



# Convention Proceedings

## DICOTA Convention 2012 August 30 - September 2 Chicago, Illinois

**CONVENTION THEME:**  
**TANZANIA'S DIASPORA – INVESTMENT, CITIZENSHIP  
AND RELATIONSHIP**

**Detailed proceedings compiled by:**

**Dr. Lyungai Mbilinyi, Secretary**

**Mr. Lunda Asmani, Head Rapporteur/ Board Member**

**Notes taken by 2012 Convention Rapporteurs:**

**Lunda Asmani – Head Rapporteur**

**Nisa Kibona - Rapporteur**

**Eliza Hill - Rapporteur**

**Kutina Ruhumbika - Rapporteur**

<http://www.dicotaus.org>

**DICOTA BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

**Dr. Lennard M. Tenende  
Mr. Fredrick Mjema  
Dr. Crispin Semakula  
Mr. Lunda Asmani  
Dr. Kurwa Nyigu**

**DICOTA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**Dr. Ndaga Mwakabuta – President  
Dr. Lyungai Mbilinyi – Secretary  
Mr. Joel Mburu – Dep. Secretary  
Ms. Emma Kasiga – Treasurer  
Ms. Jane Temu – Assist. Treasurer  
Dr. Lemmy Meekisho – Member  
Ms. Oliva Kavishe - Member**

**CONVENTION STEERING COMMITTEE**

**Mr. Saul Mwakatpanya -Chair  
Dr. Allan Issangya - Secretary  
Dr. Marion Kessy  
Mr. Lupo Chambaka  
Dr. Eustace Kaijage  
Mr. Evans Ruaika  
Mr. James Kitia  
Ms. Angeline Kileo  
Ms. Astrid Urassa  
Ms Asinati Andrew  
Mr. Emmanuel Msengi  
Ms. Rachel Wasira  
Mr. Peter Mwamanga**



# List of Sponsors



**Abdul Majid  
All Africa Logistics LLC  
Arise-Beuty Supplies**



**Azania Bank  
Bank of Tanzania**



**Ewao Communications**

**Bongo Radio  
Borton Overseas**



**DreamZ Entertainment Company  
ESM Travel**



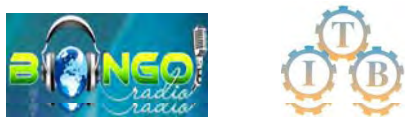
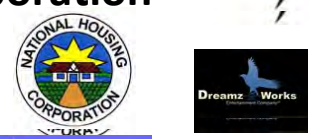
**Ewao Communications North America  
Five Star Travel Services**



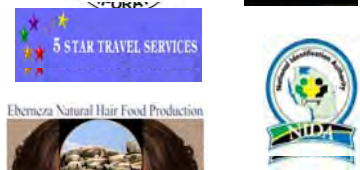
**Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Corporation**

**Njohole Legend Foundation**

**National Housing Corporation  
National Social Security Fund**



**Njohole Legend Foundation  
Parastatal Pension Fund**



**President Amani Abeid Karume**

**All Afrika Travel and Logistics LLC**

**Prime Minister's Office  
Solar Power Innovation**



**Tanzania Investment Bank  
Tanzania Investment Group of USA, Inc.**



**Tanzanian Embassy in Washington DC**



**TBX-Consulting Business**

**All Afrika Travel and Logistics LLC**



**Umoja Phone**

**Ewao Communications**

**Vijimambo**

**Zanzibar Diaspora Desk**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Convention Program.....</b>	<b>Page 6</b>
<b>2012 Convention Executive Summary.....</b>	<b>Page ;</b>
<b>Welcoming Remarks and Celebrations.....</b>	<b>Page 13</b>
• Tanzania National Anthem	
• Dr. Ndaga Mwakabuta, DICOTA President - Opening Remarks	
• Felicia David, Executive Director, Office of Public Engagement, City of Chicago –	
• Mayor’s Message	
• Ambassador Mwanaidi Sinare Maajar, Ambassador of the United Republic of	
• Tanzania to the United States – Introduction of Guest of Honor	
• H.E. Amani Abeid Karume, Former President of Zanzibar – Keynote Address & Guest of Honor	
• Dr. Lennard Tenende, Board Chair, DICOTA – Vote of Thanks to Guest of Honor	
<b>Session 1: Tanzania Tourism, Development And Trade Relations.....</b>	<b>Page 19</b>
3. Hon. Lazaro Nyalandu, Deputy Minister of Natural Resources & Tourism – Tourism in Tanzania	
4. Susan Mzee, Assistant to the Prime Minister, Prime Minister’s Office – Diaspora	
5. Paul Bwathondi, Director of Management Information Systems – National Identification Authority	
6. John Coronado, Commercial Officer, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce – Business Programs for Africa	
<b>Lunch Breakout Session.....</b>	<b>Page 48</b>
7. Kutina Ruhumbika, PHR – Personal Branding: Why This is Important in Your Career	
<b>Session 2: Immigration, Citizenship, and Civic Engagement... ..</b>	<b>Page 4:</b>
8. Charles Singili, Managing Director, Azania Bank	
9. Ambassador Semu-Somi, Diaspora Department Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation Representative	
10. Abdirizak Farah, Policy Advisor, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties – Community Engagement	
11. Fred Tsao, Policy Director, Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (ICIRR) – Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals	
12. Amy Stern, USCIS Community Relations Officer, Chicago District Office – Unauthorized Practice of Immigration Law	
13. Dr. Shakirudeen Amuwo, Assistant Professor, College of Health Sciences, Chicago State University – Health Issues among African Immigrants	
14. Dr. Alie Kabba, Executive Director, United African Organization (UAO) - Citizenship & African Civic Engagement in the US	

**Session 3: Financing and Trade Opportunities..... Page 85**

15. Government Financing Sources from USA & Identifying Markets and Products To/From Africa, Export-Import - Ganiyu Dada, CEO and President of KOFA International
16. Julia Stagliano – Heartland International
17. Sam Ntum, Senior International Trade Specialist, Illinois Office of Trade and Investment, Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity – Tanzania Trade, What Illinois Offers
18. Abdul Majid, Director of Sales and Marketing, Tanzania Investment Group of U.S.A., Inc

**Session 4: Tanzanian Citizenship and Human Capital..... Page 109**

19. Dr. Selina Mushi - Unleashing Natural Capital Through Nurturing Human Development
20. Dr. Norma Jackson - Linkages between Diasporans in the US and careers in the Homeland
21. Hon. Devota Likokola, Special Seats Member of Parliament - Promoting women business leadership and entrepreneurship in Tanzania
22. Ambassador Semu-Somi - Tanzania Constitutional Review and Discussion
23. Hassan Hafidh, Department of International Cooperation & Diaspora Zanzibar - Zanzibar Diaspora Engagement Process
24. Rehema Chuma, Principal Operations Officer, National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

**Session 5: Global Partnerships and Child Citizenry In Tanzania ..... Page 189**

25. Frances A. Colón, Deputy Science and Technology Adviser to the Secretary of State, U.S. Department of State)
26. Romi Bhatia, Senior Advisor for Diaspora Partnerships, USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances, Global Partnerships Division
27. John Martin- CEO Solar Power Solutions - Solar Power in Tanzania
28. Ms. Ilomo, Tanzania Immigration Department - Child and Permanent Residence issues in Tanzania

**Questions & Answers, Comments, and Open Forum..... Page 203**

**Session 6: Economics and Investments..... Page 202**

29. Success Stories and Strategies from Tanzanians in the USA:
  1. Rukhsana , Owner, Five Star Travel Services
  2. Elias Mwita, Manager/Owner, ESM Travel
  3. Laurencia Kyariga, Chemist and Founder, Arise/Ebenezer Beauty Supply
  4. Okoka Sanga, CEO, Ewao Communications
  5. Pius Wilcory, CEO, All Africa Logistics
  6. David Kassiane, CEO, DreamZ Entertainment Company
  7. Emmanuel Msengi, Owner, Umoja Phone
  8. Mary Maswanya, Representative, Njohole Legend Foundation

**Closing remarks..... Page 210**  
30. Dr. Ndaga Mwakabuta, President, DICOTA

**Biographies of Presenters..... Page 218**

**List of Conference Delegates ..... Page 242**

**DICOTA 2012 CONVENTION**  
**Chicago Marriott O'Hare**  
**8535 West Higgins Road • Chicago, Illinois 60631 USA**  
**August 30 – September 02, 2012**

***Tanzania's Diaspora - Investment, Citizenship and Relationship***

## Convention Program

Conference Co-Chairs: Mr. Lunda Asmani & Dr. Eustace Kaijage

### Day 1- August 30, 2012

06:00pm-08:00pm	<b>Registration</b>
06:00pm-09:00pm	Cocktail Reception; Chicago Marriott O'Hare
	DJ Dennis & DJ Lusungu

### Day 2- August 31, 2012

07:00am-11:00am	<b>Registration</b>
08:00am-09:00am	Breakfast- Grand Ballroom
09:00am-09.15am	Guest of Honor Visits Exhibits
09:15am-11:00am	<b>Opening of Session &amp; Keynote Address</b>
	National Anthem
	Welcome: Dr. Ndaga Mwakabuta, DICOTA President
	Mayor's Message: Ms. Felicia Davis, Executive Director, Office of Public Engagement, City of Chicago
	Introduction of Guest of Honor: Ambassador Mwanaidi Maajar, Tanzanian Ambassador to the United States
	Keynote Address: H.E. Dr. Amani Abeid Karume, Former President of Zanzibar
	Vote of Thanks: Dr. Lennard Tenende, DICOTA Board of Trustees Chairman
11:00am-11:15am	Break & Photos with Guest of Honor
11:15am-01:30pm	<b>Tanzania Development &amp; Trade Relations</b>
11:15am-11.45am	<b>Tourism in Tanzania</b>
	Hon. Lazaro Nyalandu, Deputy Minister of Natural Resources & Tourism
11.45am-12:15pm	<b>Prime Minister's Office</b>
	Ms. Susan Mzee, Assistant to the Prime Minister - Diaspora
12:15pm-12:45pm	<b>National Identification Authority (NIDA)</b>
	Mr. Paul Bwathondi, Director of Management Information Systems,
12:45pm-01:00pm	<b>US Commerce Department- Business Programs for Africa</b>
	Mr. John Coronado, Commercial Officer, International Trade Administration
01:00pm-01:15pm	<b>U.S. Department of Commerce</b>
01:15pm-01.30pm	<b>Q &amp; A</b>
01:30pm-02.30pm	<b>Lunch, Networking and Break Out Session</b>
	<b>Personal Branding: Why this is Important in Your Career</b>
	Ms. Kutina Ruhumbika, PHR
02:30pm-03.00pm	<b>Azania Bank</b>
	Mr. Charles Singili, Managing Director
03.00pm-04:30pm	<b>USA Immigration, Citizenship and Civic Engagement</b>

03:00pm-03:10pm	<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs &amp; International Cooperation - Representative</b>
	Ambassador Semu-Somi, Diaspora Department Director
03:10pm-03:25pm	<b>Community Engagement</b>
	Mr. Abdirizak Farah, Policy Advisor, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
03:25pm-03:40pm	<b>Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals</b>
	Mr. Fred Tsao, Policy Director, Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (ICIRR)
03:40pm-03:55pm	<b>Unauthorized Practice of Immigration Law</b>
	Ms. Amy Stern, USCIS Community Relations Officer, Chicago District Office
03:55pm-04:10pm	<b>Health Issues Among African Immigrants</b>
	Dr. Shakirudeen Amuwo, Assistant Professor, College of Health Sciences, Chicago State University
04:10pm-04:30pm	<b>Citizenship &amp; African Civic Engagement in the US</b>
	Dr. Alie Kabba, Executive Director, United African Organization (UAO)
04:30pm-06.00pm	<b>Financing &amp; Trade Opportunities</b>
04:30pm-04:45pm	<b>Government Financing Sources from USA</b>
	Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) & Small Business Administration (SBA) - Ganiyu Dada, President/CEO, Kofa International Co
04:45pm-05:00pm	<b>Heartland International</b>
	Ms. Julia Stagliano
05.00pm-05:30pm	<b>Illinois - Tanzania Trade, What Illinois Offers</b>
	Mr. Sam Ntum, Senior International Trade Specialist,
05.30pm-05:45pm	<b>Illinois Office of Trade and Investment</b>
	Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity
05.45pm-06:00pm	<b>Identifying Markets and Products To/From Africa, Export-Import</b>
	Mr. Ganiyu Dada, President/CEO, Kofa International Co
06:00pm-06:15pm	<b>Tanzania Investment Group of U.S.A, Inc.</b>
	Mr. Abdul Majid, Director of Sales and Marketing
06:30pm	Adjourn
07:00pm-11:00pm	<b>Gala Dinner</b>
	DICOTA & Tanzania National Color Collection Fashion Show by Asia Idarous
	DJ Dennis & DJ Lusungu
	<b>SPECIAL APPEARANCE BY PETER MSECHU FROM TANZANIA</b>

### Day 3- September 1, 2012

08:00am-08:30am	<b>Breakfast- Grand Ballroom</b>
08:30am-11:50am	<b>Tanzania Citizenship &amp; Human Capital</b>
08:30am-09:00am	<b>Unleashing Natural Capital Through Nurturing Human Development</b>
	Dr. Selina Mushi
09:00am-09:30am	<b>Linkages between Diasporans in the US and careers in the Homeland</b>
	Dr. Norma Jackson
09:30am-10:00am	<b>Promoting women business leadership and entrepreneurship in Tanzania</b>
	Hon. Devota Likokola, Special Seats Member of Parliament
10:00am-10:50am	<b>Tanzania Constitutional Review and Discussion</b>
	Ambassador Semu-Somi
10:50am-11:20am	<b>Zanzibar Diaspora Engagement Process</b>
	Mr. Hassan Hafidh, Department of International Cooperation & Diaspora Zanzibar

11:20am-11:50am	<b>Nationa Social Security Fund</b>
	Ms. Rehema Chuma- Principal Operations Officer, NSSF
11:50am-12:00pm	<b>Break</b>
12:00pm-12:30pm	<b>Frances A. Colón, Deputy Science and Technology Adviser to the Secretary of State, U.S. Department of State</b>
	Mr. Romi Bhatia, Senior Advisor for Diaspora Partnerships
12:30pm-12:45pm	<b>USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances Global Partnerships Division</b>
12:45pm-01:00pm	<b>Solar Power Innovations.</b>
	Mr. John Martin - CEO
01:15pm-01:30pm	<b>Child and Permanent Residence issues in Tanzania</b>
	Ms. Ilomo Tanzania Immigration Department
01:30pm-02:45pm	<b>Networking &amp; Lunch</b>
02:45pm-03:15pm	<b>Economics &amp; Investments, Open Forum and Q &amp; A on matters of Tanzania Immigration</b>
	Ms. Ilomo Tanzania Immigration Department
03:45pm-06:00pm	<b>Tanzania Success Stories &amp; Strategies from Tanzanian in the US</b>
03:45pm-04:00pm	<b>Five Star Travel Services</b>
	Ms. Rukhsana Dossani , Owner
04:00pm-04:15pm	<b>ESM Travel</b>
	Mr. Elias Mwita, Manager/Owner
04:15pm-04:30pm	<b>Arise Beauty</b>
	Ms. Laurencia Kyariga, Chemist and Founder
04:30pm-04:45pm	<b>Ewao Communications</b>
	Mr. Okoka Sanga, CEO
04:45pm-05:00pm	<b>All Africa Logistics</b>
	Mr. Pius Wilcory, CEO
05:00pm-05:15pm	<b>DreamZ Entertainment Company</b>
	Mr. David Kassiane, CEO
05:15pm-04:30pm	<b>Umoja Phone</b>
	Mr. Emmanuel Msengi, Owner
04.30pm-05:45pm	<b>Njohole Legend Foundation</b>
	Ms. Mary Maswanya, Representative
05:45pm-06:00pm	<b>Summary of Conference &amp; Closing Remarks</b>
	Dr. Ndaga Mwakabuta, DICOTA President
06:15pm	Adjourn
10:00pm-2:00am	<b>Evening Social Event: Chicago Breeze, Live Performance by GSan</b>
	DICOTA Disco Nite - DJ Dennis & DJ Lusungu

**Day 4- September 2, 2012**

9:00am -6:00pm	<b>Chicago Downtown Tour , BBQ, Games including Soccer's DICOTA 2012 Convention championship trophy, kids games @Schiller Woods West Park</b>
7:00pm -9:00pm	<b>Extravaakhanga Collection Fashion Show by Asia Fabak Fashions</b>
09:00pm -2:00am	<b>SPECIAL APPEARANCE BY PETER MSECHU FROM TANZANIA</b>
	<b>Kwaheri Party - Dj Dennis &amp; Dj Oslus</b>



**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/OVERVIEW**  
**DICOTA 2012 CONVENTION**  
**AUGUST 30-SEPTEMBER 2, 2012**  
**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, USA**

*TANZANIA'S DIASPORA – INVESTMENT, CITIZENSHIP AND RELATIONSHIP*

During the Labor Day holiday weekend, the Diaspora Council of Tanzanians in America (DICOTA) drew approximately 200 participants primarily from Tanzanians living in the US, joined by fellow Tanzanians from home and other Diasporas, as well as Americans and other nationalities residing in the US and outside. Organizers of the convention came from all regions of the United States, including Tanzanians in Chicago who made up the local steering committee. Between DICOTA, the local committee, rapporteurs and other volunteers, about 40 individuals took part in planning and/or working at the convention itself. This year's Convention raised and discussed issues Tanzanians in the Diaspora have yearned for many years towards (e.g. dual citizenship, constitution review), and whose action steps are already underway. As in previous years, the convention program consisted of four major areas: plenary sessions including the keynote speech, panel sessions, Question and Answer forums (open discussion), and networking/socializing.

The convention brought together members of the Tanzanian Diaspora in the United States of America; Tanzanian private sector and government officials; key decision makers from Tanzania and U.S. businesses and financial institutions; educators; philanthropists; legislators; and international organizations with vested interest in investment and growth in the country.

**Highlights**

- Our Guest of Honor, H.E. Dr. Amani Karume, delivered a keynote speech about:
  - The efforts and challenges that surround poverty eradication strategies in Tanzania.
  - Opportunities for business and investments for Diasporans and counterparts in Tanzania.
  - Tanzania's growth (politically and economically).
  - Citizenship and dual citizenship as an ongoing debate in Tanzania.
  - The Commission's Constitutional Review's incorporation of the dual citizenship in their deliverables.
  - How DICOTA can benefit from the designated Diaspora offices from both governments in Tanzania.
- We also heard from the Ambassador from the United Republic of Tanzania to the United States, representatives in Tanzania's Prime Minister's office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and Ministry of Tourism.
- We had presentations from Chicago Mayor's office, the United State's Homeland Security, Department of State, USAID, Department of Commerce, Illinois State, and Tanzanian Diasporans in the United States of America.

- Immigration in the US and Tanzania/dual citizenship; civic and community engagement; leadership trainings; investment, financing and trade opportunities; capitalizing on Tanzanians' human capital (including promoting women's entrepreneurship); and health issues among Africans in the Diaspora were all represented by government officials, specialists, scholars, and policy makers well-versed in these areas.
- For the first time, a special lunch break-out session spoke to interested participants and provided resources on "branding" their personal and professional skills in order to secure competing jobs in America and Tanzania.
- One of the major highlights was hearing first hand success stories as well as challenges that have faced Tanzanians – both in the Diaspora, and formerly in the Diaspora who've returned home – who have opened businesses, non-profits, and philanthropic organizations in Tanzania.
- Among other things, we had a very good discussion about the Constitutional review that is currently taking place in Tanzania. We were encouraged to share our views and opinions to the commissions regarding main issues we are facing as members of the Diaspora, dual citizenship being one of them.
  - As an action item, DICOTA will coordinate a collective forum in which all interested members of the Diaspora can contribute to in terms of what to include in the new constitution.
- Outside of the business and formal portions, networking and socializing continues to be one of the pillars of the Convention, which allow participants to continue conversations from the day sessions, get more information from presenters, and have an opportunity to enjoy music, fashion, food, and sports from home.

**For details on the Convention, please see the full proceedings and visit [www.dicotaus.org](http://www.dicotaus.org)**

# **DAY 2- August 31, 2012**

## **Welcome Remarks and Celebrations**

### **1. Opening the Session**

Delegates and guests opened the session by singing the Tanzania National Anthem. Mr. Lunda Asmani welcomed the delegates and introduced himself and Dr. Eustace Kaijage as Conference Co-Chairs. Mr. Lunda Asmani, the conference chair, he then welcomed Dr. Ndaga Mwakabuta, DICOTA President, to officially welcome all delegates and invited speakers. Dr. Mwakabuta thanked the organizing committee, acknowledged and appreciated the contributions from the sponsors. For this year's convention DICOTA received the sponsorship from the following:

1. Umoja Phone
2. ESM Travel
3. Solar Power Innovation
4. Arise-Beuty Supplies
5. Ewao Communications North America
6. TBX-Consulting Business
7. All Africa Logistics LLC
8. TIGU Inc.
9. Borton Overseas
10. Vijimambo
11. Bongo Radio
12. Five Star Travel Services
13. Njohole Legend Foundation
14. Tanzanian Embassy in Washington DC
15. DreamZ Entertainment Company
16. Mr. Abdul Majid
17. Azania Bank
18. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
19. Bank of Tanzania
20. Parastatal Pension Fund
21. Prime Minister's Office
22. H.E. Dr. Amani Abeid Karume, former President of Zanzibar and the Guest of Honor
23. National Social Security Fund
24. Zanzibar Diaspora Desk/ Zanzibar Social Security Fund
25. National Housing Corporation
26. Tanzania Investment Bank

Mr. Asmani, the convention chair then introduced Felicia Davis, the Executive Director, Office of Public Engagement City of Chicago to speak on behalf of Chicago Mayor Rahm Emmanuel about the role of Diaspora in Chicago. She spoke about the strong ties and cultural exchange relationships that exist between the two countries (Tanzania and the United States of America). She reflected on the strong ties that exist with African immigrants "African immigrants are rewriting the next chapter of Chicago's history". She emphasized that Chicago is "the most immigrant-friendly city in America". She also presented a Proclamation from the City of Chicago proclaiming August 31,

2012 as Tanzania Diaspora Day in Chicago. The Proclamation presented is in the following page.

Her Excellence Hon. Mwanaidi Maajar, the Tanzanian Ambassador to the United States, welcomed the guest of honor and his wife. She spoke about Tanzania's unique relationship with the USA. She observed that in 1833- The first US Embassy in Africa was located in Zanzibar. Zanzibar was part of Oman at the time. Ambassador Maajar also introduced honorary Consuls that were present. She highlighted the following:

- Diaspora convention is the best platform to engage Tanzanians in the United States of America.
- The Embassy cannot reach all Tanzanians, entities like DICOTA are important in bringing Tanzanians together.
- She emphasized about President Karume's role in the history of Tanzania and Zanzibar
- She also appreciated about President Karume's success towards "Muafaka," the coalition pre-election truce between CCM and CUF.

## **2. Keynote Address by H.E. Amani Abeid Karume**

Ambassador Maajar, then welcomed President Karume who delivered the keynote speech. President Karume talked about efforts and challenges that surround poverty eradication strategies in Tanzania, some opportunities for business and investments for Diasporans and counterparts in Tanzania, Tanzania's status of growth politically and economically, citizenship and dual citizenship as a part of debate going on in Tanzania and how the Commission for Constitutional Review will incorporate the dual citizenship in their deliverables and finally on how DICOTA can benefit from the designated Diaspora offices from both governments in Tanzania. The full speech is attached below:

### **KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY**

H.E. DR. AMANI ABEID KARUME

THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF ZANZIBAR (2000 – 2010)  
ON THE OCCASION OF THE 4TH DICOTA CONVENTION  
HELD IN CHICAGO ILLINOIS (USA) AUGUST 31ST, 2012

Hon: Mwanaidi Sinare Maajar Tanzania Ambassador to the U.S.A  
Hon: Bertha Somi, Ambassador, Director Diaspora Department,  
Distinguished Sponsors of this Convention  
Distinguished Participants,

### **Ladies and Gentlemen**

Assalam Alaykum:

It is indeed a great honor for me to have been invited to officiate the opening of this 4<sup>th</sup> convention of the Diaspora Council of Tanzania in America (DICOTA) here in the beautiful city of Chicago. The exemplary attendance in this great hall is a clear proof that the DICOTA mission founded four years ago in Houston Texas has already taken

root and is today shared by 170,000 Tanzania Diaspora living in the United State of America. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to sincerely congratulate the founders and members for the success achieved. I would also like to thank Ambassador Mwanaidi Maajar and more so Dr. Ndaga Mwakabuta for inviting me to be part of this history making occasion. I thank you very much.

### **Ladies and Gentlemen**

While I was going through the literature on DICOTA activities I could vividly discern the history and hard work that has gone into making what DICOTA is today. From Houston, Texas in 2009, Minneapolis, Minnesota in 2010 to Dulles, Virginia in 2011, you have been able to multiply your age by the power of ten to an equivalent of forty years grown up man.

### **Ladies and Gentlemen**

I bring with me salaams from Tanzanians from both the mainland and Zanzibar. The people of the United Republic of Tanzania are working hard to better their lives guided by policies and strategies laid down by their two Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. The policies and strategies are enshrined in the country's second generation poverty reduction strategies of MKUKUTA II in Tanzania mainland and MKUZA II for Zanzibar. These strategies underpin all the sectoral policies that are being implemented in Tanzania. It is in addressing the challenges that face Tanzanians in their efforts to rid themselves of abject poverty that the Diaspora comes – in. The challenges that face Tanzanians are multiple. They range from:

- Limited access to capital
- Poor managerial skills
- Low level of education and expertise
- Poor health and limited access to health services
- Safe water supply and unreliable power supply

Despite the mentioned challenges the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar are working tirelessly to address them. Tanzania Diaspora has a duty to contribute to finding solutions to such challenges. The Tanzania Diaspora the world over currently estimated at 2,000,000 people can play their part in either of the following fronts:-

- (i) As Individual Investors
- (ii) Diasporas in Collaboration with local investors -Diaspora local partnership
- (iii) Diaspora in collaboration with U.S.A. investors - Diaspora –foreign partnership.

I believe that the Tanzania Diaspora has a comparative advantage in the investment field in Tanzania for a number of reasons. Among the advantages include, high levels of education, expertise and professionalism, knowledge of the investment environment and the business culture of Tanzania, exposure to the state of the art technology available in various investment grounds, ICT literacy, and high access to information on markets. These are among the many advantages that you have. Our governments on their part have put up a conducive environment that is attractive for prospective

investors. There have been established in our country investment promotion agencies, the Tanzania investment centre and the Zanzibar Investment promotion Authority (ZIPA) both of which have special departments dealing with Diaspora investment coordination. I am glad to learn that representatives from both Agencies are here with you today. Likewise in- recognition of the importance of Diaspora contribution to growth and development, the Government of United Republic of Tanzania has established a special Diaspora department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation headed by a Director with the status of an Ambassador, while the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has established a similar department which is housed in the President Office and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council head by a Deputy Principal Secretary. The high level status accorded to these departments signifies the importance that your country has placed to promote Diaspora investment. The two heads of department have the political and administrative authority to make prompt decision with regards to Diaspora Investment facilitation. The Private sector in Tanzania through its various agencies such as the Tanzania Chamber of Commerce Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA) and the Zanzibar National Chamber of Commerce Industry and Agriculture (ZNCCIA) to mention just the two have the capacity to facilitate, coordinate and guide prospective Diaspora investors in areas of their interests.

### **Ladies and Gentlemen**

The investment climate in Tanzania is friendlier than it was a decade ago. The political environment is more welcoming to FDI, more so to Diaspora investors, Peace and security in Tanzania has characterized our country since independence. The “Maridhiano” accord reached in Zanzibar in 2010 has solved the political tug of war that had engulfed Zanzibar for many years making the Isles a better investment destination. Likewise macro – economic and financial stability is progressively improving, GDP growth rates in both parts of Tanzania averages above 6.0% annually. Inflation is progressively being managed and the country is performing better compared to its regional neighbors. The two governments have undertaken substantial measures in this respect. Among the key reforms undertaken include

- (i) Public finance Reforms
- (ii) Banking Reforms
- (iii) Economic Management Reforms
- (iv) Public Service Reforms
- (v) Local Government Reforms
- (vi) Land Reforms, the process of which is continuing
- (vii) Budget management and planning reforms through the establishment of Planning Commissions for each part of the union.
- (viii) Health sector reform
- (ix) Education sector reform and not forgotten reforms geared towards improving the agricultural sector.

### **Ladies and Gentlemen**

Given the above conducive environment there are vast opportunities for the Diaspora to invest in their mother country. The commonly referred to as the five T’s have numerous attractive investment opportunities namely:-

- The Tourism Sector
- The Transportation sector
- Telecommunication
- Trade sector and Technology

This does not exclude other lucrative investment areas such as Small and Medium Industries, Media, Housing, Micro – Finance, Energy and Capital Markets.

### **Ladies and Gentlemen**

The Governments of Tanzania are not oblivious of the remaining challenges that still face the various Diaspora coming to invest in Tanzania. Our laws don't provide special preferences for you; you are treated like any foreign Investor. It is time that this is addressed. Likewise not enough preferential information is provided for the Diaspora to encourage you to invest in your mother country. Corruptive practices perpetrated by some of our Public officials demand tougher measures. Of late however you have witnessed commendable work being done by our oversight institutions to control the scourge. And Work in this area is progressing well.

### **CITIZENSHIP**

#### **Ladies and Gentlemen**

The subject of dual citizenship for Tanzanian Diaspora has been on the agenda for many years now. His Excellency Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete the President of the United Republic of Tanzania has spoken on the issue on many occasions. Academically, the issue of citizenship has varied opinion depending on one's standpoint. Each country has different requirements for citizenship as well as different policies and regulations regarding dual or /multiple citizenship. It is common for some countries to withdraw an individual's Citizenship once one acquires the citizenship of another country. For some countries acquisition of another country's citizenship does not renounce once original citizenship. This is the case of British Citizenship acquiring Citizenship of the U.S.A. There are countries that encourage dual citizenship for their nationals. The examples of such countries are Switzerland and Australia. While there is complication with regard to issues of dual citizenship such as looseness in national cohesion, Cultural disequilibrium, complications in international travel, complication in taxation issues, possibilities of dual loyalty to mention just some. The debate on dual citizenship is still going on in Tanzania. The Tanzanian Government has categorically, stated that since "Dual citizenship" is a constitutional matter it will be decided under the ongoing constitutional review debate currently going on in Tanzania under the "Warioba commission" And I am informed that through the program for the convention, you will have time to discuss the issues under the sub – theme of Tanzania citizenship and Human Capital. May I therefore expect that the discussion that will take place will go far in contributing and enriching the work of the constitution the review commission.

### **DIASPORA RELATIONSHIP**

#### **Ladies and Gentlemen**

The formation of the Diaspora council of Tanzania in America (DICOTA) is a result of hard work done by its founding members. Complex coordination and networking effort

was undertaken and the support of our embassy in Washington enabled the existence of the organization that we are proud of today. Despite of its achievements, I believe DICOTA still encounter many challenges which should be considered as challenges of growth. They should prompt you to work even harder. In so doing, you must cultivate new avenues of partnership and learn from the experience of other organizations similar to yours. The Diaspora organization in the United Kingdom and that of Canada can serve as successful example. Other country's Diaspora organizations such as those of India, Bangladesh and Israel have documented valuable experience that you can learn from.

### **Finally**

#### **Ladies and Gentlemen**

For the purpose of better facilitation of DICOTA objectives, our two governments in Tanzania are always ready through their relevant departments and agencies to work closely with you for mutual benefit. Likewise the private sector and the civil society organizations community will be more than ready to collaborate with DICOTA. Such relationships however need to be cultivated and sustained.

### **Mr. Chairman**

#### **Ladies and Gentlemen**

It has been an honor and pleasure for me to have this opportunity to share with you my views on the subject of Tanzania Diaspora investment, Citizenship and relationship. May I take this opportunity to once again thank you for the good reception that you have provided me and my delegation since we arrived. I wish this convention success in your deliberations. Having said that, I now declare this 4th DICOTA convention officially open.

**Thank you all for your attention.**



# Session 1: Tanzania Tourism, Development and Trade Relations

## 3. Tourism in Tanzania Honorable Lazaro Nyalandu- Deputy Minister for National Resources and Tourism

Hon. Nyalandu started his speech by emphasizing the importance for Tanzanians at home and abroad to staying the cause of developing our country despite the challenges we are facing in our day to day life. He pointed out that there are endless possibilities in how we can unite and grow. His main message was on how to confront indifference in combating corruption and that we have the ability to restore the hopes of our generations and Tanzanians in the Diaspora. He urged to make our leaders accountable for their actions and be free from high profile corruptions, connection to warlords in Somalia, participation in smuggling of animals, etc. He encouraged everybody to speak out against abuse of public offices by trusted leaders and ensure government officials are delivering services to all people. No doubt, the Tanzanians in the Diaspora can invest in tourism and encourage everybody to be a good ambassador for Tanzanian tourism here in the United States more specifically; they can assist in building hotels so that we can increase Tanzania's capacity to host tourists. The full transcript of the speech follows below:

### **Confronting the Indifference**

**By Lazaro Nyalandu, MP**

**Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism**

**DICOTA Convention 2012, Marriott O'hare, Chicago IL, August 31, 2012**

H.E. President Amani Abeid Karume, former President of Zanzibar  
H.E. Ambassador Mwanaidi Maajar, Tanzania Ambassador to the US  
H.E. Ambassador Bertha Somi, Diaspora Desk, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation  
Hon. Devotha Likokola, MP  
Mrs Susan Mzee, Advisor to the PM (Diaspora and Investment)  
Mr. Hassan Hafidhi, Advisor, Zanzibar President Office, (Diaspora Desk)  
H.E. Honorary Consuls of URT to the US  
DICOTA Board Chair, Dr. Leonard Tenende  
DICOTA President, Dr. Ndaga Mwakabuta  
Diaspora Community

Ladies and gentlemen;

**Good Morning!**

**FIFTY ONE YEARS AGO**, a youthful Julius K Nyerere took up a premiership of Tanganyika from British Governor General Richard Gordon Tunball, and declared that a new nation for a free people was born. Tanganyika, a country of 942,832 sq km would become the first free African state to be united with independent Zanzibar (2400 sq km) and the dream country of Tanzania was now born on April 26, 1964.

The founding fathers foresaw the endless possibilities that Africa herself could unite, but more specific, they envisioned a young nation to grow in strength, character and ideals of unity for all her citizens. Today, after the passing of time, our country has endured many forms of struggles.

We fought for independence, as we continued to search for our nation's identity, we have continued to fight for economic development and justice, and we strive to find ways to develop our people so they reach their full potentials.

**Ladies and gentlemen,**

**As a nation on the crossroads of history fifty years after independence**, our arguably biggest enemy is **indifference**, which on literal term; it means there is no difference. According to Elie Wiesel, a holocaust survivor, "**indifference** is a strange and unnatural state in which the lines blur between light and darkness, dusk and dawn, crime and punishment, cruelty and compassion, good and evil... **indifference** elicits no response, and its always a friend of the enemy, for it benefits the aggressor-never a victim, whose pain is magnified when he or she feels forgotten".

For instance, **According to United Human Rights Council Report**, In1994, policy makers in France, Belgium, and the United States, and the United Nations were aware of preparations for genocide in Rwanda, but failed to take steps needed to prevent it. As a result of this **indifference**, it is estimated that over 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus in Rwanda were massacred while great powers stood by. Wiesel asserts further that **Indifference** at times, is more dangerous than hatred or anger, as it elicits no response to injustice and suffering of the victims. In contemporary terms, our country risks being self defeating because of leaders who shy away from their call of duty and their responsibility to respond in time when they are called to respond at the hour of need for causes greater than themselves.

Recently, our country has seen waves of high profile corruption that could be equated to individual groups being the likes of the war lords within our territories. Some people were alleged to have masterminded the artificial man made electricity rationing that harmed our economy and families across the land. Yet, others would be accomplices to foreign racketeers to smuggle adorable animals such as giraffe out of country by night. While we all know the commission of an offense is punishable under the prescribed law, the omission of not doing what is right has cause the country equally great harm and has resulted in missed opportunities that are inevitably taken out of sight not benefitting our country and individuals.

Today, people across the political divide in our pluralistic society must stand together to speak with one voice against ills and abuse of public office by those entrusted with leadership, because not doing so guarantees defeating the greatest purpose of our existence as a society. While we freely practice our democratic rights of associations and affiliations, we must always remember our moral duty to serve country first over and above partisan politics as we seek to create a powerful middle income country in Eastern and central part of Africa. Those entrusted to be bearers of the public office

across the country must act with honor and dignity as servants of all, as they safeguard the constitution of our land and wellbeing of all the citizens. At no time we shall allow office bearers to harass or in any way disrespect our own citizens regardless of where they may be in the world. Ours remains the government that must be accountable to all her citizens, as we seek to listen and improve our service delivery for the common good of our land and people.

**Ladies and gentlemen,**

In general terms, these challenges have made our country and her people strong, and as a nation we forge forward with new hopes and aspiration for a better tomorrow. Today, we are faced with awesome choices to make, both as individuals and as a nation for which we can help bring about a better tomorrow to our motherland and in so doing, we have the capacity to restore the dashed hopes of our generation.

I believe that the Tanzania's diaspora community has the strength of character, will, desire, and unique thirst to see the aspirations of their country for transformative development are achieved, and there must be established framework that allows for their easy and continuous participation to our country's investment, human capacity, and development needs. To this effect, the government will and must find ways to address the increased challenges faced by members of our diaspora community by creating enabling environment and making necessary policy adjustments on how this unique and important group of our citizens is better served so that they fulfill their life time dreams to be partakers of their own country's dynamic social and development opportunities.

At the dawn of history, Tanzania has started an ending quest for self re-evaluation and aggressively propagating the ideals of the founding of our nation which were the pillars and source of our strength for our country. Regardless of the challenges our country faces, and those across Africa, both friends and foes agree that Tanzania has embraced the virtue finding strength in diversity, and commendable respect to humanity and it has become a cornerstone country among nations. Tanzania continues to offer hope to those afflicted by troubles far beyond our borders. We all remember shortly after our independence, a song that would characterize the spirit of the nation was written:

***Tanzania Tanzania  
Nakupenda kwa moyo wote  
Nchi yangu Tanzania  
Jina lako ni tamu sana  
Nilalapo nakuota wewe  
Niamkapo ni heri mama wee  
Tanzania Tanzania  
Nakupenda kwa moyo wote***

Our country is poised to go from strength to strength if we don't give up. We can rise as a nation over and above the competition from our neighbors, if we stay the cause and

change our own attitudes and proactively take advantages of the existing opportunities our land has to offer.

**Ladies and gentlemen,**

Our country has set aside unprecedented 25% of her territory for conservation. 18% of which is set aside for wildlife dedicated parks, while 7% is reserved for co-existence between wildlife and human settlements. To our credit, we have 7 **UNESCO World Heritage Sites** in our domain, 15 National Parks, 28 Game Reserves, 4 Ramser Sites, 33 Wildlife Management Areas, 2 Marine Parks, and other historical and cultural Sites. **Of course**, we have the great Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba which mesmerize the passion of beach holiday lovers worldwide.

In the year 2011, about 900,000 tourists visited Tanzania. Over 110,000 visited the Spice Island of Zanzibar. Overall, the tourism sector contributed about 17% to GDP, and generated 28% of national foreign exchange, while contributing 11% of total employment created. At the same period, the sector received a marginal 9.6% of Foreign Direct Investment (FDIs).

Despite the challenges we face as a nation, a particular emphasis must be made to encourage investment to tourism related infrastructure so as to allow the country to regain her rightful place in the industry.

Current statistics show that the City of Dar es Salaam is estimated to have 3,609 hotel beds (a,b,c, and c class categories), while Arusha (2,875), Kilimanjaro (914), Mwanza (914), which is nominal compared to Nairobi (15,684), Mombasa-Malindi (28,743), Kenya Parks (5,735). In total comparative analysis, Tanzania has **11,568** total hotels bed capacity, while Kenya **has 72,665**. This capacity difference harms our competitive advantage as a destination.

**Ladies and gentlemen,**

We all have a chance to make a difference. Questions that I want you ask yourselves is whether you have utilized all of your connections and good will for the benefit of your country and for helping to attract people who might invest in Tanzania. I want you to ask if you have utilized all you have to make sure you own a part of Tanzania, whether through investment, or otherwise.

The potential for you and opportunities at home are endless. I know this for a fact, it is possible. Having been one of you in the diaspora, I spent a good part of my life at rural Iowa as a student at Waldorf and Wartburg, and went on to work for Norwest Bank in Minneapolis. Like Beyonce's "If I Were A Boy...", I sure know how it feels to wake up in the morning, running to work or school, and miss your loved ones at home, at times until you cry. I also know how it feels when you feel that those across the oceans at home, those who should know and do more for you, seem less willing to go the distance, because they don't understand how it feels, even how much you care and you love them deeply...the pain, that pain can be at times hard to comprehend. You learn to listen more, you learn to communicate better, you learn to be patient, and above all, you

learn to never keep quiet, least you too, become **indifferent** to your our cause, or that of others with whom you belong.

Your country is looking up for you to rise and shine, for your time has come.

Thank you for listening.

God bless Tanzania,

God bless the United States of America,

And God bless you all.

#### **4. Prime Minister's Office-Susan Mzee-Assistant and Advisor to the Prime Minister - Diaspora Issues, Investment matters**

Tanzanian government recognizes the significance of the Diaspora- recognizes the Diaspora has a lot to offer and would like to cooperate to address the needs of the Diaspora and those at home. That was opening remarks for Ms. Susan Mzee's speech. She pointed out the goals for her office as follows:

- Improve relations with the Diaspora and address the issues affecting people in the Diaspora, citizenship and land purchases.
- Organize the strategies for Tanzania development.
- Develop a database of Tanzanian Diaspora living all around the world.
- Deliver services to the Diaspora- work with financial institutions to help the Diaspora transfer funds home, open accounts, pay mortgages, etc.
- Identify investment opportunities and encourage the Diaspora to invest.
- Diaspora can be used to promote development in Tanzania and help reduce poverty.
- Diaspora can be vital in the economic development; transfer of funds through remittances, investment in tourism, transportation, telecommunication; transfer of skills and supply of equipment.
- Tanzania is still behind compared to other countries in terms of establishing "tapping into the resources of the Diaspora," but it is taking measures towards progress in this arena.

The detailed speech of Ms. Mzee is presented as follows:

#### **DICOTA 2012 Convention - Tanzania's Diaspora - Investment, Citizenship and Relationship**

#### **CONTRIBUTION OF DIASPORA – WHAT TANZANIA SHOULD DO**

Prepared by:

**Susan Stephen Mzee**

**Assistant and Advisor to the Prime Minister - United Republic of Tanzania  
(Diaspora, Regional Economic Blocks and Investment matters)**

**31<sup>st</sup> August 2012**

Guest of Honour, His Excellency, Amani Abeid Karume (Former President of Zanzibar)

Honourable, Lazaro Nyalandu (Deputy Minister of Natural Resources & Tourism)

Honourable, Devota Likokola (Special Seats – Member of Parliament of United Republic of Tanzania)

Honourable, Mwanaidi Sinare Maajar (Tanzania Ambassador to the United States of America)

Honourable Bertha Semu Somi (Diaspora Coordinator).

DICOTA President, Dr. Ndaga Mwakabuta

DICOTA Board of Trustees and Executive Committee members

United States of America, Tanzanian Government and Non Government representatives

My fellow citizens,

Good morning

Let me introduce myself, My name is Susan Mzee – Assistant to the Prime Minister of United Republic of Tanzania for Diaspora, Regional Economic Blocks and Investment matters.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Diaspora - a dispersion or spreading, as of people originally belonging to one nation or having a common culture (community formed outside from their homeland). Given the fact that Diaspora is a historical phenomenon which goes way back from the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. The dispersion of Jews outside of Israel, when they were exiled to Babylonia, until the present time (the Jewish communities outside Israel).

