

CONTINUITY WITH VISION
THE ROADMAP TO SUCCESS
FOR
PRESIDENT
SAMIA SULUHU HASSAN

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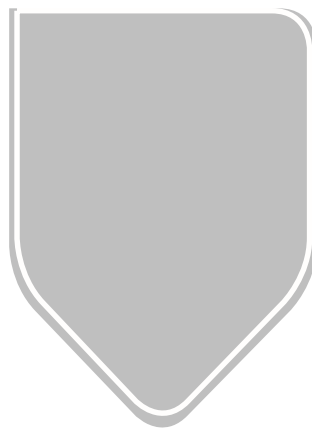
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Kazi Iendelee



Acknowledgement

It is normal for a book of this size and especially one produced in a short time to be the product of a wide variety of contributors. This book 'Continuity with Vision' is not an exception to that rule and a large number of institutions and individuals have contributed in different ways to its publication.

The initial impetus for the book came from Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa who encouraged us to write the book after a year of President Samia Suluhu Hassan's administration. He argued that the direction, policies and character of the 6th Phase administration would be clearly established in the first twelve months of government and that would be the time to take stock of the administration.

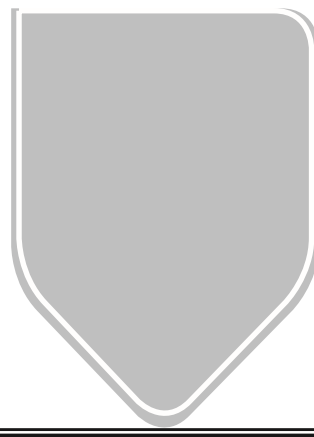
The book is the work of a number of writers, both Tanzania and from abroad. Each one of the 'foreigners' who have contributed has both knowledge and understanding of Tanzania. The Revd. Derrick Marcos from South Africa, who contributed the chapter on the impact of COVID -19 on South Africa, has the experience of coordinating a UNO supported education for democracy programme in Tanzania. Gray Roberts who contributed the chapter on conservation has wide experience of Tanzania and wrote the book 'Sautiza Nyika' (English title 'Voices from the Savannah'). Craig Ferla, who contributed the chapter of how NGOs could work better with the government, has lived and worked in Tanzania for many years. Dr Hugh Mason, who is the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth in the UK, has written widely on east Africa including contributions to 'The Roots of Peace in Zanzibar', 'The Promise', 'The Game Changer' and others.

The book would not have been published without the full support of ESAURP, whose Executive Director, R. G. Mutakyahwa, a part from being one of the contributors, he provided cooperation and encouragement. It is important to record the material support provided by three institutions; AFRICAB, CRDB and NMB. Information about the work of each of these institutions can be found set out in the book on separate pages.

There have been many other people from UDSM, IRDP, IFM and ESAURP who have contributed papers which are in this book. They are too many to name but thanks are due to every one of them because without their inputs the book would have been the poorer.

Maliyamkono T. L.

Editor in Chief



Preface

President Samia Suluhu Hassan was sworn in on 19th March 2022, succeeding the late Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli whose untimely death engulfed people with indescribable grief and dismal mood. As the former Vice President and by virtue of the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, Samia Suluhu Hassan was mandated to succeed the late President John Magufuli. Her ascendancy to the presidency was indicative of the smooth transition and constitutional values that have bound our country since independence.

In grappling with economic hurdles, President Samia pledged to support investors who had “shifted their businesses to other countries” because “Tanzania [was becoming] an ‘unpredictable’ country when it comes to doing business or investments due to tax and work permit uncertainties.”¹ Thus, economic growth, and, undoubtedly, infrastructural development over the course of her tenure as President are suggestive of the laudable effort undertaken in curbing the economic dilemmas that have had impact on people’s lives. Her unyielding incentives to strategic investors are reminiscent of her allegiance to rebuilding the economy. Indeed, the pledge of the French public and private entities to Tanzania with grants amounting to \$4.2 billion (about TZS9.7 trillion) on distribution and generation of energy projects demonstrates that Samia’s zealous efforts in rebuilding the economy have been in favor of investors.²

The audacity of shaping the course on the economy epitomizes President Samia as a “care taker president” and a “female kingpin.”³

¹ Alex Nelson Malanga, “President Samia urges her appointees to win back investor trust” *The Citizen*, Tuesday, April 6, 2021.

