

AFRICA RISK CONSULTING

Tanzania Monthly Briefing October 2022

Tanzania Summary 6 October 2022

A ministerial cabinet shuffle ousts foreign affairs and East Africa cooperation minister Liberata Mulamula amid speculation of fractures in the ruling Chama Cha Mapunduzi (CCM) party. President Samia Suluhu Hassan (2021-present) directs ministers to act under the constitution and not exceed the scope of their powers. Hassan meets with Mozambique's President Filipe Nyusi (2015-present) to boost bilateral cooperation on security and defence along their shared border. Tanzania's planned Liquefied Natural Gas Project in Lindi is located 145 km from this border. Southern Tanzania's Mtwara port has increased coal shipments in order to meet rising global demand for the fossil fuel. Investors from the United States (US) and Italy explore investment opportunities in Tanzania and Zanzibar. East African Crude Oil Project (EACOP) stakeholders assure the international community that the project will continue whilst minimising environmental and human risks.

Hassan's cabinet shuffle sparks speculation

President **Samia Suluhu Hassan** (2021-present) announced the replacement of foreign affairs and **East Africa** cooperation minister **Liberata Mulamula** on 2 October.¹ Former defence minister **Stergomena Tax** replaces Mulamula, while former minister at the president's office of regional administration and local government **Innocent Bashungura** takes over as defence minister. Although Hassan did not announce the reasons for the changes to her cabinet, while swearing in the new ministers she reminded ministers to adhere to the constitution. Hassan stated that she would not tolerate dissent and that ministers need to know the scope and limit to their powers.² These words of warning follow prime minister **Kassim Majaliwa**'s call for unity and solidarity within the ruling **Chama Cha Mapunduzi (CCM) Central Committee**, which suggest undercurrents of tension within the party.

This was the third ministerial shuffle to take place this year as Hassan continues to shape her cabinet. In January, the former speaker of parliament, **Job Ndugai**, resigned after publicly criticising Hassan over national debt issues, accusing her of excessive foreign borrowing.³ Political observers note increasing fissures within the CCM between President Hassan and her allies who aligned with former President **Jakaya Kikwete** (2005-2015), and supporters of former president **John Magufuli** (2015-2021).⁴ However, Mulamula's replacement is unexpected, as she is an experienced politician and diplomat, serving as **Tanzania's** ambassador to the **United States (US)** and **Mexico** (2013-2015) in addition to acting as special advisor to Kikwete on all diplomatic matters (2012-2013). She most recently accompanied vice-president **Philip Mpango** to the 77th session of the **United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)** where she was photographed at a dinner reception with its hosts, US president **Joseph Biden** (2021-present) and first lady **Jill Biden**. Sources speculate that senior government officials interpreted the photograph as undermining their authority, thus prompting Hassan's statement that ministers should know their limits. The lack of clarity regarding Mulamula's removal raises questions about Hassan's treatment of potential political adversaries, especially as she is expected to run as CCM's presidential candidate in the 2025 elections.

¹ Daily News, 3 Oct 2022

² Daily News, 3 Oct 2022

³ The East African, 1 Feb 2022

⁴ Africa Confidential, 5 Oct 2022

Mozambique and Tanzania address border insecurity

President Hassan and **Mozambique's** President **Filipe Nyusi** (2015-present) committed on 20 September to bilateral strengthening of peace and security through the signing of two memoranda of understanding (MoUs). The leaders emphasised the need to increase bilateral cooperation on defence as well as trade, investment, energy, tourism and education in a joint press conference held in **Maputo** during Hassan's four-day tour of Mozambique.