In some parts of the world, some still think Diaspora in that negative way and therefore failing to grasp economic opportunities that are associated with it.

However, there are countries around the world that have used their citizens abroad- Diaspora to contribute immensely to the economic development of their country. It is important segments of the population of Tanzania that can be used to contribute to the economic growth, sustainable development with the ultimate goal of emancipate Tanzanians from poverty traps.

## **CONTRIBUTION OF DIASPORA WORLDWIDE**

Many countries worldwide are recognizing the critical role of Diaspora. Following this, they are in the upfront in creating conducive environment to facilitate the contribution of Diaspora to the economy. The recognition of the importance of Diaspora has also been realized by regional economic communities as well as other regional group. The African Union, for example defines African Diaspora as follows:

*“the African Diaspora as “[consisting] of people of African origin living outside the continent, irrespective of their citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of the continent and declares that it shall “invite and encourage the full participation of the African Diaspora as an important part of our continent, in the building of the African Union the building of the African Union.”*

## **TRANSFER OF RESOURCES**

Many Migrants/Diaspora transfer money to their countries in the form of

**REMITTANCES**. There are countries that are doing their best to ensure that they create conducive environment both ABROAD AND AT HOME to facilitate easy transfer of the money from abroad to their countries. The African Diaspora is said to comprise of over

30 million emigrants from Africa's 54 nations. The International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) estimates that each year the African Diaspora contributes about 40 billion USD in the form of remittances to their families and communities. Between 1960 and 2003, the continent of Africa received over 600 billion USD in aid, but Diaspora remittances were estimated at 1,200 billion US\$ in the same period.

### **WHAT IS THE SITUATION IN THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

The IMF Working Paper: Determinants and Macroeconomic Impact of Remittances in Sub-Saharan Africa, October 2009 points out that the 25 largest recipients of remittances in 2007 in terms of GDP, six were from Africa including Cape Verde, Comoros, Lesotho, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. As a source of foreign exchange, in Benin, Cape Verde, Comoros, Eritrea, Gambia, Lesotho, and Uganda, remittances in 2006 represented more than 25 percent of each country's export earnings. Furthermore, while for the region as a whole the amounts of aid and recorded remittances are similar, in numerous countries remittances were a multiple of official assistance.

From a macroeconomic standpoint, Diaspora remittances account for a significant percentage of some Africa Nations' gross domestic products (GDPs). For example, in 2006, remittances to our neighbour - Uganda totalled 845 million USD or 9.3 percent of the GDP. Between 2006 and 2010, remittances from Ugandans living abroad increased by a staggering 235% to about 2 billion US\$. This comprises about 4.76 percent of Uganda's current GDP, according to IMF data.

In 2010, Lesotho was the largest recipient of remittances in terms of GDP, with money transfers accounting for 28.5 percent of GDP.

### **BENEFITS OF DIASPORA**

As pointed out earlier, Diaspora can contribute immensely to the economic growth mainly in three ways:

- Transfer Remittances;
- Investment Opportunities;
- Transfer of skill and know how; and
- Supply of equipments for various sectors of the economy such as health, education, water etc.

### **REMITTANCES IN EAST AFRICA**

In 2010, the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) released information of the remittances of Tanzanians living abroad. The report pointed out that remittances from Tanzanians living, working or studying abroad between July 2005 and September 2007 reached about TSh534 billion (\$356 million).

However, according to the World Bank Report, Tanzania received the least remittances of all the five EAC countries, maintaining an annual total of 25 million US\$ for each of the past two years.

The reports cites that Kenya received the highest Diaspora remittances in East Africa in 2011 with figures indicating that the country received 2.5 US\$ billion from the Diaspora, up from 1.8 US\$ billion in 2010, representing a 39 per cent rise.

Close behind Kenya is Uganda, which received 937 US\$ million 2011, up from \$915 million in 2010. From these statistics, it is true that Tanzania is lagging behind among all the EAC countries and therefore a need to strategies on how to attract more remittances from citizens living abroad.

### **WHAT TANZANIA SHOULD DO**

First of all, it is important to appreciate the efforts of the Government so far in dealing with the issue. The Government has deliberately established fully fledged Department of Diaspora at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and a post of Assistant to the Prime Minister responsible for Diaspora.

A question that should be asked and answered in that: Yes the Department and the post have been established, then what next? As a food for thought, the Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation should work closely with the Assistant to the Prime Minister, BoT, Ministry of Finance and other entities that are directly related to the issues of Diaspora. To begin with, there is a need to convene a meeting that will discuss the issues of Diaspora and draw up a road map and a strategy that will guide the Government of how to attract more remittances from abroad. The meeting will also come up with proposals what is the conducive environment that the Government is required to put in place in order; **first**: to establish database for Tanzanians living, studying and working abroad; **second**: to establish link between the Government entities and Diaspora abroad; **third**: to establish focal points in all key Government MDAs; **fourth**: Launching of Diaspora Website that will provide information on all matters regarding investment and how Diaspora can Contribute and participate in economic development of the Country; **fifth**: Financial institution in Tanzania to work with Tanzania organizations abroad to facilitate money transfer to Tanzania. This is cheaper than Western Union. For example: Kenya Commercial Bank (**KCB**) has opened a branch in UK for Diaspora; **sixth**: establish ways to entice Diaspora to participate in Pension schemes such as **NSSF**, **PPF**, Welfare Scheme for Tanzanians In the Diaspora (**WESTADI**) which was successfully launched by **His Excellency Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete – The President of United Republic of Tanzania etc.**

### **CONCLUSION**

There are so many benefits that are associated with Diaspora in general. But the fact is that the Tanzania has not been able to tape those benefits fully. While other countries in the world and particularly our neighbours within the EAC are accruing a lot of benefits, Tanzania is still lagging behind. **With the establishment of the Department of Diaspora in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a Post of Assistant to the Prime Minister, it's now time for Government to have a STRATEGY, A POLICY and a ROAD MAP on matters of DIASPORA.**

Prepared by  
**Susan Stephen Mzee**



Assistant to the Prime Minister  
(Diaspora, Regional Economic Blocks and Investment matters)  
31<sup>st</sup> August 2012

## 5. National Identification Authority: Paul Bwathondi, Director of Management Information Systems

Mr. Bwathondi started his presentation by saying how the National identification system has many benefits for both people at home and in the Diaspora, he mentioned the following:

- Improve lifestyle, public services and improve national security.
- Government can identify its people and hence provide them with services.
- Reduce waste of government funds.
- Increase tax revenues-reduce tax evasion-12 million people are not paying tax.
- Provide reliable information in areas of national security-especially in protecting Tanzania's borders from drug trafficking, manage/control refugees
- Legalize property ownership- allow citizens to use property as capital
- Increase access to loans-once easily identified, banks will be more willing to give out loans
- Tanzanians in the Diaspora can help improve the National Identification system.

The full presentation follows below:



## THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY (NIDA)

The National Identification Authority(NIDA) was launched in August 2008.

Authority's objectives include:

- a) Identifying and register all people living in Tanzania.
- b) Issuing identity cards to all the people living in the country of the age of 18 years and above.
- a) Fostering Good Governance.
- b) Establishing and managing the National Identification Database and sharing the identification information with key beneficiaries and stakeholders.

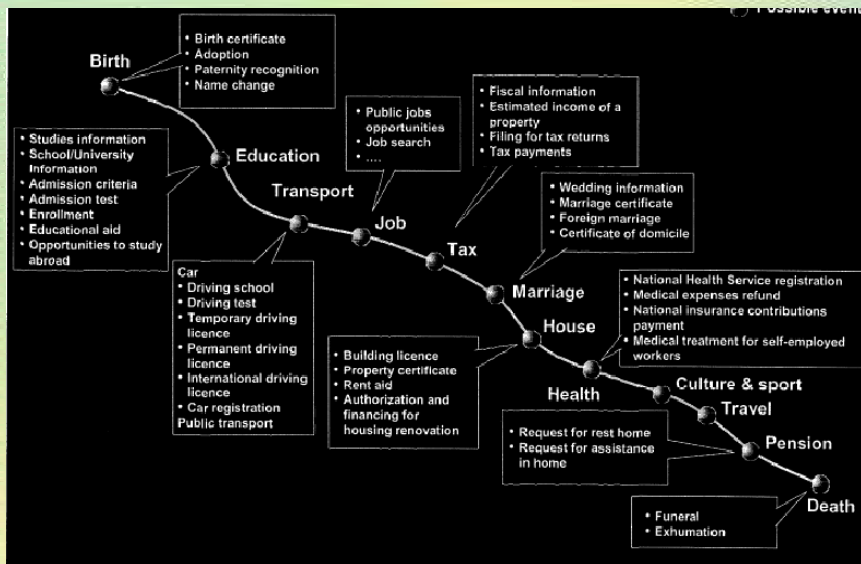
## DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

- ◉ **Identity:** is the combination of data that can uniquely identify a person. Each person has unique attributes that can identify him or her.
- ◉ **Identity card:** a special instrument (card) that stores identification data.
- ◉ **Identification System:** the system that allows a person to prove at the highest degree that he or she is whom that he/she claims to be.
- ◉ **National ID database:** An electronic database that stores all the identification data of the registered persons. The database will be used to verify the correctness of the identification information.
- ◉ **National ID Number =** Is the number that uniquely identify a person in the National ID system/database. It forms part of the identifications information.

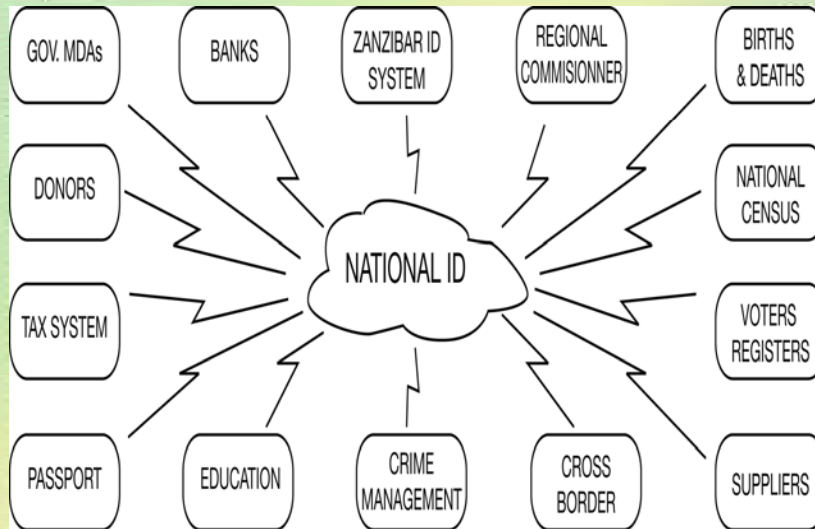
## THE CONCEPT OF NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION SYSTEM

- National Identification Systems have brought about many positive changes in most Governments throughout the world. The changes experienced range from the areas of Good Governance to improvements of life standards of people.
- The underlying concept for the National Identification System in Tanzania is trying to answer the following four fundamental questions:
  - ❑ Whom a person claims to be?
  - ❑ What does a person owns?
  - ❑ Where is he/she residing?
  - ❑ What does he/she do?
- The National Identification System is expected to bring enormous amount opportunities on improving the efficiency of public services and simply the problems existing in the identification of persons.
- Through the use of the National Identification System the Government will be able to identify its people and hence provide them with better services.

## NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM AND THE KEY LIFE EVENTS



## INTERFACING BETWEEN THE NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM AND OTHER SYSTEMS



6

## THE PREREQUISITE FOR ENROLLMENT IN NATIONAL ID DATABASE

Before being enrolled in the National Identification Database the following prerequisites have to be met:

1. Proof of Existence
2. Proof of Age
3. Proof of Citizenship

## **BENEFITS OF THE NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM**

Most developed countries in the world have managed to do so through their Governments being able to identify their people.

Through the identification of people the Governments were able to use accurate and credible information to plan and implement key projects for their social and economic development.

The National Identification System is expected to provide reliable and credible information in the areas of social economical development and national security.

## **SOCIAL ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT: WIDENING THE TAX BASE**

- Tanzanian population is currently estimated at about 43,187,823.
- Population with the 18 year or above 21,764,846.
- Population not capable to contribute to the national GDP 7,566,690.
- Population capable to contribute 14,198,156.

(Source:- National Bureau of Statistics(Labor force) , Tanzania Tax Review Report for February , 2010, submitted 10<sup>th</sup> march , 2010)

## A. WIDENING OF THE TAX BASE

- ◉ According to Tanzania Revenue Authority amount of people and businesses paying taxes in only 1,570,000.
  - a) Registered in the PAYE
    - ◉ Civic Servants estimated at 400,000.
    - ◉ Private Sector 600,000.
  - b) Businesses registered in the Tax Identification System (TIN) 570,000.
    - ◉ Domestic revenue
    - ◉ Large Tax Payers
    - ◉ Customs and exercise duties
- ◉ This means about 12 Million people are not paying taxes because they are not identified.
- ◉ 12Mil x Tsh20,000(USD 12.6) = TShs 240,000 Mil per month
- ◉ Annually is estimated be about TShs. 3.03 Trillion

(Source:- Tanzania Tax Review Report for April , 2010, submitted 10<sup>th</sup> may , 2010)



**“Serikali nyingi makini duniani  
zimeendelea kwa kutumia Kodi ya  
wananchi wake .”**

Hayati Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere

*Chombo pekee cha kusaidia  
kukusanya rasilimali za ndani kwa  
shughuli za maendeleo ni Mfumo wa  
Taifa wa Utambuzi na Usajili.*

-----NIDA-----

## A2.COST REDUCTION IN RUNNING GOVERNMENT MAJOR SYSTEMS

### 1.PERMANENT VOTERS REGISTER

- With a creditable National Identification there will be less efforts on updating the Permanent Voters Register.
- 2009/2010: 42.9 billions.
  - (Source: Maandalizi ya Uchaguzi Mkuu April 2010)

### 2. HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM(HCMIS)

Tackling the issue of Ghost Workers and Pensioners which currently cost the Government about

- Education Sector: 2007/08 ghost employees 1,413 , estimated amount lost Tshs. 3.4 billion.
- Health Sector 2008/09 ghost employees 1,545, estimated amount lost Tshs. 4.2 billion.
- With Average of Seven(7) Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) the Government is estimated loose Tshs. 26.6 billioni from Ghost workers.

## A2.COST REDUCTION IN RUNNING GOVERNMENT MAJOR SYSTEMS

### 3. DRIVING LICENSE SYSTEM

### 4.NSSF,ZSSF, PPF,PSPF, LGPF etc.

All the social security institutions will be able obtain reliable information of its member through the use of National Identification Database instead of each carrying members verification exercise which costs them signification amount of money.

## B: SOCIAL ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT

### B1.MKUKUTA/MKUZA

The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty has three Clusters.

The National Identification and Registration System is directly involved in all the three clusters :-

- ❑ **Cluster 1:** Growth and Reduction of income poverty  
*Increasing the Gross Domestic Product of the country*
- ❑ **Cluster 2:** Improved quality of Life and social well being
- ❑ **Cluster 3:** Governance and accountability

*Source: Mkukuta Annual Implementation Report 2006/07*

## B: SOCIAL ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT

### B1.MKURABITA

- **MKURABITA : The Property and Business Formalization Program**
- **MKURABITA is expecting to use the National Identification and Registration System in following key areas:-**
  - Enabling formalized properties to have economic benefit to the owners i.e. Lands, Houses etc.
  - To formalize and legalise their properties in the market economy.
  - For example :- Currently people can not use properties as collateral to access capital because most of them are not registered and identified.



### B3: ACCESS TO LOANS

- Access to capital in form of loans from financial institutions.  
Most people are not eligible to obtain loans from financial institutions because they are not identified. On the other hand, the few that have access to loans are higher higher interest rates due to risk element pertaining their identification.
- Higher Education Students Loan Board(HESLB)  
The difficulty facing the HESLB in the allocation and recovery of the loans issued.

### C: NATIONAL SECURITY

Tanzania has about 945,000 Sq Km bordering with 8 countries.

- Most of the borders are porous



### **C: NATIONAL SECURITY**

Tanzania has about 945,000 Sq Km bordering with 8 countries.

- Most of the borders are porous
- We are more vulnerable from cross-boarder related crimes than any other country in AEC
- Refugee committed related crimes also becomes an issue
- International Gateway for drug trafficking
- Internal Crimes are also increasingly difficult to manage
- Election forgeries

### **NATIONAL ID SYSTEM AND DIASPORA**

NIDA is currently reviewing its laws and regulations thus it is a good opportunity for diaspora as stakeholders to bringing their opinions.

## **NATIONAL ID SYSTEM AND DIASPORA**

According to the Registration and Identification of Persons Act. CAP 36 of 1986 [R.E. 2002] eligible persons to be registered in the National Identification Database are only those residing in the country for a period of at least 6 months.

Currently NIDA in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International relations is preparing modalities to register Tanzanian diplomats abroad.

Realizing the potential of Diaspora community it will be in the interest of the Government to identify its citizens living abroad.

**THANK YOU LISTENING!**

**MUNGU IBARIKI TANZANIA  
ASANTENI KWA KUNISIKILIZA!**

6. John Coronado, Commercial Officer, International Trade Administration

*See below for the power point presentation*



U.S. Department of Commerce  
Commercial Service

John Coronado  
Commercial Officer  
Chicago, Illinois



U.S. Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration | U.S. Customs Service

This slide is the title page of a presentation. It features a blue header with a white wave-like graphic. The main title is 'U.S. Department of Commerce Commercial Service' in blue. Below this, the name and title of the presenter, John Coronado, are listed. To the right is the official logo of the U.S. Commercial Service, which includes a stylized American flag and the text 'U.S. COMMERCIAL SERVICE', 'United States of America', and 'Department of Commerce'. At the bottom, there is a small footer with the text 'U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Customs Service'.



Who Are We?



- Federal government agency created in 1980
- Part of the U.S. Department of Commerce
- Mission: Promote & protect exports of U.S. products & services
- Network with global reach & 1,400 trade specialists
- "Feet on the street" knowledge of global markets
- Only US agency devoted exclusively to export promotion.



U.S. Department of Commerce  
International Trade Administration | U.S. Customs Service

This slide is titled 'Who Are We?' and provides key facts about the U.S. Commercial Service. It features the agency's logo in the top right corner. The content is organized into a bulleted list. A smaller version of the logo is located in the bottom left corner. The footer at the bottom of the slide contains the text 'U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Customs Service'.

## Agency Structure

### U.S. Export Assistance Centers

Trade specialists in nearly every state – work with overseas colleagues to get the information and advice you need. The

100 U.S.-based Commercial Service are an avenue to reach 10,000s of U.S. suppliers.

### U.S. Embassies and Consulates

US and foreign staff work together in US Embassies & Consulates in 74 countries to make connections with local business & government



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service

## Commercial Service in Illinois



- ❖ Offices in Rockford, Peoria & Chicago
- ❖ Committed to assisting Illinois firms in realizing their export potential
- ❖ 2010-2011 Assistance resulted in 1,162 export successes for SMEs, generating \$490 million in export sales.



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service

## Illinois Exports



- 6<sup>th</sup> largest exporter - \$65 billion, increased 29% over 2010
- The largest export market is Canada (over 1/4 of the state total), followed by Mexico, China, Australia & Japan.
- Leading export category: Machinery manufactures, chemical, transportation equipment, computer & electronic products.
- 20% of manufacturing jobs supported by exports.



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service

## Commercial Service can help U.S. firms...

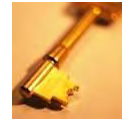
- ▶ Advise market potential and challenges
- ▶ Market research & Country Commercial Guides
- ▶ Give guidance on cultural issues & business protocol
- ▶ Find sales channels & business partners
- ▶ Identify & assist with legal & regulatory hurdles
- ▶ Settle disputes
- ▶ US & Overseas Trade Shows & Missions



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service

## Gold Key Partner Search Service

- ▶▶ Customized matchmaking meetings scheduled overseas to find business partners - customers
- ▶▶ Pre-screened appointments arranged before you travel
- ▶▶ Customized market and industry briefings with your overseas trade specialist
- ▶▶ Post-meeting debriefing with our trade specialists and assistance in developing appropriate follow-up strategies
- ▶▶ Help with travel, accommodations, interpreter service, and clerical support



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service

## International Company Profile



Background check - helps US companies ensure they are dealing with reliable partners or customers overseas.

- ▶▶ Detailed investigation of overseas company by overseas staff - financial profile, reputation in the market, etc.
- ▶▶ Staff normally meets with foreign company as part of research
- ▶▶ Written report provided
- ▶▶ Available in many markets –Nigeria, Kenya, China, Russia, India, etc.



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service

## US Company Profile Report for Foreign Buyers



- ▶▶ Tool for international buyers
- ▶▶ Assists international buyers looking for information on a potential American supplier
- ▶▶ Basic query on the background of a company including size, sales, corporate structure, and product from publically available info.
- ▶▶ Telephone interview conducted on request
- ▶▶ Brief written report provided free of charge
- ▶▶ In collaboration with Commercial Service overseas offices



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service

## Trade Shows & Exhibitions

1. **Catalog Shows** - we promote U.S. exports to hundreds of business visitors at selected trade shows
2. **U.S. Pavilions** – we arrange U.S. Pavilions at certain shows overseas
3. **Matchmaking services** - introducing US companies & foreign buyers
4. **Buyer Delegations** – we recruit overseas buyers to attend U.S. shows



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service



## Commercial Service in Africa



- **North Africa** – Morocco, Egypt, Libya, Algeria
- **West Africa** – Nigeria, Ghana
- **East Africa** - Kenya
- **Southern Africa** – South Africa
- **In countries without Commercial Service presence, we coordinate partner post support with U.S. State Department Economic Offices** At the U.S. Embassies in: Mauritania, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Liberia, Abidjan, Mali, Niger, Chad, Burkina Faso, Togo, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Benin, Swaziland, Namibia, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi, Mauritius, Botswana, Angola, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, DRC Congo, Congo, Tunisia, Djibouti, Madagascar



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service

## “Big Five” Focus

### • Best Prospects For U.S. Exports:

- ICT
- Energy
- Construction
- Agriculture
- Health



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service



# Our Activity in Africa



## TRADE MISSIONS

- Regional Sub-Saharan Africa Light Aircraft and Helicopter Reverse Trade Mission (July 2012)
- Kenyan Airport Modernization Reverse Trade Mission. USG hosted delegates from the Kenya Airports Authority to introduce the delegation to US technology & industry best practices to assist them in upcoming procurement decisions. (May 2012)
- East African Financial Integration Reverse Trade Mission (January 2012)
- Executive Trade Mission to South Africa: September 2011
- Construction Trade Mission in Angola: January 2011



# Our Activity in Africa



## MARKET RESEARCH REPORTS

- **Sudan:** Construction Development
- **Kenya:** Aviation, Alternative Energy Sources
- **Tunisia:** Reduction of Healthcare Waste and Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- **Ethiopia:** Sustainable Tourism Development Project
- **Angola:** Water Sector Institutional Development Project
- **Nigeria:** Urban Transport Project, Electricity/Gas Improvement Project
- **Ghana:** Improve Economic and Social Infrastructure
- **Malawi :** Sustainable Water Supply & Sanitation Services



## USDOC-supported Overseas Trade Events

### Interbuild Africa 2012

- USA Pavilion at Africa's largest building services and construction exhibition
- August 15-18, 2012 in Capetown



### NAMPO Harvest Days

- USA pavilion - over 20 US companies
- 60,000 visitors, May 15-18, 2012
- Largest agricultural machinery show in southern Africa



Check out <http://export.gov/> for more information

U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service

## USDOC-supported U.S. Trade Shows



SM  
US Commercial Service Programs at OTC 12  
CLICK HERE

### Offshore Technology Conference

- **Sub-Saharan Oil & Gas Forum** featuring Nigeria, Ghana, and Cameroon that allowed U.S. firms learn about and access some of the newest oil and gas markets on the African continent.



- **Virtual B2B Matchmaking** - 1,300 meetings between of U.S. and foreign firms. 300 delegation members and 80 U.S. companies took advantage 5/12



- **International Workboat Show** - led delegation of 25 Nigerian marine services buyers. Deals Done - \$300,000 marine supplies. Sales of swamp buggies, spare parts, crane, 2 dredges, and negotiating marine vessel purchase over \$10 million & anchor handling vessel and a security patrol vessel. 12/10

U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service



## Looking for U.S. Equipment and Suppliers?

- Commercial Service offices in U.S. Embassies in Africa are a resource for international buyers.
- Commercial Service develops pre-qualified trade lead opportunities from reputable buyers, and also identifies foreign government tenders available to U.S. exporters.
- Wide Distribution of Trade Leads – to our nationwide U.S. supplier database. Reaches 104 Commercial Services offices in the US.



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service

## Our Partners...

- ▶▶ SBA, Ex-Im Bank, USDA, OPIC,...
- ▶▶ Minority Business Development Agency
- ▶▶ U.S. Industry Associations
- ▶▶ Local & State governments in the U.S.
- ▶▶ Chambers of Commerce & Amchams
- ▶▶ Universities
- ▶▶ District Export Councils



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service

## What our clients are saying...

"... The Department of Commerce is a great asset in helping us find new leads and providing reports that aid us in deciding which countries we should target to generate more sales," notes Mr. Tyson Ely of Midwest Industrial Sales. Mr. Joe Vinachi, the President of Midwest Industrial Sales, estimates that the firm's success in export sales has saved at least 3 jobs and added two within the past three years. In a small company of only 24 employee's total, this is significant."

*Midwest Industrial Sales, Joe Vinachi, President*

"We have penetrated six countries in five continents due primarily to the dedication of the staff at the Commercial Service. The U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service compliments our strategic goals by finding local partners that have been pre-screened by Commercial Specialists with the Commercial Sections of U.S. Embassies and Consulates in nearly eighty countries..."

*Miner Elastomer, Geneva, Illinois*



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service

## Commercial Service – Chicago

[Office.Chicago@trade.gov](mailto:Office.Chicago@trade.gov)

**US Government's Trade Portal**  
**[www.export.gov](http://www.export.gov)**

**U.S. Commercial Service—  
Connecting you to global markets.**



U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration | U.S. Commercial Service

## 7. Kutina Ruhumbika- Personal Branding: Why this is Important in Your Career

*See below for full remarks/Presentation*

### **Your Personal Career Brand**

- I. What comes to mind when you think of these brands? What are some of your favorite brands? And Why
- II. The reason why I am speaking on this topic is because while we are all here to engage with our fellow countrymen and women we are also branding ourselves. This may be for future career opportunities, entrepreneurial opportunities, educational opportunities etc...
- III. What is branding? A brand is the idea or image of a specific product or service that consumers connect with, by identifying the name, logo, slogan, or design of the company who owns the idea or image. Branding is when that idea or image is marketed so that it is recognizable by more and more people, and identified with a certain service or product when there are many other companies offering the same service or product. So think of Coke, McDonalds, Pepsi, Trump...these are all brands...that we associate with success. For the most part I would take a guess and say that most of us want to our names/our personal brand to be associated with SUCCESS...in however we define that for ourselves.
- IV. What EXACTLY is Personal branding?? SIMPLE: It's how we market ourselves to others. According to Dan Schawbel: Gain a Competitive Edge by Establishing a Personal Brand, he defines it as: Your total perceived value, relative to competitors, as viewed by your audience. This includes your Personal Appearance - Including clothing, hygiene and attractiveness. Personality - Your values, goals, identity and behavior. Competencies - These are cognitive, business, communication and technical skills that enable you to perform your job responsibilities. The Differentiator - Offering a unique value proposition =WHAT SETS YOU APART?
- V. WHY should you even care about this? Because it's how people perceive you. **If you don't brand yourself first, someone else will brand you.**
- VI. In life we always have to sell ourselves in various situations, from trying to impress our managers so that we can take on bigger projects, to convincing our friend to see a movie. For anyone interested in having a successful career, whether you're a job seeker, consultant, student, employee or entrepreneur, your personal brand is everything. It's your reputation, the size and strength of your network, your unique value.
- VII. HOW to establish/create a personal brand?
  - A. Self Actualization: Ask yourself? Who am I? What do I stand for? What words do others use to describe me? How do people benefit by working with me? How do I make people feel? What are your strengths---PLAY up to them? What are your weaknesses/opportunities-How do I overcome them? Strive to work hard and focus on the areas that allow us to shine. Create your personal branding toolkit. This may consist of a blog, website, business card, resume, video resume, reference document, cover letter, portfolio, social network profiles, or a

combination. Your brand must be consistent and reinforce each part of your toolkit. Think of what you put into the universe, literally. **BE AUTHENTIC.** Everything you put on any website, social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram , Linked In, Personal Blog etc are fingerprints. They do not disappear. Even when deleted

- B. Communicate Your Brand: Now it's time to use everything you've created to let people know you exist. You can communicate your brand by attending professional networking events, writing articles for magazines and media sites, commenting on blogs, connecting with people on social networks, and even reaching out to the press. It may sound farfetched, but anything that will bring you positive PR. This may be in your social circle that can expand to other peer groups and from there other peer groups. The opportunities are endless.

Sources: Marla Tabaka What Is YOUR Personal Brand? INC Online, Wikipidea

## Session 2: Immigration, Citizenship and Civic Engagement

### 8. Charles Singili, Managing Director Azania Bank

*For presentation - see below*



# AZANIA BANK LIMITED



## PARTNERING WITH DIASPORA COMMUNITY FOR GROWTH

Azania Bank Limited, September 2011

1



## Why are we Here??????

- It is part of the implementation of President Kikwete's directives and recommendations given at the DICOTA CONVENTION 2011 that;
  - The pension funds & NHC to assist with the construction of houses as well as banks to organize schemes for this purpose
    - The pension funds are our major shareholders
    - We are pioneers of Mortgage product in Tanzania- started offering mortgage product in 2002 three years after the Land Act 1999 came into operations.

Azania Bank Limited, September 2011

2



## Why are here????

- We are shareholders of TMRC(Tanzania Mortgage Refinance Company) a private sector institution owned by banks with the sole purpose of supporting banks through the provision of long term funding to member banks engaged in mortgage financing and
- We are signatories to a collaborative arrangement with National Housing Corporation an arrangement aimed at stimulating Mortgage Market in Tanzania

## NI BENKI YA KITANZANIA KWA AJILI YA WATANZANIA



NA TANZANIA ITAJENGWA NA WA-TANZANIA WENYEWE



**Agenda**

- History of the Bank
- Purpose and Objectives of the Bank
- Shareholding Structure
- Locations and expansion(Branch Network)
- Financial Performance
- Products and services
- Products for the Diaspora Community
- Thank you

Azania Bank Limited- September 2011

## History of Bank

- Azania Bank Limited is the first indigenous private bank (formerly known as 1st Adili Bancorp limited) established in 1995 following the liberalization of the financial sector. The initiative of setting up of the bank came from indigenous Tanzanians who persuaded the then two social security institutions in the country, National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF) to support the start up of the bank.

- The bank also obtained participation from international aid organizations the Swedish International Development Agency (through SwedFund) who latter on sold their interest to employees of the bank.

- On 15<sup>th</sup> May 2000, the Bank of Tanzania, (BoT) took over the administration of the bank pursuant to section 44 of the Banking and Financial Institution Act, 1991. The decision of take over was reached as a result of capital inadequacy and liquidity problems which the institution was experiencing following a fraud associated with insider dealings perpetuated by the previous management.

- In August 2000 the bank had to be restructured and opened business on 18<sup>th</sup> September 2000 trading as Azania Bancorp limited-a financial institution.
- The restructuring program included changes in the shareholding structure, composition of the board, management and redefining the vision and mission of the bank.

- In 2004 the bank obtained full commercial license and commenced operations as a full fledged commercial bank and changed its name from Azania bancorp limited to **Azania Bank limited** .

## Purpose and Objectives of Bank

- It is our vision to be a one stop financial centre for the small and medium sized enterprises. We are aiming at becoming a leading bank in providing banking and financial services to the small and medium sized customers.

**“Azania bank to be a house-hold name for the SME’s”**

Our vision is to be aligned with the aspirations of our customers/partners(SME's)

- Improve the SME's livelihood both socially and economically.
- They should see that we actually want to grow with them.
- We are mobilizing resources and providing credit to maximize our value proposition but at the same time economically empower them.

- At Azania Bank we believe that small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) are the true engines of economic growth. They are more innovative, faster in growth, and more profitable as compared to larger sized enterprises. They produce much, or even most, of the technological innovations in business and industry.

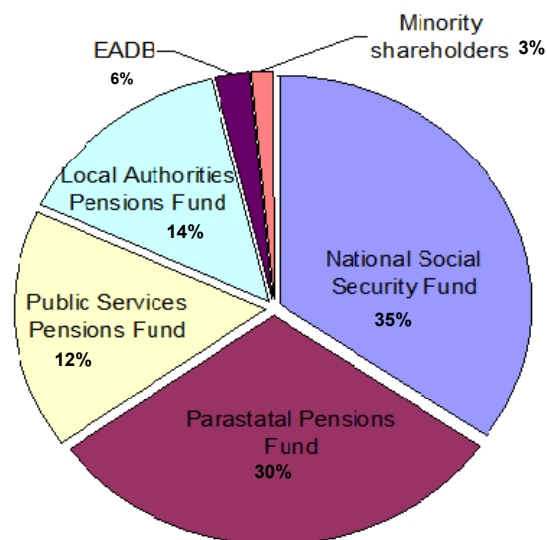
- They create new jobs at a faster pace than larger companies do. They constitute the most dynamic segment in our economy and their potential contribution to the country GDP is very significant.

**We cherish and subscribe to the following values**

- Innovation:
- Effective Risk Management :
- Responsiveness:
- Leadership, Commitment, Integrity, Motivation and Teamwork:
- Good Corporate Governance:

## The shareholding expressed in percentage terms

- NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND (NSSF) -35%
- PARASTATAL PENSIONS FUND (PPF) -30%
- LOCAL AUTHORITYIES PENSIONS FUND (LAPF)-14.%
- PUBLIC SERVICES PENSION FUND (PSPF) -12.%
- EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (EADB)-6%
- TANZANIAN INDIVIDUALS INCLUDING STAFF-3%







## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

S/N.	NAME	DESIGNATION	INSTITUTION
1.	Mr. William E. Erio	Chairman	Representing PPF
2.	Mr. Yacoub Kidula	Vice Chairman	Representing NSSF
3.	Mr. Ludovick Mrosso	Director	Representing NSSF
4.	Mr. Nathan Mnyawami	Director	Representing PPF
5.	Mr. Gabriel J. Silayo	Director	Representing PSPF
6.	Mr. Eliud Sanga	Director	Representing LAPF
7.	Mr. Anduliile Mwakalyelye	Director	Representing EADB
8.	Mr. Arnold Kilewo	Director	Representing Minority Shareholders
9.	Mr. Charles G. Singili	Director	Managing Director

Currently there are four Board committees namely; Audit Committee, Risk & compliance committee, credit committee ,Recruitment & Remuneration committee



## BRANCH NETWORK

- Azania Bank Limited with its Head office at Mwasiliano Towers along Sam Nujoma road currently has a network of 11 branches and agencies at ; **Masdo House** along Samora Avenue, **Kariakoo** Branch along Msimbazi Street, **Tegeta** Branch along Bagamoyo Road, **Mwenge** Branch opposite Mwenge Market and **Mwasiliano towers** agency along Sam Nujoma, **Mbauda** and **Arusha city** Branch in Arusha, **Kahama** Branch in Shinyanga, **Mwaloni** and **Nkrumah** Branches in Mwanza and **Moshi** along Market Street.

## Upcoming branches

- Before the end of September 2012 the bank will open branches and agencies at the following locations:
  - Geita
  - Lamadi
  - Katoro
  - Kagongwa

- At each of the above branches the bank has installed ATMs which are accessible to customers of the bank and also customers of other 14 member banks in the UMOJASWITCH CONSORTIUM a shared ATM switching infrastructure. {Membership is now 21 banks [13 live, 1 pilot stage and 7 at different levels of integration] with a network of 113 ATMS}

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Descriptions	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Tshs M.	Tshs M.	Tshs M.	Tshs M.	Tshs M.
Total Interest income	7,974	11,718	17,167	17,343	20,669
Total Interest Expenses	(3,975)	(6,092)	(9,058)	(8,357)	(9,556)
Non-Interest Income	1,497	1,944	2,172	2,060	2,993
Total Opex	(4,018)	(6,417)	(7,906)	(9,007)	(11,545)
Net Income After Tax	839	701	652	1,178	2,694
Total Assets	76,412	103,965	149,153	178,217	188,490
Total Liabilities	68,533	95,391	136,682	156,838	153,757
Shareholders' Funds	7,879	8,574	12,471	21,378	33,,734

- Currently, the Bank offers a number of deposit and loan products. **Deposit products** include; **Current Accounts** attracting interest (with prior arrangement), **call accounts**, **Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR)** , **SME Flexi Accounts** for small businesses, **Ordinary Savings Accounts** and **Ziada Savings Accounts** with attractive interest rates for individuals, **Watoto Savings Accounts** and **Aspire Savings Accounts** for students particularly in higher education.

- The Bank also offers a number of credit facilities such as **Overdrafts, Term Loans, Asset Financing, Mortgage Financing, Personal and Consumer Loans** for salaried employees, **Edu-Loans** and **Trade Finance** products such as Letters of Credits and Bank Guarantees

- The Bank is providing other traditional banking services of Money Transfers (TT), Treasury products of Financial & Money Markets and Foreign Exchange transactions. Other services recently introduced include Internet Banking Services as well as incoming money transfer Straight Through Process (STP). These services enables the customers to access account information through internet and execute and receive money transferred straight to beneficiaries accounts, respectively.

- Being a shareholder of the UmojaSwitch Company with more than 27 members, the Bank provides a wide ATM coverage allowing its customers to access their accounts even in locations where the bank does not have a physical branch. Negotiations are underway to create a gateway to other international networks like VISA/Master Card including other switches in various countries as the country opens up its capital account.

## Products for the Diaspora Community

- ASILI Smart Save Account (the pumpkin in your old homestead)
  - This is a savings account specifically targeting Tanzanian Diaspora community where ever they are
  - Can be opened in TSHs/EURO/GBP/USD
  - Save in Tanzania and let your savings finance SMEs, build both commercial and residential properties to spur our home economy

## Account Benefits

- Free local Transfer of Funds
- Free inward transfer
- Free banking if balance above of \$1,000 is maintained
- Access to home finance as per our loan scheme
- High interest rates for Asili Smart Save account of 3% APR and 6% for Tshs. Account
- Low margin when borrowing against Asili deposit
- Internet banking
- Access your account at any of our Branches.

## Mortgage facilities

What is mortgage?- As per the Land Act 1999 no 4 :-

“Means an interest in a right of occupancy or a lease securing the payment of money or money’s worth or the fulfillment of a condition and includes a sub mortgage and the instrument creating a mortgage”

## Mortgage Financing

### The Banking and Financial Institutions(Mortgage Finance) Regulations-2011

- “ Means a loan granted to a borrower for the purpose of acquiring , improving or constructing a residential property and is secured by the acquired ,improved or constructed residential property.”

- Is a debt instrument that is secured by the collateral of specified real estate property and that the borrower is obliged to pay back with a predetermined set of payment
  - You acquire the right to use a property/real estate without paying the entire value of the purchase price upfront.
  - Mortgages are also known as lien against property or claim on property

- In a residential Mortgage, a home buyer pledges his or her house to the bank, the bank then has a claim on the house should the home buyer default on paying the mortgage
- **Mortgage financing** is system which allows for the mortgage business to be carried out in any jurisdiction.

- In Tanzania we now have the Mortgage financing(special provisions) Act 2008 which along with the Land Act(the principal Act) sets the tone of Mortgage finance operations in the country.



- This act is called Mortgage financing(special provisions) Act, 2008 as it also covers amendment of certain written laws with a view of providing further provisions for mortgage financing:-
  - Land Act.CAP .113
  - The Land Registration Act. CAP.334
  - The Civil Procedure Act. CAP. 33

- Azania Bank started offering Mortgage Loans to **qualifying applicants** for the purposes of **building, renovation and/or buying residential houses** in the year 2002 three year after the Land Act 1999 came into operation.
- The bank has extended mortgage facilities to its customers worth over Tzs 40 bn.(approx. 25.4mn USD)
- Our mortgage business is around 20%-25% of the loan book.

- The current maximum tenor is 15 years.
- Collateral for the mortgage loans are normally landed properties(the subject property).

## ASANTENI KWA KUNISIKILIZA



## 9. Ambassador Semu-Somi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation - Representative

*See below for full remarks/presentation*

### DICOTA CONVENTION 2012 Talking Points Diaspora Director

Following the inspiring speeches earlier today, I thought perhaps we could now capitalize on what we have, how rich we are in the Diaspora Engagement process. The organizers agreed with me that I should do just that.

I have been talking to some of you both here and when we met in Tanzania about how high the stakes are now than ever before in succeeding in meeting most of the objectives that brought you together in DICOTA and that inspired the partnership between Tanzanians in the Diaspora and the Government and Institutions in Tanzania as discussed earlier this morning. Why now?

Let me first clarify that my now begins today, 31 August 2012, the Tanzania Day in Chicago. So looking at our kitty or the table, what do we have; plenty of opportunities;

First,

- ✚ We can and we should take advantage of the obtaining global focus on the issue of Diaspora or its broader sense – Migration for Development

This focus will not last forever, look at the focus years back on **hunger**, it has been replaced by other urgent programmes irrespective of whether the hunger challenge has been addressed in all developing countries or not. Look at **HIV and Aids**, the focus is not what it was 3 years ago, again partly because solution has taken root in some countries but not all.

So how has Tanzania benefited from migration and development? But most importantly, how can we benefit even at this perhaps late hour? You in the Diaspora are best placed to advise the Government on this.

Secondly

- ✚ We should take advantage of the policy perspectives and projects here in the U.S. – In May last year Secretary Clinton launched International Diaspora Engagement Agency (IDEA), an institution that aims at assisting the Diaspora (migrants ) to contribute to development in their countries of birth. She referred to the Smart Power of the Diaspora, akasema nguvu ya Diaspora ikiandaliwa vizuri, inalingana na misaada na ushirikiano wa kiuchumi na kidiplomasia kupitia Peace Corps, USAID, OPIC, na State Department. Sijui wangapi mliiona hiyo. There are others like the Diaspora Market Place
- ✚ Moreover the U.S. and Tanzania enjoy the best of relations the last 10 years or so, It might not continue unless

How has Tanzanians in the U.S. benefited? How can we still benefit? This is a challenge and opportunity. We have the power to make this relationship more sustainable. We need to share information on such benefits. This triangle of Diapora at the apex and Country of Origin and of

Residence and the other two corners is a critical tool in advancing the Diaspora engagement agenda. The Chicago Mayor's Office goodwill today must be developed. Watanzania mlioko hapa you have a challenge and opportunity.

- ✚ Tumeambiwa leo, Tanzania is a nation on the rise, Mhe. Waziri Nyalandu kasema. I have an article here I got online, titled, **Why Africa could be this Century's Success story**---- This was after the G8 summit in Camp David. The article is talking about recourse, how best to extract them and the need to ensure that they are shared for the benefit of many. President Kikwete was one of the 3 African leaders incited to that Summit

Have you figured out how you in the Diaspora can be part of this success story as an African, Tanzanian, how you can benefit, how you can assist the Government to put in place the rightful regulations to govern the exploitation of the resources.

- ✚ As for Tanzania, the Government, Institutions, The Private Sector and Leadership including Parliament .....

In 2010 President Kikwete wrote a letter to participants and said this Engaging the Diaspora is a policy decision of my Government, You heard him last year in Washington , from the horse's mouth, the Political will is there, Parliamentarians participate in Diaspora event at home and abroad, take advantage. It won't hold forever unless we jointly raise this process to the next level. It is a reality that some of these leaders will not be there or in the same positions beyond 2015.

