



Tanzania Security Report

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Section 800 - Intelligence

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Tanzania Report

Over the summer months Allmode Intelligence will be issuing a number of 'Security Reports' that will cover the regions of Southeast Asia. They will outline security based information on different locations across these regions. The purpose of these reports are to aid vessels and their crews with up to date information that will help them build better knowledge of an area and thus improve their situational awareness.

Situational Awareness (SA) is all about having the information you need to make effective decisions. There will always be occasions when people are required to make critical choices – sometimes at a fast pace – and the vast majority of errors that can occur are as a direct result of failure in situational awareness.

For the majority of vessels and crew visiting Southeast Asia, it will be a very familiar sight, however for some it may be their first time and often, as with many locations across the globe, looks can be deceiving and can lull people into a false sense of security.

Intelligence is more than information and news gathering. It is the process by which information is collated, verified, analysed and used to respond effectively to time critical information. Current, historical and creditable intelligence not only tells you what the risks are but projects possible hot spots of criminal activity.

At Allmode we do not outsource intelligence but gain real time situational awareness and speed of reporting by continually developing our product, and getting the time critical information out to our teams and clients. These reports will look into areas such as crime, corruption and political issues within certain areas and offer advice on how to stay safe and in some cases advice on areas to avoid. It will also offer advice on any relevant health advisories to be aware of and travel information for those wishing to travel and tour certain areas or regions.

Tanzania Overview



Tanzania is a mountainous country with many areas in active flood plains. Heavy rains during the summer season cause floods, which often result in deaths and property damage.

Tanzania lies on an active fault line stretching from the north to the south of the country and sometimes experiences earthquakes. The last significant earthquake (magnitude 6.0) happened in 2007 in the region of the Kenya border.

The rainy seasons in Tanzania are between March and May and from November to December. This is when roads may be impassable. Monsoons occur in the coastal areas and islands between June and October.

The official currency of Tanzania is the Tanzanian Shilling. Nonetheless, \$US are also widely accepted. Dollar notes printed before 2003 are usually not accepted. Money can be exchanged at many authorised dealers, banks and bureaux de change. Remember to get a receipt after each transaction.

Most banks in major cities have ATMs, but they are not always reliable and sometimes break down or run out of money. To minimise the risk of card cloning, avoid using ATMs that open onto the street and look for ATMs in areas within banks, shops and shopping centres. Traveller's cheques are not widely accepted.

Violent and armed crime is increasing in Tanzania. Mugging, bag snatching and robbery have increased throughout the country. Crime is common in large population centres, such as Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mwanza and Stone Town.

Street crime prevails in urban areas. Most snatch-and-grab incidents involve people carrying bags, backpacks, attaches, computer cases, cameras or pocketbooks. These crimes are committed by unarmed assailants, who usually operate in small groups where only one person may take part in a mugging. If you resist, however, additional members may appear with a knife, machete or in rare incidents, with a firearm.

Vehicular bag snatchings are quite common and dangerous. There are very few pavements and pedestrians walk on the street. Attackers drive near a victim, a passenger grabs a bag and drags the victim down the street until the strap snaps. The injuries vary from minor road rash to extensive injuries, including broken bones. There has been at least one case when a foreign visitor was killed in such an incident.

Walk as far away from the road as possible. If you have to walk along the road, walk towards the traffic and keep your bag facing away from the road.

Try not to display your valuables and jewellery. Avoid carrying bags, particularly the ones with shoulder straps. If you are threatened, it is better to give up your bag and end the situation as quickly as possible.

Never walk, run or bike after dark or you may become a victim of thieves. It is advisable to wear bright reflective clothing in order to be noticed by vehicles.

Violent crimes, sexual assault and rape have also been recorded. Although the majority of victims are Tanzanians, expatriates and tourists are targeted as also, because criminals know that most tourists will not be long enough in the country to testify against them.

Residential burglaries are frequent. They concern both occupied and unoccupied dwellings. It is due to, among others, inadequate fences, minimal lighting, no, or weak grilles and poorly paid guards.

Beware of economic fraud. Business incorporation documentation is confusing and it is difficult to determine what is real. Below market offers for Tanzanite, diamonds, gold, uranium, precious metals or safari packages are evident indicators of fraud. Most land is 'sold' as a 99-year Lease Hold and fake property sales are common. There have been a lot of reports from U.S. businessmen who have come to Tanzania to complete transactions and been defrauded or kidnapped.

Take care when driving. Roadways are very poor in Tanzania. Paved national highways are in quite good condition with a few exceptions country-wide. Most other roads in the interior are in bad condition. Travellers should be prepared for mechanical problems, have suitable tools and know how to perform maintenance, change tires and deal with some smaller repairs.

There is a high traffic accident mortality rate and travellers are likely to be injured. Accidents often involve inter-city buses. There have been a number of serious bus crashes in which tourists were killed or injured. You should be particularly careful while driving at night, due to no or poor roadway lighting, gaping potholes and inefficient traffic laws, which are seldom enforced and usually not followed by most drivers. Incidents of kidnappings have occurred along badly maintained roads, where vehicles are forced to drive slowly or stop, as a result of the poor road conditions causing mechanical problems. Once stopped, the passengers are an easy kidnap target.

Buses tend to be overloaded and poorly maintained. The same situation is with "Bajaji", daladala buses and motorcycles.

Bajaji are small, three-wheeled Indian vehicles. They are popular due to their price, which is about half the taxi fare. Moreover, they can travel alongside the roads when they are blocked by the traffic jams. They are considered to be quite dangerous and can take up to three people.

Daladalas are an extremely popular means of public transport in Dar es Salaam. They are mini buses that operate on a specific route whose start and ending points are marked on the front of the vehicle. If you want to jump on and off along the route, you just have to shout "Shusha!" They are easily available and cheap (the cost depends on the route).

Nevertheless, tourists need to realise that drivers want to take as many passengers as possible. There is no air conditioning and the condition of daladalas is quite poor. While travelling in these crowded vehicles, watch out for pickpockets. Those who would like to get to the city centre should catch daladala marked '*posta*'. It may be difficult to get on daladalas in the city centre stations (Posta, Kariakoo) in the evening rush. Also, avoid leaving the city centre during rush hours, i.e. between 4:30 pm and 6:30 pm.

The most luxurious, are express bus companies. Express buses are punctual, but you need to buy tickets in advance. The cheaper solutions are the ordinary buses.

Be particularly vigilant at night when crime and drink driving increases. It is also not recommended to drive out of town at night. If you see an unusual incident or somebody tries to stop you, it is better not to. In the event of being stopped by the police, ask for identification first.

There are no formal taxi companies in Dar es Salaam. Taxi drivers are regulated by the government. Take reliable taxis from a car service, hotel or restaurant. Choose those with white license plates and a taxi number painted on the side. Taxis also have official receipts. The cars always park at specific points across the city (in great numbers) and it is possible to reach them only by using your mobile phone. Taxi fares are not fixed, so it is recommended to negotiate the fare in advance. Otherwise, the price will be much higher. Photograph the front or back of the taxi with the license plate, ask for the driver's name and cell and send this information to a friend. Check the doors and windows – if there are child-locked doors and tinted windows, it is recommended to find another taxi. Do not get into taxis with other passengers inside. If a taxi stops for gas or to take other passengers, you should get out. Also, do not accept lifts from strangers. It is possible to ask your local hotel to book a taxi. If you want a driver to slow down, say "*Pole Pole*" in Swahili.

Tanzanians drive very fast and may overtake even in a blind curve or when there are oncoming vehicles so be vigilant all the time.

If you get involved in an accident with a pedestrian, drive to the nearest police station. Under no circumstances should you leave your vehicle and try to resolve the situation. Contact police via your mobile phone if you need help. Tanzanians are known to take matters into their own hands.

Have your phone with you all the time when driving, with the sound on. Lock the doors and close the windows. Set the car alarm when you park. Secure and hide your bags and all electronical items, such as your cell phone, GPS, iPod, iPad and computer, to avoid break ins via your car windows. Be particularly careful when at traffic lights at night. Always keep your fuel tank topped up to avoid running out of petrol at a bad time or place.

Carjackings and organised kidnappings are seldom. Nonetheless, '*express kidnappings*' do occur. While hailing taxis at airports, bus stations, hotels or on the street, you are held until you reveal passwords for all your credit and debit cards you have and all your cards are maxed out. You are usually released after midnight, often with the payment of the cab fare. Do not carry ATM, credit and debit cards. International criminal groups use card skimming hardware and software to steal credit and debit card information.

You should not accept food or drink from strangers, as they may be drugged.

Taking photographs of police stations, prisons, party offices, military areas and critical infrastructure, such as bridges or dams is forbidden and if spotted will carry a heavy fine or even a spell in prison.

