



2010 EDITION

TANZANIA IN FOCUS

A Publication of the High Commission of the Republic of Tanzania, New Delhi (India)

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Cover Photo: The President Commonwealth Games Tanzania, Gulam Rashid carries the Queen's Baton 2010 Delhi through Dar Es Salaam Airport accompanied by the Secretary General, Filbert Bayi and Treasurer Charles Nyange on December 28, 2009

Published by High Commission of the Republic of Tanzania
EP-15C, Chankyapuri, New Delhi- 110021, India • Tel : +91.11.2412 2864 / 65 • Fax: +91.11.2412 2852 • Email : tanzrep@del2.vsnl.net.in
Produced by Krest Publications, New Delhi, India • Tel. : 91-11-4610 5601 / 02 • Fax : 91-11-4610 5603
Email: editor@diplomacy.in • **Printing:** Rave India

Disclaimer: Tanzania in Focus is a special publication. The views expressed in this journal are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the High Commission of Tanzania. The magazine is produced to promote Tanzania-India ties. The journal has no commercial value and is not for sale, it is for private circulation only.

Message From the High Commissioner of the United Republic of Tanzania

Tanzania takes great pride and pleasure in celebrating the 46th year anniversary since the United Republic of Tanzania came into being. The United Republic of Tanzania is a Unitary Republic formed by the Union of two Sovereign Republics of Tanganyika and Zanzibar on 26th April 1964. Tanganyika became a Sovereign State on 9th December 1961 and became a Republic on 9th December, 1962. Zanzibar became independent in December 1963 and the People's Republic of Zanzibar was established after the Revolution of 12th January, 1964.



Photo : Anushka Menon

Ambassador Eng. John W.H. Kijazi
High Commissioner of the United Republic of Tanzania

While celebrating our 46 years of the Union, I wish also to recognize the contribution of the Government and the people of the Republic of India to the development of Tanzania. India-Tanzania relations have for many decades been warm, close and friendly, characterized by active bilateral cooperation and mutual understanding. Tanzania and India have a common and shared ideological approach to multilateral issues as well.

As a result of the warm relations between our two countries, a number of economic and technical cooperation programmes are ongoing today, such as the implementation of the following projects in Tanzania.

- Tanzania Small Industry Information Centre,
- Centre of Excellency in ICT,
- Pan-African e-network Project,
- Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) Scholarships Programmes.

Tanzania has also already (since 2009) accessed the "Duty Free and Tariff Preference" Scheme offered by India for some specific commodities. In addition, Tanzania is already benefitting from the US \$ 5.4 billion "Line of Credit Facility" extended

by India to developing African countries over a period of five years since 2008.

Recently, the two countries have reached an agreement on a revised version of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) and finalization of an Agreement on Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection (BIPPA) is in progress.

There is continuous and active engagement between India and Tanzania on socio-economic fronts through the established Joint Permanent Commission (JPC) and Joint Trade Committee (JTC).

For many years, regular high level visits of Government leaders and officials from both countries have taken place and such visits further consolidated the friendly relations of our two countries. Most recently, during the period April, 2009 to March 2010 the following exchange of visits took place:

- The Prime Minister of Tanzania Right Hon. Mizengo K.P. Pinda visited India in September 2009. The focus of the visit was on food security and agricultural development, with the objective to intensify cooperation with India and learning from its experience.
- The Tanzania Minister for Industry, Trade and Marketing, Hon. Dr. Mary Nagu visited India in September, 2009 at the invitation of the India Minister of Commerce and Industry to attend the Informal Ministerial Meeting on the DOHA Round of WTO negotiations.
- The Tanzania Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) Mr. Ludovick L.S. Utouh visited India in October, 2009 at the invitation of his counterpart in India, Dr. Vinod Rai.
- The Tanzania Minister of Communication, Science and Technology, Hon. Prof. Peter Msolla visited India in November, 2009 to attend the meeting of the “Board of Governors of the International Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology” held in New Delhi.
- The Tanzania Minister for Energy and Minerals, Hon. Mr. William Mganga Ngeleja visited India in December, 2009 to attend the 2nd India-Africa Hydrocarbons Conference held in New Delhi.
- The Speaker of the Tanzania National Assembly, Hon. Samuel Sitta visited India in January, 2010 to attend the 20th Speakers Conference of the Commonwealth Parliaments held in New Delhi.
- The Speaker of India Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar visited Tanzania during September/October 2009 to attend the 55th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference.
- The Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs Hon. Vayalar Ravi visited Tanzania in January, 2010.

Since 1990's, Tanzania embarked on a wide ranging economic reforms which transformed the Tanzania economy from a centrally planned one to a market-oriented system. Tanzania has created a unique business environment that allows private sector trade and investments to prosper. Today, Tanzania is one of the countries with the highest Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in East Africa. Tanzania is a land of countless trade and Investment opportunities in the sectors of Agriculture, Livestock, Mining, Tourism, Manufacturing, Natural Resources, Economic Infrastructure, ICT, Education, Health, Banking and Insurance Services. These opportunities, coupled with the various trade and investment incentives, stable performance of Tanzania's macro-economy, good governance, the peace and political stability of the country, the strategic geographical location of Tanzania, full liberalization of the economy, Government commitment of private sector to take the leading role in economic development, the security of investment etc, make Tanzania a premier business destination.

The level of Trade and Investment between Tanzania and India is a clear testimony to the strong economic partnership between the two countries. Today, India is the second largest trading partner of Tanzania, and is among the top ten investors in Tanzania. It is gratifying to note that the two-way trade volume between these two countries has increased by almost 8 times during the last nine years from US \$ 162.03 million in 2000/01 to US \$ 1,241.9 million in 2008/09. Records also show that between 1990-2008, companies with Indian interest have invested in Tanzania in projects worth US \$ 1,217.57 million.

On the tourism sector, Tanzania boasts of the many tourism attractions it is endowed with. Kilimanjaro (the highest mountain in Africa), the various World Heritage sites including Ngorongoro Crater and Olduvai Gorge, the Serengeti National Park, the exotic “Spice Islands” of Zanzibar etc. are among the famous attractions that make Tanzania one of the world's fastest growing holiday destinations. Indeed, there is no better place to enjoy an enriching cultural and wildlife experience than Tanzania.

In conclusion, while Tanzania is celebrating the 46 years of the Tanganyika and Zanzibar Union, I take this opportunity to remind our Indian partners that Tanzania is a country rich in natural resources and other wealth opportunities, but lacks the capital, skills and technological resources to harness fully these opportunities for its economic development.

Tanzania therefore welcomes the Indian enterprises to engage further with Tanzania in trade and investment for our mutual benefit.

Long Live the India-Tanzania Partnership.

Long Live the Tanzania Union.

Ambassador Eng. John W. H. Kijazi

The United Republic of Tanzania : An Introduction

Official Name : The United Republic of Tanzania

Independence : Tanganyika - December 9, 1961
Zanzibar - December 1963
Revolution of January 12, 1964

Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar formed Tanzania : April 26, 1964.

Population : 2009 estimate 43,739,000

Country Location : Tanzania is located in Eastern Africa between longitude 29 degrees and 41 degrees East. Latitude 1 degrees and 12 degrees South.

Capital City : Dodoma's population (2002 census) is 324,347. The current estimated population of Dar es Salaam is about 3.6 million.
Distance from Dar-es-Salaam to Dodoma is 486 kms.
Dodoma is the country's legislative capital. Dar-es-Salaam is the country's executive (Government), judiciary and commercial capital.

Land Coverage :

- **Area** : Total 945,000 km²
- **Mainland** : 881,000 km²
- **Zanzibar** : 2,000 km²
- **Water** : 62,000 km²
- **Forest and woodlands** : 3.350 km²

Tanzania has frontier to the following countries

North : Kenya and Uganda
West : Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo
South : Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique
East : Indian Ocean

Government type : Republic

Official language(s) : Swahili, English

Major Religion : Tanzania's population has been estimated to consist of roughly one-third each Muslims, Christians and followers of indigenous religious groups.

Currency : Official currency is the Tanzanian Shilling (TZS)

GDP (Purchasing Power Parity) : Total US \$ 53.79 billion
Per Capita GDP (Purchasing Power Parity) US \$ 1,353

Country Profile

Geographical Features : Tanzania is the largest of the East Africa countries (i.e. Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi in the list of East African countries). Has a spectacular landscape of mainly three physiographic regions namely the Islands and the coastal plains to the east; the inland saucer-shaped plateau; and the highlands. The Great Rift Valley that runs from north east of Africa through central Tanzania is another landmark that adds to the scenic view of the country.

Climate : Tanzania has a tropical type of climate. In the highlands, temperatures range between 10 degrees celsius and 20 degrees celsius during cold and hot seasons respectively. The rest of the country has temperatures never falling lower than 20 degrees celsius. The hottest period spreads between November and February (25 degrees celsius - 31 degrees celsius) while the coldest period occurs between May and August (15 degrees celsius - 20 degrees celsius).

Two rainfall regimes exist over Tanzania. One is unimodal (December - April) and the other is bimodal (October - December and March - May). The former is experienced in southern, south-west, central and western parts of the country, and the later is found to the north and northern coast.

In the bimodal regime the March - May rains are referred to as the long rains or Masika, whereas the October - December rains are generally known as short rains or Vuli.

Natural Resources

Minerals : Uranium, gold, diamonds, tanzanite and various other gemstones, natural gas, iron ore, coal, spring water, phosphates, soda ash and salt.

Wildlife and Tourism : 15 National Parks, the Ngorongoro conservation Area, 13 Game reserves, 38 Game Controlled Areas: National Cultural Heritage Sites (about 120 sites)

Fisheries : Three large lakes: Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa, the Indian Ocean coastline, rivers and wetlands. Potential yield of fish from natural waters is estimated to be 730,000 metric tons annually, present catch is 350,000 metric tons.

Trade : Coffee and gold are the country's main export products, while sisal and tea also earn significant amounts of foreign currency. Manufactured goods, cotton, cashew nuts, minerals and tobacco products are exported mainly to China, UAE, India, the UK, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Belgium.

The country imports products such as consumer goods, machinery and transport equipment, crude oil and industrial raw materials. They are supplied these products by UAE, China, South Africa, Japan, the USA, and India among others.

Industry sectors : The main sectors are agriculture, tourism, telecommunications, mining, fishing, forestry, manufacturing and the energy industries.

Executives

President : H.E. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete

Vice President : H.E. Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein

Prime Minister : Right Hon. Mizengo K. Pinda

“Kilimo Kwanza’ (Agriculture First) is New Slogan”- President

The President of Tanzania, H.E. Mr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete in a recent interview with leading online African news portal (allafrica.com) addressed issues of health, education, corruption, food security, regional integration, civil society and economic growth. We are reproducing the full interview.



H.E. Mr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, President of Tanzania

“.....
I come from Bagamoyo, just north of Dar es Salaam. We grew up using water from wells. Now these wells don't have fresh water anymore. So you can see the effects
.....”

Mr. President what are you doing along with other African leaders, to make a difference on climate change?
.....

First, let me express my deepest appreciation that there is now a greater awareness of the whole issue of climate change than there was in the past. I think that is because all of us are beginning to feel the effect of climate change.

There now has been rainfall unreliability for the past three years, consecutively, and we don't have good rains in many parts of the country.

