Message from the Director General

Welcome to the eighth offering of our monthly e-newsletter. In this month, a lot of events happen at the Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH). COSTECH through the Dar Teknohama Business Incubator (DTBi) in collaboration with Start-up World from the United States organized the country Start-up World competition from which the overall winner among nine finalists in the ICT innovations competition will attend the Grand finale that is going to be held in San Francisco, United States. This is a great step for the COSTECH, DTBi, and the winner himself. Our very own incubatee will have an opportunity to pitch his idea in-front of a team of venture and angel investors, tour some of the biggest startups in the Silicon Valley, among others.

In its process of connecting itself with the rest of the world, COSTECH held a conversation with the Belgian Ambassador to Tanzania, Hon. Adam Koen. Accompanied by Ms. Diane Verstraeten, one of the Belgian envoys appointed to meet Tanzanian officials in the framework of the Belgian candidature of the Liege 2017 International Exhibition on ICT that is likely to be held in Belgium, Ambassador Koen and the COSTECH Management team, discussed about the ICT development and applications in the country, education, information technology, health, culture and mobility, among other things. We hope that Liege will be nominated as the 2017 International Expo host city and therefore make it easy for the COSTECH to attend.

This month also we had another big event that included presentations from our nation’s grassroots and experienced innovators and researchers who came to COSTECH to compete for the Tanzania Science and Technology awards (TASTA). Over the decades, COSTECH has been awarding eligible innovators in order to recognize their contribution to the society and encourage their innovativeness and creativity in the promotion of scientific and technological achievements; fostering the utilization of such achievements for the purpose of promoting and accelerating socio-economic development in the country, and to enhance and catalyze the development of scientific and technological capability and capacity in the country.

It was good to meet with innovators from different regions of the country who are busy working on their innovative projects such as mechanical, automobile, health, environment, water, culture, construction, ICT, and agriculture. Some of these innovators and researchers will be provided with different categories of awards during the Science Week which is likely to take place in mid November this year.

Finally, I would like to thank the people who have worked tirelessly in preparing this e-newsletter and would like to invite all of you to contribute to it in the future issues.

I wish you a good reading.

Dr. Hassan Mshinda.
On September 14th, 2012 Arnold Minde from Safari Yetu Company emerged the overall winner among nine finalists in the ICT innovations competition organized by the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH), Dar Teknohama Business Incubator (DTBi) in collaboration with Start-up World from the United States.

Delivering the opening remarks Dr. Hassan Mshinda, the Director General of COSTECH pointed out that among the many responsibilities of COSTECH, was to create an ecosystem, nurture entrepreneurs and innovators through the DTBi. He mentioned that DTBi creates a platform whereby ICT entrepreneurs are enabled to develop and commercialize their innovative Technology solutions.

“Although the incubator is just a year old, the progress registered so far is very promising,” he added. He commended the Start-up World for choosing Tanzania among the host countries indicating that the Commission was committed to working with partners to advance the Tech-prenuership cause in Tanzania.

Ms. Hermione, a representative from Startup World Company stated that finalists would be selected based on five main judging criteria including; disruptiveness, scalability, innovativeness of the pitch and the solutions impact on human kind. She added that over 100 entries were registered and only 9 had been shortlisted for the regional finals.

The regional winner would among others win an all-expenses paid trip to the United State to pitch the idea in-front of a team of venture and angels, tour some of the hottest startups in the Silicon Valley, 1 million real-time streams worth 7000USD among others, she added.

Other regional finalist included; Blackmark Corporation, Victor TechnoSolve, Empresa, Magilatech, Morogoro Centre for Food Processing Training, TMT Technologies, Harusi Yangu, Safari Yetu, Book by Book and Rosello Company.

Safari Yetu’s winning solutions seeks to ease booking and payment of buses for upcountry travelers. Using the system, travelers will be able to follow bus schedules, make bookings and payments using their mobile phones.

Mr. Minde revealed that the purpose to create the solution was driven by the need to enable people have access to bus schedules, bookings at the comfort of their homes with no need to travel to the bus Terminal. “Instead of people travelling all the way from wherever they live to Ubungo Bus Terminal to just book for a ticket, now they can do it using their mobile phones. This program saves the travelers some time, money and energy,” he added.

All the regional winners will converge in San Francisco to show-case their innovations in the presence of venture and angel investors from which one global regional winner will be selected from 36 regional winners.