² Alex Nelson Malanga, “French investments in Tanzania to hit Sh9.7 trillion in five years” *The Citizen*, Thursday, May 19, 2022.

³ Malanga, “French investments in Tanzania” *The Citizen*, Thursday, May 19, 2022.

These attributes stem from her deep commitment in consolidating the administration and supporting private sector initiatives on financial inclusion.⁴ Further, President Samia Suluhu's initiative on restraining the COVID-19 pandemic, democratization, and international diplomacy is widely acknowledged in the public, private, national, and international spheres. Her economic diplomacy approach - in East Africa and beyond - continues have undoubtedly set new directions and opportunities for trade across the East Africa and beyond by removing barriers on both tariff and non-tariff. We learn for instance, that, since President Samia's assuming the high office, commendable efforts have remained apparent in addressing the impediments of trade with EAC member states. These efforts include but they are not limited to the formation of the Joint Commission on Cooperation (JCC), as a bilateral organ to resolve issues affecting all areas of cooperation between Kenya and Tanzania. These efforts culminated in resolving more than 30 issues with their Kenyan counterparts.⁵

The publication of this book is timely. It will interest researchers, academics, politicians, policy makers and Tanzanians at large who have long wished to see a book on President Samia Suluhu Hassan's one year in office in print.

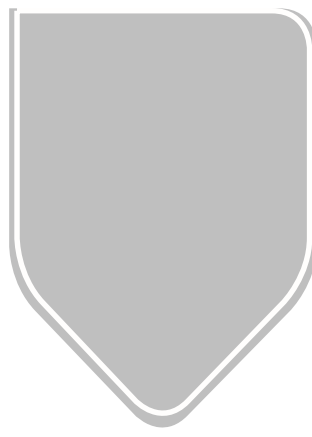
Professor William A. L. Anangisye

Vice Chancellor

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⁴ AbdulmajidNsekela "Acknowledging State Effort in Rebuilding the Economy: Reflections on President Samia's one year in office" *The Citizen*, Thursday, March 24, 2022.

⁵ "Rebuilding the Economy" *The Citizen*, Thursday, March 24, 2022.



Foreword

On Friday 19 March 2021, Vice President Samia Suluhu Hassan was sworn in as the sixth President of the United Republic of Tanzania after her predecessor Dr John Pombe Magufuli passed away. During her first speech to the nation, she said two short and inspiring statements: “Kazi iendelee” (Work is to continue) and “Hakuna kitakachoharibika” (Nothing will be lost).

During her first address to Parliament on 22nd April 2021, President Samia Suluhu Hassan asserted her position. “We will develop and continue with all the good things but we will also make changes where necessary with the aim of promoting efficiency and productivity as guided by the National Development Vision 2025, the CCM Election Manifesto 2020-2025, the National FDYP III, the African Development Agenda for 2063 and the Global Agenda of Sustainable Development Goals”. In this statement, she underlined both the importance of coherent planning frameworks and the necessity of making changes as circumstances develop.

ESAURP was of the opinion that it was an appropriate time to a group of people in academic and public leadership to consider policy continuity of her leadership with vision during the first year of her presidency. ESAURP decided to write a book that would contribute to policy development President Samia Suluhu Hassan had identified as her Government priority areas instead of assessing her performance at the end of her first term in office.

This book comprises three sections: an evaluation of the legacy of the Magufuli presidency, a review of the policies, initiatives and actions of the first one-year of President Samia Suluhu Hassan’s administration, and a consideration of the future opportunities and challenges, which will face her government. The value of the book to people, both at home and abroad, lies in the fact that it provides an informed and non-partisan assessment of the current state and future prospects for our country, Tanzania.