Tanzania shares 800 km of its southern border with Mozambique, straddling the **Rovuma Basin**, which is rich in base-metals, coal and gas deposits. Since 2017, an **Islamist** insurgency in the northern Mozambique **Cabo Delgado** province led by **Ahlu al-Sunnah wal-Jamaah (ASJ)**, linked to the **Islamic State**, has increasingly affected southern Tanzania, particularly **Mtwara Province**, where militants enter Tanzania illegally by crossing the **Rovuma River**. In October 2020, three separate incidents in Mtwara involved over 300 ASJ fighters and the deaths of more than 25 Tanzanian nationals.⁵ Although incidents within Tanzania are sporadic, they continue to take place in Cabo Delgado and the recent signing of the 2022 MoUs is necessary to enforce, maintain and strengthen border security. Hassan reiterated:

*"Criminal activity along the border and terrorism remains a serious problem...stronger cooperation has become a critical necessity."*⁶

These MoUs are expected to tackle issues such as cross-border search and rescue missions, drugs and human trafficking, as well as pirate operations along the coastline. Tanzania plays a crucial role in regional stability as a member of the **East African Community (EAC)** and **Southern African Development Community (SADC)** as well as assigning to **United Nations (UN)** peacekeeping missions. The **SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM)** deployed approximately 2,000 troops in July 2021 as a regional response to support the government of Mozambique in its offensive against terrorism and violent extremism in Cabo Delgado, joining one thousand **Rwandan** soldiers already on the ground. Troops from the **Tanzania People's Defence Force (TPDF)** participate in the **SADC Standby Force**; approximately 274 soldiers work alongside police, corrections officers and civilians.

Border insecurity has adversely affected trade between Tanzania and Mozambique. The value of Tanzanian exports to Mozambique has decreased by 73% over the last four years of the insurgency – in 2021 exports were valued at \$15.5m, decreasing from \$59m in 2018.⁷ The insurgency has also negatively impacted foreign investment into Rovuma Basin. In 2021, **France's TotalEnergies** halted a \$20 billion onshore liquefied natural gas (LNG) project in **Palma** (Mozambique), expecting to resume work only "*once security and safety conditions have been permanently restored in the region*".⁸

Increased border security will attract foreign investors back to the region and will have a positive impact on the proposed \$30 billion **Tanzania Liquefied Natural Gas Project (TLNGP)** headquartered in **Lindi**, 145km from the border. Project negotiations stalled in August 2019 but have gained traction since November 2021. On 11 June, energy minister **January Makamba** signed a framework agreement with **Anglo-Dutch Shell** and **Norway's** state-owned multinational energy company, **Equinor**, but the partners are currently awaiting a **Host Government Framework (HGA)** that will provide a legally binding operational framework. In a meeting at Equinor's Norwegian headquarters, Makamba stated that crucial talks for the implementation of the LNG project will be completed by December.⁹

Although the insurgency in northern Mozambique should remain a security consideration for the Tanzanian project, an attack in Tanzania has not occurred since October 2020. Furthermore, the nature of the attacks suggest that the insurgents target towns and villages in very close proximity to

⁵ Reuters, 23 Oct 2022

⁶ The East African, 22 Sep 2022

⁷ The Citizen, 22 Sep 2022

⁸ Eyewitness News, 14 Sep 2022

⁹ IPP Media, 3 Oct 2022

the Ruvuma River and their primary objective has been looting rather than establishing an operational base.¹⁰ In August, SADC extended its mission and, amid the energy crisis in **Europe**, the **European Union (EU)** plans to provide \$15m in financial support to SAMIM which will increase investor confidence in exploring the region's gas projects.¹¹ Although increased attention and money to the region increase the potential for higher profile terrorist attacks, due to SAMIM and Rwandan military operations against the insurgency, security in Cabo Delgado has improved.

Investment in port infrastructure facilitates higher global demand for coal

Tanzania's coal mining industry is seeing an increase in and diversification of global export partners despite global energy discourse shifting to prioritise green energy, coinciding with plans by the government to improve port facilities for trade. Many European countries are losing access to supplies of natural gas and coal from **Russia** because of the war in **Ukraine**. The prices for thermal coal have risen significantly from \$75 per tonne in 2020 to upwards of \$290 in September 2022 due to increased demand.¹² Countries are looking further afield for their energy needs, including at Tanzania.