As far as travelling by ferry is concerned, use a reliable ferry company. If you see a ferry is overloaded or unseaworthy, do not get on. Get acquainted with emergency procedures on board and find out where the life jackets and emergency exits are.

You should also beware of aggressive ticket touts at Tanzanian ports.

Cruising yachts are welcome to all parts of the country. Even areas which were closed in the past, such as Pemba Island, are now accessible by sea.

The main attractions inland are the game parks, such as the Serengeti or Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA). Both the Dar es Salaam and Tanga Yacht Clubs welcome visiting yachts. Nevertheless, theft does sometimes occur and therefore yachts should be watched at all the times. In Dar es Salaam it is not recommended to stay in the inner harbour longer than it takes to complete clearance.

Provisions are sometimes in short supply. Also, temporary water shortages may happen, due to power failures. Some simple repairs are possible in the bigger ports, but any spares must be brought in from abroad.

There is a threat from terrorism in Tanzania. In 2013 and 2014, Tanzania has experienced numerous small attacks in Arusha, Mwanza and Stone Town, Zanzibar. Therefore, travellers should be extremely vigilant and avoid large crowds, public gatherings or demonstrations. Be cautious in public places, such as transport hubs, hotels, restaurants and bars.

Previous terrorist attacks have happened in places where football matches are being viewed. The Islamic terrorist group Al-Shabaab, based in Somalia, poses a threat across the East Africa region.

On 13th June 2014, a bomb attack near a mosque in Stone Town, Zanzibar, killed one person and injured several others. In 2014, there have been some smaller attacks in Arusha, targeting bars and restaurants.

On 13th April 2014, 15 people were injured in an explosion in a bar in Arusha.

On 23-24th February, 2014, three explosions took place in Zanzibar – outside the Tanzania Assemblies of God Church, at the entrance of the Anglican Church compound and in a popular restaurant in Stone Town.

The most notable terrorist atrocity was the 1998 United States embassy bombing in Dar es Salam by local members of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad that left 11 dead and 85 injured.

Tanzania usually experiences political violence before elections. This was the case in Arusha, Mwanza, Mbeya, Mtwara and Stone Town, Zanzibar. The next municipal elections are planned for October 2014, whereas presidential elections are scheduled for October 2015. On 15th June 2013, three people were killed and over 70 injured when a bomb was thrown to a thronged political election rally held by Tanzanian opposition party of Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (Party for Democracy and Development) in the northern city of Arusha, known as Geneva of Africa. In May 2013, there were violent disturbances in the district of Mtwara.

Since 2013, sectarian violence between Christians and Muslims has increased in Tanzania.

Since January 2013, there have been reports of violent disturbances, including significant looting and rioting, in the Mtwara region in the south of Tanzania.

The Tanzania Police Force has many professional police units. Nevertheless, some police may not response to complaints or take a police report, but not initiate an investigation. Property and non-violent crime may not be investigated.

If you are requested to enter a vehicle or go to the office, request an authority's name, contact information and address, and go there with an immigration attorney. Immigration authorities have a right to review passports and visas. It is recommended to carry a photocopy of your passport and visa (not the originals). In the event of having your passport lost or stolen, you will have to pay an additional fee to have it replaced. In some cases, the Government may also restrict the length of validity or type of replacement passports.

There are no areas marked as "off-limits" by the Regional Security Office. However, there are many sites in Tanzania where you need to be very vigilant. Be particularly cautious in the area bordering Burundi, as there have been armed robberies, including vehicle hijackings. Bandits operate in the provinces of Kigoma and Kagera near the borders with Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Incidents of armed banditry have occurred in national parks in Tanzania – around Mount Kilimanjaro, the Serengeti and Arusha National Parks.

There are a lot of Muslims in Tanzania, particularly along the coast, on Zanzibar and Pemba. Remember to respect local traditions, customs, laws and religions, especially during the holy month of Ramadan or if you are going to visit religious areas.

You should dress modestly. Women should avoid wearing shorts and sleeveless tops beyond tourist resorts, and particularly in Stone Town and other places where it may offend the local population. There have been cases where women travelling alone and in small groups have been verbally harassed.

As far as law is concerned, it is worth remembering that:

- the possession of pornographic material is illegal
- some homosexual activity is illegal and penalties may include imprisonment; homosexual activity is not accepted by some members of the community and may result in harassment by the public and/or police
- all drugs are illegal in Tanzania (including Zanzibar); if you are found in possession of drugs, you will be fined; there are strict penalties, including prison sentences, for drug trafficking; Tanzania is a major destination for significant quantities of opiates (heroin) trafficked from Afghanistan via Pakistan by sea. This route is known as 'the smack track' and consequentially drug abuse and drug relates crime in Tanzania is on the rise
- photography around military zones, military assets and/or military personnel is prohibited
- serious crimes, such as treason and murder, end in the death penalty
- penalties for some crimes, including rape and robbery with violence, include corporal punishment
- the use of non-prescription drugs is prohibited.

Some recent crimes and incidents include:

Shinyanga remains notorious in the killings of elderly people. According to recent data, between January 2013 and July 2014 at least 38 elders were killed.

On 5th September 2014, three people of the same family, Kahwa Rutukuka (56), Bahati Sentongo (45) and Nyakanjo Sentongo (15) in Ngando village, Misenyi district, were killed by unknown people who set their house ablaze.

On 25th July 2014, a group of British citizens became the victims of an armed robbery when they were travelling by bus in the Tabora region.

On 22nd July 2014, Maneno Wilo (70) was stabbed to death at her home at Mahenje area, in Mbozi District. The attackers used machetes.

On 22nd July 2014, a pedestrian, Saidi Hassani (30), was knocked to death by a car driven by Geoffrey Samuel (46) while crossing the road at Kibisi area, in Tukuyu District.

In July 2014, Machera Chacha (35), a resident of Nkongore village, died after being attacked by three people who cut off his hands and left him for dead. He was accused of having a sexual relationship with one of the attackers' wife.

On 24th June 2014, Gwasa Malingumu (57) was seriously injured after being assaulted by a co-wife, Consolatha Malingumu (34) in Ngara District.

On 23rd June 2014, Diana Simon (83) was hacked to death in Kanazi village, in Ngara District.

On 8th June 2014, a pedestrian, Ngonga (60), was killed in a road accident along the Jeti Lumo road at Kiwalani area, in Temeke Municipality. He was hit by a car while crossing the road.

On 7th April 2014, a security guard, Hamis Ramadhani (50), was hit on his head with a heavy object and died of excessive bleeding. It happened at Tunduma, in Momba District, Mbeya region. The criminals then broke into the pharmacy-cum-furniture shop, but the police stopped the robbery. The suspects managed to escape.

On 7th April 2014, a pedestrian, Lameck Lusambano (31) died as a result of being hit by a car driven by Baltzar Nyambiti (45) along Njombe-Mbeya road, in Igawa area, Mbarali District.

In March 2014, an arsonist set a house of Nyirabu Mwita (35) on fire. The incident happened in Kerende village, in Tarime District. A two-week-old baby died. Her sister, Tiana Nyirabu (1), escaped with serious burns.

On 28th January 2014, Sekulo Mpupo (85) was beaten to death by a mob in Sumbawanga Municipality. He was accused of practising witchcraft.

On 13th January 2014, Msafiri Daimon (22) was stabbed to death by Boidi Paschal (36) after being found with the suspect's wife at a pub. The incident took place in Momba District, in Mbeya Region.

On 12th January 2014, Bico Mwakibibi (28) was killed after being attacked by a mob at Lema village, Kyela District, in Mbeya Region. People battered the man to death using stones and sticks. Mwakibibi and his friend were accused of breaking into a business kiosk and stealing some items.

On 9th January 2014, Magreth Ijumba (55) died after being attacked by unidentified people with a heavy object at her home at Ilenge village.

In January 2014, Kisa Ephraim (50) was injured by unidentified people with a knife.

In January 2014, Charles Livingstone (32) and Tatizo Mbwiga (27) died after being attacked by people with machetes and sticks. They were accused of stealing a motorcycle belonging to Kelvin Msemwa (24).

In January 2014, Adamu Silumbe (27) was killed by his brother, Bonny Silumbe. He was stabbed with a knife in the back in Kapele village, in Mbozi District, after a disagreement over love.

On 6th September 2013, an Itenka villager in Mlele District, in Katavi Region, was stabbed to death for not servicing a 10,000 debt for the fish he had borrowed. It happened in one of the beer halls in Itenka Village, where the victim came to watch films. He was then attacked by Matthew Peter (27)

In July 2013, Stephano Mtela (65) was found dead, with injuries on his neck, back and head, near his house in Mtulingala Village. He was probably killed due to superstitious reasons, as he was suspected to be a witch.

