,000 km² is relatively undisturbed by human impact. The reserve harbours one of the most significant concentrations of elephant, black rhinoceros, cheetah, giraffe, hippopotamus and crocodile, amongst many other species. The park has a variety of vegetation zones, ranging from dense thickets to open wooded grasslands. The exceptionally high variety of habitats found in the reserve make it a valuable laboratory for on-going ecological and biological processes.

What all is there in store for wildlife lovers to discover?

Places recommended for wildlife lovers include, inter alia:

The Serengeti National Park, where they can easily see large

herds of buffalos, wildebeest and zebra and of course followed by their predators lions, cheater, leopard's hyenas and wild dogs. Serengeti is also a place where wildlife lovers will enjoy seeing the annual wildebeest migration from the month of January through December.

The Ngorongoro Crater is home to the world's highest density of lions and other wild animals.

The Tarangire National Park offers unrivalled elephant sightings because of the largest elephant population in Tanzania

The Mahale and Gombe National Parks, undoubtedly are the best places to see chimpanzees in Tanzania. A tour to the parks gives tourists a thrilling experience of coming face to face with these closest living relatives to humans.

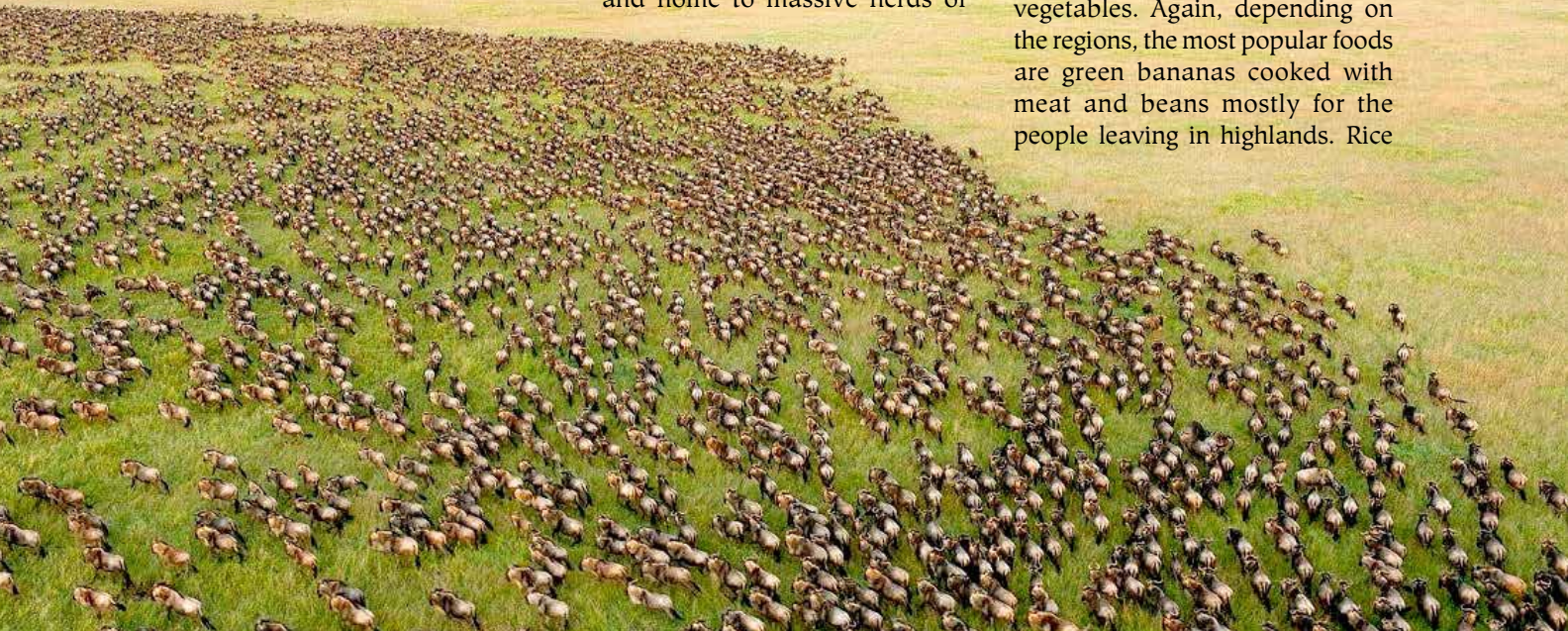
The Selous Game Reserve is Tanzania's largest game reserve and home to massive herds of

elephants as well as hippos, wild dogs and a diverse collection of birds. Split by the Rufiji river, it is an excellent place for water-based wildlife observation.

The Ruaha National Park is the largest in Tanzania. The inclusion of Usangu Game Reserve and other important wetlands to this park in 2008 increased its size to about 20,226 square kilometres (7,809mi²), making it the largest park in East Africa and larger than the Kruger National Park in South Africa

Tell us about the gastronomy of Tanzania. Do we also have Indian cuisine available?

.....
A Tanzanian meal that could be considered the country's national dish is "ugali", a stiff porridge made of cassava flour, cornmeal (maize), millet, or sorghum, and usually served with a sauce containing either meat, fish, beans, or cooked vegetables. Again, depending on the regions, the most popular foods are green bananas cooked with meat and beans mostly for the people leaving in highlands. Rice



and fish are popular for people living along the coastal areas.

Traditional Tanzanian food can be on almost any street. From grilled meats, “mishikaki” or rather “nyama choma” to BBQ corn on the cob, and chips and eggs “chips mayai”. But, if you are looking for more specialities like veggies, there are quite a number of hotels and restaurants that serve buffet-style meals at lunch time which also offer a variety of Tanzanian stews, deep fried fish and chicken and vegetables.

The local “hotels” or restaurants can be found on just about every major street and you can get all kinds of delicious meals. With a large native South Asian population, Indian restaurants can be found in all major cities and town.

Any similarity between India and Tanzania...

It is a well known fact that India and Tanzania have enjoyed longstanding historical relations. These relations have been fostered not just by proximity but by the fact that we are connected by the Indian Ocean. In pre-colonial times, travellers from India stopped in Tanzania to restock supplies and to trade.

Some of them settled in Tanzania and are still there living as descendants-Tanzania citizens of Indian origin. From these first links, Tanzania and indeed the whole of East African Coast learnt several useful skills like cloth weaving and dyeing reminiscent in the Kikoi found along the coast and gained some commonalities with the Indian subcontinent through our adoption to their food, spices, and music that exist to date, albeit in and assimilated form. Incidentally, even the Swahili language, which is widely spoken in the whole of East Africa, has borrowed some Indian words, such as “chai”, “Chapati”, “biryani”, etc. Interestingly, Tanzania happens

to have a substantial large population of Tanzanians of Indian origin, who still maintain their Indian connections.

Which is your personal favourite place in Tanzania and why?

My favourite place to have visited so far remains the Ngorongoro Crater. I still have nostalgic feel since 2004 when I visited the park. While in Crater, the scenery was so awesome. I recall pretty much having had lunch while in the company of some wildebeests! It was also more interesting to see the Maasai roaming about in the Crater with their herds of cattle, with lions admiring them! One needs to see this instead of being told such stories.

Travel to you is...

Travel to me is an amazing expedition. It opens the mind; it teaches you new things and diverse cultures; it widens the knowledge and understanding horizons, as well as the relaxation effects that accompany it.

One thing you love about India...

It is none other than the connectivity. It is much easier for us to decide to go anywhere in India, outside India, anytime and at any budget unlike in some other duty post. My two-year experience in India has been an exciting one and I do hope that by the time I complete my tour I will have the best experience one can have in a foreign country.

Which are the three things you don't travel without?

Obviously, for any travel one makes, he or she has to have his/her passport, a ticket and funds to sustain him/her. ■



Joint Commission Uplifts Growing Tanzania-India Bilateral Ties

India is the largest trading partner of Tanzania comprising 18 percent of its foreign trade and is among the top five investing countries in Tanzania.



The then Foreign Minister of Tanzania, Dr. Augustine Mahiga and Indian External Affairs Minister, Ms. Sushma Swaraj at the 9th Session of Tanzania-India Joint Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

Tanzania-India Joint Commission on Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its 9th session led by the External Affairs Minister, Ms. Sushma Swaraj and the then Minister of Foreign Affairs & East African Cooperation of Tanzania, Dr. Augustine P. Mahiga on 15-16 October, 2018. The session was marked by the warmth, friendship and mutual appreciation that underpin long-standing, strong relations between the two countries since the times

of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

The Joint Commission reviewed the entire spectrum of bilateral relations covering excellent Government-to-Government relations, strong business ties, impressive development partnership cooperation and deep people-to-people relations rooted in educational, healthcare, culture, academic and diaspora linkages between the two countries. The Commission evaluated the

developments since the 8th session of the Joint Commission held in Tanzania in July 2013, outcomes of the visits of President of Tanzania to India in June 2015, decisions of the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Tanzania in July 2016 and the meeting of the Joint Trade Committee co-chaired by the Ministers of Industry & Trade of the two countries in August 2017.

