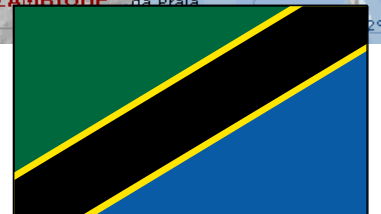


# Tanzania



(Information taken from *Hope Has Wings*, *Operation World*, *Microsoft Encarta*, *Government* etc)



## Country Information

### Background

Shortly after independence from Britain, Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged to form the nation of Tanzania in 1964. One-party rule came to an end in 1995 with the first democratic elections held in the country since the 1970s.

### Geography

Area: *total*: 945,087 sq km

*note*: includes the islands of Mafia, Pemba, and Zanzibar

*water*: 59,050 sq km

*land*: 886,037 sq km

Tanzania is bordered on the north by Kenya, Lake Victoria, and Uganda; on the east by the Indian Ocean; on the south by Mozambique, Malawi, and Zambia; and on the west by Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire), Burundi, and Rwanda. The country includes the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and other offshore islands in the Indian Ocean.

The landscape of mainland Tanzania is generally flat and low along the coast, but a plateau at an average elevation of about 1,220 metres (4,003 feet) constitutes the greater part of the country. Isolated mountain groups rise in the northeast and southwest. The volcanic Kilimanjaro (5,895 metres/19,340 feet), the highest mountain in Africa, is located near the northeastern border. Zanzibar is the largest coral island off the coast of Africa. Pemba is some 40 kilometres (25 miles) northwest of Zanzibar. Both Zanzibar and Pemba are mostly low-lying.

Kilimanjaro is the highest point in Africa; bordered by three of the largest lakes on the continent: Lake Victoria (the world's second-largest freshwater lake) in the north, Lake Tanganyika (the world's second deepest) in the west, and Lake Nyasa in the southwest.

**Land Boundary:**

*total:* 3,861 km

*border countries:* Burundi 451 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo 459 km, Kenya 769 km, Malawi 475 km, Mozambique 756 km, Rwanda 217 km, Uganda 396 km, Zambia 338 km

Coastline: 1424 km

**Land use:**

*arable land:* 4.24%

*permanent crops:* 1.02%

*other:* 94.74% (1998 est.)

Environment - current issues: soil degradation; deforestation; desertification; destruction of coral reefs threatens marine habitats; recent droughts affected marginal agriculture; wildlife threatened by illegal hunting and trade, especially for ivory.

***Climate***

The climate of mainland Tanzania is warm and tropical on the coastal strip along the Indian Ocean, with temperatures averaging 27°C (81°F) and rainfall varying from 1,016 to 1,930 millimetres (40 to 76 inches). The inland plateau is hot and dry, with rainfall averaging 508 to 762 millimetres (20 to 30 inches). The semi-temperate highlands in the south-west are better watered. The climate on the islands is generally tropical, but the heat is tempered by a sea breeze throughout the year.

Natural hazards: flooding on the central plateau during the rainy season; drought

***Economy***

Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world. The economy depends heavily on agriculture, which accounts for half of GDP, provides 85% of exports, and employs 80% of the work force. Topography and climatic conditions, however, limit cultivated crops to only 4% of the land area. Industry traditionally featured the processing of agricultural products and light consumer goods.

The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and bilateral donors have provided funds to rehabilitate Tanzania's economic infrastructure and to alleviate poverty. Growth in 1991-2002 featured an increase in industrial production and a substantial increase in output of minerals, led by gold. Oil and gas exploration and development played an important role in this growth. Recent banking reforms have helped increase private sector growth and investment. Continued donor support and solid macroeconomic policies have supported real GDP growth of 5% in 2003.

GDP – per capita: purchasing power parity - \$630 (2002 est.)

GDP – composition by sector:

*agriculture:* 48.1%

*industry:* 15.4%

*services:* 36.5% (2001 est.)