In the parliament this year – the Minister of Foreign Affairs listed 6 priorities for his Ministry as he presented the budget, the third priority is Diaspora. He underlined how urgent it was to make sure we put in place a Comprehensive Diaspora Engagement Policy Framework, this Framework will not be in place without you in the Diaspora taking a lead in its formation

Last year, Dr. Mpango of the Planning Department said to you, the Primary responsibility of developing any country rests with its citizens. Thus it is a solemn duty of every Tanzanian, residing in or outside TZ to contribute to the development of their country. The Govt. sees the Diaspora as an important & strategic resource to be harnessed.

The Five year Development Plan, which was launched in June 2012, has accorded the Diaspora a very prominent position. The plan counts on Tanzanians in the Diaspora to serve as one of the major sources of its funding from abroad. I forwarded a copy to the DICOTA Board of Trustees. Identify your role, identify opportunities and play your part.

Reforms at home whether in terms of policies or otherwise, have to be informed by you, your needs, especially where your interests are highly involved

- ✚ Nimesikia wengi wenu mkisema hamtaki kuzeekea huku; lakini mna wasiwasi na environment ya nyumbani lakini pia asubuhi mliitika kwa chorus kubwa kabisa kwamba Ukiona vinaelea ----. Sasa nani aunde, si ni sisi? Maeneo mengine serikali haina kipingamizi ila tu haijui how best to go about it. Masuala ya Diaspora ni eneo mojawapo. Iambieni, tuambieni. Nyie ndio mnavaa kiatu, mnajua pale kinabana na the right size for you. Vinginevyo itakuwa a half measure ambayo yaisaidii. This is the essence and


value of platforms such as this Convention. Lakini jukwaa hili, mkisema hapa, akachukua Mgeni Rasmi, Mhe. Waziri pale, Mhe, Balozi, Khamisi, Suzan na mimi, bado tutakuwa tumeelekeza tu macho yetu towards the right direction, waingereza wanasema zero draft – we need to strategise on the best way to move forward to the final draft.

- ✚ The organizers had requested me to coordinate the participation of the of the Tanzania Constitutional Review Commission, kubwa likiwa ni kutaka kujua ushiriki wa Diaspora na suala kubwa likiwa ni Duo Citizenship. Moderator amesema angependa hili lipewe muda kesho, basi wakati huo nitawapa mwongozo wa tume kesho na makabrasha niliyobeba na wakati huo huo nisikie kutoka kwenu, nirejeshe kwa tume.

## 10. Abdirazak Farah- Community Engagement

Addirazak Farah is the Policy Advisor, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

*See below for full remarks/Presentation*



**PROTECTING AMERICA, PRESERVING FREEDOM**

**FOR YOU**

**U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties**

The mission of the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties is to assist the dedicated men and women of this Department in securing our country while preserving our freedoms and our way of life.

If you have a comment or complaint, please contact us.

**WE NEED YOUR HELP**

 **Homeland Security**

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties • Washington, DC 20528 • 1-866-644-8360  
1-866-644-8361 (TTY) 202-401-4708 (Fax) [civil.liberties@dhs.gov](mailto:civil.liberties@dhs.gov)



## An Overview of the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

The Department of Homeland Security has a vital mission: to secure the nation from the many threats we face. This requires the dedication of more than 230,000 employees in jobs that range from aviation and border security to emergency response, from cybersecurity analyst to chemical facility inspector.

Our duties are wide-ranging, but our goal is clear – keeping America safe. A safe and secure homeland means more than preventing terrorist attacks from being carried out. We must also ensure that civil rights and civil liberties remain secure.

The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) supports the Department’s mission to secure the Nation while preserving individual liberty, fairness, and equality under the law.

CRCL integrates civil rights and civil liberties into all the Department’s activities:

- Promoting respect for civil rights and civil liberties in policy creation and implementation by advising Department leadership and personnel, and state and local partners.
- Communicating with individuals and communities whose civil rights and civil liberties may be affected by Department activities, informing them about policies and avenues of redress, and promoting appropriate attention within the Department to their experiences and concerns.
- Investigating and resolving civil rights and civil liberties complaints filed by the public regarding Department policies or activities, or actions taken by Department personnel.
- Leading the Department’s equal employment opportunity programs and promoting workforce diversity and merit system principles.

CRCL has helped the Department advance civil rights and civil liberties by:

- Providing advice and support for incorporation of civil rights and civil liberties protections into the Department’s immigration-related activities and policies.
- Ensuring that the Department’s intelligence, security, and information sharing activities comply with Constitutional, statutory, regulatory, and other requirements relating to civil rights and civil liberties.
- Investigating complaints alleging abuses of civil rights or civil liberties, including racial, ethnic, or religious profiling.
- Conducting civil rights and civil liberties impact assessments to improve the civil rights protections afforded by Department programs, policies, and activities.
- Delivering targeted and effective training to assist Department personnel to fulfill their roles and complete their missions while respecting civil rights and civil liberties.
- Engaging with diverse communities throughout the country to raise awareness about CRCL’s mission and function, and serving as an entry point for individuals and groups to raise issues of concern with DHS.
- Supporting resilience to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other emergencies by ensuring federal emergency management planning and response fully incorporate the perspectives and needs of diverse populations, across demographic groups and disabilities.
- Leading the Department’s efforts to implement proactive and effective programs for equal employment opportunity and diversity.

For more information, please contact us: [crcl@dhs.gov](mailto:crcl@dhs.gov).



## Community Engagement Section

Public engagement with diverse American communities whose civil rights may be affected by DHS activities is a priority for CRCL. Our Community Engagement Section responds to community concerns and provides information on DHS programs, activities, and issues. The goals of our program are: to communicate reliable information about Federal programs and policies, including avenues for redress and complaints; to obtain feedback about community concerns and on-the-ground impacts of DHS activities, in order to incorporate into the policymaking process community ideas and issues relating to civil rights and civil liberties; and to deepen channels of communication between communities and federal officials in order to facilitate solution of problems.

CRCL's major outreach and engagement initiatives include:

- **Community Roundtables.** The Section is currently active in thirteen metropolitan areas with fourteen regularly-held roundtable meetings: Washington, DC (national and local); Chicago, IL; Los Angeles, CA; Boston, MA; Detroit, MI; Tampa/Orlando, FL, Columbus, OH; Seattle, WA; Atlanta, GA; Portland, ME; Denver, CO; Houston, TX; and Minneapolis, MN, with 2012 plans to expand the total to fifteen metropolitan areas including New York City and Phoenix, AZ. The majority of this activity consists of leading or playing a significant role in regular roundtable meetings among community leaders and Federal, State, and local government officials. Most roundtables bring together American Arab, Muslim, South Asian, Middle Eastern, Somali, Sikh, Latino, and Asian/Asian Pacific Islander communities with government representatives. Our work also includes dozens of other community events, in these and other locations.
- **Cultural Competency Training.** CRCL leads efforts to improve the cultural competency of DHS personnel. The Office has developed training resources on Sikh, Arab, and Muslim cultures, including the use of religious garments and articles. CRCL also leads a training program for Federal, State, and local law enforcement, which aims to improve communication, build trust, and encourage collaboration between officers and the communities they serve and protect. Training topics include effective policing without the use of ethnic or racial profiling, and best practices in community outreach.
- **Incident Community Coordination Team (ICCT).** The ICCT is the only tool of its kind available for rapid-two way communication between the Federal government and impacted communities who may have distinct civil rights and civil liberties concerns in the aftermath of any homeland security incident. The ICCT is initiated only in certain circumstances and is chaired by the DHS Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. The goal of the ICCT mechanism is to provide timely information from the U.S. Government to community leaders in the aftermath of a homeland security incident (e.g. actual or potential terrorist attack, other emergencies). The ICCT also allows the U.S. Government to receive information from community leaders to the U.S. government including: possible civil rights concerns in the aftermath of an incident; reactions or concerns to policies or actions taken by the Government; information about other concerns of these communities related to an incident and how the Government might be effective in investigating allegations or concerns. The ICCT is comprised of key DHS and Federal agencies, as well as community leaders and entities who work closely with federal officials nationally and in the affected areas.



- **International Engagement.** CRCL is a key member of two intergovernmental groups between the U.S. and key European partners: the US-UK Joint Contact Group (JCG) and the US-Germany Security Contact Group. CRCL officials have also presented on the Department's engagement efforts at international conferences in Copenhagen, Denmark; Vienna and Salzburg, Austria; Warsaw, Poland; Almaty, Kazakhstan, Ottawa, Canada; and through a State Department-sponsored public diplomacy trip to Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; London; Berlin and Cairo, Egypt.
- **Young Leaders and Campus Engagement.** As part of a broader campus engagement strategy, CRCL has hosted five "Roundtables on Security and Liberty: Perspectives of Young Leaders Post-9/11" with representatives from the American Arab, Muslim, Sikh, South Asian, and Middle Eastern communities. These have taken place in Los Angeles, Houston, and Washington, DC. The goal of the roundtables is to receive input on DHS policies and activities from a future generation of community leaders.

More information is available at <http://www.dhs.gov/crcl>. Or contact us: [crcloutreach@dhs.gov](mailto:crcloutreach@dhs.gov).



## Incident Community Coordination Team

The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) created the Incident Community Coordination Team (ICCT) as a mechanism for senior U.S. Government officials to communicate with key leaders from the American Arab, Muslim, Sikh, Middle Eastern, Somali, and South Asian communities immediately after an incident of national significance, such as a terrorist attack or plot.

The ICCT nationwide call is the only tool of its kind available for rapid-incident communication between the Federal government and these communities in the aftermath of any potential terrorist act or homeland security incident. The ICCT is initiated only in certain circumstances and is chaired by the DHS Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.

### The ICCT is a mechanism to:

- Provide timely information from U.S. Government to community leaders in the aftermath of an attack.
- Provide timely information from community leaders to the U.S. Government including: reports on allegations of hate crimes that must be investigated; reactions or concerns to policies or enforcement actions taken by the government; information about other concerns of these communities in the aftermath of an attack; and, possibly, information about how the government might be effective in investigating the terrorist act(s).
- Develop, to the extent possible, a common understanding about the messages that government and community leaders will be sending to these communities, the country and the world.

The ICCT is comprised of key government agencies, as well as community leaders and entities who work closely with federal officials in several cities.

The ICCT has been officially convened seven times: after the London arrests in August 2006, after the Ft. Dix and JFK arrests in June 2007, after the London and Glasgow terror attacks in late June 2007, after the release of the National Intelligence Estimate in July of 2007, following the Fort Hood shootings in November of 2009, and following the December 25, 2009 Northwest Airlines bombing attempt.

More information is available at <http://www.dhs.gov/crcl>. Or contact us: [crcloutreach@dhs.gov](mailto:crcloutreach@dhs.gov).



## Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties: Immigration Section

U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents, asylum seekers, refugees, non-immigrant and immigrant visa holders, migrant workers, undocumented persons, and persons in detention are all affected by the Department of Homeland Security's immigration-related programs. The CRCL Immigration Section works with DHS component offices and agencies to:

- Ensure that civil rights and civil liberties protections are incorporated into immigration-related programs, policies, and procedures throughout the Department;
- Communicate with and inform the public about the civil and human rights and civil liberties implications of DHS immigration programs, policies and procedures – including individual rights and responsibilities; and
- Provide civil and human rights and civil liberties training to DHS component agencies.

### IMMIGRATION SECTION ACTIVITIES

The Immigration Section advises DHS leadership on a range of issues at the nexus of immigration and civil rights law and policy. The Section reviews existing programs, provides policy recommendations and other guidance to ensure compliance with civil rights laws, creates training materials, educates the public, works to ensure equal access, and facilitates dialogue between and among government agencies and immigration and civil rights organizations.

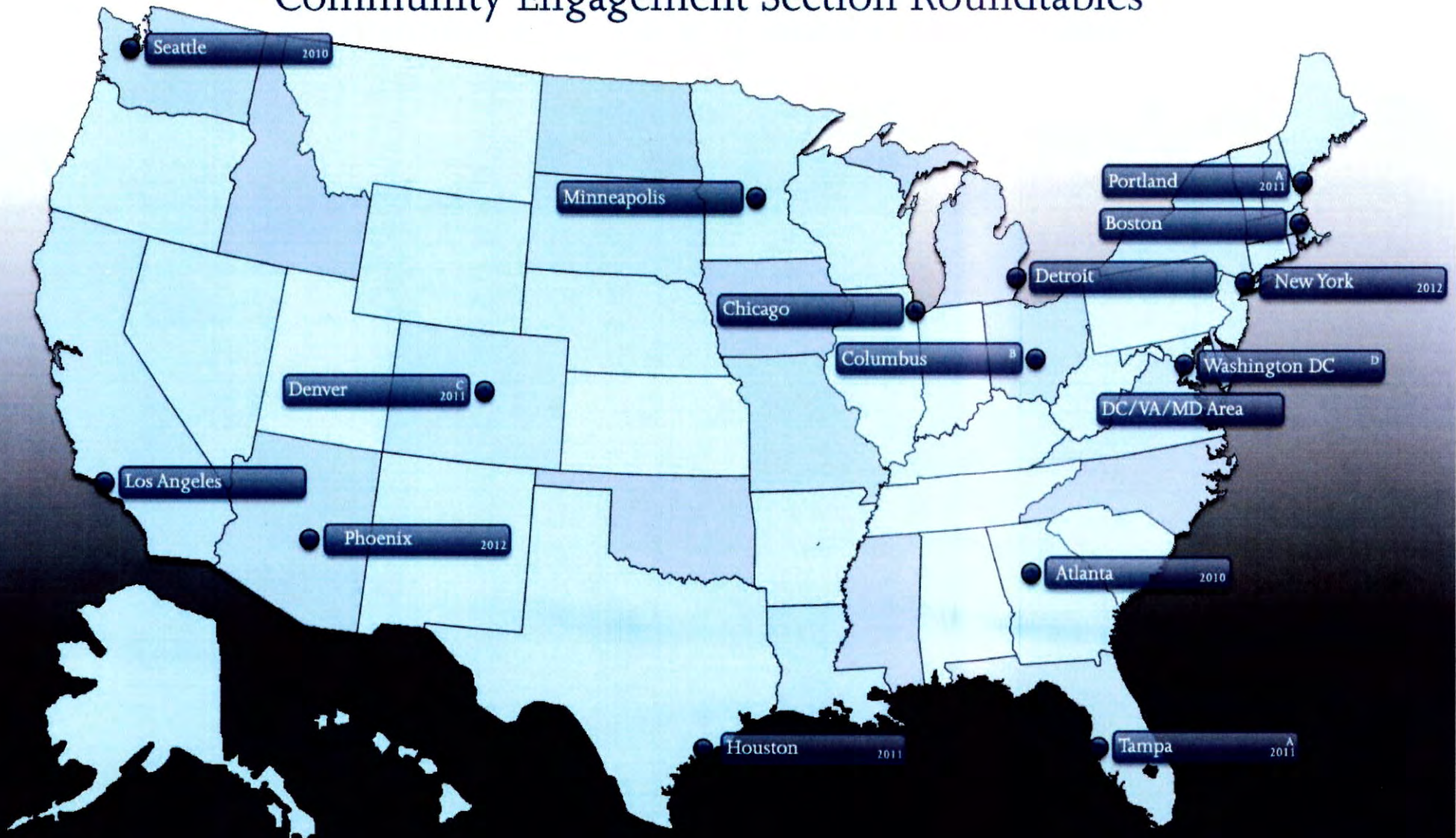
- **State and Local Immigration Enforcement Programs:** We work closely with ICE to monitor its various partnerships with state and local law enforcement, including Secure Communities and the 287(g) program.
- **Worksite Immigration Issues:** We engage with stakeholders and work with other components to troubleshoot issues at the intersection of immigration enforcement and civil rights and civil liberties protections for those who work in the United States.
- **Verification Databases and Programs:** E-Verify and the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program may affect people's ability to work and their eligibility for public benefits at the local, state, and federal levels. We actively review these programs' monitoring and compliance products and system design. We also co-produced educational videos and written outreach material for employers and workers about E-Verify. For more information about this program, please visit: [www.uscis.gov/e-verify](http://www.uscis.gov/e-verify) or [www.uscis.gov/save](http://www.uscis.gov/save).
- **Human Rights and Vulnerable Populations:** CRCL is the DHS single point of contact for international human rights treaty reporting and coordination. We work with federal agencies and departments to ensure that human rights are considered in policy and programs. We have developed and advanced protective policies and procedures for victims of torture and persecution, battered women, and trafficked persons, among others.
- **Conditions of Immigration Detention:** We work with ICE to design and implement detention reforms that better protect the civil and human rights of immigrant detainees. Reforms include: an online detainee locator system, enhanced alternatives to detention, improved risk assessment tools, better medical care and medical classification of detainees, and Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDs) for detention facilities. We also offer civil rights and civil liberties training for detention services managers.
- **Access to DHS Programs and Activities:** We work across the Department to ensure that individuals encountering language, cultural, and literacy barriers can access DHS activities, including, but not limited to, immigration proceedings, detention information, and disaster relief services.

## IMMIGRATION ENGAGEMENT AND OUTREACH

- **Quarterly NGO Civil Rights / Civil Liberties Committee Meeting:** The CR/CL Committee includes representatives of over 20 civil society organizations. Assisted by extensive grassroots networks, Committee members articulate the concerns of NGOs and communities across the country concerning civil and human rights. The CRCL Officer meets quarterly with the Committee to identify systemic and policy concerns relevant to CRCL.
- **Border Community Engagement:** We have led the Department in establishing meaningful dialogue with border stakeholders on issues such as short term hold room policies, migrant deaths, and complaints issues.
- **Emergency Incident Response Coordination:** Following events of national significance, we convene Incident Response Coordination conference calls. These calls bring together local and national civil society representatives with Department officials to share information, promote cooperation with authorities, and troubleshoot issues related to immigration or civil rights that may arise in the context of a natural disaster or other emergency.
- **DHS Community Outreach and Relations Working Group:** We co-chair this workgroup, bringing together community engagement staff from the Department to exchange ideas, information, and resources about upcoming stakeholder events.
- **Immigration Section Training:** We actively review and create training products for the public and Department components. We cover topics as diverse as:
  - Human trafficking
  - Violence Against Women Act
  - Vulnerable populations
  - Limited English proficiency
  - Verification-related civil rights issues
  - State and local enforcement of immigration law
- **Other Outreach:** We present several times a year at professional conferences and other events. We have provided subject matter expertise to the ABA Section on Labor & Employment Law, various AILA affiliates, the E-Verify outreach unit, ICE Victim-Witness Assistance Coordinators, the Department of Justice Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, and USCIS Community Relations Officers.

**For more information, please contact us: [crcloutreach@dhs.gov](mailto:crcloutreach@dhs.gov).**

# 2012 Map of DHS CRCL Community Engagement Section Roundtables



## Key

- A - Coordinated with US Attorney's Office
- B - Coordinated with the FBI
- C - Coordinated with USCIS
- D - Coordinated with USDOJ Civil Rights Division

**12. Unauthorized Practice of Immigration Law- Amy Stern, USCIS Community Relations Officer, Chicago District Office**

*See Below for full remarks/presentation*



Sometimes, people pretend to be "immigration experts" to deceive you and take your money. This is against the law.

**THE WRONG HELP  
CAN HURT**

**BEWARE OF IMMIGRATION SCAMS**



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

IMT12 05/11





### **Who can help me with my USCIS case?**

You can always represent yourself before USCIS. Many people, including family members, may be willing to help you fill out USCIS forms with the information you provide. These people may do this for free or charge a small fee. However, only certain qualified individuals can give you legal advice or represent you before USCIS.

Legal advice may include:

- How to answer questions on your immigration forms; and
- What immigration options you may have.

By law, the only people who may give you legal advice or represent you before USCIS are:

- Attorneys; and
- Non-attorney representatives who are accredited by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA).

For more information on attorneys and BIA-accredited representatives, visit [www.uscis.gov/avoidscams](http://www.uscis.gov/avoidscams).

With the direct supervision of an attorney, accredited representative, or faculty member in some cases, certain law students and law school graduates of accredited U.S. law schools may give you legal advice on immigration issues. These students and graduates may not receive compensation for their services. Visit [www.uscis.gov/avoidscams](http://www.uscis.gov/avoidscams) for more information.

"Notarios," notary publics, and immigration consultants may NOT provide legal advice or represent you before USCIS. In some countries, all "notarios" are attorneys. This is not true in the United States. Notary publics in the United States do not have to be attorneys and do not have the same authority to give legal advice as "notarios" in other countries.

### **How do I find a free or low-cost licensed attorney or BIA-accredited representative?**

For a list of free or low-cost legal services, visit [www.uscis.gov/avoidscams](http://www.uscis.gov/avoidscams) or call USCIS at 1-800-375-5283.

**How can I find out if the person helping me is authorized to provide legal advice?**

For information on how to verify if an attorney or BIA-accredited representative is eligible to represent you before USCIS, visit [www.uscis.gov/avoidscams](http://www.uscis.gov/avoidscams). To find out if someone is a BIA-accredited representative, you may also visit your local USCIS office or check the list of currently accredited individuals on the BIA website at [www.justice.gov/eoir/statspub/raroster.htm](http://www.justice.gov/eoir/statspub/raroster.htm).

**What are some common immigration scams?**

Scammers often make promises that sound too good to be true. They may tell you that they have a special relationship with the government, or can get you an immigration benefit like a green card or work permit very quickly, or that they can help you get benefits for which you do not qualify.

Sometimes websites that look very professional can lead you to a scam. Scammers also advertise in phone books, fliers and on signs in stores. They may take advantage of radio stations and newspapers to advertise through the media. They may also be recommended by someone you know. Be careful. Before going to someone selling immigration advice, find out first if he or she is an attorney or a BIA-accredited representative.

**What can I do if I am a victim of an immigration scam?**

If you or someone you know is the victim of an immigration scam, consider notifying the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) at [www.ftc.gov/complaint](http://www.ftc.gov/complaint) or 1-877-382-4357. You can also report immigration scams to your state attorney general's office, other state agencies or the appropriate state bar association.

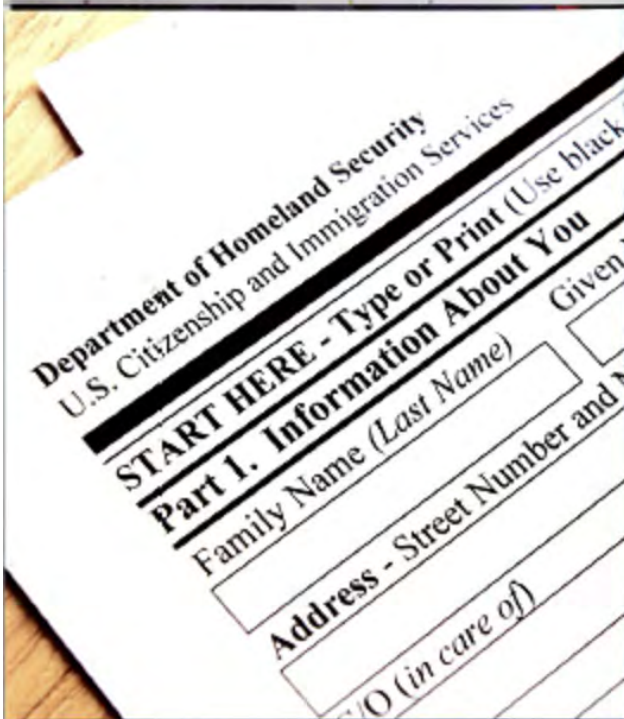
There are laws that prohibit immigration scams. Learn about the law in your state and how to report scams at [www.uscis.gov/avoidscams](http://www.uscis.gov/avoidscams).

**Protect yourself and your family from immigration scams. Learn the facts and find legal help at [www.uscis.gov/avoidscams](http://www.uscis.gov/avoidscams) or by calling USCIS at 1-800-375-5283.**

**You can always communicate with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) about your case. If you choose to have someone represent you, please be aware that only certain individuals may give legal advice on immigration issues or represent you before USCIS.**







Other people may offer to help you complete your forms and may have good intentions, but are not qualified to provide advice on immigration law or procedures.

### Tips To Remember

- DO** get immigration information from official government websites. Web addresses for federal government agencies include ".gov," not ".com."
- DO** get a receipt when you pay someone to help you complete your immigration forms.
- DO** verify that the person giving you legal advice and representing you before USCIS is an attorney or BIA-accredited representative.
- DO** keep all letters from USCIS in a safe place. Always get copies of all documents that were prepared or submitted for you and keep a copy of your USCIS receipt notice. This receipt is proof that your application or petition has been received by USCIS.
- DO** check USCIS form instructions for filing fees and other requirements.
- DO** check the status of your case for free at [www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov) or by calling 1-800-375-5283.
- DO** report unlawful activity or immigration scams to the FTC, your state attorney general's office or your state bar association.
- DO NOT** pay for blank USCIS forms. All USCIS forms are free and available at [www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov) or at your local USCIS office.
- DO NOT** sign blank forms. Be sure all forms are complete before you sign them.
- DO NOT** sign forms that contain false information. Be sure that all the information is true and accurate before you sign them.
- DO NOT** let anyone keep your original documents.
- DO NOT** sign documents that you cannot understand. Before you sign any immigration forms, read them carefully and be sure you understand them.

When looking for immigration help, the wrong help can hurt.

Learn the facts and find legal help at [www.uscis.gov/avoidscams](http://www.uscis.gov/avoidscams) or by calling USCIS at 1-800-375-5283.

**13. Health Issues Among African Immigrants-Dr. Shakirudeen Amuwo, Assistant Professor, College of Health Sciences, Chicago State University**

Dr. Amuwo discussed in detail health issues that impact many African immigrants. Specifically, he stated that most African immigrants come to the US with good to moderately healthy conditions. Unfortunately, due to their social and behaviors economic habits engage in unhealthy eating habits. The presenter reiterated the need for immigrants to engage in healthy eating behaviors.

**14. Citizenship & African Civic Engagement in the US-Dr. Alie Kabba, Executive Director, United African Organization (UAO)**

Dr. Kabba discussed in details the need for immigrants in Africa to get involved and run for elected offices. He stated that until there is significant political representation in all levels of government, agendas that directly impact African immigrants will not be given significant consideration. Dr. Kabba urged members of the diaspora who are citizens to vote in all elections and that since President Obama is of African descent, we need to be energized and encouraged by his life story and achievements.

## Session 3: Financing and Trade Opportunities

### 14. Government Financing Sources from USA & Identifying Markets and Products To/From Africa, Export-Import - Ganiyu Dada, CEO and President of KOFA International

Mr Ganiyu Dada he focused his presentation on the following:

- Helping many African banks to secure funding for African development.
- Has addressed all the African Ambassadors by invitation to discuss further investment in Africa.
- Invited many members of parliament to congregate in Chicago to discuss how wealth can be distributed in Africa for aid.
- Emphasized the importance of purchasing goods and services from the United States (must be manufactured in US and shipped out of the US)
- People living here must help their countries in Africa



**Kofa International Co.**

28 E. Jackson Blvd., Suite 600  
Chicago, IL 60604, U.S.A.  
Tel. 312-987-1890, Fax. 312-987-1891  
14, Muri Okunola Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria  
Tel. 0803-578-4594, 0803-082-5144

• E-mail: [gdada@kofainternational.com](mailto:gdada@kofainternational.com)  
• [info@kofainternational.com](mailto:info@kofainternational.com)

• [www.kofainternational.com](http://www.kofainternational.com)

# Mission Statement

Our goal is to:

Provide low cost capital to qualified African Governments and private sector importers to build capacities in Africa and integrate African economies to the Western economies with the use of the available U.S. credit programs.

- To change African Economy from cash to credit based using available U.S. credit programs to create international credit profile for African Governments and Businesses.
- To encourage African Governments and Businesses to take advantage of AGOA{Africa Growth Opportunity Act}
- To encourage African importers to take advantage of the low Dollar rate and low interest rate in the U.S to get more

## Kofa International Co.

- Kofa provides low cost capital funding for African Markets using available US credit agencies like:
  - EX-IM - Export Import Bank
  - SBA - Small Business Administration
  - IFC - International Finance Corporation
  - OPIC - Overseas Private Investment Corporation
  - MIGA - Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
  - USTDA - United States Trade & Development Agency
  - USAID - United States Agency for International Development

# Kofa International Co.

- **Reasons To Buy From U.S.A.**
- Lower cost of \$ compared to Euro
- Lower interest rate versus higher interest rates in Africa
- Availability of medium and higher facilities in U.S.
- Higher quality and durable equipment

Kofa is the only accredited agent for Africa for Dredging Supply Company, Inc.



DSC Barracuda Portable Dredge

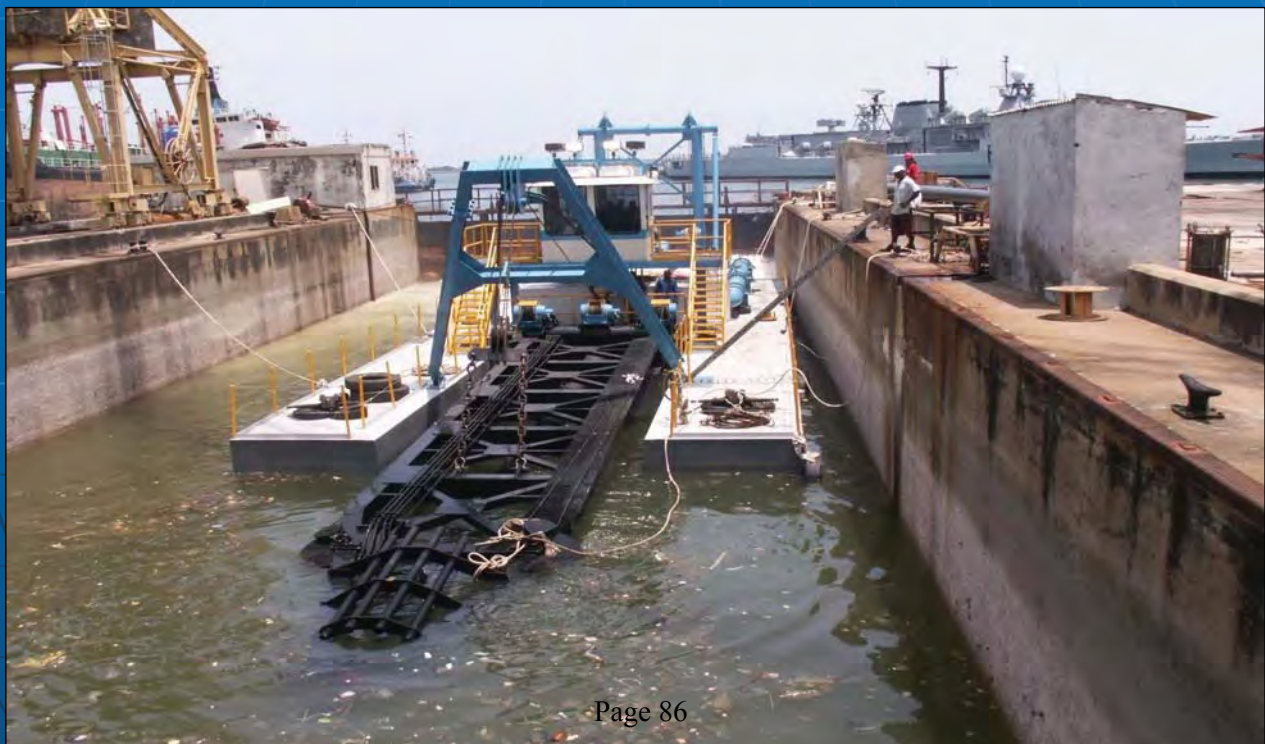
# Kofa International Co.

## DSC Shark 24X24 Dredge



# Kofa International Co.

## 20 x 20 Shark Dredge facilitated by Kofa Int. Co. for Ibile Holdings of Lagos State



# Kofa International Co Agent for DSC Dredges



Shark Dredge



Moray Portable Dredge



Marlin Portable Dredge



Piranha Portable Dredge

## 2008 Export Award for DSC, Inc.





DSC, Inc. Work Boat

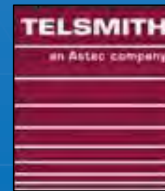
# Kofa International Co.

Passenger Ferry Boat





# Kofa International –Agent for -



Modular System



Modular Cone Crusher

## Kofa International Co.



## Portable Cone Plant



Back Hoe Loader

Quarry

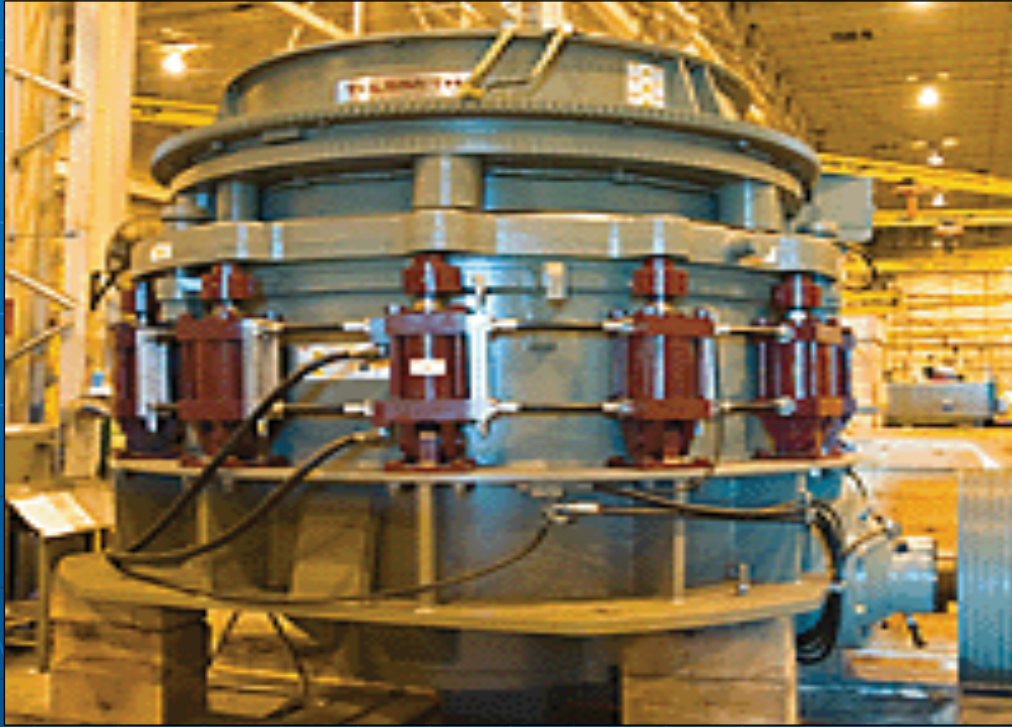
## Kofa International Co.



Screen Plant

# Kofa International Co.

Telsmith 68SBS Stone Crusher



# Kofa International Co.



# Kofa International Co.



Cold Feed Bins/Asphalt

Kofa is an accredited agent for:



Equipment

Cat 320 BL



# Kofa International Co.



Cat D 8 R

# Kofa International Co. Caterpillar Grader



# Kofa International Co. Caterpillar Soil Compactor



# Kofa international Co. Caterpillar Roller



# Kofa international Co.



**Caterpillar Asphalt Paver**

Kofa is an Authorized Agent for



**Mack Dump Trucks**

# Garbage Truck



# Tow Truck





# Kofa International Co.



Vacuum Truck



Sweeper Truck

## Mack Truck





## MACK TRUCKS

**D&B Listed** Learn More  
Kofa International Co.  
9-447-608 / 8547-0147

### KOFA INTERNATIONAL CO.

Export · Import · Consulting · Finance

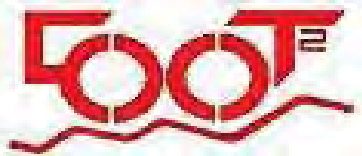
*Leveraging Financing for purchase of critical industrial machines and equipment*



# KOFA INTERNATIONAL CO.

Export · Import · Consulting · Finance

*Leveraging Financing for purchase of critical industrial machines and equipment*



## Kofa International Co.

### Agricultural Equipment



# Kofa International Co. Agricultural Tractors



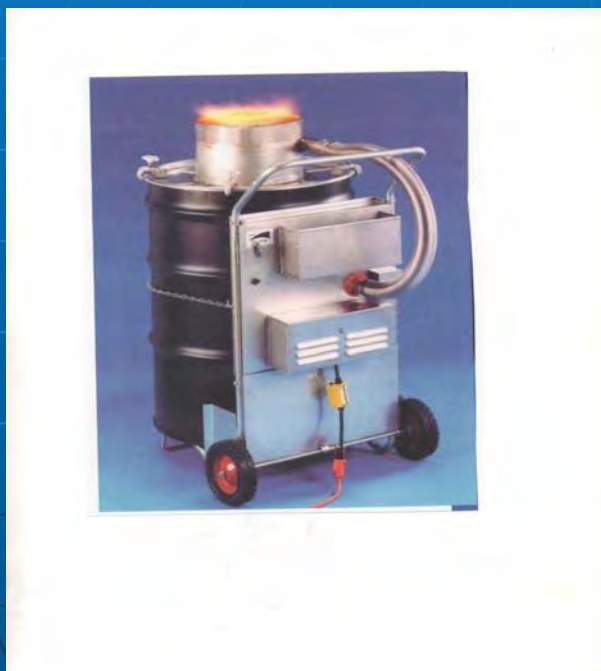
## Kofa International Co.

- Kofa has other agency agreements with many equipment manufacturers like:
  - Viasat ... Telecommunication
  - CO2 Manufacturing Plant.
  - Isotech...High Precision Isotopic Analysis Equipment.
  - Elastec ...Oil Spill and Drug Terminating Equipment.
  - BIT Int. ... Bits and Tools for Oil and Gas sector.
  - U.S. EXIM Bank-backed financing is available for all qualified buyers.

# Elastec Medical Incinerator



# Elastec Smart Ash Incinerator



## Services Kofa can render to Nigeria

- Increase of existing Exim finance to facilitate acquisition of:
  - (a) Agricultural Equipment - Tractors
  - (b) Medical equipment - Incinerators
  - (c) Construction - Cat. products
  - (d) Dredges, Ferries, Fishing Boats
  - (e) Trucks-Dump, Garbage, Sweeper
- Other equipment that will improve infrastructural development of the Country.

## Kofa International Co.

**KOFA INTERNATIONAL CO.**

Leveraging Financing for purchase of critical industrial machines and equipment

*Mr. Bob, Commitment to your export challenge*

**Low Cost Financing For Nigerian & African Importers**

Kofa International Co. is a U.S. based Equipment Suppliers, Consulting and Financing Company. Our Activities include, but are not limited to Project Development or Identification, Consulting, Trading, Import, Export and Facilitating Finance for Foreign Importers of U.S. Goods and Services using the available U.S. Credit Agencies like:

- Export-Import Bank, Backed Financing which is 50% lower than Nigerian and African cost of Financing.
- IFC-International Finance Corporation
- Private Funding
- Other Financing Sources like CPIC-Overseas Private Investment Corporation, CDC-Commodity Credit Corporation
- Other private funding sources with the resultant effect of creating jobs in Africa and The U.S., Using U.S. Technologies, Equipment and Finance.

**KOFA INTERNATIONAL COMPANY**

We leverage financing and pay loan programs for the purchase of US-made industrial machinery and equipment. Just ask us!

KOFA INTERNATIONAL COMPANY geared to build capacity in Africa Nigeria with low cost US finance.

US EXIM Bank-backed financing available for all qualified buyers.

AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT: Dredges, Quarry, Swamp Buggies, Amphibious Dredges, Used CAT Equipment, Barges, Mack Trucks, Boats, Crane Spare Parts, Etc.

ALSO AVAILABLE: Telecom - VSAT Equipment, Agricultural Equipment, Hospital Equipment, Raw Materials, Finished Goods, Etc.

Fairly used and brand new equipment

Finance options are backed by US credit programs from EX-IM, OPIC, USDA, SBA, USTDA, IFC and MIGA. Collaboration with major US EX-IM Banks and Nigerian banking institutions.

We represent Dredging Supply Company in Africa, Astec - (Telumbe & KPI Quarry) in Nigeria and many other US equipment manufacturers.

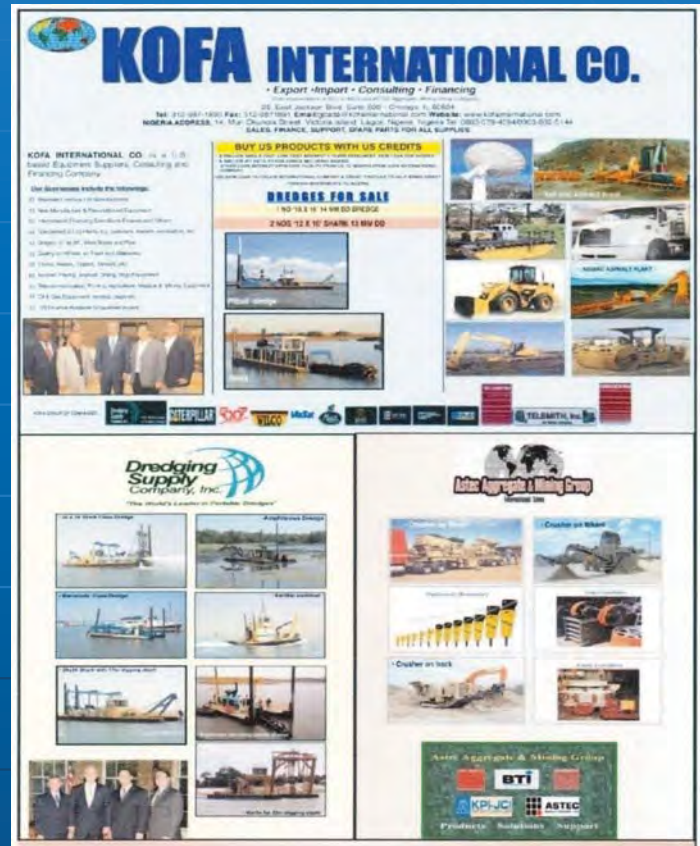
We do Naira invoice financing, etc.

DSC + ASTEC + KOFA = US Finance

All Types of Dredges From 10' to Over 36" Available Now - Used and New!

28 East Jackson Blvd, Suite 6  
Chicago, IL 60601  
US: 312-887-1818  
Mobile: 773-531-5742 Fax: 312-887-1818  
Nigeria: 14 Muri Okunribi  
Victoria Island, Lagos State  
Nigeria: 0803-578-4594, 0803-989-271  
E-mail: gdatat@kofainternational.co  
Web: www.kofainternational.co

Page 102



Kofa International Co. Again, wishes everyone a very pleasant stay in Chicago.

Thank you

- G. A. Dada
- President

## 16. Heartland International- Julia Stagliano

In summary, Ms. Julia Stagliano spoke about the following:

- She spent 12 years in Africa. Works on development issues in and around Africa.
- Works for Heartland International soon to be Citizen Bridges. Designs and deliver programs to connect professionals.
- She developed Tanzania Association of Women Entrepreneurs; she is a firm believer in growing business and developing entrepreneurial opportunities.
- She talked about the Ugandan Millionaire who started the marrow foundation.
- In Kenya, they started the Young Entrepreneurs project. Took entrepreneurs from Chicago to mentor their peers in Kenya.
- This is the model they would like to mimic in other countries.
- They do this through grants and investors. Raising funds is always a challenge
- She would love to work with anyone who has ideas.