The commission expressed satisfaction on the healthy trend



Tanzania and India signed two MoUs in the presence of the then Foreign Minister of Tanzania, Dr. Augustine Mahiga and Indian External Affairs Minister, Ms. Sushma Swaraj. The MoUs are between Foreign Service Institute of India and Centre for Foreign Relation, Tanzania and National Research Development Corporation and Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Corporation. The agreements were signed following Tanzania-India 9th Session of Joint Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation in New Delhi.

‘India has Remained a Staunch Friend and Great Supporter of Tanzania’

Dr. Augustine P. Mahiga, the then Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed the ninth session of Tanzania-India Joint Commission Meeting held on October 16, 2018 at New Delhi.

I am glad to be part of this august gathering as Co-Chair of the ninth session of the Tanzania-India Joint Commission Meeting (JCM).

Tanzania and India have excellent longstanding bilateral relations that can be traced back to the immediate pre-independence era when India established diplomatic relations with what was then Tanganyika in 1961.

Upon gaining independence, Tanzania immediately reciprocated by establishing its Diplomatic Mission in India in 1962. However, the links between our two countries can be traced back through history to the glorious era of trade and exploration when traders from India travelled the globe through the Indian Ocean plying spices, cloth, precious metal and other small goods.

They stopped along the coast of Tanzania and her neighbours in search of fresh produce, sweet water and safe haven in times of storms. Some stayed behind and resettled, and today account for the vibrant community of Tanzanians of Indian origin that exists in our country; others travelled on.

The impact of this early contact can still be seen in sculptures,



The then Tanzania's Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, Dr. Augustine P. Mahiga and India's External Affairs Minister, Ms. Sushma Swaraj witness the exchange of agreements between the two countries on October 16, 2018 in New Delhi.

building styles, food, a love of spices and even some words of the Indian language that have been incorporated in to Kiswahili, our national language.

It is therefore not surprising that there is an excellent people-to-people interaction and a strong feeling of kinship. These strong friendships were impelled unto new heights by the personal bond that existed between the First President of Tanzania, the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, and the former Prime Minister of India, the late Jawaharlal Nehru.

In the political arena, Tanzania and India share similar ideological commitments to socialism, non-alignment, South-South cooperation and constant championing of the rights of the course for humanity, rights to freedom from colonial occupation, racism and other forms of segregation as well as a strong belief in equality.

In terms of economic trajectory, Tanzania and India initiated economic reforms almost at the same time. Unfortunately, while India's development curve under these reforms has been meteoric and spectacular, Tanzania's remains much slower and challenging. Nevertheless, India has remained a staunch friend



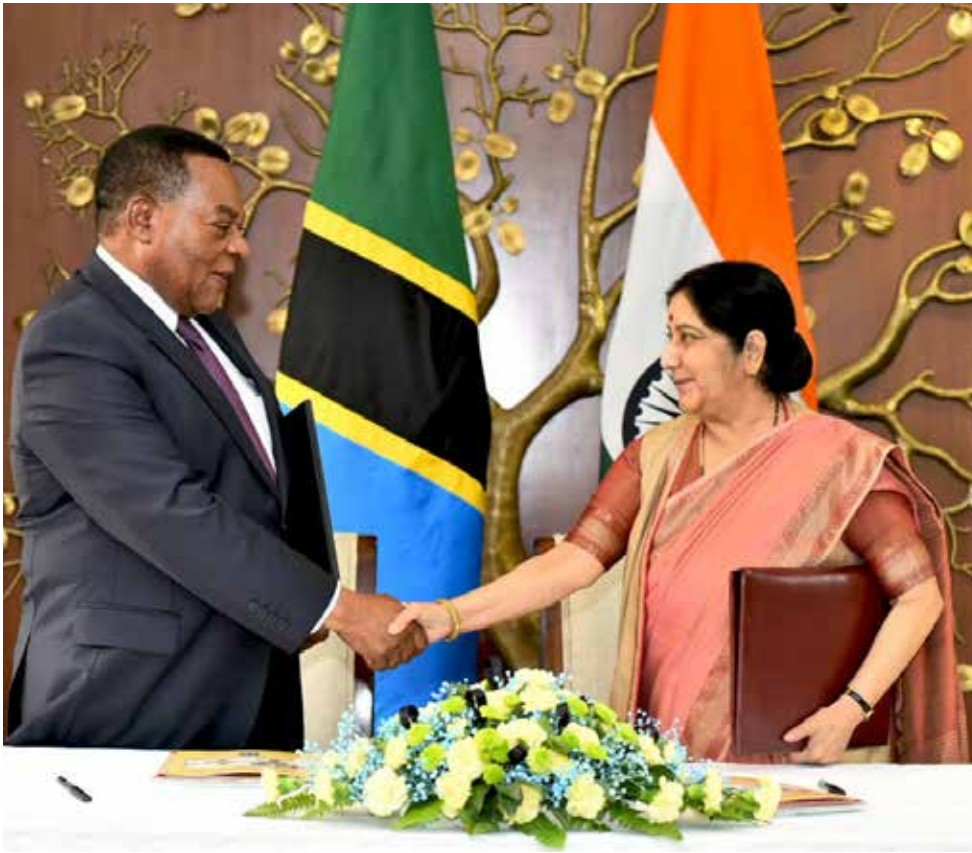
The then Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, Dr. Augustine Mahiga greeting India's Foreign Minister, Ms. Sushma Swaraj at the 9th Meeting of the Joint Partnership between Tanzania and India.

and great supporter of our development agenda throughout the ages.

Today, our country is one of the largest beneficiaries of grants, assistance and support from India in many fields. Notably, in the field of education under the

Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR,) more than 100,000 Tanzanians have received scholarships for short term and long term courses.

In the field of water, in the past five years, Tanzania has been the



Tanzania invited greater Indian investment and business linkages in areas such as agro-products, manufacturing, mining, tourism and informed that Air Tanzania plans to start direct flights between Dar es Salaam and Mumbai in December 2018.

recipient of grants and Lines of Credit (LoC) worth over \$1 million for the distribution of fresh water and development of proper sewage systems in the country, with the recent LoC worth \$500 million for water projects for 26 municipalities and cities.

It is also worth mentioning that India remains the third largest trade partner of Tanzania with an almost at par balance of trade and this is an area where we continue to attach much importance and encourage more trade by creating and enhancing a trade friendly environment.

While this is the ninth session of the Tanzania-India JCM, I believe, the spirit and purpose of the first JCM still remains valid today - that is to avail our two countries a much needed forum to discuss the many opportunities for cooperation between our nations and our people, the opportunity to discuss our challenges, shared concerns and brainstorm on

solutions that will lead to the further strengthening of our bilateral cooperation as well as the improvement of lives of our people.

Since our last JCM, there have been many developments in our individual countries and in the world at large. New opportunities have come up that our two nations can take advantage of for our common benefit. New challenges have also come up that we need to collectively address.

This JCM provides us the opportunity to discuss some of these issues and prioritize cooperation in areas of comparative advantage. For Tanzania, the drive for industrialisation with the intent of creating a viable middle class in the near future, India is a good fit for partnership. India not only boasts of a vibrant industrial tradition ranging from cottage style to large scale industrialisation, it has a vast experiential knowledge base that Tanzania can tap into

by learning from mistakes and taking on best practices.

India also has a comparative advantage in the field of information technology, agriculture and agro economy, medicine, science, education and technology, all of which Tanzania has abundant investment opportunities.

The opportunities are virtually endless. The onus is upon us to take advantage of them. We need to build on the foundation that has already been put in place and move our relations to even greater heights. With that in mind, may I take this opportunity to call upon participants at this JCM to complete all pending agreements in all areas that are from the last meeting.

It is also my proposal that due consideration should also be given to review the proposal under the 1975 Agreement, establishing the Joint Commission between the Republic of India and the



The then Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, Dr. Augustine Mahiga with India's Foreign Minister, Ms. Sushma Swaraj soon after the 9th Joint Commission Meeting.

