

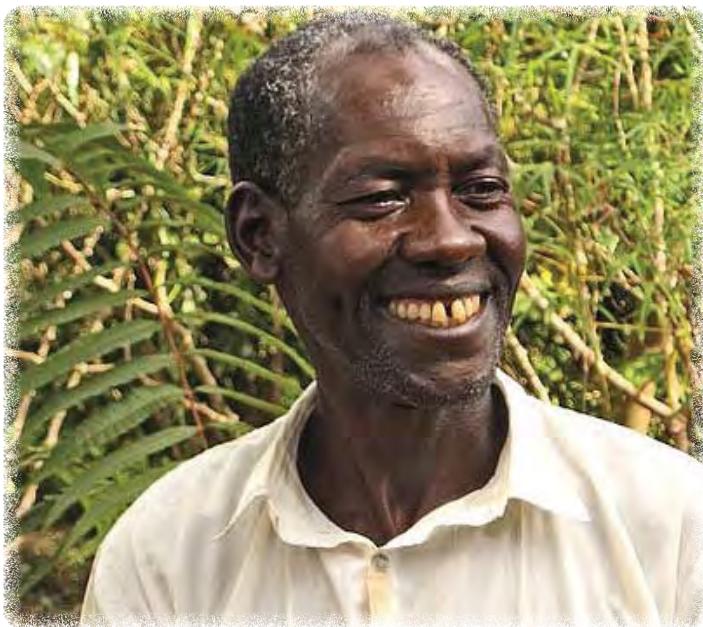
2011 Edition



Tanzania in focus

A Publication of the High Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania, New Delhi

With ETG, smallholder farmers have much to smile about



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Cover Photo: President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete with the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh during official meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on May 27, 2011

47th Union Anniversary of Tanzania



Indo-Tanzania Bilateral Relations

Tanzania (by then known as Tanganyika) established its diplomatic mission in India in 1962, immediately after Tanganyika's Independence in 1961. India-Tanzania relations have traditionally been close and friendly, characterized by active bilateral cooperation and mutual understanding, built upon the founding fathers of our two nations. 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 policies. The two countries and its people continue to enjoy the long time warm relations to-date.

Indo-Tanzania Bilateral Co-operation Framework

The first Indo-Tanzania Trade Agreement was signed in 1966 and thereafter since 1975, India and Tanzania agreed to widen up their interaction on economic, political and cultural relations through a Joint Permanent Commission (JPC) and later through a Joint Trade Committee (JTC) as well.

Our two governments have created several Institutional arrangements and protocols for facilitating Indo-Tanzania co-operation and therefore, it is expected that both the Tanzanian and Indian public and private sectors will take full advantage of these arrangements to maximize in fostering some socio-economic business programmes beneficial to both countries. Some of the existing bilateral cooperation arrangements are as follows:-

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

Once again, Tanzania is celebrating its National Day which marks the 47th years anniversary since the Union between the two Sovereign Republics, Tanganyika and Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania took place on 26th April, 1964.

Apart from highlighting on the Tanzania political and socio-economic situation, this edition of the Tanzania in Focus Publication also gives an overview of the historical and current perspectives of the Indo-Tanzania bilateral relations and socio-economic cooperation as highlighted below.

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High Commissioner's Foreword

- (i) Tanzania and India Governments formally interact on economic, political and cultural issues through the Joint Permanent Commission (JPC) and the Joint Trade Committee (JTC).
- (ii) Tanzania and India signed a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) for the first time in 1979, and a revised version of the Agreement has been negotiated and is awaiting signature subject to some final refinements.
- (iii) The two countries are currently finalizing negotiations on an Agreement on Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection (BIPPA).
- (iv) Tanzania has since 2009 accessed the "Duty Free and Tariff Preference" (DFTP) Scheme recently offered by India to Developing Countries for some specific commodities.
- (v) Following the decisions of the first Indo-Africa Forum Summit of April 2008, Tanzania is eligible to access the USD 5.4 Bio. "Line of Credit" facility and USD 500 Mio. "Grant Funds" extended by India to developing African Countries over a period of 5 years since 2008. To date, Tanzania has already accessed USD 76.56 Mio. of the "Line of Credit" funds, and is benefitting from the Grant Funds through "Capacity Building Programmes".

I also wish to register the fact that due to the friendship and cooperation which exists between our two countries, today a number of ICT projects supported by the Government of India are ongoing in Tanzania and for many years now, Tanzania is one of the largest beneficiaries under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Scholarship Programme and the Indian Council for Cultural

Relations (ICCR) Scholarship Programme.

Tanzania is also a beneficiary of the Indian Government supported Pan-African e-network project covering African countries.

Indo-Tanzania Bilateral Trade, Investment, Tourism

Trade

Tanzania and India are traditional Trading Partners for many decades in a variety of products. It is gratifying to note that the two-way trade volume between these two countries has increased by almost 7 times from USD 162.03 Mio. in 2000/01 to USD 1,158.53 Mio. in 2009/10. Out of this Trade Volume, USD 920.48 Mio. are

our two countries. The last JPC meeting of our two Governments which was held in January, 2009 had set a target of reaching a total two-way trade volume of USD 1,500 Mio. by year 2012/13.

I also wish to bring to the attention of the Indian Business Community the fact that they can promote the "Made in India" products more effectively through participating in the annual event of the "Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (DITF)" which is organized during the entire first week of July every year in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. A variety of Local and International products are exhibited and sold during the week and more importantly, one-to-one Business/Trade Agreements between various enterprises are executed during the trade fair. The fair also facilitates initiation of networking with potential buyers and consumers of the products being exhibited.

.....
**"On investments,
India is the
biggest investor
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from Asia and is
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3 investors in
Tanzania from
all over the world
by accumulated
value for the
period 1990-
2010"**
.....

Investments

On investments, India is the biggest investor in Tanzania from Asia and is among the top 3 investors in Tanzania from all over the world by accumulated value for the period 1990-2010. Records show that between 1990-2008, companies with Indian interest have invested in Tanzania in projects worth USD 1,217.57 Mio. Today, Indian companies like Reliance Group, Bank of Baroda, TanzIndia Assurance Company, TATA Africa Holdings (Tanzania) Ltd. Bharti Airtel, etc. are already doing business in Tanzania.

Investment opportunities exist in the areas of agriculture, agro-based industries, mining, tourism, petroleum & gas, economic infrastructure, manufacturing, natural resources such as fishing & forestry, commercial buildings & estates development, financial services, human resources development, ICT, and health services.

Exports from India to Tanzania and USD 238.05 Mio. are Exports from Tanzania to India. As per the year 2009/10 trade statistics, Tanzania is India's 5th Major Export Destination in Africa, and the 15th Major Import Source from Africa.

However, despite this encouraging growth, there is still room for doing more business between



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

Tourism

Tanzania is endowed with many natural and cultural resources that have become a global attraction for Tourists from different tourist market segments. The country is home to an estimated 20 per cent of Africa's large mammals, with 25% of the country's area set aside for conservation purposes. Tanzania is also home to attractions like Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Meru (the highest and fifth-highest peaks in Africa), the "Spice Islands" of Zanzibar, the beautiful sea beaches along the Indian Ocean Coast, Serengeti National Park (arguably the best known wildlife sanctuary in the world), Ngorongoro Crater (the largest unbroken caldera in the world) and many other attractions.

Unfortunately, to-date the number of Indian Tourists visiting Tanzania is still very low. Only about 17,000 Indian tourists visit Tanzania annually out of the nearly 1 million

Tourists coming to Tanzania every year.

Specific initiatives are now being undertaken to tap on the vast Indian Tourism Market. These, among others, include the Tanzania Tourist Board appointing its representative in Mumbai since July 2009 in order to create more awareness and facilitation to the Mumbai and the Indian Public in general on the Tanzania Tourism.

Tanzania also has plans to carry out more and sustainable Tourism promotional activities in India (and the entire Asian Region) in the near future. The target is to increase the number of Indian Tourists visiting Tanzania to 100,000 per year in the next 2 years.

Tanzania is also in the final stages of appointing its Honourary Consul in Mumbai in order to facilitate further promotion of Trade, Investment and Tourism activities and to ease the provision of Consular Services.

Conclusion

The Government of Tanzania is fully committed to facilitating Trade and Investments between our two countries. The Government has liberalized its Economy since 1990's and has put in place a conducive trade and investment climate, including attractive policies and investment incentives. The country has a balanced budget, prices stability, low import tariffs with no Quotas, Domestic monopolies are minimal and there are no restrictions on Foreign Investments. Peace, Security and Good Governance are also prevailing.

Tanzania High Commission in India encourages, welcomes and will support the Indian General Public and Business Community to access more Tourism Ventures, Trade and Investment opportunities with Tanzania in pursuance of the overall Mission of our two Governments of building stronger and lasting Political and Socio-Economic relations between Tanzania and India. ■

Tanzania-India Ties Move Forward

Tanzania's relationship with India moved forward with New Delhi pledging a new Line of Credit worth US \$ 180 million, an agreement for the setting up of Apollo Hospital in Dar es Salaam and inauguration of an IT Excellence Centre during the two-day visit by Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh.

Text by IPP media, Photos by Government of India.



The Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh being welcomed by the children, on his arrival at Julius Nyerere International Airport, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on May 26, 2011.

The Tanzanian President, Mr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete is also seen.

Tanzania and India have signed an agreement for construction by Apollo Hospitals of an ultra-modern heart specialty hospital in Dar es Salaam. The hospital will be constructed at the University of Dar es Salaam near Mlimani City, according to an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam on May 27, 2011 witnessed by President Jakaya Kikwete and visiting Indian Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh.

Addressing journalists and delegates at State House after the signing of the agreement, President Kikwete said the construction would be undertaken jointly by Apollo Hospitals Enterprises Limited of India on the Indian side and the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare on the Tanzanian side.

Kikwete said the hospital will help Tanzania to save almost 11

billion Tanzanian shillings which was spent in treating patients abroad last year. He said apart from heart related diseases, the hospital will be curing patients with neurological, kidney and cancer diseases.

President Kikwete said that India has so far trained 29 medical practitioners from Tanzania who are now able to perform open heart surgeries, and that they had so far succeeded in 155 cases. "We thank India for their support in helping us build our own hospital to treat complicated diseases", he said.

President Kikwete said Tanzania wanted to deal with health care internally and had asked experts from Apollo hospital to come and examine the patients here every few months. The President said in future, they planned to build similar hospitals in Mbeya, Mwanza, Arusha and Zanzibar.

India also pledged to provide US \$ 190 million for water and capacity building projects.

President Kikwete hailed the bilateral cooperation between Tanzania and India which, he said, had resulted in increased trade volume which currently stood at 1.1 billion US\$ while the Indian investment in Tanzania was 1.3 billion US\$. He asked India to provide support in the education, agriculture, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and manufacturing sectors.



The Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh inspecting the Guard of Honour at the ceremonial reception, on his arrival at Julius Nyerere International Airport, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on May 26, 2011



The Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh being received by the Tanzanian President, Mr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, on his arrival at Julius Nyerere International Airport in Dar es Salaam on May 26, 2011



President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete with the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh at the Tele-Medicine Unit, of India-Tanzanian Centre in Information and Communication Technology in Dar es Salaam on May 27, 2011



President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete and the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh at the delegation level talks in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on May 27, 2011

The President said his government was committed to improving agriculture because 80 per cent of the country's population resided in rural areas and depended on farming. He said agriculture was growing at a slow pace compared to other sectors such as tourism which was growing by 40 per cent and communication by 20 per cent while agriculture growth remained at only 4.3 percent. "Our main focus is to increase productivity through the use of fertilizers and modern agricultural equipments. We also want to improve our rural roads", added the President.

Meanwhile, Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh said the US\$ 190 million will be used in improving water supply projects in Dar es Salaam and coast regions (US\$ 180 million) and the US\$ 10 million for capacity building projects in the social and education sectors.

He said the Indian government was committed to support the President's national agriculture first initiative as Tanzania is India's important trading partner.

Dr. Singh said they would also focus on small and medium industries, healthcare and human resource development. "Looked at from any point of view, whether geographical proximity, cultural influences or the stages of our development, it is essential for the two countries to have close relations. We will accelerate our efforts to this end", Dr. Singh said.

The Director of Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), Michael Laizer said the agreement signed would help boost small scale entrepreneurs.

India also signed a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) with the United Republic of Tanzania for the avoidance of double taxation and for the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income on 27th May, 2011 at Dar-es-Salaam. The Agreement was signed by H.E. Mr. K.V. Bhagirath, High Commissioner of India on behalf of the Government of India and by Mr. Pereira Ame Silima, Deputy Minister of Finance on behalf of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Prime Minister of India on Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology



President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete with the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh to the classroom at India-Tanzanian Centre in Information and Communication Technology in Dar es Salaam on May 27, 2011

"We have completed the setting up of three components of the Pan African e-Network Project: the tele-conference facility at the State House, the tele-medicine facility at the Dar es Salaam Cancer Institute, and the tele-education facility in the University of Dar-es-Salaam. These Centres are operational and courses are underway in the University of Dar-es-Salaam since 2009.

I commend the vision of President Kikwete to make Tanzania an Information Technology hub of East Africa. The growth of the information technology industry in India has brought about many positive changes to the Indian economy.

India is ready to provide all the help we can within our resources to enable Tanzania to create a pool of world-class IT professionals. If we can produce a steady stream of highly trained scientists, technologists and engineers, our cooperation would be worthwhile and we would be putting our money to good use.

I see this Institute as the first step in our long journey of cooperation in the field of science and technology. We would be more than happy to share our experience and knowhow in all fields, including information technology, agricultural sciences, geology, and health and medicine.

I would specially like to announce our readiness to cooperate with Tanzania in the area of space technology and applications. As a developing economy ourselves, we have benefited immensely from the applications of space technology and our expertise is available for Tanzania." ■

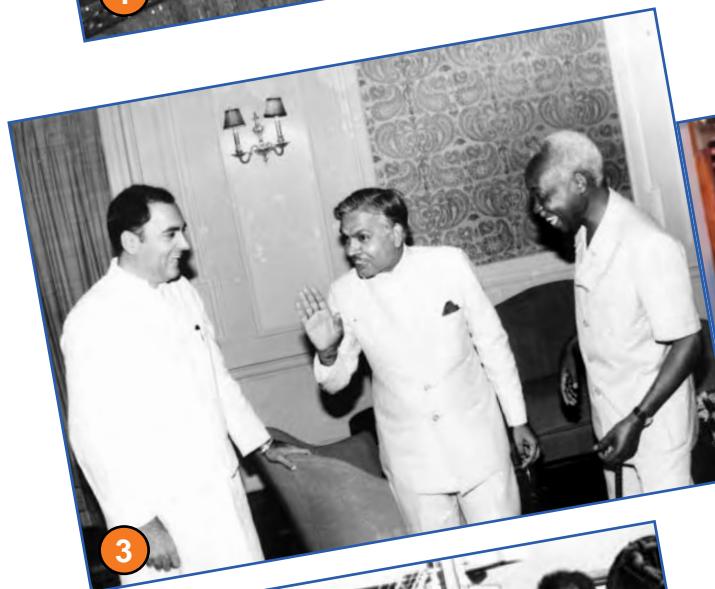
India-Tanzania: A Photo Journey

Source: High Commission of India, Dar es Salaam



1. Two Monuments - Mwalimu Julius K.Nyerere, President of Tanzania, at Taj Mahal, Agra, during a State visit to India, 22-27 January 1971
2. 'Karibu Sana' - Aboud Jumbe, President of Zanzibar, on arrival at New Delhi for a visit, 16-24 April 1977, being welcomed by Morarji Desai, Prime Minister of India; also seen are Rashid Kawawa, Prime Minister of Tanzania, and Atal Behari Vajpayee, External Affairs Minister of India (later Prime Minister).
3. Laughing Together - Aboud Jumbe, at New Delhi, during a visit to India, 2-9 April 1978, with Atal Behari Vajpayee
4. Tell us the Joke - Julius Nyerere, with Neelam Sanjiv Reddy, Indira Gandhi, and Balram Jakhar, then Minister of Agriculture, New Delhi, during a Visit to India, 30 March-3 April 1981.
5. Swagatam - Julius Nyerere, along with Maria Nyerere, First Lady of Tanzania, and Dr.Salim Ahmed Salim, then Foreign Minister of Tanzania, being received on arrival at New Delhi Airport, for a visit, 30 March-3 April 1981, by Neelam Sanjiv Reddy, President of India, Mrs.Sanjiv Reddy, and Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India
6. Homage to a Great Soul - Julius Nyerere at the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial (Rajghat), New Delhi, 30 March 1981, with Salim Ahmed Salim