In June 2013, Pastor Mathayo Kachili was killed by radical Islamist youths in the town of Buseresere, less than 50 miles from Geita.

In March 2013, a thirteen-year-old girl was raped, killed and then abandoned in Nyangoto Village.

In March 2013, Mwita John attacked and injured Matiko Johannes (45) and Mchungu Washington (35) using a knife in Nyamwigura Village. Johannes died of excessive bleeding.

In March 2013, Chacha Fundi (30) was stabbed to death by Mabaraka Kamukono at Nkende Village.

In March 2013, residents of Bugarjo Village, in Rorya District, attacked and killed Marwa Makuri accused of cattle rustling.

On 5th February 2013, a police officer, Japhari Mohamed (30), and a suspected robber, Shaban Msule (33), were killed during a shootout between police and armed robbers at Matundas Petrol Station in Chunya District.

In 2013, a large group of radical Muslim youths attacked the home of Pastor Robert Ngai of the Evangelical Assemblies of God Church in Geita town, in north-eastern Tanzania. The pastor received serious cuts on his hands and arms.

Dar es Salaam



Dar es Salaam is the largest and richest city in Tanzania as well as the country's important economic centre. It is located on a natural harbour on the eastern coast of Africa and covers an area of 1,590.5 square kilometres. The city is the third fastest growing in Africa (ninth fastest in the world), after Bamako and Lagos, with the population of 4,364,541. The Dar es Salaam region is divided into three districts:

- Kinondoni – the most populated district; half of the city's population reside there.
- Ilala – the administrative district, where nearly all government offices and ministries, including the Central Business District ("Posta"), are located; it is also the transportation hub of the city, as the Julius Nyerere International Airport, Central Railway Station and Tazara Railway Station are within the district boundaries.
- Temeke – the industrial district of the city, where the main manufacturing centres are situated; it is believed to have the largest concentration of low-income residents.

Dar es Salaam lies close to the equator and the warm Indian Ocean and has a tropical climate characterised by hot and humid weather. Temperatures throughout the year are relatively stable. The driest and coolest season is June through to early October. The annual rainfall is about 1,100 mm. There are two rainy seasons: "*the long rains*" in April and May and "*the short rains*" in October and November. The best time to visit the city is between June and September, after the rainy season, when temperatures are milder and humidity level is lower.

In April 2014, ten people died, including four children, and hundreds of people lost their homes in Dar es Salaam as a result of heavy rains that destroyed roads, bridges and drainage systems. Several roads linking Dar es Salaam and the rest of the country were cut off.

Criminals, such as gangsters and armed robbers have been active recently. In July 2014, armed bandits shot dead a Roman Catholic nun, Sister Clecensia Kapuli. She tried to escape from the killers who were riding on a motorcycle and who took her handbag with an unspecified amount of cash.

Street crime occurs throughout Dar es Salaam at all times of day or night.

Home invasion crimes are also commonplace.

There are places and areas in Dar es Salaam that should be avoided:

- Kinondoni District – the northernmost of three districts in Dar es Salaam and the most crime ridden, where robberies happen throughout the day and prostitution is also prevalent here.

- Manzese Uwanja Wa Fisi – is an administrative ward in the Kinondoni District where most people live in slums and this is where you will find most of the illegal activity, from drugs to guns; Manzese Ward was among the first areas in Dar es Salaam to implement crime prevention initiatives under the framework of UN-HABITAT's Safer Cities Programme; there is a high crime rate here consisting of minor and more serious crime

- Mwananyamala – is another administrative ward in the Kinondoni District where many cases of rape and assault are reported to the police.

- Tandale – is an administrative ward; another populous slum area in the Kinondoni District, where various crimes occur, e.g. robbery, assault, rape, man slaughter and theft.

- Kariakoo - a ward of the Ilala District; it is mainly known for its extensive market that spans several city blocks and contributes significantly to Dar es Salaam's food provision and small-scale economy; it is a busy place, which is why you need to watch out for pickpockets and robbers.

Jogging, cycling and walking in areas of Dar es Salaam, such as Coco Beach, Toure Drive, South Beach Ferry area or any place where there are not houses on both sides of the road are dangerous. If you go to the South Beach Ferry or the Ubungu Bus Station, do it in a secured vehicle.

Slipway is an isolated resort area in Dar es Salaam with exclusive hotels. Take care of your bag, as there have been many incidents – a passenger of a car snaps the bag from walking tourists and then drives away.

Kunduchi beach is a beautiful beach in Dar es Salaam, with some exclusive hotels. Nonetheless, it has become very dangerous for tourists, which is why it is advised not to stay there. Groups of poor, and sometimes drugged men, sit along the beach. Violent crimes with machete, knife or sticks occur here and tourists have been injured.

Card "skimming" is very common in Dar es Salaam and it is advisable not to use ATMs, but obtain cash from the Embassy cashier. If you must use an ATM, check the area above the keypad and around where the card is inserted for any loose hardware. If you can shake something loose or see something that is a slightly different colour from the machine, go to find another machine. In Dar es Salaam, British tourists have been kidnapped, robbed and forced to withdraw cash from ATMs and arrange cash transfers up to £5,000 through Western Union. They were first befriended by strangers or used unlicensed taxis.

On 10th November 2013, two British nationals were involved in a violent robbery on a stretch of beach between Bahari hotel and Kunduchi hotel to the north of Dar es Salaam.

There is a risk of unexplored ordnance and ammunition from the depots in the Gongola Mboto and Mbagala districts of Dar es Salaam. Stay alert and do not pick up any metal or suspicious looking objects. If you find anything suspicious, report it to the local police station.

Many private taxi drivers operate in Dar es Salaam and some of them are thieves. Robberies have been reported, where the car ends up in a quiet back street at nights. Tourists have in some cases been threatened to give obtain their PIN code on their credit card.

The thieves usually operate in the evening, when long-distance buses arrive in Dar es Salaam. Tourists are tired and may take the first car, particularly when the price is low. Beware if the driver agrees to a price lower than 15000 TSH, as the standard fare is 20-30000 TSH. Never share a car or get into a car when another person is inside.

North Americans and Europeans can obtain tourist visas after landing in Dar es Salaam. A tourist visa costs US\$50 (US\$100 for US passport holders, free for Romanians) paid in US dollars. However, if you prefer to get a visa before arriving, it can be obtained from the Tanzanian High Commission/Embassy. US passport holders have to pay US\$100 and you will need a passport sized photograph.

Those who need a business visa, have to visit the Immigration Headquarters within 5 working days and pay US\$100. Four passport sized photos will be required.

At the airport, stand in the visa line, on the right hand side of the queue for passport control. After you have received your visa, you do not have to stop at passport control, as they issue the visa and stamp you in at the same time.

Dar es Salaam Port is Tanzania's main port with a rated capacity of 4.1 million (dwt) dry cargo and 6.0 million (dwt) bulk liquid cargo. Its total quay length is about 2,000 metres with eleven deep-water berths. Dar es Salaam Port handles around 95% of the Tanzania international trade. It provides services for such countries as Malawi, Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. The port serves as a freight linkage to and from East and Central Africa countries as well as to middle and Far East, Europe, Australia and America.

Dar es Salaam Port offers the following marine crafts:

- six Berthing Tugs
- sixteen Lighter Towing Tugs
- four Lighters
- two Labour Launches
- two Pilot Boats
- two Patrol Boats
- thirteen Mooring Boats.

The intrinsic capacity of the Port is:

- General Cargo – 3.1 million tonnes
- Container – 1.0 million tonnes
- Liquid Bulk – 6.0 million tonnes.

Passengers from coastal vessels embark and disembark at Malindi Wharf. General Cargo Terminals have also handled cruise vessels as the port has no terminal for cruise vessels yet.

The Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam has switched to round-the-clock operations. The move follows the adoption on the 10th February of the port's new Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The SOPs will be kept under review by a newly formed Port Improvement Committee. Quoted in the Daily News, Steven Ngatunga of the Tanzanian Freight Forwarders Association said that his members were concerned about the lack of a timeframe for achievement of key performance indicators. However, acting director general of Tanzania Ports Authority Madeni Kipande stressed that strong competition in the region made the port reforms essential. Dar es Salaam currently handles 90% of Tanzania's trade and is also an important gateway for landlocked East African countries.

Yachts should anchor in the inner harbour flying the Q flag and wait for Customs, Immigration and Port Health officials. Port officials usually work 07:00 AM-05:00 PM. Then, it is possible to anchor off the Dar es Salaam Yacht Club in Msasani Bay, six miles north of the main harbour.