This year there is drought in the areas of the country that border Kenya, and the Masai that live along the border are suffering immensely. They have lost a lot of their cattle. There is no pasture, no water for their cattle. It's a

very disastrous situation. The changing water patterns are very much a factor of climate change, and it has dawned on us that this thing is real.

We have problems, also, with rising sea levels. Along the coast here, many of the wells that used to have fresh water now have salt water. Sea water has come into those wells.

I come from Bagamoyo, just north of Dar es Salaam. We grew up using water from wells. Now these wells don't have fresh water anymore. So you can see the effects.

There is one island north of Bagamoyo - Maziwe, near the coastal town of Pangani - that used to be the breeding place of the green turtles. It has been totally submerged. Disappeared! The turtles had to move along the coast. So we have these real problems.

Essentially it is a question of increased carbon dioxide - carbon emissions. We're not responsible for that. Of course, cutting trees can also contribute, but we have not cut so much. We have set aside close to 30 per cent of our territory for conservation - conservation of wildlife and forest reserves. Of course, the charcoaling in urban areas involves a significant cutting of trees. But comparatively, you cannot blame that for the global warming.

What we're saying is that those who are responsible for huge



Tanzania Showcases its Luxury Tourism

Tanzania unveiling its new luxury tourism product in Las Vegas.

Tanzania, “*The Land of Kilimanjaro, Zanzibar and The Serengeti*.” Tanzania for the first time ever, showcased its expanding luxury tourism product at the Luxury Travel Expo held in December 1-3, 2009, in Las Vegas, NV. The Minister of Natural Resources & Tourism, Mr. Shamsa Mwangunga, lead a 24 person strong delegation of public and private sector tourism officials to the Expo.

The Tanzania delegation included tour operators, travel agents and Public institutions, under the coordination of Tanzania Tourist Board.

This was also a promotional tour that included visits to Seattle on December 7, 2009 and Los Angeles, December 8.

“The American market is our number one source of tourism. In the 10 years since we have launched our campaign in the US, Tanzania has more than doubled the number of American arrivals,” says Shamsa Mwangunga.

The 2008 worldwide tourism arrivals were 770, 376, a seven per cent increase over 2007, with visitors from the U.S. increasing from 58,341 to a record high of 66,953 to Mainland Tanzania and the Spice Islands of Zanzibar.

“We hope that our strong presence at the Luxury Travel Expo will generate more upscale visitors as well as celebrity guests,” added Mwangunga.

The growth in luxury accommodations includes prestigious brands such as the Kempinski which recently opened Bilila Lodge Kempinski in the Serengeti National Park and also has properties in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; the Singita Grumeti Reserves, also in the Serengeti; Serena Hotels & Resorts with over seven properties in Tanzania, including its newest addition, Selous Mivumo and Malala lodges; The Fairmont in Zanzibar; Conservation Corps Africa; & Beyond. One & Only Resorts is also being planned for Zanzibar.

**Tanzania Tourist Board
P.O. Box 2485
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**

“.....
Many of our industries here are agro-based - cotton ginneries, the textile mills, food processing plants. We think agriculture is critical for us, and we are giving agriculture the due emphasis that it is supposed to have.
”

carbon emissions into the atmosphere that cause the problems of climate change should take responsibility. We want equal, but differentiated, responsibility. This is the catch-phrase that we use.

Fortunately, these developed countries have the resources for reducing carbon emissions. But, also, they have the technology to prevent more emissions into the atmosphere. We just want them to do what should be done.

I think what is really lacking is political will. For us, we are busy with adaptation and mitigation. And for that, as well, we need the support of developed countries.

In the town I made reference to, Pangani, we are now building a huge wall.

Otherwise the town will also be submerged, inundated. These are now the measures we are taking for adaptation.

For mitigation, we need to continue to preserve our forests. The only problem is if you preserve the forests you are not rewarded for it. You're only rewarded if you cut and plant, so maybe we [need to] cut and plant, but we don't want to be irresponsible!

Increasingly, international bodies are saying that there is a need to help Africa's rural farmers. What is your opinion on rural agriculture and how it figures in Tanzania's development?

Agriculture is everything here, because 80 percent of our people live in the rural areas. They depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Many of our industries here are agro-based - cotton ginneries, the textile mills, food processing plants. We think agriculture is critical for us, and we are giving agriculture the due emphasis that it is supposed to have.

When we came to office, we came up with an agricultural sector development program. It is a huge program, a seven-year development program - about a U.S. \$2.1 billion programme - with

the main aim being to modernize our agriculture; increase the use of irrigated agriculture - right now I think it's about two percent only; increase the use of high-yielding seeds.

We're not using much of that. We're developing our own capacities to develop those seeds by supporting our research institutions, with two percent of our budget set aside for our research institutes as a whole, and agriculture would benefit from that.

We're also looking at increasing the use of fertilizers. The average use of fertilizers is only eight kilos per hectare. When you compare with the Netherlands, which is about 577, you see that we're doing nothing! We're not yet there.

Besides that, we've come up with a comprehensive program for subsidies - subsidies for high-yielding seeds, subsidies for fertilizers, for herbicides and pesticides - to make it easier for the poor farmers to be able to get fertilizer and seeds. And it has paid dividends. In the southern highlands, after we increased support for agriculture, we think we're going to get a four-million ton surplus of maize this season.

Will you export the surplus?

We use it for our own consumption, and then the surplus we would sell.

We also are looking at how to impart skills for farmers so they will be able to use agronomic methods well. The issue here is getting extension workers. Last year, we set aside a budget to employ 3,500 new extension workers to help the farmers, to train the farmers, to impart skills to the farmers.

And then we are looking at the crop-marketing system. We've had problems with the crop-marketing structure. When the farmers don't have access to markets, if the markets are not there, if the pricing of commodities is not favorable, then they simply lose interest.

We're also looking at rural infrastructure, to improve the roads so that farmers can get inputs easily

and, at the same time, make it easy for farmers' crops to get to the markets. This is part of a comprehensive program. Also included in that plan - we want to move slowly from the hand hoe to the oxen plow and to mechanization.

Last year, we suspended buying motor vehicles for the government, and the money that we saved was devoted to getting tractors to our district councils, and then they could sell them to cooperatives of farmers. We created a revolving fund. When they pay back, then we will bring in more tractors. So we agree that for two years, we are not going to buy government vehicles, unless very essential.

We say agriculture is everything. Besides that, we've also been looking at the value additions. We're now trying to encourage the manufacturing sector for agro-processing industries to be established. The new thing which we have done: our agriculture is essentially peasant agriculture; the private sector has not been actively involved - so we had meetings with them, and we agreed now to launch the campaign that has come to be known as 'Kilimo Kwanza' [Agriculture First].

This is a new motto for sensitization, for increasing awareness. It is targeted at the private sector. Let them be big farmers, be involved in agriculture as big farmers. Of course, peasant agriculture is important, but we also need large-scale farmers.

For the private sector to produce, they need to get involved in the production of inputs. We're producing 75 percent of our seeds. Our only weakness has been building capacities for seed multiplication, and for this we need large-scale farms. This is where we want our private sector to participate. We want them to produce pesticides and herbicides.

Our new 'Agriculture First' motto is a new spirit now. We want to continue to modernize the peasant agriculture, but now involve the private sector to come and be, as farmers, producing for the agriculture sector - but also consuming

products from the agriculture sector. Add value. Export or sell locally.

Agriculture has preoccupied us for quite some time. Of course, the main target here is insuring food security.

You mention the importance of rural infrastructure. Infrastructure in general is key to all the things you just mentioned. So how are you addressing infrastructure challenges, such as power shortages?

.....
We're doing a lot. Infrastructure is the second largest [item in the] budget. The first is education. The second is infrastructure. The third is health care. The fourth is agriculture.

We have allocated a lot of money for roads. We've created a road fund, and we've given a lot of money to the rural areas to improve the rural roads, to make them passable, to open up new areas.

With regard to electricity, during my time we've increased 100 megawatts; 145 megawatts have already been increased. We're now planning to increase 160 megawatts by the end of next year. We had a huge program for 300 megawatts production in Mtwara using natural gas, working with private companies. But with the economic slowdown and the financial crunch, they've postponed their investment in this project. So we're looking for some other funds.

We have problems right now. In our power generation, we don't have power surplus to take up the load in the event of a problem developing. So we had problems with one of the machines here. We lost 20 megawatts with the Songas. And we have problems with a hydro-power station in Kihansi, where we lost 60 megawatts. This 80 megawatts created a big problem for us here.

Now what we're working on is building capacity.

We have not been able to cope with the demand for electricity; I think the demand is increasing by 17 per cent.

.....
We have allocated a lot of money for roads. We've created a road fund, and we've given a lot of money to the rural areas to improve the rural roads, to make them passable, to open up new areas.
.....

That shows you are growing?

Yes, that is crazy - 17 per cent. What we've actually done here is to suppress the demand. The challenge is how to cope. We have a coal mine for generating power. Right now, we are getting only six megawatts. We want to increase that to 200 megawatts, if we can find the financing for that. We are going to get 200 megawatts from coal. We are now working, through our own budget, 160 megawatts - 100 for Dar es Salaam and 60 for Mwanza. Then we are working on the 300 megawatt station. We are still looking for other partners.

In terms of a vision for what needs to be done in the power sector, we have that. Our constraint has been getting the resources together. But I think now, with private-public partnership, we should be able to do that.

We've done that successfully with gas, and now we're encouraging that with hydro-power generation.

When any government is involved in large-scale projects or tendering large contracts, the issue of corruption arises. Someone in your anti-corruption bureau said to me, 'We are winning. We are in every district. It's a big, big challenge, but we have support at the top, so we think we will make progress.' Can you address that?

Indeed, they have support from me. First, corruption is evil. We must do everything possible to fight corruption. Whatever we can do, we must fight corruption in the country. It drains resources, diverts resources, from doing good for the people. It may be good for some individuals' pockets, lining their pockets, doing good for their stomachs. We want it to be good for the pockets of the people, good for the stomachs of all the people, instead of individual public officials.

The first thing we did was to look at the legislation. We have had

legislation since 1971. There were so many inadequacies in it. So the year before last, we came up with new legislation, a more comprehensive one, almost all-encompassing. Then we looked at the [anti-corruption bureau itself], building the capacity of the institution itself. Now we have a network in every district.

We have increased personnel. We hired around 1,000 new staff for the institution. We have been working with other institutions worldwide to help us train our people. The Serious Fraud Office [United Kingdom] is helping us, and other institutions are helping us.

We have given them the equipment they need, the vehicles and so on. We also have a lot of donor support. There's a lot of interest from our partners in supporting our efforts.

So they have been working. And the thing that I have told them is they should feel free to do their work. As long as I'm not going to interfere, they shouldn't fear anybody. They have been trying. It's difficult, but, so far, so good. They've done well, I think.

We have more [legal] cases of graft corruption now than at any other time in our history. There are a few others they're still working on. Some difficulties they're facing is, with regards to those cases, that they've got to seek information from outside Tanzania, where it needs the cooperation of other organizations. There have been some setbacks in those cases.

These are the challenges. The important thing is that there is commitment, that they are motivated, and that they're showing a lot of vigor in doing their work. We'll continue to help them.