If Mr. Minde can sustain his winning stint all the way through Grand finale, he stands to win 3 months incubation at I/Ventures, 1 year hosting worth 24,000$, 5 million real-time streams worth 30,000$ and being crowned global start-Up world winner.

In his closing remarks, the Deputy Minister for Communication, Science and Technology Hon. January Makamba said that the government through his ministry will continue to support creativity and innovation in the area of ICT.

He indicated that DTBI is among several avenues set up to support start-up Tech-preneurs to realize their dream. He commended Start-up World for bringing the competition to Tanzania. He assured them of his Ministry’s and government support.

From COSTECH and DTBi we extend our warmest congratulations to Mr. Minde!
On 24th September 2012, the Belgian Ambassador to Tanzania Hon. Adam Koenraad visited the COSTECH. The Ambassador was accompanied by Ms. Diane Verstraeten, one of the Belgian envoys appointed to meet Tanzanian officials in the framework of the Belgian candidature of the Liege 2017 International Exhibition on ICT that is likely to be held in Belgium.

The Belgian ambassador’s trip to the COSTECH focused on many issues among them being the ICT development and applications in the country.

Talking about the Liege 2017 International Expositions Ms. Verstraeten pointed out that this is a unique occasion for mobilizing the international community around a common objective and exchanging common values on a single stage.

She noted that Belgium would like to seize this opportunity to manifest its openness to the world and to assert itself, by 2017, as a platform for dialogue and sharing with a theme that succinctly defines as “Connecting the World, linking People, better living together.”

Speaking of his own experience in Tanzania, Ambassador Koenraad revealed that he is new to the country and he is trying to discover things on his own. He added, “One of my recent discoveries was to learn about the COSTECH and from there I saw the need to come here and get acquainted with what the Commission is currently doing.”

He thinks of connecting Tanzania to the world through the Liege 2017 International Expo whereby five areas namely education, information technology, health, culture and mobility will be discussed and showcased.

The Ambassador envisions that Liege will be nominated as the 2017 International Expo host city and therefore he invited the COSTECH to participate at the Expositions. The only other contender is Astana.

He noted that participating in the exposition, the COSTECH will have an opportunity to showcase its projects to the rest of world and have an opportunity to meet with a great number of Belgium and the world’s biggest companies available in Brussels.

The Committee spent a bit of time with the COSTECH management team talking about issues in general and COSTECH’s role in Tanzanian ICT landscape in particular and later on, they were invited upstairs to visit the Dar Teknohama Business Incubator (DTBi), and the TANZICT programs.

While at the DTBi, the DTBi’s Chief Executive Office Engineer George Mulamula briefed the Ambassador about the overall functions of DTBi and later on, he showed him some small and medium enterprises nurtured by the DTBi.

At the TANZICT, an organization that runs the Information Society and ICT sector development in Tanzania, Mr. Jukka Siltanen, the TANZICT’s Associate Expert briefed the Ambassador about the overall functions of TANZICT and later on, the Ambassador visited the innovation space hall which is located downstairs at the COSTECH building.
Renewable Energy for Socio-Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania

By Salvatory J.S. Mushi
Senior Research Officer
DCDTT- COSTECH.

From the previous issue...

Electricity Consumption by Region in Tanzania
As shown by the table below, Dar Es Salaam region is the major consumer of electricity (59%), followed by Kilimanjaro (18%), Arusha (11%), Morogoro (10%), Mara (10%) and Mbeya (9%). The rest of the regions consume less than 7%.

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<th>S/N</th>
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Petroleum use Patterns
The petroleum use patterns in Tanzania include the household use 21%, agriculture 11%, industry 24%, and transport 44%. The petroleum is all imported into the country absorbing more than 55% of the foreign exchange earnings.

Renewable Energy Sources: What is renewable energy?
Renewable energy is a source of energy that can never be exhausted and therefore is called renewable.

It is renewed as it is used. It is a sustainable source of energy. It is clean, and environmentally friendly source of energy. It is an alternative energy option to fossil fuels including oil and coal. Renewable energy sources include the sun, wind, water, agricultural residues and firewood.

Why should we consider renewable energy as an alternative energy sources in Tanzania?
Consumption of fossil fuels including coal and oil has caused environmental damage than any other human activity. Fossil fuels have led to many problems that we face today such as ozone layer depletion and global warming.

Types of Renewable Energy Technologies and Applications in Tanzania
Various types of renewable energy technologies have been adopted for use in Tanzania such as photovoltaic technology (PV), wind technology, solar crop drying technology and biogas technology.