Over the next financial year, the **Tanzanian Mining Commission** expects the country's coal exports to increase to 696,773 tonnes alongside an increase in production to 1,364,707 tonnes.¹³ Tanzania's coal projects are located in south-western Tanzania and include the **Ngaka** coal mine, the **Rukwa** coalfields, and the **Kiwira** coal mine. Tanzanian coal reserves are estimated to be at 1.9 billion tonnes and until this past year the commodity was primarily exported to its geographical neighbours. Currently Tanzanian coal is being shipped to France, **The Netherlands** and **India**.¹⁴

Mining contributes 7.9% of Tanzania's GDP. The government aims to increase this to 10% by 2025.¹⁵ Although the production and export of coal has been underdeveloped for many years, due in part to coal being the most polluting fossil fuel, the war in Ukraine and the subsequent demand for non-Russian energy supplies suggests that an increase in coal activity will increase, at least in the short term.

The government has also recently committed to increasing efficiency and facilitating higher volumes at its ports. Works and transport deputy minister **Godfrey Kasekenya** announced in June the government's implementation of a five-year strategic plan to improve all ports in the country. Kasekenya placed special emphasis on the southern **Mtwara** port, which can now handle up to one million tonnes of cargo per annum thanks to government investment of TSh 157.8 billion (\$67.5m).¹⁶ Other projects include widening berths and the procurement of port facilities such as mobile harbour cranes, terminal tractors, as well as two ship-to-shore gantry cranes for **Dar es Salaam** port. A third gantry crane is designated for Mtwara. **Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA)** director **Plasduce Mbossa** stated:

*"We have a bigger market than our capacity to handle them and that is why we are taking a number of initiatives to attract new customers and retain the existing ones."*¹⁷

Mbossa additionally, in a meeting with the **East African Business Council (EABC)** board of directors, stated that preparations for the construction of **Bagamoyo Port** and its affiliated industrial zone, a \$10 billion project, are underway. Construction on the port is expected to begin in 2023, which is intended to serve as the largest port in **East Africa**, relieving congestion from the Dar es Salaam port.¹⁸

¹⁰ DefenceWeb, 9 Sep 2022

¹¹ Reuters, 16 Aug 2022

¹² Markets Insider, 2 Oct 2022

¹³ Reuters, 20 Sep 2022

¹⁴ Further Africa, 22 Jun 2022

¹⁵ Daily News, 4 Oct 2022

¹⁶ IPP Media, 10 Jan 2022; The Citizen, 18 Sep 2022

¹⁷ The Citizen, 18 Sep 2022

¹⁸ The Citizen 24 Sep 2022; IPP Media, 3 Oct 2022

The improvement in Tanzania's port infrastructure aligns with the increased demand for coal with shipments of the fuel already reaching 548,000 tonnes from November 2021.¹⁹ This shows that despite ambitious CO2 emission reduction goals, Europe's energy crisis has changed some countries' priorities, thus opening new trade partners and opportunities for Tanzania.

Legislative changes echo Hassan's commitment to attract investment

Finance and planning minister **Mwigulu Nchemba** tabled **Bill No.13 of 2022** in parliament on 16 September in line with anticipated amendments made by the **Written Laws (Financial Provisions) Act 2022**, expected to update selected laws on the collection and management of public revenue as well as to modify and impose several taxes and duties. The bill is targeted at investor groups with special and strategic investment status. Investment, industry and trade minister **Ashatu Kijaji** added that the proposed bill intends to harmonise all laws related to investment by making the new proposed **Investment Act 2022** the supreme legislation for investment matters:

*"We have been facing some challenges regarding tax incentives and the like, because sometimes the investment act does give relief to a certain project, yet you sometimes find there are some bureaucracies in the implementation, simply some legislations are not in line with the said incentives."*²⁰