On the 2009 Ibrahim index [the annual African good governance survey of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation], Tanzania is rated 12th, which is an achievement for such a poor country. But you

As I said,
80 per
cent of our
people live
in the rural
areas, with
subsistence
agriculture
and very low
productivity

do have some poverty and you are facing problems meeting the Millennium Development Goals. Could you summarize your poverty elimination strategy?
.....

What we have here is not some poverty. It is a lot of poverty.

Thirty-three percent of our people still live in abject poverty - and that's a lot.

This is an area where we have not been succeeding very well. In 2004 or 2005, it was 35 percent. Then in 2007, it was 33 per cent. A very small decline, but I sense that it is because agriculture has not yet turned around.

As I said, 85 per cent of our people live in the rural areas, with subsistence agriculture and very low productivity. People live from hand to mouth. This is where the poverty really is. That's why we give a lot of focus to transforming the agricultural sector. I hope that the investments and effort put into the agricultural sector will make a difference in the coming years with regards to poverty.

In health care, we've come up with a comprehensive program of primary health care to increase dispensaries in the rural villages. Our target is that people should be able to access health care services within a radius of five kilometers. It's a tall order, but I think it is doable, as long as we have this one as a focus.

Because we've succeeded in secondary education. In primary school, we have 96 percent enrollment. And now we have had phenomenal expansion in secondary education. We have invested in teachers, text books, teachers housing.

We said we want one secondary school for every ward - we have 2,556 wards.

Now, some wards have two, some have three, some have four secondary schools. One has broken the record with eight secondary schools!

This has been achieved with community participation. In 2005, the student population was 524,379 or 524,372. This year, the secondary population

is about 1.4 million. You can see the phenomenal increase.

This year alone, 524,700 entered secondary school from primary school, and this was more than the total of all students in secondary school in 2005.

All this has been achieved through community participation. I believe that now we have moved from secondary schools to building dispensaries in the rural areas.

I deliberately started with secondary schools, because if we gave [communities] a choice between a secondary school and a dispensary, they would choose a dispensary. So I said, let's start with secondary schools.

They will still have the energy to build a dispensary. But if you start with a dispensary and then talk about a secondary school, they will say 'no, we are tired'.

Last year we had 600 dispensaries that we had already constructed, but there were not medical personnel. So we had to budget for that, and now we have them. This is what we're working on with primary health care.

Besides that, we're working on training of our health workers - doctors, assistant medical officers, medical assistants, nurses - because that's where you have a huge gap. The ratio of doctors to patients is one to 50,000. Nurse to patient is one to 23,000. And the capacity of our university here is to produce 250 doctors per annum.

That's why we're now investing big in expanding medical training, training of medical personnel. We have a university [which] we're moving to new premises. We're building new buildings, bigger ones, to be able to take more students. We're building a new university at Dodoma [Tanzania's capital], and we're starting a medical school [there].

Other indicators of poverty would be electricity [and] water supply. Our target is to get to 90 percent in urban areas by next year. We may not get there, but in several towns we're already there. In other towns, we are

.....
**Intra-east
Africa trade
has increased
tremendously.
Our trade
lines have
always been
vertical, but
now we're
having
horizontal
trade
amongst
ourselves,
which is
good.**
.....

When you look at Africa at independence 50 years ago and Africa at this point in time, it's totally different.

not. In the rural areas, we still have a long way to go. Our target is to get to 65 percent in rural areas. I think we are close to 50-55-plus.

And then of course, there is the whole aspect of job creation - to create employment for people. We think encouraging more investments into the country would create more jobs. We're doing fine in terms of investments so far. We're doing better than any of the other East African countries.

Last year it was U.S. \$744 billion coming into Tanzania. That's a lot of money by our standards. I think we were the largest in East Africa, but we could have done more had it not been for the economic crisis. There was an investor from the U.S. who was going to invest U.S. \$3.5 billion in an aluminum smelter in Mtwara, but they shelved that. There was a Canadian company that postponed a \$160 million investment in a cobalt mine. We think, as things calm down, we will get the investment in the power station, and so on.

But there's a lot of poverty, yes.

How do you see regional integration as addressing your economic needs?

We're entering the common market [the East African Community]. Five years ago we signed the customs union, and it has worked well for us. Before the customs union, Kenya had a trade surplus with us. Now, we have a trade surplus with Kenya. Regional integration has worked so well for us.

In the beginning there was a lot of suspicion that we may just become a market for Kenya, but it has turned out to be the reverse. And that is why I am quite keen on working on other programs.

But you have to make it work for all the members.

It works for all the members. Trade has increased all over east Africa.

Intra-east Africa trade has increased tremendously. Our trade lines have

always been vertical, but now we're having horizontal trade amongst ourselves, which is good.

We are now getting to the next stage of the common market. At the moment, we're working on free movement of goods across the borders and the removal of tariff barriers. The stage we are coming to now is the movement of capital, which is going to be a more interesting phase. Building bigger capacities, where surplus capital on one side can move over to the other side and promote growth.

In addition, we are looking at the movement of labor across borders and the movement of services. Again, it has got its own fears. My people seem to be leading in fear, as we always are (laughs), but you see the benefits on the ground. I've been telling my colleagues, 'Look here, you have to be understanding. You have to be accommodating. You have to bring everybody along. If you try to become too hasty, it may create some problems.'

A couple of thorny issues for the region have been postponed, like an east African common currency and the question of land ownership.

The common currency is the next step - when we come to the monetary union.

We agreed we are doing customs union first, then common market, then monetary union, then political federation. So after this, we work on monetary union and common currency. A common fiscal policy - that's going to be a more advanced stage when we get to the monetary union.

The land questions - at the moment we continue to use the national laws.

The national laws don't prevent anybody from getting land. Only that they've got to use the national law. But making laws on East African land at the moment may create undue stresses and strains to our cooperation. It may be a source of instability, a source of friction.

The whole problem in Kenya is essentially a problem about land. You cannot ignore that factor. Land is still

a sensitive matter. Let's do what is possible now, and I think what is possible now is essentially the other economic issues - movement of capital, of labor, movement of services.

This is what we're focusing on, and the right to land can be based on the national laws.

Equity for women is also a big issue.

Of course, we know. It's essentially a problem of our traditions. There are some tribes here where women don't inherit land. And strangely enough, it is one of those tribes here with the most educated people where women don't inherit anything. Women don't inherit anything from the father.

That's tradition. These are some of the issues that we're grappling with.

It has very much to do with our cultures.

We're coming up with national legislation which covers this. Nationally, this legislation [is]... not discriminatory. Women can invoke [it]... and get their rights. But people, obedient to their traditional cultures as they are, they don't invoke this national legislation.

Can you do something to help women have access to those rights that they have in these laws?

The civil society needs to do more. You have the TGNP [Tanzania Gender Networking Programme] and so on. I'm not sure how much they're doing about that, I've seen some of them being more interested in the politics of the country, being partisans to the political parties, than dealing with basic issues that concern the women.

On the issue of civil society, many Tanzanians have told us that their year in national service [which no longer exists] was a formative year in their lives and gave them their identity as Tanzanians. As someone engaged in civil society organizations said, Tanzania is fortunate; it's a united country. But "fortune must be nurtured",

he said, and is concerned that young Tanzanians don't have the same exposures and experiences. Are you thinking of re-instituting national service?

Yes, we are. National service has not been abrogated. Only that - because of economic difficulties - the government could not fund the programs. We are reviving the national service program in this financial year.

I agree with those people that you met that national service has been a wonderful thing. In this life, first you meet people in school, then you meet people in national service. But in national service, you learn to live a very humbling life. Boys and girls together there, in semi-military or quasi-military fatigues.

And you do all sort of things which, under normal circumstance, a person who has gone to school would not do. Sitting down, waking up in the morning doing exercises, singing together. Going to do manual work in the farms.

It's been something quite useful, and the observation by people from the civil service is quite true. I agree with them, and we've seen it. Many of our boys now not going through national service are a different kind of breed from those of us who went through national service. It is something we have thought about carefully, and we are seriously working to reinstitute it.

And about government engaging with civil society and helping to energize them and listen to their suggestions?

We consider civil society to be very important. They are doing a wonderful job. There are areas that they reach that government would not reach easily. There is information that they know which governments may not readily know. So working with them is quite useful. I must admit that there aren't adequate structures for government meeting civil society, so we need to develop those structures.

African economies have been growing at five percent on average before the onset of the economic crisis. So even in terms of our economic growth, Africa is on the right trajectory.

Speaking of partisan, as you were earlier - you have a vibrant free press. How do you feel about that? Are they playing a useful role?
.....

Of course, they're playing a useful role in terms of educating the people, but there are also times they have been irresponsible. You have both sides to the coin.

But you let them have their say.

One thing one cannot accept is them getting to the point of writing things that are going to break up the country - incite tribal differences or religious differences. These are things we will not be able to tolerate.

We would have to say, 'Sorry, we can't bear with that'. But if they say 'Kikwete cannot run this country', if they think someone else can run it better, then that doesn't bother me. The people would decide, not the newspapers (laughs).

Zanzibar is a great attraction to tourists, as are many areas of Tanzania, and yet the island is a perennial challenge to governance. What is your feeling about the future of Zanzibar?

The political class there needs to sit down and talk. I initiated discussions of the parties, which we did successfully. We agreed on the future of Zanzibar come the next elections. Then the process stalled on disagreement on how to conclude. Recently I saw the leaders of the two parties meeting on their own, and I hope that meeting will come up with a solution. I support their initiative and encourage them to stay the course.

You say you're an optimist. What gives you optimism about the future of Africa?
.....

When you look at Africa at independence 50 years ago and Africa at this point in time, it's totally different. We're still poor, but the poverty levels at independence are not the poverty levels we're in now. You walk the streets and people are better dressed, people live in better homes

than they did before. If you go to Dar es Salaam today, there are traffic jams. In the past, everybody used to walk. You are seeing a sense of affluence that is developing, and this is very much a factor of the policies.

African economies have been growing at five percent on average before the onset of the economic crisis. So even in terms of our economic growth, Africa is on the right trajectory. It's simply because there are the right macro-economic policies. Almost all countries have adopted the right economic policies on the continent, and this is what has translated into this growth.

Of course, the economic slowdown would have an impact. For us, for example, we are growing at 7.1 percent on average. In 2008, we were at 7.4 percent. Our projection for this year was 7.8 percent. But with the economic slowdown, we've now brought that down to five percent if we're lucky.

So you can see the effect, and many African countries are in the same kind of situation. We've lost markets for our commodities. We're losing tourists. We're losing transit trade because our neighbors are in the same predicament. The prices for our commodities are on the floor. These are some of the effects.

If the economies bounce back, we will also bounce back. That's why we pray that the major economies sort out the mess quickly so that we can also survive. There's no other way we can do it.

Looking at governance, there is much more democracy now than before. There are a few difficult cases. There are a few reversals, but on the whole, when you look at Africa, Africa is moving towards democracy.

On corruption, there is increased awareness now. Where in the past, leaders would deny that there is corruption in their countries, now many accept that there is a problem of corruption in their countries, and they're ready to take action and many are doing something about it.

When I see these trends, I'm optimistic about the future of Africa. ■

.....
There are a few reversals, but on the whole, when you look at Africa, Africa is moving towards democracy
.....