United Republic of Tanzania on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

In closing, let me renew our full commitment towards the

implementation of our cooperation agenda and its full realization. Let me also extend my personal assurance to championing and overseeing the conclusions of this

JCM in the interest of furthering our bilateral relations and the ultimate development and transformation of the lives of our people. ■

in trade and investment relations, scientific cooperation, culture & academic exchanges and well-developing development partnership between the two countries. India is the largest trading partner of Tanzania comprising 18 percent of its foreign trade and is among the top five investing countries in Tanzania, and these ties are developing well. Tanzania invited greater Indian investment and business linkages in areas such as agro-products, manufacturing, mining, tourism and informed that Air Tanzania plans to start direct flights between Dar es Salaam and Mumbai in December 2018. Tanzania is a leading country for Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and India-Africa Forum Summit programmes for training and educational scholarships as well as grant projects in the field of Information Technology,

During the Joint Commission, the two countries signed an MOU on cooperation between Foreign Service Institute of India and the Center for Foreign Relations, Dar es Salaam and exchanged an MOU for cooperation between National Research Development Cooperation and the Tanzanian Industrial R&D organization.

healthcare and education. India's credit commitments of over USD 1 billion in development projects in Tanzania in the field of water infrastructure were appreciated by the Government of Tanzania. Energy, infrastructure and mining were noted as promising sectors in terms of development of natural gas, mineral reserves such as

gold and precious stones, power generation & distribution, road, railways and airport projects being taken up by the Government of Tanzania. In the light of Tanzania's membership of the International Solar Alliance, the two countries also expect to take up a solar power project in Tanzania in the near future.

The two ministers exchanged views on regional and global developments, including the East African Community Secretariat based in Tanzania, counter-terrorism, Indian Ocean Region as well as defence and security collaboration between the two countries. The two Governments agreed to consider bilateral agreements in areas such as investment treaty, customs cooperation, blue economy, extradition treaty, mutual legal assistance, cyber-security and cooperation in geology and mineral resources. The understandings and decisions of the Joint Commission were concluded in the form of Agreed Minutes of the Joint Commission signed by the two ministers. During the Joint Commission, the two countries signed an MOU on cooperation between Foreign Service Institute of India and the Center for Foreign Relations, Dar es Salaam and exchanged an MOU for cooperation between National Research Development Cooperation and the Tanzanian Industrial R&D organization.

The then Tanzanian Minister, Dr. Mahiga greeted India on the celebration of the 150th birth anniversary year of Mahatma Gandhi and extended cooperation in paying a befitting tribute to him in Tanzania. Both the Foreign Ministers viewed the rendition of “Vaishnav Jan To Tene Kahiye by the famous Tanzanian and Kiswahili singer, Ms. Vanessa Mdee and recalled the role of Mahatma Gandhi as a linkage between India and Africa.

The visiting minister addressed officials and scholars at the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi on Tanzania’s perspectives on relations between India and Africa. He also visited the National Maritime Foundation for exchanges on maritime linkages and developments. ■

President Dr. John Pombe Magufuli Appoints Prof. Palamagamba Kabudi as new Foreign Minister



Tanzanian President Dr. John Pombe Magufuli announced cabinet reshuffle on March 3, 2019 which saw two ministers change portfolios.

In the reshuffle, Prof. Palamagamba John Kabudi has been appointed as new Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, taking over from Dr. Augustine Philip Mahiga who replaces him as Minister for Legal and Constitutional Affairs.

Prof. Kabudi, a former dean of the University of Dar es Salaam School of Law, was nominated as a Member of Parliament by President Magufuli in January 2017 and shortly afterwards appointed as Minister for Legal and Constitutional Affairs.

Dr Mahiga, former Permanent Representative of Tanzania to the United Nations, was appointed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs portfolio after President Magufuli came to power in 2015.



Prof. Kabudi, Foreign Minister in conversation with India's High Commissioner to Tanzania, H.E. Mr. Sandeep Arya at State House, Dar es Salaam on March 8, 2019. ■

Dr. Mahiga Discusses Growing Tanzania-India Ties at ICWA Event

The then Foreign Minister of Tanzania, Dr. Augustine Mahiga stressed on the important role played by the Indian origin community in Tanzania, which according to him, often serves as the mentor for Tanzania's indigenous private sector.

The then Minister for Foreign Affairs, United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Dr. Augustine Philip Mahiga gave an address on "India-Africa Relations: The Tanzanian Perspective" at the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) in New Delhi on October 16, 2018.

The minister focussed his talk on India-Africa relations through the context of historical prism, characterising these relations as a combination of compatibilities and complementarities of foreign policy of both India and countries of Africa, in particular Tanzania. H.E. Dr. Mahiga pointed out that the identity of Tanzania as an independent country and the path which Tanzania followed under the charismatic leadership of Julius Nyerere was very much defined, informed and shaped by the thinking of Mahatma Gandhi.



Tanzania gained immense inspiration from India in the areas of national and international governance. H.E. Dr. Mahiga highlighted Tanzania's constructive and pragmatic engagement with India while discussing various ways to improve the trade between both the countries. Dr. Mahiga stressed on the important role played by Indian origin community in Tanzania, which according to him, often serves as the mentor for Tanzania's indigenous private



sector. He hoped that a meaningful partnership with experienced Indian investors would create a conducive environment in Tanzania for private investment.

Apart from the private investment, Dr. Mahiga discussed growing Tanzania-India partnership in the tourism sector. Referring to Tanzania-India collaboration in enhancing security in the Indian Ocean, the minister suggested that both countries should collaborate in this area pertaining not only to safeguard the freedom of navigation but also to ensure equitable exploitation of maritime resources.

Dr. Mahiga is known as a recognised and renowned statesman both in the fields of diplomacy and politics who began his career as a University Lecturer in International Relations. He also served in different capacities with the United Nations, including as UNHCR Resident Representative stationed in New Delhi in late 1990's. ■

Source: Indian Council for World Affairs



'Tanzania has a Potential of 4.7 GW of Renewable Hydro Resources'

The High Commissioner of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E Baraka H. Luvanda to India, addressed the second IORA Ministerial Assembly held October 4, 2018 in New Delhi.

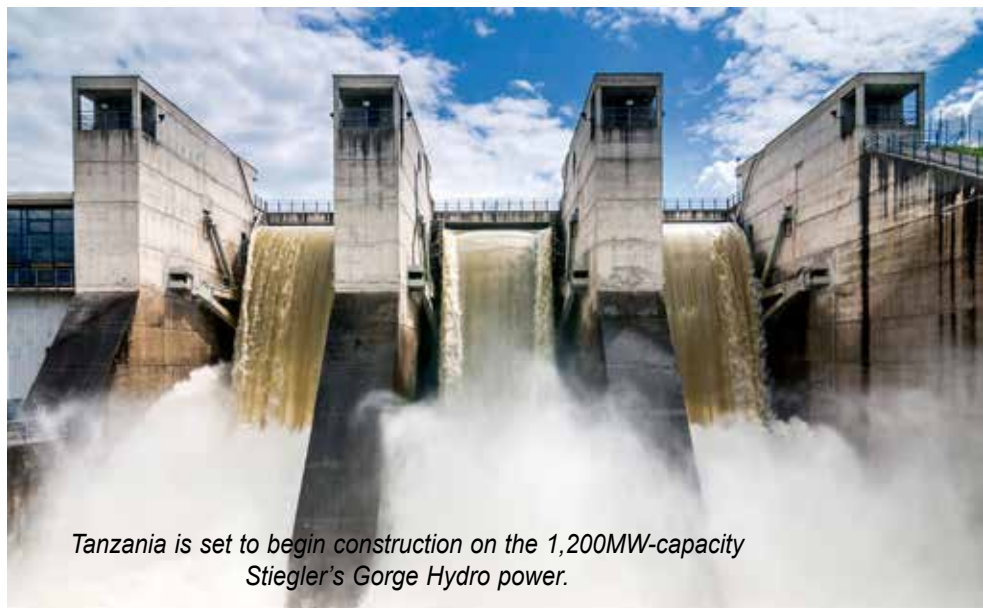
Tanzania's participation to this august assembly is in compliance with the IORA Charter as one of the 21 IORA Member States. We are glad and hopeful that our collaboration and cooperation with our fellow member states will be further strengthened as we continue to embrace the principles and purpose of our Association.

And for us, this cooperation is a vehicle through which we can achieve our Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other priority agenda in upholding the principles of the Association in the IORA eight focus areas which are anchored by energy availability.

As member states, we have the responsibility of championing the development of renewable energy in our respective countries. Our seven Dialogue Partners are privileged to have advanced in renewable energy development and this is an opportunity for us to learn from them.

Indeed, their valuable assistance in the field of technology, environmental issues, the promotion of trade and investment, technical assistance and assistance to our Special Fund have made a significant impact to our Association.

It is a matter of pride that the Indian Ocean provides a wide range of renewable resources from Tide waves, off and on shores projects which could harness



Tanzania is set to begin construction on the 1,200MW-capacity Stiegler's Gorge Hydro power.



The second IORA Ministerial Assembly held on October 4, 2018 in New Delhi.

almost all renewable energy technologies.