The renewable energy technologies have positive effect on total economy in several ways such as providing the lighting for extending business hours and increasing productivity of existing businesses in local communities. Renewable energy is the source of power for freezing facilities of agricultural produce and for fisheries as well as providing energy service facilities in health centers both for lighting and refrigeration of medicines. It is also a source of power for running radio transmitters or receivers at community centers, Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications, Tanzania Railway Authority, etc. It provides light for schools and adult education facilities providing the light in rural areas; extending the time children are able to spend reading and studying. It is used for water pumping for households, agricultural, rural and schools community centers, health centers and schools.

We can use solar crop driers to preserve food by removing the moisture from the food stuffs that micro organisms need to remain biologically active. Drying increases long shelf life and provides food security since dried products can be stored for over the year to be used when fresh products are off-season or not available due to drought. Drying reduces post harvest losses from agriculture.

It is estimated that more than 2.75 million tonnes of fruits and vegetables are produced per annum. Production of fruits and vegetables are seasonal and estimated that 40-50% rot on farm. Solar crop drying provides employment to people (youth, men, and women) and thus contributes to increasing sustainable incomes and reduces poverty in the country; improves nutritional values in diets and enhances foreign exchange earnings through export.

Renewable energy such as biogas can provide energy for powering an engine for electricity generation purposes. An example can be drawn from Nanyuru village at St. Benedictine Sisters, in Lindi District where biogas from animal wastes is used to produce electricity for water pumping, lighting, cooking, carpentry, etc.

To be continued on the next issue.
Did you ever know that during the 6th Century it was customary to congratulate people who sneezed because it was thought that they were expelling evil from their bodies? This was during the great plague of Europe when the Pope passed a law to say “God bless you” to one who sneezed.

For more odd laws, please read on.

There still are some weird laws on the books. In Washington State, it is against the law to boast that one’s parents are rich. In Maryland, it’s illegal to play Randy Newman’s “Short People” on the radio. In Alabama it is illegal to play Dominos on Sunday. And in Minneapolis, double-parkers can be put on a chain gang.

In 1313, King Edward II enacted that “You are forbidden from dying in parliament.”

An old statute in Kentucky states that men who push their wives out of bed for inflicting their cold toes on them can be fined or jailed for a week. A 100-year-old law in Willowdale, Oregon makes it illegal to swear during sex. An odd law in Minnesota makes it illegal to hang male and female underwear on the same washing line. In Melbourne, Australia it is illegal for men to parade in strapless dresses – but they are allowed to cross-dress in anything with sleeves.

An old law in Russia allows a police officer to “beat a peeping tom soundly.” In Texas, two categories of men are exempt from peeping tom charges: men over 50 and men with only one eye.

A pregnant woman can urinate anywhere she wishes, including a policeman’s helmet, according to a London local by-law. But in Vermont, women require their husbands’ permission to wear false teeth.

In Virginia, horses of more than one year old are prohibited in a place of worship. In Tennessee, shooting any game other than whales from a moving automobile is against the law. In Normal, Oklahoma you could be sent to prison for “making an ugly face at a dog.”

Source: http://didyouknow.org/laws/

From September 25th - 27th, 2012 the Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH), through its Center for Development and Transfer of Technology (DCDTT), conducted the Tanzania Science and Technology awards (TASTA) competitions to select grassroots innovators who will be provided with awards during the Science Week that is likely to take place in mid November this year.

Speaking during the opening session, Dr. Dugushilu Mafunda, the Acting Director of the Center noted that over the decades, COSTECH has been awarding eligible innovators in order to recognize their contribution to the society and encourage their innovativeness and creativity in the promotion of scientific and technological achievements; fostering the utilization of such achievements for the purpose of promoting and accelerating socio-economic development in the country, and to enhance and catalyze the development of scientific and technological capability and capacity in the country.

He also noted that Science, Technology and Innovation awards are divided into four categories: Tanzania Award for Scientific and Technological Achievements (TASTA); The National Award for Research in Science and Technology (NARST); National Award for Environmental Management (NAEM); and School Science Award (SSA).

Dr. Mafunda pointed out that the criteria for selecting the award winners are based on the originality of the claim, category of the claim, socio-economic development of the claim, scientific inputs to the claim and the current utilization of the claim.

More than 15 candidates from different regions of the country participated at the competition where they presented their innovative ideas in more than five fields namely mechanical, automobile, health, environment, water, culture, construction, ICT, and agriculture.