New Holland Agriculture

New Holland Agriculture is a global manufacturer and seller of agricultural equipment. Its reputation is built on the success of its customers, cash crop producers, livestock farmers, contractors, vineyards, or groundscape professionals, who can count on the widest offering of innovative products and services: a full line of equipment, from tractors to harvesting, material handling equipment, complemented by tailored financial services from a specialist in agriculture.

As a full-line manufacturer, New Holland offers 320 models in 15 segments, in many of which leads the market. New Holland offers the widest tractor range, extending from compact models for municipal and residential applications to versatile tractors for row crop and livestock farming to large farm grain production requiring the most powerful and sophisticated machines.

A specialist by nature, New Holland understands the needs of farmers around the world for value tractors, high-productivity machines and specialized equipment. New Holland's leadership is based on the highest quality products supported by a highly professional and specialized dealer network ensuring best-in-class support to customers with a worldwide presence of over 3,000 dealers.

A highly professional global dealer network and New Holland's commitment to excellence guarantee the ultimate customer experience for every customer. New Holland is a division of CNH Global N.V. (NYSE:CNH), a majority-owned subsidiary of Fiat S.p.A (FIA.MI).

New Holland's operations in Africa and the Middle East are coordinated from CNH International's offices in Istanbul, Turkey, and from the representative offices in Johannesburg, South Africa. The company is present in those areas with more than 130 importers, dealers and sub-dealers which are committed to assisting New Holland's customers to develop their business. New Holland is a brand of CNH.



CNH (Case New Holland)

CNH is a world leader in the agricultural and construction equipment businesses. Company's broad manufacturing base includes 40 facilities and 27 research and development centers throughout North America, Latin America, Europe, the Middle East and Asia. Supported by about 11,300 dealers in 170 countries, CNH brings together the knowledge and heritage of its Case and New Holland brand families with the strength and resources of its worldwide commercial, industrial, product support and finance organizations. CNH Global N.V. is a majority-owned subsidiary of Fiat S.p.A. ■

More information about CNH and its Case and New Holland products can be found online at www.cnh.com.

Tanzanian Prime Minister's Working Visit to India

The Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Right Hon. Mizengo K. Pinda informed India that his country is focusing on agriculture and New Delhi can play an important role



Photo : PIB

The Prime Minister of Tanzania, Right Hon. Mizengo K. Pinda meeting the Vice President, H.E. Mr. Mohammad Hamid Ansari, in New Delhi on September 15, 2009

The Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Right Hon. Mizengo K. Pinda paid a working visit to India in September 2009. During the four-day visit issues of bilateral interest between India and Tanzania including agriculture were discussed to further strengthen the growing relationship.

Prime Minister Right Hon. Pinda, accompanied by his spouse Madame Tunu Pinda and senior ministers and officials held talks at various levels.

External Affairs Minister of India, H.E. Mr. S.M. Krishna held a delegation-level talks with Tanzanian Prime Minister on a wide range of bilateral and global issues. The visiting Tanzanian Prime Minister also called on the Vice President of India, H.E. Mr. Mohammad Hamid Ansari and held talks on wide ranging issues.

The center of the discussion was on agricultural cooperation and food security. While in New Delhi, the Prime Minister also visited the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resource (NBPGR), the National Agricultural Science Museum (NASM) Pusa, and the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) Pusa.

Further, Right Hon. Pinda visited the state of Gujarat from where 40,000 Indians are settled in Tanzania. While in Ahmedabad he held talks with the Chief Minister H.E. Mr. Narendra Modi before visiting Kaira District Milk Producers Union Ltd, Gujarat Cooperative Milk Federation Ltd, Gujarat State Fertilizer Company and Gujarat Green Revolution Company (Micro Irrigation Scheme).

Inspired by the success of India's "Green" and "White" revolutions, the Prime Minister expressed Tanzania's desire to emulate similar models, and underlined the need to extend cooperation between India and Tanzania in the agriculture and cooperative sectors. He further invited Indian private companies to Tanzania to invest in the agriculture field. ■

Inspired by simple innovations



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in Tanzania

- Mobile ATM
- VISA Platinum
- Overseas Subsidiary
- Credit & Debit MasterCard
- Women Entrepreneurs Financing (WEF) Program

Innovation is life



EXIM BANK



Exim's Bank Success Story

EXIM Bank Tanzania Limited's origin can be traced back to modest banking business founded more than ten years ago in Samora Street in the heart of Dar es Salaam financial area. Today Exim Bank is one of the country's largest financial groups; with operations in more than 18 branches countrywide, with about 300 employees and total assets of 568 billion as at 31st March 2010.

The bank has undergone series of progressive transformations since its conception and its mission is always to be one of the country's most admired financial house, aspired and recognized by its innovative customer-centric business models with international standard products and services as well as excellent human capital development and ensures excelling careers for its employees.

Throughout its illustrious history, the Bank's growth has been inspired by innovative thinking and notably the adoption of state of the art technology. Exim Bank Tanzania is well known for its pioneering initiatives in the banking industry. It became the first Bank in Tanzania to introduce Mobile ATM as an effort to provide easy and accessible channels of our products and services to our customers in the remote areas that the Bank hasn't reached usually stationed at mass areas such as markets, play grounds, areas with minimal transportation means.

In tune with its legacy of innovation of products and services, the Bank became once again the first Tanzanian Bank to introduce International MasterCard Credit Cards, designed to complement the life style of Tanzanians - a symbol of recognition and status across the globe. The cards are issued locally and billed in the local currency-Tanzanian Shillings.

The Bank aspires in being the employer of choice and it's in this view that last year the Bank implemented its own in-house training centre to train its staffs in key aspects of Banking. The training centre is responsible in training all levels of staffs and are awarded certificates at each successful completion of training.

In line with its corporate campaign - Innovation is life - Exim Bank Tanzania launched a new account dubbed as Faida account tagging it with the very first MasterCard Debit card in the country which has been tailored-made for even low income earners. The account primarily aims at inculcating the habit of savings amongst Tanzanians. To encourage people to save for their future, the product offers variety of benefits including minimal documentation requirements and benefits of free insurance in accidental death.

In its vision to be the Bank of choice, Exim Bank Tanzania has maintained a progressive expansion of its branch network coverage across Tanzania - 7 branches are in Dar es Salaam region, 1 in Mtwara region, 2 in Arusha, 1 in Moshi, 1 in Karatu, 1 in Morogoro region, 1 in Iringa region, 1 in

Tanga, 1 in Mbeya, 1 in Mwanza region and 1 in Zanzibar coast. All Exim Bank branches are connected on line via V-sat and enabled with ATM services.

Exim Bank Tanzania understands its customers' need and aims at providing quality service and prides in holding the highest number of off-set ATMs in the country. In order to beat the town rush hour and queuing, off-set ATM have been spread across the country bringing the total amount to 43 ATMS today. Majority of our customers can now access their accounts at their door step powered with International ATM cards - Visa and MasterCard.

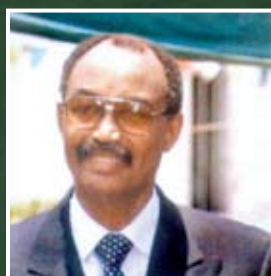
In 2007, Exim Bank became the very first Tanzanian bank to have a subsidiary when Tanzania witnessed the launch of a branch in the Comores Island - Exim Bank Comores SA. Today, the subsidiary houses two (2) branches in Anjouan and Moroni. We are currently in plan to expand our regional presence by the end of 2010. The Bank of Tanzania, the central bank governing all Banks in Tanzania, has granted in principal approval to Exim Bank to operate in Djibouti and Zambia. More expansions plans are in the streamline with more branches to open locally in Dar es Salaam -Ubungu and Kariakoo where the very bottom of the pyramid reside.

The financial services sector in Tanzania, as in many other markets in the region, is becoming more competitive and banks are seeking opportunities to differentiate themselves. At the same time, women entrepreneurs seeking financing to further develop their businesses are facing a number of obstacles like collaterals, high interest rate and often, women applications are ignored by bank officers; and while access to microfinance is easier, the maximum loan size and tenor from microfinance is too low. Exim Bank is a member of the Global Banking Alliance for Women (GBA), a worldwide group of banks that are sharing best practices in order to accelerate the global growth and development of women's businesses and wealth creation. The Bank's Managing Director, Mrs. S.M.J. Mwambenja, is currently a GBA governing Board Member having been appointed in 2009. It is the first and the only member Bank from Tanzania. In supporting women financially and inculcating saving habit, Exim Bank introduced two products to serve women entrepreneurs and individuals. These products are WEF (Women Entrepreneurs Finance) program and Tumaini account program.

Exim Bank (Tanzania) Limited is a locally established, privately owned, commercial bank. Operations began in August 1997 as a result of the liberalization of the banking and financial sector in Tanzania. The bank broke even within its first 5 months of operations, which is a rare occurrence in banking sector. At Exim Bank we take pride in offering our customers value added services at reasonable costs. Your loyalty is our biggest source of inspiration and motivation for our future efforts. ■



Zanzibar Profile



President of Zanzibar
Hon. Amani A.A. Karume

Political:	Part of the United Republic of Tanzania with limited autonomy in some economic matters, it has an autonomous government complete with its own President, cabinet, legislature and the Judicial system.	
Geographical:	An archipelago of two main islands (Unguja and Pemba) as well as about 50 smaller islets.	
Size:	The land area of these two islands is approximately 2,332 square kilometres, of which Unguja is 1,464 square kilometers.	
Population:	About 1 million (based on 2002 census).	
Location:	About 35 kilometres off the coast of Dare es Salaam (commercial capital of Tanzania), between 39 degrees longitude and 6 degrees latitude South of Equator.	
Climate:	Tropical hot and sunny. Due to location, tempered by bouts of northern monsoon winds between the months of December and April, and South west monsoon winds between April and November. The heavy rainy season starts in March and lasts for several weeks.	
Economic Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per capita income • GDP Growth rate • Inflation rate 	US\$ 370 6.1% 11.4%

Investment opportunities

Zanzibar has opened its doors for investment in wide range of sectors. Below are some of the sectors that offer investment opportunities.



TOURISM

Zanzibar boasts as a rare playground for exciting tourism activities. With more emphasis on eco-tourism, opportunities exist in:

- Up market hotels/ resorts especially chain hotels.
- Tourism supporting services such as first class restaurants, diving & sea sports.
- Exhibition and Conference centres.
- Theme Parks.



AGRICULTURE

- Agro processing and value addition.
- Fruit processing and canning.
- Poultry and Dairy Farming.
- Construction of modern slaughter house.
- Flower production (in green houses).
- Vegetable production.

FISHERIES

Zanzibar Island lies on the crossroads of rare marine resources and biodiversity with unlimited potential for development of fishing



industry. Various types of fish, shrimps, lobsters, seaweed and other marine resources are available. Investors are free to choose suitable areas for

- Deep Sea Fishing.
- Aqua culture (fish and seaweed farming).
- Fish Processing & Canning.

SPICES

For centuries "the spice islands" (Zanzibar) exported quality exotic home-grown spices to world market. This sector offers great potential for expansion and the creation of forward



linkages through value addition. Spices include:

- Cloves - our famous spice export.
- Cinnamon, cardamom, nutmeg, black pepper, chillies and more.