India-Tanzania: A Photo Journey



1. We are a Family - Julius Nyerere and Mama Nyerere with Indira Gandhi at her home, New Delhi, 31 March 1981; also seen are Rajiv Gandhi, Sonia Gandhi, and Maneka Gandhi
2. Long Live the Friendship - Julius Nyerere with Indira Gandhi, at a dinner hosted by her, New Delhi, 22 February 1982; also seen are Salim Ahmed Salim, and P.V. Narsimha Rao, then External Affairs Minister of India (later Prime Minister)
3. 'This is The Way' - Julius Nyerere with Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, and K.Natvar Singh, then Minister of State for External Affairs of India, New Delhi, during a visit, 24-28 August 1985.
4. Toast to Friendship - R.Venkataraman, President of India, and Mrs. Venkataraman, at a banquet hosted by Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of Tanzania, and Mrs. Mwinyi, at the State House, Dar es Salaam, during a visit, 10-12 June 1989
5. Angel of Love - Nobel-Laureate Mother Teresa of India, on arrival at Dar es Salaam Airport for a visit to Tanzania, with Hardev Bhalla, High Commissioner of India, 26 November 1989
6. 'Next Question Please' - Inder Kumar Gujral, Prime Minister of India, during a visit to Tanzania, 18-20 September 1997, with his host, Benjamin William Mkapa, President of Tanzania, at a press conference at the State House, Dar es Salaam

India-Tanzania: A Photo Journey



1. Lighting the Lamp of Cooperation- Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, Foreign Minister of Tanzania, opening the 'Made in India Show' in traditional Indian way, Diamond Jubilee Hall, Dar es Salaam, August 1999; also seen is Ram Jethmalani, then Law Minister of India
2. Heads Together - A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, President of India, welcoming Benjamin W. Mkapa, President of Tanzania, at Rashtrapati Bhawan for the talks; also seen are (from L to R) M.K. Lokesh, Joint Secretary (Africa), Ministry of External Affairs, Dinesh K. Jain, High Commissioner of India, and Digvijay Singh, Minister of State for External Affairs & Minister-in-Waiting, 16 December 2002
3. Joint Commission-Joint Cooperation – Yashwant Sinha and Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete at the 6th Meeting of bilateral Joint Commission, Dar es Salaam, 27 April 2003; at left is Pius Yasebasi Ng'wandu, Minister for Science, Technology and Higher Education of Tanzania
4. President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam with President of Zanzibar, President Amani Abeid Karume on September 12, 2004
5. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh meeting with the President of Tanzania, Mr. Jakaya Kikwete, in New Delhi on April 07, 2008
6. India Africa Forum Summit, April 8, 2008, New Delhi. President Jakaya Kikwete, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, co-Chairpersons of the Summit and Prof. Alpha Oumar Konaré, Chairperson, African Union Commission, at the inauguration of the Summit in Vigyan Bhavan

Tanzania's Constitutional and Legal Affairs Minister Visits AALCO in New Delhi

The recently appointed Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Celina Ompeshi Kombani (MP), who is also the President of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organisation (AALCO) conducted a familiarization tour to the Headquarters of AALCO in New Delhi between 29th -30th March, 2011.

This was her first visit to the AALCO Headquarters since assuming the Presidency of the Organisation from the former Tanzania Minister for Constitutional Affairs and Justice, Hon. Mathias Chikawe (MP). Hon. Minister Mathias Chikawe was the President of AALCO since August 2010 when Tanzania hosted the 49th Annual Session of the AALCO. Following the recent Tanzania general elections and Cabinet appointments, Hon. Mathias Chikawe is now the Minister of Good Governance in the President's Office.

During her visit to the AALCO HQs. On 29th March, 2011, Hon. Celina O. Kombani (MP) held official talks with the Secretary General of AALCO, H.E. Prof. Dr. Rahmat Mohamad on a wide range of issues related to the obligations, performance and challenges of the Organisation. The Secretary General also briefed the AALCO President on the two important upcoming events:

- (i) Meeting of Legal Experts on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

Issues and Challenges. The meeting will be held on 9th and 10th May, 2011 in Putrajaya, Malaysia.

- (ii) The 50th Annual Session of the AALCO which will be held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 26th June to 1st July, 2011.

On 30th March 2011, the AALCO President addressed the 309th AALCO Liason Officers' meeting at the AALCO Head offices. The full text of her address is hereby reproduced.

"First of all may I take this opportunity to express our heartfelt appreciation to you Prof. Dr. Rahmat Mohamad and the Secretariat for the warm welcome extended to me and my delegation since our arrival here in New Delhi. In the same vein, allow me to convey to you greetings from His Excellency Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, a good friend and supporter of AALCO.

work programme of AALCO and how to further enhance its noble activities.

May I also take this opportunity to express my deep solidarity with the Government and people of Japan who have been ravaged by an earthquake and tsunami added with nuclear radiation. We hope and pray that they will recover from this catastrophe with all their courage as they have done in the past.

Kindly allow me to, once again, thank you for accepting our invitation to host the 49th Annual Session of the AALCO in Dar es Salaam. It is my sincere hope that the Session was a success. The Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania reckon that opportunity of hosting the august Session of the AALCO a singular honour and privilege.

Tanzania and her people will be ready to, once again, host

.....
"Thank you for accepting our invitation to host the 49th Annual Session of the AALCO in Dar es Salaam"
.....

Yesterday I had a very constructive meeting with the Secretary General and his two Deputy Secretaries General' and we had the opportunity to discuss a number of issues regarding the current and future

another Annual Session in the future depending on the availability of resources.

You will agree with me that in the five decades of its existence, the AALCO has done a commendable job in



Hon. Celina Ompeshi Kombani (MP), Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, who is also the President of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organisation (AALCO) visit to the Headquarters of AALCO in New Delhi between 29th-30th March, 2011

developing international law. The Organisation has identified itself as a vital machinery in nurturing inter-regional cooperation in international law and since its inception in 1956, the AALCO has continued to be a symbol of unity, brotherhood and cooperation as advocated by the Bandung Conference.

The objectives of the Bandung Conference of fighting all kinds of colonialism have been partly achieved. We all agree that the political independence in our regions has been fully attained. However, Africa and Asia are still victims of neo colonialism. In other words, the total independence as far as the economies of our regions is concerned is still far away to be achieved. You may recall

that during the recent global economic crisis many countries from our regions were much affected by what happened in western countries especially when the latter cut down aids and grants to the former.

You will agree with me that our regions are still the victim of poverty and conflicts. These maladies are, to large extent, the impact of economic dependence on the developed countries. Recognising this state of affairs, we need to address these challenges with renewed dedication and commitment.

In this endeavour, the AALCO should lead the fight against neo colonialism by ensuring that Africa and Asia are on equal footing with other

continents when it comes to matters of economic dimension. This can only be achieved if we member states will continue to support the Organisation by involving it in all matters pertaining to the economic interests of our countries. The Organization should carry on tirelessly its role of providing advice to member states in all international matters of legal nature.

The true economic liberation of Asia and Africa will not be achieved unless we continue to unify our prowess. The Organization should be used as a forum of forming a common understanding of matters of international law affecting us. By so doing, we will continue to have a common

voice in all international fora and our opinion will be much respected. Contrary to that, the international community and developed countries will put in place Conventions and Agreements which in one way or another undermine economic interests of our two regions.

One of the critical challenges facing our two continents is the scourge of conflicts. You may wish to note that out of forty seven member states of the AALCO, ten are either in conflicts or were recently in conflicts. These countries constitute almost 21 percent of the member states. That being the case, it is imperative for the Organization to take measures of finding the reasons behind these conflicts and propose

august meeting taking into consideration the fact that it is important for member states to understand the implications of the Rome Statutes and in particular domesticating it at the national level.

Apart from having a forum for cooperation in all legal matters of common concern, AALCO should be a starting point towards establishment of effective partnership between our governments, civil societies and business societies. What is important in this era of globalisation is to have strong ties among ourselves.

In this fast changing world of competition, we must vigorously engage ourselves in exploring diversified ways of cooperation,

the postponement, about five member states had confirmed to participate in the meeting.

It is my sincere hope that the Group will be able to meet in the near future and come up with suggestions that would help the Secretary General to further strengthen the AALCO organizationally, administratively and financially.

As you might be aware, the United Republic of Tanzania has received request from the Secretariat to host the workshop on matters relating to Treaties around September this year. Kindly, be informed that we are working on that request and our position will be communicated to the Secretariat before the end of next month.

During the last Session in Dar es Salaam, it was pointed out that our good Organization is facing acute financial problems. That being the position, may I take this opportunity to urge member states to fulfil their financial obligations in time so that the running of the Organization should be smooth for the benefit of member states. The AALCO has throughout done a commendable and outstanding job in shaping international law and our inter-regional cooperation, now it is our turn as member states to make it continue to serve our common interest by fulfilling our financial obligations.

In concluding, I would like to urge the Secretariat to continue strengthening research activities by establishing more research centres. By so doing, the AALCO will continue to play a crucial role in developing various topics of international law hence to make this world a better place for us and our children to live." ■

"You will agree with me that in the five decades of its existence, the AALCO has done a commendable job in developing international law"

methods for ending these conflicts. Without so doing, the economic development of our regions and to be specifically, our Organisation will be retarded by these unnecessary conflicts.

One of the deliberations of the 49th Annual Session was to have a Meeting of Legal Experts to discuss matters relating to the International Criminal Court. I am informed by the Secretary General that the meeting is scheduled to take place in Putrajaya, Malaysia from 9th to 10th of May, 2011. I appeal to all member states to participate in that

stand together and speak in one voice so as to improve our status in the international fora. It is through cooperation, we can safeguard our economic and political interest in this complex world of globalisation.

Establishment of the AALCO Eminent Persons Group is an important initiative of the Secretary General that was approved during the last Session in Dar es Salaam. I am aware that the Preliminary Meeting of this group was scheduled to take place from 7th to 8th of April, 2011 but due to the tragedy in Japan the meeting has been postponed. Prior to

The Investment Opportunities in Tanzania for Indian Companies

In an exclusive tete-a-tete with the Editor Harun Riaz, the Director of Investment Promotion of Tanzania Investment Centre, Mr. Raymond P. Mbilinyi presented a detailed picture of the investment opportunities in Tanzania

Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) is the primary agency of Government to coordinate, encourage, promote and facilitate investment in Tanzania and to advise the Government on investment related matters. It is the first point of call for potential investors; it is a “one stop facilitative centre for all investors”.

Tanzania is an emerging economy with high growth potential. Whilst 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.

Agriculture

The first and the most important sector which we are looking at the moment are agriculture, and agri-industries. Agriculture is the leading economic sector in Tanzania. Government is putting up lots of pressure in this sector to ensure that it attracts both domestic investors as well as foreign commercial investors.

In agriculture we are looking at all the sectors. The first important area in this sector is agriculture for food and good thing is that we have got lots of investors in this sector. One of them is Yes Bank from India, who is very keen and

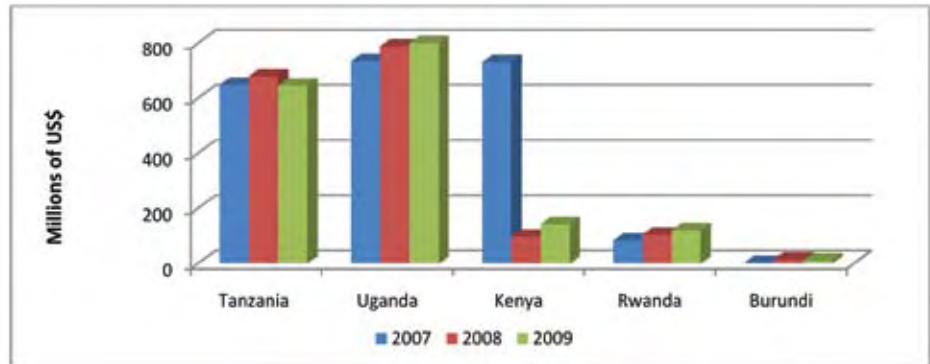
interested to come here to secure various opportunities for Indian Investors. Yes Bank expects a \$150 million Tanzanian rice and wheat project to reach full production by 2011, the first of several large African farms it is funding. TIC is working very close with them. Along with this we are also preparing various areas of opportunities for an investor to come and invest.

These are the areas which will further create employment, boost the export of our agricultural products, and it will also add value to our products. This will further benefit the farmers because when we are talking about agriculture, farmers are the crucial part of this sector.

Tourism

The second area, in which

FDI flows to EAC countries, 2007 - 2009



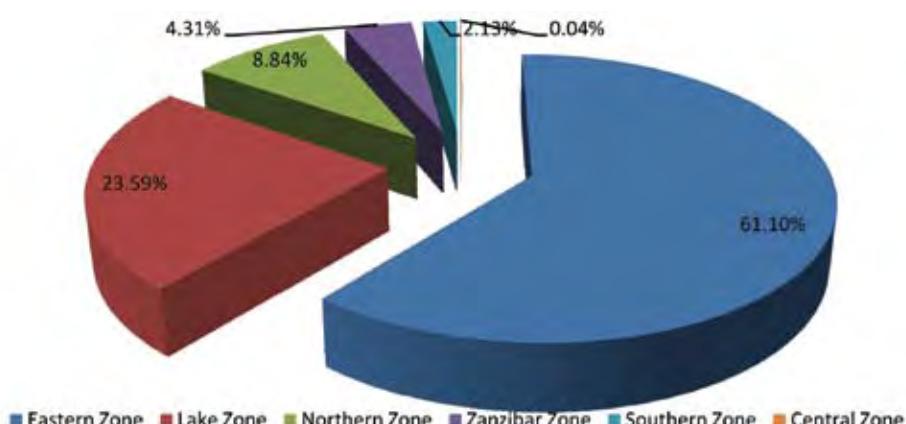
Source: World Investment Report, 2010

Approximately 40 per cent of all agro-produce are western so we are focusing on the value addition in agricultural product. That is why we are talking about agro industry.

India is well established in terms of agro-processing, agro-machinery, which can add value for agriculture produce. We are targeting investors from India who will come and establish here, the maize mill, rice mill, fruits and vegetable processing factories.

we are looking at, is Tourism. Tanzania is one of the world's best tourist destinations, with great national park. We have 15 national parks in Tanzania; they are Arusha, Gombe Stream, Katavi, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Kitolo Plateau, Mahale Mountains, Lake Manyara, Mikumi, Mkomazi, Ruaha, Rubondo Island, Saadani, Serengeti, Tarangire, and Udzungwa Mountains. Presently 1.2 million tourists come to Tanzania National park annually. But the challenge in this

Tanzania Zonal Distribution of FDI Flows, 2005-2008 (in Percentage)



sector is the service. Therefore, opportunity in terms of investment is to create services, like hotel accommodation, hospitality services, and all other services which will attract these investors to come and also bring the tourist. The good thing from India and the success story from India is that Tanzania is going to benefit from the world's fourth richest person, Mukesh Ambani, (Reliance Industries) who plans to heavily invest in the country's air transport and hospitality industries in the capital, Dar es Salam. Mr. Ambani has also promised to diversify their business by expanding into tourism sector as well. So, these are the kind of investment we are looking from India.

We want Ambani and all other industries that all we are looking into investment in lodges, towns, transportation, adventure sports etc. All these services will attract more tourists.

Further, the Tanzania coastal strip which is about 1000 Km from North to South of Tanzania, all these are destination for tourist hotel. Tanzania should be considered a country of enormous and as yet little-explored potential for tourist development. Opportunities for profitable investment are guaranteed not only by the fascination of the area's nature resources, but also

by the inadequacy of existing receptive and service structure. The same applies for Zanzibar. Zanzibar the Majestic spice island of the Indian Ocean, with beautiful beaches also lacks hotel accommodations.

Health

TIC is also exchanging communication with various hospitals in India like Apollo, Fortis etc. They are keen to set up specialized medical facilities in Tanzania as part of its overseas expansion strategy. We want to compliment this tourism industry, which we have now, to extend into medical tourism. So, that people should come into Tanzania, and go for the medical treatment, and then explore the vast tourism attraction of the country. This is another area of investment which we are looking from India. India has a very strong medical tourism base.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure in Tanzania is a challenge at the moment. But we look at this as an opportunity. Opportunities in infrastructure investment are wide, ranging from highways, bridges, telecommunication, airports, railways, water distribution and power generation. Government has introduced programs and policies to like the PPP policy, PPP

law etc. to attract the investors. Investment policies and law is there, giving way to the private sector to participate in the infrastructure sector.