The Science Week will take place in mid November this year. During that week, researchers, innovators, universities, and research and development institutions and ICT entrepreneurs are expected to exhibit their scientific and technological projects.

Pictures for some of the grassroots innovators and their innovations are available on pg. 9.
Emergency and surgery services of primary hospitals in the United Republic of Tanzania


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Received 9 December 2011
Accepted 19 December 2011
Published 8 February 2012

Abstract

Objective: The authors evaluated the use of conditional cash transfers as an HIV and sexually transmitted infection prevention strategy to incentivise safer sex.

Design: An unblinded, individually randomised and controlled trial.

Setting: 10 villages within the Kilombero/Ulanga districts of the Ifakara Health and Demographic Surveillance System in rural south-west Tanzania.

Participants: The authors enrolled 2399 participants, aged 18–30 years, including adult spouses.

Interventions: Participants were randomly assigned to either a control arm (n=1124) or one of two intervention arms: low-value conditional cash transfer (eligible for $10 per testing round, n=660) and high-value conditional cash transfer (eligible for $20 per testing round, n=615). The authors tested participants every 4 months over a 12-month period for the presence of common sexually transmitted infections. In the intervention arms, conditional cash transfer payments were tied to negative sexually transmitted infection test results. Anyone testing positive for a sexually transmitted infection was offered free treatment, and all received counseling.

Main outcome measures: The primary study end point was combined prevalence of the four sexually transmitted infections, which were tested and reported to subjects every 4 months: Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Trichomonas vaginalis and Mycoplasma genitalium.

The authors also tested for HIV, herpes simplex virus 2 and syphilis at baseline and month 12.

Results: At the end of the 12-month period, for the combined prevalence of any of the four sexually transmitted infections, which were tested and reported every 4 months (C. trachomatis, N. gonorrhoeae, T. vaginalis and M. genitalium), unadjusted RR for the high-value conditional cash transfer arm compared to controls was 0.80 (95% CI 0.54 to 1.06) and the adjusted RR was 0.73 (95% CI 0.47 to 0.99). Unadjusted RR for the high-value conditional cash transfer arm compared to the low-value conditional cash transfer arm was 0.76 (95% CI 0.49 to 1.03) and the adjusted RR was 0.69 (95% CI 0.45 to 0.92). No harm was reported.

Conclusions: Conditional cash transfers used to incentivise safer sexual practices are a potentially promising new tool in HIV and sexually transmitted infections prevention. Additional larger study would be useful to clarify the effect size, to calibrate the size of the incentive and to determine whether the intervention can be delivered cost effectively.

Trial registration number: NCT00922038 ClinicalTrials.gov.

For more information on this article please visit, www.bmjopen.bmj.com or www.group.bmj.com
9 most promising areas to launch a technology based business in Africa

By Paul Eze.

As we go into the last quarter of year 2012 here is a critical analysis of the most promising business niches for startups. These are niches I believe will further push the limits of tech based business in Nigeria and Africa. These are potential areas that will make impact in the coming year and hopefully make a few more tech millionaires in the continent. Below is the list.

1. Educational Technologies: Startups are springing up pretty quickly across Nigeria and Africa trying to solve myriad problems from communication to agriculture, payment/commerce and so on yet there is a sector in the continent which is in dire need of the tech revolution; the educational sector. 2013 will be a nice time to see real tech ideas meant to make education a far easier, enjoyable and fruitful process. Real startups that will aim at providing quick, real time solutions to educational challenges in the continent will attract attention primarily because it will be doing something different and revolutionary. The startups to watch that may be already attempting to do something in that sector are few and far between.

2. Digital Content Sharing Platforms: Quite a couple of years back Africans and Nigerians had to buy CDs to watch movies and listen to their favourite music. Sharing videos was limited to YouTube. Now sharing digital content is becoming easier and what’s more, ground breaking digital content sharing is coming to Nigeria. IrokoTV is gradually changing the way we watch movies and listen to music. In 2013 music distribution in Nigeria and Africa will go more digital. Book publishing and distribution is still very much traditional and some of that will change. The fact that books (such as Steve Jobs’ biography by Walter Isaacson) was being sold in electronic formats and watched in digital devices like the Kindle shows that content is going digital (written, audio, video, graphic). 2013 will certainly usher in a few more startups that distribute the music content of Nigerian musicians on smart devices people pay to download.