SERVICES

Being a small Island very close to the mainland, Zanzibar also offers great potential for investment in service sector. Areas where private investment is encouraged include:

- Education.
- Health care centres.
- Business & Financial services.
- Information and Communication technology.



ZANZIBAR INVESTMENT PROMOTION AUTHORITY (ZIPA)

Zanzibar ... a place not to miss in your life time.



Investment opportunities in Zanzibar include:

- Exhibition, theme Parks and Conference centers - Up market chain hotels - Deep Sea Fishing and processing/canning
- Agro-processing and Value addition - Business and Financial services - Information and Communication Technology



Welcome for investment or to enjoy its hospitality

For more information, please contact:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority (ZIPA) - P.O.BOX 2286 - ZANZIBAR

TEL: 255-24-2233026/2237353 FAX: 255-24-2232737 -Email: zipa@zanzibarinvest.com - Website: www.zanzibarinvest.org

“When you talk about Tanzanian Economy you are talking about an Agricultural Economy”

In an interview with TANZANIA INVEST Hon. Stephen Wasira, Minister of Agriculture Food Security and Co-operation, revealed how Tanzania's agriculture sector is the key to the country's development strategy



Hon. Mr. Stephen Wasira, Minister of Agriculture Food Security and Co-operation

Can you please explain to our readers how important is the agricultural sector for the Tanzanian economy today?

.....
When you talk about Tanzanian economy you are talking about an agricultural economy as 80per cent of our people are engaged in agriculture.

So it is very difficult to talk about economy in Tanzania without talking about agriculture.

Economy calls for the deployment

of resources. Our main resources are land and labour; and land employs 80per cent of the labour. Hence, agriculture becomes the major economic activity in the country.

What have been the major evolutions that you have witnessed in the agricultural sector and how the country has been developing since its independence?

.....
We had different policies since

the independence in the last forty something years.

Previously we were very much engaged in socialism, in which we exercised working in cooperation and cooperative farming and we had a long period of exercising cooperatives, mainly during our first phase government.

What we are doing now, is giving a first priority to agriculture. We have always been talking about agriculture because it is the backbone of our economy.

But actually there has never been a real evolution, because during those days we brought together people, and most of the people were farming collectively.

But then it came a time when the economy was not doing very well, not for Tanzania but for the world, when the world went through high oil prices in the 80s. And the economy went in recession because of the high prices.

Here in Tanzania we also had some problems with the collapse of the East African Community and the war with Uganda that brought our economy almost down.

So in the 80s the country had to undergo negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

These institutions have several conditions for countries like ours, and we had to enter what we call "Structural Adjustment Program", in which we are still now.

This program obviously emphasizes market economy rather than socialism.

However this Structural Adjustment Program did not give agriculture a priority, therefore there was disinvestment in agriculture.

Hence, during the 80s up to the 90s, agriculture suffered because we disinvested in research and therefore agriculture was given less importance.

With the Structural Adjustment Program we had to cut Government expenses and cut spending, and because agriculture was not a priority in the program, we cut from agriculture. So the agriculture sector went down.

Do you feel that it has come back at all?

.....
It has come up now, with the new phase, the fourth phase government for which I have been a Minister for four years, out of which three in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Now agriculture is averaging at 4.8 per cent of the GDP, which is not bad. We also have started a lot of programs to support the small farmers.

We have an Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP), which is basically an investment program, of investing into communities, trying to support these communities in small scale irrigation projects, giving farmers the knowledge about the ABC of agriculture.

We have several projects under this program all of which have been financed centrally but

implemented locally through the local government system.

This is the third year that we are trying to give some subsidies to the farmers. We call it farmer support.

Given the price of the fertilizer in the world market, they cannot afford to pay the market price.

So the government through the budget supports them by giving them vouchers with a certain amount, 50 per cent of the market price of the fertilizers, and they use the input so they can produce more.

But we are also training now as we are trying to modernize the agriculture activities and take these small farmers from subsistence to production.

So we are now giving to the farmers the input, the knowledge, the fertilizer. ■

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Tanzania-India Relationship Summary

An overview of India-Tanzania general cooperation, bilateral trade and the investment opportunities in Tanzania

India-Tanzania relations have traditionally been close and friendly characterized by active bilateral cooperation and mutual understanding, built upon the founding fathers of the two countries. For many years, the political relationship was driven largely by shared ideological commitments to anti-colonialism, anti-racism, socialism, South-South cooperation, and Non-Alignment Movement.

Regular high level visits of leaders from both sides further continued to strengthen the bilateral relations between the two sides. These have taken place at the level of Presidents, Vice Presidents, Prime Ministers, Ministers and high level officials from both governments. The two countries and its people continue to enjoy warm relations to-date.

Bilateral Institutional Framework

Since 1975, India and Tanzania agreed to widen up their interaction on economic, political and cultural relations through a Joint Permanent Commission and later through a Joint Trade Committee as well. The two sides are currently finalising an agreement on Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA). The drafts have been exchanged for comments, while an agreement has been reached

on review of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA). Tanzania has also already accessed the current "Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme" offered by India, for commodities coming from Tanzania and other developing African countries (34). All these measures are meant to consolidate the economic and technical partnership of our two friendly countries.

Economic & Technical Cooperation Programmes

- In 2009, Tanzania obtained a "LoC" of 40 million US \$ from the Government of India for purchasing agricultural equipments (Tractors & Irrigation Pumps).
- Tanzania is one of the largest beneficiaries under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme (ITEC), with 120 training scholarships offered to Tanzania during 2009/10.
- Currently three Indian funded projects are under implementation: A Tanzania Small Industry Information Centre (Established with support of NSIC), A Centre of Excellence information Communication Technology (ICT) (Established with the support of Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, C-DAC) and the Pan-African e-network

project which is implemented by the Telecommunications India Limited (TCIL). The PanAfrican e-network project is for the entire African continent (so far 47 out of the targeted 53 countries are participating) focusing on e-education, e-health and easy communication among the African leaders.

India – Tanzania Bilateral Trade

Tanzania and India are traditional partners in trading for the past many decades, even before Vasco da Gamma discovered the sea route to India via Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town). The volume of trade between India and Tanzania for the last nine years is as summarised in the table below:

Year	Value of India's Exports to Tanzania in USD million	Value of India's Imports from Tanzania in USD million	Total Value
2000/01	101.594	59.49	162.03
2001/02	90.78	76.09	166.87
2002/03	115.46	91.15	206.61
2003/04	175.78	101.32	277.10
2004/05	173.188	131.65	304.38
2005/06	243.45	119.76	363.21
2006/07	288.06	98.03	386.09
2007/08	587.31	164.48	751.79
2008/09	1051.36	190.54	1241.90

The trade statistics show an upward growth from US\$ 161

million in 2000/01 to US\$ 1,241 million in 2008/09 which is an increase of about 8 times. However, there is still more room to increase the volume of trade between our two sides. The agreed target between our two governments is to reach a total two-way trade of US\$ 1,500 million by year 2012/13.

Major Commodities of Trade Between India and Tanzania

The above total value of Trade between India and Tanzania is mainly generated from Export/Import of the following major commodities:-

India's Exports to Tanzania
1. Petroleum/Bituminous substances
2. Machinery & Instruments (various)
3. Drugs, pharmaceuticals & chemicals
4. Electronic goods/Electrical Machinery & Equipment
5. Transport equipments, vehicles
6. Agricultural equipments
7. Boilers
8. Textiles/Articles of apparel and clothing
9. Mineral fuels and mineral oils
10. Iron & steel
11. Ceramic products
12. Optical/Photographic/Measuring/ Surgical etc. instruments
13. Glass & Glassware
14. Furniture
15. Plastic and articles thereof
16. Tanning or Dyeing Extracts
17. Paper and Paperboard
18. Printing Industry Products e.g. books, manuscripts
19. Food Grains

India's Imports from Tanzania
1. Edible fruits and nuts
2. Natural or cultured pearls, Precious or Semi-precious stones
3. Cashewnuts, cotton etc.
4. Raw hides & skins
5. Edible vegetables roots and tubers.
6. Spices
7. Wood/Timber and Articles of wood

Investment Opportunities in Tanzania

Investment opportunities in Tanzania are available in the following major sectors/areas of interest:

1. Agriculture
2. Agro-based Industries
3. Mining
4. Tourism
5. Petroleum & Gas
6. Economic Infrastructure (such as Roads etc.)
7. Manufacturing
8. Natural Resources i.e. Fishing & Forestry
9. Commercial Buildings/Estates Development
10. Financial Services
11. Human Resources Development
12. Export oriented projects etc.

Investment Incentives In Tanzania:

See the attachment for the summary of the "Investment Incentives Structure". Details of the various tax rates for different sectors may be obtained from the

Tanzania Investment Centre.

There are also some Acts to safeguard investments which include:

- One stop centre (TIC)
- Tanzania Investment Act 1997
- Export Processing Zones Act 2002
- Mining Act 1998
- Special Economic Zones Act 2005
- Petroleum (Exploration & Production Act 1983)
- Zero or Deferred Duty/NAT on capital goods for all sectors.

Reasons for investing in Tanzania

- Good Governance (rule of law),
- Peace and Political stability of the Country.
- Enormous investment opportunities coupled with tax and revenue incentives.
- Security of investment,
- Stable/Strong economic performance
- Pro-Business Government, with full liberalization of the economy.
- The strategic Geographical Location of Tanzania
- Presence of one stop center for investors (Tanzania Investment Centre)
- Vibrant private sector
- Presence of Autonomous organizations that represent the private sector (such as Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF), Confederation of Tanzania Industry (CTI), Tanzania National Bank of Commerce, Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA), Chamber of Mines (CM) etc.

Tanzania Welcomes Indian Investment in Hydrocarbons

The Minister of Energy and Minerals of Tanzania, Hon. Mr. William W. Ngeleja spoke at length at the India-Africa Hydrocarbon Conference 2009 in Delhi about what all Tanzania can offer to India



Hon. Mr. William W. Ngeleja, Minister of Energy and Minerals of Tanzania

Tanzania shifted from a centrally planned economy to market oriented economy in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Over the past 15 years, the government policy has been shifted from state control of the economy to market economy focusing on liberalization, privatization and public-private partnership.

The Economy is now widely liberalized and shows substantial development in sectoral and overall economic performance.

In 2008, the GDP in real terms grew by 7.4 per cent compared to 7.1 per cent in 2007.

The inflation rate for the year 2008 was 10.3 per cent compared to seven per cent in 2007.

Policy, Legal Frameworks

The objective of the National Energy policy is to ensure availability of reliable and affordable energy supplies in a sustainable manner in order to support national development goals.

The policy aims to establish an efficient energy production, procurement, transportation, distribution and end use.

The government encourages foreign investment in exploration

and development of hydrocarbons resources of Tanzania.

Key instruments

- Petroleum (Exploration & Production) Act, 1980
- Petroleum Act, 2008
- The Model Production Sharing Agreement
- Other laws related to the Petroleum Act
 - Income Tax Act, 2004
 - The National Investment (Promotion and Protection) Act, 1997 Gas Act (Draft)

Current Status

- 14 multinational companies are undertaking oil and gas exploration activities
- 22 Production Sharing Agreements signed

Four gas discoveries:

- Songo Songo in 1974 and Mnazi Bay in 1982
- Recent gas discoveries at Mkuranga in 2007 and Kiliwani in 2008.
- 45 deep exploration wells drilled.