Tanzania's port is to embark on an expansion program, to build a second container terminal at the space-strapped dock by 2013-14.

The Ports of Tanzania imports staple food and other goods to six landlocked countries and Tanzania's own 40 million people. The biggest challenge is that the country is facing acute shortage of space. Cargo has been increasing at a very high rate and space has not been increasing at the same time. Thus it is another sector of opportunity for the investors to work with Tanzanian Port Authority.

Therefore we are looking out for investors as well as partners to bring solution to our challenges in infrastructure. We are also expecting investment in Airport, Roads, Bridges etc. At the moment, National Social Security Fund (NSSF) is involved in the construction of the Kigamboni Bridge, and they are also looking for strategic investor to work together with them. We are trying to identify these various sector and work together with Ministry and other government institutions to attract the investors from all over the world.

Extractive Industry

The fifth area sector which we are looking into is the extractive industry this is associated with mining industry. The most important aspect in this sector is the value addition of the mineral resources which are extracted. Tanzania is one of the fastest-emerging gold producers in Africa, and the fourth gold-producing country. Tanzania is rich in various other precious gemstones like ruby, rhodolite, sapphire, emerald,

amethyst, chrysoprase, peridot and tormaline. Lot of investors from India has expressed interest in this sector. India is interested in the Uranium deposit of Tanzania. However, we want to bring those investors here with all the skills, and transfer the knowledge to the people, and add value to the product here. So, that we can get more value of our minerals if they are processed here. All the Tanzanite's are processed in South Africa. But if we start processing here then we will get 100 times of the value of Tanzanite, of what we are getting now. The value of the gemstone is on the processing. So we need to look out for the investors who would come and add value to the minerals here and we also have to look for the requirements of the investors to come and start the processing here.

Oil and Gas Sector

Further, Petroleum and Gas are the other sectors, which are looking for investors. At Present there are four Gas deposit in Tanzania. This is also an important area which is looking for strategic partner. Tanzanian Petroleum Development Corporation which is a government institution inviting specialised investors to participate in the exploration of hydrocarbons in Tanzania. Companies may wish to negotiate a Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) for a number of available blocks in the sedimentary basins both onshore and offshore. Currently, open acreage include the Rufiji basin, inland rift basins of L. Rukwa, L. Tanganyika, L. Nyasa, and the Ruhuhu Karoo Basin..

Power Generation

If you look into the situation at Tanzania; we are in a bit of a challenge in this sector. There are some projects going on. But when you look at the potential, it is huge. And if you look for the market for power generation, it

is huge. Tanzania is the country in Sub-Saharan Africa, with the highest potential of power generation. Tanzania also has huge hydro power potential in East and Central Africa.

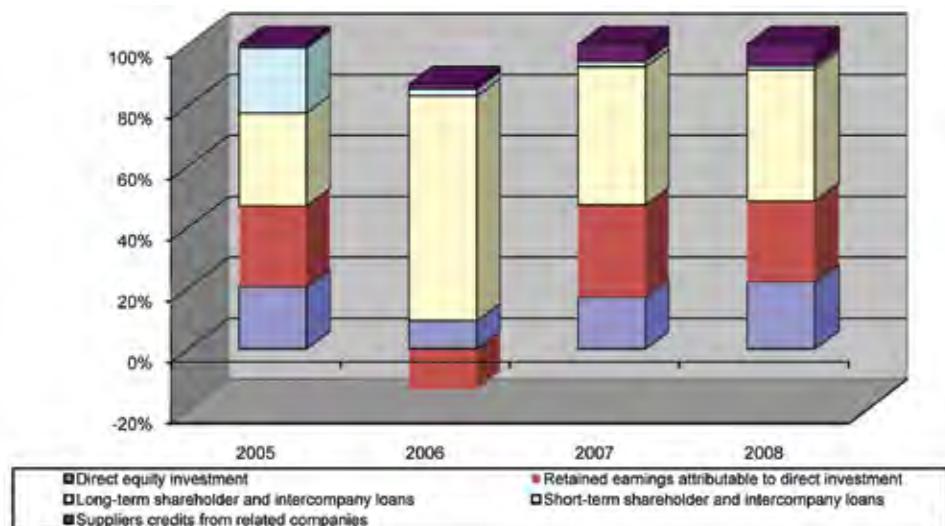
Tanzania has basins draining towards the three oceans in the east, west and north of the African continent. The oceans/seas are the Indian, Atlantic and Mediterranean. Some river basins

Africa, and as we entered into a common market with East Africa last July, the product and service can also be sold to the East African Market.

Conclusion

As my concluding remarks, I would just like to convey that above mentioned are the nutshell areas of opportunity in Tanzania. Agriculture, Tourism, Health, Infrastructure, Extractive Industry,

Flows of FDI by type of financing, 2005 – 2008



drain eastward into the Indian Ocean e.g the Rufiji river basin. Others drain northward into the Mediterranean Sea through the Nile basin. Others drain westward into the Atlantic Ocean through Lake Tanganyika's basin.

Tanzania has the highest peak of Africa namely Kilimanjaro which is covered by ice throughout the year. The Kilimanjaro ice is a source of the Pangani River, home to hydro power plants with a combined capacity of 96MW.

If you cascade, you can generate up to 4000 MW. This is a huge amount for the power deficit market. Further, Tanzania is interconnected with Sub-Saharan Africa. So, if you are entering the market of Tanzania, you are also entering the market of Sub-Saharan

Power and Energy are key areas where we are looking out for strategic partner and investor for the country. Tanzania has been carrying out successful economic and structural reforms, which have improved economic performance and sustained growth. It is free of ideological confrontations, ethnic problems and labor disputes. Tanzanian Investment Centre 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. Therefore we would like to welcome all the interested investors, to come and explore the opportunities in Tanzania.

Tanzanian Tourism Minister Visits India to Attract More Indian Tourists

A news report on the recent visit to Mumbai by Minister of Tourism and Natural Resources, Hon. Ezekiel Maige (MP)



Hon. Ezekiel Maige (MP), Minister of Tourism and Natural Resources talking to the media

Tanzania Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Hon. Ezekiel Maige (MP) made a working visit to Mumbai between 22nd and 25th February, 2011 in a bid to promote Tanzania Tourism and lure Indian Investments into the Tanzania Tourism Sector.

During his interaction with the various Tourism Industry stakeholders in Mumbai, the Minister disclosed that Tanzania has identified India as a major potential Tourism market in the emerging markets, and that is why he has chosen India as his first country to visit since he took charge as the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism in November, 2010.

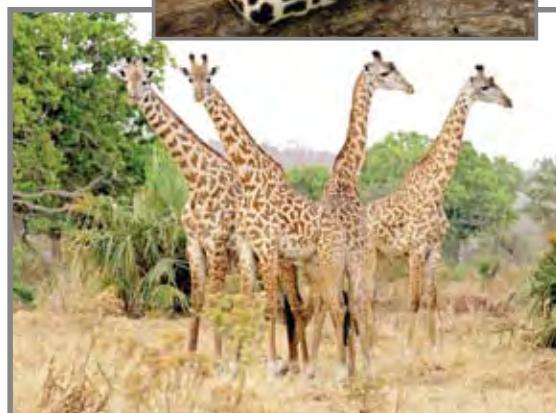
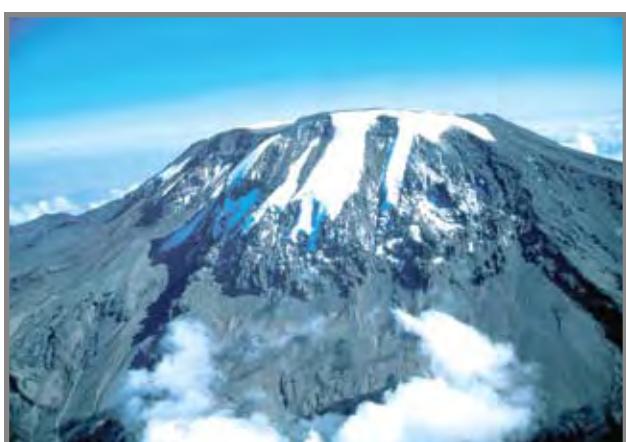
Hon. Minister Ezekiel Maige outlined to the various groups he interacted with the available services and attractions of Tanzania Tourism, and the plans in the pipeline to enhance further some of the tourism sector services like Local and International Transport, Hotel Accommodation etc. The Hon. Minister further informed that from now onwards, Tanzania has decided to embark on a more aggressive campaign of promoting its Tourism to India (and Asia Region) in order to create more awareness to the respective communities and attract them to make Tanzania their preferred Tourism Destination. Currently,

the number of Indian Tourists visiting Tanzania annually is only 17,000. The Hon. Minister expressed his desire to see this number rising to 100,000 in two years time.

During his visit, apart from holding a well attended meeting with participants from various Media Groups and Travel Agents, the Hon. Minister also specifically visited and discussed with the following organizations on how they can participate in promoting "Destination Tanzania":

- Fortis Hiranandam Hospital – Vashi (Medical Tourism)
- Travel Masters India Corporation
- Jet Airways
- Indian Merchants Chamber
- Yash Raj Films
- Deepti Bhatnagar Productions Pvt. Ltd.
- Travel Agents Association of India
- Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. (Planning to send to Tanzania in July 2011 a group of 1000 Staff on a "Corporate Incentive Event").

The Hon. Minister Ezekiel Maige (MP) expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of his visit to Mumbai and pledged to make a continuous follow up on the promotion of "Destination Tanzania". ■



"Tanzania Invites Indian Investments which Use Green Technologies"

A news report on Tanzania's participation in the 7th CII-Exim bank conclave on India-Africa Project Partnership 2011 held in New Delhi in the last week of March



Mr. T.C.A. Ranganathan, Chairman and Managing Director of Exim Bank signing a Line of Credit (LOC) of US\$ 36.56 mn to the Government of Tanzania, for financing purchase of 723 vehicles from India with H.E. Mr. Mustafa H. Mkulo (MP), Minister of Finance, on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, on March 28, 2011, in the presence of the Prime Minister of Mozambique Mr. Aires Bonifacio Ali and the Prime Minister of Togo, Mr. Gilbert Fossou HOUNGBO and Minister of Commerce and Industry, India Mr. Anand Sharma



Hon. Dr. Mary Nagu (MP), Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office responsible for Investments and Empowerment

The Tanzania Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office responsible for Investments and Empowerment, Hon. Dr. Mary Nagu (MP) attended and addressed the 7th CII-EXIM BANK Conclave on India-Africa Project Partnership 2011 which was held in New Delhi between 27th -29th March 2011. The theme for the Conclave was "Creating Possibilities: Delivering Values".

More than 650 participants from 36 African Nations, including the Prime Ministers of Mozambique and Togo, the Deputy Prime Minister of Somalia and 30 Ministers/ Deputy Ministers from 18 African Countries attended the Conclave.

During the Inaugural Plenary of the Conclave on 28th March, 2011 the Tanzania Minister for Finance, Hon. Mustafa Mkulo (MP), on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, signed a Line

of Credit Agreement (worth 36.56 USD) with the EXIM Bank of India.

Later on the same day Hon. Dr. Mary Nagu addressed a Conclave Session on the Sub-theme "Green Technologies: Sustaining Development". The full text of her address is as reproduced below.

"First and foremost allow me to thank CII and Exim Bank for inviting me to this important India-Africa Partnership Conclave, whose theme is "Creating Possibilities and Delivering Value". This Conclave is held as follow up to the undeclared year of Africa in India. Nonetheless we do recognize India as our long time business partner.

I'm delighted to attend the conclave once again and with great sense of gratitude, I appreciate the

honour accorded to me to speak on the theme of this plenary session.

India-Africa Project Partnership is among the important forums that bring together business leaders and policy makers from India and Africa to discuss trade and business opportunities, the best practices and the best way to manage business in ways that promote sustainable growth of both India and the African continent.

The conclave recognizes the role of investment in revamping the Economies of African countries from the recent global financial crisis through promoting investment and trade. Africa is endowed with Abundant but untapped resources. It needs strategic investments to convert these resources into wealth and ultimately for India and Africa to contribute to the elimination of poverty that engrosses our people.

Africa still depends on its revenue from commodities, mainly unprocessed. We have remained the suppliers of raw materials and the market of manufactured goods from India under the current Trade and Economic arrangements. To reverse this situation, the economy order has to change. A change that will increase the Investment and Trade on processed goods. Africa can be assisted by India through our cooperation to disengage from this precarious situation if India implements programmes that will enhance our processing capacities.

It is well known that the recent global economic crisis has affected our economies and least developed countries have been hit hard by the crisis. For this Conclave to be a success, concerted efforts are

needed from both India and our African countries to ensure the creation of smooth bilateral, regional and global Trade and Investment programmes that will lead to the achievement of MDG's, including making poverty a History in Africa.

India has the capacity to help Africa, in particular Tanzania, because it has the surplus resources that can be invested in various sectors that are yearning for investors. We have the potential in many sectors that India can participate. Tanzania welcomes investments seeking resources, market and efficiency. These include and not limited to investments in infrastructure development, agriculture, agriculture

investors in our region will automatically qualify for originating status and enjoy the preferential markets of the region. Investors from India are welcome to take advantage of the investment and trade opportunities and this will also enhance the much needed capital and technology transfer for the value addition in commodities production in this region.

I need at this moment to mention that Tanzania is striving to attract low carbon investment and green technologies, of which India is a champion in various sectors of the economy such as renewable energy, generation through hydro power plants, wind, natural gas, Biogas, Bio fuel and solar energy.

During the 7th CII-Exim Bank Conclave on March 28, 2011 the Tanzania Minister for Finance, Hon. Mustafa Mkulo (MP), on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, signed a Line of Credit Agreement (worth 36.56 USD) with the EXIM Bank of India

processing and agribusiness and natural resources extracting and processing.

Tanzania belongs to two regional blocs, hence two trade arrangements – the SADC and EAC. These two blocs are considered as building blocs to effective integration into multilateral trading system. Regional co-operation stimulates productivity and competitiveness through economies of scale and helps in pooling resources for the development of regional infrastructure to facilitate trade.

Regional trading blocs attract FDI's because of assurances of the larger market. India

Tanzania Government provides Investment facilitation services through its TIC (Tanzania Investment Centre).

The Government of Tanzania invites Indian investments which use green technologies through equity and non equity participation. With the use of green technologies, both our countries will be tackling global climate changes and promoting sustainable economic development in the short and long term. Due to time limitation, for more details on Tanzania Investment Climate and Opportunities, I kindly encourage you to visit the TIC website – www.tic.co.tz" ■

Reliance Chairman Mukesh Ambani Holidays in Tanzania

By Pascal Shelutete



Hon. Ezekiel Maige, Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism present a rhino carving to Mr. Mukesh Ambani, the leader of Reliance Group of companies in Serengeti

One of the world's richest man, Mr. Mukesh Ambani visited Serengeti National Park recently and described it as a "gift of God" and promised to bring more investors in the tourism sector from abroad.

"The magnificent expanse of the Serengeti is the gift of God and citizens of the world should preserve it," he said at the end of his three day's products offered by the Park.

Mr. Ambani, the leader of Reliance Group of Companies said that he

has passion with wildlife natural resources and was impressed by efforts being taken by Tanzania to conserve nature, citing the rich wildlife in Serengeti. He told reporters that the Serengeti was his favourite destination for the end-of-year holiday this time around because of its wildlife splendour since his last visit in the 1990s.

"I am highly impressed by efforts done to maintain the ecology. You must make sure that the park is protected for the benefit of the

present and future generations," he said after a brief meeting with the Natural Resources and Tourism Minister, Hon. Ezekiel Maige (MP). He is looking into the possibility of propping up investments in the tourism and hospitality sector in Tanzania given the country's potential as a prime tourist destination in Africa.

A 35-member entourage that accompanied Mr. Ambani, one of the world's top 10 billionaires, apparently brought brisk business to the remotely-located but luxurious Bilila Lodge Kempinski on the northern part of the vast Park.

The Lodge Manager, Ms. Carine Wittwer, said the three days of which Mr. Ambani stayed, thirteen guest rooms including all its five presidential villas were fully occupied. The facility has a total of 62 rooms, 12 suites and five villas.