Tanzania just like any other members of IORA is blessed with abundance of renewable and other energy resources, including natural gas, biomass, hydro, solar, wind, geothermal, coal and uranium.

However, it is unfortunate that our current installed capacity in the main grid is just 1,319 MW of which 567 MW (41.5%) is Hydro; 670.94 MW Natural Gas (55.8%); Fuel Oil 70.4 MW (2%) and Biomass 10.5 MW (0.79%). The off-grid stations provide 84.13 MW mainly from isolated diesel based plants.

I am pleased to inform this august assembly that our ambitious plans are underway to develop renewable energy in a big way. The solar energy resources in the country are quite promising. With Solar Home Systems (SHS), most of the rural areas which are not

served by the grid are currently served by solar energy.

It is estimated that electricity

equivalent to 16MW is available through the SHS technology. Small scale solar mini grids are quite prominent with estimated



Solar Home Systems in Tanzania



The Miombo Hewani wind farm in southwest Tanzania.

total capacity not more than 5 MW.

Regarding the utility scale projects, nothing has been fully developed. However, the Government in collaboration with the National Utility Company (TANESCO), has mapped solar potential in different parts of the country.

The competitive bidding framework for procuring of solar and wind projects have been prepared and first round of tenders have been advertised both within and outside Tanzania, including in India for procuring 200 MW and 150MW of wind and solar projects respectively from different locations in the period of 2018-2021. The capacity will be increased at a later stage based on power infrastructure expansion.

Tanzania has a potential of 4.7 GW of renewable hydro resources. However, only 12 percent of this has been developed to date. Out of this, 0.5 percent is from mini-hydro operated by private developers.

The government through the Ministry of Energy is developing the Rufiji Hydro Power which is expected to generate 2,100 MW. Other hydro projects in pipeline include the Ruhudji (358MW), Rumakali (222MW) and Songwe(340 MW) which are sharing with Malawi.

Before I conclude, it would not be redundant if I touched on the challenges that we face in our efforts to develop and implement renewable energy projects in Tanzania. Of course,





Biomass stoves reduced deforestation in Tanzania.



the financing, the technical and limited knowledge are the common ones in most of the developing countries.

But it has been proven that experience sharing with our colleagues in the IORA is the right approach for us. We hope, through this assembly, our dear partners will take time to firm up strategic actions which will be of great contribution for rapid acceleration of renewable energy in our Countries.

As a country, and member of this strong association, we are determined and committed to continue working with all of you and we believe we can count on your usual cooperation for the fulfilment of our IORA objectives not only in the area of renewable and other forms of energy but also in other spheres of development. ■

Source: High Commission of Tanzania, New Delhi

Delhi Exporters Seek to Explore Tanzanian Market at FIEO event

The participants in the session interacted with the Tanzanian High Commissioner and sought to know about the export prospects of consultancy, pharmaceuticals, printing & paper products, etc.

The High Commissioner of Tanzania, H.E. Baraka Haran Luvanda addressed the interactive session on “Trade and Investment Opportunities in Tanzania” with local exporters on September 5, 2018 at Niryat Bhawan in New Delhi.

He said his country has carried out a series of economic reforms in the recent past to pave the way for private investment and a receptive environment is waiting for Indian investors and traders in the country. “Our government

has been able to alleviate quite a number of constraints to private sector’s participation in the desired industrialization and socio-economic transformation of the country and as a result, investments have increased in mining and oil & gas sectors,” elaborated HE Luvanda.

During the session, FIEO Managing Committee Member, Mr. T.S. Ahluwalia highlighted that Indian investors can use Tanzania as a springboard to foray into the East African

markets since Tanzania enjoys preferential tariff as a member of East African Community. According to him, India is the second largest trading partner of Tanzania after China and Indian exporters of pharmaceuticals, auto components, tractors, garments, textiles, rubber, iron & steel, medical equipment, furniture, plastic products including synthetic polymers etc. should focus on the Tanzanian market. For Indian investors, Tanzania is a potential destination in sectors like mining, gold, uranium and information technology. Major Indian companies like Tata International Limited, NMDC, RITES, Reliance Industries Ltd and Bharti Airtel have set up their units in Tanzania, he informed.

The event also witnessed the participation of Ms Nirmala Tete, Joint Director & Regional Head, FIEO (NR) who urged the exporters present in the session to explore the Tanzanian market highlighting social and political stability in the country with no history of conflict in the recent past. The participants in the session interacted with the High Commissioner and sought to know about the export prospects of consultancy, pharmaceuticals, printing & paper products, etc. in Tanzania. ■

Source: Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO)



'Tanzania and India have Experienced a Vibrant Business and Commercial Relationship'

The High Commissioner of Tanzania to India, H.E. Baraka H. Luvanda addressed the Interactive Session on Trade and Investment in Tanzania organised by Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) on September 5, 2018 in New Delhi.

Namaskaram! Jambo!

I would like to sincerely thank FIEO for organizing, once again, this interactive session for Tanzania.

I also want to thank you for including me to make a few remarks or rather to share with this august audience some useful information on trade and investment opportunities that exist in abundance in Tanzania.

At first glance, I must admit it is a tempting indulgence. We have right here an audience that has all the details on the subject-matter.

Indians and Tanzanians have just coexisted harmoniously for many decades. So, attempting to speak about their culture, business, trade, investment and people-to-people interaction is - by the French expression - a *déjà vu*. Actually, and also to be honest, it carries the risk of overburdening all the impressive statement(s) by your good self and others in the Dias.

But permit me to express our sincere thanks to the Government and the people of India for the continued interest in Tanzania that has been growing by the day.

After we have had a similar interactive session last year in the run up to the 13th Edition, I was informed that we had 42 Indian companies which attended the event in Dar es Salaam!

It was such a success story by any standard and for this, we want to register our sincere thanks to FIEO



L-R: Ms Nirjala Tete, Joint Director & Regional Head, FIEO (NR); Mr T S Ahluwalia, Member, Managing Committee, FIEO; H E Mr Baraka Haran Luvanda, High Commissioner of Tanzania to India and Ms Natty, Counsellor, Tanzania High Commission.

and all those who were somehow involved in those preparations.

As I have intimated, our bilateral relations with India continue to grow at different levels, largely driven by our shared ideological commitments to anti-colonialism, anti-racism as well as our shared vision through South-South Cooperation. Indeed, when we were celebrating the 54 years of the Union between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar in April this year, we were also celebrating 57 years of our diplomatic relations with India.

In those many years, our two countries have experienced a vibrant business and commercial relationship driven by various initiatives such as the Joint Trade Commission, the Indo-Tanzania Trade Shows, the Joint Permanent Commission and many more initiatives, including, those by our private sectors.

Source: The High Commission for the United Republic of Tanzania-New Delhi

Indian Participation Expands at 14th Tanzania International Trade Exhibition

The two-day exhibition brought together business communities from other countries including South Africa, China, Poland, Saudi Arabia and the host country-Tanzania.

The fourteenth edition of the Tanzania International Trade Exhibition took place on February 22-23, 2019 at the Diamond Jubilee Hall in Dar es Salaam, which witnessed the participation of at least 36 Indian companies. The event was attended by the Indian High Commissioner to Tanzania, Mr. Sandeep Arya, accompanied by Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA) Acting President Mr. Octavian Mshiu.



The Diamond Jubilee hall is one of the leading centers in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

The TCCIA Chairman for the Dar es Salaam Region, Mr. Francis Lukwaro also called upon the Tanzanian business community to fully participate in the exhibition and explore new business opportunities. He further revealed that TCCIA had signed



a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Indian-based Gujarati Chamber of Commerce in January this year. The MoU aims at linking the Indian and Tanzanian business communities to establish joint ventures.

Mr. Asit Kumar Vidyarthi, the export manager of Performance Products and Services and one of the Indian delegates participating in the exhibition, said, "We are looking forward to having a better relationship with Tanzanian stakeholders and exchanging

resources and products with them in the near future."

Another participant from India, Mr. Nikhil Punamiya, the director of Punamiya Trading House, said, "Tanzania seems to be a good market. We will start distributing our products here. When there is enough funding, we will think of establishing a textile industry in Tanzania."

The two-day exhibition brought together business communities from other countries including

South Africa, China, Poland, Saudi Arabia and the host country-Tanzania. It witnessed a display of around 300 products by exhibitors spanning across various sectors including agriculture, automotive, building construction, pharmaceutical, industrial and machinery. ■

Source: *The Citizen*

INS Sarvekshak Carries Out Hydrographic Survey in Dar-es-Salaam

The ship undertook a 'pioneer survey' of Pemba Island, including surveys of the Port of Weshia and Kiuyo and Pemba Channel in Tanzania.