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, sisal, tea, cotton, pyrethrum, cashews, groundnuts, tobacco, cloves, coconuts, sugarcane; food crops—corn, wheat, cassava, rice, roots and tubers, sorghum, pulses, bananas, fruit, vegetables; livestock products—cattle, sheep, poultry, goats, meat, milk, eggs, honey, animal hides.

Exports: coffee, sisal, tea, cotton, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), cashew nuts, tobacco, cloves, corn, wheat, cassava (tapioca), bananas, fruits, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats

Industry: primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, fish, sisal twine), textiles, clothing, tyres, batteries, pharmaceuticals, bricks and tiles, electrical goods, petroleum refining, metals, motor vehicles, footwear, cement, wood products, fertilisers, pulp and paper

Exports: gold, coffee, cashew nuts, cotton

Population below poverty line: 36% (2002 est.)

Labour force – by occupation: agriculture 80%, industry and services 20% (2002 est.)

Electricity production by source: *fossil fuel:* 18.9%; *hydro:* 81.1%

***Politics***

On 26 April 1964; Tanganyika became independent 9 December 1961 (from UK-administered UN trusteeship); Zanzibar became independent 19 December 1963 (from UK); they united as a one-party federal socialist republic on 26 April 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar; renamed United Republic of Tanzania 29 October 1964.

Zanzibar retains a considerable degree of autonomy. Legislation passed in 1992 permits multi-party elections. The first President, Julius Nyerere, was extremely successful in ensuring unity without the tribalism, which has plagued many of the surrounding countries. He encouraged the use of Swahili and it is now almost universally spoken. Nyerere died in autumn 2000.

*Chief of state:* President Jakaya Kikwete (2005); Vice President Dr. Ali Mohammed Shein (since 5 July 2001); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government

*Head of government:* President Jakaya Kikwete (2005); Vice President Dr. Ali Mohammed Shein (since 5 July 2001); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government

*note:* Zanzibar elects a president who is head of government for matters internal to Zanzibar; Amani Abeid Karume was elected to that office on 29 October 2000

*Cabinet:* Cabinet ministers, including the prime minister, are appointed by the president from among the members of the National Assembly

There are 25 administrative regions; Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Kagera, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Mara, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Pemba North, Pemba South, Pwani, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Singida, Tabora, Tanga, Zanzibar Central/South, Zanzibar North, Zanzibar Urban/West

Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

### **People**

Population. 35,922,454 (July 2003 est.)

*note:* estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected

Indigenous groups: 160; Bantu 92.4% - 125 groups; Cushitic 2%; Other 5.6% 8 groups.

Age Structure:

*0-14 years:* 44.3% (male 7,988,898; female 7,938,979)

*15-64 years:* 53.1% (male 9,429,959; female 9,634,102)

*65 years and over:* 2.6% (male 405,803; female 524,713) (2003 est.)

Annual growth: 1.72% (2003 est.)

Birth rate: 39.5 births/1,000 population (2003 est.)

Death rate: 17.38 deaths/1,000 population (2003 est.)

Life expectancy at birth: *total population:* 44.56 years

*male:* 43.33 years

*female:* 45.83 years (2003 est.)

HIV/Aids is having major impact upon the country especially in the northwest.

Kiswahili or Swahili (official), English (official, primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education), Arabic (widely spoken in Zanzibar), many local languages

*note:* Kiswahili (Swahili) is the mother tongue of the Bantu people living in Zanzibar and nearby coastal Tanzania; although Kiswahili is Bantu in structure and origin, its vocabulary draws on a variety of sources, including Arabic and English, and it has become the lingua franca of central and eastern Africa; the first language of most people is one of the local languages of which there are 135.

Literacy: *definition:* age 15 and over can read and write Kiswahili (Swahili), English, or Arabic

*total population:* 78.2%

*male:* 85.9%

*female:* 70.7% (2003 est.)

Languages with Scriptures: 17 Bible; 17 New Testament; 15 Portions; 10 Work in progress.

### **Communications**

Telephone - land lines: 127,000 (1998)

Telephone – mobiles: 30,000 (1999) Although this is the last figure available, the uses of mobile telephones in Tanzania is widespread. There are now many more mobile phones than land lines. Most major urban areas and major lines of communication are served by mobile phone services.