The book has 27 substantive chapters, each dealing with one particular sector of Tanzania's economy or society as pointed out by the president. Each chapter has been written by an academic or a professional person who has had a wide experience and is widely recognised as having an extensive understanding of the selected sector.

Each contributor to the book was asked to focus on a policy that falls within his or her particular area of competence and expertise. They were to address the following issues:

1. Factors that had influenced the current government's priorities and how far they showed continuity with the policy of the previous administration
2. Challenges and barriers that had to be addressed in implementing the priority policies. Other aspects to be looked at include the opposition received from key stakeholders and the extent human and financial resource limitations constrained the implementation of policies.
3. How successful had the government been in achieving its priority policy goals? Each writer was to highlight any shortcomings due to the barriers or weaknesses in the operation of policies resulting from say unrealistic goals, weak operational guidelines, inadequate administrative systems, or insufficient integration between policy areas.
4. Consider future direction of policy in each priority area including necessary changes in the administration to ensure the success of policy initiatives. How far will there need to be changes in other areas of government policy to allow the full implementation of policy initiatives in the concerned area. What would be the implications of new initiatives in each priority area for other sectors of the economy and society?

Each chapter, therefore, progresses from an assessment of the situation at the time when H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan acceded to the presidency to a consideration of the opportunities, which existed at the end of the first year of her administration.

Although specialists have written the book they have used a friendly style in the sense that they have avoided use of jargons. It is a book written for a wide readership including academics, politicians, policy makers and administrators. The book will also be valuable to entrepreneurs and business people who are looking to build and strengthen their enterprises in the future. Because of its very wide scope, the book will be useful as contextual reading for students in colleges, universities and the higher grades in secondary schools. The editors, chapter contributors and ESAURP expect this book will widen public involvement in debates.

The implementation of this project was not an easy task for ESAURP. This publication involved a large number of writers from different institutions let alone diverse academic and social background. The challenges faced in coordinating this

task were both administrative and professional which could have raised costs in terms of time and other resources.

Overall, the writers have indicated that President Samia Suluhu Hassan has so far maintained all the good things from previous governments but also introducing changes according to her vision where she would like Tanzania to be in 2025 and beyond that is **Continuity with Vision**. Some writers have also revealed that President Samia Suluhu Hassan's style of governance is different from that of her predecessor.

Mutakyahwa R.G.

Executive Director

Eastern and Southern African Universities Research

Programme

A grey shield-shaped graphic with a white border, containing the text 'Chapter 10' in a stylized font.

Chapter
10

**Improving the Quality of Health Care in
Rural Tanzania: Requires Working on the
Unfinished Agenda**

Mwoya Byaro
Shauri Timothy
Hozen Mayaya

Abstract

In Tanzania, the majority of the population is located in rural area. National Health Policy in the country clearly advocating health for all, this is basically focused on ensuring no one is left behind regardless of any kind of marginalization, including; gender, disability and location (rural-urban). However, shortage and inadequate distribution of skilled human resources remained unfinished agenda that needed to be addressed. So, this chapter presents health system operations and improvement actions in Tanzania, highlights the current health outcomes, as well as discusses status of health care provision in rural communities in relation to the availability health professional in the areas. This chapter concludes that improving quality of health for majority requires provision of a fair balance of health services between rural and urban communities. As of now, the main bottleneck that President Samia Suluhu Hassan has to remove so as to improve the quality of health for majority is to; continue offering financial incentives and increasing health budgets to hire more health professionals in the areas; re-thinking about redistribution of these health professionals to overcome shortage in rural areas; changing the referral system so that all clinicians, including assistant medical officers, who make up the majority of clinical staff at rural health care facilities, to make referrals; as well as ensuring good

communication between the referral facility and the tertiary care hospital in the districts.