The Indian Naval Ship, INS Sarvekshak reached Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania on July 12, 2018 for a hydrographic survey as part of the Indian Navy's efforts to expand its presence in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). Dar-es-Salaam is a major city and commercial port of the African nation.

"It will undertake a 'pioneer survey' of Pemba Island, which will include surveys of the Port

of Weshia and Kiuyo and Pemba Channel in Tanzania," the Indian Navy spokesperson Captain D. K. Sharma had said. "The joint survey will be conducted with the naval personnel of Tanzania who have been trained in India," he added.

After completing the survey in the waters of the African nation, the ship proceeded to Port Louis in Mauritius in December for a survey of the Grand Port.

INS Sarvekshak is a specialised survey ship of the Indian Navy and is fitted with state-of-the-art equipment like deep sea multi-beam echo sounder system, side scan sonars and a fully-automated digital surveying and processing system. In addition, the ship carries a Chetak helicopter which was extensively deployed during the survey.

Source: Press Trust of India (PTI)



India and Tanzania in the Indian Ocean: Growing Naval Convergences

By Abhishek Mishra, Doctoral Candidate, Department of African Studies, University of Delhi

Dar es Salaam has emerged as a key strategic partner and enabler for India's expanding footprint in the Indian Ocean, especially in the Western Indian Ocean region.

For centuries, India and Tanzania have been neighbours across the Indian Ocean with a thriving maritime trade and people-to-people exchanges drawing each other closer. Our traditional ties have their historical roots in the migration of Indian traders to East Africa. Today, Tanzania is home to around sixty thousand people of Indian Origin (PIO). Following its independence in 1961 and inclusion of Zanzibar as a semi-autonomous region, both migration of Indian diaspora to Tanzania and our bilateral partnership continues to gain momentum.

Through the following decades, multiple agreements on mutual

cooperation were signed¹: Agreement on Friendship and Technical, Economic, and Scientific Cooperation (1966), Trade Agreements (1972), Agreement on Joint Business Council (1997) and Joint Trade Committee (2000), MoU on Defence Cooperation (2003), Agreement on waiving Tanzania's outstanding loans (2004), MoU for cooperation in the field of Hydrography and Protocol on exchange of Hydrographic data (2015) etc. to name a few.

While we continue to enjoy a multi-dimensional partnership, maritime security has emerged as an area of keen interest with both the countries declaring it as a top priority owing to the vast nature of



Port of Dar es Salaam



Dar es Salaam



Explainer-Indian-Ocean-Region

complex, interconnected security challenges in the maritime sphere. The outbreak and escalation of piracy in 2008 off the east coast of Africa and in the Gulf of Aden,

has brought the issue of African maritime security to the world's attention. India was one of the first nations to deploy ships for conducting anti-piracy operations in these waters way back in 2008.

The task of protecting territorial waters, primary trade routes, Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs), and preventing maritime crimes such as piracy and Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, requires significant law enforcement capacities, information sharing tools, and working maritime governance structures.² However, many African states including Tanzania lack capacity to ensure the security of their declared maritime zones. The challenges faced by African countries in the governance of their maritime zones reveal the security assistance which they seek. It is

here where New Delhi can partner with Dar es Salaam in two ways; assisting Tanzania with hard capacity to undertake relevant security tasks, and playing an intrinsic role in the evolution of a comprehensive continental strategy that can improve the lives of African people by creating a model of sustainable maritime development.

Situating Tanzania in the Indian Ocean

Tanzania is an east African coastal state and is well endowed with both marine and inland fishery resources. The country's eastern borders lie on the Indian Ocean and have an EEZ of 241,888 km². The total length of coastline, including Zanzibar and Pemba islands, stretches along approximately 1,424 kilometer

(885 mi) of the Indian Ocean. Its major coastal city and political capital is Dar es Salaam, which is also the major seaport, along with Mtwara and Tanga. The port of Dar es Salaam serves as the main gateway not only to

Role of Tanzanian Naval Command

Following its independence, Tanzania did not have a navy for a decade (1961-1971). The necessary coastal patrols were performed by the Police Marine

of the Shanghai class to Tanzania, it also began working on a naval base in 1970 and completed it within a year – now known as Kigamboni naval base, which is the headquarter of the Tanzanian Naval Command.



Kigamboni is a district, south east of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Tanzania's hinterland and the Great Lakes region but also plays a major role in being a gateway into the neighbouring states of Burundi, Rwanda, Zambia, Malawi and the eastern DRC. The port alone is responsible for handling 95 percent of Tanzania's international trade.³

Unit, which operated four small patrol boats that had been loaned by the West Germans. During these years, Tanzania and China began to grow close. It is not a secret that the Tanzanian navy is trained largely according to Chinese naval doctrine. Not only did China sell several patrol boats

In the years following its establishment in 1971, the Tanzanian Naval Command continued working towards enhancing its capabilities to in order to undertake relevant security tasks at sea. As of 2016, its assets included four Huchuan class torpedo boats, two Ngunguri

class vessels, two Shanghai II class patrol craft (Type 062 gunboat), two Defender-type patrol boat, two Chinese Type 068 landing craft vessels (Mbono and Sehewa), and two Haiqing class patrol boat (TNS Mwitongo and TNS Msoga). Also in October 2013, United States gifted a \$1 million VHF Communications System with repeaters, base stations, and radios.⁴

African countries including Tanzania have done well to overcome sea blindness in recent years. However, they still continue to face both criminal and

to the emerging natural gas infrastructure in the region. In order to deal with threats like maritime terrorism, armed robbery at sea and narcotics smuggling, India can be an important partner for Tanzania.

Indian Navy: Building Bridges of Friendship

India's maritime security cooperation with Tanzania is a natural extension of its desire to foster more people-to-people contacts and increase investment-led trade and business opportunities. Dar es Salaam has

emerged as a key strategic partner and enabler for India's expanding footprint in the Indian Ocean, especially in the Western Indian Ocean region. India has adopted an expansive maritime strategy, driven by great power aspirations and by strategic rivalry with China, which continues to act unilaterally in the IOR. The Indian Navy has placed particular emphasis on securing the key maritime 'choke points' at the entrances to the ocean like Mozambique Channel, Gulf of Aden, Bal el Mandeb, and Strait of Hormuz.

For years, India has been working



INS Trikand at Dar Es Salam, Tanzania.

legitimate efforts to take advantage of its marine resources. While incidents of piracy in Tanzania's Indian Ocean economic exclusive zone and along its shores have decreased in recent years due to dedicated efforts by Tanzanian government in collaboration with the international community, there has been a dramatic increase in the movement of heroin over water. With the discovery of large deposits of natural gas off Tanzania's east coast, the Tanzanian government has become wary of threats





INS Trikand

closely with the Tanzanian Navy for capacity building and has assisted in training of naval officers, conducting hydrographic surveys and sharing logistics. Both navies continue to interact at multilateral forums like Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS) and MILAN naval exercise. Former Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete's 2015 visit to New Delhi set the stage for enhanced discussions between India and Tanzania for cooperation in maritime security. In his July 2016 visit to Tanzania, PM Modi and President John Magufuli "agreed to deepen overall defence and

security partnership, especially in the maritime domain."⁵

In the last three years, Indian Naval Ships (INS) have been regular visitors to Tanzanian ports.

- INS Stulej visited Dar es Salaam as part of survey deployment in March 2016, INS Trikand in September 2016, and INS Darshak in October 2016 to conduct Hydrographic survey.
- INS Sarvekshak visited Dar es Salaam in November 2017 to carry out joint Hydrographic survey with personnel of

Tanzania who were trained in India at National Institute of Hydrography, Goa. The ship undertook pioneer survey of Pemba Island and detailed surveys of Port of Weshu, Kiuyo, and Pemba channel.

- Ships of the First Training Squadron (1TS) INS Tir, Sujata, and ICGS Sarathi visited Dar es Salaam in March 2018. Personnel of the squadron carried out community outreach services including repair of electrical equipment, assistance to educational and vocational center for children and



1TS Ships at Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania.



organising a medical camp for orphanage and local civilians.

Discussions between Indian and Tanzanian officials on regional and global issues reflect significant convergence on issues of common interest and concerns. One such area of cooperation is water resource management. Despite the vast amounts of fresh water available, many Tanzanians still face water shortages due to insufficient capacity to access and store it in both rural and urban areas. To address this problem, EXIM Bank on behalf of Government of India has extended Lines of Credit (LOC)

for numerous water projects. Till date, EXIM Bank has extended six LOC to Tanzania amounting to US\$1.1 billion.⁶ Some of the water projects are:

- Water supply system to Dar es Salaam (180 million)
- Extension of Lake Victoria pipeline to Tabora, Igunga, and Nzega (270 million)
- Rehabilitation and improvement of water supply system in Zanzibar (92 million)
- Water supply scheme for 23 towns in Tanzania (500 million).