Zanzibar



Zanzibar is a semi-autonomous archipelago located in the Indian Ocean, 15 miles off the coast of Tanzania, on the Swahili Coast, adjacent to Tanganyika (mainland Tanzania). It consists of Zanzibar Island (Unguja), Pemba Island and many smaller islands. Zanzibar Island is about 90 km long and 30 km wide. Its population is about 800 000. The capital is Zanzibar City, on the island of Unguja.

The official languages in Zanzibar are Swahili and English.

The islands are close to the equator, which means they are warm all year round. Hot summers are often cooled by strong sea breezes, associated with the northeast monsoon, especially on the north and east coasts. Rains, characterised by brief showers, occur in November. Longer rains are usually observed in March, April and May, along with the southwest monsoon. The dry season lasts throughout June, July, August, September and October. During November and December there is the 'short rains' season.

Zanzibar's main industry areas are spices, raffia and tourism. The islands produce cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon and black pepper. Persian traders used Zanzibar as a base for voyages between the Middle East, India, and Africa and Vasco da Gama's visit in 1498 marked the beginning of European influence. Malindi in Zanzibar City was the Swahili Coast's main port for the slave trade with the Middle East. In the mid-19th century, as many as 50,000 slaves passed annually through the port.

There have been several reports of armed robberies at hotels on the island of Zanzibar.

It is advisable to be cautious in places frequented by backpackers. Incidents have occurred in Stone Town and on popular tourist beaches.

You should stay alert all the time, particularly after dark.

On 24th February 2014, there were two explosions on the island of Unguja, near Mercury's restaurant by the port and at the Anglican Cathedral in Stone Town. There have also been some political demonstrations across the Island of Unguja resulting in some violence and destruction of property.

In February 2014, a Catholic priest, Father Evarist Mushi, was killed on the twin island of Zanzibar, 40 nautical miles north of Dar es Salaam. He was shot at the entrance of his church just before a Sunday service.

In December 2013, a French couple, Francois Cherer Robert Daniel and Brigitte Mery, both in their 60s, were killed in the village of Matemwe on the northeast coast of the island.

On 7th August 2013, two British women became the victims of an acid attack in Stone Town.

In February 2013, Father Evarist Mushi was blocked by two young men at the entrance of the church and shot in the head.

On Christmas Day, gunmen shot and seriously wounded a Catholic priest when he returned home from church.

In 2013, Father Joseph Mwagambwa was attacked with acid when he was coming out of an Internet café in Mlandenge community.

To travel between Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar, you can choose from many ferries and catamarans. The most recommended are Azam Marine, Sea Express, Sea Star, Seagull Kilimanjaro and Sepideh Megaspeed liners. Fares range from \$35 to \$40 for non-residents, including a \$5 Port Tax.

It is also possible to hire a private boat. It is cheaper, but the trip is much longer and the boat may not be equipped for bad weather conditions or an emergency.

There are a lot of taxis you can use. Although there is a "list" of prices, they are negotiable. Many hotels offer to arrange a taxi to the harbour, airport, spice tour or another hotel, which is convenient, but they get commissions from taxis and the prices are usually higher.

Zanzibar is largely a Muslim community, which is why you should be respectful. Remember:

- you should cover your legs and arms
- showing public affection is considered disrespectful
- to be discreet when you drink alcohol
- during Ramadan, travellers should avoid eating and drinking publicly, smoking and chewing gum.

Some Unguja Island's popular dive sites include:

- Stingray alley – off the East Coast of Zanzibar Island, due east of the Shehe Guest House, near Jambiani village
- Mnemba Island – a 'private island' off the north east coast; the huge encircling reef can be dived from boats but they may not land
- Levan Bank – off Nungwi village, on the northern tip of the main Island
- Jambiani Reef (also called Unicorn reef).

Water temperature at all sites ranges from 25 to 29 degrees Celsius.

Visibility is from 15 metres to 60 metres. It's usually best to dive or snorkel as the tide starts to come in as an outgoing tide may bring sediments that lower visibility at close-in sites.

The diving season is from September to March, but in reality good dive sites can be found at any time of the year.

Tourists are not allowed to spear-fish.

The closest recompression facilities are in Mombassa, Kenya at the Naval station.

Stone Town, known as Mji Mkongwe, is the old part of Zanzibar City and the main city of Zanzibar. It is situated on the western coast of Unguja. Stone Town was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. It occupies the most western edge of the Town of Zanzibar and has about 18 000 inhabitants.

Daladalas connect Stone Town to several nearby locations, such as Bububu (a village north of Stone Town), the airport, the Amaan Stadium, Jangombe, and Magomeni. For longer trips, 'mabasi' (Swahili for 'bus'), are available. They are trucks adapted for passenger transport. The main mabasi station is also close to the Market. Mabasi connect Stone Town with Mkokotoni, Mangapwani, Bumbwini, Kizimbani, Paje, Kiwengwa, and Matemwe.

Mafia Island Marine Park lies just offshore. It is a perfect place for snorkelling the local reefs.

Dive sites close to Stone Town include:

- Changuu (Prison Island) – good snorkelling 35 meters NW of the main beach
- Chapwani Island (Grave Island) – good snorkelling 50 metres NW of the east tip of the island
- Bawi Island – the reef wall is about 150 metres east of the east edge of the island
- Fungu Chawamba (the Sand Bar) – about 3 kilometres due west of Stone Town; several Stone Town Dive Shops use this site for beginner scuba lessons
- Chumbe Island – a permit is required for diving in the Marine Park; there is an interesting light house and an exclusive eco-lodge on this Island
- Nyange (unbuoyed dive site)
- Pange Island
- Pwakuu Island
- Murogo Reef
- Boribu sandbar (also called Bokibu).

At Stone Town's harbour, ferries depart every hour. They connect Zanzibar to Dar es Salaam and Pemba Island.

Citizens of Namibia, Romania, Rwanda, Hong Kong, Malaysia and all commonwealth member states (except for the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Bangladesh, New Zealand, Nigeria, India and South Africa) do not need a visa for stays of less than 3 months. A Tourist Visa costs US\$50 for a three-month single entry or US\$100 for a three-month double entry visa. The visa can be obtained upon arrival. Have your certificate of yellow fever vaccination with you in case it is checked. Visas are valid for the duration from the date of issuance. It is strongly advised to obtain a visa before coming to Zanzibar.

Due to a policy of reciprocity by Tanzania (which can be purchased on arrival), holders of a US passport can only obtain a US\$100 multiple-entry visa. US travellers departing from the U.S. can pay US\$20 for a rush service from the Tanzanian embassy, which takes three working days. Visas may also be obtained from any of Tanzania's diplomatic mission abroad.

Although Zanzibar is part of the Union, you need to have a valid passport to enter the island, even if you come from mainland Tanzania. You must fill out a Tanzania arrival card for your arrival in Stone Town and a Tanzania departure card when you leave.

Yachts travelling to Zanzibar must visit Immigration and have passports stamped, even if having already completed clearance on mainland Tanzania. A transit log must be obtained from the mainland ports (Dar, Tanga, Mtwara) before entering Zanzibar as it may be inspected.

Zanzibar is known to have the best diving conditions in the world, with the coral reef structures surrounding Unguja and Pemba. It is due to good visibility (20- 60 metres) and a year-round average water temperature of 27°C. Experienced scuba divers can enjoy wall dives, night dives and drift dives. In deeper waters, there are coral gardens and large gamefish (barracuda, kingfish, tuna and wahoo). Shallower waters are home to tropical fish.

The East Beaches, with white sand and the warm waters of the Indian Ocean, are popular among travellers. You can use the services of the Rising Sun Dive Centre at the Breezes beach resort or try one of the best dives in East Africa – Spanish Dancer Divers offer daily trips to the Mnemba Atoll Marine Park for divers and snorkellers. It is famous for clear warm waters. You can also meet dolphins and Green Turtles.

Another popular place is Kendwa Beach on the north-western coast. You can swim during low and high tide, which is not always possible on the east side of the island. Watch out for sea urchins that may sting you if you step on them in the low tide. Kendwa offers many beach bars and restaurants and Kendwa Beach is famous for the Full Moon Party that takes place on Saturdays just before or after a full moon.

There are five ports in the islands of Unguja and Pemba. They are operated and developed by the Zanzibar Ports Corporation.

The main port is at Malindi. It handles 90 percent of Zanzibar's trade. Malindi Port is in a poor condition as far as infrastructure (quays, container stacking yard, etc.) is concerned. It also has very limited operational area and storage facilities. The main port wharf has deteriorated to the extent that it can no longer be repaired.

Frequent ferries make the crossing between the port of Dar-es-Salaam, on the Tanzanian mainland, and Zanzibar. The fastest journey time is around 75 minutes on the hydrofoils operated by Sea Express. The slowest is the overnight trip made by the Flying Horse passenger ship.