Telephone system:

*general assessment:* fair system operating below capacity and being modernized for better service; VSAT (very small aperture terminal) system under construction

*domestic:* trunk service provided by open-wire, microwave radio relay, tropospheric scatter, and fibre-optic cable; some links being made digital

*international:* satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 12; FM 11; shortwave 2 (1998)  
 Television broadcast stations: 3 (1999)  
 Internet service providers: 6 (2000)  
 Internet users: 300,000 (2002)

### **Transportation**

#### **Railway:**

*total:* 3,690 km  
*narrow gauge:* 2,721 km 1.000-m gauge; 969 km 1.067-m gauge (2002)

#### **Highways:**

*total:* 85,000 km  
*paved:* 4,250 km  
*unpaved:* 80,750 km (2001)

#### **Waterways:**

Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, and Lake Nyasa are principal avenues of commerce between Tanzania and its neighbours on those lakes.

#### **Airports – with paved runways: *total:* 11 (2002)**

*over 3,047 m:* 2  
*2,438 to 3,047 m:* 2  
*1,524 to 2,437 m:* 5  
*914 to 1,523 m:* 1  
*under 914 m:* 1

#### **Airports – with unpaved runways: *total:* 112 (2002)**

*1,524 to 2,437 m:* 18  
*914 to 1,523 m:* 60  
*under 914 m:* 34

### **Religion**

Muslim 31.8% (Zanzibar 98%); Traditional religions 15.15%; Baha'i 0.4%; Hindu 0.9%; Other 0.3% Sikh 0.03%; Christian 51.4%;

- Roman Catholic 24.76% growth 2.4%; Total - 5,760,000
- Protestant 16.86% growth 3.6%  
46 denominations
- Independent 2.23% growth 2.8%  
41 denominations
- Anglican 7.91% growth 10.6%

#### **Congregations:**

Catholic	800
ELCT	6,500
Anglican	8,000
AIC	500
SDA	380
Southern Baptist	1,238
Pentecostal	100
AOG	800
Brethren	95
Mennonite	340

Evangelicals	17% of population	5,699,000	Growth +6.4%
Charismatic	12.8%	4,298,000	+4.8%
Pentecostal	4.7%	1,576,000	+4.4%

Missionaries to Tanzania 1,272 (110 agencies)  
 Missionaries from Tanzania 232 (21 agencies)

Tanzania is spiritually responsive but the church has a major shortage of trained leadership.

### **MAF**

#### **History**

MAF began operating into Tanzania from Kenya in 1959 but it was not until the late 1970s that a base was considered within the country.

In 1975, AIM began its own flight operations in Kenya and the MAF programme was directly affected. It caused MAF to consider other countries and attention turned to Tanzania. Eventually, a survey took place. Bishop Yohanna Madinda of the Diocese of Tanganyika based in Dodoma asked MAF to come to Tanzania to directly help with their programme of village outreach. A pilot and aircraft were temporarily placed in Dodoma and there was the thought of closing the Kenya base and transferring everything to Tanzania. However, there were still needs to be met from Nairobi that AIMAIR were unable to meet so another way had to be found to meet the Tanzania needs.

In 1977 MAF operations had closed in Ethiopia leaving four aircraft and several families to be re-located. This gave MAF the opportunity to place one pilot and engineer in Dodoma and the Tanzania programme began as a sub-base of the Kenya programme in late 1977. A hangar and two houses were constructed. Since then many other houses have been constructed or purchased as staff numbers have increased.

A sub-base in Moshi opened in 1979 and other bases followed in Mwanza, Mbeya, Mbesa, Kasulu, Nkinga and Dar es Salaam.

Much of the flying has centred on medical and evangelistic 'safaris' where national and missionary staff are taken out to remote villages for several days at a time. This has necessitated a network of bush airstrips.

Maintenance has been carried out centrally in Dodoma due to Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) requirements and eventually a larger second hangar was built using a pre-fabricated construction from the USA. A smaller but similar hangar has also been constructed at Moshi, in part to cater for the programme of servicing and supplying Infusion Units to the many remote hospitals within Tanzania.