Attracting investors to Tanzania stands out as one of the pillars of President Hassan's administration and requires amending the rules and regulations for greater transparency. Economic issues remain at the forefront of the administration's policies, strategies and goals. This is evident in the way that Hassan seeks to engage with different stakeholders to regain investor confidence. The government of Tanzania and private sector leaders hosted a delegation of **United States (US)**-based companies on 27 September with the goal of identifying and aligning with potential investment opportunities. The delegation included representatives from **Abbott Laboratories, Alliance One Tobacco Tanzania Limited, Baker Hughes, Becton Dickinson, Burn Manufacturing, Citi, Cisco, Coca-Cola, FAS Authentication, GE, Hid Global, Honeywell International, Integrated Biometrics, Koko Networks, Parallel Wireless, Procter Gamble, Reinke S.A, Roche and Wasoko.**

The delegation was joined by representatives from the **US Agency for International Development (USAID), US Commercial Service Liaison to the African Development Bank Group (AfDB), US Department of Commerce, US Department of State,** and the **US Trade Development Agency.** **Kenya-US Chamber of Commerce CEO Maxwell Okello** stated:

*"It is also a great opportunity for both countries to explore ways to deepen their commercial ties and engagement which supports the achievement of economic goals driving wealth and job creation."*²¹

Similarly, **Zanzibar** and Dar es Salaam on 28 and 30 September respectively hosted a delegation of **Italian** business leaders. Organised by the Italian embassy in Dar es Salaam, **Italian Trade Agency (ICE),** the Italian and Tanzanian foreign affairs ministries, **Tanzania Investment Centre** and **Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority,** the event focused on exploring collaboration and economic opportunities in the agribusiness sectors, machinery, infrastructures, technological exchange and knowledge and the blue-economy.²² Zanzibar's labour, economy and investment minister, **Mudrik Soraga,** remarked that so far, the Italian embassy has provided more than \$600m to boost the blue economy sector, the sustainable development of the ocean to achieve economic, developmental and social benefits through such sectors as fishing, infrastructure, tourism, and oil and gas.²³

¹⁹ Daily News, 21 Sep 2022

²⁰ The Citizen, 24 Sep 2022

²¹ Business Insider Africa, 15 Sep 2022

²² Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, www.ester.it, 3 Oct 2022

²³ Business Insider Africa, 30 Sep 2022

Despite a measurable change in rhetoric and a selective reform of laws from Hassan's predecessor, **John Magufuli** (2015-2021), legislative obstacles to foreign investment remain. For example, the **Unconscionable Terms Act** under the **Natural Wealth and Resources Contracts Act 2017** enables the government of Tanzania to interrogate and renegotiate the terms of existing investor-state agreements when deemed "*unconscionable*" by parliament. Challenges facing foreign investors have included aggressive tax collection policies, cross-border trade issues, corruption through opaque 'facilitation payments' as well as labour regulations that make it difficult to hire foreign employees.²⁴ However, since the beginning of her presidency in March 2021, Hassan has prioritised improving the business climate by continuing to facilitate foreign investment in the local market through amendments, regulatory revisions, and an enthusiastic engagement with the private sector. Overall, it is indicative of a positive trajectory for investment.

Ministers assure East African Crude Oil project reviews human, environmental risks

The **European Union (EU)** passed a joint motion on 14 September for a resolution on violations of human rights in **Uganda** and Tanzania linked to investments in fossil fuels projects, specifically the **East African Crude Oil Project (EACOP)**. The resolution cites adverse effects the pipeline will have on the environment, on human settlements and livelihood, as well as the global climate situation. EACOP is a \$5 billion project owned by:

- TotalEnergies – 62%
- **Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC)** -15%;
- **Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC)** - 15%;
- **China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC)** - 8%.

The proposed project includes a 1,443-km-long pipeline stretching from the **Lake Albert** oilfields in Uganda to **Tanga Port** in the north-eastern corner of the Tanzanian coastline. In Tanzania, 1,147km (80%) of the pipeline will be constructed and at peak capacity is estimated to be able to carry 246,000 barrels of oil per day. Tanzania will also house a storage terminal, four pumping stations and two pressure reduction stations.²⁵

The EU's resolution to delay development of the project was controversially received in Tanzania and Uganda. Ugandan politicians have been vocally critical of the EU's resolution while Tanzanian ministers have reacted more measuredly. Deputy speaker of Uganda's parliament **Thomas Tayebwa** stated that the resolution "*represents the highest level of neo-colonialism and imperialism against the sovereignty of Uganda and Tanzania*".²⁶