Gas Reserves Estimates		
FIELD	3P (bcf)	Recoverable (bcf)
Songo Songo	1,215	1,033
Mnazi Bay	1,858	1,540

Based on further exploration and subject to drilling:

Songo Songo	1 - 2 tcf
Mnazi Bay	2 - 5 tcf

Natural gas utilization

Growing fast since the start of gas production in Songo Songo field in 2004.

Currently, gas used for:

- Power generation
- Industries:
 - Food processing
 - Textile factories
 - Manufacturing
 - Beverages

- Households

Downstream Sector

- Average annual consumption of petroleum products: 1.5 - 2 million tonnes,
- All products imported,
- Distribution done through 45 marketing companies, local and affiliates of international companies,
- Dominant mode of transportation is by road; Investment required in pipeline transportation,
- EWURA- Sector regulator: licensing of downstream sector, monitoring supply, quality, prices and standards

Future Exploration

The government:

- Promotes and encourages oil and gas exploration in the country;



Tanzania Natural Gas Plant

- In 2008-2012: New exploration wells to be drilled;
- Two new gas fields (Mkuranga & Kiliwani) to be developed;
- Subject to large scale discoveries, the Government to initiate development of LNG through Public-Private Partnership (PPP).

Investment Opportunities-Oil

The government :-

- Promoting the construction of a greenfield crude oil refinery,
- Promoting the construction of a petroleum pipeline from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza,
- Establishing the national oil strategic reserve, and
- Implementing oil bulk procurement of petroleum products to ensure efficient and reliable supply of petroleum products in the country.

Investment Opportunities-gas

The government of Tanzania has identified priority projects for use of natural gas:

- Manufacture of fertilizer,
- Power generation of 300-400 MW,
- Fuel for manufacture of cement,
- GTL for methanol production,
- CNG/PNG for transport/ domestic, and
- Export of natural gas.

India-Tanzania Relationship

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) assistance to national oil company (TPDC) in drilling three gas confirmation wells in Songo in 1976-79.

Larsen-Turbo of Mumbai constructed Songo Songo gas infrastructure in 2002-2004:

- Gas processing plant, two trains
- Gas transmission pipeline, 250 km, 16 inches.

Reliance Industries entered distribution of petroleum products by acquisition of existing operator in 2007.

Why invest in Tanzania

Taking into account Tanzania location as a gateway to landlocked countries, investments are welcome in infrastructure such as oil refining, transportation, and storage.



Lower Kihansi Hydropower Project in Tanzania

Why Indian Investors Should Consider Tanzania as Their First Investment Destination

Mr. Fanuel Yona Lukwaro, Zonal Manager - Lake Tanzania Investment Centre

Here is a rundown of why Indian investors should consider Tanzania as their first Investment destination



Photo : Kapoor Photographers

The High Commissioner of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ambassador Eng. John W.H. Kijazi addressing the special session on "Tanzania" during CII-Exim Bank Conclave on India-Africa held in New Delhi in March 2010

Tanzania is one of the most profitable places to deploy Capital. Tanzania offers a well-balanced and competitive package of fiscal incentives in comparison with other African countries.

Investments in Tanzania are guaranteed against nationalisation and expropriation. Tanzania is a signatory of several multilateral and bilateral agreements on protection and promotion of foreign investment.

Further, Tanzania's untapped natural resources offer a wide

range of investment opportunities; arable land, minerals and natural tourist attractions are all awaiting potential investors. Tanzania is internationally renowned for its abundance of wildlife attractions and unexploited mineral reserves. These sectors (Mining and Tourism) are the leading recipient of foreign investment flow and are tipped to become the "growth sectors" of the economy.

Some of EU and US Investments in Tanzania from 1990 - 2008		
Country	No. of Projects	Value US \$ (millions)
Germany	119	272.87
Italy	84	105.89
Netherlands	127	804.44
UK	750	1478.85
USA	154	645.28

Some of the Asian Investments in Tanzania (1990 - 2008)		
Country	No. of projects	Value US\$ (millions)
China	224	527.48
India	205	1217.57
S. Korea	27	39.67
Japan	6	10.90

Why Invest in Tanzania

Tanzania has put in place an attractive Investment Fiscal Regime

Tanzania has Stable and Predictable Fiscal Investment Regime - providing a Soft Landing to all investors. It recognizes that investors need to recover their Investment Costs first before paying corporation tax.

Aiming at providing competitive fiscal regime on foreign trade, Tanzania has signed double taxation treaties with Denmark, India, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Finland.



Gold Mine in Tanzania

Private sector is welcomed and allowed to operate freely

Tanzania has made its private sector the primary engine for economic growth. It has privatized state-owned industries and utilities. It has shrank the size of state bureaucracy. It has opened industries, stock, and bond markets to direct foreign ownership and investment.

It has also established Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC) and ZNBC as forums of dialogue between the GOT and the Private Sector .This has helped to improve business environment.

Sector for business environment policy advocacy

- It ensures sustained dialogue between the Private Sector and the Government
- It promotes competitiveness of the business sector.

Tanzania Chamber of Commerce Industry and Agriculture

Tanzania also has one of the best Chambers of Commerce in Africa. The TCCIA seeks to provide effective business representation and advocacy by lobbying for a good and ideal business climate in the country. It also aims at providing its members with quality services which includes business information, business promotional events and counseling services .

Fiscal Discipline is observed

Tanzania had been carrying out successful economic and



Tanzania Investment Centre

structural reforms, which have improved economic performance and sustained growth. Tanzania has a stable fiscal regime with sustainable level of inflation. Under its economic recovery program, Tanzania increased revenue streams and substantially reduced spending.

Thus Tanzania have:

- Low rate of inflation
- Price stability in place
- Balanced budget.

Free trade is encouraged

Tanzania encourage exports and are on the increase, whereas, imports tariffs are low and there are no quotas. Domestic monopolies are minimal and there are no restrictions on Foreign investors.

Where the Economy is Deregulated

- Tanzanian economy has been deregulated to promote competition
 - Capital markets
 - Infrastructure
 - Commercial transactions
- The Government is serious and devoted to remove corruption, subsidies, and kickbacks

Transfer of Capital and Profits is Allowed

Regulations permit unconditional transferability through any authorized bank in freely convertible currency of net profits, repayment of foreign loans, royalties, fees charges in respect of foreign technology, remittance of proceeds and payment of emoluments and other benefits to foreign employees working in Tanzania.

Tanzania have in place Investment Guarantees and Settlements of Disputes

Investment in Tanzania is guaranteed by constitution and

is guaranteed against Nationalization and Expropriation. Tanzania is a member of both the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Dispute (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

Where there is a Large Market

Investors in Tanzania will always enjoy a large market size of East African Community and Preferential Market access as it has a friendly relation with the neighbouring countries.

Further, Tanzania is a member of an East Africa Economic Block which is comprised of five countries –Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and also a member of Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Why Tanzania is Part of a Larger Market the EAC

Investors who choose Tanzania as their number one Investment location in Africa will have the following other advantages.

	Population (in million)	GDP (USD bn)	Number of Banks	Total Assets of Banks (USD M)
Kenya	35,1	21,2	44	13.600
Tanzania	39,5	12,8	27	6.740
Uganda	29,9	9,3	14 + 5	3.010
Rwanda	9,2	2,5	7	750 (est.)
Burundi	7,8	0,9	7	357

Source: Bank of Africa Report – Bamako 2007

Thus, investors who choose Tanzania as their number one Investment location in Africa will have the following other advantages.

One Stop Facilitative Centre” - Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)

The pro investment attitude by Government is clearly demonstrated by the innovative investment legislation, the increasing number of foreign direct investments in the country and economic and structural reforms that have led to substantial progress in establishing a functioning market economy. Institutional support for priority investment projects is readily available from the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) and other Government institutions.

TIC is the focal point for investors. It is a first point of call for potential investors. It is an efficient and effective investment promotion agency, a “one stop facilitative centre for all investors”, engaging in the business of marketing Tanzania as an investment destination. In order to strengthen and expedite facilitation services, 9 senior officers from Government or its executive agencies have been permanently stationed at TIC to serve investors under the general direction of the TIC Executive Director. Presently these officers include those from:

- Lands Department
- Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA)
- Immigration Department
- Labour Division
- Directorate of Trade

- Business Registration & Licensing Agency (BRELA).

In response to Scholars and consultants recommendation, TIC is currently undertake targeted promotion of investments internally and abroad based on thorough research. Market research-driven investment promotion tends to be more efficient in cutting costs of promotion and achieving more desirable investment outcomes.

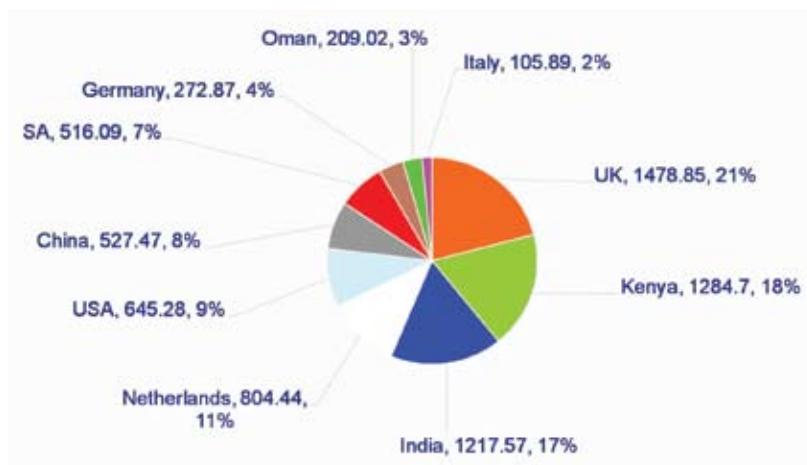
International Laws and Agreements that protects Investors

- Multilateral Framework-Signed International Conventions that protects FDI
- Signed Regional Treaties e.g. With ACP-EU Convention - EPAs etc to promote trade with other Regional Groups.
- Signed Bilateral Treaties for Promotion & Protection of investments
- In Order to create Investment Confidence Tanzania has entered into Double Taxation Agreement with several countries.

Strategic Location

Tanzania's strategic geographical location and easy connectivity with business locations worldwide is a motivating factor to investors. Tanzania enjoys Preferential Market Access with; Negotiated EPAs-EBA (EU, AGOA(USA), China, East Africa, SADC.

Ten leading countries that have invested in Tanzania (by Value Million US\$) 1990–2008



Investment opportunities offered in the Tourism Sector

Tourism is one of Tanzania's three leading export sectors, along with mining and agriculture. As the demand for tourism services has increased among World Bank Group member countries, so has the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency's (MIGA's) technical assistance focused on attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) in the tourism sector.

Some of the potential areas of investment in Tourism sector are listed below:

Tourist Ground, Air and Balloon Transport, and the Tanzania's National Parks

- Tanzania's game viewing experiences are widely acclaimed as the best in Africa
- It is the place to see seemingly endless herds trekking across the plains on their annual migration – followed by predatory lions, leopard, cheetah and hyena.

Establishment of Conference Centre

Development of three to five star hotels to accommodate business persons and Tourists visiting Tanzania.