The lodge which targets mainly rich tourists from abroad could have raked in healthy profit for the four days he stayed. "We had no visitors for a long time. The visit of Mr. Ambani has been a boost to our business," remarked a lodge employee.

Mr. Ambani had discussion with the Minister at the lodge's lobby, overlooking the extended plains of Serengeti and later, he talked to journalists before flying to the Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA) en route to India.

On his future investment plan in Tanzania, Mr. Ambani said the



Part of Bilila Kempinski Lodge where Ambani and his entourage spent their retreat

"We had no visitors for a long time. The visit of Mr. Ambani has been a boost to our business."



Swimming Pool at Bilila Kempinski Lodge, Serengeti National Park

Reliance Group of Companies has already invested in the country through Gapco Oil Company which arranged his visit.

One the poaching menace in Tanzania's protected areas, the Indian billionaire expressed concern saying the malpractice

should be put to an end because it was damaging the country's outstanding efforts in wildlife conservation.

Speaking to reporters Minister Maige, said the tycoon's visit came at a time when Tanzania was rolling out the welcome mat for tourists from Asia, besides those from the traditional source in Western countries.

"We are now opening our doors to India, China and Japan. We want new investors for our tourism sector," he said, adding that the Indian billionaire has promised to assist Tanzania to re-establish direct flights to his home country. He described India as a fast emerging economic giant in the world. "We hope this visit will boost investments in our tourism industry" the Minister concluded. ■

Source: Tanapa Today, Jan.-March 2011

Visit Tanzania in 2011

Says Lonely Planet

Tanzania is in the list of Top 10 tourist destinations for 2011



Lonely Planet has produced a list of Top 10 countries for tourists to visit in 2011. The list is based on the knowledge, passion, and wide travels of its staff, authors and online community, and the information gathered has turned into a book; Lonely Planet's Best in Travel 2011. Produced in 2010, the book examines the best trends, destinations, journeys, and experiences for the upcoming year.

Tanzania is the only country on the African mainland to be included in the list and is recommended to visit because "it has the whole panoply of East Africa's wildlife concentrated in an unrivalled collection of parks and reserves." It is described as a place of great marvels.

Off the continent is Cape Verde; a necklace of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, about 600 kilometres off the coast of West Africa. The other eight countries are in Europe, South America, the Pacific, and the Far East.

Lonely Planet is the largest travel guide book and digital media publisher in the world. It was founded by Maureen and Tony Wheeler of Australia about 30 years ago. Since 2007, the company has been controlled by BBC Worldwide, which owns a 75 per cent share; the founders own the remaining 25 per cent. Today, Lonely Planet has offices in Melbourne, London, and Oakland, Calif., U.S.A., with over 500 staff members and 300 authors.

The following is the list of the countries with short descriptions extracted from the book.

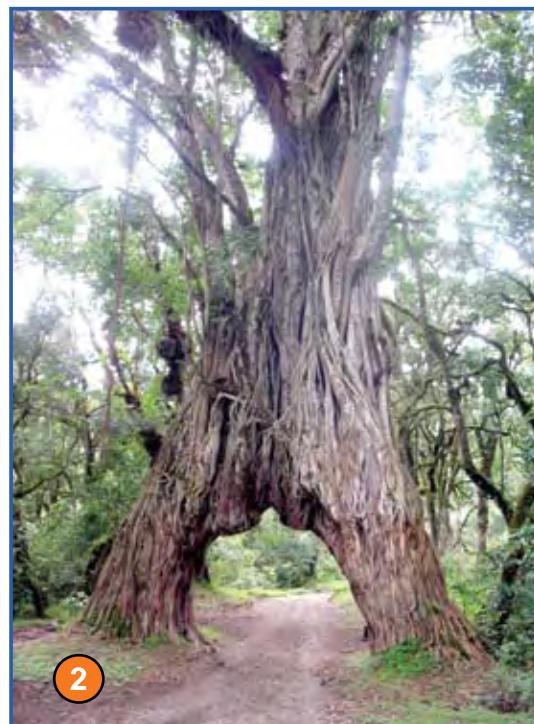
1. Albania 2. Brazil 3. Cape Verde 4. Panama 5. Bulgaria 6. Vanuatu 7. Italy

8. TANZANIA

It's true that Tanzania is a place of great marvels - Serengeti, Ngorongoro, Kilimanjaro, and Zanzibar - but that's not all. It also has great herds of elephants in Ruaha, tree-climbing lions around Lake Manyara, chimpanzee sanctuaries in Gombe and Mahale, and packs of wild dogs in Selous. There are also sunsets on the Rufiji River, when the water boils with hippos and crocodiles. In fact, the country has the whole panoply of east Africa's wildlife - including such rarities as the red colobus monkey, black rhino, hawksbill and leatherback turtles, and Pemba flying foxes, concentrated in an unrivalled collection of parks and reserves. So you think you've seen it all? We're betting Tanzania still has a surprise or two for you. **9. Syria 10. Japan**

Source: Tantravel, 1st Quarter 2011

Tanzania's Natural Beauty Through an Indian Lense



"Tanzania Needs Value Addition of all Its Cashew Products"

The President of Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Mr. Aloys J. Mwamanga in an interview with Harun Riaz in Dar es Salaam shares his views on strengthening business ties with India



Mr. Aloys J. Mwamanga, the President of Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture

India Tanzania relationship is an old relationship known to all, has the business potential by India fully explored in Tanzania?

Yes, if we compare the import statistics, there is a lot of

importation from India, which is a very clear indication that the business relation between India and Tanzania is very good.

You mentioned about the operation in Hyderabad in South of India, so what are the

health business opportunities for Indian companies in Tanzania?

Indian medical companies have huge opportunities in Tanzania. It is not because we don't have doctors and staffs that are competent in those areas, but

it is because of lack of proper equipment and technologies. Today things are changing with modern technologies and India is very advanced in that. India has got all the modern equipments and advanced machinery for investigation and detection of various diseases. Hence people go to India for the expert advice and proper treatment. I have a personal experience, when my wife was diagnosed with a heart problem and knee problem. But after the Imaging, half of the problem was cleared in 2 days time. Due to the lack of proper machinery and equipments, the part which is affecting the health of a patient cannot be well treated, and it is this part where we are lacking. That is the field in which we need expertise from India. We need the addition to be made here, medical people to be trained; well equipped machinery to be set up here, staff to operate those machines, and proper training to them should be provided, to operate those and to be able to diagnose patients.

What are the other business opportunities which can still be explored?

What we need in Tanzania is value addition of all our cashew products. This country is basically an agricultural country; it has got potential for growing a lot of coffee, tea, cotton, cashews, sisal, cloves and wattle (construction material made of tied-together poles or sticks). And then there is the Indian Ocean, so there is lot of fish, there are lots of forest, lot of minerals. So all these are opportunities and this is where we can interact with the Indian companies for value addition of the various products that we have in our country.

Is there any existing joint business council between India and Tanzania, between the Chambers and is it active?

No, not yet, but we are signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the chambers of commerce. We are making our business relation with Indian Chamber of commerce grow, and we are cementing our relations.

What role does Tanzania Chamber of Commerce Industry and Agriculture is playing in creating business awareness about Tanzania, including in India?

We have our branches in all regions, TCCIA has opened regional offices in all 21 regions of mainland Tanzania and 94 district centres which are autonomous in their operational activities and soon we have our plan ready to go to four new regions, we are going to establish regional branches in those new areas. And with that we also have 94 district branches out of 133 districts. These autonomous TCCIA Chambers in 21 regions of the country link the private sector to the Government with a view of promoting the development of private enterprise. Hence, we can say that we are quite spread and our role as a Chamber in the disseminating business information; it goes right into the rural areas and this is reason that we are talking about value addition. We want the people in the rural areas to add and develop their skills in the agriculture, their skills in industry, and their skills in commerce so that they can grow and develop. We need to make our people aware, aware of what they have and how they can use the best out of the resources.

Are the governments in Africa, including the Government of Tanzania, very late in realizing the potential in agriculture and also the fact that 65-70 percent of the population depends on this sector?

Yes, but here it is near 80 percent. 80 percent of Tanzanian population is dependent on agriculture. It is peasant farming, not main commercial farming, so the role of the government and the chamber is now to try to stimulate these people to move from peasant farming to commercial farming and to develop slowly and steadily.

Do you foresee Tanzania in next ten years, as an emerging 'Food Basket' for the World, including for India?

If you ask my personal viewpoint on this, then this is what we are focusing at, but the question is can we manage to do it, because I hope that in ten years time, we shall be serving the world. And my thinking is that, we can, if we use every valuable time, every Tanzanian uses his/her time to do some work. If some countries in the far-east have managed, like I know Malaysia. By the time we got our independence in Tanzania, I would say that we are almost on the same economic level, but they are far ahead. What made that? So whatever they have done, and what they have in their country they have used it. Growing rubber and palm oil and putting their resources to its best, because of which they are rich and they are ahead. Tanzania is capable of growing palm oil like Malaysia, the whole of eastern coast is capable of so. This way overall all products should be grown, resources and raw materials should be used efficiently. And we should use the land that we have and growth is automatic, then. ■

"Export Processing Zone Authority-One Stop Service Centre for All Investors"

An interview with the Director General of Export Processing Zones Authority, Dr. A. Meru



Dr. A. Meru, Director General of Export Processing Zones Authority

How will you describe Export Processing Zone Authority to our reader?

Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA) is an autonomous Government agency established under section 12 of the EPZ (Amendments) Act of 2006. EPZA operates under the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing and is the principal Government Agency for promoting investments in the Tanzanian Economic Zones particularly the Export Processing Zones (EPZ) and the Special Economic Zones (SEZ).

EPZA is basically manufacturing

for exports, so it accommodates export oriented manufacturing investments. The objective of establishing EPZA is to attract and promote investment for export-led industrialization process, attract export oriented revenue for foreign currency, and further it is looking forward for technology that comes with industries, job creation is also a very important goal to achieve. But the most important is the promotion of value addition.

Has there been a breakthrough in the value addition services for raw materials?

So, far there has not been any big breakthrough. The economy has grown after the recession, thus EPZA has broader scheme now. EPZA include the development of EPZ/SEZ infrastructure, provision of business services to EPZ/SEZ investors and the provision of EPZ/SEZ licenses.

The EPZ scheme promotes investment in manufacturing sector whose products are mainly for export while SEZ scheme involves other sectors than manufacturing; Agriculture, Trade, Tourism, Mining, Forestry, etc and registers investments for both local and export markets.

How many companies as of today are operating in the Export Processing Zones?

Since 2006, 41 companies registered with EPZ. These 41 companies are producing under the Export Processing Zone scheme.

How many of these companies are Tanzania companies?

Twenty are local companies, four are joint ventures and seventeen are foreign companies. In terms of sectors the majority of these are agro-processing, manufacturing, mineral processing companies.

How much job creation has taken place so far?

So far in the four years we have been operation we have been able to create 11,121 direct jobs.

How much FDI have had attracted so far, investment by these 41 companies?

The total amount of FDI attracted so far is around USD 640 million.

What is the involvement of an Indian company; Kamal Group of industries?

Kamal Group acted as a pioneer in developing a private EPZ project in Tanzania. The Kamal group has constructed their own industrial park; known as Kamal Industrial Estate, EPZ. Kamal Industrial Estate (EPZ) is developed at the Zinga area, Bagamoyo District. It is a coastal region just 40kms. From Dar-es-Salaam city which is a commercial capital of the country. Infrastructure development has been done with the Kamal Group of Industries. The infrastructure development has reached about 80 per cent. What they intend to do is to set up their own factories, but the remaining part will be leased out to other business sources. So far 24 factories are already under construction.

What about the other four private sectors managed EPZ?

One is the millennium business park that is managed by a private company called Millennium Business Park Limited. It is a local company. The second is managed by the National Social security Fund, EPZ which is also known as Hifadhi EPZ. The Third is the Kisongo EPZ of EPZ in Arusha. It is owned by A to Z, which is again a local company. Fourth is the Global Industrial Park. This is also managed by a local private company. Fifth is the Kamal Group and the Sixth is the Benjamin William Mkapa Special Economic Zone.



The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete on June 25, 2010 laid the foundation stone at Kamal Industrial Estate, the Export Processing Zone in Tanzania

"EPZA is a place where interested investor gets assistance in everything that is required before investing"



A textile unit operational in the Export Processing Zone

So, can this be assumed that over all it has been a success story, in regard to the SEZ, EPZ etc.?

Yes it has been a huge success. If one looks at these industrial parks, they are open with the investment from investors. However, one important issue is that we do not have another Industrial Park, with developed basic infrastructure.

Therefore we look forward to Kamal Industrial Estate, and we are expecting when it is ready it will bring investment. EPZA is a place where interested investor gets assistance in everything that is required before investing. It is an efficient and effective investment promotion agency, a "one stop service centre for all investors", engaging in the business of marketing Tanzania as an investment destination. ■

FICCI in Tanzania : Treading the Unbeaten Path

By Sheila Sudhakaran
 Asst. Secretary General (CIS, South, Central, West & East Africa)
 Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry



Way back in 2000 it was FICCI (Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry), India's leading chamber, which foresaw the tremendous potential of Indo-African business relations and promote Brand India in the African shores. Africa was not

only a storehouse of minerals and natural resources, but also home to a large Indian community, who could provide capital, technology and manpower for joint ventures.

It was to develop synergies with counterpart Chambers of

Commerce, Industry Associations and private players in both countries that a dedicated Africa desk was set up. It has set up institutional mechanisms called Joint Business Councils (JBC) with counterpart apex chambers in different countries in Africa to facilitate business-to-business

India-Tanzania Bilateral Trade

| Values in US \$ Millions | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| S.No. | Year | 2005-2006 | 2006-2007 | 2007-2008 | 2008-2009 | 2009-2010 |
| 1. | EXPORT | 243.45 | 288.40 | 588.00 | 1,051.36 | 920.48 |
| 2. | %Growth | | 18.46 | 103.88 | 78.80 | -12.45 |
| 3. | India's Total Export | 103,090.53 | 126,414.05 | 163,132.18 | 185,295.36 | 178,751.43 |
| 4. | %Growth | | 22.62 | 29.05 | 13.59 | -3.53 |
| 5. | %Share | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.36 | 0.57 | 0.51 |
| 6. | IMPORT | 119.76 | 99.17 | 166.38 | 190.59 | 238.05 |
| 7. | %Growth | | -17.19 | 67.77 | 14.55 | 24.90 |
| 8. | India's Total Import | 149,165.73 | 185,735.24 | 251,654.01 | 303,696.31 | 288,372.88 |
| 9. | %Growth | | 24.52 | 35.49 | 20.68 | -5.05 |
| 10. | %Share | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.08 |
| 11. | TOTAL TRADE | 363.21 | 387.57 | 754.38 | 1,241.95 | 1,158.53 |
| 12. | %Growth | | 6.71 | 94.64 | 64.63 | -6.72 |
| 13. | India's Total Trade | 252,256.26 | 312,149.29 | 414,786.19 | 488,991.67 | 467,124.31 |
| 14. | %Growth | | 23.74 | 32.88 | 17.89 | -4.47 |
| 15. | %Share | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| 16. | TRADE BALANCE | 123.69 | 189.23 | 421.63 | 860.76 | 682.44 |
| 17. | India's Trade Balance | -46,075.20 | -59,321.19 | -88,521.83 | -118,400.95 | -109,621.45 |

interaction on a regular basis. JBCs provide a variety of business facilitation services by closely working with Government and business promotion organisations in India and the respective partner countries.

FICCI has built up effective partnerships with Tanzania and have taken various initiatives to strengthen bilateral relationship. FICCI set up a Joint Business Council with Tanzania in 1999 with the Tanzanian chamber as its counterpart. Instead of restricting itself to export-import initiatives, it has widened its efforts to include Science, Technology and Education within the ambit of bilateral relations. In June 2004, FICCI and the University Grants Commission (UGC) jointly organised India Education Fair in Tanzania. The event with representation from the top 18 universities attracted more than 5,000 visitors, who were informed about India as an alternative education hub for international students at a much cheaper cost than European or American destinations. H.E Dr Pius Yasebasi Ngwandum, the then Minister of Science, Technology and Higher Education of Tanzania was the Chief Guest at the event.