## 17. Illinois - Tanzania Trade, What Illinois Offers-Sam Ntum, Senior International Trade Specialist

*See below for full remarks/ presentation*

### ILLINOIS – TANZANIA TRADE/INVESTMENT

- Illinois exports to Tanzania in 2011 totaled **\$6 Million** (21% decrease over 2010).
- Tanzania is the **14th largest** export market for Illinois products in Africa.
- Illinois ranks 9<sup>th</sup> among the 50 U. S. States in exports to Tanzania.
- Exports to Tanzania grew **45% in 2010** and **down 21% in 2011** and **up 45% so far this year.**
- The top 5 Illinois exports to Tanzania include
  - Non-Electrical Machinery(\$2 M 2011)
  - Computer and Electronic Products(\$2 M 2011)
  - Transportation Equipment (\$393 thousand 2011)
  - Electrical Equipment, Appliances and Component(\$312 thousand 2011)
  - Fabricated Metal Products (\$284 thousand 2011)
- The recent growth in exports to Tanzania has largely been driven by increased sale of:
  - Articles of Iron and Steel (-7% 2011; 1,382% Q2 2012)
  - Furniture, Bedding etc; Lam ps, Prefab ricated Beds (-79% 2011; 1,206% Q2 2012)
  - Industrial Machinery, including Computers (-8% 2011; 63% Q2 2012)
  - Railway or Tramway Stock; Traffic Signal Equipm ent(297% 2011; 853% Q2 2012)



- Imports from Tanzania
  - \$510 thousand in 2009
  - \$354 thousand in 2010 down 31%
  - \$501 thousand in 2011 up 42%
  
- The top two Tanzanian exports to Illinois
  - Coffee, Tea, Mate & Spices (\$102 thousand 2010; \$266 thousand 2011)
  - Edible Fruit & Nuts, Citrus Fruit or Melon Peel (\$212 thousand 2010; \$109 thousand 2011)

**18. Tanzania Investment Group of U.S.A, Inc. Abdul Majid, Director of Sales and Marketing**

*See below for full remarks/Presentation*

- Based in California, it is for profit organization; they are socially responsible as well.
- TIGU was a product of DICOTA from 4 years ago. TIGU was not successful independently. They have support from the Tanzanian government and the Ambassador.
- Create an environment for Tanzanians who want to own businesses in the US and Tanzania.
- Held their first convention June 9th 2012 in Hollywood, California. They had a great turnout.
- Met recently with a Director of Cisco Systems who wants to establish a center of distance learning for students in TZ to learn from the same professors that teach students here at Stanford University (California).

**Tanzania Investment Group of U.S.A, Inc.** is an organization of Tanzanians and Americans. It developed and took form as the result of the inspiration of the first DICOTA convention in 2009 in Houston, Texas. All of the founding members are members of DICOTA and attended that initial conference.

After returning home to the Los Angeles California, founding members began to develop a vision of having an investment group here in Southern California. TIGU Inc. is registered as a corporation on February 5th, 2010 by the State of California.

TIGU Inc. is a group of investors with the vision and mission to develop business relationships with diverse companies around the world. TIGU Inc.'s basic focus is on Tanzania. Firmly believe that the potential for international business is boundless. Its mission is to ensure long

term commitment to develop quality products, services within a functioning entity that will enjoy profitable returns on investment.

TIGU Inc. registered its company as the initial step to doing business both in the U.S.A. and in Tanzania. TIGU Inc. has identified its first phase in doing business and acting as a liaison between businesses in Tanzania and in the U.S.A. TIGU Inc. is prepared to provide information on the business climate, culture and market demand in the U.S.A. to companies outside of the U.S.A.

TIGU Inc. welcome anyone who has ideas, plans, and projects that complement its mission to share them with the organization. TIGU Inc. is open to constructive ideas and competent people who share its vision of turning ideas and plans into profitable endeavors.

# DAY 3- September 1- 2012

## Session 4: Tanzania Citizenship and Human Capital

19. Unleashing Natural Capital Through Nurturing Human Development-Dr. Selina Mushi

### UNLEASHING NATURAL CAPITAL THROUGH NURTURING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Selina Mushi. Ph.D. (Educ)  
smushi@msn.com  
DICOTA Convention  
Chicago September 1, 2012

### Introduction

- Success of the struggle for better life depends on resources, commitment and relentless monitoring of the process of confronting challenges
- Helplessness in able-bodied people is to a great part a learned phenomenon

# Natural Capital

- **The Need to Grow**
  - Human babies are natural explorers, curious investigators
  - The push to grow is – physical, cognitive, emotional, social
  - The push to grow calls for careful nurturing
- See reflection questions – page 2

# Cultural Capital

- **Brain Power**
  - The more we challenge our brains the more we are able to explore new possibilities to make life more fulfilling
  - Neuroscientists have coined the phrase “use it” or “lose it”

# Natural Capital

- **Cultural Content**
  - Language
  - Skills
  - Values, relationships
  - Knowledge

# Other Natural Resources

- The sun
- Land
- Water
- Wind
- Minerals
- Wildlife

## The Irony

- How can we explain the huge gap between the natural capital/resources at Tanzania's disposal and the low level of economic development of the country?

## Connecting the Dots

- What is development?
  - Is there need for redefining the term "development"?
- The role of historical reality – at personal and national level
- "Educashing" versus educating
- The technological gap

# Way Forward

- Tanzania needs to own and develop cultural content
  - Kiswahili language
  - Knowledge of traditional medicine and cures
  - Native languages and cultural values
- Re-contextualize the meaning of “development”

## Way Forward – contd.

### Reform Education from Preschool

- A general philosophy to guide education efforts
- Teach core content in flexible practical ways
- More rounded education that encourages creativity and talent
- Reconsider quality versus fluency in English
- Reform one school at a time

## Way Forward – contd.

- Reward creativity
- Own and develop natural resources
  - True reciprocal business relationships will yield better living conditions for Tanzanians thus creating a lasting profitable economic activity

## Way Forward -contd.

- Make *cutting-edge technology* a higher *national priority*
  - Interactive, electronic long distance classes at university level
  - Effective instant communication and data transfers
  - Easy, responsible access to well-managed databases
  - Research and Development fund



## UNLEASHING NATURAL CAPITAL THROUGH NURTURING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

This brief presentation is an attempt to highlight some key factors that play significant roles in efforts to make human life better. These factors include what I refer to as “natural capital”, as well as other resources that are abundantly available in Tanzania. Specifically, the natural capital discussed in this presentation refers to *the need to grow* as human beings, our *brain power*, and *cultural content*. Other resources around us include the sun, the wind, water, minerals, land and what grows on land naturally or by human intervention. Nurturing of the human development process is considered a crucial necessity in the realization of this natural capital. In other words, to unleash the natural capital possessed by human beings, the process of human development itself has to be carefully nurtured from birth, if not earlier.

### Part One: Natural Capital

#### The Need to Grow

Human beings are natural explorers, and curious investigators. The process of development itself is the urge to learn and do new things in order to survive. The feeling that one needs to grow – is an important resource. – it triggers the process of finding out how to grow, and develop. From early childhood human beings push the frontiers of learning— physically, cognitively, emotionally, and socially. Conducive environments make the process of development successful; while non-conducive environments interfere with the process. A nurtured baby will grow in all dimensions and be ready and excited to learn new things that enable the baby to be more and more independent within the immediate surroundings. It is the need to grow, coupled with positive nurturing environments that enable the baby to grow into a child, a pre teenager, a teenager, a young adult and beyond.

*Physical growth* – brain, skeletal, kinesthetic, - not just more of the same (quantitative) but also *qualitative changes* – e.g. different parts of the brain picking up different roles (not just growth of the cerebral cortex), skeletal parts working together rather than just growth of the epiphyses, coordinating movements rather than just moving faster. The baby crawls before walking, and then runs.

*Cognitively*: The development of cognition unfolds in response to stimulating environments. Stimulating environments are catalytic to development from infancy to old age. New learning challenges our brains and helps us develop cognitively. It is important to note that every time we learn something new we also build our brains physically – like a muscle. Learning goes on throughout life. Language development is a key part of cognitive development. Even though there is a 0-7 years critical period for learning certain language skills such as speech sounds (pronunciation) and grammar (syntax), vocabulary development goes on until old age. Language development and cognitive development work hand in hand. Acquisition of multiple languages from childhood is an added advantage and not a cognitive liability. (Watch Patricia Kuhl videos online). Some Questions for Reflection: Are we doing our best in promoting cognitive and language development? How do we know? What about Kiswahili language for our children as Tanzanians? Are our children fluent in Kiswahili? Why/why not? Is Kiswahili a resource? Is it a natural capital? What about other native languages?

Are we promoting the natural curiosity and tendency to explore, that we are all born with? How do we know? (What about strictly prescribed curriculum in our schools? Is such curriculum fuelling or killing curiosity?) Are we facilitating global communication of ideas and connectivity that is necessary for the 21st century global economy? Whether we want it or not, economic and social conditions in one part of the world necessarily affect other parts of the world. How are we adjusting for the current and fast-paced global interconnectivity? What can we do to better share knowledge and skills across the globe?

*Emotionally* – our emotions determine just about everything we do – even what we decide to learn or not to learn; what we decide to pursue or not pursue; what we decide to invest on, or not to invest on. What we do as parents, teachers, leaders in businesses and social services, necessarily affect and even shape emotional development of those we work with – especially the younger generations. The younger generations in Tanzania seem to have developed an attitude of growing rich fast, without worrying about how that would happen – it just has to happen! How are we shaping emotions towards hard but smart and creative work? As parents, teachers, leaders and business people, what messages are we sending to younger generations about our connection to resources, to our wellbeing, and to the value of all human life in general? *Socially* – Whether we want it or not, whether we realize it or not, and whether we care or not – we are all socially connected! No one lives a healthy successful life in isolation.

Everyone needs someone else – social relationship is necessary for human survival. The relationships are not always reciprocal; sometimes they are exploitative. Reciprocal relationships in creating wealth seem to have a better chance of sustaining themselves compared to exploitative relationships. Each party involved feels that they have an important stake in the business endeavor.

To summarize my message on the human development process - We are natural explorers from birth to death; the human development process is a process of making life more manageable, more satisfying and more rewarding. Leadership all over the world has the obligation to nurture the human development process in ways that target the highest potential in every human being. Well-nurtured human development will unleash potential to explore the natural capital at our disposal.

### **Brain Power**

Nobody fully understands how our brains do what we do on a daily basis without even stopping to think about it. But we know that the more we challenge our brains the more we activate and create new connections (synapses), and that in turn enables us to do even more, and better. Neuroscientists use the concept of “USE IT or LOSE IT” If we do not challenge our brains to solve the problems around us, we will lose whatever skills we have that enable us to function even at a minimal level. Creativity, innovativeness, and investigative tendencies to detect need, to create new products and services will potentially improve living conditions.

### **Cultural Content**

Every culture has a way of life that sustains and defines that culture. Culture, by definition can be referred to as a set of values, belief systems and practices developed within a human group and rooted in history, as a means to help the group survive and develop across generations.

Briefly put, “culture” is intellectual creativity that has helped a group of people survive and develop over generations. “Cultural content” refers to the specific knowledge, skills and practices within the culture, such as language, art, music, values and rituals. Language is a very important cultural content. Language carries content. If a language dies, the embedded content dies with the language. Kiswahili carries content which has enabled its speakers to develop and live productive lives for generations. There is no one-to-one translation of content from one language to another, so if we do not sustain Kiswahili use and develop the language we will lose the content – we cannot transfer the content to another language – upon transfer the content will lose its originality. Such content includes ways of raising children, direct and indirect ways of teaching, effective communication of specific meanings, art, music, sports, and ways of life and ways to relate to one another.

### **Other Natural Resources**

The Sun is an important source of energy. We use the sun’s energy every day. The wind is also an important resource. We use it and we can use it in more creative ways. Our land with its minerals and natural life and growth are invaluable resources. Unfortunately these natural resources have not been used in ways that help make the lives of Tanzanians better. Hopefully the situation will get better as enlightenment continues and business competition matures in Tanzania.

### **Part Two: Connecting the Dots**

Why is there a huge gap between the natural capital and resources at our disposal as Tanzanians and our level of development? To answer this question we need to connect the dots:

#### *Definition of Development*

How do we define development? What does development mean to you – what would make you feel you are experiencing development? Money? A better/bigger/more comfortable home? A newer/better/fancier car? More balanced meals? Paved roads which make driving a little easier? Cleaner water which would reduce unnecessary illnesses? Personal integrity that would reduce crime? Is there need to re-define development? How would such re-definition come about?

### **Think of “Education”**

#### *Historical Reality*

Dig deep into your historical reality – what factors have shaped your own development and development of those who surround you? What have you learned the hard way that has become a stumbling block to achieving your goals personally and collectively? As a country, how has our historical reality shaped our relationship with the rest of the world in terms of exploiting our natural capital and resources? Can this historical reality be used as a catalyst for a better life for Tanzanian and the rest of the world rather than a stumbling block that it has been all along? How can this historical reality be transformed into such catalyst? **Think of “Education”**

#### *“Educashing” or Education?*

If you own a school somewhere – are you educating or educashing? If your child goes to a private school, is your child being “educashed” or educated? When education is for profit keen attention must be paid to the balance between *profit* and *effective learning*. If profit wins,

learning loses – because something is being compromised – the worst case scenario being the quality of teachers. How can “education for profit” prioritize quality?

Think of “**High Quality Education**”

### *The Role of Technology*

Technology has eased accessibility to ideas and to natural resources through communication, collaboration, questioning, and yes, even through conflict. Conflict necessitates some sort of movement – forward or backwards. Conflict is not always a negative term. It opens up new ways of looking at things, new opportunities and causes the need for growth. Technology is central to personal, social, academic and business interactions in the 21st century. Technology has become an important part of our daily lives – it is the “salt in our food” Lack of technological functioning and know how in Tanzania is “making our food inedible”. We have the capital and the resources – we need to be able to use them in ways that benefit our daily lives. We have the “food” – we need the “salt” to make it edible. With advanced functioning technological equipment and knowhow, our natural capital (the *need to grow*, *brain power* and *cultural content*) and other natural resources (the sun, the wind, our land, water, forests, minerals, wildlife etc) will help transform lives positively in Tanzania and beyond.

### **Part Three: Way Forward**

I urge our Tanzanian leaders to: ***Own and Develop Cultural Content*** – Useful cultural content is overlooked or even purposefully ignored in Tanzania. Kiswahili language is the first concern. Emphasize the use of the Kiswahili language as an embedment of cultural content. Cultural content is not easily transferable between languages. Secondly, cultural content out of context can be meaningless. The more Kiswahili is marginalized in our schools and in higher education, in our homes, in our work places, the more likely that our younger generations will lose the content embedded in the language. The cultural content embedded in Kiswahili language, includes ways of raising and teaching young children, giving young children confidence and instilling in them care and love of their people and country, art, music, sports, recipes, and other skills. Knowledge of traditional/natural medicine is another example. This knowledge is disappearing with the older generation. It needs to be tapped – through interviews, observation, experimentation, and then be preserved and studied scientifically as may be necessary. Traditional languages and cultural values are not being preserved as they should be. Language exists because it is an embedment of content – language carries content. Every language used by human beings at a certain time has/had content – there is no empty language. Younger generations do not necessarily speak traditional languages spoken by their parents and grandparents even though the younger generation might understand and even use a few words. When a language dies, content dies! Some cultural values, practices and skills are central to starting, maintaining and sustaining 21st century social and economic activities in Tanzania and beyond. Economic activities are not done in a vacuum – they are done within context. If the context is ignored, the foundation for the sustainable economic activities and business partnerships is eroded.

### ***Redefine Development within the Context of Tanzania***

Development may need to be re-definition to focus on wellbeing of people rather than endless accumulation of material wealth that causes suffering to people – exploitation of capital without concern for people or the environment in which people live.

### ***Reform Education (Starting with Pre-School)***

Make education more rounded; provide room for more choices, more room for talent to grow, more opportunities for testing and re-testing of ideas starting from a young age all the way to college/university level. The quality of education should not be measured by fluency in English alone but by development of cognition. The chronic confusion between high quality content of learning in school and mere fluency in English has crippled the education system. Students need to learn in Kiswahili the content that is best presented, processed and discussed in Kiswahili; and learn in English the content that is best presented, processed and discussed in English. There is need to develop a philosophical base to inform the cornerstones of education in the country and to provide a sense of direction. A sense of direction will help facilitate realistic measuring of milestones towards specific goals. A school or an education system without an overall philosophy is a needless recycling of ideas, some of which may be obsolete. “Elimu ya Kujitendeleza/Elimu kwa Ajili ya Maendeleo ya Watu” might be a possible way to start making sense of the direction our education system is taking in socializing the younger generation into productive modern life. What about experimenting with the following, based on a sound philosophy?

“Shule ya Sekondari ya Usafishaji wa Maji”?

“Shule ya Sekondari ya Ufugaji Bora”?

“Chuo cha Uchunguzi wa Madawa ya Kienyeji”?

“Chuo cha Malezi ya Watoto Wachanga”?

“Chuo cha Walimu wa Watoto Wadogo”?

Reforming education can best be done one school at a time, rather than blanket national policies that have not been tested. These are possible examples of putting more focused energy and creativity to work in order to provide much needed services and over time grow and develop self-sustaining businesses.

### ***Reward Artistic Creativity***

Rewarded behavior is repeated while ignored behavior tends to be extinguished. There is a lot of creativity scattered all over Tanzania that could profitably be harnessed and developed – for the benefit of the artists themselves as well as grow a self-sustaining business (music, film, performance art, sculpture, ceramics, knitting, etc).

### ***Own and Develop Natural Resources***

A lot of money is being poured into exploration of natural resources like oil, gas, gold, diamonds, etc – but all that the money is doing is generating profit for the investor and not goods/services for the ordinary Tanzanian. What is lacking is **ownership**. A lot of dialog needs to happen in this regard between Tanzanian leadership, and ordinary people who *rightfully* own the resources. However, if it is not officially on paper, it may not be *legal*. Tanzanian talent and ownership, and foreign investment and partnership need to be brought together in ways that create reciprocal business relationships. True partnerships will yield better living conditions for Tanzanians as well as reasonable profit for investors – foreign or native.

### ***Prioritize Technology as a Means to Learn Effectively and Efficiently***

I am urging the Tanzanian leadership and policy makers to bump up technology on their priority list. Tanzania should not be a dumping place for outdated technology in the form of equipment

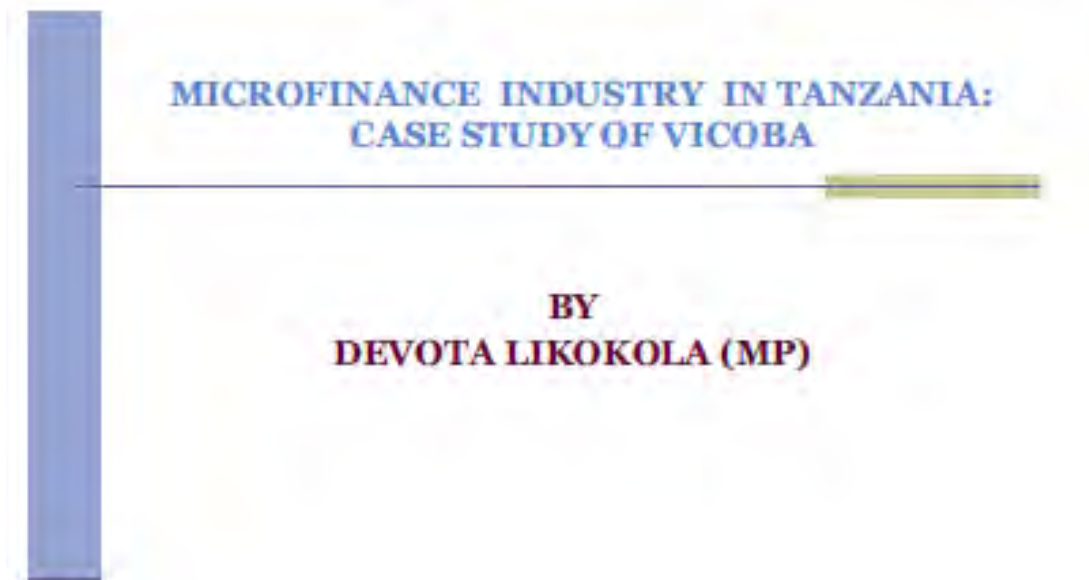
and “experts”. Tanzania needs cutting edge technological equipment and expertise in order to effectively and efficiently utilize the natural capital and resources at its disposal. Tanzanian youth are fast learners. With good leadership, good education philosophies and approaches as well as targeted inspiration of young people, it will not take long to achieve high quality home-grown expertise in technology. Business endeavors and partnerships that begin to close this technological gap will no doubt be most welcome.

**20. Linkages between Diasporans in the US and careers in the Homeland - Dr. Norma Jackson, and South Carolina Representative Joel Neal.**

- Dr. Jackson introduced Representative Neal
- At the HBCU they have an interest in giving education to the descendants of Africans; they are committed to African students from the Office of International Affairs-She is the Director.
- They have created an international institute for teaching enhancements; they would love for Tanzania to be a part of this project. They teach and learn about African culture and the African students learn about African American culture. They bring teachers from different African countries. The last teachers they brought over were from Ghana.
- They have a teacher exchange program with Ghana and Nigeria. They just contracted their first teacher exchange with a teacher in Tanzania. They have a project with Small Business Development Center at the college. They allow small businesses to have a space to meet and grow.
- They also want to empower the youth and economic development of Africans.
- Dr. Neal has learned a lot from being here at this conference, and said: “we are all fighting the same fight no matter where we are from.” The World Development Alliance brings a social conscious to reconnect African Americans with the continent of Africa. He went to Ghana and met 7 great chiefs of Accra. The chiefs reprimanded him for just now coming to do business with them when the rest of the world has been coming for years. They want to make sure that Africa has infrastructure to build quality healthcare, wants to bring technology to Tanzania, has 5,000 computers that will go to Ghana and wants to bring super computers to Tanzania. What they are doing is from their hearts and feels that it is way overdue. 1.5 Trillion dollars is the spending value of African Americans.
- They have a scholarship program to bring students to Benedict College. They have the Zawadi Project which is in Kenya and Ghana, and hope to bring it to Tanzania. They created a fund to help the relief efforts in Haiti. Columbia, South Carolina has the largest population of internally displaced people in the United States.
- They work with a school in Kenya to provide classrooms to students who are displaced.

21. Promoting women business leadership and entrepreneurship in Tanzania-Hon. Devota Likokola, Special Seats, Member of Parliament

*See below for full remarks/ presentation*



# LEVEL OF ACCESS TO FINANCE IN TANZANIA

---

- Only 12% of Tanzanians have access to formal financial services
- 2% have access to semi-formal.
- 30% have access to informal service
- 56% have no access to financial services
- Access to financial by rural population is very low (about 3%)
- Banks and financial services are urban based oriented and not rural based where majority of people live

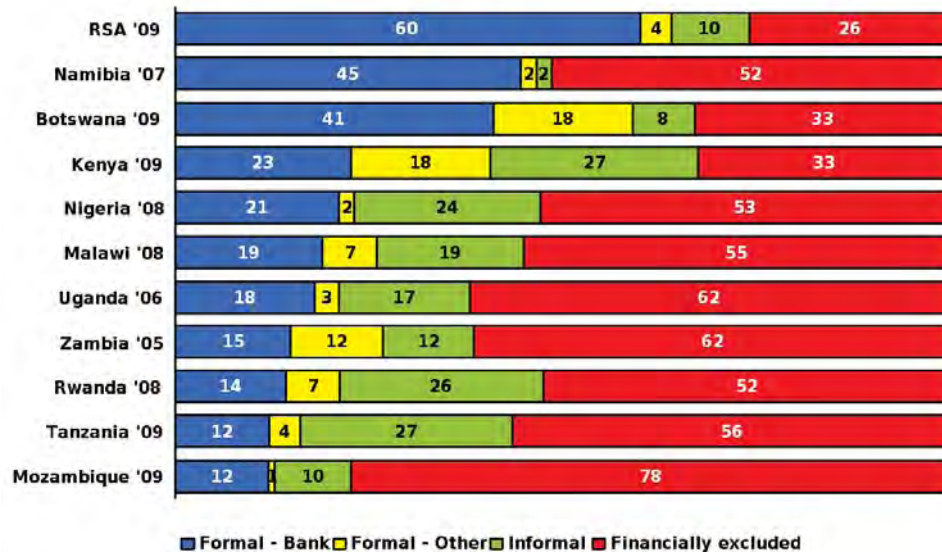
Regions with 70% or more financially excluded

---



## Regions with more than 14% of their population formally included

## Access to finance in Selected Countries in africa



## *Microfinance – Definition&characteristic*

---

- **Microfinance** - provision of financial services and products, mainly credit facilities, savings channels, money transfer services, micro-insurance to low-income households, MSEs in both rural and urban areas.
- **Characteristic**
  - Short repayments periods
  - Relatively high interest rates (not always)
  - Graduated increase of loan size as incentive for repayments
  - Sustainability
  - No/locally based collaterals etc
  - Provides services to a large number of women.

## *Institutional Forms for Microfinance Businesses in Tanzania*

---

- NGOs and Trusts (FINCA, PRIDE, YOSEFO, BRAC,)
- Companies (Tujijenge, , Victoria Finance)
- Savings and Credit Societies (SACCOS)
- State Corporations ( SIDO , SELF , PTF )
- Community Banks ( DCB, Mbinga, Mufindi, Mwanga etc)
  
- Commercial banks and Financial Institutions ( e.g. Akiba, Access bank, CRDB, Tanzania Women's bank
- Informal MFIs VICOBA, ROSCAs, ASCAs, money lender

# Legal and regulatory framework for Microfinance industry -Tanzania

---

- NGO Act 2002
- Companies Act, 2002
- Banking and Financial Institutions Act 2006
- Trustees Incorporation Act
- SACCOS Act 2003 in Tanzania Mainland
- SACCOS Act 1986 Zanzibar
- Societies Ordinance, 1954

## Proposed Legal and regulatory framework for MFI industry.

---

MFIs in Tanzania can be registered and licensed under the following acts of the parliament;

- Microfinance Act,
- SACCOS Act
- Banking and Financial Institution Act

# Constraints and Challenges: Industry Players

---

- HUMAN CAPITAL
  - Technical and professionalism issues
  - Management issues
  - Exposure to best MFIS practices is limited
  - Product Development and Delivery Channels
  - Entrepreneur Culture
- FINANCIAL CAPITAL
  - Capital & equity fund
  - Transformation Challenges and Constraints

## Challenges facing policy makers and ministry of finance

---

- Lack of Microfinance Department & team of experts on Microfinance
- Lack of microfinance development fund
- Lack of microfinance act
- Lack of MFI capacity building and technical support

# Proposed Microfinance Act of Tanzania

- Tanzania is in the process of preparing a Microfinance Act.
- This is a good time for Diasporas to participate by contributing ideas ,and advice on growth of MFI industry in Tanzania.

## ROAD MAP FOR MFI ACT

	TASK	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
1	Situational analysis; MFIs, SACCOS, and Comm Banks. Develop a Fact sheet	TAMFI	2 weeks / 11 <sup>th</sup> May 2012, DAR
2	Meet and discuss the fact sheet and agree on terms	Sub-commt & TAMFI	12 <sup>th</sup> May 2012, DAR
3	Stakeholders meeting; FSDT, Donors, MOF, BOT, CRDB, Min of Agric, Min of Industries, Min of Empowerment, TBA, CBA, SCCULT, UDEC, Agric Council	Sub-committee / TAMFI	1 <sup>st</sup> week of June, DAR
4	Parliamentary Committee meeting	Sub-committee / TAMFI	3 <sup>rd</sup> week of June, DOM
5	Working session meetings. Meeting various Parliament stakeholders	TAMFI	June – Dec 2012 DAR & DOM
6	Drafting Microfinance Act	Consultant & TAMFI	Aug – September 2012
7	First reading in the parliament	Fin. Comm .& MOF	October 2012
8	Final reading / laws passed	Fin. Comm. & MOF	January2013

## *“Proposed Regulation and Supervision of MFIs”*

---

- A Tiered approach to regulation & supervision:
  - Tier 1: VICOBA, ROSCAs and ASCAs: No regulation but registration to District Councils.
  - Tier 2: Credit-only/ Non Deposit-taking MFIs: Self-regulated by umbrella body but with a lending licence by an Agency
  - Tier 3: Deposit-taking MFIs: Regulated and supervised by BOT)

## Case Study of MFI: VICOBA

---

### **VICOBA** - Village Community Bank

- A reflection of Grameen Bank model of Bangladesh
- Established in 2002

### **VISION**

Just to have an empowered gendered Community

### **MISSION**

To empower community with entrepreneurship skills and financial capital

## OBJECTIVES

---

### Promoting

- positive thinking to community
- Good governance & accountability
- Financial accessibility to community
- Create wealth through income generation
- Better standard of living

## VICOBA ACTIVITIES

---

- To train VICOBA concept to community
- To establish VICOBA groups
- To establish VICOBA Microfinance
- To establish VICOBA bank
- To coordinate, monitor , evaluate & report, activities
- To celebrate, enjoy VICOBA success

### HOW WE DO

VICOBA facilitates group formation

- VICOBA facilitates loan and financial services to its member groups.
- VICOBA provides entrepreneurship skills and financial literacy training to its member groups.

## SUCSESSES

---

- Currently VICOBA has about 250,000 members. (88% women ,12% men.)
- VICOBA has 24 VICOBA microfinance entities.
- VICOBA has 7,220 groups in all regions.
- VICOBA has about 500 facilitators.
- VICOBA has 90 regional coordinators train VICOBA mode
- IN Tanzania VICOBA has a total saving of 92 Billions Tsh

## CHALLENGES

---

- Limited resource
- Limited support



## VICOBA'S MAIN FOCUS

---

- VICOBA is looking for technical and financial support to implement its activities.
- VICOBA is looking for PARTNERS who believe on VICOBA vision and mission. Our main goal is to establish VICOBA Bank by 2015.

## What can Diaspora do to support MFIs industry in Tanzania.

---

- The Diasporas who are interested in microfinance should establish A group of Diaspora MFIs Supporters(DAMIS) which will link up with TAMFI to support development & growth and of the MFIs Industry in Tanzania.
- DAMIS will then establish special funds to invest for development and growth of the Microfinance Industry in Tanzania.
- Diaspora can expose , link, connect Mfis players of Tanzania to best practises globally

# TUSAIDIANE KUIJENGA TANZANIA. ASANTENI



## CONTACT

**DEVOTA MKUWA LIKOKOLA (MP)**  
**P. O. Box 62283 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.**  
**VICOBA HOUSE kijitonyama, Near sinza maalum**  
**p/s**  
**E-Mail: [tanzaniavicobango@yahoo.com](mailto:tanzaniavicobango@yahoo.com)**  
**Tel: +255754764037 or +255758381112**  
**[www.vicobatz.com](http://www.vicobatz.com)**

## **22. Tanzania Constitutional Review and Discussion – Led By Ambassador Somi**

### ***See below for full remarks/Presentation***

- Ambassador Somi met with Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim prior to traveling to the Diaspora Conference to get guidelines for her presentation to the convention.
- Dr. Salim was made aware of certain arrangements of Tanzanians living abroad.
- Since the Commission was set up in 04/2012, they have only received three comments regarding dual citizenship.
- The Commission has a general overview of the issues but need to receive specific request/comment from the diaspora community.
- The dual citizenship issue has divided opinions within the constitution so Diasporans are urged to participate right away.
- Send your feedback via phone/email /visit the office/embassy!
- Send your comments as a group or individual!
- Diasporans are asked to make their opinion and give rationale as to why it is important.
- Ambassador Somi also recommended there is a need to create a Diaspora association in Tanzania to build and facilitate diaspora conversations in Tanzania.
- The Government is ready to receive views from all Tanzanians in the Diaspora and will establish a website intended to communicate with the Diaspora through email.
- More specifically, the government is interested in hearing views on dual citizenship; So far, they have only received views from three people who don't see dual citizenship as desirable.
- Ambassador Somi requested specific comments and requests from those interested in dual citizenship, and insisted that those interested should start contacting the commission with their views; should send emails, make phone calls, visit the commission's office, write letters, etc.
- Views can be presented from an individual or group's perspective but individual's opinions are more important- the views should include reasons why dual citizenship is important with emphasis on benefits such as economic development.
- Ambassador Somi suggested we attempt to create an association at home of former Tanzanians in the Diaspora to help coordinate these efforts at home.

### **Question and Answer/Comment Session**

- Question # 1:
  - Current constitution review is causing problems. It is not followed by MP. For instance; president is not following the constitution. What assurance can you give Tanzanians that the constitution is not going to stretch for the next 16 yrs?
  - Tenende's response: It's s extremely important to be complete and balanced. We truly need commitment of Diaspora to discuss the constitution. Political boundaries have changed. The true drive of the country is no longer the president and we need to step up.
  - Request/recommendation: We need the Commission to come and hear the Diasporans in our communities. The world has changed. The constitution has to

take account these things. The true drivers in the world now are the CEOs of corps. We are the true connector to a globalized economy.

- Comment #2:
  - People are concerned about returning home – the constitution should enforce the law citizen; it seems like there is no rule.
- Question #3:
  - What will the dual citizens protect us from? Because we see foreigners are coming without it. They invest and take what's available.
- Comment #4:
  - Having people come and rebuild Tanzania, we need partnership.
- Comment #5:
  - Constitutional Review Commission will need to travel to communities to discuss the constitution
  - We can set DL/town hall to discuss the constitution. This will be best to share our contributions
- Question # 6:
  - Why is the government scared of passing dual citizenship?
  - The government is not paying attention or not following the constitution.
- Comment #7:
  - It is time to reflect and need to look into ways DICOTA can be more effective, e.g. need to restructure or re-organize DICOTA.
  - Need leaders to contribute to DICOTA.
  - Need to look at the goals we have set in the past and work on them.
  - Restructure DICOTA and need to have a platform to achieve the objectives.
- Suggestion to DICOTA:
  - Time to have assignments that tell us the timeline on what we want and have done.
  - Need be held accountable on the assignments.
  - Need to communicate on follow-up and actions.
  - Need to be specific on objectives.
- Comment to DICOTA:
  - Need to have leadership in different states and DICOTA.
  - need to follow up on the leaders and use their expertise to explore and share information from all chapters.
  - DICOTA leaders should travel to collect information from leadership.
- Comment on Immigration:
  - Diaspora need to review the current Immigration Act and understand the constraints.
  - The Immigration Act needs revisions.

- Comment on Katiba:
  - We can't talk about change if we don't know the document to change.
  - We need to meet and discuss katiba.
  - We need to see what phase we need to discuss na vipengeleo gani tunataka kubadilisha.
- Comment by Ambassador Maajar
  - Need to review old/new constitution .
  - Meet with communities to discuss constitution.
  - Need to participate in the process which means review ad understand the US constitution and how it is embedded to Tanzania's constitution....look at what we can borrow from the constitution.

**The following were additional thoughts/comments/questions from the audience:**

- What is the purpose of having a constitutional review if the laws are not followed or enforced?
- The same party and people have been in power for the last 50 years. We need assurance that the new constitution will not entrench the current party and politicians into the future?
- Request for a committee to visit people in the Diaspora to discuss the constitutional review from the context of the Diaspora- believes that times have changed and global economy, NGOS have much more power in shaping politics, policies and economies of countries. The Diaspora provides Tanzania with a strong connection to the rest of the world.
- Individual expressed interest in going back home to work but the increased corruption and violations of human rights makes it harder to go back. Would like to see constitutional review reinforce accountability because as of now, it looks like there is no rule of law in Tanzania.
- Expressed concern that by passing dual citizenship, Tanzanians will lose their land and end up renting from foreigners- Wants the government to ensure foreigners don't exploit dual citizenship.
- Immigration is a positive thing-immigrants bring money, work, and establish businesses. As immigrants in the Diaspora we send money home, establish partnerships, provide opportunities. We should not be begging to return home.
- We need to use technology to set up international town hall meetings so that it will be easier for people outside the country to participate.
- Why is the government scared of dual citizenship? What are they scared of?
- DICOTA needs more venues- it should restructure and reorganize. We have people with various skills who are not being utilized. What has DICOTA achieved from last year? What does DICOTA and the Diaspora want to achieve?

- It is time to have assignments- We need to say exactly what we want, when and how- We need specifics especially for when it comes to what we are going to do. We should also establish communication on a regular basis throughout the year.
- DICOTA should establish leadership in each state and use different experts from each state- can use Skype to communicate and send information to Ambassador Somi.
- When we look at the constitutional review we should be concerned with more than just dual citizenship.
- This DIASPORA meeting does not represent ALL Tanzanians. This group has not spoken to all Tanzanians. Make it clear who we represent. The individual views could have more impact than just the singular view. You can send the issues directly or via the embassy. She would like a copy of all issues so that when she sits in meetings she can speak on the issues in meetings.
- We need to discuss WHY we need dual citizenship. Give solid reasons as to why. Package it so it is clear and easy to understand.
- We have to talk about how fruitful these meetings are. Pointed out the need to create exDIASPORA association in Tanzania. She created in her budget item this year to create association of ex DIASPORA in TZ. This will give us more voice in the country. The sooner this is done the better.
- Comment: We would like to go home, but our country has so much corruption, human rights being violated which makes it a concern. The constitution should reinforce the precedence that was set when we were founded. We act as if there is no will of law.
- Comment: Politicians make so many promises when it's close to re-election. We should be careful with dual citizenship. Foreigners will take dual citizenship and buy up the land. We have to be careful. Many Kenyans are buying up our land.
- Comment: Immigration is a positive for us. We want to help educate our friends and family. We should not be begging to be received back home. We should go back because we love where we are from.
- Comment: Set up and use technology and set up international town hall meetings via social media. So everyone outside the country can participate. Let's leverage that technology.
- It's about time that DICOTA restructures and reorganizes the organization. There are people doing duplicate work. Are the leaders from the other states contributing to DICOTA? What were the goals that we have last year and what have we accomplished? What do we want to achieve?
- It's time to have assignments. We need to talk about what we are going to accomplish. We need specifics and communications. There needs to be accountability. If you ask for suggestions what are you going to do with it? Let's start acting and stop talking.
- The immigration act needs to be revised. He was told that his kids could not pick which nationality they wanted to be even though they were under 18.

- Answer: The immigration officer was wrong. Now: if your child is born outside Tanzania and you are Tanzanian, your child is given dual citizenship until 18. After 18 they will have to choose.

## 7.0 Kazi za Mabaraza ya Katiba

Kazi kubwa ya Mabaraza ni kutoa kujadili na kutoa maoni juu ya Katiba Mpya kupitia mikutano itakayoitishwa na Tume.

## 8.0 Uchapishaji wa ripoti ya Tume baada ya kukusanya maoni.

Sheria inaitaka Tume, kabla ya kukamilisha ripoti, kuchapisha Rasimu ya Katiba kwenye Gazeti la Serikali na magazeti mengine ili kutoa fursa kwa wananchi kusoma na kutoa maoni zaidi kwa Tume kuhusu maudhui yaliyomo kwenye Rasimu ya Katiba.

## 9.0 Nafasi ya Asasi, Taasisi au makundi mengine kutoa maoni, zaidi ya Mabaraza

Sheria imeipa Tume mamlaka ya kuruhusu asasi, taasisi au makundi ya watu kuandaa mikutano kwa ajili ya kutoa fursa kwa wanachama wake kutoa maoni yao juu ya Rasimu ya Katiba na kisha kuwasilisha maoni hayo kwa Tume. Mwananchi anaweza kutoa maoni yake kwa kuandika barua, barua pepe, na kutuma kwenye Tume kupitia tovuti yake.



Wanafunzi na Wananchi wakifuatilia mjadala wa Katiba katika Chuo Kikuu cha Dar es Salaam.

## KWA MAWASILIANO:

### TUME YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA

#### Makao Makuu

Mtaa wa Ohio, karibu na Wizara ya  
Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi  
S.L.P 1681,  
**DAR ES SALAAM.**

Simu: +255 22 2133425  
Nukushi: +255 22 2133442  
Tovuti: [www.katiba.go.tz](http://www.katiba.go.tz)

Au

#### Ofisi Ndogo

Jengo la Ofisi ya Mfuko wa Barabara,  
Mtaa wa Kikwajuni Gofu,  
S.L.P. 2775,  
**ZANZIBAR**

Simu: +255 24 2230 768  
Nukushi: +255 24 2230 769

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA

## TUME YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA



## KAZI ZA TUME YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA

'Toa Maoni, Tupate Katiba Mpya'



## TUME YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA

### Dira

Kufanikisha Kupatikana kwa Katiba Mpya.

### Dhamira

Kuratibu, Kukusanya na Kutathmini Maoni ya Wananchi ili Kupatikana Katiba Mpya.

### Maadili Yetu Msingi

- Uwajibikaji
- Uadilifu
- Usawa
- Uwazi na
- Uhuru katika kufanya kazi



Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania Mh. Dkt. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, akimwapisha Mwenyekiti wa Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba, Jaji Mstaafu Joseph S. Warioba, Ikulu Dar es Salaam.

### 1.0 Je, Tume imeundwa kwa sheria gani?

Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba imeundwa kwa mujibu wa kifungu cha 6 cha Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba; Sura ya 83.

### 2.0 Jukumu kuu la Tume ni nini?

Jukumu kuu la Tume ni kuratibu na kukusanya maoni ya wananchi kuhusu mabadiliko ya Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania.

### 3.0 Ni yapi majukumu mengine ya Tume?

Tume inatakiwa kutekeleza majukumu mengine yafuatayo:-

- a) Kuandaa na kuendesha programu za kuelimisha umma;
- b) Kuitisha na kusimamia mikutano na mabaraza ya katiba;
- c) Kutathmini na kuchambua maoni ya wananchi;
- d) Kupitia na kuchambua michango, mawazo, maoni, taarifa na mapendekezo yaliyokusanywa na kufanyiwa tathmini siku za nyuma;
- e) Kupitia na kutafiti usahihi na ulinganifu wa masharti ya kikatiba yanayohusu mamlaka ya wananchi, mifumo ya kisiasa, demokrasia, utawala wa sheria na utawala bora;
- f) Kumuomba mtu yeyote kufanya majadiliano na Tume au kuwasilisha nyaraka kuhusu mabadiliko ya Katiba;
- g) Kuchapisha Rasimu ya Katiba katika Gazeti la Serikali na magazeti mengine ili kutoa fursa kwa wananchi kusoma na kutoa maoni zaidi kwa Tume kupitia mabaraza ya Katiba;
- h) Kutayarisha na kuwasilisha ripoti kwa kila hadidu ya rejea; na
- i) Kuwasilisha Rasimu ya Katiba katika Bunge Maalum la Katiba



Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania Mh. Dkt. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, akisalimiana na baadhi ya wajumbe wa Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba nje ya Jengo la Ofisi ya Tume.

### Zijue kazi na majukumu ya Mabaraza ya Katiba

#### 4.0 Utangulizi

Kwa mujibu wa kifungu cha 18 cha Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba, Tume imepewa mamlaka ya kuunda mabaraza ya kutoa maoni juu ya Katiba.

#### 5.0 Uuundwaji wa Mabaraza

Mabaraza haya yataundwa na Tume kwa muda maalum kwa kuzingatia mgawanyiko wa kijiografia wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania.

#### 6.0 Washiriki katika Mabaraza

Kwa mujibu wa sheria, Mabaraza haya yatashirikisha na kuwakutanisha wawakilishi toka makundi mbalimbali ya wananchi katika jamii. Mabaraza haya yatakuwa maalum kwa ajili ya watanania na yanapaswa kuhudhuriwa na watanania pekee kwa lengo la kutoa maoni kupitia mikutano itakayoitishwa na Tume.

9.0 Je, mtu, asasi, jumuiya, taasisi au kikundi kitajuaje kuwa maoni yaliwasilishwa, yalipokelewa na kuzingatiwa?

Mtu, asasi jumuiya, taasisi au kikundi kitafahamu kwamba maoni yaliyotolewa yamepokelewa na kuzingatiwa wakati wa mikutano ya Mabaraza ya Katiba.

10.0 Inawezekana kwa mwananchi Mtanzania kushiriki mkutano wa Tume, ulioandaliwa eneo fulani, hata kama yeye sio mkazi wa eneo hilo?