Keywords: Improving Rural Healthcare, Unfinished Agenda, Rural Health Improvement

Chapter 12

Enhancing Rural Development through Agricultural Transformation

*Hozen Mayaya
Hosea Mpogole
Kwalu Dede*

Abstract

About 70% of the population in Tanzania live in rural areas and a majority of them are engaged in agriculture as their main economic activity. For this reason, rural development entails, among other things, transforming the agricultural sector to make it more productive and remunerative to farmers. This paper uses a desk review of grey literature with limited interviews to explore the current state of the agricultural sector and the plans and efforts undertaken by the Samia administration to transform the sector. In particular, this paper assesses the influencers of the current government priorities and continuity with the previous Magufuli administration, barriers to implementing priority policies or strategies, notable achievements; and provides a direction for future policy. After about one year of President Samia Suluhu Hassan in office, the paper analyses the plans, efforts and achievements of the Samia administration in various areas, including the commitment to increase agricultural productivity and to move away from subsistence to commercial agriculture; construction of irrigation schemes; removing bans on the marketing of agricultural produce; reducing post-harvest losses; increasing access to agricultural credit; and strengthening research and extension services. Other areas are strengthening the capacities of NFRA and TADB, attracting investment in agro processing, enhancing deep-sea fishing, and reducing nomadic pastoralism by promoting modern animal husbandry and improving animal breeds. These efforts are expected to transform agriculture and improve rural livelihoods.

Chapter

13

Rural Finance and Development in Tanzania: Recent Progress and Challenges

Vedastus Timothy

Daniel Mpeta

Mawazo Baruti

Abstract

Although Tanzania has recorded a relatively high economic growth over the recent years, the performance of the rural-based sectors has remained dismal. Factors that contributed to the low performance of these sectors include low levels of investment in the sectors due to financial constraints. The Tanzania Financial Sector Development Master Plan 2020/21 - 2029/30, among other things, intends to address the various challenges that limit access to and usage of financial services in rural areas. Since Tanzania's Sixth Phase Government came to power to date, notable progress has been made to improve rural financial inclusion. Significant challenges, however, remain in the areas related to the low uptake of appropriate financial means to manage risks and the low level of financial literacy. Continued efforts are needed to address these challenges as well. Another challenge relates to the increased cost of digital financial services which are, in most cases, the only option in rural areas. There is, therefore, a need to closely monitor its effects on the financial behavior of the rural population to avoid slowing down rural financial inclusion.

Keywords: Rural Finance, Rural Development, Tanzania, Financial Inclusion, Sixth Phase Government.



Chapter
14

**Sustainable Development Amid Climate
Change and Environmental Damage**

Hozen Mayaya
Innocent Zilihona
Canute Hyandye

Preamble

This chapter provides the environmental degradation, climate change and development nexus in Tanzania. It explores the status of environmental damage and the associated causes as well as Tanzanian government efforts to remedy the situation. It provides the pathways in which the 6th Phase Government under Her Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of Tanzania can be successful in addressing the impacts of climate change and environmental damage which are threatening the livelihoods as well as the socio-economic development of Tanzanians, especially the less privileged rural dwellers.

The chapter looks into the vision of the Late President Magufuli through the Chama Cha Mapinduzi Manifesto (2020), assesses the development direction and aspiration of

President Samia Suluhu Hassan, and through critical analysis of the current situation and best practices in Tanzania and elsewhere, the chapter suggests the possible pathway that the 6th Phase government should take as an opportunity to continue with the development vision of Tanzania.

The protection of the environment in Tanzania is the responsibility of each citizen. Overall, the in-charge of environmental matters in the country is the Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment (DoE). Accordingly, the environmental management in the country is in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act (EMA Cap,191), an Act that provides for a legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of the environment. Currently, the country has put in place National Environmental Policy 2021 (NEP 2021) which incorporates the contemporary environmental problems namely genetically modified organisms (GMO) and e-waste management, among others.

The National Environmental Policy (2021) Implementation Strategy 2022-2023 is also in place and thus guides the environmental management actions in the country. Furthermore, the government is undertaking various efforts toward addressing the effect of climate change in its national context. The National Climatic Change Response (2021) and the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014) comprehensively elaborate on effective adaptation measures and mitigations deemed necessary to be undertaken in the Country. The strategies focus on the enhancement of adaptive capacity to climate change, promote adaptation actions to support long-term climate resilience of social systems and ecosystems, and strengthen participation in climate change mitigation activities contributing to international efforts while ensuring sustainable development.