Investment opportunities in accommodation can be available at:-

National Parks/ Game Reserves (Camping Facilities)

- Airport Hotels
- Beach Resort and
- Major cities (e.g. Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mwanza)

Establishment of Sports Tourism

Development of villas and sports facilities like Golf /Tennis Court and Foot Ball stadium etc.

Beach Holiday Tourism

With more than 800KM of coastline from Tanga to Mtwara, and around Zanzibar and Mafia. Other areas opening up for beach holiday tourism include Bagamoyo, Kilwa and Lindi.

Conclusion

Tanzania is an emerging economy with high growth potential. At the same time as the economy is relatively diversified, a number of opportunities remain untapped in many sectors. In an attempt to make Tanzania the preferred destination for foreign direct investment, continuous improvements towards the creation of an enabling environment have been made. ■

Tata Motors Limited is India's largest automobile company, with consolidated revenues of Rs.70,938.85 crores (USD 14 billion) in 2008-09. It is the leader in commercial vehicles in each segment, and among the top three in passenger vehicles with winning products in the compact, midsize car and utility vehicle segments. The company is the world's fourth largest truck manufacturer, and the world's second largest bus manufacturer.

The company's 23,000 employees are guided by the vision to be "best in the manner in which we operate, best in the products we deliver, and best in our value system and ethics."

Established in 1945, Tata Motors' presence indeed cuts across the length and breadth of India. Over 4 million Tata vehicles ply on Indian roads, since the first rolled out in 1954. The company's manufacturing base in India is spread across Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), Pune (Maharashtra), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Pantnagar (Uttarakhand) and Dharwad (Karnataka). Following a strategic alliance with Fiat in 2005, it has set up an industrial joint venture with Fiat Group Automobiles at Ranjangaon (Maharashtra) to produce both Fiat and Tata cars and Fiat powertrains. The company is establishing a new plant at Sanand (Gujarat). The company's dealership, sales, services and spare parts network comprises over 3500 touch points; Tata Motors also distributes and markets Fiat branded cars in India.

Tata Motors, the first company from India's engineering sector to be listed in the New York Stock Exchange (September 2004), has also emerged as an international automobile company. Through subsidiaries and associate companies, Tata Motors has operations in the UK, South Korea, Thailand and Spain. Among them is Jaguar Land Rover, a business comprising the two iconic British brands that was acquired in 2008. In 2004, it acquired the Daewoo Commercial Vehicles Company, South Korea's second largest truck maker. The rechristened Tata Daewoo Commercial Vehicles Company has launched several new products in the Korean market, while also exporting these products to several international markets. Today two-thirds of heavy commercial vehicle exports out of South Korea are from Tata Daewoo. In 2005, Tata Motors acquired a 21% stake in Hispano Carrocera, a reputed Spanish bus and coach manufacturer, and subsequently the remaining stake in 2009. Hispano's presence is being expanded in other markets. In 2006, Tata Motors formed a joint venture with the Brazil-based Marcopolo, a global leader in body-building for buses and coaches to manufacture fully-built buses and coaches for India and select international markets. In 2006, Tata Motors entered into joint venture with Thonburi Automotive Assembly Plant Company of Thailand to manufacture and market the company's pickup vehicles in Thailand. The new plant of Tata Motors (Thailand) has begun production of the Xenon pickup truck, with the Xenon having been launched in Thailand in 2008.

Tata Motors is also expanding its international footprint, established through exports since 1961. The company's commercial and passenger vehicles are already being marketed in several countries in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, South East Asia, South Asia and South America. It has franchisee/joint venture assembly operations in Kenya, Bangladesh, Ukraine, Russia and Senegal.

The foundation of the company's growth over the last 50 years is a deep understanding of economic stimuli and customer needs, and the ability to translate them into customer-desired offerings through leading edge R&D. With over 2,000 engineers and scientists, the company's Engineering Research Centre, established in 1966, has enabled



pioneering technologies and products. The company today has R&D centres in Pune, Jamshedpur, Lucknow, in India, and in South Korea, Spain, and the UK. It was Tata Motors, which developed the first indigenously developed Light Commercial Vehicle, India's first Sports Utility Vehicle and, in 1998, the Tata Indica, India's first fully indigenous passenger car. Within two years of launch, Tata Indica became India's largest selling car in its segment. In 2005, Tata Motors created a new segment by launching the Tata Ace, India's first indigenously developed mini-truck.

In January 2008, Tata Motors unveiled its People's Car, the Tata Nano, which India and the world have been looking forward to. The Tata Nano has been subsequently launched, as planned, in India in March 2009. A development, which signifies a first for the global automobile industry, the Nano brings the comfort and safety of a car within the reach of thousands of families. The standard version has been priced at Rs.100,000 (excluding VAT and transportation cost).



Designed with a family in mind, it has a roomy passenger compartment with generous leg space and head room. It can comfortably seat four persons. Its mono-volume design will set a new benchmark among small cars. Its safety performance exceeds regulatory requirements in India. Its tailpipe emission performance too exceeds regulatory requirements. In terms of overall pollutants, it has a lower pollution level than two-wheelers being manufactured in India today. The lean design strategy has helped minimise weight, which helps maximise performance per unit of energy consumed and delivers high fuel efficiency. The high fuel efficiency also ensures that the car has low carbon dioxide emissions, thereby providing the twin benefits of an affordable transportation solution with a low carbon footprint.



In May 2009, Tata Motors introduced ushered in a new era in the Indian automobile industry, in keeping with its pioneering tradition, by unveiling its new range of world standard trucks called Prima. In their power, speed, carrying capacity, operating economy and trims, they will introduce new benchmarks in India and match the best in the world in performance at a lower life-cycle cost.

In June 2009, the exciting new range of premium luxury vehicles from Jaguar and Land Rover were introduced for the Indian market. These include the Jaguar XF, XFR and XKR and Land Rover Discovery 3, Range Rover Sport and Range Rover.

The years to come will see the introduction of several other innovative vehicles, all rooted in emerging customer needs. Besides product development, R&D is also focussing on

environment-friendly technologies in emissions and alternative fuels.

Through its subsidiaries, the company is engaged in engineering and automotive solutions, construction equipment manufacturing, automotive vehicle components manufacturing and supply chain activities, machine tools and factory automation solutions, high-precision tooling and plastic and electronic components for automotive and computer applications, and automotive retailing and service operations.

True to the tradition of the Tata Group, Tata Motors is committed in letter and spirit to Corporate Social Responsibility. It is a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact, and is engaged in community and social initiatives on labour and environment standards in compliance with the principles of the Global Compact. In accordance with this, it plays an active role in community development, serving rural communities adjacent to its manufacturing locations.

With the foundation of its rich heritage, Tata Motors today is etching a refulgent future.

Lumumba Mesmerised Indian Audience

Lumumba Theatre Group's from Tanzania, showcased its first show across the nation in India in Delhi International Arts Festival (DIAF)

Group of ten talented students, two girls and musician boys who formed Lumumba Theatre Group is not only performing in the school auditorium, but also going places, and leaving there footprint.

Lumumba Theatre Group® was established early 1997 by the current Technical Director of the group Mr Dyuto Komba.

Ten talented students, two girls and musician boys of Lumumba Primary School formed the Lumumba Theatre Group®. Its major activities included learning artistic and theatrical work and to train others how to perform and dance to Afro-Music.

The Group was legally registered by the Tanzanian Art Council as an independent theatre group in 2002 with registration no. BST1197.

October 2009, New Delhi witnessed dancers in printed wraps, tiger-rosette loincloths and elaborate feathered head-dresses bringing alive the ancient tribal



cultures of Tanzania during the Delhi International Arts Festival (DIAF).

The theatre group mesmerised the atmosphere, filled the air with cheer and held the audience at the Kamani Auditorium under their spell with an hour-long recital of traditional ethnic dances, fire jugglery acts, music and a percussion concert.

The woodwind and the xylophone instrument were used rhythmically, as were the voices, with singers blending pitches in impressive harmonies without dependence on a melodic base. The dance movements, with every part of the body vibrating, were yet completely controlled.

The band was brought by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR).

The musical act opened with a thumping recital that faceted traditional Tanzanian drums like the Msondo, a long drum made of wood and cow hide, smaller drums known as the Chapuo made of wood and tin and the xylophone, known locally as the Mrimba.

This was followed by songs sung in praise of India-Africa ties and ethnic dances of the different tribes inhabiting the east African nation.

The dances included a complicated fire-balancing act, a torch dance and traditional festival and hunting dances with swords, collectively are known as Ngoma, which in Swahili means drums.

Dancing and singing are an integral part of life in Tanzania and other African nations. The members of Lumumba have also been trained by experts from the College of Arts and the University of Dar es Salam. This was their





The vision of Lumumba Thetare group is to be the first ever local theatre group to accommodate the young generation to bring about self-changes and beliefs that they can, through the work of art and always be the front liners for changes

first show outside the continent though the Lumumba ensemble has performed across Africa. The show was part of special segment, 'Artistic Voices from India and Commonwealth' of the DIAF.

Currently the group is based in Dar es Salaam at Mnazi Mmoja area.

Its main office is at Lumumba Primary School. The vision of Lumumba Thetare group is to be the first ever local theatre group to accommodate the young generation to bring about self-changes and beliefs that they can, through the work of art and always be the front liners for changes.

Further, the mission is to become the first ever agent of youth changes and be able to perform professional theatrical work of art by organizing and attending several workshop and various stage performances in developing and educating the youth about positive thinking and aggressiveness through always doing the right thing.

Future Plans

A Lumumba theatre is planning to establish art centre where by Youth will be promoted to archive their dreams and develop their talents in art skills, language learning, theatre and drama production and behavioral change programme

Moreover the group is looking forward to have its own fully equipped studio for music and film production and teaching studio techniques using modern production equipments. ■

Mustafa Hassanali Showcases Tanzanian Fashion in India



Mustafa Hassanali grand finale at India International Fashion Week in New Delhi on December 4, 2009

The warm azure blue waters of the Indian ocean isn't just mystical to the leaps of tourists who flock in to from Maldives to Mombasa, Zanzibar to Goa, for the mystical deep into the infamous waters. An ocean which not only opened Asia for European courtesy Vasco da Gama but for centuries has played a pivotal role in bridging the Asian and African continent.

Merchants from Arabia, India and China have been plying the eastern African coastal cities from time immemorial dealing in trade ...which over the time led to many finding home in foreign lands adapting and abapting to the new geographical and cultural boundaries.

The Indian community has played a great role in the socio economic and political development of this part of eastern Africa. Right from the Birth of a child, the baby is wrapped into traditional Khanga, to adulthood where the two piece fabric is worn, it's just genotypically we are Indian but in all other manners, we identify as Africans yet maintaining the Indian culture.

Design has been a part of me since childhood, inspired by Bollywood glam, international style and the splash of vibrant colours surrounding me, I knew I had taste for the finer things in life. but as a son of a conservative family, I was destined to be a medical doctor which I finished and it was at the helm of a crossroad in my life that I had to choose, I chose my passion for fashion.

99% of my clientele are non Indian Tanzanians. But because we African love the flamboyancy of colour and vigour we adapt it into our culinary, culture and clothing.