Mikutano ya Tume ni ya wazi kwa wananchi kwa kuwa wao ndio walengwa. Tume imeundwa ili kukusanya maoni ya wananchi popote pale walipo kwa kutumia taratibu mbalimbali.



Prof. Issa Shivji wa Chuo Kikuu cha Dar es Salaam akitoa Mada kuhusu Katiba.



Waziri Mkuu Mhe. Mizengo Pinda (Mb) akiiongea na viongozi wa Wizara ya Katiba na Sheria na Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba.

#### **KWA MAWASILIANO:**

#### **TUME YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA**

##### **Makao Makuu**

Mtaa wa Ohio, karibu na Wizara ya  
Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi  
S.L.P 1681,  
**DAR ES SALAAM.**

Simu: +255 22 2133425  
Nukushi: +255 22 2133442  
Tovuti: [www.katiba.go.tz](http://www.katiba.go.tz)

Au

##### **Ofisi Ndogo**

Jengo la Ofisi ya Mfuko wa Barabara,  
Mtaa wa Kikwajuni Gofu,  
S.L.P. 2775,  
**ZANZIBAR**

Simu: +255 24 2230 768  
Page 138  
Nukushi: +255 24 2230 769

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA

## **TUME YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA**



**MASWALI YANAYOULIZWA  
MARA KWA MARA**

*'Taa Maoni, Timpate Katiba Mpya'*

## TUME YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA

### Dira

Kufanikisha Kupatikana kwa Katiba Mpya

### Dhamira

Kuratibu, Kukusanya na Kutathmini Maoni ya Wananchi ili Kupatikana Katiba Mpya

### Maadili Yetu Msingi

- Uwajibikaji
- Uadilifu
- Usawa
- Uwazi na
- Uhuru katika kufanya kazi



Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania Mh. Dkt. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, akiongea na Wajumbe na Sekretarieti ya Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba alipotembelea Ofisi ya Tume Jijini Dar es Salaam.

## MASWALI YANAYOULIZWA MARA KWA MARA

### 1.0 Kwa nini tunafanya Mabadiliko ya Katiba?

Katiba ni sheria ya msingi, iliyoandikwa au isiyoandikwa, ambayo inaweka mfumo wa taifa kwa kuainisha misingi ambayo jamii italazimika kuifuata. Misingi hiyo ni pamoja na mgawanyo wa madaraka na majukumu ya mihimili mikuu ya dola, kuainisha muundo wa Serikali, Bunge na

Mahakama, usimamizi wake na ukomo wa mamlaka ya vyombo mbalimbali vya dola, na kwa kuainisha namna na taratibu za utekelezaji wa mamlaka ya vyombo hivyo.

### 2.0 Kwa nini Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba iliundwa?

Kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba, Tume imeundwa ili:

- (i) Kuratibu na kukusanya maoni ya wananchi kwa ajili ya kupata Katiba Mpya;
- (ii) Kupitia na kutafiti usahihi na ulinganifu wa masharti ya kikatiba yanayohusu mamlaka ya wananchi, mifumo ya kisiasa, demokrasia, utawala wa sheria na utawala bora;
- (iii) Kutoa mapendekezo kwa kila hadidu ya rejea; na
- (iv) Kuandaa ripoti ambayo itaambatana na Rasimu ya Katiba.

### 3.0 Muundo wa Tume ukoje ili kuiwezesha kufanya kazi zake?

Muundo wa Tume unajumuisha uongozi wa juu ambao ni Mwenyekiti akisaidiwa na Makamu Mwenyekiti. Aidha, Tume ina wajumbe wengine 30 na Sekretarieti yenye watumishi wa Umma wa kada mbalimbali inayoongozwa na Katibu na Naibu Katibu.

### 4.0 Fedha za kuendesha shughuli za Tume zinatoka wapi?

Fedha za kugharimia kazi za Tume zinatoka katika Mfuko Mkuu wa Hazina ya Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania.

### 5.0 Je, Tume ni sehemu ya Serikali?

Tume ina mamlaka na uhuru wa kutekeleza kazi zake bila kuingiliwa ama na mtu au mamlaka yoyote ya kiserikali au binafsi.

### 6.0 Ninawezaje kupata taarifa za Tume?

Tume imeanzisha tovuti [www.katiba.go.tz](http://www.katiba.go.tz) na [www.crc.go.tz](http://www.crc.go.tz) ambazo zinalenga kuwawezesha wananchi kupata taarifa mbalimbali kuhusu Tume. Taarifa zilizowekwa katika tovuti hizi ni wazi kwa mwananchi yeyote na kila mtu ana uhuru wa kuzisoma kwa lengo la kuifahamu Tume na kazi zake na utaratibu wa utekelezaji wa kazi hizi ni hadidu za rejea za Tume.

*Wananchi wanaweza pia kuuliza maswali kupitia anuani zetu za posta, barua pepe, simu, nukushi (faksi) au kutembelea Ofisi za Tume zilizopo Mtaa wa Ohio, karibu na Wizara ya Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi. Bonyeza kitufe cha 'Wasiliana nasi' na utapata taarifa zetu za mawasiliano.*

### 7.0 Je, inabidi kuwa mwanachama au mjumbe wa kikundi, chama au taasisi fulani ili niweze kuwasilisha maoni katika Tume?

Hapana. Mtu binafsi, asasi, jumuiya, taasisi au kikundi chochote cha watu kinaweza kuwasilisha maoni kwa Tume.

### 8.0 Je, ni vitendo gani vimekatazwa na Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba?

Vitendo vilivyokatazwa na Sheria ni:

- (i) kumkwamisha au kumzuia au atachochea kwa kitendo au kutotenda, Mjumbe wa Tume au Sekretarieti kutekeleza majukumu au mamlaka ya Tume;
- (ii) kumkwamisha au kumzuia au kuchochea, kwa makusudi, mtu au kundi la watu kutoa maoni kwenye Tume; na
- (iii) kufanya shughuli ya kukusanya na kuratibu maoni ya wananchi kinyume cha masharti ya Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba.

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA

TUME YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA



- **HADIDU ZA REJEA**
- **UTEKELEZAJI WA KAZI ZA TUME**
- **PROGRAMU YA ELIMU KWA UMMA**
- **MUUNDO**

**Imeandaliwa na:**

Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba,  
Mtaa wa Ohio, karibu na Wizara ya  
Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi  
S.L.P 1681,  
**DAR ES SALAAM.**

Simu: +255 22 2133425  
Nukushi : +255 22 2133442  
Tovuti: [www.katiba.go.tz](http://www.katiba.go.tz)

**'Toa Maoni, Tupate Katiba Mpya'**

---

## **TUME YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA**

### **Makao Makuu**

Mtaa wa Ohio, karibu na Wizara ya  
Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi  
S.L.P 1681,  
**DAR ES SALAAM.**

Simu: +255 22 2133425  
Nukushi: +255 22 2133442  
Tovuti: [www.katiba.go.tz](http://www.katiba.go.tz)

Au

### **Ofisi Ndogo**

Jengo la Ofisi ya Mfuko wa Barabara,  
Mtaa wa Kikwajuni Gofu,  
S.L.P. 2775,  
**ZANZIBAR**

Simu: +255 24 2230 768  
Nukushi: +255 24 2230 769

*'Toa Maoni, Tupate Katiba Mpya'*

## SEHEMU YA KWANZA

### HADIDU ZA REJEA ZA TUME YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA

#### 1.0 UTANGULIZI

Tarehe 6 mwezi wa Aprili, 2012, Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania kwa kushauriana na kukubaliana na Rais wa Zanzibar, aliunda Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba kwa mujibu wa kifungu cha 6 cha Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba; Sura ya 83 Toleo la 2012.

Kwa mujibu wa kifungu cha 9 cha Sheria hiyo, jukumu kuu la Tume ni kuratibu na kukusanya maoni ya wananchi kuhusu mabadiliko ya Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania.

Katika utekelezaji wa jukumu hilo, Tume inaongozwa na Hadidu za Rejea kama inavyoainishwa katika kifungu cha 8 na kufafanuliwa katika kifungu cha 9 na 17 cha Sheria. Aidha, Tangazo la Serikali Nam. 110 la 2012 limefafanua zaidi Hadidu za Rejea hizo katika kifungu cha 4(3) kwa kujumuisha vifungu vya 18, 19 na 20 vya Sheria hiyo.

#### 2.0 HADIDU ZA REJEA

Kwa mujibu wa kifungu cha 8 cha Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba na kifungu cha 4(3) cha Tangazo la Serikali Nam. 110 la 2012, Tume inatakiwa kutekeleza yafuatayo:-

- a) Kuandaa na kuendesha programu za kuelimisha juu ya madhumuni na majukumu ya Tume; 17(2).
- b) Kuratibu na kukusanya maoni ya wananchi; 9(1)(a).

**Dira – Kufanikisha** Kupatikana kwa Katiba Mpya

**Dhamira – Kuratibu,** Kukusanya na Kutathmini Maoni ya Wananchi ili Kupatikana Katiba Mpya

#### Maadili Yetu Ya Msingi

- *Uwajibikaji*
- *Uadilifu*
- *Usawa*
- *Uwazi na*
- *Uhuru katika kufanya kazi*

- c) Kuitisha na kusimamia mikutano au mabaraza katika sehemu na nyakati mbalimbali kama ambavyo itakavyoamua; {17(2)}.
- d) Kutathmini na kuchambua kwa kutofautisha maoni ya wananchi yanayokubaliana na yale yasiyokubaliana; {17(2)}.
- e) Kupitia na kuchambua michango, mawazo, maoni, taarifa na mapendekezo yaliyokusanywa na kufanyiwa tathmini siku za nyuma; {17(4)}.
- f) Kupitia na kutafiti usahihi na ulinganifu wa masharti ya kikatiba yanayohusu mamlaka ya wananchi, mifumo ya kisiasa, demokrasia, utawala wa sheria na utawala bora; {9}(1(b)).
- g) Kumtaka mtu yeyote atakaye hiari kufanya hivyo kwenda mbele ya Tume kufanya majadiliano, kwa mazungumzo au kuwasilisha nyaraka, kuhusu jambo lolote la kikatiba ambalo Tume inaona ni muhimu na linahusiana na mchakato wa mapitio ya Katiba; {17(3)}.
- h) Kushughulikia jambo lolote kama itakavyoona inafaa katika kutekeleza majukumu yake; { 8(2)(c)}.
- i) Kuchapisha Rasimu ya Katiba katika Gazeti la Serikali na magazeti mengine ili kutoa fursa kwa wananchi kusoma na kutoa maoni zaidi kwa Tume kupitia mabaraza ya Katiba; {(18(5))}.

- j) kutayarisha na kuwasilisha ripoti itakayojumuisha:-
  - i. Muhtasari wa maoni ya wananchi kwa kila hadidu ya rejea 19(1)(a);
  - ii. Mapendekezo ya Tume kwa kila hadidu ya rejea 19(1)(b);
  - iii. Ripoti za wataalamu/washauri waelekezi ambao Tume iliwatumia 19(1)(c);
  - iv. Rasimu ya Katiba 19(1)(d); na
  - v. Taarifa nyengine yoyote muhimu 19(1)(e).
- k) Kuwasilisha ripoti ya Tume kwa Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania na Rais wa Zanzibar 20(1).
- l) Kuwasilisha Rasimu ya Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania katika Bunge Maalum 20-(3).

### 3.0 MAMBO YA KUZINGATIA

Katika kutekeleza majukumu yaliyoainishwa katika Hadidu za Rejea, Tume itazingatia yafuatayo:-

- a) Misingi 9(2)

Tume itaongozwa na misingi mikuu ya kitaifa na maadili ya jamii ya kuhifadhi na kudumisha mambo yafuatayo:-

- i. kuwepo kwa Jamhuri ya Muungano;

- ii. uwepo wa Serikali, Bunge na Mahakama;
  - iii. mfumo wa kiutawala wa kijamhuri;
  - iv. uwepo wa Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar;
  - v. umoja wa kitaifa, amani na utulivu;
  - vi. uchaguzi wa kidemokrasia wa mara kwa mara katika vipindi maalum kwa kuzingatia haki ya watu wote wenye sifa ya kupiga kura;
  - vii. ukuzaji na uhifadhi wa haki za binadamu;
  - viii. utu, usawa mbele ya Sheria na mwenendo wa sheria;
  - ix. uwepo wa Jamhuri ya Muungano isiyofungamana na dini yoyote na inayoheshimu uhuru wa kuabudu; na
  - x. kutoa fursa kwa wananchi kutoa maoni yao kwa uhuru kwa lengo la kuendeleza na kuboresha masuala hayo 9(3).
- b. Nyaraka: 17(4)

Tume itazingatia nyaraka mbali mbali zikiwemo:-

- i. nyaraka zote zinazowakilisha mawazo, maoni ya wananchi kwa ujumla katika Waraka wa Serikali Na.1 wa mwaka 1962 kuhusu kuanzishwa kwa Jamhuri

ya Tanganyika;

- ii. Azimio la Arusha la Mwaka 1967;
- iii. Tume ya Rais Kuhusu Kuanzishwa kwa Mfumo wa Kidemokrasia wa Chama Kimoja;
- iv. Mapendekezo ya Halmashauri Kuu ya CCM ya mwaka 1983 kuhusu Mabadiliko ya Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ya mwaka 1977 na Katiba ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 1979;
- v. Tume ya Rais ya Mfumo wa Chama Kimoja au Vyama Vingi vya Siasa Tanzania ya mwaka 1991;
- vi. Kamati ya Kukusanya Maoni Kuhusu Katiba (Waraka wa Serikali Na.1 wa mwaka 1998);
- vii. Katiba ya Uhuru wa Tanganyika ya mwaka 1961;
- viii. Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Tanganyika ya mwaka 1962;
- ix. Hati za Muungano wa Jamhuri ya Tanganyika na Jamhuri ya Watu wa Zanzibar;
- x. Katiba ya Mpito ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ya mwaka 1965;
- xi. Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ya mwaka 1977;
- xii. The Constitutional Government and the Rule of



Law Decree, 1967;

- xiii. Equality, Reconciliation and Unity of the Zanzibar People Decree, 1964;
- xiv. The Existing Laws Decree, 1965;
- xv. Confiscation of Immovable Property Decree, 1964;
- xvi. The Legislative Powers Decree, 1964;
- xvii. The Cabinet Decree, 1964;
- xviii. Katiba ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 1979;
- xix. Katiba ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 1984;
- xx. Ripoti ya Pamoja ya Tume ya Fedha na Ripoti ya Shellukindo Juu ya Changamoto za Muungano;
- xxi. Ripoti ya Wangwe Juu ya Uharakishaji wa Shirikisho la Afrika Mashariki;
- xxii. Tafiti za kiuchambuzi na kitaalam zitakazofanywa na Tume; na
- xxiii. Nyaraka nyingine zozote ambazo Tume itaona ni muhimu.



Jengo la Ofisi ya Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba lililopo Mtaa wa Ohio, karibu na Wizara ya Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi, Dar es Salaam.

## SEHEMU YA PILI

### PROGRAMU YA ELIMU KWA UMMA

#### 1. UTANGULIZI

Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania imo katika mchakato wa utungaji wa Katiba mpya. Mchakato wa kutunga katiba mpya unasimamiwa na kungozwa na Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba, Sura ya 83, Toleo la 2012. Kifungu cha 17 cha Sheria hiyo kinaainisha utaratibu wa utendaji kazi wa Tume. Moja ya kazi za Tume ni kuwaelimisha wananchi juu ya madhumuni na majukumu ya Tume. Ili kazi ya kuelimisha wananchi iwe na manufaa na tija kwa walengwa na kwa Tume katika kutimiza wajibu wake, inapendekezwa kuandaa program itakayogawanywa katika awamu tatu ambazo zinawakilisha hatua muhimu za ushiriki wa wananchi katika mchakato wa mabadiliko ya Katiba. Awamu hizo ni kama ifuatavyo:

- (a) elimu wakati wa matayarisho ya kukusanya maoni ya wananchi;
- (b) elimu wakati wa kukusanya maoni ya wananchi; na
- (c) elimu juu ya Rasimu ya Katiba itakayowasilishwa katika Mabaraza ya Katiba.

2. Elimu wakati wa matayarisho ya kukusanya maoni ya wananchi.

Ili mchakato wa kupata Katiba mpya uwe na mafanikio, inahitajika kuwahusisha kikamilifu wananchi na kupata maoni

ya kina yatakayoiwezesha Tume kuandaa Katiba mpya. Inapendekezwa kutolewa elimu kwa umma juu ya mchakato wenyewe kwa kuzingatia Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba Sura ya 83.

Katika hatua hii inapendekezwa viandaliwe vipindi vya televisheni, radio magazeti na pia makala katika vijitabu, na vipeperushi juu ya ***"Ijue Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba na Mchakato wa kupata Katiba Mpya"***.

#### 3. Elimu wakati wa Kukusanya Maoni.

Hatua inayofuata ni kipindi cha kukusanya maoni ya wananchi. Katika kipindi hiki, inapendekezwa Tume kuandaa elimu kwa wananchi juu ya Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania 1977.

Katika hatua hii, inapendekezwa elimu itolewe katika maeneo yafuatayo:-

- (a) Misingi ya Katiba;
- (b) Chimbuko la Katiba ya Tanzania ya 1977;
- (c) Msingi wa Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania 1977;
- (d) Misingi na Maadili ya Kitaifa;
- (e) Madaraka ya Wananchi;
- (f) Muundo wa Nchi na Taifa ndani ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania;

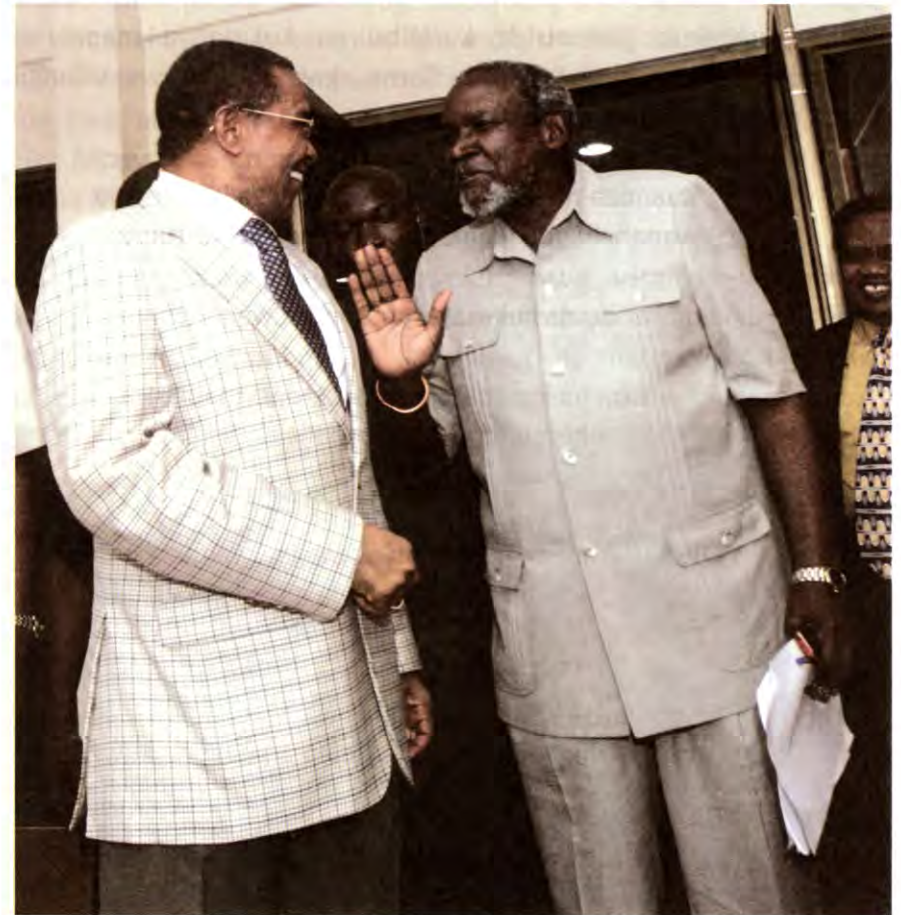
- (g) Haki za Binadamu na Wajibu wa Wananchi;
- (h) Ardhi, mali asili na mazingira;
  - (i) Mihimili ya Nchi:-
    - (i) Ardhi;
    - (ii) Watu; na
    - (iii) Utawala.
- (j) Mihimili ya Utawala:
  - (i) Serikali;
  - (ii) Mahakama; na
  - (iii) Bunge.
- (k) Serikali za Mitaa, muundo na mamlaka yake; na
- (l) Vyombo vya Ulinzi na Usalama.

Mada hizi zinatakiwa ziwe katika mtindo wa kuelezea na sio kutoa maoni ya nini kabadilishwe. Lengo ni kuwapa wananchi uelewa bila ya kuwafundisha nini cha kusema au mabadiliko gani yafanyike.

4. Elimu ya Umma juu ya Rasimu ya Katiba kwenye Mabaraza ya Katiba.

Mara baada ya Tume kukamilisha zoezi la kukusanya maoni ya wananchi, kinachofuata ni kuandaa Rasimu ya Katiba. Rasimu ya Katiba itawasilishwa katika Mabaraza ya Katiba kwa ajili ya kutoa maoni zaidi. Wakati Tume inajiandaa kuitisha Mabaraza ya Katiba itafaa kutoa elimu kwa umma juu ya Rasimu ya Katiba iliyoandaliwa.

Mada zitakazotolewa katika elimu ya umma wakati huo zilenge katika kuwawezesha wananchi kuelewa maudhui yaliyomo katika Rasimu ya Katiba. Aidha lengo liwe pia kuwawezesha wananchi kutoa maoni yao ili kuiboresha Rasimu hiyo.



Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania Mh. Dkt. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, akiongea na mjumbe wa Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba, Prof. Mwesiga Baregu nje ya Jengo la Ofisi ya Tume.

## SEHEMU YA TATU

### UTEKELEZAJI WA KAZI ZA TUME

#### 1.0 UTANGULIZI

Katika kutekeleza jukumu la kuratibu na kukusanya maoni ya wananchi kuhusu Katiba Mpya, Tume, kwa mujibu wa vifungu 17, 18 na 19 itafanya kazi zifuatazo:-

1. Kuandaa na kuendesha programu za kuelimisha wananchi juu ya madhumuni na kazi za Tume;
2. Kuratibu na kukusanya maoni ya wananchi
3. Kuitisha na kusimamia mikutano ya mabaraza katika sehemu na nyakati mbali mbali kama itakavyoamua;
4. Kutathmini na kuchambua kwa kutofautisha maoni ya wananchi yanayokubaliana na yale yasiokubaliana; na
5. Kutayarisha na kuwasilisha kwa Mhe. Rais ripoti kwa kuzingatia Hadidi za Rejea ambayo itakuwa na Rasimu ya Katiba.

#### 2.0 AWAMU YA KWANZA YA UKUSANYAJI MAONI

Katika awamu ya kwanza, sheria inaruhusu watu binafsi, asasi, taasisi au vikundi vya watu kushiriki katika kuandaa na kuendesha programu za elimu kwa umma kuhusu mchakato

wa kupata Katiba Mpya. Hata hivyo, kifungu cha 17(9) hadi (12) kinaweka utaratibu utakaofuatwa kwa yeyote atakayetaka kuendesha programu ya elimu kwa umma.

Tume kwa kushirikiana na Sekretarieti yake imetayarisha mfumo ambao utarahisisha ukusanyaji, usafirishaji na utunzaji wa maoni ya wananchi. Tume itatumia njia mbali mbali za ukusanyaji wa maoni kama vile mikutano, mitandao, barua na mahojiano ya ana kwa ana. Hatua zote hizi zina lengo la kuhakikisha kuwa kila Mtanzania anapata fursa ya kutoa maoni yake kuhusu Katiba Mpya.

Taarifa na maoni yote yatakayokusanywa yatafikishwa Makao Makuu ya Tume Dar es Salaam ambako wataalamu wetu wataweza kuyachambua na kuyaweka na hatimae kutayarisha Rasimu ya Ripoti ambayo itawezesha uandishi wa Rasimu ya Katiba.



Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania Mh. Dkt. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, akisalimiana na baadhi ya wajumbe wa Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba nje ya Jengo la Ofisi ya Tume.

### 3.0 MGAWANYO WA WAJUMBE KATIKA KUKUSANYA MAONI

Tume imewagawa wajumbe katika Makundi Saba yenye Wajumbe wanne wa Tume kwa kila kundi na Watendaji wa Sekreterieti. Utaratibu ambao Tume itatumia katika kufanya kazi ni kundi moja kwenda katika kila Mkoa na kukusanya maoni kwa kipindi cha mwezi mmoja na baadae kurejea Makao Makuu kwa ajili ya kutathmini maendeleo ya kazi. Baada ya kutathmini kila kundi litaenda mkoa mwingine.

Kwa kuzingatia kuwa sote tunahitaji kuwa na Katiba ambayo itatuongoza kwa muda mrefu ujao bila ya kuhitaji kufanyiwa marekebisho, kila mtanzania anatakiwa kutoa maoni kwa uwazi na uhuru ili hili lifanikiwe.



Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania Mh. Dkt. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, akimpongeza Mwenyekiti wa Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba Jaji Mstaafu Joseph S. Warioba mara baada ya kumuapisha Ikulu Dar es Salaam.

### 4.0 AWAMU YA PILI YA UKUSANYAJI MAONI

Awamu ya Pili ya kuratibu na kusanyaji maoni wananchi itafanyika kupitia Mabaraza ya Katiba. Katika awamu hii, Tume itaratibu na kukusanya maoni ya wananchi kupitia Mabaraza ya Katiba katika ngazi mbali mbali.

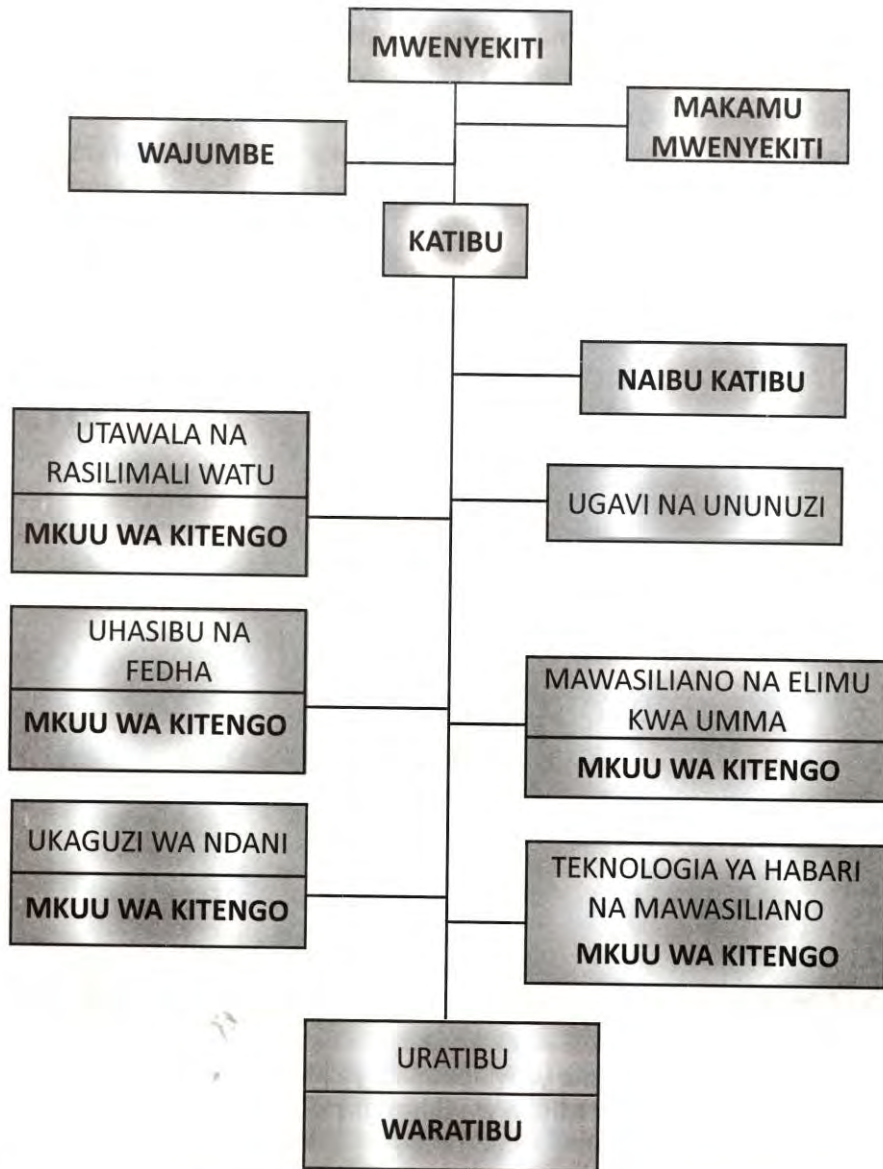
Baada ya kukusanywa kwa maoni kutoka katika Mabaraza ya Katiba, yatawasilishwa makao makuu kwa ajili ya tathmini na kuandaliwa ripoti.



Ofisi Ndogo ya Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba iliyopo katika jengo la Mfuko wa Barabara - Zanzibar.

SEHEMU YA NNE

MUUNDO WA TUME





JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA

TUME YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA



KATIBA YA JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA  
TANZANIA YA MWAKA 1977

NA

SHERIA YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA  
SURA YA 83

(KWA LUGHA NYEPESI)

'Toa Maoni, Tupate Katiba Mpya'

**Imeandaliwa na:**

Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba,  
Mtaa wa Ohio, karibu na Wizara ya  
Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi  
S.L.P 1681,  
**DAR ES SALAAM.**

Simu: +255 22 2133425  
Nukushi : +255 22 2133442  
Tovuti: [www.katiba.go.tz](http://www.katiba.go.tz)



Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania Dkt. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, Rais wa Zanzibar Dkt. Ali Mohamed Shein, viiongozi wa kitaifa katika picha ya pamoja na wajumbe wa Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba Ikulu, Dar es Salaam.

#### **TUME YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA**

##### **Makao Makuu**

Mtaa wa Ohia, karibu na Wizara ya  
Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi  
S.L.P. 1681,  
**DAR ES SALAAM.**

Simu: +255 22 2133425  
Nukushi: +255 22 2133442

AU

##### **Ofisi Ndogo**

Jengo la Ofisi ya Mfuko wa Barabara,  
Mtaa wa Kikwajuni Gofu,  
S.L.P. 2775,  
**ZANZIBAR**

Simu: +255 24 2230 768  
Nukushi: +255 24 2230 769

*"Tuu Msaal, Tupane Katiba Mpya"*



**ELIMU KUHUSU KATIBA YA JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO  
WA TANZANIA YA MWAKA 1977  
(KWA LUGHA NYEPESI)**

**Dira**

Kufanikisha Kupatikana kwa Katiba Mpya

---

**Dhamira**

Kuratibu, Kukusanya na Kutathmini Maoni ya Wananchi  
ili Kupatikana Katiba Mpya

---

**Maadili Yetu Ya Msingi**

- *Uwajibikaji*
- *Uadilifu*
- *Usawa*
- *Uwazi na*
- *Uhuru katika kufanya kazi*

**UTANGULIZI**

Chimbuko la mamlaka ya dola ni wananchi wenyewe. Serikali hupata uhalali wake kutokana na wananchi kupitia Katiba. Vilevile kushiriki kwa wananchi katika maamuzi kuhusu mambo yanayogusa maslahi yao ni msingi mkuu wa utawala wa ki-demokrasia. Kwa misingi hiyo, Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania iko katika mchakato wa kupata Katiba mpya. Kwa kuwa Katiba ni uamuzi wa wananchi jinsi wanavyotaka kuishi, kujiongoza na kuendesha nchi yao, mabadiliko ya Katiba yanawapatia Watanzania fursa kubwa ya kuzaliwa upya kikatiba, kisheria, kisiasa, kiuchumi na kijamii. Hii ndiyo sababu kubwa kwa nini Watanzania wote washiriki kikamilifu katika mchakato wa kujipatia Katiba Mpya. Serikali imeshaunda Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba ambayo jukumu lake ni kuratibu mchakato wa maandalizi ya rasimu ya Katiba Mpya itakayotokana na ushiriki mpana wa wananchi kadri inavyowezekana.

Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba, Sura ya 83 Toleo la 2012, inaipa Tume jukumu la kuandaa na kuendesha programu za kuelimisha umma juu ya madhumuni na majukumu ya Tume. Jukumu kuu la Tume ni kukusanya maoni ya wananchi juu ya mabadiliko ya Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania. Jukumu hili ni kubwa na lazima litekelezwe kwa umakini mkubwa. Elimu ya umma kuhusu Katiba iliyopo ni ufunguo wa utekelezaji wa jukumu hili.

Kitabu hiki kinalenga kuwasilisha kwa kifupi maudhui ya Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania kama ilivyo sasa.

Kimeandikwa kwa lugha rahisi na kwa ufupi ili kujenga uelewa wa haraka kuhusu Katiba iliyopo. Msomaji anashauriwa akipenda kulinganisha maelezo yaliyomo na Katiba yenyewe kama anayo. Ikiwa hana, kitabu hiki kitatosha kumwezesha msomaji kujenga hoja kuhusu mambo kadha wa kadha yaliyo kwenye Katiba iliyopo.

## **MPANGILIO WA KATIBA YA TANZANIA**

Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania imegawanywa katika sura kumi kama ifuatavyo:

- (i) Misingi ya katiba;
- (ii) Jamhuri ya Muungano, vyama vya siasa, watu na siasa ya ujamaa na kujitegemea;
- (iii) Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano;
- (iv) Bunge la Jamhuri ya Muungano;
- (v) Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar, Baraza la Mapinduzi Zanzibar, na Baraza la Wawakilishi Zanzibar;
- (vi) Utoaji haki katika Jamhuri ya Muungano, Mahakama Kuu ya Jamhuri ya Muungano, Tume ya Mahakama ya Tanzania Bara, Mahakama Kuu ya Zanzibar, Mahakama ya Rufani ya Jamhuri ya Muungano na Mahakama Maalumu ya Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano;
- (vii) Tume ya Haki za Binadamu na Utawala Bora na Sekretarieti ya Maadili ya Viongozi wa Umma;
- (viii) Masharti kuhusu fedha za Jamhuri ya Muungano;
- (ix) Madaraka ya Umma;
- (x) Majeshi ya Ulinzi;
- (xi) Mengineyo.

## MAELEZO MAFUPI YA KILA SURA UTANGULIZI

### MISINGI YA KATIBA

**Misingi ya Katiba imetajwa kwenye utangulizi kama ifuatavyo:-**

*Kwa kuwa sisi Wananchi wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania tumeamua rasmi na kwa dhati kujenga katika nchi yetu jamii inayozingatia misingi ya uhuru, haki, udugu na amani:*

*Na kwa kuwa misingi hiyo yaweza tu kutekelezwa katika jamii yenye demokrasia, ambayo Serikali yake husimamiwa na Bunge lenye wajumbe waliochaguliwa na linalowawakilisha wananchi, na pia yenye Mahakama huru zinazotekeleza wajibu wa kutoa haki bila woga wala upendeleo wowote, na hivyo kuhakikisha kwamba haki zote za binadamu zinadumishwa na kulindwa, na wajibu wa kila mtu unatekelezwa kwa uaminifu:*

*Kwa hiyo basi, Katiba hii imetungwa na Bunge Maalum la Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania, kwa niaba ya Wananchi, kwa madhumuni ya kujenga jamii kama hiyo, na pia kwa ajili ya kuhakikisha kwamba Tanzania inaongozwa na Serikali yenye kufuata misingi ya demokrasia, ujamaa na isiyokuwa na dini.*

*Kutokana na utangulizi huu Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inataja misingi ya Taifa kuwa ni uhuru, haki, udugu na amani. Misingi hii inahitaji mazingira ya demokrasia inayozingatia uchaguzi huru na wa haki unaofanywa na wananchi kila kipindi kilichopangwa, Bunge huru lenye mamlaka ya kuiwajibisha Serikali na Mahakama huru zenye kutoa haki bila woga, upendeleo na rushwa na Serikali yenye kufuata misingi ya demokrasia na isiyofungamana na dini yoyote.*



Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania Mh. Dkt. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, akiongea na Wajumbe na Sekretarieti ya Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba alipotembelea Ofisi za Tume Jijini Dar es Salaam.

## SURA YA KWANZA

### JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO, VYAMA VYA SIASA, WATU NA SIASA YA UJAMAA NA KUJITEGEMEA.

#### NCHI MOJA NA DOLA MOJA LA JAMHURI

Ibara ya kwanza ya Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inaeleza kuwa Jamhuri ya Muungano ni nchi moja ambayo dola yake ni ya kijamhuri.

#### MIPAKA

Ibara ya Pili ya Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inaeleza kuwa mipaka na eneo la Jamhuri ya Muungano ni eneo lote la Tanzania Bara na eneo lote la Zanzibar ikijumuisha eneo la bahari.

#### VYAMA VYA SIASA NA ITIKADI

Kwa mujibu wa Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano dola itaongozwa kwa misingi ya kidemokrasia kwa mfumo wa vyama vingi vya siasa na kuwa dola yenyewe haina dini na itafuata itikadi ya ujamaa na kujitegemea.

#### MAMLAKA YA DOLA

Ibara ya 4(1) na (2) ya Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inagawanya mamlaka ya dola katika mihimili mitatu ya dola ya Jamhuri ya Muungano, kwa maana ya serikali mbili, ile ya Jamhuri ya Muungano na Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar, vyombo viwili vya kutunga sheria ambavyo ni Bunge la Jamhuri ya Muungano na Baraza la Wawakilishi la Zanzibar, na vyombo viwili vya kimahakama ambavyo ni Mahakama Kuu ya Jamhuri ya Muungano na Mahakama Kuu ya Zanzibar.

## MAMLAKA YA JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO

Ibara ya 4 (3), ya Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inagawanya madaraka kati ya Zanzibar na Jamhuri ya Muungano. Mgawanyo huo umeorodhesha mambo 22 ya Muungano kama ifuatavyo:

- (i) Katiba ya Tanzania na Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano;
- (ii) Mambo ya Nchi za Nje;
- (iii) Ulinzi na Usalama;
- (iv) Polisi;
- (v) Mamlaka juu ya mambo yanayohusika na hali ya hatari;
- (vi) Uraia;
- (vii) Uhamiaji;
- (viii) Mikopo na Biashara ya Nchi za Nje;
- (ix) Utumishi katika Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano;
- (x) Kodi ya mapato inayolipwa na watu binafsi na mashirika, ushuru wa forodha na ushuru wa bidhaa zinazotengenezwa nchini Tanzania unaosimamiwa na Idara ya Forodha;
- (xi) Bandari, mambo yanayohusika na usafiri wa anga, posta na simu;
- (xii) Mambo yanayohusika na sarafu na fedha kwa ajili ya malipo yote halali (pamoja na noti); mabanki (pamoja na

mabenki ya kuweka akiba) na shughuli zote za mabenki; fedha za kigeni na usimamizi juu ya mambo yanayohusika na fedha za kigeni;

- (xiii) Leseni za viwanda na takwimu;
- (xiv) Elimu ya juu;
- (xv) Maliasili ya mafuta, pamoja na mafuta yasiyochujwa ya motokaa na mafuta aina ya petrol na aina nyinginezo za mafuta au bidhaa, na gesi asilia;
- (xvi) Baraza la Taifa la Mitihani la Tanzania na mambo yote yanayohusika na kazi za Baraza hilo;
- (xvii) Usafiri na usafirishaji wa anga;
- (xviii) Utafiti;
- (xix) Utabiri wa hali ya hewa;
- (xx) Takwimu;
- (xxi) Mahakama ya Rufani ya Jamhuri ya Muungano;
- (xxii) Uandikishwaji wa Vyama vya Siasa na mambo mengine yanayohusiana nayo.

Mambo ya Muungano na mambo yote ya Tanzania Bara yako chini ya Serikali ya Muungano na mambo yote ya Zanzibar yasiyokuwa ya Muungano yako chini ya Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar.

## **JAMHURI NA DEMOKRASIA**

Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inampa kila raia mwenye umri wa miaka 18 haki ya kupiga kura katika uchaguzi unaofanywa na wananchi. Haki ya kupiga kura, daftari la kudumu la wapiga kura vimeainishwa katika sheria ya uchaguzi. Hivyo hakuna haki, hadhi au cheo maalumu kitakachoundwa katika Jamhuri ya Muungano kwa misingi ya nasaba, jadi au urithi.

## **MALENGO MUHIMU YA TAIFA NA MISINGI YA MWELEKEO WA SHUGHULI ZA SERIKALI**

Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inaweka Maadili ya Taifa na maamuru kuhusu sera za Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano na Serikali ya Mapinduzi Zanzibar. Kwa mujibu wa maelekezo hayo, Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ni nchi inayofuata misingi ya demokrasia na haki ya kijamii na kwa hiyo:

- a) Wananchi ndiyo msingi wa mamlaka yote, na Serikali itapata madaraka na mamlaka yake yote kutoka kwa wananchi kwa mujibu wa Katiba;
- b) Lengo kuu la Serikali litakuwa ni ustawi wa wananchi;
- c) Serikali itawajibika kwa wananchi;
- d) Wananchi watahiriki katika shughuli za Serikali kwa mujibu wa masharti ya Katiba;

Pia Katiba inaweka sharti kuwa katika muundo na uendeshaji wa shughuli zake, Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano na Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar zitazingatia umoja wa Jamhuri ya Muungano

na haja ya kukuza umoja wa kitaifa na kudumisha heshima ya Taifa. Pia Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inataja wazi lengo lake kuwa ni kuwezesha ujenzi wa Jamhuri ya Muungano na Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar kwa misingi ya udugu, umoja na amani na kufuata siasa ya ujamaa na kujitegemea. Hivyo basi Serikali za Jamhuri ya Muungano na Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar zina jukumu la kuhakikisha kwamba:

- a) Utu na haki nyinginezo zote za binadamu zinaheshimiwa na kuthaminiwa;
- b) Sheria za nchi zinalindwa na kutekelezwa;
- c) Shughuli za Serikali zinatekelezwa kwa njia ambazo zinahakikisha kwamba utajiri wa Taifa unaendelezwa, unahifadhiwa na unatumwa kwa manufaa ya wananchi wote kwa ujumla na pia kuzuia mtu kumnyonya mtu mwingine;
- d) Maendeleo ya Watanzania yanakuzwa na kupangwa kwa ulinganifu na kwa pamoja;
- e) Mtu mwenye uwezo wa kufanya kazi anafanya kazi, na kazi maana yake ni shughuli yoyote ya halali inayompatia mtu riziki yake;
- f) Heshima ya binadamu inahifadhiwa na kudumishwa kwa kufuata kanuni za Tangazo la Dunia Kuhusu Haki za Binadamu;
- g) Serikali na vyombo vyake vyote vya umma vinatoa nafasi zilizo sawa kwa raia wote wake kwa waume, bila ya kujali rangi, kabila, dini au nali ya mtu.

- h) Aina zote za dhuluma, vitisho, ubaguzi, rushwa uonevu au upendeleo zinaondolewa nchini;
- i) Matumizi ya utajiri wa taifa yanatilia mkazo maendelo ya wananchi na hasa zaidi yanaelekezwa kwenye jitahada ya kuondosha umaskini, ujinga na maradhi;
- j) Shughuli za uchumi haziendeshwi kwa njia zinazoweza kusababisha ulimbikizaji wa mali au njia kuu za uchumi katika mamlaka ya watu wachache binafsi;
- k) Kwamba nchi inatawaliwa kwa kufuata misingi ya demokrasia na ujamaa.

Katiba inaweka masharti ya kila mtu kujipatia elimu na kila mtu kufanya kazi na kujipatia riziki yake kwa njia halali.