Further, the chapter provides some rich professional bits of advice to the Tanzania government for many bottlenecks in environmental management in the country. For example, it analyses the national spending on environmental projects, sources of funds, root causes of environmental degradation, and provides sustainable pathways to improve the situation.

One example of the gaps observed that leads to the continuation of environmental degradation in Tanzania is the absence of environmental officers at wards, villages/streets and sub-villages for 18 years now despite being a legal requirement. Section 40 of EMA Cap, 191 states the responsibilities and powers of Ward, Village/Mtaa and Kitongoji Environmental Management Officers as the coordinators of all functions and activities geared towards the protection of the environment within their area of jurisdiction. Another gap is the lack of capacity among public and private actors responsible for the environment in writing competitive proposals that can attract global environmental management and climate funds.

Among other things, the chapter recommends the 6th Phase government to address human capacity issues through building strong departments as well as using the highly trained experts at the academic, research and private institutions who can back up the ministries, departments and agencies (MDA) with expertise.

A grey shield-shaped graphic with a white border, containing the text 'Chapter 15'.

Chapter
15

**Human Settlements Development in
Tanzania: Land Access, Housing, Water
Supply and Sanitation Services**

Israel Katega
Mafuru Juma
Godwin Pambila

Abstract

The general objective of this study was to assess and discuss the state and challenges existing in human settlements development in Tanzania. Specifically, the study aimed at establishing the status and challenges of access to land, housing, and water supply and sanitation services in urban and rural settlements; explore policy response measures by the government to the observed challenges and suggested on viable future policy direction in the quest to ensure informed and envisioned efforts by the Sixth Phase Government.

The study has observed that despite the government efforts to promote access to land in urban and rural settlements the issue of land access and secure tenure is still a

challenge to the majority of citizens in urban and rural areas. The status of access to decent housing is still a challenge as the majority of urban dwellers live in informal settlements and in rural settlements a considerable number of households live in houses with floors and walls built of non-modern materials which are not durable therefore causing unhealthy living environment. Most of population especially in rural areas obtain drinking water from unimproved sources in both rainy and dry seasons; and although the majority of Tanzanians have access to toilet sanitation facility (94 percent), most households in rural areas still use unimproved sanitation facilities, that is, open pitlatrines and pit-latrines with not washable slabs. The study has observed that the government during the First to Fifth Phase, have made various policy responses to the challenges of land access, housing, drinking water supply and access to improved sanitation services including putting in policy a number of policies and legislations. However, the situation on community access to those basic services is still not good especially in rural areas.

On the Sixth Phase Government, the study has observed that, in the period of one year of its existence, the government has continued to act on the observed challenges with notable pace, vigour and enthusiasm and managed to achieve notable achievements in promoting access to land, housing, safe drinking water and improved sanitation. The study concludes that: First the government in collaboration with other development stakeholders should emphasise on pre-emptive urban planning and land surveying to increase land plots available for prospective land developers and thereby reduce the problem of proliferation of informal settlements. Second, the government in collaboration with the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) should improve on mechanism of funding villageland use plans to reduce land conflicts. Third, the government should put in place the housing development policy to address important issues in housing development including availability of planned and serviced land, availability of planned and serviced land, housing finance, the role of individuals, real estate developers, cost of building material, price of housing units and tenant rent restriction. Fourth, for the purpose of attaining sustainability of water supply schemes in rural settlements, the government should improve the level of stakeholders participation in designing, implementing and running the schemes by training CBWSOs leaders and committee members on water schemes management principles, monitoring and accounting. Fifth, in order to promote access to improved sanitation facilities at household level the government in collaboration with local government authorities and other stakeholders subsidizing toilet building materials especially ready-made slabs for constructing improved pitlatrines and promote the importance of using improved toilet facilities through vigorous campaigns.

Chapter

16

Local Government Revenues and Sustainable Social and Economic Service Delivery

Bonamax Mbaso
Africanus Sarwatt
Innocent Zilihona

1.0 Introduction

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania articles 8 (1), 145 and 146 of 1977 enshrine the Local Government System emphasizing the supremacy of the people.