India and Tanzania have a vibrant business and commercial relationship, courtesy the large Indian community, who own many of the top business establishments

FICCI has also showed the way in exploring new sectors like agri-business as it is considering to take a delegation to Tanzania in August

India's economic engagement with Tanzania has also increased from a cumulative of US\$ 1.314 billion [1992-2009] and rank as the second biggest investor in Tanzania generating 32,000 employment

in that country. Tanzania has about 40,000 people of Indian origin. It is concentrated in the major urban centres of Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Dodoma, Morogoro,

Zanzibar, Mwanza and Mbeya. The vast majority is from Gujarat mainly from Kutch and Kathiawad. In addition, about 8,000 Indian nationals live and work in Tanzania, mainly in industry and services.

India is a leading trading partner of Tanzania as well as an important source of essential machinery and pharmaceutical products. India continues to be the largest source of Tanzania's imports from India.

Tanzania's major imports from India include mineral fuels, oils, iron & steel, pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles and auto parts, electrical machinery/ equipment, machinery/ appliances, plastic products including synthetic polymers, rubber items including tyres etc., cotton fabrics, apparel, clothing, cereals.

Major exports to India include vegetables, pulses, cashew nuts, raw cotton, gemstones, cloves & other spices, wood and articles thereof, tanning/dyeing extract.

India's economic engagement with Tanzania has also increased from a cumulative of US\$ 1.314 billion [1992-2009] and rank as the second biggest investor in Tanzania generating 32,000 employment.

FICCI has also showed the way in exploring new sectors like agri-business as it is considering to take a delegation to Tanzania in August for meeting with relevant ministries and private sector companies.

The objective is to promote cooperation between India and Tanzania in the agri-business sector with the help of counterpart Chambers, Investment Agencies and diplomatic missions in Tanzania. The major opportunities for investment in Agriculture and allied sectors are rice, corn, spices, coffee, vanilla, fishery and aquaculture. The other fields of cooperation may include processed fruits and vegetables, bio-diesel, textile, chemicals, agricultural equipment, fertilizer and seeds.

The issue of food security has assumed importance in India, which is home to 17 per cent of the world's population, but has only two per cent of the world's land resources. Shortage of land has adversely affected food production in the country and thus trans-national farming, highlighted by FICCI, will be the need of the hour. With lower input prices and availability of large tracts the production from farmlands in Tanzania can actually supplement the food supplies of India and provide a remedy for stagnant agricultural production while addressing local food security in the host country. ■

“We Want Tourists from India to Visit Tanzania National Parks”

Editor Harun Riaz from New Delhi was invited to visit Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA). After briefly touring Arusha and Lake Manyara National Parks, the visiting journalist interviewed Mr. Alan Kijazi, the Acting Director General of TANAPA in his modest office in Arusha. Excerpts are as follows;

When did Tanzania realised the importance of preserving its forests and the wildlife through National Parks?

The idea to conserve forest and wildlife in Tanzania started during colonial period when German Government set aside certain areas specifically for sports hunting. They were very much interested in hunting wildlife. This practice continued and when the area was transferred to the British,

areas were marked as National Parks to preserve wildlife. Same year the first National Park was gazetted, the Serengeti National Park. It was first kind of protected area in Tanzania whereby hunting was not allowed. The National Park was developed for the purpose of tourism. In 1960 the network was extended and it included Lake Manyara and Arusha National Parks. So by the time we had our independence, we had 3 National Parks.

National Parks has continued and now we have 15 National Parks in Tanzania. And all of them are in very good conditions.

How will you describe the level of awareness among Tanzanians of the importance of National Parks and what percentage of Tanzanians visits them on a regular basis?

The level of awareness in terms of conservation is very high. As you know we at TANAPA have limited resources to manage the protected areas. However, local communities have come forward and pushed the Tanzanian Government to declare several areas as protected and include them in National Parks. This is because of the importance of National Parks. The local communities know for sure that establishment of National Parks benefits them directly or indirectly through tourism activities.

I have to admit though that the number of Tanzanians visiting National Parks is not that high. But as you know Tanzanians living in remote areas have lived with wildlife for long. Hence they don't feel the need to see wildlife in protected areas as it has been their part and parcel of their lives.

However, the urban communities in Tanzania show lot of interest in wildlife and visit National Parks. There is also an awareness that



Mr. Alan Kijazi, Acting Director General of TANAPA in Arusha

they also continued with the same system.

However, in 1959 the Government discontinued this practice and

After independence our Government was committed to continue with the policy of conserving wildlife and forests. So the process of expanding

wildlife is a heritage of Tanzania and it should be preserved. Even from rural areas, people in groups have started to visit National Parks.

A large number of school groups also visit National Parks. Sometimes demand is so high that we are not able to accommodate them. It proves that the younger generation is more aware about Tanzanian National Parks than the older generation.

In what way you have been promoting the 15 Tanzanian National Parks to attract foreign tourists into the country?

Our promotional strategy has a long history. It has been evolving from time to time, but as I mentioned, some of our National Parks were established during the colonial period. Because of these historical facts, initially, some of the tourists who used to visit National Parks came from Europe. However, as time passed by, we participated in international tourism fairs, promoted the National Parks through websites and gained publicity through word of mouth. It resulted in tourists from America emerging as number one visitors. American tourists coming to these National Parks have surpassed even Britain and Germany.

We attend 27 travel fairs worldwide each year, mainly in Europe, America, Asia and some regional markets. We have improved our website a lot. It is available in several languages like French, Chinese, German, Japanese, English, Russian and Spanish. When resources will be available, we will introduce our website in more international languages.

Also when resources are available, we organise road shows, where we meet tour operators and explain

to them what needs to be done, to sell Tanzania National Parks to prospective tourists. We also use various media for publicity. Initially we focused on US and European markets, but now we have realised that there are other potential markets which we have not been able to capture effectively mainly Asian countries including Indian tourists.

India is now our target market where we are promoting Tanzania National Parks aggressively. China, Japan and Russia are other three countries which are being tapped because we see lot of potential. In March 2011, we had a meeting of the Tanzanian Heads of Mission in these countries to devise a strategy to promote Tanzania as a tourist country in those countries.

What's the contribution of 16 National Parks to the GDP of Tanzania?

As of now the tourism sector in Tanzania contributes 17 per cent to the GDP. Our goal is to increase this to 27 per cent by 2015.

Do you have the support from President Jakaya Kikwete for more emphasis and increase of tourism sector's contribution to the Tanzanian economy?

Yes by all means. President Kikwete wants us to improve the tourism infrastructure, have more publicity and also diversify the tourism market.

Do you face competition from Kenya and South Africa when it comes to attracting foreign tourists into the National Parks of Tanzania?

Of course there is tough competition. Our colleagues in Kenya and South Africa have competitive advantage. Both have their own airlines, South African

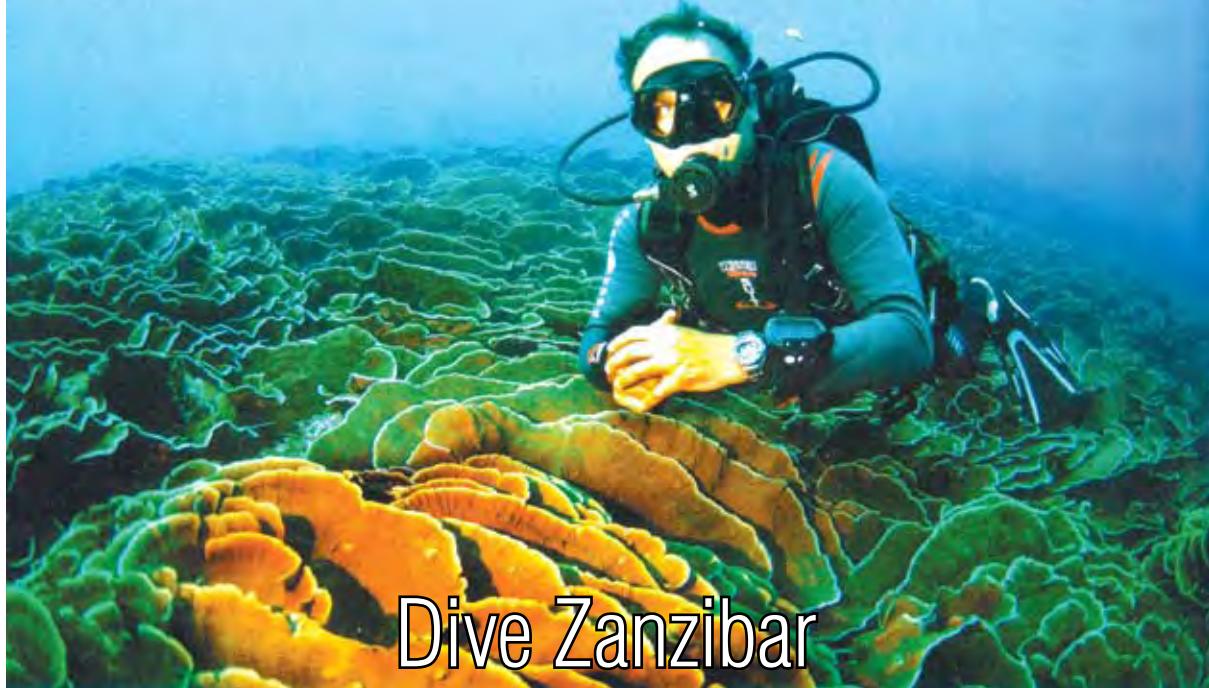
Airlines and Kenya Airways. Both these airlines have strong global networks. Tourists globally would want to spend less time travelling and more time in enjoying the tourist destination. Both these countries started long time back in promoting their tourist destinations all over the world.

In comparison, Tanzania started promoting its tourist destinations only in the past 10 years. And it is taking time for people to understand and appreciate what is in store in Tanzanian tourist spots and agree to visit us. Not having our own airline is a disadvantage. However, our tourist destinations are unique and offer much more to the incoming tourists. This is our strength and we are selling it in our marketing campaigns. Tourists after visiting South Africa and Kenya, cherish Tanzania and find it really different and enjoyable.

We are also working with the Government to revive our national carrier, Air Tanzania Limited. Negotiations are in progress with prospective investors, mainly from China.

Is there scope for foreign direct investment into Tanzania National Parks including from Indian companies?

Yes there is enabling and conducive framework for foreign investors to invest in Tanzania including the tourism sector. I welcome Indian investors to come here and we are ready to provide them any information they require, so as to come and invest in the country. The Tanzania High Commission in New Delhi has all the information available. If additional information is required we will provide it readily. If I am not mistaken, Tanzania is rated as the third best country for quality for FDI in sub-Saharan Africa. ■



Dive Zanzibar

The Best in Eastern Africa

By Farhat Jah

Write an over view of diving in Zanzibar", said the editor.

"Why doesn't everyone know that Zanzibar plays host to some of the world's best dive spots? Books have been written about it" I muttered to myself. But when I looked into the subject in some depth, I found that many of the divers in Zanzibar were initially surprised, either by the quality of the diving, or by the fact that there was any at all. Africa it would seem, conjures up images of lions, elephants and fascinating indigenous tribes. In spite of its enormous coastline, the deep clear blue water, diving is limited to specific, rather famous areas such as the Red Sea.

Therefore some people in the world's diving community might be forgiven for thinking that Tanzania is an unlikely destination for world class scuba diving. They are very mistaken, for thirty nautical miles off the coast of East Africa lies the Zanzibar archipelago. This state within Tanzania consists of the islands of Pemba, Unguja, the island more commonly known as Zanzibar, and a number of smaller islets. Unguja is a large, relatively flat island with some forests, exquisite

beaches and accommodation to suit. It is a firmly established tourist destination with a degree of corresponding infrastructure. Pemba is a smaller, greener island with rolling hills and green forests everywhere.

Devoid of tourism, it is a forgotten world with three small but exclusive lodges.

Diving Unguja Island

A trio of excellent wrecks, dating from the early 20th century, lie on the bottom of the Stone Town Bay, off the west coast of Unguja. Sunk in circumstances varying from naval gunfire to neglect, they lie between 30 and 40 metres of water. The descent to these boats is done by buoy line. Dropping down through the gloomy harbour water, the visibility often opens up below 12 metres and the wrecks can be clearly seen. Old and superstructureless, they are still fascinating, and form perfect deep reefs that attract schools of fish. Due to their depth, they are generally dived by more experienced divers with a special interest in wreck diving. For those inexperienced in deep diving, but keen to learn, One Ocean Dive Centre run courses in deep diving,

wreck diving and advanced open water diving. After a few days learning with Once Ocean, even a novice diver can begin to wander along the decks at 30 metres. For those on a short weekend trip who would prefer to see coral and small fish, there are also excellent and rich reefs from 14-24 metres. They are covered in rich tropical marine life, but the visibility is variable.

South of Stone Town, there are dive centres in Fumba Beach Lodge and Kizimkazi. In both of these locations, the diving is shallow, reef orientated and rich in macro creatures. The main attraction of the south of Unguja is the seclusion and quality of hotels. Here you are often the only boat at sea, and one of very few divers.

While diving in Stone Town and the south can have its attractions, the most famous dive sites around the Island are the walls of Mnemba Atoll. The east coast of Unguja plays host to charter package hotels and barefoot luxury alike and all dive centres offer diving at Mnemba. After a 35-50 minute speed boat ride, the diver rolls off the boat to be greeted by steep reefs and sheer walls that are covered with many

different species of fish. Mnemba generally offers the best visibility in Unguja, and in February, there is often the chance of seeing a whale shark.

Hunga reef sits on the edge of deepwater on the far northern tip of Unguja Island and is a favourite of Chris who runs Scuba Do at Kendwa on the north-west coast of Unguja. Here the reef drops down to 800 metres and is generally covered in clear blue water. Schools of jacks abound. For those who prefer macro creatures, Tammy, Chris's wife, is the person to talk to. She is the local expert on frogfish, leaf fish and mini creatures. When I dived with Tammy, she took me to Mwana ya Mwana, a site one mile off the coast of Kendwa and next to an island that shares the same name. We dropped into a watery mixture that looked like porridge. While disconcerted at first, I followed her down 11 metres, where she started to point out a multitude of leaf fish, frogfish, crabs and other species. My camera never stopped flashing. The only downside of this dive site is the low visibility needed to bring out this amazing bevy of creatures.

Unguja is a calm island, only 30 metres off the African continental shelf. It is a fantastic place to learn to dive, hone skills or even become an instructor. One Ocean Dive Centre and Scuba Do Dive Centre organise Instructor courses on a regular basis. The splendid accommodation attached to dive centres in various other top class hotels is an unbelievable plus. Unguja really is the home of easy diving in hospitable surroundings with excellent service.

Diving Pemba

Pemba is a lush green island with few beaches. Unlike Unguja, it rises from the oceanic sea floor. It is a mere 800m to the bottom

on the west coast and a more impressive SOOOn to the seafloor off the east coast. When you add this to the fact that Pemba is only thirty miles off the shore of continental Africa, it is a mixing pot for currents and marine life. The sea is permanently confused with the northbound Somali current fighting against the tides and circular currents.

If Unguja is a destination with diving, then Pemba is a dive destination. Pemba plays host to the best of Tanzania's diving. It rivals any dive site on the entire east African seaboard and as Gavin Goodhart of Ambrosia television stated, "Pemba is one of the top 30 healthiest reefs in the world". Pemba is also a forgotten world. Once a rich and prosperous Arab trading island, it is now a sleepy hollow with few facilities and one paved road that runs from north to south.

As soon as one leaves the coast of Pemba, the echo sounder on the dive boat starts to squeal. Dive site depths often start at 7 metres and are endless. The entire west coast is a series of cliffs and steep walls that are made of coral covered rock. There are some stunningly colourful reefs, full of the entire array of reef fish. The best diving in Pemba is found in the north west of the island in the gaps between islands. Fundo Gap, Njao Gap, and Ras Kigomasha are favorites. Every area has 6-20 dive sites. The walls are sheer and endless. The currents bring in the big schools of blue fin trevally, Black trevally, big eyed jacks, Tuna, black snapper, emperors and pompano. These fish swirl around the diver as he hangs onto a rock on the wall, or simply floats dreamily in the current. Large sharks occasionally appear and manta rays, and eagle rays cruise along the reef edges. Kingfish, huge Giant trevally and massive barracuda are regular sights.

But Pemba is not only for the adventurous, there are many reefs that sit in calm waters, abounding with a plethora of reef fish and nudibranch. Diving in Pemba is a matter of timing with the tide. All good dive centres know how to judge the tide, and to advise when the current is strong or when a calm dive with no movement is. Visibility in Pemba is generally excellent at 20-50 metres. In an outgoing tide it can drop to 12 metres and this is the time to look for macro creatures. Established in 1999, Swahili Divers is the only owner-operated dive centre and lodge in Pemba. With nine years experience, they have an excellent working knowledge of diving in Pemba and can point



you towards the best dive sites the island has to offer.