India and Tanzania's maritime ties are on an upswing with increasing cooperation in specific areas like hydrography and training support. Both have emerged as crucial players in the Indian Ocean and are working together to keep the oceans open and free for benefit of all nations. Indeed, the world needs cooperation rather than competition in the eastern shores of Africa and the Eastern Indian Ocean. In this respect, New Delhi and Dar es Salaam are important partners and players in the Indian Ocean.

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India, Tanzania Foster Defence and Energy Engagement

By Ruchita Beri, Senior Research Associate & Coordinator,
Africa LAC & UN Centre, Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses

During Prime Minister Modi's visit to Dar es Salaam in 2016, the two countries signed an MOU on defence cooperation with a focus on enhancing maritime ties.



Tanzanian President John Magufuli

Over the years, India and Tanzania have enjoyed close relations. Speaking at a banquet hosted during his visit to the country in 2016, Prime Minister Narendra Modi reiterated that “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...”¹ The partnership between India and Tanzania encompasses several areas, including, political, economic, culture and security. Both share common concerns relating to peace and security and have expanded cooperation in the fields of maritime security, counter- terrorism and energy security.

India and Tanzania are maritime neighbours across the waters of Indian Ocean. There are growing challenges to maritime security in the Indian Ocean region – piracy; Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing; human trafficking; maritime terrorism; drug trafficking; marine pollution; and natural disasters. India has highlighted that stability and security in the maritime sphere are very crucial for the growth of the region.² Moreover, the challenges in the maritime sphere call for enhanced cooperation among seafaring nations. These views find support within Tanzania. President John Magufuli has highlighted the rising maritime crime in the country.³ This is

based on reports relating to the seizure of foreign owned ships, carrying illegal consignments of weapons and narcotics. While there has been a relative decline in piracy in the East African region, the threat has not completely vanished. Piracy and other criminal activities threaten the safety of sea borne trade. Thus the protection of the Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOC) is an issue of common concern.

During Prime Minister Modi's visit to Dar es Salaam in 2016, the two leaders signed an MOU on Defence Cooperation.⁴ Enhancing maritime cooperation between the two countries is an important part of this deal. Consequently, there has been a rise in the number of port visits made by Indian naval ships to Tanzania. There is also cooperation in field of hydrography and training. For example, the Indian warship INS Trikanth visited Dar es Salaam in 2016 with the purpose of reinforcing maritime cooperation.⁵ Similarly, the hydrographic ship INS Sarvekshek was deployed in Tanzania for a joint survey. More importantly, this survey was conducted by Tanzanian naval personnel trained at the Indian National Hydrography Institute in Goa.⁶ This exemplifies India's approach of supporting skill enhancement and capacity building in African countries. Similarly, naval ships of the First Training Squadron (1 TS) visited



INS Trikand visited Dar es Salaam in 2016.

Dar es Salaam earlier this year.⁷ Training was imparted to several Tanzanian naval personnel in nuclear, biological and chemical defence including Damage Control and Fire Fighting (NBCD), gunnery and seamanship. At the same time, Tanzania has participated in the Milan naval exercise in 2018 and the first field training exercise Afindex, undertaken by India and African countries this year.

During PM Modi's visit, India and Tanzania also discussed cooperation in the field of energy security, particularly in the renewable energy field. Tanzania is endowed with several sources of energy, both hydrocarbon (natural gas, coal) and renewable (hydro, wind, solar). However, this potential has not been fully exploited. As a result, the country is facing energy poverty with only 25 per cent of the population having



Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi giving his press statement during his visit to Tanzania on July 10, 2016.

access to modern means of energy (electricity). India, on the other hand, is an energy deficit country and is dependent on imports

for fuelling its large economy. In recent years, India has made great strides in increasing energy access in the country. India has



INS Sarvekshak carried out joint hydrographic survey with the Tanzanian Navy.

now achieved the target of 100 per cent electrification of villages. However, this does not imply the end of energy poverty in the country. Some reports suggest that 31 million households in the villages and five million households in the urban areas are still to be connected to the electricity grid.⁸ Energy security is extremely vital for a country's economic growth. Moreover, keeping in mind the climate change concerns and the target of reducing green houses gases, both India and Tanzania share the common goal of providing clean energy to the people. As members of the International Solar Alliance, both countries have agreed to work together on solar power projects in future.⁹

Finally, India and Tanzania are both concerned about the rising threat of terrorism. Tanzania is a largely peaceful and stable country. It experienced a major terror attack in 1998 when Al Qaeda bombed the US embassy in Dar es Salaam.¹⁰ However, there have been some terror incidents in the country in the recent years. While the Tanzanian government has taken steps to root out this menace, the country continues to face the challenge of radicalisation and extremism. India has been dealing with the threat of terrorism for the last 40 years. Both India and Tanzania have agreed to join hands to combat this problem.¹¹

Thus, India and Tanzania have enhanced cooperation in security

matters in the recent years. India has dealt with the scourge of terrorism for several decades and Tanzania would benefit from sharing of best practices for countering terrorism. As far as cooperation in the energy sector is concerned, India is extremely keen to partner with Tanzania in the renewable energy sector. Similarly from the Indian perspective, cooperation in defence and maritime security is vital for the security and growth of the two Indian Ocean littoral countries.

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¹⁰“Tanzania: Extremism & Counter-Extremism” at

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¹¹Press Statement by Prime Minister during his visit to Kenya, July 11, 2016, n.4. ■

Tanzania Participates in Special Conference on Mother and Child Health

The conference brought together the health ministers from different countries to address challenges to improve access to mother and child health services.



Tanzanian Minister of Health, Social Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Hon. Umyy Mwalimu greeting the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi at the opening of the Special Health Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi from 12 to 14 December, 2018.

Tanzania participated in the Special Conference on Mother and Child Health also known as fourth Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health 2018 held in New Delhi from 12 to 14 December, 2018.

The attendees of the event included representatives from the Health Ministry and other key partners such as UNICEF, World Health Organization [WHO],

United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], United States Agency for International Development [USAID], Global Health Strategies [GHS], among others, pledged their commitment to accelerating the pace of change for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' health at all life stages through cross-sector and multi-stakeholder partnership. Tanzania was represented by

Umyy Mwalimu, Minister of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children.

The conference was inaugurated by Narendra Modi, India's Prime Minister on 12 December, 2018. The conference brought together the health ministers from different countries around the world with a view to discussing the challenges of the Mother and Child's Health

‘Tanzania has Made Significant Progress to Reduce under Five Deaths’

Tanzania Minister of Health, Social Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Hon. Umyy Mwalimu addressed the fourth Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health held in New Delhi from 12 to 14 December, 2018.



Minister of Health, Social Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Hon. Umyy Mwalimu speaking at the fourth Special Health Ministerial Conference 2018.

The Government of Tanzania would like to thank the organisers and the Government of India for taking the task to prepare this conference.

The Government of Tanzania takes seriously the Global Partnership for Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health as it fosters socio-economic development of our communities but mostly in saving women and children life.

In the same note, the Government of Tanzania has been working with its development partners to provide good coverage and equitable MNCH services to reduce maternal, newborn and child deaths. In this way, the country has made significant progress to reduce under five deaths but not reduction in maternal and newborn deaths.

Understanding the unfinished agenda on child survival and maternal and newborn deaths, the Government of Tanzania in collaboration with development partners invested heavily in health system strengthening by improving leadership commitment, increasing financing of health sector, hiring and deployment of skilled human resource for health, increasing availability of medical equipment and essential medicines, and improving quality of service delivery and tracking of data to measure accurate progress.

In terms of harnessing demographic dividend, the Government of Tanzania commits to accomplish the following priorities in 2018 to 2019;

1. Increase Health Sector Financing for RMNCAH

The Government is committed and has allocated \$9.6 million for the 2018/2019 fiscal budget compared with \$6.1 million for 2017/2018 to be used to strengthen RMNCAH commodities and services in Tanzania,



A joint photo of Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi along with Health Ministers from various countries at the opening of the fourth Special Health Ministerial Conference 2018.

which means almost doubling the commitment for last year.

2. To Increase Use of Family Planning Services

Increase family planning uptake of modern CPR from 34 percent (2016) to 45 percent by 2020, ensuring availability of

family planning commodities, addressing social norms that hinder individuals from using contraception, increased capacity of Health Care Providers to provide FP method mix and scale up of family planning methods used after birth (postpartum family planning) as a high impact

practice in increasing access of contraceptives among women.