3. Collaborative Commerce: In today’s fast moving world it is either you get alliances or risk being ridden over. Commerce is becoming more collaborative and will even escalate in 2013. Merchants and Product sellers will have to get used to price comparison mechanisms and applications where people can quickly compare prices with their mobile device before buying. Deals sites are looking to get merchants and sellers to offer specific number of deals to get more exposure and more things sold. Commerce has certainly undergone some changes in 2012 with the coming of ecommerce outfits like Sabunta, Jumia etc. Commerce and merchandise firms will collaborate more. Technology will affect shopping more than it has ever done.

4. Ecommerce/Payment Solutions: This has all the while appeared as another huge potential sector in Nigeria especially and the rest of Africa. If the mobile money experiments go on smoothly, the way payments and purchases of items and services are made will change. Nigeria still faces some challenges of payment when it comes to doing business with the western world and creative solutions to this will attract significant benefits to the initiators.

5. Investing: We will rather have written angel investing but it may not serve our purpose. As the world’s investors in tech and related business startups turn their attention on Africa and Nigeria, a lot of investment decisions will be taken next year. Already this year has seen a new media company like Iroko Partners land an $8 million investment led by Tiger Global, a US based venture fund. The investment climate will get more business-like with angel investors becoming more organised. Already a few venture funds are coming together from within the country. And with this venture firms different in model and operation from traditional business funding organisations like banks, it is going to be exciting watching as Nigeria’s Technology and Business Startup space gets more competitive.

6. TV and Movie Production: Nollywood has stayed stagnant for some years and refused to grow to meet up with standards in Hollywood or even Bollywood but that is gradually changing as younger, smarter, marketing oriented and tech savvy producers and directors get into the business. Once Nigeria’s piracy and distribution issues are tackled at least with some seriousness, this industry is set to grow in leaps and bounds. Looking at the new entrants into movie distribution such as IrokoTV and Nollywood Love it is clear that there is huge opportunity for Nollywood and indeed Nigeria’s entire film and music industry to generate billions of naira in annual revenue.

7. Energy: There has never been a more significant time in the Nigeria’s energy sector than now with the privatization efforts. While we are not going into stating arguments for and against, I believe that 2013 may mark a great economic and business shift in the energy sector of Nigeria. With deregulation there will be more competition and opportunity for companies to come in with alternative energy offerings.

8. Recruitment and Staffing: The flurry and rush over job websites and blogs are almost over. There is now an emerging trend that point to a drastic change in the country’s and indeed Africa’s job and recruitment industry. Government agencies will adopt more online processes for advertising, selecting and recruiting staff. The private organisations are also not left out. Graduates and intending jobseekers have to learn new job search skills. Whereas we have big, influential job sites and boards like Indeed in the west, smart ideas are coming from Africa to change the employment and recruitment industry with entrants like Jobberman, Ngcareers etc.

9. Niche Consulting: Even in Europe, consulting firms are no longer claiming to offer almost any form of business consulting services. The way to go will be consulting for specific niches. As companies are forced to look online and go mobile, opportunities for consulting firms with experience and smart ideas for using web and mobile to reach and connect with prospective clients will emerge. Specialisations will be in form of social media optimisation and use, Search engine optimisation, public relations and brand building, mobile penetration and user experience and so on.

For more information about the write, please visit: http://ht.ly/4W2y, or you can follow him here on Twitter.
After being granted the permit by the COSTECH, to conduct his or her research, a researcher is supposed to provide reports on progress made after three months, submit three copies of the final report/dissertation/theses derived from the research undertaken in Tanzania, and any other papers or publications based on the research done in the country.

The researcher is also supposed to send a copy of publication to the local advisors appointed to assist him or her.

Below is a summary of progress or report received from one of the researchers who have conducted research in Tanzania.

**ARTICLE TITLE:** SELF-RELIANCE AND THE STATE: THE MULTIPLE MEANINGS OF DEVELOPMENT IN EARLY POSTCOLONIAL TANZANIA.

An article (report) submitted to the COSTECH by Priya Lal, year 2011.

**ARTICLE ABSTRACT:** This article uses a key principle of the Tanzania Ujamaa project: self – reliance – as an analytical level to open up the historical landscape of development politics in that national context during the 1960s and early 1970s. According to Priya, throughout this period Tanzanians understood and experienced self-reliance in a variety of ways: as a mandated developmental strategy or a collective developmental aspiration, a condition of dignity or privation, a hallmark of national citizenship or a reflection of local survivalism, a matter of luxury or necessity.