The Constitution further underline that the Government is accountable to the people. The Local Government (District Authorities) Act No. 7 of 1982 Cap (287) and the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act No. 8 of 1982 Cap (288) states the core functions of Local Government, which include the provision of quality services and promotion of social and economic development of its area of jurisdiction. There is no doubt that LGAs in Tanzania are vested with responsibilities that need adequate resources to be effectively and efficiently fulfilled. However, one of the main challenges facing LGAs is the widening gap between the availability of financial resources and local governments' spending needs. The increase in population poses a serious challenge to LGAs as it raises demand for improved public services and public infrastructures while the financial capacity is limited. As a result, LGAs have been seen as if they are not doing justice to their citizens. Because of this fact, LGAs, therefore, need to strategize in such a way that adequate financial resources are mobilized and appropriately utilized to enhance sustainable service delivery in their area of jurisdiction. The LGAs

need, therefore, to use the available opportunity, which allows LGAs to mobilize financial resources from various sources, including grants from development partners, debt from financial institutions, private sector through public-private partnerships. If these sources are adequately tapped, LGAs can invest in various business ventures that can have financial returns. This opportunity is possible as is within the existing legal framework. The Local Government Finance Act, 1982 Act defines the revenue authority of LGAs, listing the types of taxes, fees and charges which LGAs can administer. Sections 6(3) and 7(2) of the Act also mandate LGAs to formulate by-laws for all Own Source Revenue (OSR) that they levy and collect in their respective areas of jurisdiction. These by-laws define all rules and procedures necessary to administer OSRs, including the definition of rates and penalties for non/late payment. Other legal frameworks governing LGAs on the financial-related matter include Guidelines for outsourcing revenue collection to collecting agents in LGAs (2016); Local Authority Revenue Administration Manual (2019); Local Authority Financial Memorandum (2009); and Local Authority Accounting Manual (2019).

Chapter

18

The Move to Enhance Agribusiness and Agro-processing for Poverty Reduction in Tanzania

Provident Dimoso

Rogers Andrew

Yohana Mgale

Abstract

The importance of the agricultural sector cannot be overemphasized in Tanzania. The sector employs over 65 percent of workforce, contributes about 70 percent of the income of the people in the rural areas, 27.7 percent of GDP and contributes about 24.1 percent of export earnings as well as 65 percent of industrial raw materials. Despite its contribution, Agriculture is facing a number of challenges including, inefficient production, climate change, use of rudimentary technology, price variability, inadequate extension services, unsatisfactory condition of rural roads, high transport costs, unreliable power supply, difficult access to finance; limited markets and inadequate professional human resources. In the context of these challenges the Blue economy may be considered as a possible avenue for development. Generally is recognized that the late President John Magufuli made efforts to improve Agro-processing and agribusiness as an approach for development. Following the untimely death of President John Magufuli, the then Vice President Samia Suluhu Hassan took over the Leadership of the Nation. President Samia Suluhu Hassan has consistently supported agribusiness by proceeding with implementation of strategic projects initiated by the previous government, including construction of Standard Gauge Railway and Mwalimu Nyerere Hydropower Station expected to have installed a capacity of 2,115 MW. President Samia Suluhu Hassan has improved the

business environment and strengthened international relations with intention of achieving good markets.

The President has promised to encourage production of improved seeds, bolster research and extension services as well as strengthen the financial services especially in connection with the agricultural sector. Because of climate change it is important to reduce dependency on rain-fed agriculture. The President has made right decision to put emphasis on expansion of irrigation infrastructure and introduction of user fees to ensure sustainability. It is recommended that more is to be done to enhance human resources management, expansion and making irrigation schemes sustainable, bolstering productivity through improved technology, strengthen the transport infrastructures and market expansion.

Chapter 20

Industrial Development in Tanzania: Charting the Continuity

*Provident Dimoso
Hamenya Mabuga*

1.0 Introduction

Industrialization is an important driver of economic development. It has significant contribution to job creation, increased productivity and exports as well as contribution to market for agricultural products which take a form of raw materials to the industries. Industrial development in Tanzania has been a long-term endeavor.