Arusha



Arusha is a city in northern Tanzania and the capital of the Arusha Region. Its population amounts to about 400,000. The city is located below Mount Meru (Africa's fifth highest mountain) on the eastern edge of the eastern branch of the Great Rift Valley, 70 km from the Kenyan border.

Arusha has a temperate climate. Although it lies close to the equator, its elevation of 1,400 metres on the southern slopes of Mount Meru makes temperatures and humidity level quite low. Cool dry air is observed for much of the year. The temperature is between 13 and 30 degrees Celsius. Most rainfall is observed in March, April, November and December. Dry periods are in June, July, August, September and October.

The main industry of Arusha is the service sector. The city is home to the largest manufacturing sector in the region with breweries, tyre manufacturing and agro-forest processing. Moreover, the economy of the city of Arusha depends heavily on tourism, which makes it the second largest contributor of income in Tanzania.

Arusha's most famous districts are the Central Business Area (by the Clocktower), Sekei in the north-west (residential with a vibrant nightlife), Njiro (a middle-class growing suburb in the south) and Tengeru (a lively market-town in the east).

While in and around Arusha (northern Tanzania), take extreme caution as armed robberies, carjackings and home invasions are common.

The main means of public transport are daladalas, which are very cheap – TSH 400 (US\$0.25) for any trip in the city. Daladalas are usually very crowded and full of pickpockets so it is important to secure your bag and personal items.

There are also a lot of cheap taxis, but remember to set a price at the beginning. The usual fare within the city centre does not exceed TSH 5,000, whereas the cost of a trip outside the city is about TSH 8,000.

It is better to avoid taking motorcycle taxis, particularly at night in front of clubs as this is when and where thieves rob people.

It is possible to hire a car, but most companies prefer to provide their own drivers.

In the city centre, on Sokoine road, and in some other areas, along old Moshi road, tourists are often attacked, especially while walking with their backpacks/bags. It is recommended to take a taxi when you arrive or leave from Arusha.

Visas on arrival can be obtained at Kilimanjaro International Airport for US\$50, or US\$100 for some nationalities.

Some recent incidents include:

In August 2014, a wave of motorcycle riding snipers, who go round the town shooting motorists, appeared. They tend to use 'Boxer' types of motorbikes. They usually target women motorists. Five women were shot within a week. One of them was Shamim Rashid, who was shot in the neck and killed. Earlier, Florah Porokwa, was shot on her upper shoulders when she was driving home. She saved her life by speeding.

On 3rd July 2014, an explosive was thrown at the home of an Islamic preacher, injuring him and another person.

In July 2014, police officers killed three people suspected to be gangsters in a botched crime incident. The armed gangsters were on the way to steal money in one of the Arusha-based companies, the Ceramic Centre, producing roofing materials.

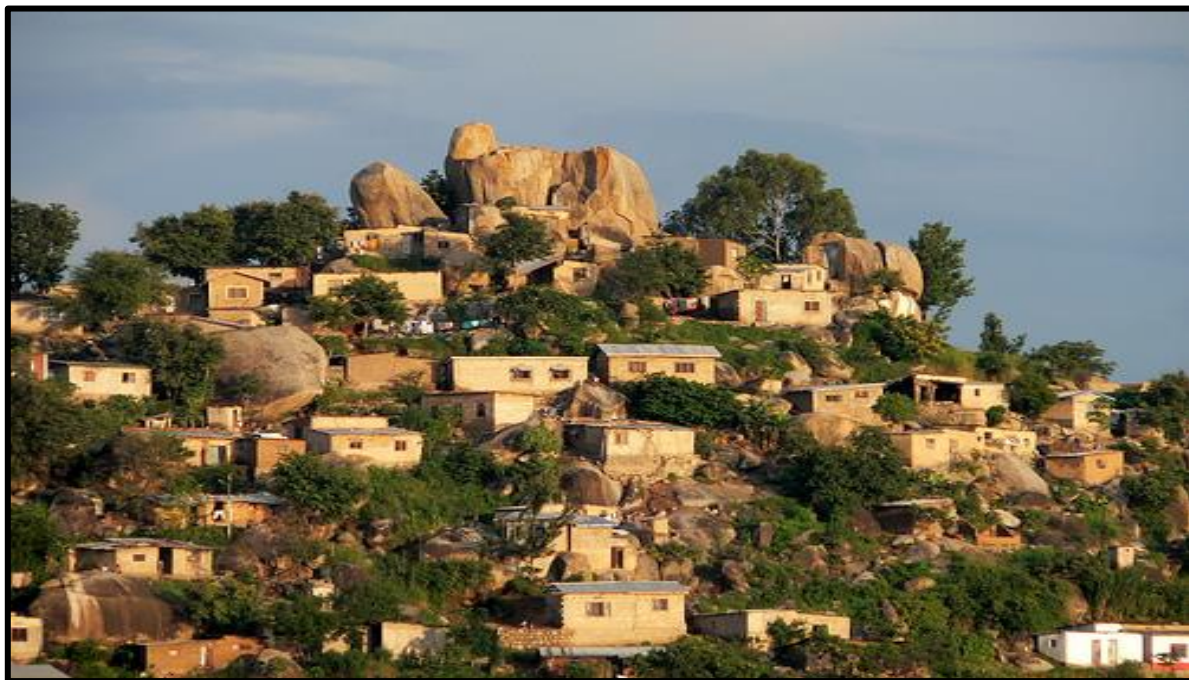
On 13th April 2014, a bomb went off in Arusha Night Park (a popular watering hole) the English Premier League matches. 14 people were injured; one of them died later in the hospital.

On 15th June 2013, a Chadema political rally ahead of the civic polls was bombed. Four people were killed and several were injured.

On 5th May 2013, a church congregation was bombed. Three people died and many others were injured.

In March 2013, a Catholic nun, Sister Shobana Synd, was shot by bandits on a motorcycle who took off with an unspecified amount of money belonging to a religious organisation in Arusha. Fortunately, the nun survived.

Mwanza & Dodoma



Mwanza is a port city on the southern shores of Lake Victoria in north-western Tanzania. It is the country's second largest city, with a population of more than 700,000, and the economic heart of the Lake Region. Mwanza is the capital of the surrounding Mwanza Region.

Mwanza has a tropical savannah climate, characterised by fresh breeze, moderate humidity and nice temperatures throughout the year. Temperatures during the day are below 30 degrees Celsius. Nights are cooler, with temperatures about 20 degrees Celsius.

To move in and around Mwanza, you can use daladalas, which are a good and cheap (300TSH) solution. They are, however, crowded and you need to watch out for pickpockets.

Another means of transport are taxis, but there are not any official labels on them as there are in the capital so using them may be risky.

There are also pikipikis – little motorcycles – that take one or two people on as a fare. Similarly to taxis, you use pikipikis at your own risk.

On 15th August 2014, four people, Kelfine Masalu, Emmanuel Joseph, Sai Ochieng and Kwinta Ngwenko died and two others, a four-year-old child and Geoffrey Joseph, were seriously injured in a landslide caused by downpour at Mabatini suburb. During the rainfall, a heavy rock fell from the nearby hill and knocked another rock which rolled down, crushing houses along its path.

On 22nd October 2013, a Christian leader, Elias Lunyamila Meshack (35), was killed and two other worshippers from the church, Elias Msakuzi and Tumsifu Pungu, were seriously injured in Pasiansi, in the Ilemela district of Mwanza Province. They were attacked with machetes by unknown men



Dodoma, whose official name is Dodoma Urban District, is the national capital of Tanzania and the capital of Dodoma Region. Its population amounts to about 320,000. Dodoma lies 486 kilometres west of Dar es Salaam and 441 kilometres south of Arusha. It covers an area of 2500 square kilometres.

The majority of the population are Tanzanian. There are also other populations from neighbouring states, such as Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. Small Arab and Indian minorities can also be found in Dodoma. The most widely spoken languages are Swahili and English.

Dodoma has a semi-arid climate. Temperatures are relatively warm all year round. Average high temperatures are quite consistent throughout the year, whereas average low temperatures drop to 13°C in July. Dodoma's rainfall amounts to 570 mm per year and the wet season is between November and April. The remaining part of the year is the city's dry season.

Since Dodoma is the political capital, protests and demonstrations sometimes take place in the more popular areas of the city. They usually concern specific perceived local injustices or national and international political events.

On 10th August 2014, a Member of the Constituent Assembly (MCA), Thomas Mgoli, was attacked and seriously injured at Area 'A' in the municipality, in Dodoma. The victim claimed that his assailants were opposition supporters.

On 30th July 2014, eighteen people died and fifty-six were injured in a road accident that took place along the Dodoma-Morogoro Highway at Pandambili, in Kongwa District. A lorry and a bus collided head-on.