#### **MALENGO NA MISINGI YA MWELEKEO WA SHUGHULI ZA SERIKALI**

Katiba inawekea mipaka ya kuzuia uhimizaji kupitia mahakama wa utekelezaji wa maadili ya taifa na maamuru ya sera za Serikali. Hivyo hakuna mahakama yoyote nchini itakayokuwa na mamlaka ya kutoa hukumu, kuhimiza kutenda au kuadhibu kwa kutotekeleza lolole lililoelekezwa katika orodha hiyo kuanzia (a) hadi (k) na maelekezo mengine yaliyo kwenye Ibara ya 6 hadi 11 ya Katiba.

#### **HAKI ZA BINADAMU**

Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano imeweka, kulinda na kuziwekea mipaka haki za binadamu. Nyingi katika haki hizi zimepokelewa au kuasilishwa kwa kiasi kikubwa baadhi ya haki za binadamu zilizotangazwa kwenye Tangazo la Dunia Kuhusu Haki za Binadamu la Umoja wa Mataifa la mwaka 1948 na pia baadhi

ya haki zilizo kwenye Mkataba wa Afrika kuhusu Haki za Binadamu na za Watu za mwaka 1981. Haki zenyewe ni kama zifuatazo:

- Haki ya usawa wa binadamu na stahili ya kuheshimiwa na kuthaminiwa utu wa binadamu;
- Usawa mbele ya sheria na hivyo haki ya kusikilizwa kikamilifu mbele ya mahakama za sheria za nchi, haki hii ikiwa ni pamoja na haki ya kukata rufaa kwenye mahakama za rufani za nchi;
- Haki ya kutotendewa kama mhalifu kabla ya kupatikana na hatia na mahakama halali za nchi;
- Haki ya kutoadhibiwa bila kosa lililowekwa kisheria;
- Haki ya kutopewa adhabu isiyolingana na kosa, iliyopita kipimo au ya kudhalilisha;
- Haki ya kutobaguliwa kwa namna yoyote ile kijinsia, rangi, kabila au hali ya kimaisha;
- Haki ya kuishi;
- Haki ya faragha;
- Uhuru wa mtu kwenda atakako;
- Haki ya uhuru wa kuwa na mawazo na kuyaeleza kwa uhuru;
- Haki ya kuamini na kuabudu;

- Haki ya kushirikiana na wengine;
- Haki ya kushiriki katika mambo ya nchi kwa kuchagua na kuchaguliwa;
- Haki ya kufanya kazi na kupata ujira stahili n.k.

#### **MIPAKA YA HAKI ZA BINADAMU**

Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inaziwekea haki za binadamu mipaka hasa upatikanaji wake kupitia chombo cha mahakama kwanza kwa kuziondoshea mahakama madaraka ya kufuta sheria zinazopingana na haki za binadamu. Pili, Katiba inaziwekea baadhi ya haki za binadamu mipaka, kwa mfano haki ya kushiriki kwenye shughuli za nchi kwa kuchaguliwa kuwa kiongozi imewekewa mipaka hivyo kwamba lazima mtu awe mwanachama wa chama cha siasa na apendekezwe na chama chake kugombea nafasi ya uongozi wa kuchaguliwa. Pia katiba inaweka mipaka ya haki ya mtu binafsi kutotumika vibaya na kuathiri haki na uhuru wa watu wengine au maslahi ya umma. Vyama vya Siasa vimepewa pia madaraka ya kumvua mwanachama wake ubunge au udiwani.

## SURA YA PILI

### SERIKALI YA JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO

Serikali ni muhimili wa dola ambao unatekeleza maamuzi yaliyowekwa katika mfumo wa sheria. Serikali huundwa na Rais, Makamu wa Rais, Waziri Mkuu, Mawaziri na Manaibu Waziri. Chombo kikuu cha Serikali ni Baraza la Mawaziri ambalo lionaongozwa na Rais. Kiongozi Mkuu wa Jamhuri ya Muungano ni Rais ambaye ni mkuu wa dola, Serikali na Amiri Jeshi Mkuu wa Jamhuri ya Muungano. Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inayo mamlaka kuhusu mambo yote ya Jamhuri ya Muungano na pia mambo yote kuhusu Tanzania Bara.

### MADARAKA YA RAIS

Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano ndiye mtendaji mkuu wa Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano na anayo mamlaka yafuatayo:

- Kuunda na kufuta nafasi yoyote ya utumishi katika Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano;
- Kuwateua, kuwaondoa madarakani watendaji wakuu wafuatao:
  - Waziri Mkuu, ambaye lazima aidhinishwe na Bunge kwa kura ya Siri.
  - Mawaziri na Manaibu Waziri,
  - Mwanasheria Mkuu na Naibu Mwanasheria Mkuu,
  - Mkurugenzi wa Mashtaka,

- Wakuu wa Mikoa na Wakuu wa Wilaya,
- Wakuu wa Majeshi ya Ulinzi,
- Wakuu na Wajumbe wa Tume mbalimbali ikiwa ni pamoja na Tume ya Taifa ya Uchaguzi na Tume ya Haki za Binadamu na Utawala Bora;
- Jaji Mkuu;
- Jaji Kiongozi na Majaji wa Mahakama Kuu kwa ushauri wa Tume ya Utumishi wa Mahakama;
- Majaji wa Rufaa kwa ushauri wa Jaji Mkuu;

Pia Rais husimamia nidhamu ya majaji na anayo mamlaka ya kumwondoa Jaji kwenye nafasi ya Ujaji kwa pendekezo la Jopo la Majaji watatu kutoka nchi za Jumuiya ya Madola. Pia uteuzi wa Waziri Mkuu ni lazima uthibitishwe na Bunge.

Rais ni sehemu ya kwanza ya Bunge la Jamhuri ya Muungano mwenye mamlaka ya kuweka saina kwenye Miswada ya sheria iliyopitishwa na Bunge kuwa sheria. Mamlaka mengine ya Rais ni yale ya kutoa msamaha kwa wafungwa. Pia ana mamlaka kutangaza hali ya hatari na vita, na kuwasilisha hati kwenye Bunge ili lipige kura ya kukubali au kukataa.

### MATUMIZI YA MAMLAKA YA RAIS

Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano hutumia mamlaka yake kwa mujibu wa Katiba na Sheria za nchi. Hata hivyo Katiba inamruhusu Rais kutumia utashi wake mwenyewe kuchukua maamuzi ya kuiongoza nchi bila kufungwa na ushauri aliopata kutoka kwa mtu au mamlaka yoyote ile isipokuwa tu kama Katiba au sheria inamtaka afanye hivyo.



## SABABU ZA KUMWONDOA RAIS MADARAKANI

Katiba inaweka utaratibu wa kikatiba wa kumwondoa Rais madarakani endapo atakuwa hana uwezo tena wa kutekeleza majukumu yake kutokana na maradhi ya mwili au akili. Pia Katiba inaweka utaratibu wa kuhisha madaraka kwa Makamu wa Rais au Waziri Mkuu iwekepo kuwa Rais hayupo nchini. Rais anaweza kuondolewa madarakani kwa kura ya Bunge ya kutokuwa na imani naye ikiwa atavunja Katiba, kukiuka maadili ya uongozi au kufanya vitendo vya kudhahisha ofisi ya Rais. Kabla ya kupiga kura ya kumwondoa Rais madarakani lazima yatolewe mashitaka na Wabunge wasiopungua asilimia ishirini ya Wabunge wote. Baada ya hapo itaundwa Kamati yenye wajumbe tisa, ikiwa ni pamoja na Jaji Mkuu wa Jamhuri ya Muungano akiwa Mwenyekiti, Jaji Mkuu wa Zanzibar na wajumbe saba wa kuteuliwa na Spika.

## SIFA ZA KUCHAGULIWA RAIS

Sifa za kuchaguliwa kuwa Rais ni kama zifuatazo:

- a) Kuwa raia wa kuzaliwa;
- b) Kuwa na umri usiopungua miaka 40;
- c) Kuwa mwanachama wa chama cha siasa na kupendekezwa na chama hicho kuwa mgombea;
- d) Kuwa na sifa za kuchaguliwa kuwa mbunge au mjumbe wa Baraza la wawakilishi Zanzibar;
- e) Kutokuwa na hatia ya kutolipa kodi ya Jamhuri ya Muungano katika kipindi kisichopungua miaka mitano kabla ya uchaguzi.

Tume ya Uchaguzi ikitangaza mgombea kwamba amechaguliwa kuwa Rais hakuna Mahakama itakayokuwa na mamlaka ya kuchunguza kuchaguliwa kwake.

## KIPINDI CHA URAIS

Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano hushika cheo hicho kwa muda wa miaka mitano na anaweza kuchaguliwa tena kwa kipindi kingine kimoja tu.

## BARAZA LA MAWAZIRI

Baraza la Mawaziri linateuliwa na Rais na ndicho chombo kikuu cha kumshauri Rais kuhusu utendaji wa Serikali. Waziri Mkuu ni kiongozi mwenye mamlaka ya kudhibiti na kusimamia utekelezaji wa majukumu wa kila siku wa Baraza la Mawaziri na yeye ndiye pia kiongozi wa shughuli za Serikali Bungeni. Waziri Mkuu huteuliwa na Rais kutokana na wabunge wa kuchaguliwa majimboni kutoka chama cha siasa chenye wabunge wengi.

## UWAJIBIKAJI WA MAWAZIRI BUNGENI

Maamuzi yote ya sera za nchi hufanywa na Serikali kwa mujibu wa Katiba na hivyo Mawaziri wakiongozwa na Waziri Mkuu huwajibika kwa pamoja Bungeni juu ya utekelezaji wa sera hizo. Hii ina maana kuwa Bunge laweza kupitisha azimio la kutokuwa na imani ama na Waziri mmoja au Mawaziri wote na kwa jinsi hiyo kuwajibisha kwa utendaji wao.

Bunge lina mamlaka ya kupitisha azimio la kutokuwa na imani na Waziri Mkuu kwa kupitisha azimio kwa wingi wa kura na kwa jinsi hiyo kumwondoa madarakani Waziri Mkuu.

## SURA YA TATU

### BUNGE LA JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO

Bunge la Jamhuri ya Muungano lina sehemu mbili yaani, Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano ambaye ni sehemu ya kwanza na Wabunge ambao ni sehemu ya pili. Sehemu hii ya pili inapofanya kazi zake bila kumhusisha Rais ndiyo kwa lugha ya kawaida huitwa Baraza la Taifa 'National Assembly'. Kwa maana hiyo, katika utekelezaji wa majukumu yake makuu, kama vile kutunga sheria, wajibu huo utatekelezwa kwa kila moja ya sehemu hizi mbili kutekeleza wajibu wake ndipo sheria itapatikana. Hivyo Wabunge watajadili na kupitisha muswada wa sheria na watauwasilisha Muswada huo kwa Rais ili aweke saine kuiridhia.

### MAJUKUMU YA BUNGE

Bunge kwa maana ya Baraza la Taifa lina majukumu yafuatayo:

- (a) Kusimamia na kuishauri Serikali na vyombo vyake vyote kuhusu utekelezaji wa majukumu yake kwa mujibu wa Katiba.
- (b) Kuihoji Serikali kuhusu utekelezaji wa wajibu wake kwa umma;
- (c) Kujadili bajeti za Wizara na kujadili utekelezaji wa kila Wizara ya Serikali;
- (d) Kujadili na kuidhinisha mipango ya maendeleo na kutunga sheria ya utekelezaji wa mipango hiyo;

- (e) Kutunga sheria za Jamhuri ya Muungano na sheria za Tanzania Bara;
- (f) Kujadili na kuridhia mikataba.

### AINA ZA WABUNGE

Kwa mujibu wa Katiba, Bunge la Jamhuri ya Muungano lina Wabunge wa aina zifuatazo:

- (i) Wabunge wa kuchaguliwa wanaowakilisha majimbo;
- (ii) Wabunge wanawake wasiopungua asilimia 30% ya Wabunge wote wanaochaguliwa na vyama vya siasa kwa utaratibu wa uwiano wa kura;
- (iii) Wabunge watano waliochaguliwa na Baraza la Wawakilishi Zanzibar angalau wawili wao wakiwa ni wanawake;
- (iv) Mwanasheria Mkuu;
- (v) Wabunge kumi walioteuliwa na Rais;
- (vi) Spika endapo hakuchaguliwa kutokana na Wabunge.

### SIFA ZA WABUNGE

Katiba inaweka sifa zifuatazo kwa wabunge:

- (i) Awe raia wa Tanzania mwenye umri wa miaka 21 na ambaye anajua kusoma na kuandika katika lugha

ya Kiswahili au Kiingereza;

- (ii) Awe ni mwanachama aliyependekezwa na chama chake;
- (iii) Asiwe amepatikana na hatia mahakamani kwa kosa la kukwepa kodi ya Serikali katika kipindi cha miaka mitano kabla ya tarehe ya uchaguzi;
- (iv) Asiwe amethibitishwa rasmi kuwa ni mgonjwa wa akili kwa mujibu wa sheria ya Jamhuri ya Muungano;
- (v) Asiwe amepatikana na hatia na kupewa adhabu ya kifo na mahakama au kupatikana na hatia na kupewa adhabu ya kifungo cha miezi sita au zaidi kwa kosa la kutokuwa mwaminifu;
- (vi) Asiwe amepatikana na hatia na kupewa adhabu na mahakama kwa kosa la utovu wa uaminifu au kuvunja maadili ya Sheria ya Maadili ya Viongozi wa Umma;
- (vii) Asiwe na maslahi yoyote katika mkataba wa Serikali wa aina yoyote aliyowekewa miiko maalumu kwa mujibu wa sheria na akakiuka miiko hiyo ;
- (viii) Asiwe ameshika madaraka ya ofisa mwandamizi Serikalini, madaraka ambayo Rais haruhusiwi kumkabidhi Mbunge kwa mujibu wa Katiba hii au sheria ya Bunge ;
- (ix) Asiwe amezuiliwa kupigiwa kura au kujiandikisha kupiga kura kutokana na ukiukaji wa Sheria za

uchaguzi wa Wabunge

- (x) Asiwe mgombea urais au Rais.

#### MAISHA YA BUNGE

Bunge litafanya kazi zake kwa kipindi cha miaka mitano tangu kuitishwa kwake na Rais kwa mara ya kwanza. Hata hivyo Rais anayo mamlaka ya kulivunja Bunge kwa sababu mbali mbali ikiwa ni pamoja na:

- a) Uhai wa Bunge kuisha;
- b) Bunge kukataa kupitisha bajeti iliyopendekezwa na Serikali;
- c) Ikiwa baada ya Muswada wa sheria kurejeshwa Bungeni na Rais, bado Wabunge watakataa kuubadili na kuurejesha tena kwa Rais auridhie, na Rais naye akataa kuuridhia;
- d) Ikiwa Bunge limekataa kupitisha hoja ya Serikali na Rais haoni kuwa ufumbuzi ni kuteua Waziri Mkuu mpya;
- e) Endapo kutokana na uwiano wa wingi wa Wabunge Rais haoni uhalali wa Serikali iliyopo kuendelea kubaki madarakani isipokuwa kuitisha uchaguzi mkuu.

#### UCHAGUZI WA SPIKA

Spika ndiye kiongozi wa Bunge na atachaguliwa na Wabunge katika Kikao cha kwanza cha Bunge jipya kutoka miongoni mwa wananchi

wenye sifa za kuwa wabunge.

## **HAKI NA KINGA ZA WABUNGE**

Katiba imeweka na kulinda uhuru na haki ya wabunge kutoa mawazo Bungeni.

## **TUME YA UCHAGUZI**

Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano imeunda Tume ya Uchaguzi yenye mamlaka ya kusimamia uchaguzi wa Rais wa Jamhuri, Wabunge wa Bunge la Jamhuri na pia madiwani. Sheria tatu hutumika kwa minajili ya kuendesha aina tatu za uchaguzi, Sheria ya Uchaguzi ya Jamhuri ya Muungano ya mwaka 1985 ambayo hushughulikia uchaguzi wa Rais wa Jamhuri na wabunge wa Bunge la Jamhuri ya Muungano, Sheria ya Uchaguzi wa Serikali za Mitaa ya Tanzania Bara na Sheria ya Uchaguzi Zanzibar ya mwaka 1984 kwa ajili ya uchaguzi wa Wajumbe wa Baraza la Wawakilishi na madiwani Zanzibar.

Mwenyekiti, Makamu Mwenyekiti na wajumbe wa Tume ya Uchaguzi ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wanateuliwa na Rais kutokana na watu wenye sifa zilizowekwa na Katiba kwa masharti kwamba ikiwa Mwenyekiti ameteuliwa kutoka Tanzania Bara basi Makamu Mwenyekiti atateuliwa kutoka Zanzibar na kinyume chake.

Tume ya Uchaguzi ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inao wajibu wa kusimamia shughuli zote za uchaguzi wa Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano na pia Wabunge wa Bunge la Jamhuri ya Muungano. Shughuli hizo ni pamoja na kugawanya majimbo ya uchaguzi na kuyatangaza, kuandaa na kusimamia uandikishwaji wa wapiga kura kwenye Daftari la Kudumu la wapiga kura, kusafisha au kurekebisha daftari hilo kila inapobidi ili kutoa fursa kwa wapiga

kura wanya kujiandikisha na waliofariki kuondolewa kwenye orodha ya wapiga kura, kuandaa na kusimamia utengenezaji wa karatasi za kupigia kura, fomu mbalimbali na vifaa vya kupigia kura, kuajiri wasimamizi wa uchaguzi na kutangaza washindi baada ya kura kuhesabiwa.



Jengo la Ofisi ya Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba lililopo Mtaa wa Ohio, karibu na Wizara ya Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi, Dar es Salaam.

## SURA YA NNE

### SERIKALI YA MAPINDUZI YA ZANZIBAR, BARAZA LA MAPINDUZI ZANZIBAR, NA BARAZA LA WAWAKILISHI LA ZANZIBAR

Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar inaundwa kwa mujibu wa Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano na Katiba ya Zanzibar. Rais wa Zanzibar ndiye kiongozi na mkuu wa Serikali ya Mapinduzi mara kwa mara wakati wa Baraza la Mapinduzi la Zanzibar.

Rais wa Zanzibar huchaguliwa kwa mujibu wa Katiba ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 1984 na Sheria ya Uchaguzi ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 1984.

### BARAZA LA MAPINDUZI

Baraza la Mapinduzi ndilo Baraza la Mawaziri la Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar na wajibu wake ni kumshauri Rais wa Zanzibar kuhusu utekelezaji wa mambo yote yasiyo ya Muungano kuhusu Zanzibar.

### BARAZA LA WAWAKILISHI

Baraza la Wawakilishi la Zanzibar linao wajibu wa kutunga sheria za Zanzibar juu ya mambo yasiyo ya Muungano ya Zanzibar. Baraza la Wawakilishi lina sehemu mbili, sehemu ya Kwanza ikiwa ni Rais wa Zanzibar na sehemu ya pili ikiwa ni Wawakilishi.

## SURA YA TANO

### UTOAJI HAKI KATIKA JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO

Kwa mujibu wa Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano Mahakama ndicho chombo kikuu chenye mamlaka ya kutoa haki nchini. Mahakama ni muhimili huru wa dola ambao hauwezi kuingiliwa na mamlaka yoyote ya dola katika utendaji kazi wake.

Mahakama Kuu ya Jamhuri ya Muungano ndiyo yenye mamlaka makuu kuhusu utoaji haki Tanzania Bara juu ya mambo yote ya Muungano na mambo yote yasiyo ya Muungano kuhusu Tanzania Bara. Jaji Kiongozi wa Mahakama Kuu ya Jamhuri ya Muungano na majaji wengine wanateuliwa na Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano baada ya kushauriana na Tume ya Utumishi wa Mahakama.

### MAHAKAMA KUU YA ZANZIBAR

Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inatambua kuundwa kwa Mahakama Kuu ya Zanzibar yenye mamlaka sambamba na Mahakama Kuu ya Jamhuri ya Muungano kwenye mambo yasiyo ya Muungano yanayoihusu Zanzibar. Katiba inaridhia kutungwa kwa sheria na Baraza la Wawakilishi Zanzibar kuunda mfumo wa kimahakama Zanzibar. Katiba ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 1984 inaunda Mahakama Kuu ya Zanzibar na inaweka masharti ya kuteuliwa kwa Jaji Mkuu wa Zanzibar, Majaji wengine na utendaji kazi wao.

### MAHAKAMA YA RUFANI

Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inaunda Mahakama ya Rufani yenye mamlaka ya kusikiliza rufani kutoka Mahakama Kuu ya Jamhuri ya Muungano na Mahakama Kuu ya Zanzibar. Katiba ya

Zanzibar inazuia mambo kadhaa yasiletwe mbele ya mahakama ya Rufani ya Muungano kutoka Mahakama Kuu ya Zanzibar. Mambo hayo ni:

- (a) Rufaa kuhusu Katiba ya Zanzibar;
- (b) Mambo ya Kiislamu ambayo yameanzia katika Mahakama ya Kadhi;
- (c) Jambo lolote jingine lililozuiliwa na sheria nyingine yoyote iliyotungwa na Baraza la Wawakilishi.

Jaji Mkuu pamoja na Majaji wa Mahakama ya Rufaa wanateuliwa na Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano. Masharti yao ya kazi na nidhamu ni kama yale ya Majaji wa Mahakama Kuu.

#### **MAHAKAMA MAALUMU YA KATIBA**

Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inaunda Mahakama Maalumu ya Katiba yenye mamlaka ya kutatua migogoro ya kikatiba baina ya pande mbili za Muungano.

Mahakama hii ni ya usuluhishi na haina mamlaka ya kutengua maamuzi ya Mahakama Kuu wala Mahakama ya Rufani. Uamuzi wa Mahakama Maalumu ya Katiba hauwezi kukatiwa rufani kwenye Mahakama yoyote nchini. Majaji wa Mahakama hii wana uwiano wa nusu kwa nusu kutoka pande mbili za Muungano na huteuliwa na Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano.

#### **SURA YA SITA**

#### **TUME YA HAKI ZA BINADAMU NA UTAWALA BORA NA SEKRETARIETI YA MAADILI YA VIONGOZI WA UMMA**

Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inaunda Tume ya Haki za Binadamu na Utawala Bora. Wajibu wa Tume hii ni kupokea malalamiko ya wananchi kuhusu uvunjwaji wa haki za binadamu nchini, kufungua mashauri mahakamani, kupinga uvunjwaji wa haki za binadamu na kurekebisha uvunjwaji huo, kufanya utafiti na kupeleleza ukiukwaji wa haki za binadamu na kuishauri Serikali kuhusu mambo yanayohusiana na haki za binadamu na utawala bora.



Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania Dkt. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, Rais wa Zanzibar Dkt. Ali Mohamed Shein, viongozi wa kitaifa katika picha ya pamoja na wajumbe wa Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba Ikulu, Dar es Salaam.

## MASHARTI KUHUSU FEDHA ZA JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO

Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano inaunda Akaunti ya Fedha ya Pamoja ya pande mbili za Muungano. Akaunti hii ni sehemu ya Mfuko Mkuu wa Hazina ya Jamhuri ya Muungano. Fedha inayowekwa kwenye akaunti hii ni michango ya kila upande wa Muungano kwa matumizi ya mambo ya Muungano ya Jamhuri ya Muungano kama ilivyokubaliwa na pande zote mbili. Katiba inaunda Tume ya Pamoja ya Fedha na kuipa majukumu ya kusimamia mambo yote yahusyo fedha ya Jamhuri ya Muungano.



Rais Dkt. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, akiwa katika picha ya pamoja na wajumbe wa Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba pamoja na viongozi wa Wizara ya Katiba na Sheria alipotembelea Ofisi ya Tume hiyo jijini Dar es Salaam.

## MADARAKA YA UMMA

Kuundwa kwa Serikali za Mitaa Tanzania Bara na Zanzibar kumetambuliwa na katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano na kuwekewa lengo lake ambalo ni kupeleka madaraka kwa wananchi walipo, kijiografia na kiutawala ili wajiamulie mambo yanayohusu maendeleo yao wenyewe.



Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania Dkt. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, akiongea na mjumbe wa Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba Prof. Mwesiga Baregu nje ya Ofisi ya Tume.

## SURA YA TISA

### MAJESHI YA ULINZI

Masuala ya Ulinzi na Usalama wa Jamhuri ya Muungano yamewekwa masharti ya kikatiba na ni marufuku mtu au kikundi chochote kuanzisha au kuweka majeshi ya aina yoyote sipokuwa Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano.

Ili marufuku kwa wanajeshi kujiunga na chama cha siasa. Mamlaka a kuongoza majeshi yamewekwa mikononi mwa Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano ambaye ndiye Amiri Jeshi Mkuu.

## SURA YA KUMI

### MENGINEYO.

Sura hii imeweka tafsiri ya misemo, istilahi na misamiati kama ilivyotumika kwenye ibara mbalimbali za Katiba.



Katibu Mkuu Kiongozi Balozi Ombeni Sefue akimkabidhi funguo za Jengo la Ofisi Mwenyekiti wa Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba Jaji Mstaafu Joseph S. Warioba, katika hafla fupi iliyofanyika Dar es Salaam.



**ELIMU KUHUSU SHERIA YA MABADILIKO  
YA KATIBA, SURA YA 83  
(KWA LUGHA NYEPESI)**

**UTANGULIZI:**

Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ina lengo la kuwa imepata Katiba Mpya ifikapo mwezi wa Aprili, 2014 mnasaba na maadhimisho ya Miaka 50 ya Muungano wa Tanzania uliofanywa baina ya Zanzibar na Tanganyika Aprili 26, 1964.

Ili kulifikia lengo hilo imekubalika kuwa nchi ipitie katika mchakato wa katiba ili kuweza kupata maoni, matakwa na mahitaji ya umma ambayo ndio yatakayorutubisha uundwaji wa Katiba Mpya.

Mchakato huu unafanyika nchini kwa mara ya kwanza, na katika kufanikisha dhamira hiyo Bunge la Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania limepitisha Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba, Sura ya 83, Toleo la 2012 ambayo inaainisha taratibu mbali mbali za kufikia lengo hilo.

Mchakato huu ni wa Watanzania, kwa maana ya umma wa Watanzania ambao ndiyo wenye mamlaka ya kushiriki mchakato huu kwa upana mkubwa na hatimaye kuamua juu ya Katiba Mpya.

Maeneo makuu ya Sheria ni kama yafuatayo:

**a) Madhumuni (Kifungu cha 4):**

Madhumuni ya Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba ni kama yafuatavyo:

- (i) Kuweka utaratibu wa kuunda Tume itakayo ratibu na kukusanya maoni ya wananchi

**ELIMU KUHUSU SHERIA YA MABADILIKO  
YA KATIBA, SURA YA 83  
(KWA LUGHA NYEPESI)**

- (ii) Kuweka utaratibu ambao utaruhusu wananchi kushiriki kwa uwazi na kwa mapana katika kutoa na kuwasilisha maoni yao kuhusu Katiba;
- (iii) Kuweka utaratibu utakaowezesha kujenga muafaka wa kitaifa katika masuala yenye maslahi kwa taifa wakati wa mchakato wa Katiba;
- (iv) Kuweka mfumo wa kisheria utakaowezesha kupiga kura ya maoni;
- (v) Kuweka utaratibu wa namna ambavyo Katiba Mpya itakavyozinduliwa.

**b) Muda wa Mchakato (kifungu cha 8(1)):**

- (i) Muda wa Mchakato utakuwa ni miezi 18;
- (ii) Sheria inaruhusu kuongezwa miezi miwili iwapo itahitajika.

**c) Hatua za Mchakato:**

Kutakuwa na hatua zifuatazo hadi kupatikana kwa Katiba Mpya:

- (i) Kuundwa Tume;
- (ii) Utoaji wa Elimu ya Umma;
- (iii) Ukusanyaji maoni;
- (iv) Uchambuzi wa maoni;

- (v) Uandikaji wa Rasimu ya Katiba;
- (vi) Rasimu ya Katiba kujadiliwa katika Mabaraza ya Katiba;
- (vii) Urutubishaji wa Rasimu baada ya michango katika Mabaraza ya Katiba;
- (viii) Bunge la Katiba kujadili Rasimu ya Katiba;
- (ix) Kura ya Maoni;
- (x) Kuanza kutumika kwa Katiba Mpya;

**d) Uundwaji wa Tume (kifungu cha 5, 6 na 7):**

- (i) Inaundwa na Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano kwa kushirikiana na kukubaliana na Rais wa Zanzibar;
- (ii) Yamewekwa maeneo ya kuzingatiwa katika kufanya uteuzi huo ambayo ni pamoja na mteuliwa kuwa na sifa ya:
  - kitaaluma
  - kujali jiografia na mtawanyiko wa watu,
  - umri
  - uwakilishi wa makundi mbalimbali
  - uaminifu na tabia isiyotiliwa shaka na jamii

- raia wa Tanzania
- (iii) Muundo kamili wa Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba ni kama ufuatavyo
- Mwenyekiti.
  - Makamo Mwenyekiti.
  - Wajumbe 30 wakiwa ni 15 kutoka kila upande wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania.
  - Katibu.
  - Naibu Katibu.
  - Sekretariati.

**d) Utoaji wa Elimu (kifungu cha 17(2)(a):**

Kwa kuwa utoaji wa elimu ya umma ni jambo muhimu katika mchakato huu wa kupata Katiba Mpya umewekewa utaratibu wake ambapo Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba ndio yenye jukumu la awali katika wajibu huo wa kutoa elimu.

Sheria inafafanua juu ya utoaji wa elimu ya umma ya mabadiliko ya Katiba inayotambulika na Tume kwa mtu binafsi, taasisi, jumuiya au kikundi chengine chochote cha watu wenye malengo yanayofanana.

- (i) Sheria inataka mtu binafsi, taasisi, jumuiya au kikundi chochote cha watu wenye malengo yanayofanana

kutuo taarifa kwa maandishi kwa Tume au kwa niaba yake kupitia:

- Mkuu wa Wilaya.
  - Mkurugenzi wa Serikali ya Mitaa.
  - Mkurugenzi wa Manispaa.
  - Katibu wa Baraza la Mji au Wilaya.
- (ii) Taasisi, jumuiya au kikundi cha watu wenye malengo yanayofana na ambacho lazima kiwe kimesajiliwa, wakati wa kutoa taarifa ya kutaka kutoa elimu, italazimu pia kutoa taarifa zifuatazo:
- Maelezo yanayohusu chanzo cha fedha za kuendeshea programu.
  - Muda wa shughuli yake.
  - Tarehe.
  - Mahali.
  - Eneo.
  - Aina ya mada ya programu ya elimu itayotolewa.
- (iii) Sharti la kutoa taarifa ya kuendesha programu ya elimu ya umma kwa kupitia Mkuu wa Wilaya, Mkurugenzi wa Serikali za Mitaa au Mkurugenzi wa

Manispaa, Katibu wa Baraza la Mji au Wilaya hakutakuwa ni sababu ya kuzuiliwa mtoa taarifa isipokuwa kwa sababu zitazoelezwa wazi kwa mtoa taarifa na Tume kuarifiwa.

- iv) Jumuiia, taasisi yaweza kuandaa mikutano kuwezesha wanachama wao kutoa maoni na kuwasilisha kwa Tume.
- v) Jumuiia au taasisi katika kufanya mikusanyiko ya hadhara itatoa taarifa kwenye mamlaka husika kwa kuzingatia sheria zinazosimamia uendeshaji wa mikutano au mikusanyiko hiyo.
- e) **Hadidu za Rejea (vifungu vya 9, 17,18, 19 na 20):**

Hadidu za Rejea au Majukumu ya Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba yametajwa katika vifungu mbali mbali kwenye Sheria. Hadidu Rejea hizo ni kama ifuatavyo:

- (i) Kuratibu na kukusanya maoni;
- (ii) Kupitia na kutafiti usahihi na ulinganifu wa masharti ya kikatiba yanayohusu mamlaka ya wananchi, mifumo ya kisiasa, demokrasia, utawala wa sheria na utawala bora;
- (iii) Kutoa mapendekezo kwa kila hadidu za rejea;
- (iv) Kuandaa na kuwasilisha ripoti;
- (v) Kuandaa na kuendesha programu za kuelimisha juu ya madhumuni na majukumu ya Tume;

- (vi) Kuitisha na kusimamia mikutano au mabaraza katika sehemu na nyakati mbali mbali.
- (vii) Kutathmini na kuchambua kwa kutofautisha maoni ya wananchi yanayokubaliana na yale yaiyokubaiana.
- (viii) Kuunda Mabaraza ya Katiba.
- (ix) Kutengeneza Rasimu ya Katiba.
- (x) Kuwasilisha Rasimu ya Katiba katika Bunge Maalum.
- f) **Misingi ya kitaifa na maadili (kifungu cha 9(2)):**

Tume itaongozwa na misingi mikuu ya kitaifa na maadili ya jamii ya kuhifadhi na kudumisha mambo yafuatayo:

- (i) Kuwepo kwa Jamhuri ya Muungano;
- (ii) Uwepo wa Serikali, Bunge na Mahakama;
- (iii) Mfumo wa kiutawala wa kijamhuri;
- (iv) Uwepo wa Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar
- (v) Umoja wa kitaifa, amani na utulivu;
- (vi) Uchaguzi wa kidemokrasia kwa vipindi vilivyowekwa;
- (vii) Ukuzaji na uhifadhi wa haki za binaadamu;
- (viii) Utu, usawa mbele ya sheria na mwenendo wa sheria;

(ix) Uwepo wa Jamhuri ya Muungano isiyofungamana na dini yoyote na inayo heshimu uhuru wa kuabudu.

**g) Njia za kutoa maoni (vifungu vya 17, 18 na 22):**

Tume imepewa njia kadhaa za kupata maoni ya wananchi zikiwa zile kuu lakini nyengine ndogo ndogo mbali mbali. Njia hizo ni pamoja na zifuatazo:

- (i) Kupitia ukusanyaji wa maoni;
- (ii) Kupitia Mabaraza ya Katiba;
- (iii) Kupitia Bunge Maalum;
- (iv) Kupitia njia nyingine mbali mbali kama kuonana na watu, kuandikiwa Tume kwa njia mbalimbali.

**h) Bunge Maalum(kifungu cha 22):**

Baada ya hatua ya ukusanyaji wa maoni, kutengeza Rasimu ya Katiba, kuipeleka Rasimu hiyo katika Mabaraza ya Katiba na kurudi kuifanyia marekebisho, hatua itayofuata itakuwa Rasimu ya Katiba kupelekwa katika Bunge Maalum ambalo linatajwa katika Sehemu ya Tano ya Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba.

Rais ndie ataeitisha Bunge hilo ambalo wajumbe wake wameshaelezwa katika Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba na mamlaka ya Bunge Maalum yanatajwa katika Kifungu cha 25 nayo ni:

- (i) Kujadiliana kupitisha masharti ya Katiba

40

*'Toa Maoni, Tupate Katiba Mpya'*

inayopendekezwa;

(ii) Kutunga masharti ya mpito;

(iii) Kutunga masharti yatokanayo kama Bunge litavyoo inafaa.

Uamuzi katika Bunge Maalum utafikiwa kwa njia ya kina kuhitaji kuungwa mkono kwa wingi wa theluthi mwa idadi ya wajumbe wote wa Bunge Maalum kutoka Tanzania Bara na theluthi mbili ya wajumbe wote Bunge Maalum kutoka Zanzibar.

Bunge Maalum litamaliza uhai wake baada ya kupitisha kwa Katiba Mpya, ingawa Rais anawezakuliitisha tena kwa kazi ya kuboresha masharti yaliomo kwenye Katiba inayopendekezwa.

**i) Bunge Maalum litakuwa na wajumbe wafuatao (kifungu cha 22(1)):**

- (i) Wabunge wote wa Bunge la Jamhuri ya Muungano;
- (ii) Wajumbe wote wa Baraza la Wawakilishi la Zanzibar;
- (iii) Wajumbe 166 watakaoteuliwa kutoka: asasi zisizo za kiserikali, asasi za kidini, vyama vya siasa vilivyo usajili wa kudumu, taasisi za elimu ya juu, makurugenzi ya mahitaji maalum, vyama vya wafanyakazi wa wakulima, jumuiya za wafugaji wa makundi mingine.

**j) Kura ya Maoni(vifungu vya 31 mpaka 36):**

41

*'Toa Maoni, Tupate Katiba Mpya'*

Sheria inaweka masharti ya Kura ya Maoni kwa madhumuni ya kuyapatia uhalali masharti yaliomo kwenye Katiba iliyopendekezwa na kupitishwa na Bunge Maalum.

Kura ya Maoni itaendeshwa na kusimamiwa na Tume ya Taifa ya Uchaguzi kwa kushirikiana na Tume ya Uchaguzi wa Zanzibar, na kila moja ikisimamia upande mmoja wa Jamhuri ya Muungano ila matokeo yote yatatangazwa na Tume ya Taifa ya Uchaguzi .

Kutakuwa na swali moja litaloulizwa katika Kura ya Maoni ambapo mpiga kura atatakiwa ajibu NDIYO au HAPANA na matokeo ya kura hiyo yataamuliwa kwa kuungwa mkono kwa aasilimia inayozidi hamsini ya jumla ya kura zote zilizopigwa Tanzania Bara na asilimia inayozidi hamsini ya jumla ya kura zote zilizopigwa kutoka Zanzibar.

Iwapo Kura ya Maoni haikupita, Sheria inatoa fursa ya kurudiwa na iwapo wingi wa kura utakuwa ni HAPANA Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano ya mwaka 1977, itaendelea kutumika.

Mtu yeyote atakuwa na haki ya kupiga Kura ya Maoni iwapo jina lake limeingizwa katika Daftari la Kudumu la Wapiga Kura chini ya Sheria ya Taifa ya Uchaguzi na Sheria ya Uchaguzi ya Zanzibar, isipokuwa kama amezuwiwa kupiga kura na sheria nyengine.

**k) Makosa (kifungu cha 21):**

- a) Kifungu cha adhabu mbali mbali chini ya Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba ni cha 21 na makosa yalioainishwa ni kama yafutayo:

42

*'Toa Maoni, Tupate Katiba Mpya'*

- (i) Kwa makusudi kukwamisha, kuzuia au kuchochea kwa vitendo au kuzuia kutenda kiasi cha Mjumbe, Tume au Sekretarieti kuathirika kutekeleza majukumu au mamlaka ya Tume;
- (ii) Au kukwamisha, kuzuia au kuchochea mtu au kundi kutoa maoni kwenye Tume.

**b) Makosa mengine ni (kifungu cha 21(1) na (2)) :**

- (i) Kukusanya maoni kinyume na Sheria hii;
- (ii) Kujifanya mjumbe wa Tume au Sekretarieti;
- (iii) Kuendesha programu ya elimu juu ya mabadiliko ya katiba kinyume na Sheria hii.
- c) Adhabu inayotolewa kwa makosa chini ya sheria ni kwa mkosa kuwajibika kulipa faini ya Shs milioni mbili na isiyozidi milioni tano au kifungu cha mwaka mmoja na kutozidi miaka mitatu au adhabu zote mbili.

**l) Kuzinduliwa kwa Katiba na kumalizika kwa nguvu za Sheria hii (kifungu cha 38):**

- (i) Katiba itakayopitishwa na Bunge Maalum na kuthibitishwa kwa Kura ya Maoni, itaanza kutumika kwa tarehe itakayo kwenye Katiba hiyo;
- (ii) Itazinduliwa na Rais;

43

*'Toa Maoni, Tupate Katiba Mpya'*

- (iii) Kuzinduliwa kwa Katiba Mpya kutaifanya Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba kumaliza matumizi yake.



Ofisi Ndogo ya Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba iliyopo katika jengo la Mfuko wa Barabara - Zanzibar.



Waziri Mkuu Mhe. Mizengo Pinda (Mb) akiongea na Mwenyekiti wa Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba nje ya Ofisi ya Tume Jijini Dar es Salaam.



Makamu wa Kwanza wa Rais wa Serikali ya Mapinduzi Zanzibar Mhe. Seif Sharif Hamad akiongea na wajumbe wa Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba alipotembelea Ofisi za Tume Dar es Salaam.

9.0 Je, mtu, asasi, jumuiya, taasisi au kikundi kitajuaje kuwa maoni yaliwasilishwa, yalipokelewa na kuzingatiwa?

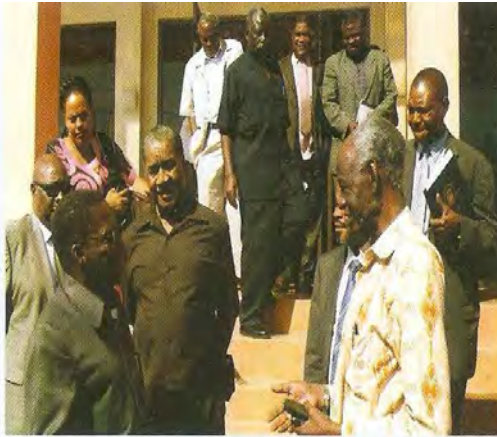
Mtu, asasi jumuiya, taasisi au kikundi kitafahamu kwamba maoni yaliyotolewa yamepokelewa na kuzingatiwa wakati wa mikutano ya Mabaraza ya Katiba.

10.0 Inawezekana kwa mwananchi Mtanzania kushiriki mkutano wa Tume, ulioandaliwa eneo fulani, hata kama yeye sio mkazi wa eneo hilo?

Mikutano ya Tume ni ya wazi kwa wananchi kwa kuwa wao ndio walengwa. Tume imeundwa ili kukusanya maoni ya wananchi popote pale walipo kwa kutumia taratibu mbalimbali.



Prof. Issa Shilvi wa Chuo Kikuu cha Dar es Salaam akitoa Mada kuhusu Katiba.



Waziri Mkuu Mhe. Mizengo Pinda (Mb) akiongea na viongozi wa Wizara ya Katiba na Sheria na Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba.

#### **KWA MAWASILIANO:**

##### **TUME YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA**

###### **Makao Makuu**

Mtaa wa Ohio, karibu na Wizara ya  
Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi  
S.L.P 1681,  
**DAR ES SALAAM.**

Simu: +255 22 2133425  
Nukushi: +255 22 2133442  
Tovuti: [www.katiba.go.tz](http://www.katiba.go.tz)

Au

###### **Ofisi Ndogo**

Jengo la Ofisi ya Mfuko wa Barabara,  
Mtaa wa Kikwajuni Gofu,  
S.L.P. 2775,  
**ZANZIBAR**

Simu: +255 24 2230 768  
Nukushi: +255 24 2230 769

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA

**TUME YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA**



**MASWALI YANAYOULIZWA  
MARA KWA MARA**

*'Toa Maoni. Tupaite Katiba Mpya'*



## TUME YA MABADILIKO YA KATIBA

Dira

Kufanikisha Kupatikana kwa Katiba Mpya

**Dhamira**

Kuratibu, Kukusanya na Kutathmini Maoni ya Wananchi ili Kupatikana Katiba Mpya

**Maadili Yetu Msingi**

- Uwajibikaji
- Uadilifu
- Usawa
- Uwazi na
- Uhuru katika kufanya kazi



Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania Mh. Dkt. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, akiongea na Wajumbe na Sekretarieti ya Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba alipotembelea Ofisi ya Tume Jijini Dar es Salaam.

### MASWALI YANAYOULIZWA MARA KWA MARA

#### 1.0 Kwa nini tunafanya Mabadiliko ya Katiba?

Katiba ni sheria ya msingi, iliyoandikwa au isiyoandikwa, ambayo inaweka mfumo wa taifa kwa kuainisha misingi ambayo jamii italazimika kuifuata. Misingi hiyo ni pamoja na mgawanyo wa madaraka na majukumu ya mihimili mikuu ya dola, kuainisha muundo wa Serikali, Bunge na

Mahakama, usimamizi wake na ukomo wa mamlaka ya vyombo mbalimbali vya dola, na kwa kuainisha namna na taratibu za utekelezaji wa mamlaka ya vyombo hivyo.