For those of you who thought Tanzania was about lions and baobab trees, you may wish to add whale sharks and sheer blue walls to your list. As the locals would say; "Karibu! (Welcome) to Zanzibar."

Farhat Jah has owned and operated Swahili Divers in Pemba since 1999 and regularly visits dive centres on Unguja to dive for fun.

Source: Karibu Zanzibar, November-March, 2011

“When Indian Tourists Will Come to Zanzibar, They Will Feel Like Home”

The Director General of Zanzibar's Commission for Tourism, Mr. Ali Khalil Mirza in an interview with Harun Riaz talks about the possibility of Indian tourists visiting Zanzibar. Excerpts are as follows;

Zanzibar is a world famous Tourist destination, but why it is not same for the Indian tourist so far?

.....
When we started we concentrated more on Western and European countries, and United States of America. That started in the mid of 90's. Lately, we realized we need to diversify our market and obviously India came to our mind as an emerging market. Therefore the current efforts now, are to focus India and other emerging market. Zanzibar and India had a very long relation. Number of Indians settled in Zanzibar many

years ago. Therefore culturally we are well connected. That is where we are looking at.

How Zanzibar Tourism Commission plan to bring Tourist. How will you attract them?

.....
We are anticipating doing it in two to three ways. We are planning to come to India for a road show which started two years ago in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. But we are also planning to do a road show in India, and that road show will focus the organization of the Tour

Operators. Obviously the media are the target area where we shall be advised later on. Secondly, we are also intending to participate in the travel fairs and other activities that are taking place in India. In addition to that we are going to strengthen, and put more information, more collaboration through our website.

.....
"We are receiving average 1,50,000 visitors per annum. But we are seeking to expand the market to 3,00,000 tourists"

Did the recession two years back also affected Zanzibar tourist inflow?

.....
The recession badly hit Zanzibar tourist inflow. It was a wakeup call for us. Zanzibar is susceptible to external factors. Recession, 9/11, travel advisories, all affected us. We are more susceptible to external factors than internal factors. We got hit like most of the destinations of Africa. One of the major reasons was that our complete focus was on European and American countries. And as they were badly affected of this recession, so were we affected.

How is the situation now?

.....
We are out of it; we are out of



Mr. Ali Khalil Mirza, the Director General of Zanzibar's Commission for Tourism

the recession. As the world is recovering from the recession our inflow is also increasing with it.

What is the contribution of income from the Tourism sector to the Zanzibar GDP?

It is near about 25-27 per cent. Over 70 per cent of foreign earning comes from tourism sector. 12,000-13,000 people are directly involved in this industry. Another 45,000 people are involved in one way or another. Now putting into consideration the population of Zanzibar, which is approximately 1 million, and with there household size of 6 people at least 12-15 per cent are supported by the Tourism industry directly.

Is the tourism market fully developed and saturated or there is further scope including foreign direct investment by Indian companies?

We are not fully saturated yet. There is a room for further extension, expansion, and we are receiving average 1, 50,000 visitors per annum. But we are seeking to expand the market to 3,00,000 tourists. And we are developing very slowly and cautiously as we do not want to spoil our culture and our environment. Therefore there is room for lot of investors including investors from India.

Is global warming an issue to worry for the tourism industry of Zanzibar?

Global warming is something which is a concern for the people all over the world. Specially the people living in or near island, it is a matter of huge concern for them. Global warming is a concern something which may increase the extra cost to the travellers. To meet the challenges of global warming standardisation of vehicles, and

.....
"Lately, we realized we need to diversify our market and obviously India came to our mind as an emerging market"
.....

all such things will be put into consideration. Therefore global warming is a matter of concern even for Zanzibar Tourism.

According to a study, Maldives which is also an island is the most susceptible, if there is rise in the city. Is there any study for Zanzibar also?

Not yet, any in-depth study. But I am sure it won't be very long before the study will be conducted. That will give an insight of magnitude of the problem. But one area which is alarming to us that the Forodhani Park, two years back was rehabilitated by Aga Khan Foundation. The restoration of the seawall in front of Forodhani Park was a major part of the project. One of the reasons was that, it has been realised that the level of water during the highest water tide is very dangerous.

How will you describe Zanzibar, to Indian Tourist? What is so special about Zanzibar?

The historical and cultural connection brings us close, and this the area where the bonding is very strong. Subsequent to that when Indian tourist will come, they will feel like home, as there is huge Indian community here in Zanzibar. Secondly, there is peace and tranquility. Zanzibar is a calm, peaceful and sucha a place

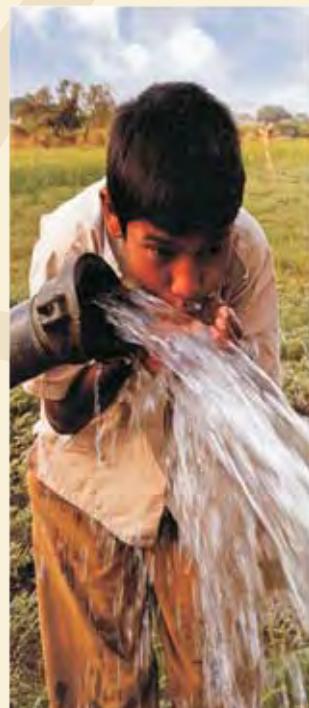
where we can just move around. Thirdly, the Tanzanian cuisine is spicy just like Indian cuisine. Fourthly, Indian influences upon Zanzibar's architectural heritage are widespread, many inspired by Gujarati tradesmen, while various places of worship enrich the cosmopolitan architecture of the Island.

Are you in position to offer Tour Packages which is where the tourist are really interested?

.....
At the moment there are quite a number of takes. We will come with various tour packages. But once the tour operators of two countries are in direct contact packages will come up. Tourism is a publicly promoted industry but privately driven. We have a company in Dar-es-salam, which entered into MoU with Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB).So we have started this activity and there is no doubt about it.

You mentioned about influence of foreign tourist into your society. Has there been any study in this regard?

.....
We have minutes to mitigate the influence. Zanzibar Island from north to South, of the eastern part is not fertile. Therefore we allowed our tourism industry zone the eastern part for hotel development. Secondly, with the investment coming in, we are enhancing the infrastructure and other amenities. Further, we have controlled and mitigated the influence of foreign tourist to protect our culture and tradition. But as tourism is the main focus of our GDP; we have our set of code of ethics. We do tell the tour operators what to do and what not to do. It is a double axe sword. From the economic side there is lot of benefit, but on the social side sometimes, you need to balance. ■



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Industrial Projects:

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These projects are generally under:

- Multilaterally funded by international financial institutions viz. World Bank, Asian Development, African Development Bank and United Nations
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Enhancing Africa's Potential

Export Trading Group

"Agriculture is a vital engine for economic development in Africa and contributes towards employment, foreign exchange and major share of GDP"

By Mahesh Patel (ETG)



Since time immemorial, Tanzania and India have shared very good trade relations. The High Commissioner of India, H.E. Kocheril Bhagirath, recently mentioned in one of his statements that India has become an even more attractive market for Tanzania's agro-products after Tanzania was declared as a first signatory of India's duty-free tariff scheme for agricultural products. He further said that India saw huge potential in the EAC (East African Community) and that the Indian Government saw it as one of the fastest evolving in the African regional organization that had the closest ties to India.

Over one billion Indians count on Tanzania for a significant portion of their agro-products supply. Recently, the Prime Minister of Tanzania, Mr. Mizengo Pinda, stated that East Africa can depend on India in times of need and invited Indian Investment in diverse sectors in Tanzania, including in Agriculture.

India's trade into Africa has been led by the Private Sector. Organizations like Export Trading Group (ETG) have played a key role in promoting effective trade relations between the two continents and it continues to do so.



Governed by the vision to become the world's leading supplier of African agricultural products and boost the African economy in the process, ETG has steadily evolved from a small company into a global agro-supplier. A significant part of its stellar growth in the last 40 years is contributed by its concentrated effort towards excellence whilst ensuring cost effectiveness at every point in the agricultural supply chain, processing via state-of-art facilities and continually investing



in storage and logistical infrastructure of warehouses and ports.

ETG's tireless effort to proactively contribute in developing and promoting small-scale farming communities has been its prime focus in the recent years. Farmers working with ETG enjoy a guaranteed market for their produce, access to good quality services, consistent fair market prices and instant payments through the company's network of 500 warehouses spread out across Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia.

ETG has recognized and successfully addressed the farming constraints faced by average small-scale farmers in rural areas by buying directly from them at farm-gate level. More than 80% of commodities procured by ETG are bought directly from farmers who are paid cash on delivery at ETG procurement centers. These procurement centers also act as farmers' service centers where farmers are educated on crop cultivation and husbandry as well as proper post-harvest handling which enables them to address the vital agro-market requirements of quality, quantity and standardization.

Once procured, the commodities are transported to small buying centers where they are graded and processed and sent to larger ETG warehouses. 90% of the commodities are then packaged and distributed locally or exported internationally while



the 10% is further processed. ETG has a current storage capacity of 1.69 million MT covering ten countries and has 21 processing centers in Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, India and Mozambique combined.

ETG has the largest integrated agricultural supply chain in Africa with offices in 39 countries across the globe and a staff complement of over 7000 people. The countries of operation include Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Southern Sudan, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Dubai, India, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Myanmar, Burundi, China, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mali, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Togo, United Kingdom, Vietnam, Niger and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Commodities traded by ETG are Maize, Wheat, Soya Beans, Rice, Sorghum, Millet, Beans, Pigeon Peas, Cow Peas, Chickpeas, Green



Gram, Groundnuts, raw Cashew Nuts, Sesame Seeds, Niger Seed, Coriander Seed, Cumin Seed, Linseed, Ginger, Cloves, Sugar, Coffee, Fertilizer and Tea. Major commodities traded to India are pulses and cereals, mainly wheat and maize. Parle-G biscuits are made with the wheat flour that ETG processes and supplies. Tanzania also supplies cotton and cashews to India.

ETC Agro Tractors and Implements is one of ETG's affiliated company that is a sole distributor and service provider for Mahindra Tractors and other range of its agricultural merchandise. The move to form this company was driven by ETG's effort to encourage better farming for small-scale farmers through mechanized agriculture which helps improve productivity.

Moving forward, ETG continues to deepen its procurement network in Africa and provide an even more extensive range of value-added services to farmers that will ensure sustainability and profitability and in turn will contribute to the growth of the continent as well as ensuring minimum negative impact of its activities on the environment by evaluating and establishing the company's operations are as efficient as possible. ■

Contacts details of ETG offices across the globe, along with any further information required can be obtained through the ETG website www.exporttradinggroup.com

"Zanzibar Invites Indian Companies to Invest in Agro Processing"

Visiting Journalist, Harun Riaz interviewed Mr. Salum K. Nassor, Executive Director of Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority (ZIPA)



Mr. Salum K. Nassor, Executive Director of Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority

What is the total amount of Indian FDI in Zanzibar, presently?

As far as the latest records of September 2010 India was the third in terms of capital investment, after United Kingdom and South Africa.

What are the reasons, culturally and historically India and Zanzibar are so close? In the Museum of Wonders one can see huge Indian influence so why India is not the number one FDI investor?

When we look back at our history, we can see many Indian investors in Zanzibar who holds Tanzanian passports and are now citizens of

Tanzania, those who holds Indian passports are few. Although by origin Indians are the one who tried to coordinate business between Tanzanian and Indian. If we could have counted people by origin then Indians would be the first. However they are counted as Tanzanian because they hold Tanzanian passport. There are many factories here which are owned and operated by Indians, but few have got Indian passports. So if we could have counted people by origin and not by legal aspects then Indian would be the first.

You mentioned your participation in the India - Africa Summit, which was the first and there was a lot of excitement, now Indian businesses are taking huge interest in Africa. So in Zanzibar what are the new business opportunities?

Big investors are Indians and they are also into small and medium enterprises (SME's) investments. In terms of geographical size of Zanzibar what we expect from India is investment in small and medium enterprises. Specifically in value addition to our agro-processing that is what we do expect from Indian business community. That is an investment opportunity open for Indian business community. We do not invite big industries, we are agriculture based country. We do expect small scale production in terms of value addition to our produces. We would like to link the business in tourism industry, which is growing fast in Tanzania and Zanzibar in particular. It is the economy led sector but it depends on what we produce.

We want to get rid of importing the products which we are producing. We want to add value to the product so that they can suit the market. It is very open opportunity to India. We have

put in specific policies that give loads of incentive for those who would come and invest in those areas.

We are trying now to review our investment code, how we can further motivate investors in other sectors that would support the tourism sector. Those are the opportunities that can be availed for Indian investors. These are open and clear investment opportunities in SME and MSME especially in agro processing and value addition of what we produce in terms of agriculture.

A large number of small scale farmers in Zanzibar can they be convinced and can it be commercial firm to bring Green Revolution?

"In terms of geographical size of Zanzibar what we expect from India is investment in small and medium enterprises"

Yes and that is the effort introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The thing that we are looking for is an environment of friendly agriculture agri-business. Our people used to farm in a local fashion. We wish to change the process of farming and bring policies in regard to agriculture processing. We want to change the mindset of the people, change the activity, changing the way of their cultivation into a new modern method. So that

small farm can produce their maximum.

The government has already put aside 8000 hectares for irrigation and cultivation, in terms of master goal of these staple products. The problem with commercial farming here in Zanzibar, that we have very scarce land and we have very little arable land, only 30 percent of our land is arable land. So we need loads of technologies to change the rest of the land into arable land. With the land ownership policy of the country it would be very difficult for now to allocate big farms to private investors, in a manner same as we do for other business.

Therefore, we want investment in agriculture also. "You bring in technologies for our farmer, trying them the way to produce, and make use of the produces." So that our people depend on the land for their life, would continue for the land for the life, but in a more economic and better way.

In 2009-10 what is the amount of FDI in Zanzibar attracted and is it as per the expectations?

It was not up to our expectations that we wish and what we got. In 2008-9-10, there was world economic crisis in the whole world which is main inflow of our FDI into the country was affected. It dropped from what we expected 1 billion USD and we achieved only 500 million dollar which is half of it.

FDI investment dropped because of this financial crisis. Many big investors didn't come due to this financial crisis. Many were there who had development projects in Zanzibar. Few big investors also slowed down there projects due to the same.

One of these projects was of Dubai world, they had a project and they still have a project of 360

million dollar. They have to hold it till now to mobilize their resources and revive their project. That is one of the big reasons that capital did not flow in Zanzibar.

Has ZIPA organized or participated in investment related events in India?

.....
Yes, Zanzibar participated in three big events in the 7th CII-Exim bank conclave 2011, Zanzibar did participated. During the conclave we had many business to business meeting, we had lot of establishments. Many Indians have known Zanzibar in the future and we are expecting business from India as we are still in contact. They are looking how they can come and invest in Tanzania.

"We are looking for investors from India in value addition in agricultural process"

Tanzania is a very special country to India, which we did try to collaborate with Indian merchant chamber. We did participate in another event in Delhi and Mumbai. In very near future we are organizing a mission by east African community. For east African regional projects we are trying to set them together.

We believe that the link specifically in infrastructure between one country and another we are taken as east African projects. The third mission to the world, the first was in Canada, second was in United Kingdom, and third is going to take place in India, in Mumbai. Because of various political activity the mission has been delayed and we are expecting it to take place in the

mid of 2011. Apart from that we have been participating in various events particularly in exhibitions. So that we can interact with the people and make people aware of the investment opportunities in east Africa in Zanzibar in particular.

Since the contribution of tourism to the GDP is 25-27 per cent, has it reached the saturation point or there is still scope for more tourism business?

.....
We have not reached the saturation point when we talk of tourism being economy led sector; our target is to get the contribution of 40 per cent. We want to link agriculture with the tourism sector. So we do

Government of Zanzibar. There is land in Zanzibar for future tourism development. The new airport is under construction and once it is ready, more international flights can directly land here and will increase tourism and will also increase our income. Our assessment is that tourism will contribute around 14 per cent to the GDP of Zanzibar.