Pemba Island



Pemba Island, known as '*The Green Island*', forms part of the Zanzibar Archipelago and is situated within the Swahili Coast in the Indian Ocean, about 50 kilometres to the north of Unguja. Its population is about 300,000.

Pemba Island has a tropical monsoon climate with quite heavy rainfall all year round. It has two rainy and two dry periods. The first rainy period is from March until May, the second one is from October to December. Temperatures are about 30 degrees Celsius throughout the year.

The best time to visit Pemba is the dry season – from July through late October. There are a few showers in November, but generally it is accessible through until March. April and May should be avoided as there are heavy rains and the lodges close during this period.

Pemba is now listed as one of the top dive spots in the world and diving is the major attraction for Tanzania Safari visitors. Pemba is characterised by mangroves, lagoons, stretches of sand, uninhabited isles, coral reefs and the steeply dropping walls of the Pemba Channel. It is also well known for its dive sites, with steep drop-offs, untouched coral, crystal clear water and very rich marine life. Pemba has the most spectacular and healthy reefs in East Africa. There are coral covered walls, coral strewn reef slopes, enormous bommies, fans surrounded by reef fish, vertical coral cliffs which plummet to depths of more than 800 metres. Underwater visibility often reaches 40 meters or more. Ribbon eels, fire dartfish and leaf-fish can be found on many reefs.

It is popular among keen divers and snorkellers. There are at least two dive operators (Swahili Divers and Manta Reef) operating under the PADI and BSAC codes that serve visitors. Divers' must-see include extensive plate coral gardens on the west coast which are a world class drift dive, the marine reserve surrounding Misali Island and the annual whale migration in July and August.

Diving off Pemba is really world class. You can see 400 types of fish and a lot of pelagics, especially between May and November. The reefs around Pemba are in great shape and there are very few, or none, other divers. Travellers are encouraged to try diving at Uvinje, Njao and Fundo gaps. Nevertheless, currents in Pemban waters can be strong and diving here is generally directed to more advanced divers.

The Pemba Channel shelves off to depths of more than 2,000 m between the island and mainland Tanzania, and Pemba is known for large sea fish, which include barracuda, tuna,

shark, and even whales. It is a perfect place for experienced divers. Visibility is generally very good and there are some spectacular pinnacles. Currents are strong.

The west coast of Pemba Island is a Marine Park, managed by PECCA. You must pay the fees – \$20 per boat per visit and \$5 per person per day – at Mesali Island, which is characterised by stunning corals, colourful fish and few other visitors. While snorkelling, keep an eye on your location and do not go too far out due to tides that can be strong. Also, watch out for crabs. Another possibility is to visit the caves and explore some of the island's beaches.

Yachts travelling to Pemba Island must visit Immigration and have passports stamped, even if having already completed clearance on mainland Tanzania. A transire/transit log must be obtained from the mainland ports before entering Pemba as it may be inspected. Yachts should ensure that their papers are in order and report any incidents if approached with demands for money.

Chake Chake is situated at the centre of the island on the western side, about 30 km from Wete and less than 28 km from Mkoani. Its population amounts to around 22 000 people. It is the administrative headquarter of the Pemba South region. Chake Chake is an unofficial capital of Pemba where most government departments have their head offices. Besides, the town is also the commercial capital of Pemba. It is few kilometres from the only airport on the island, Karume Airport, and offers banks, post office, hospitals and other services.

Mkoani is the main sea port of Pemba and the administrative centre of the district. It lies on the southern part of Pemba and its population is about 11 000. Abdalla Mzee Hospital is the main hospital on the island.

Wete is the second most important urban centre and the most populous town in Pemba – with about 27 000 people. It is located about 30 kilometres north of Chake Chake. It is home to head offices for some government departments. It is also the headquarters of the district and the Pemba North region. In the past, the sea port at Wete was a very important gateway to the island.

Konde is situated on the northern part of Pemba, about 15 kilometres from Wete, on the road to Ras Kigomasha, the northern most tip of Pemba Island and Ngezi forest, the most important forest of Pemba. The main activity of its 10 000 inhabitants is agriculture.

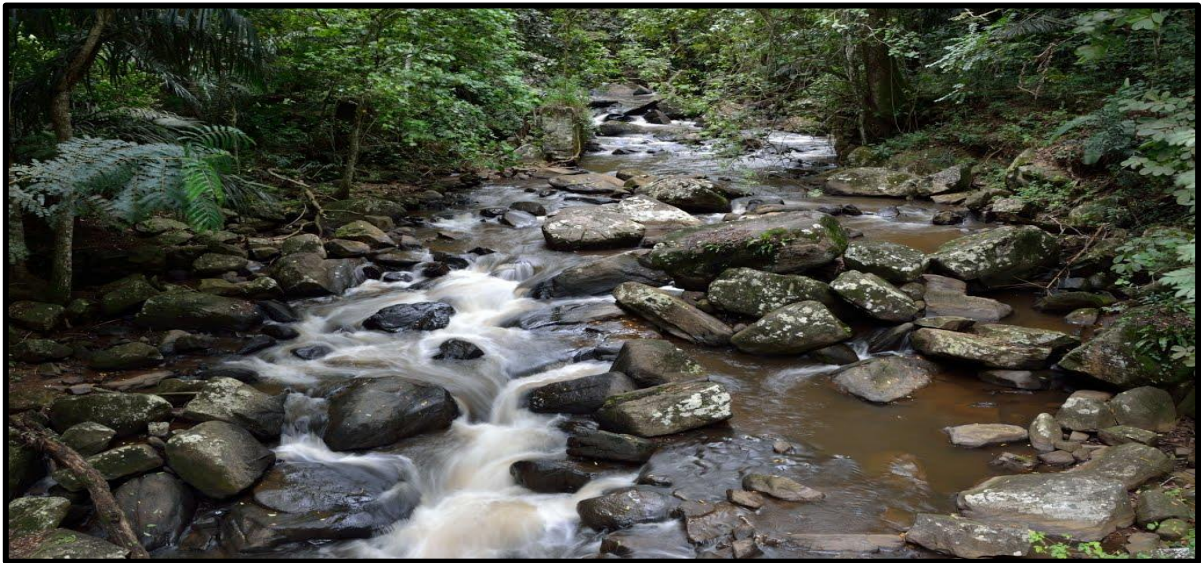
Micheweni is the administrative centre of the Micheweni district, the only urban centre in Pemba situated in the coral rag zone.

Pumba is surrounded by many islets. Some of them are good dive sites:

- Panza – the southernmost island in Pemba; it is a series of islets; a bridge connects the two main parts of Mtondooni and Panza; its topography is coral on the Panza side and deep soil on the Mtondooni part; there are two dive sites here, near the southern tip of Pemba Island; the first is called “Southern Wreck” after the nearby sunken freighter; south of the wreck is “Emerald Reef”
- Makoongwe – few kilometres from Mkoani; it is similar to the opposite area on the island of Pemba with deep soils and hilly terrain; it is inhabited and people do farming and fishing
- Kiweni (Shamiani) – on the south west part of Pemba; it is an uninhabited islet used mainly for farming and livestock grazing; a nice beach is located on its southernmost tip

- Manta Point – off the NW coast of Pemba, near the Fundu gap; this site is renowned for the large numbers of giant Manta rays in the area; Manta Reef Camp on the Pemba shore is sometimes used as a base camp for diving parties
- Fundo – few miles from Wete, is the only inhabited island among the group of islets that form the north-west reef of Pemba
- Matumbini – an islet with dense mangrove forest and popular among fishermen because of rich coral reef
- Misali – also called Capt. Kidd's Island; it is due west of Chake Chake; the jewel of Pemba; owing to its rich coral reef, it has been declared a marine reserve
- Uvinje – there are two dive sites at this location NE of Chake Chake; the “Northern Wall” and the “Southern Wall”
- Funzi – east of Kokota and south of Uvinje island
- Kashani – on the same reef as Fundo, but on the southernmost tip close to Ras Mkumbuu
- Kojani –the only inhabited island on the western side of Pemba island
- Kokota – at the southern mouth of Wete port, together with Uvinje
- Mwangi – a small islet near Mtambwe, on the main island of Pemba
- Njao – the northernmost islet on the Fundo group, used mainly for agricultural purposes
- Vikunguni – a small islet close to the north-west group of islands
- Yombi – a small islet east of Panza island.

Tanga



Tanga is the third largest city after Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, situated 60 kilometres south of the Kenyan border. It is the best place in East Africa for provisioning, if you plan to sail for Chagos. Its population is 243,580 people. It connects much of the northern Tanzanian interior with the sea. As the coastal town closest to Kenya, Tanga was on the front line at the outset of World War I. A British landing was thrown back on 4th November 1914 in the Battle of Tanga, and the town was not taken until 7th July 1916.