Tanzania's energy minister, **January Makamba**, reassured observers that the overall pipeline route has been designed to minimise environmental and social impacts. Makamba noted that EACOP's principle of compensation necessitates treating all project affected persons (PAPs) with respect and compensating them at full replacement value. EACOP coordinators have identified 9,513 PAPs, 331 of whom are physically displaced. EACOP has offered these PAPs a choice between monetary compensation or replacement housing, construction of which is ongoing. Each PAP will receive an individual compensation agreement and as of 12 September, at least 4,612 PAPs had signed.²⁷ Makamba explained:

*"No land will be accessed by the project until compensation has been paid and notice to vacate has been given. In fact, eligible PAPs will also be entitled to transitional food support and have access to livelihood restoration programmes. The land acquisition process is expected to be completed in mid-2023."*²⁸

²⁴ U.S. Department of State 2022 Investment Climate Statement

²⁵ www.eacop.com, 19 Sep 2022

²⁶ The Independent, 3 Oct 2022

²⁷ The Citizen, 17 Sep 2022

²⁸ The Citizen, 17 Sep 2022

The EU's head of delegation to Tanzania and the East African community, **Manfredo Fanti**, confirmed on 30 September that TotalEnergies had presented a report that objectively verifies the efforts to minimise the human cost of the project to the EU. Fanti confirmed that the EU respects Tanzania's and Uganda's rights to decide about their own energy and development policies, noting:

*"The same applies to TotalEnergies as an investor, the resolution itself does not have any impact directly on the decision of Total, which is a separate company."*²⁹

Tanzania's prime minister, **Kassim Majaliwa**, also assured development partners on 23 September that implementation of EACOP is concerned with human rights and major environmental and climate risks:

*"I want to state categorically that the governments of Tanzania and Uganda respectively want to ensure all stakeholders, including the EU Parliament that this project is implemented by considering all local and international legislations, transparency, environment and climate risks, ecological and social issues, gender and human rights at large."*³⁰

While the EACOP may have negative effects on individuals and the environment during its construction and operation, the pipeline stands to benefit the economies of Uganda and Tanzania. Tax revenues, job creation, new infrastructure, logistics, skills and technology transfer and enhancement of the trade corridor between Uganda and Tanzania will noticeably improve the economies. Markedly, the EU resolution appears to have not quelled interest in the project; on 3 October, **Egypt-based Afreximbank CEO Benedict Oramah** announced the bank had approved \$200m towards the pipeline's financing.³¹ While it is unlikely that the EU resolution will cause significant delays to the pipeline's progress, it is reasonable to expect that pipeline partners will come under greater scrutiny, especially in their environmental assessments.

²⁹ The Citizen, 30 Sep 2022

³⁰ Daily News, 21 Sep 2022

³¹ Reuters, 3 Oct 2022

Planner

5-6 Oct 2022 **Arusha (Tanzania)** 65th **United Nations World Tourism Organization Regional Commission for Africa (UNWTO – CAF)**

14 Oct 2022 **(Tanzania)** **Nyerere Day** (national holiday)

10-11 Oct 2022 **London (United Kingdom)** Investing in **Africa** Conference & Expo (**AFSIC**)

9 Dec 2022 **(Tanzania)** **Tanzania Independence Day** (national holiday)

14 Dec 2022 **Washington DC (United States)** **US Chamber of Commerce** and the **Corporate Council on Africa (CCA)** will co-host the **Africa Business Forum**

23-24 Feb 2023 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** **European Union-Tanzania** Business Forum

23-25 Feb 2023 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** **Power and Energy Africa** exhibition and conference

2022 **(Tanzania)** Commencement of construction of **Uganda-Tanzania** oil pipeline