#### 2.0 Kwa nini Tume ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba iliundwa?

Kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba, Tume imeundwa ili:

- (i) Kuratibu na kukusanya maoni ya wananchi kwa ajili ya kupata Katiba Mpya;
- (ii) Kupitia na kutafiti usahihi na ulinganifu wa masharti ya kikatiba yanayohusu mamlaka ya wananchi, mifumo ya kisiasa, demokrasia, utawala wa sheria na utawala bora;
- (iii) Kutoa mapendekezo kwa kila hadidu ya rejea; na
- (iv) Kuandaa ripoti ambayo itaambatana na Rasimu ya Katiba.

#### 3.0 Muundo wa Tume ukoje ili kuiwezesha kufanya kazi zake?

Muundo wa Tume unajumuisha uongozi wa juu ambao ni Mwenyekiti akisaidiwa na Makamu Mwenyekiti. Aidha, Tume ina wajumbe wengine 30 na Sekretarieti yenye watumishi wa Umma wa kada mbalimbali inayoongozwa na Katibu na Naibu Katibu.

#### 4.0 Fedha za kuendesha shughuli za Tume zinatoka wapi?

Fedha za kugharimia kazi za Tume zinatoka katika Mfuko Mkuu wa Hazina ya Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania.

#### 5.0 Je, Tume ni sehemu ya Serikali?

Tume ina mamlaka na uhuru wa kutekeleza kazi zake bila kuingiliwa ama na mtu au mamlaka yoyote ya kiserikali au binafsi.

#### 6.0 Ninawezaje kupata taarifa za Tume?

Tume imeanzisha tovuti [www.katiba.go.tz](http://www.katiba.go.tz) na [www.crc.go.tz](http://www.crc.go.tz) ambazo zinalenga kuwawezesha wananchi kupata taarifa mbalimbali kuhusu Tume. Taarifa zilizowekwa katika tovuti hizi ni wazi kwa mwananchi yeyote na kila mtu ana uhuru wa kuzisoma kwa lengo la kuifahamu Tume na kazi zake na utaratibu wa utekelezaji wa kazi hizi ni hadidu za rejea za Tume.

*Wananchi wanaweza pia kuuliza maswali kupitia anuani zetu za posta, barua pepe, simu, nukushi (faksi) au kutembelea Ofisi za Tume zilizopo Mtaa wa Ohio, karibu na Wizara ya Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi. Bonyeza kitufe cha 'Wasiliana nasi' na utapata taarifa zetu za mawasiliano.*

#### 7.0 Je, inabidi kuwa mwanachama au mjumbe wa kikundi, chama au taasisi fulani ili niweze kuwasilisha maoni katika Tume?

Hapana. Mtu binafsi, asasi, jumuiya, taasisi au kikundi chochote cha watu kinaweza kuwasilisha maoni kwa Tume.

#### 8.0 Je, ni vitendo gani vimekatanzwa na Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba?

Vitendo vilivyokatazwa na Sheria ni:

- (i) kumkwamisha au kumzuia au atachochea kwa kitendo au kutotenda, Mjumbe wa Tume au Sekretarieti kutekeleza majukumu au mamlaka ya Tume;
- (ii) kumkwamisha au kumzuia au kuchochea, kwa makusudi, mtu au kundi la watu kutoa maoni kwenye Tume; na
- (iii) kufanya shughuli ya kukusanya na kuratibu maoni ya wananchi kinyume cha masharti ya Sheria ya Mabadiliko ya Katiba.

### **23. Zanzibar Diaspora Engagement- Hassan Hafidh**

#### Policy Statement

- Government recognizes the important role the Diaspora can play in the development of Tanzania.
- Tanzanians in the Diaspora have a role and duty to contribute to the development.

#### The commission's purpose

- To seek, identify and ensure that they unite in participating in the economic development process.
- Conduct a study that documents and explores how Tanzanians in the Diaspora can contribute.
- Ensure that knowledge, experience and financial resources are returning home.
- Support dual citizenship.

#### Diaspora can help by

- Volunteering.
- Building schools, hospitals.
- Various sectors that need help- fishing, electricity, tourism, transportation, education-- there is a great need for people with skills in these areas.
- Need to end poverty- Mr. Hafidh challenged Diaspora to commit to ending poverty.
- Challenge people in the Diaspora to make sure U.S knows about Tanzania- make Tanzania's presence felt, encourage, and motivate Americans to know Tanzania.

24. National Social Security Fund-Rehema Chuma- Principal Operations Officer, NSSF


*See below for full remarks/ presentation*



**NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND**  
Shirika la Taifa la Hifadhi ya Jamii

**NSSF WELFARE SCHEME  
FOR TANZANIANS IN  
DIASPORA  
(WESTADI)  
DICOTA Convention 2012  
CHICAGO  
30<sup>th</sup> Aug- 2<sup>nd</sup> Sept ,2012**

© 2012 National Social Security Fund. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the National Social Security Fund.



**Outline**

- WESTADI
  - Scheme Overview
  - Performance
  - Experienced Challenges and Way Forward
- Investments Portfolio

NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

We Build Your Future 12/24/2012 2



NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

Shirika la Taifa la Hifadhi ya Jamii

# NSSF WELFARE SCHEME FOR TANZANIANS IN DIASPORA (WESTADI) DICOTA Convention 2012 CHICAGO 30<sup>th</sup> Aug- 2<sup>nd</sup> Sept ,2012

B. W. Mkapa Pension Towers, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 22 2163400-19 Fax: +255 22 2200037 Hotline: +255 756 140140 Email: dg@nssf.ortz



## Outline



NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

- WESTADI
  - Scheme Overview
  - Performance
  - Experienced Challenges and Way Forward
- Investments Portfolio



# WESTADI Overview



NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

- Coverage
- Registration
  - [www.nssf.or.tz](http://www.nssf.or.tz)
- Premium
  - Citi New York: 36287197
  - Currency: US Dollar (USD)
  - SWIFT: CITIUS33
  - Routing Number: 021000089
  - Address: 399 PARK AVENUE  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10043  
USA



# WESTADI Overview



NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

- Benefits covered
- Qualifying Conditions



# WESTADI

## Health Care Services



NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

### Out-Patient Services

- Consultations
- Basic and specialized investigations
- Minor surgical procedures
- Dispensing of Drugs from the National Essential Drug List
- Referral to higher levels & special hospitals

We Build Your Future



# WESTADI

## Health Care Services



NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

### In - Patient Services

- Accommodation
- Consultations
- Basic and specialised investigations
- Minor and major surgeries
- Dispensing Drugs from the National Essential Drug List
- Dispensing Drugs on discharge
- Referral to higher level & special hospitals

We Build Your Future



## WESTADI Health Care Services

NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

### Exclusions

- Conditions under special preventive and Public Health Care Services under the Govt programs
- self-inflicted diseases or injuries; drug abuse, alcohol, attempted suicide, criminal abortion, etc
- Cosmetic treatments
- Treatments on experimental study

We Build Your Future



## WESTADI Health Care Services

NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

### Exclusions Cont...

- Medical examination for employment, schooling and travel purposes
- Injuries arising out of an active participation in riots, demonstrations, unrest and strikes
- Treatment outside the country

We Build Your Future



# PERFORMANCE



NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

## Member and Dependant Position

Description	REGISTERED TO THE SYSTEM	ACTIVE	PENDING	%
Members	72	17	55	23.11
Dependants	39	22	17	75



# PERFORMANCE...



NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

## Member Position by Country

Description	Registered to the System	Active	Pending	Repatriation
USA	69	16	52	1
UK	1	1	1	0
Other European, Africa and Asia	2	0	2	0





# Experienced Challenges



NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

- WESTADI Family Package for Diaspora
- Mode of payment- Premium
- Access to WESTADI Services e.g. Registration
- The Scheme (Too Good To Be True)

We Build Your Future



We Build Your Future



NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

Shirika la Taifa la Hifadhi ya Jamii



# Way Forward



NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

- Analysis for Family package
- Use of Local NSSF account for Premium remittance
- Awareness to Reach All Diaspora communities in USA through DICOTA and other Marketing entities

We Build Your Future



# NSSF Investments Opportunities



NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

- Government Projects
- Infrastructure
- Power Generation
- Gas Plant
- Housing projects
  - Mchikichini
  - Mtoni Kijichi
  - Geza Satelite

We Build Your Future



# Mtoni Kijichi Housing project



NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND



We Build Your Future

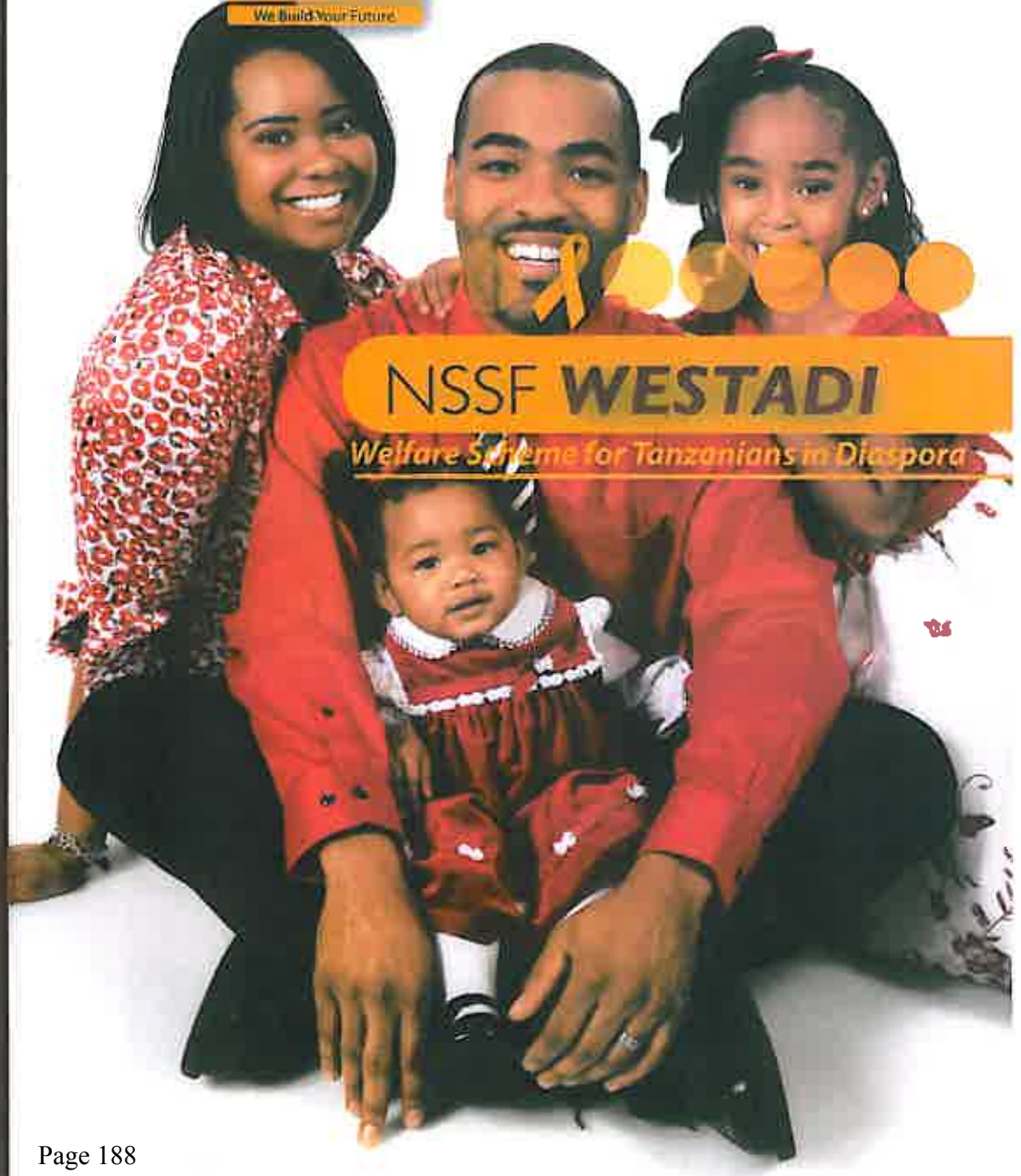


NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND



# Mtu KWAO Ahsanteni

We Build Your Future



**NSSF WESTADI**  
*Welfare Scheme for Tanzanians in Diaspora*



For more info please Contact  
Director General  
National Social Security Fund  
P.O. Box 1322, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
Tel: +255 22 2163400-19 Fax +255 22 2200019  
Hotline +255 756 140140/ 756 140270  
Email: info@nssf.or.tz or chnuma@nssf.or.tz  
www.nssf.or.tz

## Welfare Scheme for Tanzanians in Diaspora (WESTADI)

NSSF has now ventured into extending its services to Tanzanians living abroad through special Diaspora coverage scheme called **WESTADI (Welfare Scheme for Tanzanians in Diaspora)**

Aimed to cover all Tanzanians living abroad (Including Students)  
4 Dependants selected by the insured person (Diaspora) for Social Health Insurance Benefits (SHIB) in Tanzania

### Benefits Package

- Health Services in Tanzania for 4 Dependants. If the insured member seeks medical care while in Tanzania, the Fund will reimburse the medical costs incurred
- Transfer of the deceased to Tanzania.
- Burial services for an insured person who opts to be buried in Diaspora respective country

### Qualifying condition

The insured person (Diaspora) has to be current on premium remittance

### Premium

Payment of prescribed premium of USD 300 per person per annum

### SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

#### Health Insurance Services

- A Dependent to choose a hospital that is within the Accredited hospitals in their respective Regions and the service to begin immediately after the confirmation of premium remittance by the Insured Person

- Dependents to visit a nearby NSSF office across the country for Health Service registration process
- The service will stop once the Insured person ceases to remit premium.

### Repatriation Services

The next of kin to notify by lodging Death claim online through **WESTADI** link on WEBSITE where the claim process details are available

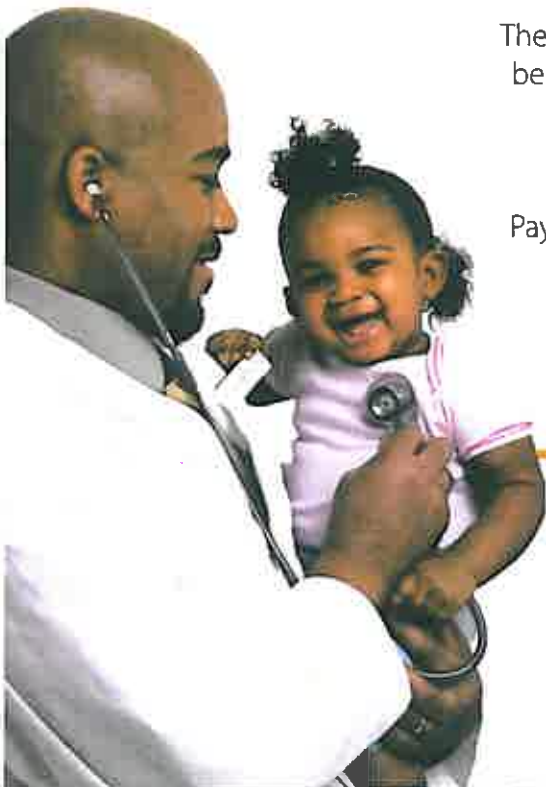
The next of kin to provide information of burial services once an insured person opts to be buried abroad (respective Diaspora country).

### Registration

Registration is done online through NSSF Website under WESTADI Link

### Premium Remittance

Remittance is done online under specific links of remittance platforms, currently only offline mode is available (wire transfer)





INTERNATIONAL DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT ALLIANCE

**THE OPPORTUNITY**

Over the last 45 years, the number of people living outside their country of origin has almost tripled—from 76 million to 215 million. In 2011 alone, this global diaspora sent over US\$ 351 billion to their families in developing countries. The United States has the largest number of global diasporas members of any country in the world. Indeed, virtually all Americans have immigrant roots — and these roots are a quintessential part of our national narrative. As potential ambassadors by their identities, the diplomatic and developmental influence of global diaspora communities has been largely overlooked.

**THE ALLIANCE**

To unleash this potential, the Secretary of State's Office of Global Partnerships, in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development and the Migration Policy Institute, launched the **International diaspora Engagement Alliance (IdEA)** at the Secretary's Global Diaspora Forum on May 17, 2011. *IdEA harnesses the global connections of diaspora communities to promote sustainable development in their countries of heritage.* By supporting partnerships around trade and investment, volunteerism, philanthropy, and innovation, the Alliance provides a *platform for capacity-building and a forum for collaboration* across sectors to scale efforts to improve lives in countries of origin.

**THE FIVE IDEAS**

IdEA promotes the following five core modes of diaspora engagement around the world:

1. **Entrepreneurship:** Support diaspora entrepreneurs in investing and building sustainable enterprises as well as stimulating trade in countries of origin.
2. **Diplomacy:** Strengthen the role of diasporas in diplomacy, advocacy, and peace building via nontraditional media such as sports, arts, and culture.
3. **Volunteerism:** Encourage the proliferation of platforms that facilitate diaspora volunteerism in countries of origin.
4. **Innovation:** Foster diaspora innovations in communication and information technologies in order to enhance and deepen engagement.
5. **Philanthropy:** Cultivate diaspora giving in areas of education, health, nutrition, and disaster relief in countries of origin.

communities have the potential to be the most powerful people-to-people asset we can bring to the world's table."

-Hillary Rodham Clinton  
Secretary of State

**BY THE NUMBERS**

**215 Million**

Estimated number of international migrants worldwide in 2010

**#1**

America is home to the largest number of international migrants

**\$375 Billion**

Estimated amount of recorded remittances sent to developing countries in 2012

## PARTNERING WITH IDEA

In its initial development stages, IdEA is incubated and managed by the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) in Washington, D.C. with institutional support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of State. In the future, the Alliance will graduate to be an independent, non-profit organization that will act as an "honest broker," fostering diaspora engagement and partnerships.

We invite private sector companies, international institutions and foundations to join us and the partners listed below in answering Secretary Clinton's call to amplify and scale up diaspora engagement around the world. Founding partners will form a collaborative network that fosters innovative partnership models to bring about meaningful engagement and development.

**"America is not defined by ethnicity. It's not defined by geography. We are a nation born of an idea, a commitment to human freedom."**

*-President Barack Obama*

## IDEA'S INITIATIVES

1. **African Diaspora Marketplace (ADM):** Encourages sustainable economic growth and employment by supporting U.S.-based African diaspora entrepreneurs with innovative and high-impact ideas for start-up and established businesses in Africa. [www.diasporamarketplace.org](http://www.diasporamarketplace.org)
2. **Caribbean Idea Marketplace (CIM):** A business competition platform which aims to foster collaboration between Caribbean diaspora entrepreneurs to develop and expand innovative projects that will generate employment and economic growth. <http://www.competecaribbean.org/>
3. **Latino American Idea (La Idea) Partnership:** Establishes a regional business competition to support entrepreneurs from the Latin American diaspora to create jobs and promote trade and investment. <http://www.laidea.us/>
4. **Tunisia Partnerships Forum:** A convening forum designed to create revenue-generating deals that will benefit both Americans and Tunisians by fostering job creation and economic opportunity.
5. **Champions of Change in Diaspora Communities:** In collaboration with The White House, honoring leaders who are helping to build stronger neighborhoods in communities across the country, working to mobilize networks across borders to address global challenges.

IdEA partners will form a collaborative network that fosters innovative partnership models to bring about meaningful engagement and development in countries of origin/ancestry. We invite organized diaspora civic and professional groups, private sector companies, civil society groups, governments, and public institutions to join the alliance by submitting the partnership commitment form found at [www.diasporaalliance.org](http://www.diasporaalliance.org).

For more information about IdEA, please contact us at [info@diasporaalliance.org](mailto:info@diasporaalliance.org).

[www.diasporaalliance.org](http://www.diasporaalliance.org)

For more information about the Department of State's diaspora partnership opportunities, please contact Deena Shakir from the Secretary of State's Office of Global Partnerships at [diaspora@state.gov](mailto:diaspora@state.gov).

## 26. Romi Bhatia, Senior Advisor for Diaspora Partnerships USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances Global Partnerships Division



Small and medium enterprises provide the majority of employment opportunities globally. Entrepreneurship can be a powerful tool to enhance economic opportunity and empower communities, and Diasporas often play a powerful role in starting businesses and mentoring emerging entrepreneurs, so we are pleased to work once again with Western Union on ADM-II.

*USAID Administrator Dr. Rajiv Shah  
(Global Diaspora Forum, May 19, 2011)*



### DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Poverty across the African continent is tremendous. In sub-Saharan Africa, the challenge is especially great, with an estimated 218 million people living in extreme poverty. Exacerbating this trend is the fact that many in this region do not have secure sources of income. And while unemployment rates across the region vary, even richer countries such as South Africa report unemployment rates of 21.5%. Moreover, unemployment among Africa's 200 million youth (ages 15-24) is particularly significant with an estimated three in five young people of working age currently unemployed. USAID believes the fight against poverty in Africa can largely be won by addressing this unemployment challenge.

### APPROACH

The African Diaspora Marketplace (ADM) business plan competition provides grants of up to \$50,000 to members of the diaspora community to start or scale up businesses in their home countries. ADM II will incorporate key learning from the first African Diaspora Marketplace, by focusing grants toward three priority, high-impact sectors in Africa: (1) Agribusiness, (2) Renewable Energy and (3) Information and communication technology (ICT)

Proposals are being accepted for 21 African countries including: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cote D'Ivoire, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia.

The Western Union Company and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) both are founding partners of the International diaspora Engagement Alliance (IdEA).

### ADM TIMELINE

- **December 16, 2011 – February 3, 2012**  
Apply for participation at [www.diasporamarketplace.org](http://www.diasporamarketplace.org). To be considered, all proposals must be entered at the official Website. Call for proposals closes at 6 p.m., Eastern Time, February 3, 2012.
- **April 2012: Announcement of Finalists**  
Following evaluation by an independent panel, Finalists will be announced and then will be asked to submit a detailed business plan.
- **May 2012: Submission of Finalists' Plans**  
With submission of their business plans, Finalists will be invited to the 2012 African Diaspora Marketplace (ADM) for a "face-to-face" interview with an international jury and the opportunity to showcase their ideas.
- **June 2012: ADM Event, Washington, DC**  
At the ADM event, an independent jury comprised of leading individuals in the Diaspora and international business community will evaluate each proposal and conduct a face-to-face interview with each finalist in order to select winners. The event will also feature business workshops for the broader Diaspora community.





27. Solar Power in Tanzania- John Martin- CEO Solar Power Innovations.

*See below for full remarks/Presentation*







## What is the cost of unreliable energy?

According to the *Confederation of Tanzanian Industries* in 2011:

- **24** hours of productivity are lost every month per firm.
- **7,341** workers lose their jobs annually.
- Employees lose **34%** of their income per week.
- Government loses **9.5B TZS** in tax revenue per year.



# Solar Power Innovations



# Solar Power Innovations



15kW Jacksonville, TX



**Solar Power**

**Innovations**



**350kW Woodbury, NJ**



**Solar Power**

**Innovations**



**1.1MW Philadelphia, PA**



# Solar Power Innovations



## SPI PowerBlock™



# Solar Power Innovations



## SPI PowerBlock™



## Tanzania – the Solar Hub of East Africa





**Tanzania  
*has*  
a bright  
energy future!**

***Asante Sana***



## 28. Child and Permanent Residence issues in Tanzania: Ms. Ilomo Tanzania Immigration Department and Open Forum

### *See below for Q & A of this Session*

Question was for Ministry of Immigration: what are the residency differences? What are the specifics of permanent residency?

Question: Is there a 10 year permanent residency? No

Tanzanians receive preferential treatment for permanent residency. They do not have to meet all of the requirements as long as they were formerly Tanzanian. There are two categories to come to Tanzania: you can send an application through the agency in Tanzania for a business permit Or you can come through visa Frank from New Haven, CT: Are there any ways to become a full citizen after gaining permanent residency?

Question from Nasria: how are all those documents kept?

Everything is kept through a manual system.

Comments: If I have a passport why do I have to verify information for my children? You should already have the records/documentation.

Suggestions; work through the agency to make sure you have all the proper documentation before you go home. We are the agent of change. Corruption is there. Let's not engage in it.

Asnat from Illinois: What is being done about human trafficking? This is a concerning issue. Answer: it's a burning issue. We border many countries and our borders are very porous. Some of it is not human trafficking; most are smuggled to get to other countries (US/UK etc). Must come through Uganda/Kenya/Ethiopia

### Q&A after the Immigration Presentation

- Desk officer: diaspora recommended to have a diaspora committee to work on collecting suggestions and opinions regarding new constitutional review
- Government employee need training to handle some customer care services
- Diaspora urged to report any issues they face when visiting government offices

Peter commenting on knowing the bureaucracy

- Have all your paper work check with the Embassy and use them as resource
- Urged diaspora to be persistence
- 

Asinati asking on human trafficking

What is the government doing to address the human traffic in Tanzania?

Immigration Officer's responses

- We will work on the issues discussed
- They will send information to the Embassy and update the website on new immigration procedures
- They are working with neighboring countries/WHO to prevent the act.

## **Session 6: Economics and Investments**

### **29. Success Stories and Strategies from Tanzanians in the USA**

**29.1.** Five Star Travel; did a presentation and had a raffle and giveaway.

*See below for full remarks/ presentation*

**29.2.** ESM Travel:

They started this to make traveling easy. They work with several universities in the US for their program to study abroad. They have opened two offices in Tanzania and one in the US. Buying ticket from travel agency will save a lot of \$. They can match fairs and also beat the fairs. They are very thankful to Tanzanians that have used their business. They have a lot of ways to avoid hassle. They save you time as well. If we make a mistake we will correct it. They are working on Bill Me Later. Also gave away ticket to Tanzania and a ticket for domestic flight.

**29.3.** Laurencia Kyariga-Chemist- Arise Beauty

Worked as a forensic chemist for different companies. Developed Ebenezer Beauty Products. Has registered her products in Tanzania and will be going there in November for a product launch. “ When I registered for my business in Tanzania, I did not wait for a long time and did not have to do any bribes. Be careful when you advertise your business you are also attracting different agencies that may want you to pay unnecessary fees. Make sure you keep receipt for when you pay for your visa.”

**29.4.** Okoka Sanga: Ewao Communications

His company tries to bring awareness of Tanzania to Americans. Inviting all Diasporans to promote Tanzania, do not wait for others to do it for us. We can customize your Christmas Cards with Tanzania Tourism images. They supply Christmas cards to the embassies. If you go to the White House you will find his products there. They give 5% of proceeds to charity.

**29.5.** All Africa Logistics; Pius Wilcory;

Resides in DC. Exports goods from US to Tanzania. We are losing a lot of buying products from China. This is better than buying from China. His company can ship anything. Some of us are scared to send stuff home because of bureaucracy at home. He handles all the issues. If you are given a quote then he will stick to it.

**29.6.** Dreams ENT; David Kassiane

Started this company to market and retain our own talent from home.

**29.7.** Emmanuel Msengi: Umoja Phone

Internet based phone. They have over 200 countries they support. Reason we started this business because living here they were using calling cards. They saw a need to create a better way to communicate. They don't charge any fees. The company is less than 2 years old. Within 2 years they have worldwide customers.

**29.8.** Njohole Legend Foundation: Mary Maswanya

*See below for details*

This foundation is there to support our former players of our national soccer team. Some of them don't have money to do anything, feed their families, etc. This foundation gives them exposure, connects them with future players. Trying to figure out missing link as to why the Tanzanian team is not as active as it once was. They try to provide education to the players.

## NJOHOLE LEGEND FOUNDATION



DO YOU THINK EDUCATION IS  
IMPORTANT?



WHY?

# NJOHOLE LEGEND FOUNDATION



DO YOU THINK EDUCATION IS  
IMPORTANT?



WHY?



## WHY NJOHOLE LEGEND FOUNDATION?



NJOHOLE LEGEND FOUNDATION IS  
A NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION  
THAT PROVIDES ASSISTANCE &  
GUIDANCE TO TANZANIAN  
NATIONAL SPORTSMEN AND  
WOMEN.

# HOW ARE THESE PLAYERS GUIDED?

- Encourage them to participate in educational lessons while playing soccer or basketball to assist them in their future.
- They are educated and trained for a specific career after their successful soccer or basketball career.



# HOW WILL THIS HELP THE PLAYERS?

- Be able to support their family
- Increase education
- Decrease poverty



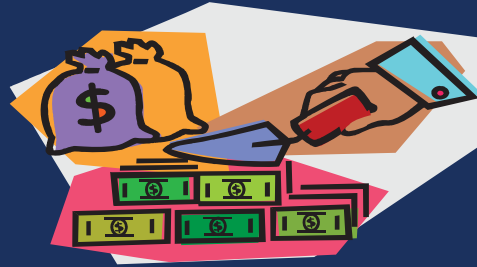
## HOW CAN YOU HELP?

Just go to any Wells Fargo Bank  
and make a donation to Njohole  
Legend Foundation

Your donation can make a “BIG  
DIFFERENCE” in a National  
Sportsmen and Women’s future.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!





### 30. Closing remarks

Dr. Mwakabuta, DICOTA President, concluded his remarks by thanking all who attended and by acknowledging all the different volunteer groups.



### 30. Closing remarks

Dr. Mwakabuta, DICOTA President, concluded his remarks by thanking all who attended and by acknowledging all the different volunteer groups.



# Mission

Engaging the Tanzanian American Diaspora and its supporters in promoting, enhancing and sustaining the relationship between the United States and Tanzania.

December 28, 2012

Diaspora Council of Tanzania



ca

[www.dicotaus.org](http://www.dicotaus.org)

3

# Objectives

- ❖ Collaborate in seeking, identifying and implementing investments, philanthropic and economic development opportunities
- ❖ Utilize the intellectual and financial capital of the Diaspora in engaging in long term & sustainable project initiatives – improve livelihood
- ❖ To promote the improvement of the infrastructure in Tanzania
- ❖ Unite Tanzanians in America and be a liaison to American friends and supporters of Tanzania

December 28, 2012

Diaspora Council of Tanzania



ca

[www.dicotaus.org](http://www.dicotaus.org)

4

## The Organizing Committee

### Board of Trustees

Dr. Lennard M. Tenende - Chair

Mr. Fredrick Mjema – Secretary

Dr. Crispin Semakula

December 25, 2012



5

## The Organizing Committee ...

### Executive Committee

Dr. Ndaga Mwakabuta – President

Dr. Lyungai Mbilinyi – Secretary

Mr. Joel Mburu – Dep. Secretary

Ms. Emma Kasiga – Treasurer

Ms. Jane Temu – Asst Treasurer

Dr. Lemmy Meekisho – Member

Oliva Kavishe - Member

December 25, 2012



6

## The Organizing Committee ... Steering Committee

Mr. Saul Mwakatapanya- Chairman

Dr. Allan Issangya - Secretary

Dr. Marion Kessy

Mr. Lupo Chambaka

Dr. Eustace Kaijage

Mr. Evans Ruaika

Mr. James Kitia

Ms. Angeline Kileo

December 25, 2012



7

## The Organizing Committee ...

### Steering Committee

Ms. Astrid Urassa

Ms Asinati Andrew

Mr. Emmanuel Msengi

Ms. Rachel Wasira

Mr. Peter Mwamanga

December 25, 2012



8

## The Organizing Committee ... Steering Committee

Mr. Faraja Issingo  
Ms. Asha Nyang'anyi  
Mr. Lunda Asman  
Mr. Ellis Nkunga  
Mr. Aloyce Kilasara  
DJ Luka Joe

December 25, 2012



9

## The Organizing Committee ... Steering Committee - Rapporteurs

Ms. Elizabeth Mbughuni  
Ms. Nisa Kibona  
Ms. Kutina Ruhumbika  
Mr. Lunda Asmani

December 25, 2012



10

## The Organizing Committee ...

### Tanzania Communities

1. Mr. Iddy Sandaly – President DMV
2. Dr. Miriam Abu – Vice Chair NY
3. Ms. Nisa Kibona – Secretary NC
4. Mr. Peter Kiligiti – President OH
5. Mr. Benedict Kazora – Chair EA  
Chamber of Commerce, Dallas TX

December 25, 2012



11

**Thank you very much!**

**Thank you for Coming!**

December 25, 2012




12



Presenters'  
BIOS



DICOTA 2012 CONVENTION – CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 02, 2012

NAME/TITLE	BIO
<p data-bbox="120 411 555 443"><b>H.E. Dr. Amani Abeid Karume</b></p> 	<p data-bbox="607 411 1508 695">Amani Abeid Karume is of the new generation of African leaders, succeeding leaders who led the liberation of Africa from colonialism. His focus is on economic and social development and he is fortunate to have been born by a leading nationalist leader. His father, Abeid Amani Karume, was the leader of the freedom movement in Zanzibar in the 50's and early 60's. He became the founding father of the Zanzibar Nation and later Tanzania when he united his nation with Julius Nyerere's Tanganyika to form the United Republic of Tanzania.</p> <p data-bbox="607 741 1508 1136">His Excellency Karume was schooled in the freedom struggle through his association with his father. Thus, it was easy for him to step into the political world. He was already a seasoned Politian in 1990 when he was elected a Member of Zanzibar House of Representatives at the early age of 42. He was appointed a Cabinet Minister in the Zanzibar Government leading the Trade, Industry and Marketing portfolio. At the same time, he was nominated a Member of the Tanzania Parliament. In his second term as a representative, he was appointed Minister for Communications and Transport. He rose to become the elected President of Zanzibar in 2000 and re-elected to another five year term in 2005.</p> <p data-bbox="607 1182 1508 1356">Since assuming the Presidency, Karume engaged himself greatly in economic and social development of Zanzibar particularly in education and health sectors and poverty reduction programs. Under his leadership Zanzibar launched an Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy with emphasis on education development.</p> <p data-bbox="607 1402 1508 1539">Karume is an idealist leader who leads a simple life. He is well described as a workaholic but at the same time he is family man who specially dots on his grandchildren. His love for children is universal, thus his great zeal in the promotion of education.</p> <p data-bbox="607 1585 1508 1686">Under his administration Zanzibar adopted a Universal Primary Education policy whereby 100% of schools going children are enrolled in the first primary classes.</p> <p data-bbox="607 1732 1508 1833">Through his vision, Zanzibar economy and infrastructure development including road network and telecommunication has and continues to surpass many counties in Africa, South of the Sahara.</p> <p data-bbox="607 1879 1508 1980">Karume is populist politician, a quality he inherited from his father, but he is also a realist. This is reflected in his successful contribution to conflict resolution in his country.</p>





	<p>During his presidency, Karume served as Vice-Chairman of the ruling party - Chama Cha Mapinduzi. He was also the Chancellor of the State University of Zanzibar (SUZA) and is an honorary fellow of the Institute of Engineers of Tanzania.</p> <p>He is a great reader of politics, history, social studies and economics.</p>
<p><b>Hon. Lazaro Nyalandu</b></p> 	<p>Honorable Lazaro Nyalandu is the current Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism. He also serves as a Member of Parliament for Singida North Constituency since 2000. Before serving as a Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, he was the Deputy Minister for Trade and Industry.</p> <p>Hon. Nyalandu graduated from Waldorf and Wartburg Universities in the United States of America with Bachelor Degrees in Business Administration and International Business. He is also involved very much in CCM youth activities in his constituency.</p>
<p><b>Honorable Devota Likokola</b></p> 	<p>Honorable Devota Likokola currently serves as a member of Tanzanian parliament. She represents the special seat for women since 2005. Before becoming a member of parliament, she held a position of a ward counselor at the municipal level in the Songea region. Prior to a ward counselor position, Hon. Likokola served as a deputy mayor of Songea municipal in Tanzania between 2000 and 2005. Between 1997 and 2000, Hon. Likokola was a private sector promoter with SNV Songea in the southern region in Tanzania. Besides political position, Hon. Likokola was employed by the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) from 1989 to 1997 in different positions.</p> <p>Madam Likokola serves in the finance and economic affairs committee of the Tanzanian parliament. She has been advocating issues of women empowerment and their full participation particularly in development activities in Tanzania. Hon. Likokola is known for her tireless effort in promoting women business leadership and entrepreneurship in Tanzania. With the skills, knowledge and inspiration she acquired from Grameen Bank, madam Likokola was able to replicate the microfinance model in Tanzania by creating VICOBA (Village Community Bank). Madam Likokola heads VICOBA where she helps organizing groups of poor people especially in the rural areas, train them in financial literacy, entrepreneurship skills and other skills, and then provide them with loans for income generation and investments to create growth.</p>



Presenters'  
BIOS

 **DICOTA**  
Diaspora Council of Tanzanians in America

DICOTA 2012 CONVENTION – CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 02, 2012

Madam Likokola received most of her education in Tanzania. She has participated in various international conferences and training in different countries including the most recent International Legislator Exchange Program held in South Carolina, USA in the summer of 2012.

**Amb . Mwanaidi Sinare Maajar**



Mrs. Mwanaidi Sinare Maajar is Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United States of America.

Prior to Mrs. Maajar's appointment to her current position she was High Commissioner of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Kingdom from April 2006 to July 2010. Leading up to her appointment as High Commissioner in June 2006, Mrs. Maajar was a partner at Rex Attorneys [www.rexattorneys.co.tz](http://www.rexattorneys.co.tz) , a leading law firm in Tanzania established in early 2006 following the merger of MRN&M Advocates ( Maajar, Rwechungura, Nguluma and Makani) and Epitome Advocates, another leading law firm in Tanzania.

She was a founding partner of MRN&M and the lead partner of its mining, natural resources and corporate law portfolio. She also practiced as an advocate of the high court of Tanzania specializing in corporate and mining law litigation. Prior to setting up her legal practice in 1991, she worked as senior legal advisor with the Central Bank of Tanzania and subsequently as Business Manager with Coopers & Lybrand, the predecessor firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers in Tanzania.

Mrs. Maajar was a member of the board of several public enterprises, government entities and private companies. She was also an active member of the Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA), an NGO formed to harness the efforts of women lawyers to help women and children to access justice and to advocate for women rights. She was TAWLA's chairperson between 2001 and 2003.

She was born and raised in Moshi, Tanzania and she is a holder of LLM and LLB degrees from the University of Dar-es-salaam and a member of the Tanzania bar.



**Ms. Bertha Semu-Somi**



Ms. Bertha S. Somi, a Diplomat by profession, holds a BA in International Relations Dar es Salaam, University and a Postgraduate Diploma in Conflict Diplomacy, Negotiations and Peace Building. Ms. Semu-Somi working career included a stint as a banker at the National Bank of Commerce, before she moved to the Central Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation.

Ms. Semu-Somi's career in diplomacy began at the Tanzania's Embassy in Rwanda, where she rose from First Secretary Minister Counselor. Her six years in Rwanda (1987-1994) included the challenging period of the 1994 Genocide in that country. Language proficiency and effective networking with all parties including the international community, local communities and the Tanzania Diaspora were key assets that acted as a launch pad for the next carrier move for Ms. Semu-Somi.

From Rwanda she was nominated to one of Mwalimu Nyerere's key advisors on the Burundi Peace initiative before she was invited to join the United Nations Peacekeeping Department. Ms. Semu-Somi served with the UN for 10 years as Political Affairs Advisor to the special Representative of the Secretary General; returning to Tanzania in 2008. Much of her work at the United Nations involved representation in international and multi-sectoral forums that covered conflict resolution issues and regional integration as a confidence building and deterrent against conflicting neighbors. She also served as a resource person in various conferences and workshops on Peace and conflict resolution.

In that capacity, and in fulfilling the various roles, Ms. Semu-Somi enjoyed the unique opportunity to closely work with high-level personalities that included heads of state and organisations. She developed and maintained close and active cooperation with numerous inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations including: the UNDP, OAU, UNHCR, ICRC, USAID, USIS, CIDA, WFP, OXFAM, directly and through their representatives.

Back with the Tanzania Government the last two year, Ms. Semu-Somi has worked with stakeholders from different development sectors including the Diaspora in coordination of Tanzania's Diaspora Engagement process. Networking, planning, coordination and teamwork have thus constituted and continue to be Ms. Semu-Somi's pillars of strength.



**Ms. Felicia Davis**



In 2011 Mayor Emanuel asked Felicia Davis to become a member of the Mayoral Transition Team. During the Transition, Felicia served as the Chairperson for the Public Safety Committee, and subsequently joined the Emanuel administration as the First Deputy Chief of Staff. Prior to joining Mayor Emanuel's team, Ms. Davis was the Vice President of Administration at Kendall College, where she oversaw the College's operations and administration. Ms. Davis, also, previously served the Chicago Police Department with distinction for 10 years. During her tenure at CPD, she worked in many roles. Including Patrol Officer, Youth Officer, Violent Crimes Detective and coordinating the Detective Division's Community Policing and Engagement Strategies. For the past year, Felicia has managed the City's Public Safety portfolio and served as the Mayor's lead advisor on public safety policy. She was tasked with leading a comprehensive and strategic public safety agenda, promoting accountability, dialogue and cooperation among diverse stakeholders, and building support for initiatives and policies that reduce violence and support community stabilization. As part of this effort Felicia is the City's lead for the City/County Community Anti-Violence and Restoration Effort or CARE. In June 2012, Mayor Emanuel appointed Felicia as the "inaugural" Executive Director of the Mayor's Office of Public Engagement.

Felicia is now tasked with connecting community members to resources across City government to help them serve and celebrate their communities; and collaborating with neighborhood and civic organizations, nonprofits, policy advisory groups and various city agencies to inform and engage citizens for the betterment of their communities and the city at large. Felicia is a Chicago native and life-long resident; she resides on the City's South Side with her family.

**Dr. Lennard M. Tenende, PhD**



Lennard Tenende is a founding member and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Diaspora Council of Tanzanians in America (DICOTA). At the founding of the organization he was the Interim Chairman charged with the responsibility to setup the interim organization whose purpose was to develop the constitution, establish internet based election processes and procedures, convene a convention to ratify the constitution, and establish a committee to oversee the election process. Having successfully completed the mission, the interim organization has now been replaced with a permanent organization working under a ratified constitution.

Lennard Tenende is also the Chief Executive Officer and founder of Cilicorp LLC. It is a US-based company providing engineering and technology consulting and support services to governments and



Presenters'  
BIOS

 **DICOTA**  
Diaspora Council of Tanzanians in America

DICOTA 2012 CONVENTION – CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 02, 2012

government institutions, private and public companies in developing and emerging economies. Africa and USA are the primary market at the moment. The company is very active in renewable energy projects and ICT where they serve as lead business/project developers and the responsibilities include project conception, technology solution search, fund sourcing, and project management from EPC stage all the way to commissioning.

Dr. Tenende has more than 30 years of combined experience in Engineering, and information and communication technology (ICT). He spent the first 12 years at the University of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, as a lecturer and consultant at the then Faculty of Engineering (now College of Engineering). He then spent 19 years as a professional engineer in USA working for Brown & Root, Halliburton and KBR where he held various senior level engineering and management positions. While working for these companies, he performed assignments on projects situated all over the world.

Dr. Tenende is a licensed engineer in Tanzania and Texas.

Lennard Tenende received a B.Sc. (Engineering) from the University of Dar-es-Salaam – Tanzania, Master of Engineering from the University of Toronto – Canada, and a Ph.D. in Civil Engineering from the University of Texas at Austin.

Dr. Tenende is very active in civic and community affairs. He is a member of Houston's Mayor Annise Parker Advisory Council for International Trade and Development; member of the Board of Directors of *Solar Hope* – a nonprofit organization whose objectives is to install solar panels for schools and clinics in remote areas of Tanzania; and former member of the Board of Directors of *Kuumba House Dance Theatre* – a nonprofit African Dance and performance group in Houston.