One of the best attractions is Toten Island, just offshore from the Tanga harbour. The Island contains ruins of two 14th century mosques and pillared tombs. Another place is Tongoni – a small fishing village 17 kilometres south of Tanga.

The sheltered area around Tanga, including Tanga Bay and Kwale Bay, are perfect for sailing, windsurfing, kayaking and exploring coral reefs, such as Tanga Coral gardens at Fungu Nyama, Niule Reef and Yambe Island reef.

On the southern side of the bay is a friendly Tanga Yacht Club, located 2 kilometres from the centre of town, on main mini-bus route. It offers safe anchorage for yachts throughout the year. This is the most secure place for leaving your yacht. The yacht club has made many improvements for visiting yachts that pay 10 Euros per week for the facilities and a secure dinghy dock. It is also possible to dry out on careening poles. They have 2 heavy duty moorings with an overall length not exceeding 14 metres. Laundry room, workshop, restaurant and bar are available.

This is usually the first port of entry into Tanzania for those coming from the north and a popular place to obtain clearance.

Tanga Signal Station maintains a 24 hour watch. When you enter Tanga Bay you should contact Tanga Signal Station on channel VHF 12 or 16.

Customs formalities are completed at the office on Dhow Wharf, beyond the commercial wharf. They are open between 08.00 AM and 04.00 PM, five days a week. Clearance Papers from your last country of departure and a crew list are required.

Immigration is in the centre of Tanga, close to the post office. Opening hours are from 08.00 am to 04.00 pm, Monday to Friday. It is closed on Saturday, Sunday and public holidays. A valid passport is required. Visas can be obtained from Immigration after paying a fee, which depends on your nationality.

If you have already checked into Tanzania, a Transire/transfer from your last Tanzanian port is required by Customs. If you have already cleared into Tanzania, checking in with Immigration is not required.

The main anchorage is protected in a monsoon.

Tanga is also Tanzania's second largest port. Major exports from the Port of Tanga include sisal, coffee, tea and cotton. It is the longest serving port in East Africa, with two shallow water berths. The visiting vessels anchor at stream buoys that are a maritime safety requirement. The Port of Tanga is linked to the Port of Dar es Salaam in the south via a 354-km highway.

The Port's advantages include:

- it serves rich agricultural regions of Northern Tanzania
- highways and a rail network link it with remote hinterland
- large shipping network destinations Germany, Japan in the Far East and the Middle East
- availability of guaranteed warehousing space
- three huge storage sheds of about 24,000 square metres and 15,000 square metres for stacking 510-800 containers
- the Port is an integral part of a Rail-Marine corridor Tanga-Arusha-Musoma - Port Bell/Jinja (Uganda).

The Port has a capacity of handling over 700,000 tonnes a year. Its capacity has been increased to deal with traffic growth by investing in modern cargo handling equipment and hard stand paving of general cargo area to improvise for container stacking.

The harbour offers safe entourage for seven oceans going ships with length of up to 21.3 metres and draft from 6.4 metres to 9.45 metres. Three anchorages can be used in outer harbour for vessel with depth of over 9.45 metres. The least depth of the water in these anchorages is 13.72 metres.

The Port access from the Indian Ocean is through a 6-km-long, deep-water natural channel. The channel has not been dredged for some time, which is why deep-sea ships and coasters must anchor in the river channel.

The Port of Tanga provides a multi-purpose jetty, 12 anchorage berths and a Quay for lighterage and local shipping of 3.8 m draft. The twelve anchorages range from 5.0 m to 12.5 m draft. The tanker berth has a maximum draft of 3.5 m and uses a submarine pipeline to discharge fuel oil at a Quay berth.

Its marine crafts include:

Marine Crafts:

- three Towing Tugs
- eight Cargo Pontoons

- seven Cargo Lighters
- one Labour Launches
- one Berthing Towing Tug
- one Pilot Boat
- one Mooring Boat.

Mtwara



Mtwara is the capital city of Mtwara Region in south-eastern Tanzania. It is home to around 80,000 people.

Mtwara has a tropical climate. In winter there is much more rainfall in Mtwara than in summer. The average annual temperature in Mtwara is 26.3 °C. The average annual rainfall is 1024 mm. The driest month is August (10 mm). Most rainfall is observed in January (189 mm). The warmest month is December (27.7 °C). In July, the average temperature is 24.5 °C. It is the lowest average temperature of the whole year.

You can move around Mtwara by taxis, tuk-tuks (three-wheeled vehicles, called bajaji in Swahili) and motorbike taxis (pikipiki in Swahili).

At the beginning of January 2014, the Mtwara Regional Police Commander, Zelothe Stephen, announced that more crime incidents had been reported at police stations in Mtwara Region in 2013 compared to 2012. Despite efforts by the police force to fight crime in the region, the incidences increased to 12,023 in 2013 from 11,190 in 2012. Most cases involved violence against humanity, society, properties and violation of road traffic rules. Moreover, incidents related to destruction of property rose to 980 in 2013 from 937 in 2012.

Samson Julius (20), a resident of Namahinga in Mtwara district, was killed by people who suspected him of stealing three kilograms of maize belonging to Hashimu Kazumani (52). He died after the people threw stones at him.

In May 2013, a pregnant woman was shot dead during a security operation after protests in Mtwara. The security forces were hunting for those behind the violent riots. Residents protested after accepting the budget that confirmed the construction of a gas pipeline from Mtwara to Dar es Salaam. They want a gas processing plant to be built in Mtwara.

Tourists are advised to be careful after dark and avoid deserted places.

Many of the richer people live in Shangani. To the north around Shangani there are some good beaches. From the beach in Shangani, it is possible to take a canoe or dhow ferry

across the bay entrance to Msangankuu peninsula, where you will find wonderful beaches that provide good snorkelling and diving conditions. To the north, past Shangani, there are the mangroves and coral flats which hold interesting rock pools and birdlife.

Mikindani and Mnazi Bays offer some of the most unexplored diving in the Western Indian Ocean.

Mikindani Bay is a large, well-protected harbour, within easy reach of wonderful beaches and a marine park. The resort ensures a lot of activities, including game fishing and diving.

Mtwara features a deep-water port that can accommodate ocean-going vessels. Owing to recent improvements in the port, big container ships can berth there. It is one of the three major ports managed by Tanzania Ports Authority. The port functions, but is underutilised. The deep water quay is dredged to -9.8 metres chart datum. There are no tidal restrictions for vessels entering and leaving the harbour, but there is a length restriction of 175 metres due to the shape of the channel.

A sheltered anchorage exists in the inner bay with good holding ground of –20 metres. The basin can accommodate six vessels of 175 metres. The number of vessels can increase if shoal patches are removed.

Port facilities include:

- Quay Wall – of 385 metres; it can accommodate two ships and one coastal vessel at a time; the draught is 9.85 metres
- Equipment - cargo handling equipment includes 3 mobile cranes of 25 tonnes, 15 tonnes and 4 tonnes; 4 tractors, 18 trailers, 8 forklifts and 1 front loader of 7.5 tonnes, which can be upgraded to 15 tonnes; marine crafts available at the port are 1 pilot boat and 1 mooring boat
- Storage – four transit sheds with a total storage capacity of about 15,000 tonnes
- Present Capacity – 400,000 metric tonnes of imports and exports per year; the Port is mainly designed to handle conventional cargo.

Allmode Summary and Advice

This edition focuses on Tanzania and aims to help create better Situational Awareness (SA) and highlight the risk of visiting a particular location.

At the beginning of September 2014, the Tanzania Tourism Board (TTB) announced projections indicating that the number of tourists to Tanzania will reach 2 million by 2017.

This increase will partly be due to the unstable political environment in neighbouring Kenya, which will help Tanzania become a regional tourist hub. Tourist arrivals in Tanzania rose 1.7% in 2013 to 1.095 million and earned approximately USD 1.85 billion with visitors coming mainly from the UK (about 75,000 British nationals visit Tanzania every year), Germany, the United States and Italy.

To avoid becoming a victim of a crime, travellers need to be aware of their surroundings, know the danger areas and plan their routes and activities.

Remember that maximising your awareness, you minimise your risks. This report will help you get to know possible security threats and become aware of any dangers you may encounter while travelling to Tanzania.

Health Advisory

Medical facilities are limited in Tanzania, particularly outside Dar es Salaam. People who experience serious medical problems that require medications or frequent treatment are not encouraged to travel to Tanzania. Most medications are in short supply or unavailable, of poor quality or are fake. The cleanliness of medical facilities and quality of treatment is unsatisfactory. Misdiagnosis, unavailable treatment and improper use of drugs are common cases.