To achieve the industrialization goal, the Government of Tanzania in 1999 charted its long-term vision 2025 (Tanzania Development Vision 2025), which declared the Nation's goal to becoming a middleincome country. It is envisioned that by 2025, the country's economy will have been transformed from a low productivity economy to semiindustrialized economy, led by modernized and highly productive agricultural activities which are effectively integrated and buttressed by supportive industrial and service activities in the rural and urban areas.

Since then a number of frameworks to guide the industrial sector development have been established as a way of translating the vision into operation. The frameworks were; a 25 year Sustainable Industrial Development Policy for Tanzania (SIDP 2020) which was developed in 1996, with the goal of enhancing sustainable development of industrial sector. The SIDP implementation targeted bolstering employment levels, economic transformation, equitable development, import substitution and export promotion. In the mid-2010, the Integrated Industrial Development Strategy (IIDS) was established with the aim of enhancing the efforts to achieve the SIDP goal of realizing

the economy which ensure sustainable industrial development. The Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025 was formulated with a view to provide practical strategies to implement SIDP 2020 by creating conducive business environment and build a competitive industrial sector. Efforts to create conducive business environment focused on developing infrastructure and promoting agricultural based industrialization.

Chapter

25

Energy to Power Industrial and the Rural

*Fadhili Mgumia
Jeremiah Mkomagi
Charles Mulisa*

The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Samia Suluhu Hassan speaking to the 12th Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania, Dodoma, 22nd April 2021.

“Over the past five years, we have had some success majoring in the Energy Sector. We have increased power generation from 1,501MW in 2015 to 1602.3 Megawatts; where the highest demand for electricity for our country is currently 1,200 Megawatts. We have also succeeded in delivering electricity to 10,294 villages, equivalent to 83.3% of the existing 12,317 villages. We have started the construction of a large hydroelectric project of the Mwalimu Nyerere Dam that will generate 2,115 Megawatts. Up to now, this project has reached 45% of the implementation”.

“Thus, the Sixth Phase Government will continue with the efforts of enhancing energy supply in the country, including completing the construction of the Nyerere Dam and delivering electricity in the remaining 2,023 villages. We plan to start implementing different projects that aim to produce more energy such as Ruhudji hydropower projects 358 Megawatts, Rumakali 222 Megawatts; Kikonge 300 Megawatts and also natural gas electricity in Mtwara 300 Megawatts; Somanga Fungu 330 Megawatts, Kinyerezi III 600 Megawatts and Kinyerezi IV 300 Megawatts. Due to climate change, we need to combine energy sources to be sure of electricity all the time. Therefore, we will look at the possibility of implementing renewable energy projects (solar, wind, geothermal) to ensure sustainable sources of electricity. We look forward within these five years to generating 1,100 Megawatts through such sources”.

Chapter

26

Tapping the Untapped Potentials of Blue Economy in Tanzania

Andrew Komba

Provident Dimoso

Canute Hyandy

Preamble

Tanzania is determined to use its marine and terrestrial water resources as the new economic priority sector. This chapter argues that despite the fact that Tanzanians have benefited from the marine and terrestrial water resources, the contribution from the water resources is very small compared to other economies that have made considerable efforts to efficiently utilize their water resources. In this chapter, the authors have dived into the genesis of Blue Economy (BE) concept at global scale and narrow it down to the Tanzania context. The BE potentials and Tanzanian profile are described. Further, the chapter provides a description of the economic contribution of BE, the best practices from various countries such as Brazil, Seychelles, Mauritius and Senegal as well as the existing challenges that need to be addressed.

The chapter presents detailed analysis of the genesis and ongoing Tanzanian political commitment to invest in the marine environment. It discusses the efforts and shared vision of the Fifth and Sixth Phase of Tanzanian Governments to make it possible for the Nation to benefit from its water or “blue” water resources. Eventually, the chapter put

forward some of the key BE drivers that the country has to invest on for realization of the untapped BE potential in the country.