Lennard Tenende can be contacted at [lennard.tenende@cilicorp.com](mailto:lennard.tenende@cilicorp.com)



**Ms. Susan Mzee**



**Susan Mzee** is currently working at **Prime Minister's Office of United Republic of Tanzania as an Assistant and Advisor to the Prime Minister.** She was appointed as an Assistant to Prime Minister for Diaspora, Regional Economic Blocks and Investments Matters in June 2012. She deals with all the issues concerning Tanzanians in Diaspora. Some of her duties include conducting studies, analysing documents and information concerning International Cooperation (Economic Blocks – i.e. SADC, EAC, ECOWAS, COMESA, EU etc) and advising the Prime Minister accordingly. She attend all sessions concerning Diaspora, Economic Blocks and Investments matters called by The Prime Minister and follow up discussions of those sessions and prepare report. She also analyses Cabinet documents, Fast Track Committee, Investment, Empowerment Committee and advise the Prime Minister accordingly, prepare reports of Prime Minister's visits within the Country and Abroad.

Prior to joining Prime Minister's Office, Susan spent a number of years in United Kingdom with her family and has worked with Thames Water (UK) as Technical Coordinator and also a Consultant with a number of British and Tanzania companies (MCDAAN Finance Ltd, SAMFELIS Group Ltd) and uses her highly developed marketing, and commercial skills working at management level.

Susan worked with British Gas Group in 2008 as Senior Report Analyst, BG Group is a world leading company for Natural Gas based in Reading (UK) operating in over 50 countries worldwide.

Susan began her career as a Warranty Coordinator with Hewlett Packard (HP) in United Kingdom 2005, handling of escalation and distribution of reports to management and ability to handle unique situations, running monthly Statistics, Backorder Reports and MBO Reports which led her to receive a **“SILVER AWARD of EXCELLENCE” in 2006.** She was then promoted to become Senior Logistics Specialist until 2008.

Susan is a Founder and a Chairperson of the Association of Tanzanian Women In Diaspora **“ATWID”** which is also a UK Charity. She has been involved with ATWID since 2006. The Association is dealing with Women, Children and Families and their welfares both in UK and Tanzania.

Susan started her Primary School Education in 1984 at Oysterbay Primary School, Ordinary Level 1991/1994 at Kisutu Girls Secondary School, She completed her High School (Advanced Level) at Jitegemee Secondary School in 1997/1999 (Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania),



and went on to do a High National Diploma (HND) in Hospitality Management at Thames Valley University (UK) 2000/2003 and Bachelor of Arts (BA Hons in Hospitality Management) at University of West London (UK). She has also attained her Master of Business Administration (MBA Degree) in Marketing at City Business College in London between 2003 – 2005

**Mr. Paul Bwathondi**



Mr. Bwathondi is the Director of Management Information Systems – National Identification Authority, Tanzania.

**Mr. John Coronado**



Mr. Coronado is the Commercial Officer, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce – Business Programs for Africa



**Ms. Kutina Ruhumbika**



Ms. Ruhumbika is the Senior Human Resources Business Partner at Outback Steakhouse.

She is a collaborative and compassionate hands-on leader dedicated to nurturing positive, team-oriented work settings wherein employee engagement, enthusiasm, creativity and competencies are optimized. Accustomed to providing strategic business thinking, analytical problem solving and passion for service excellence in resolving complex business issues that impact profitability. She Articulate, intuitive, diplomatic, empowering, practical, and valued for breadth and depth of Recruiting knowledge.

**Mr. Charles Singili**



**Mr.Charles G . S ingili**, Currently serves as Managing Director, Azania Bank Limited. Mr Singili worked with the Bank of Tanzania in the Directorate of Bank supervision for a period of seven years before being seconded to NBC(1997) as Director of Finance and Administration to support restructuring and privatization of the then National Bank of Commerce (1997) limited. He later briefly worked as the Deputy Director, Microfinance Operations with the Bank of Tanzania before being seconded again to the Former Ist Adili Bancorp which was reorganized and renamed as Azania Bank limited. He has broad international experience in Finance, Credit management and Corporate Governance from various programs and seminars conducted overseas.

Mr. Singili is most notably responsible for pioneering the issuance of mortgage facilities to the public in his current role at Azania Bank Limited. He currently serves as Council Member of the National Economic Empowerment Council, Vice Chairman of the Umoja Switch Consortium, Vice Chairman of the Tanzania Bankers Association (TBA) and sits on the Board of Procurement and Supplies Professional Technicians Board, Chairman of TMARC, Board Member of the Advisory Council of the Bank of Tanzania Training Institute, Member of the Ministerial Advisory Board of The Tanzania Institute Of Accountancy. Professionally Mr. Singili is a Certified Public Accountant with the National Board of Accountants and Auditors and holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree in Accounting from the University of Dar es Salaam. He is married (one wife) with three children, two beautiful ladies and a boy.





**Presenters'**  
**BIOS**

**DICOTA**  
Diaspora Council of Tanzanians in America

**DICOTA 2012 CONVENTION – CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 02, 2012**

**Mr. Abdirizak Farah**



Mr. Farah is the Policy Advisor, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties – Community engagement.

**Mr. Fred Tsao**



Mr. Tsao is the Policy Director, Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (ICIRR) – Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals.

**Ms. Amy Stern**



Amy Stern is the Community Relations Officer for the Chicago District Office, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Ms. Stern received her J.D. from American University, Washington College of Law and her B.A. from Emory University. After graduating from law school, Ms. Stern spent several years working as a staff attorney at various non-profit organizations which include Las Americas Refugee Asylum Project in El Paso, TX, the Midwest Immigrant and Human Rights Center in Chicago, IL and the Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center in Miami, FL. Ms. Stern then spent several years working as an Asylum Officer for the Asylum Office, USCIS in Chicago, IL and as an Appeals Officer for the Administrative Appeals Office, USCIS in Washington, DC. On



behalf of the United States government, Ms. Stern also spent several months adjudicating refugee cases in Havana, Cuba and supervising refugee adjudications in Thailand and Jordan.

**Dr. Shakirudeen Amuwo**



Dr. Shakirudeen Amuwo is an Assistant Professor in the Chicago State University (CSU), College of Health Sciences and research scientist in the CSU HIV/AIDS Research and Policy Institute. He obtained a PhD in Public Health Sciences and MPH degrees with a focus in Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences from the University of Illinois at Chicago School of Public Health; and a BS in Molecular and Integrative Physiology from the University of Illinois Urbana/Champaign. His current research interests include HIV/AIDS research, environmental epidemiology, health disparities in environmental and occupational health, and health informatics.

Prior to his arrival at Chicago State, Dr. Amuwo was a postdoctoral fellow with the Illinois Public Health Research Fellowship Program and worked at the Chicago Department of Public Health as an epidemiologist. He is also a member of the American Public Health Association and the Black Caucus of Public Health Workers.

**Dr. Alie Kabba**



Alie Kabba is an Executive Director of the United African Organization (UAO), a Chicago-based coalition of African national associations dedicated to social and economic justice, civic participation, and empowerment of African immigrants and refugees in Illinois. A native of Sierra Leone on the west coast of Africa, Alie Kabba is a lifelong community organizer and advocate for social justice. Under his leadership, the UAO has become a highly visible and respected African-led organization with a strategic focus on grassroots organizing, leadership development, public policy advocacy and community empowerment. Recognizing the intrinsic value of solidarity and partnership, Alie Kabba has been very active in strengthening immigrant and refugee-led coalitions in Chicago. As a black immigrant, he has consistently worked to build bridges of understanding and shared vision between African Americans and immigrant communities. As a Muslim, he has passionately promoted religious tolerance and vigorously denounced both Islamophobia and anti-Semitism. He did his undergraduate studies in History and Philosophy at the University of Ghana; he later pursued graduate studies in Political Science at the University of Nigeria at Nsukka, and Political Science & Public Policy Analysis at the University of Illinois at Chicago.



**Presenters'**  
**BIOS**

**DICOTA**  
Diaspora Council of Tanzanians in America

DICOTA 2012 CONVENTION – CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 02, 2012

In addition to community organizing, Alie Kabba also has an extensive experience in public service administration with the Illinois Department of Human Services, Illinois Department of Healthcare & Family Services and Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity. He currently serves as President of the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (ICIRR). He also serves as Co-Chair of the Golden Door Coalition, which is committed to the resettlement of refugees with dignity and the support necessary to thrive in this society.  
He has a Ph.D. in Political Science & Public Policy Analysis.

**Mr. Ganiyu Dada**



Mr. Ganiyu A. Dada, President

He is an International Trade Specialist that is leveraging finance to supply critical industrial machines and equipment to qualified African governments and importers.

A former banker from Nigeria, Mr. Dada graduated from the University of Illinois, Circle Campus with B.Sc. in Accounting in 1978 and later obtained his MBA from Roosevelt University in 1981.

After his MBA, Mr. Dada trained at Control Data Institute in Cobol, RPG, Assembler and Fortran Languages. He later trained as an Oracle Applications Consultant and worked in this capacity with Computech, Inc., a renowned IT consulting company in Detroit, Michigan.

He became the President of a USA/Nigeria joint venture organization in 1983 for a five year project in excess of USD \$300m in Ajaokuta Steel Company in Nigeria and stayed in Nigeria from 1983 to 1993.

He started Kofa International Company in 1992 and has helped many American companies to do successful businesses in Africa in the areas including but not limited to; International Trade, Consulting, Project Development, Project identification and Trade and Development Finance Facilitator.

Mr. G. Ademola Dada frequently travels to Europe and Africa in developing markets and finding ways to create market for American products abroad and the same for African products in the U.S.A.

He started exporting U.S.A. goods to London and France in 1994 and later to Ghana, Togo, Benin and Nigeria. He was part of the historic mission by U.S.D.A. to four African countries with the leading USA companies and banks to Senegal, Morocco, Ghana and Nigeria in 2000/2001 to promote products from USDA to Africa. He has since gone to many other Trade Missions to Africa.

He is the Exclusive Agent for Dredging Supply Company Inc. in Africa. He also represents many other US companies in Africa like Astec Industries in Tennessee, Elastec in Carmi, Illinois, etc.

He has completed three projects using Exim backed loans in Nigeria namely:

- (1) Ibile Holdings Nig Ltd in Lagos, Nigeria/Skye Bank Plc; Equipment Purchased: Dredge from Dredging Supply Company, Inc.; Amount: USD 3.5m – fully paid.
- (2) ABG Communications Ltd/ Oceanic Bank Plc; Equipment Purchased: VSAT; Technology from ViaSat Inc. in Atlanta. - fully paid.
- (3) JaPaul Oil & Maritime Services Plc/Access Bank Plc; Equipment Purchased: Dredge from Dredge Supply Company, Inc.; Amount: \$3.5m

Since then as the President of Kofa International Company he has been taking American companies and banks to Africa quarterly and very effective in using EXIM Bank programs to facilitate exports to Africa while helping African companies to build capacities and have access to low cost, short and medium term facilities that are usually non-existing in Africa for development and if it exist, are very expensive.

He is member of the following organization: Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce, Naperville Chamber of Commerce, Black Journalist; Black Data Processing Association and World Trade Center.

He is the current President and CEO of the Continental Africa Chamber of CommerceUSA in Chicago.

He is the current Chairman of NIDO Americas.

He is a board member of many organizations in the City and he is married with children.

Kofa International Co., 28 E. Jackson Blvd, Suite 600, Chicago, IL 60604  
Phone: (312) 987-1890, Fax: 312-987-1891, Cell: 773-531-5742  
Email: [gdada@kofainternational.com](mailto:gdada@kofainternational.com) Website: [www.kofainternational.com](http://www.kofainternational.com)



**Julia Stagliano**



Julie Stagliano has been serving as President of Citizen Bridges International since October 2008. She has a firm grounding in international development assistance with more than 20 years experience living and working overseas (primarily in West Africa). Julie has served in senior management positions for Washington, D.C. area private sector companies dedicated to health systems improvement and sustainable development. She was also involved in strategic business development efforts and managed contracts for the U.S. government and the World Bank.

**Mr. Sam Ntum**



Sam Ntum is a Senior International Trade Specialist with the Office of Trade and Investment. He designs and implements OTI promotion programs for Africa and the Middle East. Prior to OTI Sam was an Auditor in the Inspector General's Office, Illinois Department of Health and Family Services where he performed desk audits on medical providers like physicians, home health centers and transportation companies.

Some other positions that he has held include:

- Stock Broker with Chatfield Dean, later with Corporate Securities.
- He researched and analyzed investment opportunities and made investment decisions for clients.
- Assistant Manager for Osco Drugs, where he managed the day-to-day activities of the store.
- Taught high school.
- Has a BA and an MBA.
- Studied in Cameroon, France and the United States.

**Mr. Abdul Majid**



Mr. Majid is One of the founding members of DICOTA and he passionately and actively participated in all of the main milestones of organization. Moreover, from the inception, Mr. Majid as the Interim Vice Chairperson of DICOTA has generously and persistently invested his time and other resources to establish a strong foundation for this organization. He was responsible for the negotiation and organization of the inaugural DICOTA convention that was held in Houston, Texas, in 2009. He played a major role to the success of the Second Convention held in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 2010. Today he continues with the leadership and negotiations that are organizing the upcoming Convention that will be held in Washington, D. C., in September 2011.



His vision includes the assurance that all of the founding values of DICOTA are preserved and strengthened for the development of the current and many generations of Tanzanians to follow. He sees DICOTA as a significant vehicle for improving the lives of Tanzanians at home and abroad.

Mr. Majid has held several management positions at The Wall Street Journal. He is based in California and is responsible for several Western States. Apart from his busy schedule, he currently serves on the board of directors for CWCMA - a West Coast newspaper management association. Mr. Majid has a bachelor degree in Management Information System and Marketing from California State University Los Angeles.

**Dr. Selina Mushi**



Dr. Selina Mushi is an Associate Professor of Teacher Education tenured at Northeastern Illinois University in Chicago where she has been teaching for about 14 years now. She was born, raised and educated in Tanzania. She obtained her Bachelor of Education degree at the University of Dar es Salaam as a “double major” in Linguistics and Education in 1987. Her Master of Arts in Education degree was also obtained at the University of Dar es Salaam in 1989. She obtained her Ph.D. (Educ.) degree at the University of Toronto in 1996.

Dr. Mushi has developed expertise and interest in the areas of Early Childhood Education as an important part of the human development process and in Authentic Assessment of Learning. She currently teaches varieties of graduate and undergraduate courses including Child Development, Language Acquisition and Learning, Curriculum Development, Application of Learning Theories to Early Childhood Education and Assessment. She has about 30 years’ teaching and research experience enriched by perspectives from three countries, the United States, Canada and Tanzania.

Dr. Mushi’s publications which have some relevance to this 2012 DICOTA event and her presentation include Information Technology and the Curriculum Process: Student Participation and the Changed Role of the Teacher (2008) Multicultural Competencies in Teaching Young Children (2004), Teaching and Learning Strategies That Promote Access, Equity and Excellence in University Education (2003); Acquisition of Multiple Languages Among Children of Immigrant Families: Parents' Role in the Home-School Language Pendulum (2002) and Simultaneous and Successive Second Language Learning: Integral Ingredients of the Human Development Process (2002).



Dr. Mushi is a wife and mother. Her nuclear family includes her husband Clement and three adult children, Andrew, Fred and Regina.

**Dr. Norma Jackson**



Dr. Jackson is dealing with the linkages between Diasporans in the US and careers in the Homeland.

**Representative Joel Neal**



Rep. Neal is the South Carolina State Representative.

**Political Experience**

- Representative, South Carolina State House of Representatives, 1993-present
- Deputy Democratic Leader

**Current Legislative Committees**

- Rules, Member
- Subcommittee on General Government, Personnel, and Benefits, Member
- Subcommittee on Higher Education, Technology, and Cultural, Member
- Ways and Means, Member

**Caucuses/Non-Legislative Committees**

- Chair, South Carolina Legislative Black Caucus, 2000-2002
- Member, Government's Nuclear Waste Task Force
- Member, Lower Richland Water Authority, Lower Richland Community Council

**Professional Experience**

- Pastor, Calvary Baptist Church
- Minister, New Horizons Systems Incorporated
- Vice President, New Horizons Systems Incorporated



**Presenters'**  
**BIOS**

**DICOTA**  
Diaspora Council of Tanzanians in America

DICOTA 2012 CONVENTION – CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 02, 2012

**Mr. Hassan Hafidh**



Mr. Hafidh is working with the Department of International Cooperation & Diaspora Zanzibar responsible for Zanzibar Diaspora Engagement Process.

**Ms. Rehema Chuma**



Ms. Rehema Chuma is the Principal Operations Officer, National Social Security Fund (NSSF).

**Frances A. Colón**



Dr. Frances Colón is the Deputy Science and Technology Adviser to the Secretary of State at the U.S. Department of State. The Office of the Science and Technology Adviser (STAS) promotes global scientific engagement; innovation as an engine of economic growth and development; science diasporas as a diplomacy tool; evidenced-based policy-making and the advancement of women in science around the world. Prior to her work at STAS, Dr. Colón served the Department of State as the Science and Environment Adviser for Western Hemisphere Affairs where she was responsible for environmental and scientific issues that affected U.S. foreign policy objectives in the Americas and vice versa. During that time, Dr. Colón coordinated climate change policy for the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas announced by President Obama in 2009. In this capacity she crafted regional initiatives for reducing emissions from deforestation in the Andean Amazon and monitoring Andean glacier retreat as well as a fellowship that still brings some of the



United States' leading experts on clean energy and climate change to Latin America and the Caribbean to share best practices. Dr. Colón joined the Department as an American Association for the Advancement of Science, Science and Technology Policy Fellow from 2006 to 2008 when she was responsible for Muslim world outreach through K-12 science and math education cooperation. In 2011 she was chosen for the Spanish government's competitive "Young U.S. Hispanic Leaders Program" representing the State Department's science and technology priorities abroad. Dr. Colón earned her Ph.D. in Neuroscience in 2004 from Brandeis University and her B.S. in Biology in 1997 from the University of Puerto Rico.

**Mr. Romi Bhatia**



Romi Bhatia is Senior Advisor for Diaspora Partnerships in the Office of Innovation and Development Alliances/Global Partnerships Division (IDEA/GP). He is part of the core team that is helping to drive the Agency's implementation of the Diaspora Engagement Action Plan. He focuses on creating partnerships and developing programs that engage Diaspora organizations in the United States in order to achieve development objectives of the Agency.

Prior to joining the Agency, Mr. Bhatia spent six years at Microfinance International Corporation managing their partnerships with microfinance institutions (MFIs) in Latin America. He launched and later managed several programs for Latin American immigrants in the U.S. that sought to channel remittances for home improvement and small and medium enterprise (SME) development in their country of origin.

Since 2009, Mr. Bhatia has been an adjunct faculty member at The George Washington University School of Business where he has taught microfinance courses to first-year MBA students. Prior to moving to Washington, D.C. in 2004, Mr. Bhatia consulted for the UNDP in Trinidad and Tobago and did his Fulbright research with Swayam Krishi Sangam (SKS) on the use of smart card technology for enhancing the lending operations of MFIs.

He holds a M.A. in International Affairs with a concentration on International Finance and Business from Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs and a B.A. in Political Science and Economics from UC Berkeley. Mr. Bhatia is fluent in Punjabi and Spanish and has working knowledge of German and Hindi.





**Mr. John Martin**



Mr. John Martin is the CEO of Solar Power Innovations LLC, of Wyoming, (SPI) specializes in renewable energy systems integration. In 2011, after years of pursuing excellence individually, the company's members merged their efforts and created a dedicated team of professionals who bring years of experience in design and engineering, construction and development, sales and marketing, and technology research.

SPI envisions partnering with innovative people and companies around the globe, to find exciting and life-changing renewable energy projects. SPI is developing projects in the United States, along the East Coast and in the Midwest, and in Puerto Rico. SPI is in the process of opening a branch in the United Republic of Tanzania to partner with Tanzania's National Development Corporation to develop the nation's power grid. SPI recently formed a joint venture with Solaris Technologies, a telecom and network specialist, to provide energy solutions in Mexico and South America.

Providing energy solutions tailored to create the greatest positive impact for their clients the world over - and for our planet – motivates the SPI team to excel.

**Ms. Jamila Ilomo**



Ms. Jamila A. Ilomo is the Inspector of Immigration Services (Legal Section) at the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration Department, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.



**Presenters'**  
**BIOS**

**DICOTA**  
Diaspora Council of Tanzanians in America

**DICOTA 2012 CONVENTION – CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 02, 2012**

**Ms. Rukhsana Dossani**



Ms. Dossani is the Owner of the Five Star Travel Services.

**Mr. Elias Mwita**



Mr. Elias Mwita is the owner of ESM Travel & Tours. He is an all inclusive vacation travel agent in Arlington Heights, Illinois providing discount travel, cheap safari trips, and the cheapest flights. Even if you are planning an international vacation we will get you the most miles per dollar.

**Ms. Laurencia Kyariga**



Ms. Kyariga is a Chemist and has been working as a Chemist since 1995. Some of the positions she held are: Forensic Chemist, R & D Scientist, Lab Supervisor /Manager, Chemical Applications Engineer, Regulatory Analytical Chemistry Supervisor / Manager etc. During her career, she worked for the government lab, pharmaceutical and non pharmaceutical companies.

As an African (Tanzanian), she focused mainly on finding a hair solution for black people's hair, She happen to believe that most of the products out there did not really have her hair in mind when they were formulated, they are made for everybody. As everybody knows...different ethnic groups have different hair textures...even within the ethnic group there are differences.



**Presenters'  
BIOS**



DICOTA 2012 CONVENTION – CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 02, 2012

To her surprise, Ebenezer Hair Food works for all types of hair, Black, Caucasian, Latino etc. Its amazing!  
Ms. Kyariga has more than 18 years of experience in formulating and testing pharmaceutical, nutritional and beauty products.

**Mr. Okoka Sanga**



Mr. Sanga is the Chief Executive Officer of EWAO Communications.

**Mr. Pius Waricoy**



Mr. Waricoy is the Chief Executive Officer of All Africa Logistics.

**Mr. Yassin Kapuya**



Mr. Kapuya is the founder and CEO of TBX-Business Consulting Co.



**Mr. David Kassiane**



Mr. D.E. Kassiane is CEO and Founder of Dreamworks Entertainment Company (DEC). Dreamworks is a full service entertainment and real estate company with main offices in Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) and New York (USA). The company website [www.dreamworks.com](http://www.dreamworks.com) was established to bring the benefits of entertainment and real estate to its customers all over the world.

Mr. D.E. Kassiane is a pioneer in connecting people, hospitality and entertainment. His involvement with entertainment business can be traced back during his high school epoch. Upon completion of his studies Mr. Kassiane achieved one of his long time dreams of relocating to the United States, an event that became his gateway to his entertainment savvy. Soon after settling in New York, he coordinated successfully, the “Fashion Week Event” for his Institute in Manhattan New York City. This event didn’t go unnoticed. Soon after, he was approached by the institute and was requested to participate in their billboards in the Subways. Also Mr. Kassiane features in Western Governors University (WGU) brochures and commercials. While in his efforts to map his way in the entertainment business, Mr. Kassiane understood clearly that he needed more skills and knowledge to achieve his dreams. For that purpose, he attended a number of universities and colleges like John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City; Harvard University in Boston Massachusetts and Western Governor’s University in United States of America. Currently, Mr. Kassiane holds degrees in Business and in Information Technology Management and is pursuing MBA studies.

**Mr. Emmanuel Msengi**



Mr. Emmanuel Msengi received MSc. in Telecommunications and Computer Science from DePaul University at Chicago USA, before that he received his BSc. in Computer Science at the University of Dar Es Salaam Tanzania, then he went on to work for the Central Bank of Tanzania as IT specialist before coming to Chicago for his MSc. studies. Currently works for Philips Electronics NA as IT Manager and a co-owner of a small business called UmojaPhone; a business company that provides international calling services for over 200 countries worldwide. In addition to being a small business owner, his background includes 10+ years in the corporate environment in the telecommunications and information technology industries.

He is involved with a variety of community services, problem-solving, and technology-infused activities that provides with opportunities that can be used to help others. His professional interests focus on leveraging IT technologies for entrepreneurship opportunities. In addition, he serves as member of board of directors for Tanzanian



**Presenters'**  
**BIOS**



**DICOTA 2012 CONVENTION – CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 02, 2012**

Community Association Midwest USA NFP based in Chicago. He is a recipient of DICOTA's 2012 Outstanding Businessperson Award during 2012 DICOTA convention in Chicago.

**Ms. Mary Maswanya**



Mary Maswanya is current a co founder of Njohole Legend oundation of Tanzania, and president of Njohole Legend Foundation of U.S.A chapter.

She is working as a Registered Nurse in Arizona.She has Associate Degree in Nursing from Houston Community College and B.A International Relations from University of Dar-es-salaam.

Njohole Legend Foundation is a unique foundation formed by sportsmen and sportswoman to network, educate and improve the well being of athletes in Tanzania who participate in national level sports activities.

Mary Maswanya formerly Mary Njohole plays basketball and netball in Tanzania from Umiseta to University of Dar-es-salaam. Among the teams are National Bank of Commerce netball, and Pazi Queen Basketball. Founder of the foundation Renatus Njohole with other brothers Nicodemus Njohole, Deo Njohole, Agatus Njohole and Boniface Njohole all play in one time or the other soccer first league division in Tanzania.

In Tanzania she worked as a bank clerk at National bank of commerce foreign branch, as a teacher at Shabaan Roberts Secondary School, and a distribution officer with business times Newspaper Company.

**Fredrick Mjema, PMP**



Fredrick Mjema is the founding member and current Secretary – DICOTA Board of Trustees. He is also a Senior Program Manager at Devon Energy, (DVN) in Houston, Texas; One of the world's leading independent oil and gas exploration and production company. His current work focuses on enterprise program /project management for strategic business transformation, data centers consolidation and oil & gas exploration and production systems and field automation systems.

Fredrick Mjema has over 18-years of professional experience working both in Tanzania and US. He previously worked for Bank of Tanzania (BOT). He has held various senior leadership positions in the US focusing on aligning technology with business strategies for energy and financial industries.



Fredrick Mjema is an active member of the Greater Houston Tanzanian community and is engaged in volunteering his leadership skills with various non-profit organizations. He received his undergraduate degree in Computer Science from University of Dar Es Salaam and Masters in degree in Software Engineering from University of Houston – Clear Lake; He also pursued graduate studies at DePaul University in Chicago. He received Strategic Planning training from Cornell University and He is a certified Project Management Professional (PMP) by the Project Management Institute (PMI).

**Dr Crispin Semakula, MD**



Currently working as member of Physician Specialty Group Hennepin Faculty Associates at the Hennepin County Medical Center in Minneapolis as Consultant Endocrinologist and Assistant Professor of Medicine from University of Minnesota Medical School. Duties include clinical medicine practice, Academic and Research. Lead Author in several articles in published peer reviewed journals.

Graduated from the University of Dar es salaam Medical school, Tanzania Masters and PhD program in Medical and Pharmaceutical Research from Free University Brussels, Belgium. Internal Medicine Residency and Fellowship in Endocrinology from University of Minnesota Medical School. Special interest in Community Medicine. Previously worked as Medical Director at Southside Medical Clinic. In 2008 Founder of Axis Medical Center serving general population and most especially minority and immigrants in Minneapolis.

Several community Leadership roles. Such as Previous Chairman of Tanzanian Community in Minneapolis (Umoja Society). Founder and Chairman of Pan African Community Organization, Non Governmental Organization registered in Minneapolis.

Business interests include ownership of Medical Clinic, Universal Health Services Inc operating Adult Foster Care Homes and real estate investments. Immediate goal include efforts to establishing modern health care facilities in Tanzania. Final negotiations are currently under process to start Medical Diagnostic and Hemodialysis facility in Dar es salaam as model, which can later be implemented in other regions in the country.



**Mr. LUCAS MUKAMI**



Lucas Mukami who is well known as Dj Luke Joe is a Tanzanian living in Maryland, USA and the founder of the leading and recognized blog in the USA and it's outcast, [www.lukemusisfactory.blogspot.com](http://www.lukemusisfactory.blogspot.com). VIJIMAMBO is the name of the blog. Lucas Mukami started this blog in a very simple way by sending text messages through his cell phone in 2003. He informed people on upcoming events i.e. entertainments, sports and death announcements, etc. He started with about 1,000 subscribers and he noted that people were responding well and that's when he thought of expanding and opened the blog in January 31, 2010.

He continued this blog with the aim of passing news, educating, entertainment, sports and advertising and within 9 months VIJIMAMBO had grown rapidly and gained about 100,000 Subscribers which really impressed him and he decided to launch it on October 23<sup>rd</sup> 2010 with the guest of honor being Honorable Ambassador, Manado Maajar, to make it an official blog. Since then, this blog has continued to be the main news stream and interactive platform allowing visitors productive comments and questions. To date VIJIMAMBO is enjoying about 600,000 subscribers which is a huge accomplishment.

“Sky is the limit” is the motto of VIJIMAMBO

**Mr. Lunda Asmani**



Lunda Asmani is the Assistant City Manager for Budget & Finance in Newton, KS. He is responsible for the control, recording and reporting of financial matters, budget preparation, accounts receivable, accounts payable, payroll, long-term debt management, and Utility Billing & Customer Service. Lunda oversees the City's budget of \$44 million and also manages the City investment portfolio of over \$11 million. He coordinates the annual audit performed by an independent certified public accountant (CPA). In addition to being the Head of the Finance Department, he also has oversight of the Human Resources Department and oversees numerous other City projects. Since 2003, Lunda has also served as an Adjunct Instructor of Macro Economics at Butler Community College in Kansas.

Lunda began his professional career as a Management Intern with Sedgwick County Manager's Office in Kansas in 2001. After completing his internship he worked in the Sedgwick County Budget Office for 5 years starting as a Budget Analysts and eventually the Principal Budget Analyst. Lunda then worked for 4 years in Sedgwick County's Enterprise Resource Planning as a Business Systems Analyst where he worked with County Departments to evaluate operations, measure performance and improve efficiencies. After 9 years with Sedgwick County, Lunda accepted the position as Assistant City



Manager for Budget & Finance in Newton, KS. Lunda is very active in the community and serves on the Board of Directors of numerous Not for Profit organizations and agencies. His community work was recognized with a 2010 Excellence in Public Service Award, sponsored by the DeVore Foundation of Wichita. The award recognizes exemplary performance that has contributed to the public interest, innovative problem-solving skills that have improved service delivery, adherence to high ethical standards in carrying out job responsibilities and a record of community involvement through participation in civic organizations. In 2011 Lunda was also recognized by the Wichita Business Journal's 40 under 40 class of 2011, this award recognizes 40 individuals under the age 40 for their exemplary service and professionalism.

Lunda also founded a non- profit called Uhuru Foundation that seeks to foster education and development for rural citizens of Masasi District in Southern Tanzania.

Lunda holds a BA in Land Use Planning & Environmental Studies from the University of Dar Es Salaam in Tanzania. He also holds a Masters in Public Administration from Wichita State University, as well as Graduate Certificates in Public Finance and Economic Development also from Wichita State University and is a graduate of the International City/County Managers Association Emerging Leaders Development Program and is a candidate for the Certified Public Finance Officer conferred by the Government Finance Officer Association of USA & Canada.

**Dr. Ndaga Mwakabuta**



Dr. Mwakabuta is the current DICOTA President since June 2011; previously he served as the Secretary for the Steering Committee that successfully organized the DICOTA 2010 Convention held in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He also acted as DICOTA Secretary and DICOTA Treasurer during the transition period toward the election of DICOTA in 2011. In Tanzania, Dr. Mwakabuta served as a General Secretary for Tanzania Solar Energy Association (TASEA - now known as TAREA); an association in Tanzania for solar energy stakeholders standing for the recognition of the excellence of solar/renewable energy technologies.

In the United States, Dr. Mwakabuta is a Technical Specialist at Cummins Power Generation, a global company serving customers in a wide variety of industrial and consumer markets around the world. It has a broad range of power generation products and services. He has Bachelors and Masters Degrees in Electrical Engineering from the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. He has a PhD in Electrical





## Presenters' BIOS



★ DICOTA 2012 CONVENTION – CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 02, 2012 ★

	<p>Engineering from Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tennessee. He is a very active member of IEEE, NSBE and Phi Kappa Phi. Before pursuing his doctorate studies in the United States, Dr. Mwakabuta was a fulltime lecturer at the University of Dar Es Salaam and a part-time lecturer at the Institute of Finance Management-IFM.</p>
--	--

# List of Conference Delegates

	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Country
1	Abdul	Majid	TIGU Inc.	United States
2	Abbas	Missana	Tanzania Embassy, Washington DC	United States
3	Abdirizak	Farah	U.S. Department of Homeland Security	United States
4	Adamu	Loya	Individual	United States
5	Ahmed	Issa	Ahmed's Moving Express, Inc.	United States
6	Ahmed	Ameir	Guest of Honor delegation	Tanzania, United Republic of
7	Akuzike	soleilart	Soleilart Photography	United States
8	Alie	Kabba	Executive Director, United African Organization (UAO)	United States
9	Al-Karim Sadrudin	Bhanji		United States
10	Allan	Issangya		United States
11	Aloyce	Kilasara	AL-	United States
12	Alpha	Igogo	N/A	United States
13	Amani Abeid	Karume	Guest of Honor	Tanzania, United Republic of
14	Amy	Stern	USCIS Community Relations Officer, Chicago District Office	United States
15	Angela	Mosha		United States
16	Angela	Peter	Time Motor sales	United States
17	Angeline	Kileo	TCA	United States
18	Anna	Simtaji		United States
19	Arthur	Chilipweli		United States
20	Asha	Nyang'anyi		United States
21	Ashfaq	Dossan	Five Star Travel Services	United States
22	Asia	Idarious	Asia Fabak Fashions	United States
23	Asinati	Andrew		United States
24	Astrid	Urasa		United States
25	Athman	Mwanga	ESM Travel	United States
26	Balford	Francis	A TO Z LANGUAGE SERVICES, LLC	United States
27	Barabara	Lopatka	MKOMBOZI	United States
28	Bashir	Chuma		United States
29	Ben	Kazora	East Africa Chamber of Commerce	United States
30	Benitho	Maluli	Guest of Honor delegation	Tanzania, United Republic of
31	Bertha	Semu-Somi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Tanzania, United Republic of
32	Betty	Sanga	MJASILIAMALI	Tanzania, United Republic of
33	Bhoke	Kiligiti		United States
34	Bilan	Jama	ITG Solutions BI	United States
35	Bradley	Gniffke	Prairie Wind International	United States
36	Brenda	Undiri		Canada
37	Bushiri	Abdallah		United States
38	Carisma	Mtenga		United States
39	Caroline	Mushi		United States
40	Cdi	Nyakwela		United States
41	Cecilia	Kilosa	Guest of Honor delegation	Tanzania, United Republic of
42	Charles	Kamugisha		Tanzania, United Republic of
43	Charles	Singili	Azania Bank Limited	Tanzania, United Republic of
44	Christine	Msuya	ESM Travel	United States
45	Clement	Shayo	Tanzania Ministry of Education Retiree	United States
46	Clementine	Mainoya		United States
47	Crispin	Semakula	DICOTA	United States
48	Daudi	Milimo	Dreamzworks Entertainment Company	Tanzania, United Republic of
49	David	Kazi		United States
50	David	Kassiane	Dreamzworks Entertainment Company	United States
51	Dennis	Shengena	DJ- ThaFunk House	United States
52	Devota	Likokola	Member of Parliament	Tanzania, United Republic of
53	Diana	Semakula		United States
54	Diane	Joseph		United States
55	Dick	Manumbu		United States
56	Dori	Lehman		United States
57	Ebrulphus	Mosha	Time Motor Sales	United States
58	Eli	Mshomi	ITG Solutions BI	United States
59	Elia	Aswan	Time Motor sales	United States
60	Elias	Stafford		United States
61	Elias	Mwita		United States

62	Elibariki	Mshomi	ITG Solutions	United States
63	Elizabeth	Mbughuni	DICOTA	United States
64	Emma	Kasiga	DICOTA	United States
65	Emmanuel	Mtani	Pi Capital	Tanzania, United Republic of
66	Emmanuel	Nhigula		United States
67	Emmanuel	Maganga	Tanzania Embassy, Washington DC	United States
68	Emmanuel	Msengi	UmojaPhone	United States
69	Enid	Makundi		United States
70	Eustace	Kaijage		United States
71	Evans	Ruaika		United States
72	Evarist	Baimu		United States
73	Faraja	Isingo		United States
74	Felicia	Davis	Mayor's Office - Chicago	United States
75	Fimbo Gahhu	Mtwana	FIMPAM ENGINEERING CO.LTD	Tanzania, United Republic of
76	Flora	Mwambene	RURAL AND URBAN MICRO -EMPOWERMENT FOUNDATION	Tanzania, United Republic of
77	Flora	Minja		United States
78	Frances	Colon	US Department of State	United States
79	Frank	Minja	Maendeleoyetu.org	United States
80	Fred	Tsao	Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (ICIRR)	United States
81	Frednand	Mwisomba		United States
82	Fredrick	Mjema	DICOTA	United States
83	Ganiyu	Dada	Kofa International Co	United States
84	Genes	Malasy		United States
85	Geoffrey P	Lepana	UTNC( Chairman)	United States
86	George	Semakula		United States
87	Glory	Koka		United States
88	Godfrey	Manumbu		United States
89	Godlisten	Lyimo		United States
90	Grace	Lodrick	TEACHER	Tanzania, United Republic of
91	Grace	Lufunda	THE GLOBAL COLLEGE	Tanzania, United Republic of
92	Grace	Mitchell		United States
93	Gracious	Msuya		United States
94	Gregory Aizaki	Mushi	VICTORIA PRINCE HOTEL	Tanzania, United Republic of
95	Hamza	Mrisho	None	United States
96	Hannelore	Manyanga	Uhamiaji	Tanzania, United Republic of
97	Hassan	Nkulabi	Bongo Radio	United States
98	Hassan	Hafidh	Diaspora Zanzibar	Tanzania, United Republic of
99	Hiab	Gebreselassie	Ria Money Transfer	United States
100	Hillary	Rite	Homeland Energy Solutions	United States
101	Iddi	Sandaly	Association Of Tanzanian Community in DMV	United States
102	Iddy	Khamsini	Asia Fabak Fashions	United States
103	Iddy Abdallah	Ngonyani		Tanzania, United Republic of
104	Jackson	Munuo		United States
105	Jackson	Makundi		United States
106	Jackson Alfred	Lohay	Azania Bank Limited	Tanzania, United Republic of
107	Jacqueline	Mkindi		United States
108	James	Kitia	TCA/MKOMBOZI	United States
109	Jamila	Ilomo	Uhamiaji	Tanzania, United Republic of
110	Jane	Temu	DICOTA	United States
111	Janeth	Mcclure	N/A	United States
112	Janeth	Gabagambi	Jet Investment Group	United States
113	Jeremiah	Balisidya	Sicon Motors Inc	United States
114	Jessica	Shipman	Cheti	United States
115	Jimmy	Morandi		United States
116	Joan	Koka		United States
117	Joe	Louis	A Place of Refuge/Shalom Mattresses International	United States
118	Joel	Mburu	DICOTA	United States
119	John	Nagai		United States
120	John	Eftimiades	Videographer	United States
121	John	Coronado	Commercial Officer, International Trade Administration	United States
122	John	Martin	Solar Power Innovations	United States
123	Joseph	Neal	World Development Partnership	United States
124	Julia	Stagliano	Heartland International	United States
125	Julius	Mwakaleja		United States

126	Karen	Kassekert	EWAO COMMUNICATIONS NORTH AMERICA	United States
127	Kjell	Bergh	Tanzanian Consulate	United States
128	Kutina	Ruhumbika	DICOTA	United States
129	Laura	Kintu		United States
130	Laurencia	Kyariga	Arise Beauty	United States
131	Lazaro	Nyalandu	Deputy Minister for Natural Resources & Tourism	Tanzania, United Republic of
132	Lennard	Tenende	DICOTA	United States
133	Lilian	Kimweri Danieli		United States
134	Lucas	Mukami	DJ Luka - Vijimambo	United States
135	Lunda	Asmani	DICOTA	United States
136	Lupo	Chambaka		United States
137	Magebo	Nsimba		United States
138	Maria	Boatwright		United States
139	Mariamamu	Abu		United States
140	Marion	Kessy	FluidClarity Ltd.	United States
141	Martina	Mung'ong'o		United States
142	Mary	Aswile Mwandobo	Craft A'la Mama	Tanzania, United Republic of
143	Mary	Maswanya	Njohole Legend Foundation	United States
144	Matilda	Tarimo	UWTNC	United States
145	Mecky	Napoli	Independent	United States
146	Mercy	Ligate	J & P INVESTMENTS INC.	United States
147	Mercy	Sakaya	N/A	United States
148	Mfaume Uledi	Mfaume	KONDOA DISTRICT COUNCIL	Tanzania, United Republic of
149	Michael	Ndejemi	MICAN TAX SERVICES	United States
150	Miriam	Abu		United States
151	Mobhare	Matinyi		United States
152	Mwanaidi	Maajar	Tanzanian Ambasaador to to the United States and Mexico	United States
153	Nancy	Asenga	TIGU Inc.	United States
154	Nasibu	Sareva	ADC	United States
155	Ndaga	Mwakabuta	DICOTA	United States
156	Nguzo	Kida		United States
157	Nicholous	Kihombo		United States
158	Nissa	Kibona	DICOTA	United States
159	Norma	Jackson	World Development Partnership	United States
160	Nsane	Ligate	J & P INVESTMENTS INC.	United States
161	Nuru	Haji	ZSSF	Tanzania, United Republic of
162	Okoka	Sanga	EWAO COMMUNICATIONS NORTH AMERICA	United States
163	Omar	Kitosi		United States
164	Patrick	Nhigula	South University Columbia Campus	United States
165	Paul	Bwathondi	NIDA	Tanzania, United Republic of
166	Penina	Manamba	A TO Z LANGUAGE SERVICES, LLC	United States
167	Peter	Mgonja		United States
168	Peter	Kiligiti		United States
169	Phanuel	Ligate	J & P INVESTMENTS INC.	United States
170	Phil	Mzava		United States
171	Pius	Wilcory	AllAfrica Travel and Logistics LLC	United States
172	Priscila	Karyongi		United States
173	Rachel	Wasira	TCA	United States
174	Rajab	Dugiro	Guest of Honor delegation	Tanzania, United Republic of
175	Rashid	Kibao	Guest of Honor delegation	Tanzania, United Republic of
176	Raymond	Oyieko	KONDOA DISTRICT COUNCIL	Tanzania, United Republic of
177	Rehema	Chuma	NSSF	Tanzania, United Republic of
178	Rhuksana	Dossan	Five Star Travel Services	United States
179	Riwa-Nsangelufu	OBEL	SICON INC	United States
180	Romi	Bhatia	Diaspora Partnerships - USAID	United States
181	Rosalia	Mwacha		United States
182	Rose	Kyariga		United States
183	Rowland R	Mwakibete	TCA	United States
184	Ruth	Kitilya-Mills		United States
185	Sabina	Raymond	NIDA	Tanzania, United Republic of
186	Saddy	Mrisho		Tanzania, United Republic of
187	Safia Hija	Abrass	ZSSF	Tanzania, United Republic of
188	Salum	Jongo	MAGATI GENERAL SUPPLIES	Tanzania, United Republic of
189	Sam	Ntum	Internation Trade Specialist	United States

190	Saul	Mwakatapanya		United States
191	Sebastian	Mmasa		United States
192	Selina	Mushi	Northeastern Illinois University	United States
193	Shakirudeen	Amuwo	College of Health Sciences, Chicago State University	United States
194	Sheila	Msengi	UmojaPhone	United States
195	Sia	Makundi		United States
196	Steve	Kissandu		United States
197	Suleiman Abdalah	Suleiman		United States
198	Susan	Mzee	Prime Minister's Office	Tanzania, United Republic of
199	Switbert	Mkama	Tanzania Embassy, Washington DC	United States
200	Twisa	Mwambona	Azania Bank Limited	Tanzania, United Republic of
201	Veronica	Ndaga		United States
202	Yassin	Kapuya	TBX-Business Consulting Co,	United States
203	Yvonne	Matinyi		United States