2023 **(Tanzania)** Commencement of construction of **Bagamoyo Port**

2024 **(Tanzania)** Local elections

2025 **(Tanzania)** General elections

Chronology

5 Oct 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. Agriculture minister **Hussein Bashe** announces increased vigilance against possible illegal entry of genetically modified crops from neighbouring countries after **Kenya's** President **William Ruto** recently lifted Kenya's decade-old ban on open cultivation of genetically modified crops;

4 Oct 2022 **Dodoma (Tanzania)** *Daily News*. Prime minister **Kassim Majaliwa** calls for a review of the non-governmental organisation (NGO) policy of 2001 for the sake of updating laws, rules and guidelines governing operations of NGOs while at the annual general meeting for the **National Council of NGOs**;

4 Oct 2022 **Washington (United States)** *World Bank*. **International Development Association (IDA)** announces financing of \$200m, approved by the **World Bank's** board of executive directors, which will help reduce the flood exposure of over 300,000 people in **Tanzania's** **Msimbazi River** basin region;

3 Oct 2022 **Bucharest (Romania)** *The Citizen*. **Tanzania** is elected as a member of the **International Telecommunication Union (ITU)** Council for the 2023-2026 term;

3 Oct 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. The fourth annual edition of the **Digital Quality of Life Index (DQL)** ranks Tanzania 107th out of 117 countries around the world;

3 Oct 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The East African*. President **Samia Suluhu Hassan** shuffles cabinet ministers as **Stergomena Tax** replaces **Liberata Mulamula** as foreign affairs and East Africa cooperation minister, **Innocent Bashungwa** replaces Tax as defence minister and **Angela Kairuki** replaces Bashungwa at the president's office of regional administration and local government;

1 Oct 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *Reuters*. A regional court has dismissed a case brought by a group of **Maasai** villagers claiming the **Tanzanian** government used violence to evict them from their ancestral lands in the north of the country;

29 Sep 2022 **Zanzibar (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. President **Hussein Mwinyi** of **Zanzibar**, in a speech read by the first vice-president, **Othman Masoud**, says that Zanzibar has recorded over 136 investment projects with a value of TSh 3.2 trillion (\$1.3 billion) since 2020;

29 Sep 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *IPP Media*. **Egyptian** venture capital firm **Z World** launches **Tanzania's** \$300m **Mkinga Economic Zone** project in the **Tanga** region, implemented by **ZDS Developments** in partnership with **Signon Logistics EA Limited** and **Rift Africa**, and expected to improve Tanzania's intercontinental trade;

28 Sep 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. Acting **World Bank** country director for **Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe**, **Preeti Arora** confirms that the World Bank has approved additional financing of \$335m that will support scaling up of grid extension and grid densification in rural areas;

28 Sep 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. **Tanzania** and the **United Arab Emirates (UAE)** sign an agreement to tackle double taxation on businesses between the two countries;

27 Sep 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *Daily News*. Deputy agriculture minister **Anthony Mavunde** says that Tanzania will partner with **India** in establishing irrigation schemes in the 22 largest water basins to boost agriculture output in the country during the **Tanzania and India Private Sector Foundation (TPSF)** business roundtable on the agriculture sector;

25 Sep 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *Daily News*. **Bank of Tanzania** (central bank) governor **Florence Luoga** announces that Tanzania's economy has grown by 5.4% compared to the projection of 4.7%, for the first quarter of the year 2022;

24 Sep 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *Reuters*. **Bank of Tanzania** (central bank) will reduce liquidity in the economy in September and October to slow rising inflation;

22 Sep 2022 **Zanzibar (Tanzania)** *Daily News*. **Zanzibar's** deputy principal secretary of the trade and industry ministry, **Khadija Khamis Rajab**, signs a TSh 587.8 billion (\$251.5m) agreement with **United Kingdom (UK)** firm **Propav Infrastructures** in partnership with local company **MECCO**, for the construction of three main roads in **Unguja** and **Pemba Islands**, measuring about 103.5km;

21 Sep 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *Xinhua*. Prime minister **Kassim Majaliwa** launches a 15-year fisheries master plan aimed at boosting the sector's contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) from the current 1.8% to 10% by 2037;