I would like to say that I have emphasized from the very beginning, we are looking for investors from India in value addition in agricultural process. I understand we are behind the technology, now in order of our funds to improve in producing the right quantity. We made some new technologies under private sectoral auspicious so that we produce what market needs. So far they produce, what I need at home, but not the international market. That is why we cannot feed the tourism market. Apart from fishing industry, because you cannot make your own fish. You just kept the fish from the Sea.

Our small holder farmers are not benefiting much from this hospitality sector. So what we need is that our seventy per cent. So we want them to benefit from this to produce the right quality for the market. So we need to persuade people from India, who have some technology to come to Zanzibar and to try to propagate our people how to face this market. If they produce enough they will be able to convince, Indian people to come and help in our value addition. ■

expect agriculture also to take 20 per cent. We still have lots of opportunity in tourism sector. We have opportunity in rail business in tourism sector; we want rail business in tourism sector. When we talk about rail business in tourism sector we mean we are now in a situation where we have been forced because we have started from 10-15 years now, we have just started and once we have started, we have been overtaken by Italian companies who are very famous with the package business.

Though there is healthy inflow from the tourism sector, but our share is less than what we expect. This issue is forcing us to devise a strategy which is level playing and provides more income to the

Africa-India Forum Summit 2011

Following is the text of Addis Ababa Declaration following the conclusion of second Summit between Africa and India held in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa on May 25, 2011. The first Summit was held in New Delhi in April 2008.



The African Heads of State and Heads of delegation from the African Union posing for a group photograph with Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh at the Opening Plenary Session of 2nd Africa-India Forum Summit (AIFS), in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on May 24, 2011

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and Heads of Delegation representing the Continent of Africa, the African Union (AU) and its Institutions, and the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, have met in Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, from 24 to 25 May 2011, to continue our dialogue, deepen our friendship and enhance our cooperation, under the theme: Enhancing Partnership: Shared Vision.
2. We recall the Delhi Declaration adopted during our First Summit in New Delhi in April 2008 and the Framework of Cooperation and the associated Plan agreed upon thereafter as providing a concrete foundation for the consolidation of our strategic partnership and also reviewed the progress made in this regard since the First Summit. We also recall that Africa and India have been fraternal partners and allies in the struggle for independence and achievement of self-determination. We reaffirm that our partnership remains based on the fundamental principles of equality, mutual respect, mutual benefit and the historical understanding amongst our peoples.
3. We further agree that this partnership will continue to be guided by the principles of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States; commitment to deepen the process of African integration, dialogue among our civilizations to promote a culture of peace, tolerance and respect for religious, cultural and human rights, as well as gender equality, with a view to strengthening the trust and understanding between our peoples; recognition of diversity and levels of development between and within regions; collective action and cooperation for the common good of our States and peoples and our desire to nurture harmonious development in our plural, multi-cultural and multi-ethnic societies through the consolidation and

development of our plural democracy.

4. We welcome the continuing transformation of the political, economic and social environment in Africa. Economic growth in Africa has revived to levels that existed before the financial crisis and many African countries are progressing rapidly, opening greater avenues for economic cooperation. Similarly, India's economy continues to develop into one of the world's growth nodes and has withstood the impact of the global recession well. Both Africa and India have young, dynamic populations with great expectations, drive and initiative. We recognize that their aspirations and vigour provide a concrete basis for expanding the frontiers of this partnership as an agenda for development, Africa and India therefore, have today a good platform to expand our partnership for development on the basis of these fundamentals.
5. We have thus decided to enhance our partnership with new initiatives for the mutual benefit of Africa and India. In recent years, this has included substantial financial flows from India to Africa in terms of grants, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and concessional loans that continue to contribute to capacity building in the socio-economic sectors, particularly in the human resource development, the development of the private sector, increasing support to infrastructure, agriculture and SMEs, leading to a substantial expansion of Indian investment in Africa and of trade between Africa and India. We agree, to build upon this by assisting each other to achieve inclusive growth, socio-economic development and self-reliance. Areas for such cooperation will include sharing strategies for sustainable development, poverty alleviation, healthcare and universal education, and sharing appropriate technologies. These new avenues for cooperation will enable us to add strategic depth to our partnership.
6. Our partnership enhances our ability to work together and address the global challenges of our times. In addressing these challenges, Africa and India continue to reiterate their intention to ensure that the interests of developing countries are safeguarded and that socio-economic development requirements of our various countries are guaranteed.
7. We urge the developed countries to take ambitious actions to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and also provide adequate financing and transfer of technology to support developing countries' efforts to effectively address the impact of climate change. We reaffirm the importance of reaching an agreement on a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol as an indispensable step to preserve the integrity of the international climate change regime. We stress the importance of the Bali Action Plan of 2007 worked out under the aegis of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in this regard. We notice the positive aspects of the Cancun Conference Climate Change negotiations in December 2010 and appeal to the developed countries to operationalise all the institutional arrangements included in the Cancun decisions. We express our firm commitment to a balanced outcome from the climate change negotiations which are commensurate with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities on the basis of respective capabilities, in the process of COP17 which will be held in Durban, South Africa.
8. We take note of the African common position on Climate Change and support efforts towards combating drought and desertification in Africa, as well as support for Africa's Great Green Wall Project.
9. We affirm the critical importance of South-South cooperation as an instrument that can effectively supplement existing international efforts and lead to tangible and real benefits for developing countries. We stress that South-South Cooperation should be a supplement to North-South Cooperation and not a substitute for it. We recognize that significant diversity prevails among individual countries in Africa, about thirty three (33) of which are listed among the Least Developed Countries. Collectively, these countries confront some of the most persistent, pervasive and complex development challenges. Accordingly, we will explore new and innovative ways to supplement the mainstream effort to assist these developing countries and look for out-of-the-box solutions.
10. We remain concerned with the recurrent trend of increasing global crisis that are of economic nature, such as the global food, energy and financial crisis. While recognizing the current economic recovery, we are still concerned with its sustainability. We underline the importance of supporting stable, long-term capital flows to developing countries to stimulate investment, especially

in infrastructure. This will help enhance global demand, thus securing the long-term sustainability of the recovery and address developmental imbalances.

11. We urge major economies to work together and enhance macro-economic policy coordination. In this context, we acknowledge the G20 process as an important forum for international economic cooperation, and request fair representation of Africa in the evolving architecture of decision-making process in the global economic system.

12. We reiterate the importance of the UN Millennium Declaration and the need to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We reaffirm our commitment to achieving the MDGs by 2015, including through technical cooperation and financial support. Sustainable development models and unique paths of development in developing countries should be respected, including by guaranteeing the policy space of developing countries. We urge that aid commitments for developing countries must be fulfilled and that development assistance should not be reduced. We urge the developed countries to fulfill their obligations of achieving the target of 0.7% GNI as official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries. We also support African economic programmes within the context of Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

13. We underscore the need for a comprehensive and balanced outcome of the Doha Round, in a manner that gives weight to its mandate as a "development round", based on progress already made. We reiterate the need for continuing solidarity between developing countries in this regard. We affirm the importance of ensuring that an acceptable agreement adequately protects the concerns of developing countries with regard to livelihood, food security and rural development. Equally, concerns need to be addressed on Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) services and rules. We urge all parties to oppose all forms of protectionism and trade distorting domestic support. We remain concerned that no significant progress has been achieved in key issues of interest to developing countries including India and those of Africa and therefore call, once more, on key players in the Doha Round to give priority to resolving all issues of critical concern to developing countries, especially regarding negotiation on agriculture.

14. We affirm our commitment to multilateralism and to strengthening the democratic structure of the United Nations (UN) to increase the participation of developing countries in decision-making processes. We emphasize the need for enhanced Africa-India cooperation at the UN, the G-77 and other multilateral fora, to foster common purpose in addressing areas of mutual concern. In the context of issues relating to international peace and security, we commend efforts made by the African Union Peace and Security Council in maintaining peace in Africa. Africa recalls, with appreciation, India's principled support to and continuing involvement with UN peacekeeping operations, especially in the African continent, India appreciates the role of African countries in maintaining peace and security in the Continent and their participation in peace keeping missions in other parts of the world. It also commends Africa on its development of the African Standby Force, which will enhance the continent's capacity to maintain peace and security.

15. We take note of UN Security Council resolutions 1970 and 1973 on Libya and stress that efforts to implement them should be within the spirit and letter of those resolutions. In this regard, we call for an immediate cessation of all hostilities in Libya and urge the parties in the conflict to strive towards a political solution through peaceful means and dialogue. We express support for the African Union High-Level Ad Hoc Committee initiative and the African Union roadmap for the peaceful and consensual resolution of the conflict.

16. Based on the strong partnership between Africa and India on international issues relating to peace and security, Africa welcomes India's election to a non-permanent seat in the UN Security Council for the years 2011-2012. India expresses its appreciation for the support of African States in this election in October 2010. The African members of the UN Security Council and India affirm their commitment to coordinate closely during India's tenure in the Council.

17. In this context, we underscore the imperative of urgent and comprehensive reform of the UN system. We share the view that the UN should function in a transparent, efficient and effective manner and that the composition of its central organs must reflect contemporary realities. The

expansion of the UN Security Council, in permanent and non-permanent categories of membership, with increased participation of developing countries in both categories, is central to the process of reform and for enhancing the credibility of the United Nations,

18. India notes the common African position and the aspirations of the African countries to get their rightful place in an expanded UN Security Council as new permanent members with full rights as contained in the Ezulwini Consensus. Africa takes note of India's position and its aspirations to become a permanent member with full rights in an expanded UN Security Council. We emphasize the need for Member States to exert utmost effort on the United Nations Security Council reform during the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

19. We recognize that the security of all nations would be enhanced by a global, non-discriminatory and verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. We reaffirm our commitment to the consensus in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on Disarmament, which accorded priority to nuclear disarmament. We also express support for an International Convention Prohibiting the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Nuclear Weapons, leading to their destruction. We call for negotiating specific steps to reduce and finally eliminate nuclear weapons, leading to a world free from all weapons of mass destruction as envisaged in the Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan of 1988. We also look forward to the commencement of negotiations on the Treaty Banning the Production of Fissile Material for Nuclear Weapons and Other Nuclear Explosive Devices in the Conference on Disarmament.

20. We welcome the entry into force in July 2009, of the Africa Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (the Pelindaba Treaty) of 1995 and the efforts towards the operationalisation of the African Commission on Nuclear Energy (ACNE) in November 2010, which, among others, will promote the peaceful application of nuclear energy and technology within Member States.

21. We stress the importance of addressing the threat posed by illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons through full implementation of the UN Programme of Action on SALWs and welcome the African Union's efforts towards that end.

22. We unequivocally condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. An act of terrorism anywhere is a threat to the entire international community. We recognize the need to further strengthen international cooperation to combat global terrorism and for compliance of all member states with all international terrorism conventions and related protocols and UN Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism. We call on all States to cooperate with each other in prosecuting, extraditing and rendering legal assistance with regard to acts of international terrorism. In this connection, we deplore the tragic losses arising from terrorist attacks and call for the active prosecution of the authors of such crimes and their accomplices, and urge that they be brought to justice expeditiously. We further call on all countries to ensure that acts of cross-border terrorism do not occur, and that their territories are not made a base for terrorists. We strongly condemn kidnapping and hostage taking as well as the demands for ransom and political concessions by terrorist groups. We express serious concern at the increase in such incidents. Taking note of the African position on the condemnation of the payment of ransom to terrorist groups, we call for the urgent need to address this issue. We also agree to work to expeditiously finalize and adopt, a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism at the UN. We underscore the need to strengthen the implementation of AU mechanisms to prevent and combat terrorism.

23. We further stress the importance of addressing the threat posed by piracy off the Coast of Somalia and suffering caused by taking of hostages, and call on all States to cooperate in combating and eradicating the menace of piracy. In this context, Africa welcomes India's support to efforts to safeguard shipping in the Gulf of Aden, Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean from piracy.

24. We also pledge to work to eradicate drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, organized crime and money laundering. In this regard, we call on all States to ratify and implement all relevant International Instruments relating to these crimes.

25. We have reviewed, with satisfaction, the progress made in the implementation of the Africa-India Framework of Cooperation and note in this regard, the four-year Plan of Action adopted in March

2010. Work is moving apace on the various elements of this Plan of Action, including the establishment of 21 capacity-building institutions in various countries of Africa. India is committed to substantially contribute to building African capacities through supporting education and capacity building institutions and in enhancing value addition and processing of raw materials in Africa. Africa appreciates the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme offered by India and believes it has the potential to increase African exports to India.

26. We stress that cooperation between Africa and India, as emerging from the First Africa-India Forum Summit, has been a true manifestation of South-South Cooperation. Our Endeavour to find new ways of energizing our partnership by taking into account the emerging capabilities in Africa and India has found sustenance in the implementation of the Action Plan of our Framework of Cooperation. We deeply appreciate the implementation of the initiatives that Africa and India took since the first India - Africa Forum Summit in April 2008, in New Delhi. We also laud the further initiatives that have been announced by the Prime Minister of India at the Second Africa-India Forum Summit in Addis Ababa in May 2011. India, on the other hand, welcomes the new spirit of association that has facilitated these initiatives.

27. Our Agreement that Africa and India will go beyond bilateral linkages to strengthen partnerships with the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities of Africa, have borne fruit. The level of interaction between India and the African Union has increased manifold, particularly with the implementation of new AIFS initiatives after the success of the Pan- African e-Network Project- The relationships with the Regional Economic Communities have also been strengthened and India's initiative to invite Africa's Regional Economic Communities for a meeting in November 2010 was appreciated. The multi-tiered functional engagement which India has with Africa is a model for multilateral engagements around the world.

28. We also welcome the positive results of efforts to promote trade and investment, human resource development and infrastructure development in Africa. We commit ourselves to involving the private sector and civil society in Africa and India to widen the scope of our partnership.

29. We note with satisfaction that Trade Ministers from African countries and India met on 21 May, 2011 in Addis Ababa and take note of the Joint Statement issued by the Trade Ministers and lend our support to the ideas enunciated therein as indicators of our future cooperation. We appreciate that the Ministers had an in-depth discussion on the economic engagement between Africa and India, including the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme of India, cluster development initiatives and the identification of priority sectors of partnership. We also note with satisfaction the initiatives taken by the Trade Ministers in the establishment of Trade and Investment linkages between India and Africa and welcome the constitution of the India-Africa Business Council as well as the constitution of the annual India-Africa Trade Ministers' Dialogue. We acknowledge the common platform shared by India and Africa in the WTO Doha Round and reiterate the core principles of Special and Differential (S&D) Treatment and obtaining more preferential treatment for all LDCs.

30. We recognize that this Second Africa-India Forum Summit will help to realize our common vision of a self-reliant and economically vibrant Africa and India. We are committed to work together towards a peaceful and more egalitarian international order, where the voices of Africa and India can be heard to pursue their desire for inclusive development, both internationally and domestically. Africa is determined to partner in India's economic resurgence as India is committed to be a close partner in Africa's renaissance.

31. We agree to add further substance to our Framework of Cooperation and to broaden exchanges to cover all facets of our relationship. We adopt, in this context, the Africa-India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation to supplement the existing Framework. We agree to institutionalize this Summit process. Accordingly, we agree that the next India - Africa Forum Summit will be held in 2014 in India.

32. The Prime Minister of India expresses his appreciation to the African Union Commission for hosting the Summit and to the Government and people of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for the hospitality extended to his delegation and to all participating leaders. The African leaders also express their appreciation to the Prime Minister of India for his participation.

Issued at Addis Ababa on May 25, 2011

Second Africa-India Forum Summit 2011: Africa-India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation

The Heads of State and Government and Heads of Delegations of Africa, representing the Continent, the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), along with the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, noting with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the Africa-India Framework of Cooperation and its Plan of Action of March 2010, and agreeing to give additional substance to the partnership and to widen its scope, decide to adopt this Framework for Enhanced Cooperation between Africa and India.



The Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh along with the Chairman, African Union Commission, Dr. Jean Ping and the President of Equatorial Guinea, Mr. Obiang Nguema Mbasogo who attended the Opening Plenary Session of 2nd Africa-India Forum Summit (AIFS), in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on May 24, 2011

Africa and India agree to continue their cooperation in the areas enumerated below:

1. Economic Cooperation

Africa and India reiterate the mutual desire to expand economic cooperation and trade and investment linkages between them. Recognizing that trade and investment between Africa and

India have increased, both Africa and India agree to take further measures to continue to create a positive ambience for such enhanced flows. Africa has also effectively utilized concessional financial flows from India to Africa for supporting the development of its infrastructure industry and services. Both sides agree to further expand cooperation and sharing of experiences to increase

trade, investment and financial flows between India and Africa as they provide a common paradigm of cooperation in the true spirit of South-South engagement.

i. Agriculture

Africa and India reaffirm their commitment to cooperate for increasing agricultural output and achieving the Millennium

Development Goal of halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and malnutrition by 2015. They emphasize the importance of harnessing the latest scientific research for raising productivity and for the conservation of land and the environment in order to ensure food security for their people and to bring down the currently rising cost of food prices so as to make food affordable for all. In this respect, they agree to collaborate in the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP).

ii. Trade, Industry and Investment

Africa and India recognize that enhanced trade and economic linkages would further contribute to sustainable growth and economic development in both Africa and India and welcome the contribution by India to build value addition and processing facilities in Africa.

Africa values private investment and financial flows on a concessional basis, which have been received from India and wishes to enhance their usage for building its infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of Africa to increase its exports. The value addition provided by Indian investment in Africa contributes to Africa's exports to third countries and to the development of intra-Africa trade. Both Africa and India will continue to work together to take these initiatives further.

Africa has also welcomed the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme for Africa's LDCs unilaterally announced by India at the time of the first India - Africa Forum Summit in 2008. It has significantly contributed to the ability of African countries to access the growing Indian market and contributed to the creation of

complementarity in their export baskets. Africa and India will together endeavour to increase awareness and usage of this Scheme.

In the Action Plan of the Framework of Cooperation of IAFS-1, several initiatives were taken to build African capacities so that African human resources could join the process of industrialization and development of the services sector. Africa and India propose to continue to develop more such initiatives so that the growing young population of Africa finds suitable training and integration into the increasing economic opportunities in Africa.

Support to the legal and regulatory environment for public private partnerships, particularly in infrastructure, operationalisation of bilateral agreements on investment promotion and protection between India and African Countries and support to the development of capacities in the Chambers of Commerce in Africa, would be among the new priorities to be pursued.

African countries have found the India-Africa Project Partnership Conclaves to be useful vehicles for bringing Indian and African entrepreneurs and decision makers together. These would be continued.

iii Small and Medium Enterprises

As Africa moves towards more rapid industrialization, there is a growing recognition that small, medium and micro enterprises offer significant avenues for supporting industrialization, generating employment and enhancing local capacities. Institutional support for the development of SMEs in Africa will be provided through the vocational training centres offered by India and the linkages between SMEs on both sides through the

Conclaves and other activities by Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Africa and India will continue to work together on such initiatives, particularly to support the creation of entrepreneurship development and business incubators in Africa. It is the common endeavour of both that in the capacity building initiatives to be undertaken in the future, support to the private sector would be an integral part of the new efforts.

iv. Finance

One of the salient features of the first Africa- India Forum Summit and its Action Plan was the commitment by India for new financial flows to assist African countries in the true spirit of South-South Cooperation. Besides the grants for establishing capacity building institutions in Africa, there was an important commitment for concessional lines of credit to support the economic development of African countries and for regional integration. These have been augmented by significant private sector flows through FDI into Africa. Both Africa and India will work together to enhance the efficacy and spread of these financial flows so that the common objectives are fully met. India remains committed to supporting Africa with concessional lines of credit and suitable grants for mutually beneficial projects. Greater efforts will be made to utilize these flows for regional integration projects.

There would be an increasing focus to enhance engagement between African and Indian financial institutions and an encouragement for closer relationship between commercial banks in Africa and India. Encouragement will be provided to the opening of branches of Indian banks in Africa and African banks in India to participate in the growing matrix

of financial flows between Africa and India.

v. Regional Integration

Africa and India reiterate the importance of the Regional Economic Communities in Africa and their contribution to economic integration within themselves and in Africa. India has an important engagement with the Regional Economic Communities of Africa as part of its multi-tiered cooperation. Both Africa and India recall the first ever meeting of India with the African RECs held in November 2010. In recognition of this, both Africa and India agree to build capacities for effectively carrying out the implementation of the integration agenda among the Regional Economic Communities, including in providing financial support to regional integration projects and capacity building programmes among the RECs.

2. Political Cooperation

Africa and India are conscious of the important role they play in the world and agree to intensify political cooperation. Their common endeavour will be to continue to strive for peace and security as such harmonious policies will allow the fructification of the enhanced agenda of cooperation currently agreed upon. In this respect, the African Union would consider, as soon as possible, the establishment of an office in New Delhi, India, as recognition of the close partnership that exists between Africa and India.

i. Peace and Security

Peace and Security are essential to progress and sustainable development, which are common goals for Africa and India. Both Africa and India will continue their close cooperation, including through regular consultations

at the United Nations, at the African Union and in New Delhi. Both will work towards an early operationalisation of the African Standby Force through special training programmes.

ii. Civil Society and Governance

Africa and India recognize the importance of democratic governance and of promoting and protecting human rights. They also recognize the importance of decentralization, the promotion of local government and the need to strengthen the institutions of parliamentary democracy and elections. They agree to enhance cooperation by sharing of experiences and capacity building, where necessary, among Election Commissions, the institutions of parliamentary democracy and media organizations. They also agree to cooperate in the strengthening of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights through sharing of best practices and capacity building of the court. Africa and India will also encourage interaction of legal experts/lawyers through the Bar Associations. They will also exchange experiences on best practices, research and human resources within the framework of decentralization and local governance alongside the Conference of Ministers of Public Services and Administration and ECOSOCC.

3. Cooperation In Science, Technology, Research And Development

The development of science & technology and research capacities is an integral part of the process of development. Africa greatly values the progress made by India in its scientific and technological development and believes that it can engage with India in these sectors, especially knowledge and

technology transfer for mutual benefit. Africa and India are convinced that harnessing the knowledge economy can make hunger and want things of the past. They agree to intensify cooperation in the following areas:

i. Science and Technology

Africa welcomes the establishment of the Special Agricultural Scholarship Scheme and the Special Science & Technology Fellowship Scheme (CV Raman Fellowships) under the provisions of IAFS-1 and looks forward to continuing this engagement to build scientific and technological human resource in Africa, including through the Pan-African University for which Africa has requested India, to be the Lead Partner in the Life and Earth Sciences segment. Management of natural disasters, combating desertification and support to scientific institutions in Africa would continue. Initiatives to enhance linkages between scientific institutions in Africa and India would be undertaken and training on health related issues like HIV, TB and Malaria will be explored. The African-Indian Science and Technology Conference will also be organised.

ii. Information and Communication Technology

Africa has immense regard and admiration for the strides made by India in the development of its information and communications technology. The contribution of the Government of India towards developing the infrastructure and the resourcefulness of the private sector and India's scientific and technological manpower in allowing this sector to make important contributions to the growth of GDP in India, are well recognized in Africa. Africa and India recognize the importance of

an early introduction of information and communication technologies as key enablers of capacity building for youth and for poverty eradication and accelerated growth. Africa recognizes the important contribution made by the Pan-African E-Network Project to African countries in achieving these objectives and both Africa and India commit themselves to taking the lessons of the implementation and efficacy of the Pan-African E-Network Project further, so that the digital divide can be bridged and the socio-economic benefits of ICT can be harnessed for their mutual objectives.

4. Cooperation in Social Development and Capacity Building

Africa and India both recognize the importance of capacity building, particularly as both are young societies and want to translate the demographic dividend into effective growth. The successful utilization of the ITEC programme offered by India has been a manifestation of the South-South Cooperation that effectively exists between Africa and India. The enhancement of scholarships and 'training positions under the ITEC programme, as well as the creation of new courses for training of African nationals in specified areas, all emerge from the Action Plan of the Framework of Cooperation of IAFS-1. Africa and India would endeavour to continue to take these important initiatives forward together. India is committed to their enhancement.

Africa has been appreciative of the 21 new capacity building institutions which India is in the process of establishing in Africa in diverse sectors. These will greatly assist African human resource development for the development of industries and the service sector

to contribute to growth. Both India and Africa will continue to strive to have an early conclusion of the implementation of the process to establish these new institutions in close collaboration between the Indian implementing agencies, the host governments and the African Union. They will make efforts to have effective governance strategies and business plans for these institutions to make them sustainable. India remains committed to further enhancement of this approach of building African capacities in Africa.

Pan-Africa E-Network Project: Africa and India have both recognized the successful implementation of this visionary project. It has added capacity and value in the critical fields of education and health care in African countries. Its fulsome utilization will remain one of the major objectives of the Framework of Enhanced Cooperation and efforts will be made to enhance its utilization, widen its scope and increase its success rate so that the true objectives of assisting Africa in meeting its millennium development goals on education and health could be achieved.

Africa and India will continue to work together to increase exchanges in education, health, water and sanitation, culture and sports and poverty eradication through innovative new programmes as well as commit themselves to effective implementation of programmes agreed upon earlier in the Action Plan for the Framework of Cooperation. Special care would be taken to encourage greater investment in some of these sectors as well as to increase financial flows from the government sector to achieve these objectives. India is committed to continue with increasing number of scholarships both for under-graduate and post- graduate studies including in specialized areas like agriculture,

science & technology and other priorities listed in this Framework for Enhanced Cooperation.

5. Cooperation in Health, Culture and Sports

a) Health

In the area of health, Africa and India reiterate their conviction that the promotion of health is critical in the development of the human capital necessary to drive socio-economic growth. They look forward to the outputs and recommendations of the India-Africa workshop on Traditional medicine to be held in India and undertake to implement the outcome. They reaffirm their commitment to enhance collaboration in the application of advancement in science, technology, research and development to training in the area of HIV, TB and Malaria; the provision of basic medical services in rural areas, the deployment of Telecoms and ICTs in support of tele-medicine and e-health applications; strengthening of public-private sector collaboration in the areas of pharmaceutical and procurement in Africa and India in the framework of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa, the fight against counterfeit medicines.

They also undertake to pursue dialogue on intellectual property rights and access to medicines; research and development in traditional medicine and practices in Africa and India; sharing of experiences, specialized expertise and best practices in healthcare systems development and community health programmes; support for Africa's Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA); and training and continuing education for health professionals;

b) Culture

Noting the role that Culture can play in the development and integration of their societies, specifically through the use of creative and cultural industries, Africa and India agree to collaborate in the development of cultural policies and will undertake the following: Exchange of experiences in the area of the development of creative industries and cultural goods so as to increase the contribution of culture to the development of their nations and collaborate in the organization of international training for trainers in the field of cultural goods protection.

c) Sports

Considering the paramount role that sports can play in the development and integration of their societies, specifically through the use of sports as a tool for development and desirous to advocate for well-designed sports and play programmes, as powerful tools for fostering health, child and individual development, teaching positive values and life skills, strengthening education and improving health and well being; Africa and India agree to collaborate in the development of sports policies; exchange of experiences in the area of the development of sports and the training of trainers in the field of qualified sports personnel;

5. Cooperation in Tourism

Africa and India are deeply conscious of their age-old ties at the people to people level. As neighbors across the Indian Ocean, Africa and India are in favour of providing greater connectivity between the countries of Africa and India and to increase the level of popular exchanges. Tourism and connectivity remain important areas which could provide economic benefits and also contribute to enhanced

mutual understanding. Africa and India therefore, agree to strengthen partnership with the private sector especially, travel agencies, hotels, airlines and other tourism related establishments, as well as the media, and take other necessary steps that will enable harmonization of policies and norms in tourism with a view to advancing tourism development between the two sides.

6. Cooperation in Infrastructure, Energy and Environment

Africa and India, fully cognizant of the immense requirements of dealing with issues pertaining to infrastructure, energy and environment, reiterate their commitment to focus on these areas, particularly in the context of sustainable development as important areas of cooperation. They dedicate themselves to fulfilling programmes established under the Action Plan and to look at enhanced engagement in areas such as the continental NEPAD-Identified infrastructure projects and PIDA, particularly with regard to increasing financial flows to these sectors. This will provide a better environment for greater investment in these sectors. They agree to work closely together in the interest of developing countries to set an appropriate international agenda to benefit the development of both Africa and India. Efforts will be made to give more attention to new areas like new and renewable energies through training programmes and capacity building as well as in sustainable environmental practices. The concessional credit flows from India would be channeled in a wider manner into infrastructure projects. They agree to cooperate in the area of environment, including desertification and support for Africa's Great Green Wall project.

7. Cooperation in the Area of Media and Communications

The successful implementation of the decisions of the first Africa-India Forum Summit emanating from the Framework Cooperation and its Action Plan have brought qualitative change into the existing relationship between Africa and India. The depth and diversity of the relationship has significantly altered and the traditional engagement has successfully moved towards a modern functional partnership. However, there remains an uneven recognition of this, particularly in the public mind which requires to be addressed. At the same time, Africa needs greater opportunities to bring its own media and communications to an independent growth path in recognition of its multi-cultural and multi-ethnic identities.

Africa and India therefore agree to promote a larger number of visits between African and Indian editors and journalists, academicians, scholars and civil society representatives, so that closer interaction envisaged in this Framework for Enhanced Cooperation can be suitably disseminated. In this respect, consideration will be given to the training of African media personnel with a view to capacity building and improving their skills.

Without prejudice to India's ongoing and future programmes at the bilateral, REC and other levels, it is agreed to jointly revise, within a period of six months, the Joint Plan of Action to fully reflect the Africa-India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation. This Joint Plan of Action will also incorporate a follow-up mechanism which will ensure the effective implementation of programmes and activities agreed in the Plan. ■

Done at Addis Ababa, this 25th day of May 2011

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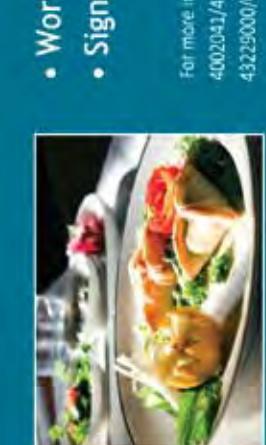
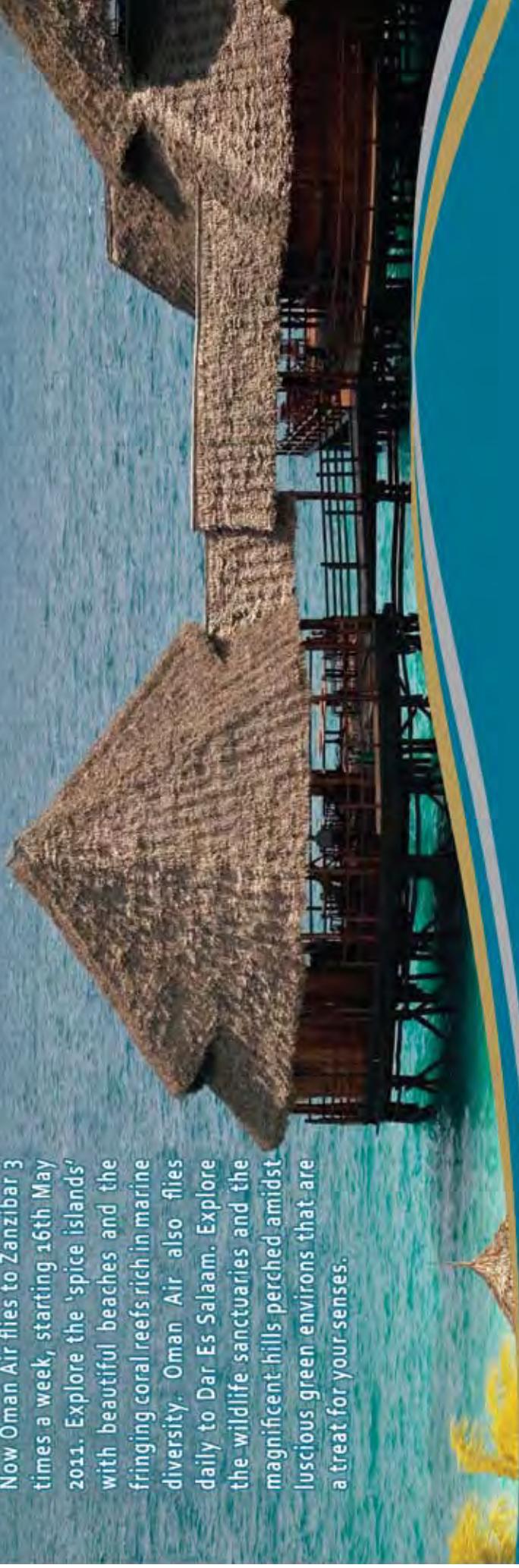
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