Khanga is a traditional fabric for the east African region more so Tanzania. This cotton fabric comes in light and heavy weight type with contrast border and inner print.

I use this fabric to create over the top couture ensemble. Add glitter to the fabric and detailed stone and bead work to glam it up. The more the Bling the better, is a motto in this part of the World.

The Indian motif, colour and aesthetics have played a crucial life in my creative sojourn. With western cut, African fabrics and Asiatic embellishments I create a truly cosmopolitan creations.

My showcase at the India international fashion week in Delhi in December 2009 was not just about representing my motherland Tanzania but also revisiting the land where my fore fathers centuries ago left to look for greener pastures to foreign land, a tribute to their journey.



Mustafa Hassanali's latest collection which is influenced by Indian sarees was showcased at Bamako, Mali

From Europe to Asia to Africa, I have showcased my work, been there done that and want to achieve more. But not just for me but also for my country and the region at large hence projects such as Swahili fashion week (www.swahilifashionweek.com) and Harusi trade fair (www.harusitradeair.com) are just some of the projects I own and organise for the betterment of our country and its people.

Someone has to initiate and I being a leader leads the path to make the journey for the next generation a smooth one, I shall sacrifice for the general betterment of thy successors.

"If I can so can anyone else" a self made principle and motto for those who look up at me as a role model. The world is their oyster" ■



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15 National Parks in Tanzania Offer Exceptional Tourism Experience for Global Travellers

Tanzania's rich flora, fauna and wildlife found in uniquely diverse 15 national parks is mesmerising. You must discover this yourself!

Africa is renowned for its diverse natural and cultural resources that have become a global attraction for tourists. Tanzania is particularly leading the African continent in offering unique, diverse and natural resources for different tourism market segments, covering both consumptive and non-consumptive tourism. The country is home to an estimated 20 per cent of Africa's large mammals. This assures all travellers diverse opportunities of enjoying the beauty of the country at the same time effectively realizing the value of their money.

Tanzania National Parks is the heart of tourism for the country. There are 15 national parks in the country, each offering exceptionally unique and different experience. Packaging a safari (visit) to suit your needs therefore



requires a good understanding of the uniqueness of each of them. There are three main tourist circuits, namely the northern, southern and western.

The northern tourism circuit is comprised of the **Serengeti**

National Park, which is the new seventh world wonder due to its big populations of wildlife. The park boasts the highest population of migratory wildebeest, which is estimated to be 1.5 million, together with zebra, estimated to be 400,000



and thomson gazelle, estimated to be 250,000. Another outstanding attraction is the **Kilimanjaro National Park, which is the highest free Standing Mountain in the world**, famously known as the roof of Africa.

Apart from being the highest free standing mountain with its ice caps, the mountain represents global climate characteristics, featuring typical tropical to temperate weather conditions. **Serengeti and Kilimanjaro National Parks are both World Heritage sites.**

The northern tourist circuit is incomplete without **Lake Manyara National Park**, which is famous for its tree climbing lions, **Tarangire National Park**, one of the Parks with the highest density of elephants, **Arusha National Park**, which combines mountain climbing opportunities and game viewing, and **Mkomazi National Park** which is home to black rhino.

The southern tourist circuit is comprised of **Ruaha National Park**, nicknamed as the African Paradise due to its untrammelled wilderness and unusually high diversity of antelope, including Africa's largest population of greater kudu. The uniqueness of the southern circuit is further

explored in **Katavi National Park**, unanimously known as the **"Real Thrilling Taste of Africa"**. The Park is untrammelled, with seasonal lakes and floodplains, making it heaven for water birds and country's densest concentrations of hippo and crocodile.

A globally unique **Kitulo National Park** distinguishes the southern circuit with other circuits. The Park is known as **"The Garden of God"**, while botanists have dubbed it the **"Serengeti of Flowers"**. It is one of the great floral spectacles of the

world. It is home to 350 species of vascular plants, including wildflower. Most of these are endemic to Tanzania.

The southern tourist circuit is linked halfway with the northern circuit by **Saadani National Park**, which is the only park in East Africa to boast an Indian Ocean beachfront, **Udzungwa National Park**, which is the largest and most biodiverse of a chain of forest-swathed mountains that rise majestically from the flat coastal scrub of eastern Tanzania and **Mikumi National Park**, which boasts of abundant wildlife.

The last tourist circuit are the western parks along the shores of Lake Tanganyika. **Mahale and Gombe National Parks** are famous for their chimpanzees which are habituated to human visitors. Chimpanzees share about 98 per cent of their genes with humans. The Parks are also famous for other primates such as beachcomber olive baboons, red tailed and red colobus monkeys. Lastly, is **Rubondo Island National Park**. Though in northern Tanzania, the Park can easily be linked with the western circuit because it shares the same





characteristics with Rubondo and Mahale. This Park is tucked in the south-west corners of Lake Victoria, the world's second largest freshwater lake.

Bird watching is outstanding in all fifteen national parks, with over 500 bird species recorded. Game viewing, night game drives, mountain climbing and hiking, walking safaris, boating and canoeing are some of the approved activities to enjoy the beauty of these parks. Accommodation is available in all national parks, catering for budget and high end income earners.

The National Parks of Tanzania are indeed uncompromised natural splendours that provide excellent and amazing experience combining all natural values one can think of. Unfold these adventures! ■



Climbers descending from the roof of Africa

For further information contact:
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International Tractors Success Story

Sonalika's Presence Felt in Global Market

Sonalika is today India's Leading Agriculture Equipment manufacturer making a wide range tractors from 30 to 90 HP, Farm Equipment and Implements. It has an international distribution network of over 1800 dealers in over 60 countries currently. Starting with small exports to India's neighboring markets like Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Sonalika has now taken major leaps forward by exploring new markets like USA, Nigeria, Italy, Suriname, Mozambique, Egypt, Libya, Ethiopia, Algeria, and Nigeria.

Even in the year of Global turmoil i.e. 2008-2009 where export industry is showing negative growth of -11%, ITL achieved 110% growth which is highest among all the tractor companies in India.

Working on its vision to become worlds leading tractor manufacturing company and major Player in automotive products, ITL has established new Assembly line in **Nigeria** along with a local partner to cater to local market needs. Currently Sonalika is India's largest exported tractor to Nigeria.



SETTING UP AN ASSEMBLY LINE IN NIGERIA

Recently ITL has been made the production hub for major sourcing of components and agricultural implements from Italy, Japan, Turkey, Brazil, which shows the depth confidence of leading brands in ITL products and company

Sonalika recently successfully executed an order of 265 tractors plus implements valuing \$ 5 million for Sierra Leone. Flag off Ceremony for the same was held where the senior ministers from Sierra Leone inspected and flagged off the shipment.



MINISTERIAL DELEGATION IN SONALIKA. (SIERRE LEONE).

Sonalika has also this year received the biggest single order for agricultural equipment from India under Govt. of India line of credit to **Cameroon** for 1000 Tractors and implements.

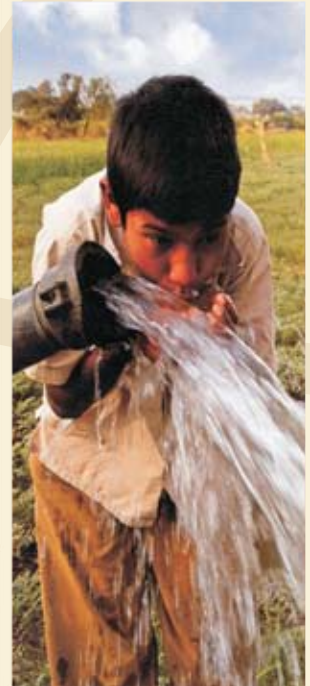


ITL USP like ISO Certification 9001:2000 and ISO 14001, Zero defect policy, **3A's Advantage –Affordable price, Adaptability and Appropriate technology** provides ITL with truly an outstanding platform of success and competitive edge over other tractor companies in India.

The zest of Sonalika to be known as a complete Agricultural Solution Provider has made Sonalika become a truly International Agricultural Equipment manufacturer. ■

**For more information on Sonalika visit: www.sonalika.com
Email: exports@sonalika.com**





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Your partner in Infrastructure Development.

Angelique International Limited is an ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 14001:2004 certified Project Engineering, Procurement and Construction Company with Head Office in New Delhi, India and various overseas offices.

The company activities are focused on Turnkey Projects:

Power:

Generation, Transmission and Distribution, Rural Electrification, Renewable Sources of Energy viz. Solar Wind and Hydropower

Water:

Water Treatment, Potable Water Drinking Plants and Water Pumping Stations

Irrigation and Agriculture:

Tractors and Implements, Agro-processing Plants, Sprinkler/Canal Irrigation

Industrial Projects:

Cement Plants, Iron & Steel, Textile Mills, Oil & Gas Projects, Sugar Plants, Telecom Projects, Railways,

These projects are generally under:

- Multilaterally funded by international financial institutions viz. World Bank, Asian Development, African Development Bank and United Nations
- Bilateral Lines of credits from Government to Government and Special initiatives of Government of India implemented through line of credits established through Exim Bank of India
- Supplier's credit arranged for specific projects
- Buyer's own funds

We undertake feasibility studies, site survey, design and engineering, procurement, supply, installation, training, trial runs and project management support-offering all these to the customer at single point.

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Africa: • Cote d'Ivoire • DR Congo • Ethiopia • Eq. Guinea • Ghana • Mozambique • Mali • Sudan • Tchad

South East Asia: • Cambodia • Myanmar



Did you Know?

Tanzania is the largest country in East Africa with a land area of 945,097 square kilometres

On the world stage, the United Republic of Tanzania gained fame when America's author Ernest Hemingway, 1954 Nobel Prize & 1953 Pulitzer Prize, published his famous book "Green Hills of Africa" ("The Snows of Kilimanjaro") in the mid-1930s

The smallest insect in the world, the Tanzanian parasitic wasp, is smaller than the eye on a housefly

Rock art found in Tanzania dates back to the stone age

Tanzania shares Lake Victoria with Kenya and Uganda. The lake is one of the world's largest lakes.

The Great Rift Valley, which runs through the middle of Tanzania, was formed twenty million years ago; it was created when the earth's crust ripped apart

Dar es Salaam the capital of Tanzania has one of the world's largest natural harbours. The name Dar es Salaam means "haven of peace".

Tanzania has over 130 tribal groups, making it the most diverse nation in Africa

Unlike several countries in the world, Tanzania has never had a civil war



Tanzania *The Land of Kilimanjaro, Zanzibar and The Serengeti*

It is a land of superlatives and contrasts, something for everyone: from the majestic Mount Kilimanjaro to the fabled Islands of Zanzibar. The largest and most diverse wildlife concentrations on Earth including the matchless Serengeti plains, Ngorongoro Crater, Katavi and the mighty Selous Game Reserve. The Legacy of the ancient Swahili civilizations, such as Kilwa Ruins once a city of

the Arabian Nights. Wonderful places for swimming, snorkeling, scuba diving, fishing off thousands of kilometers of Indian Ocean coastline and around the Africa's Great Lakes. And then there is Tanzania's greatest asset: its friendly people and cuisines. The country is among the world's leaders in Cultural tourism. This indeed is AUTHENTIC AFRICA.



TANZANIA
Land of Kilimanjaro & Zanzibar



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