20 Sep 2022 **New York (United States)** *USAID*. **Vodafone** chief external and corporate affairs officer and trustee of **Vodafone Foundation**, **Joakim Reiter** announces a commitment between **US Agency for International Development (USAID)**, Vodafone Foundation, and the **Tanzanian** government to expand a maternal health emergency transportation system, with Vodafone Foundation committing \$10m in partnership with USAID, which will contribute \$5m;

20 Sep 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *Daily News*. **Tanzania** joins other **African Union** member states to implement the **Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism** with home affairs minister **Hamad Masauni** describing its benefits as intensifying defence and security of the people and their properties and simplifying the exchange of intelligence information on terrorism through close collaboration from member states;

19 Sep 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *Daily News*. **Dar es Salaam** regional commissioner **Amos Makalla** announces that about 300 police officers have been deployed in the city to

arrest teenage armed gang members famously known as '**Panya Road**' and have gunned down six people and arrested 135 others suspected involved in various crime activities;

17 Sep 2022 **Shinyanga (Tanzania)** *IPP Media*. Police in collaboration with the **Tanzania People's Defence Forces** successfully defuse a bomb that was planted inside **NMB Bank, Shinyanga** branch, arresting one suspect;

16 Sep 2022 **Zanzibar (Tanzania)** *The East African*. Director general of **Zanzibar Airports Authority (ZAA)** issues a directive that gives **Dubai National Air Travel Agency (Dnata)** exclusive access to the newly constructed Terminal III, becoming the exclusive provider for ground handling and management of the **Marhaba Lounge Services** with effect from 1 December;

14 Sep 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The East African*. **Uber** and **Bolt** ride-hailing services will resume after reaching an agreement with **Land Transport Regulatory Authority (Latra)**;

12 Sep 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *Ministry of Finance and Planning*. The **Government of Tanzania** and the **Republic of Korea** have signed soft loans totalling \$1 billion from the **Korea Economic Cooperation and Development Fund (EDCF)** for the implementation of various development projects in the country;

7 Sep 2022 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. **Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA)** has committed to scale up communication cooperation with its **Mozambican** counterpart through the **Communications Regulators' Association of Southern Africa (Crasa)**;

7 Sep 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The East African*. **Tanzania** has frozen the issuance of new maize export permits for **Kenyan traders** amid limited supply of white maize for flour and animal feeds;

About Africa Risk Consulting:

Africa Risk Consulting (ARC) is a pan-African consulting company that provides timely, relevant information and advice that enables its clients to take informed investment decisions and to safeguard their reputations.

ARC's core consulting services include integrity due diligence and corporate investigations, political advisory and country assessments, opportunity monitoring and reputation risk management. Most relevant to private equity firms is ARC's integrity due diligence and corporate investigations capability. Specifically, ARC offers pre-deal integrity checks to highlight red flags before negotiations start; full detailed multi-jurisdictional reputation due diligence; and supplier and senior hire vetting and repeat due diligence for compliance programmes. ARC is unique in that it offers a 10-day delivery for a routine integrity due diligence. ARC also offers a suite of corporate investigations services from immediate investigation, evidence gathering, e-discovery, forensic accounting and whistle-blower support on one end to crisis media management and regular monitoring on the other.

www.africariskconsulting.com

About ARC Briefing:

ARC Briefing is ARC's essential business information service.

Companies at any stage in their Africa expansion, whether building or communicating an Africa strategy, investing directly, expanding current operations, financing other investors, doing the legal leg-work or researching the Africa growth trend, need ARC Briefing.

ARC Briefing is an information service keeping you:

- Up to date with Country Chronologies of business-critical events
- In the know via Country Briefings on political, economic, business and operating trends. Written in-country, ARC experts analyse and comment
- Ahead with Country Planner which details future elections, budgets, regulatory changes etc.

www.africariskconsulting.com

Getting in touch

Please contact us by email info@africariskconsulting.com or call + 44 (0) 20 7078 4080

Follow us on Twitter: [@ARCBriefing](https://twitter.com/ARCBriefing)