To ensure that the unmet need for modern contraceptive services is reduced even below the current level of 22 percent, the Government of Tanzania will develop a clear scheme of services for the approved community health worker cadre. At this stage, the Government would like to reiterate its commitment that community health workers will be deployed at grassroot-community level to enhance and improve absorption of RMNCAH and other health related services.

To ensure that the unmet need for modern contraceptive services is reduced even below the current level of 22 percent, the Government of Tanzania will develop a clear scheme of services for the approved community health worker cadre. At this stage, the Government would like to reiterate its commitment that community health workers will be deployed at grassroot-community level to enhance and improve absorption of RMNCAH and other health related services.

3. Catalytic Support of Adolescent High Impact Interventions

Fast track finalization of National Accelerated Adolescent Implementation Action Plan (NAAIA) to ensure multi-sectoral collaboration to address issues for children and adolescent aged 10-19 years with the aim of keeping



A shared photo of Tanzanian Minister of Health, Social Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Hon. Umyy Mwalimu (4th from left) with Tanzanian High Commissioner to India, H. E. Baraka Luvanda (5th from left).

more girls in schools, ensuring good school environment - attractive for both girls and boys - that includes provision of food at schools and reviving school spots and games; establish catch up programs for drop-outs due pregnancy; institutes measures to protect girls from pregnancy like construction of dormitories with improved school hygiene and scale up establishment of youth friendly services from 30 percent to 80 percent of target population. NAAIA aims to ensure that all sectors come into play to address issues, which make adolescent not realize their dreams.

4. Increase Availability of Quality EmONC services:

Scale up availability of Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) by equipping health

During 2018, the Government of Tanzania started a processing validation of routine data to enable direct method to assess and report maternal, newborn, and infant and under five deaths. This work is underway and expected to give results by July 2019.

facilities with life saving equipment and medicine and supporting them with mentorship and specialized care programs to last mile by ongoing use of electronic solutions and telephone to complement real time care of complicated cases.

5. Finalize Equipping of Renovated EmONC Health Facilities

Equip and install with EmONC equipment to 350 health facilities that have undergone major refurbishment to render them ready to provide services to as

early as June 2019 that includes, provision of all Basic EmONC signal functions as a measure of quality in service provision and addition remaining 2 signal functions (caesarean section and blood transfusion) for designated comprehensive EmONC HFs.

6. Establish Neonatal Care Units

Improve newborn care by establishing Referral Regional Hospital neonatal care units, provide coaching and mentoring of health care providers and ensuring neonatal guidelines, standard operating procedure and checklists are available at all levels of care.

7. Increase and Sustain Gains in PMTCT services:

The Government of Tanzania aims at reaching last mile towards elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV in Tanzania by 2020 by addressing challenges/bottlenecks in achieving critical coverage of pregnant women with HIV multiple tests during pregnancy and of exposed infants with early HIV diagnosis, strengthening linkage to care and increasing adherence to ART among children and their mothers to reduce viral load, including through optimization of ARV drugs formulation and this will be achieved through expanded coverage of community based RMNCH services.

8. Deployment of Competent Human Resource for Health:

Deploy by July 2019 competent human resource that includes midwives, doctors and anaesthetists to primary health care facilities with skills and knowledge capable of managing EmONC complication to ensure women and newborn survival.

9. Increasing Capacity of the Country to Eliminate Cervical Cancer:

The Government is scaling up the coverage of health facilities from 10 percent (each level of care) to the set target of 50 percent to provide cervical cancer screening. The current coverage is only able to reach 20 percent of the eligible population of women at the risk for developing cervical cancer. Furthermore, the Government is now at stage of reaching eligible adolescents for second dose HPV vaccine. The coverage of first dose of HPV vaccine was around 70 percent of girls of 14 years of age, as per agreed schedule.

10. To Inform Policy with Evidence Based Data

During 2018, the Government of Tanzania started a processing validation of routine data to enable direct method to assess and report maternal, newborn, and infant and under five deaths. This work is underway and expected to give results by July 2019.

For effective implementation of these initiatives, the Government of Tanzania will continue working in partnership with development partners, NGOs, CSOs and FBOs through a range of programmes and initiatives. Finally, the Government understands that this forum will remain to be an important venue to reaffirm our commitment with partners in meeting needs of every woman, every child. ■

and putting together strategies to address those challenges to improve access to mother and child health services.

In his opening remarks, the Prime Minister of India explained the achievements made in reducing maternal and infant mortality following the best strategies set by the Government of India and asked the country to put in place a concrete plan that will be implemented in reducing maternal and child mortality.

During the meeting, Ummu Mwalimu explained various steps taken in reducing maternal and child mortality in Tanzania including improving health care at lower levels by improving health centers and recruiting new staffs in areas with limited resources. She has also highlighted the other measures that the government took to protect the woman from gender-based violence where gender desks have been launched in police forces and prisons to ensure a woman and adolescents are protected at all times.

Similarly, Ummu described various plans available in the country to ensure the improvement and delivery of Mother and Child Health services including, increasing the budget for the health sector, strengthening mother's health services and the child from the community level.

She also spoke about other initiatives such as improving health facilities and employing needed staffs, providing family planning information for beneficiaries as well as providing appropriate services to reduce and protect the child from mother to child transmission.

Another key issue spoken by Ummu was to protect the health of women, children and adolescents

Hon. Umyy Mwalimu explained various steps taken in reducing maternal and child mortality in Tanzania including improving health care at lower levels by improving health centers and recruiting new staffs in areas with limited resources.

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Tanzanian Minister of Health, Social Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Hon. Umyy Mwalimu with Tanzanian High Commissioner to India, H. E. Baraka Luvanda.

by providing adequate education on cancer diseases especially cervical cancer which is now a major problem for women worldwide. “The government is scaling up the coverage of health facilities from 10 percent (each level of care) to the set target of

50 percent to provide cervical cancer screening. The current coverage is only able to reach 20 percent of the eligible population of women at risk for developing cervical cancer. Furthermore, the Government is now at stage of reaching eligible adolescents for

second dose HPV vaccine. The coverage of first dose of HPV vaccine was around 70 percent of girls of 14 years of age, as per agreed schedule”, said Hon. Umyy. ■



India's Minister of Tourism, Mr. K. J. Alphons (4th from left) at the Tanzanian pavilion during the International Tourism Tournament 2019. On his right is the High Commissioner of Tanzania to India, H. E Baraka Luvanda with other participants on January 23, 2019.

Tanzania Wins the Best Stall Award at International Tourism Fair 2019

The exhibition is an important opportunity for Tanzania to announce its various tourist attractions and expand its tourism market in India.

The various government institutions and private tourism companies from Tanzania participated in the International Tourism Tournament 2019 (Outbound Travel Mart-2019) held in Mumbai from 23-25 January with an aim to advertise and look for new tourism opportunities in India. The most popular exhibition is held every year in Mumbai and incorporates various tourist institutions of the world including Ngorongoro Conservation Authority (NCAA), Zanzibar Tourism Center

(Zanzibar Tourism Promotion Center), Leopard Tours, Zara Tours, Ngarawa Hotel and Resort, DOTCOM Safaris Ltd and Jackal Adventures.

During the exhibition, the stall of Tanzania emerged as the first winner of Stall best-winning tournament and the most popular winner. Speaking at the tourism fair, Tanzania Ambassador to India, H.E Baraka Luvanda said that the exhibition is an important opportunity for the country to announce its various tourist attractions. Ambassador

Luvanda explained that the exhibition was very useful in gathering participants and various stakeholders for establishing a business relationship expected to open the tourism market in the country.

According to the ambassador, India has a major tourist market and the number of tourists from India to Tanzania are expected to double after the start of Air Tanzania direct flight from Tanzania to India, to be launched any time before June 2019.



A joint photo of the participants after receiving the first award for the best Stall's best exhibition in the World Tournament 2019 in Mumbai on January 25, 2019.

It is our opinion and advice that the involvement of government institutions and private tourism companies from Tanzania at these events is often necessary to continue to promote tourism as well as to advertise many of the local attractions. In addition, it is also important that these exhibitions take place with the participation of senior leaders and officials from the Tanzania Tourism Board to increase the size of these exhibitions as well as to analyse various issues requiring guidelines.

Speaking on behalf of the Tanzania delegation, Mr. Joe Sendwa, Acting Director of Tourism Services, Tanzania Tourism Board, thanked the embassy for the good reception and the great cooperation given during their entire stay in India. He also praised the several steps that have been taken by the embassy in promoting Tanzania tourism through these special exhibitions. ■

Air Tanzania Launching Mumbai to Dar-e-Salaam non-stop flights

In July 2019, Air Tanzania will resume services to India with direct flights to Mumbai from Dar Es Salaam, a six hours nonstop trip. Air India and Air Tanzania had direct flights between the two countries but the operations were stopped in mid-1990s due to commercial reasons.