**ARTICLE OBJECTIVES AND GOALS:** The researcher traces these multiple meanings (a condition of dignity or privation, a hallmark of national citizenship or a reflection of local survivalism), through three distinct but overlapping fields of inquiry: first, by cataloguing the plural ideological registers indexed by self-reliance within official development discourse vis-à-vis domestic and international politics; second, by illuminating a diverse range of rural elders’ accounts of Ujamaa villagization and self-reliance policy in the southeastern region of Mtwara; and third, by examining the ambivalent position of self-reliance within public debates about regional development in relation to the national scale. In doing so, Priya exposes the dialectical friction between competing constructions of citizenship and development at the heart of Ujamaa, and suggests new avenues forward for conceptualizing the afterlives of ‘self-reliance’ and the changing meaning of development in contemporary Tanzania and beyond.

In tracing those multiple meanings of *Ujamaa*, Priya cites from other researchers/authors and historians who worked on the same direction of his research. Authors such as, Nyerere (1966), Anderson (1983), Chatterjee (1986), Rugumamu (1997), Scott (1998), Askew (2002), Schneider (2007), Bender (2008), Bjerk (2010), etc.

This article, which contains 33 pages, also covers the history of *Ujamaa*, the contextualizing official discourse, and the regional refractions.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The researcher concludes by citing from the editorial in *The Nationalist* that proclaimed, “Tanzania’s policy of self-reliance is a matter of life and death. It must be seen to be so all the time.” Despite the urgency of this message, its meaning was remarkably indeterminate. Self-reliance had denoted many things to people within Tanzania since its rise to prominence as a key principle of national policy five years earlier.

The researcher agrees that the Ujamaa policy indicators have now changed but still there some elements of ‘peripheral communist movements’ socialist experiments in the Third World which can be compared to the Soviet or Chinese examples.
Fig. 21: Hon. Deputy Minister January Makamba (middle) from Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology presents a trophy to a winning pitcher Arnold Minde from SafariYetu. Looking on is Ms. Hermione, a representative from the Startup World Company.

Fig. 22: The Acting Chairperson for the Research Clearance Committee Prof. Daniel Mkude (left), exchanges views with the Acting Director for Center for Development and Transfer of Technology (DCDTT) Dr. Dugushilu Mafunda during the 133rd National Research Registration Committee meeting that was held on September 27th, 2012 at the COSTECH Conference Hall.

Fig. 23: Ntubanga Bereng’anyi from Bariadi, Shinyanga gets off his multipurpose vehicle after rides it in front of the TASTA awards experts on September 25th, 2012. Mr. Bereng’anyi claims that his motor vehicle is capable of performing different tasks such as water pumping, bricks making, oil extraction, electricity generation, etc.

Fig. 24: Loyola High School students Masasi Mgengeli and Julius Moshiro present their website innovation to the TASTA awards committee on September 27th, 2012. Both students innovated a website that enables citizens of Tanzania to contribute their opinions in the process of making a new constitution.

Fig. 25: Issa I. Ng’unda, from Kondoa (left), stresses a point on his invention. Mr. Ng’unda invented the special ink for painting and writing on gorges and stones. He claims that the ink cannot be wiped out by water or anything else.

Fig. 26: Amri Juma, from the National Housing and Bulding Research Agency, (NHBRA) shows to the TASTA awards committee his innovated Tanzania type of interlocking bricks machine on September 26th, 2012.

Fig. 25: Mahenge A. George, from Ikwiiriri, Lindi demonstrates his innovation to the TASTA awards committee on September 27th, 2012. Mr. George installed the electrical lamps in a white cane to make it easy for a blind person to be seen by other road users in rural areas.
Upcoming Events

1. UbuntuNet Connect 2012
14th – 16th November 2012 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania at Kunduchi Beach Hotel

Hosted by TERNET, the Tanzanian Research and Education Network in partnership with UbuntuNet Alliance.

Main theme

Promoting Regional Research and Education Collaboration

For more information, please visit
http://www.ternet.or.tz/uc2012/index.htm

2. Young Scientists Tanzania 2012
24th – 25th October 2012 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania at Aga Khan, Diamond Jubilee VIP Hall

For more information, please visit
http://www.youngscientists.co.tz/home/

So, what do you think of this e-Newsletter?

If you have any comments or suggestions on how we can improve this newsletter, or any feature story please email the editor at mrutechura@costech.or.tz