Pilot and engineer licensing have been a challenge for new staff. Pilots usually take 2 to 3 months to gain their licences and ratings following a similar period of Swahili language study. Exams are taken in English. Engineers can usually expect to take 2 years to gain all of the necessary ratings and licences that, like the pilot licences, are based on the British CAA system.

MAF operates under a restricted Civil Aviation Board licence that limits flights to mission, church, development organisations and humanitarian purposes [medical emergencies].

Over the past 7-8 years there has been a 50% reduction in expatriate missionaries by the bigger missions as they hand over more and more of their work to the mainstream indigenous churches. This has had a direct effect upon the flight hours flown by MAF as fewer missionaries are sent out to live in the countryside. Related to that, more of the missionaries are moving to the bigger towns as their responsibilities change from direct evangelism to teaching. Examples are missions connected with the Dodoma diocese, Pentecostal Church Association and Evangelical Lutheran Church. These groups had accounted for about 80% of all MAF's flying in the past.

However, the reduction of expatriate missionaries has created a different demand since church leaders now need to travel more but are unable to due to budget restrictions. MAF has had to become more involved in finding ways to increase the subsidy and also to find creative ways of making such flights possible.

At the same time as the larger missions scale down their activities, a number of smaller, Free Church related missions have entered Tanzania. They do not have the budgets of the larger missions and are often unable to charter MAF aircraft.

To cater for these changes in the customer base, MAF has obtained a 'coach licence' which permits it to charge for individual seats in the aircraft. MAF is now able to link remote places to the main towns through regular flights where passengers are able to purchase individual seats rather than chartering the whole aircraft. This has made the service much more affordable for the smaller organisations and for church leaders although the latter still need additional subsidies.

Flight bookings, operations, maintenance, and Accounts departments are based in Dodoma. The Logistics department is based in Dar es Salaam. In 2000 MAF handed over its Clearing and Forwarding department to an agency run by Tanzanian staff.

To ensure greater efficiency of the operations, there has also been a consolidation of the sub-bases where activities have become insufficient to support the deployment of an aircraft and staff. (which meant closing the sub bases in Mbesa, Mbeya and Nkinga)

A further reduction of the flying hours in the years between 2000 and 2003 made it necessary to close two other sub bases: Mwanza and Moshi. This restructuring means that MAF has now a three base setup with bases across the country: Kigoma in the west, Dodoma in the centre and Dar es Salaam in the east of the country.

Recent years also saw a change in the fleet: maintenance problems cause MAF TZ to sell the 2 x C402C aircraft and replace them with the more flexible Cessna Caravan (a C208 and a C208B). The C206 fleet has been reduced from 6 to 2 aircraft. On average the programme is flying 2100 hrs per year.

In 2006 MAF staff were approximately 1/3 International and 2/3 Local. There were a total of 7 x pilots and 5 x licensed engineers, 2 x avionics engineer, 1 x information services manager and various administrative staff.

### ***Current staff***

International:

- 1x Programme Manager
- 7x Pilots
- 4x Aircraft engineers
- 1x Avionics engineer
- 1x Logistics
- 1x Information Services
- 3x Administration (Ops, Finance, Garage)

### ***Future for MAF***

Flights for expatriate missionaries will continue to decrease for the reasons given earlier.

Charter flights and the 'shuttle services' will thus decrease. Medical/evangelistic safaris and medevacs will increase. It will be the challenge for the programme to find the right answer both in type of aircraft and fares to really be able to serve the churches of Tanzania. The current set-up of aircraft is planned to remain stable, in the next 3 years MAF TZ would like to replace its C206 fleet with an aircraft type more suitable to serve the churches.

It is our hope that more qualified Tanzanians will join MAF particularly in flying and maintenance. In 2004 MAF Tanzania has seen its first Tanzanian Managers for the IT department and the Facilities department.

The local infrastructure –telephone, road, rail etc will improve. Also, local airlines and charter companies will continue to increase and their services will mean that MAF will be able to reduce their activities.

June 2006