“Air Tanzania has received permission to operate into India from the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and it is now finalising other logistics for the launch. According to the information available in the corporation the carrier, Boeing 787 aircraft, will operate four direct flights per week to Mumbai from Dar Es Salaam.



Zanzibar Tourism Minister Facilitates Rise of Indian Tourists

Mr. Mahmoud Thabit Kombo, Minister for Information, Tourism & Heritage, Government of Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanzania, visited India with his delegation of officials from the Tourism Ministry and the Zanzibar Commission for Tourism to launch the 2019 promotional campaign of Zanzibar (Tanzania) in India. During his visit to Mumbai and Delhi, he interacted with key supporters, decision-makers and stakeholders of the Indian travel and tourism industry.

During his visit, Minister Kombo also met businessmen at the World Trade Centre (Mumbai), members of the All India Association of Industries (AIAI) and the Indian Merchants Chamber (IMC) and witnessed the signing of several Co-operation Agreements and Memorandum of Understandings by the Zanzibar Tourism Promotion Centre (ZTPC).

Sheldon Santwan, Editor and COO, TravelBiz Monitor and Rajiv Duggal, Deputy Council, Global

Tourism Council were appointed as International Advisors to Zanzibar Tourism.

The visiting Minister during an interaction with the tour operators from New Delhi, spoke about Zanzibar/Tanzania-India historical ties. Following are the excerpts from his brief but informative address directed towards prospective Indian travellers to his country;

“If you visit Tanzania, and come to Zanzibar, you will find streets where Hindu temples set up after

many gods and goddesses. It also known as a Temple Street. One of the oldest Mandir (temple) was built in Zanzibar, many hundred years ago. It clearly establishes that there existed close links between India and Tanzania and between India and Zanzibar.

I must inform that atleast five to six generation of Gujaratis, Parsis and Goans are living in Tanzania and are Tanzanians now. It makes it obvious how well we know India through the East Coast of Africa.



Mahmoud Thabit Kombo, Minister for Information, Tourism & Heritage, Government of Zanzibar, The United Republic of Tanzania, visited India with his delegation of officials from the Tourism Ministry and the Zanzibar Commission for Tourism to launch the 2019 promotional campaign of Zanzibar (Tanzania) in India. During his visit to Mumbai and Delhi, he interacted with key supporters, decision-makers and stakeholders of the Indian travel & tourism industry.

On the travel side, more and more Tanzanians are travelling to India. This is my twentieth travel to India. I have been to Jaipur, Udaipur, Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Goa, Hyderabad and Kolkata. It clearly shows how close we are. We are close by way of historical linkages, culture wise and also our food habits. Zanzibar is known as a spice island. These spices were brought to Zanzibar/Tanzania, many hundred years ago from India. Now we are exporting spices back to India from Zanzibar.

The number of Tanzanian students coming to India for studies is increasing. Thirty percent of our Cabinet Ministers have studied in India. Our High Commissioner in India can provide you the exact figures about Tanzanian students studying in India.

Nowadays, medical tourism is on the rise. I was Minister of Health for five years. The Government of Tanzania has now appointed a full-fledged Doctor at the High Commission here, Dr. Goloka Kheri to handle medical patients coming from Tanzania to India.

At the same time, the number of Indians travelling to Tanzania and Zanzibar is on the rise. Be it safari tourism, beach tourism, honeymoon and family holidays. What is missing however, are attractive packages from travel agents and airlines. During my interaction with Indian tour operators, I come across tour packages for Maldives, Seychelles, Turkey and Mauritius. What is missing is a tourism package for Zanzibar despite that fact Zanzibar and Tanzania anyday are much closer to India and Indians by way of history, culture, culinary habits.

During my trip to India this time, I am offering a special package for Indian travellers. This has been finalised after my discussions with more than 10 hotels and tour operators. As an Indian you don't need to apply for a visa to come to Tanzania and Zanzibar.

'The view about Zanzibar will change once we are able to attract Indian film industry'

Zanzibar is looking at imparting professional training to create skilled manpower for its tourism industry, and in this direction, India can play a crucial role, believes Mahmoud Thabit Kombo, Minister for Information, Tourism & Heritage, Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. According to him, time is opportune to tap film production units from India to create awareness about Zanzibar among the Indian population. He talks to Disha Shah Ghosh of TravelBiz Monitor about a range of topics.



Mahmoud Thabit Kombo, Minister for Information, Tourism & Heritage, Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar

What is the scenario of tourism in Zanzibar from the Asian market in general and India in particular?

From 1990 to 2000, the growth of tourism in Zanzibar was tremendously high, much more than what the government could cope up with. Since 2000, the government put a dedicated master plan in place. According to the latest statistics, while Tanzania records around 1.3 million tourists, Zanzibar receives half a million tourists a year. However, if one takes into account the per capita ratio, Zanzibar is higher than Tanzania mainland.

Since a long time, Zanzibar's top most source market has been Europe because of the colonial linkages, followed by Middle East because of the Oman rule. Asia was still a virgin territory as a tourism source market. However, the linkage with India particularly is over 500 years old because of the trade relations. The coasts of Goa, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu were our trading routes, and the Goan influence is visible in the 300-year-old Roman Catholic Church in Zanzibar. Indians travelled to Zanzibar for business, teaching, spice farming and plantation and the peoples movement continued to surge. The biggest Gujarati and Goan population in East Africa back then was in Zanzibar. That's why, in Zanzibar, we have fifth and sixth generations of Zanzibaris of Indian origin.

Why did the Zanzibar government appoint a representation in India? What is your global market plan in the current volatile atmosphere?

In 2005, after our current President came to power, he realised that we haven't really explored India for tourism despite the cultural and historical linkages. Our focus till then was largely on Europe because of their investment in our country. Therefore, it was decided to have a representative in key Asian markets and the first country was India.

We decided to appoint Jilesh Babla as our representative here because he is well aware of the Indian market and is also a third generation Zanzibari. Currently, we are recording around 7,500 to 8,000 tourists from India annually. Our focus now is to increase this number since we are much closer to Indians culturally and in food preferences. We have seen a gradual increase in tourist numbers since Jilesh came onboard. However, what we have realised is Indians tend to visit destinations



that they are familiar with. Most Indians are unaware of where Zanzibar is and its offerings. We are working towards bridging that gap and create awareness about culture, heritage and the tourism product we have to offer.

We have noticed an increase in Indians coming to Tanzania for safaris. This is also because a couple of films have been shot in Tanzania. Once we are able to attract the Indian film industry, the view of Indian tourists towards our country will change since movies provide a window to the world.

Our President had envisaged how the world would change and therefore it was decided to have a diverse market strategy in place. The focus on Asia was a step in that direction. The direct charter flight from China is doing well. We have recorded an increase in tourists from the Middle East with direct connections by Oman Air and Qatar Airways. Ethiopian Airlines has helped in bringing in good number of tourists. We haven't ignored South America either because the spending power of their middle income group has increased. Europe, however, still continues to remain our No 1 source market.

There is an impression that Zanzibar is an expensive destination, your views?

At the moment, we are looking at attracting high-end tourists and not become a mass market. Zanzibar is a small destination in terms of size. We would reach a saturation point if we receive 700,000 tourists annually. Also, the service and products we offer are in the premium category.

What kind of opportunity do you see from India in terms of investment?

The Zanzibar government has realised that skilled manpower will be the backbone of our tourism economy. Therefore, the government is proactively working towards imparting training and education, and this can be a perfect opportunity for India. We need lecturers from India since the Indian hospitality is among the best in the world. In fact, nearly 5,600 students from Tanzania are studying in India. However, India has its own shortage and therefore, export of talent is an issue.

What kind of benefits are you expecting with the launch of Air Tanzania Mumbai – Dar es Salaam flights?

We are in discussions with the trade associations in India to attract small investment conferences from India, which is our main focus. If we are able to secure 30 percent of slots on these aircraft for tourist flow to Zanzibar, which would include leisure travellers, honeymooners and weddings, we will be able to create a footprint in the Indian market at a much larger pace. Moreover, we have received interests from tour operators for some exemptions for film shoots. Looking at the economies of scale, we will be happy to consider these requests on case-to-case basis. Also, as a destination, we need to prepare ourselves for such long stay visitors.

The soaring oil prices and the currency fluctuations are bound to impact tourist traffic. How is Zanzibar geared to address this?

Our economists are working on this and the Central Bank of Tanzania is doing a great job to stabilise the currency and absorbing the shock. In fact, the Tanzanian Shilling to the US Dollar exchange rate has been stable for quite some time. However, oil importation per litre cost has increased, and adequate measures are being put in place to address concerns.

Source: TravelBiz Monitor



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