It is of primary importance to purchase appropriate travel health insurance and have enough money to pay for medical treatment you may need abroad, evacuation by air ambulance or repatriation. Ensure that your insurance covers you for the whole time spent away and check what circumstances and activities are not included in your policy. If you are referred to a medical facility for treatment, you should contact your insurance company as soon as possible.

Travellers coming from countries with risk of yellow fever transmission, are required to submit Yellow Fever vaccination.

On 21st April 2014, the Ministry of Health of Tanzania informed WHO of a dengue fever outbreak. As of 14th May 2014, there were 757 cases (460 confirmed) of this disease, including 3 deaths from Dar es Salaam, Kinondoni, Temeke and Kibaha districts. The Ministry of Health and WHO implemented some preventive and control measures, such as development of a dengue fever outbreak response plan with a budget of USD 345,240, enhancement of surveillance, testing of samples using rapid diagnostic kits, training of health care workers on dengue management and increased public awareness.

As of 30th May 2014, the dengue fever outbreak spread to seven regions on the mainland and two regions in Zanzibar:

- mainland (1,017 confirmed cases out of a total of 2121 suspected cases, including 4 deaths)
- Zanzibar (1 confirmed case out of 8 suspected cases, and no deaths).

Ninety-nine percent of the cases of the mainland were reported from three districts of Dar es Salaam: Kinondoni, Temeke and Ilala.

There is no vaccine or medicine to prevent dengue fever. Nevertheless, you can prevent mosquito bites:

- wear long-sleeved shirts, long trousers and hats
- use an insect repellent
- use products with the following active ingredients:
 - DEET External Web Site Icon (products containing DEET include Off!, Cutter, Sawyer, and Ultrathon)
 - Picaridin (known as KBR 3023, Bayrepel, and icaridin products containing picaridin include Cutter Advanced, Skin So Soft Bug Guard Plus, and Autan)
 - oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or PMD (Products containing OLE include Repel and Off! Botanicals)

- IR3535 (products containing IR3535 include Skin So Soft Bug Guard Plus Expedition and SkinSmart)

- sleep in screened or air conditioned rooms

- use a bed net if the place where you sleep is exposed to the outdoors.

Another health threat is malaria – a serious and sometimes fatal disease transmitted by mosquitoes. High risk of malaria exists throughout the country, except in high altitude mountains over 2000 m, including Ngorongoro crater rim, Mt Kilimanjaro and parts of the Eastern Arc Mountains. Most safari parks are high-risk areas. The highest risk of transmission is during the rainy season – from November to May. Avoid mosquito bites by wearing long sleeves and long trousers, use insect repellents, sleep under a mosquito net, ask your doctor or nurse about some antimalarial tablets (atovaquone/proguanil, doxycycline or mefloquine are usually recommended), if you have a fever, contact a medical immediately as malaria can develop even up to one year after exposure and be aware of the risks of malaria.

Cholera is a bacterial disease that can lead to diarrhoea and dehydration. The disease is most often spread through contaminated food or water. During 2014, cases of cholera have been reported in Tanzania. According to data from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Dar es Salaam is among five coastal regions with the highest number of cholera cases with incidents reported almost every year. Those at higher risk include humanitarian aid workers and travellers with remote itineraries in areas of cholera outbreaks, who have limited access to safe water and medical care. Travellers whose planned activities put them at a higher risk of exposure, should be given Cholera Vaccine.

Hepatitis A infects the functioning of the liver. It is transmitted through the faecal-oral route, i.e. via eating or drinking anything that has come into contact with raw sewage, including shellfish that have been cultivated in unclean water. Hepatitis A is associated with jaundice, nausea, fatigue and fever. Travellers visiting friends and relatives, long stay travellers and those visiting areas of poor sanitation are at higher risk. Vaccine should be administered to tourists whose planned activities put them at risk. Since hepatitis A vaccine is well tolerated and affords long-lasting protection, it may be given to all previously unvaccinated travellers. It should also be given to people suffering from chronic liver disease or haemophilia, men who have sex with men, injecting drug users and those at occupational risk.

Hepatitis B is a viral disease that leads to inflammation of the liver and may result in chronic complications. In Tanzania, 2% or more of the population are known or presumed to be infected with this disease. Hepatitis B is transmitted through infected blood or bodily fluids. Vaccination should be considered for all adult and child travellers. It is recommended for travellers at higher risk of exposure, including the ones who may have unprotected sex, may be directly exposed to blood or blood products through their occupation, may be exposed to contaminated needles, plan to undergo renal dialysis, are adopting children from the country and are long stay travellers.

Rabies is a neurological disease caused by viruses of the Lyssavirus genus. Rabies has been reported in domestic and wild animals in Tanzania. It is transmitted via contact with the saliva from an infected animal, a bite, scratch or lick to an open wound or mucous membrane. The risk increases by the type of activity (e.g. running, cycling), occupation (e.g. veterinarians) and for long stay travellers. Pre-exposure vaccination should be considered for adults and children who are at increased risk.

Tetanus is a preventable non-contagious disease, caused by a toxin released from *Clostridium tetani* bacteria and transmitted via contact with rusty objects. It is a life-threatening disease, spread by tetanus prone soil, cuts from a soil based instrument as well

as animal bites and licks. The World Health Organisation encourages all travellers to be immunised against tetanus and given a booster every ten years.

Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. TB is transmitted through inhalation of infectious respiratory droplets. Most travellers are at low risk. Travellers at higher risk include healthcare workers, those who are visiting friends and relatives (especially young children), long stay travellers and those who have close contact with an infected person.

Typhoid fever is a systemic disease caused by *Salmonella Typhi* bacteria. It is transmitted via contaminated food and water. Most travellers are at low risk and do not need vaccination. Vaccine is recommended for those whose planned activities put them at higher risk, i.e. travellers visiting friends and relatives, young children, long-term travellers and those visiting areas of poor sanitary conditions. Current vaccines against *Salmonella Typhi* are only 50-80% protective and do not protect against *Salmonella Paratyphi*.

There have not been any cases of Ebola virus in Tanzania. Nonetheless, in August 2014, Tanzania deployed a team of health workers at entry points in Arusha as preventive measures against the virus. Health officials at Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA) inspect arriving passengers.

Due to the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Tanzania, victims of violent crime, particularly rape, are highly recommended to seek medical assistance promptly. Travellers engaging in activities that expose them to risk of infection, should take appropriate precautions.

Sleeping sickness is a risk in the game parks, including the Serengeti, which is why visitors should take precautions to prevent being bitten by tsetse flies.

Food- and Water-Borne Diseases (FWD) are frequent. Besides, diarrhoea is also quite frequent and mostly associated with a change of diet. Prevention practices include:

- boiling all drinking water or drinking bottled, purified or filtered water; you can drink tap water if it has been purified with iodine tablets)
- avoiding ice cubes and raw and undercooked food (eat only food that has been cooked, boiled or peeled)
- washing fruit, vegetables and your hands
- avoiding shellfish and ice cream from street vendors
- avoiding contact with domestic animals
- not swimming in fresh water not to be exposed to some water-borne diseases, such as bilharzia (schistosomiasis).

Climbing Mt Kilimanjaro (5,895 m) is only for physically fit and in good health travellers, who are aware of the risks of altitude sickness that can be life threatening. The risk is higher in case of people who have had altitude sickness before, who exercise or drink alcohol before acclimatising to the altitude or who have health problems that influence breathing.

Arrival/Departure Procedures

Visas

To enter Tanzania, all British passport holders need a tourist or business visa, which should be obtained from the Tanzanian High Commission before you travel.

It is possible to get a tourist or business visa for a single entry on arrival at main ports of entry to Tanzania, but first you have to fulfil all immigration requirements. It is not possible to obtain a multiple entry visa on arrival.

If you are going to work or volunteer, you will need a valid work permit. It should be arranged by your employer or volunteer organisation in advance.

Overstaying the validity of your visa or permit can result in being arrested, detained and fined before being deported.

There are preparations to allow visitors to obtain visas at any entry point. This practice is already available to visitors arriving at Zanzibar International Airport, in Dar es Salaam, at Kilimanjaro International Airports and in Namanga on the road border between Tanzania and Kenya.

Canadians also need a visa to visit Tanzania. Visas are available upon arrival. Once you have arrived, make sure that immigration officials validate your visa by stamping your passport or writing any required information in it. A tourist visa is valid for three months from the date of issue and the duration of a stay cannot exceed three months. Moreover, some visas are valid for a period shorter than three months.

Nationals of the following countries do not require visas when their intended stay does not exceed three months: Namibia, Romania, Rwanda, Hong Kong and Commonwealth Member States, excluding the United Kingdom, Canada, Nigeria, India and South Africa.

Passport

Your passport should be valid for a minimum period of 6 months from the date of your visa application. It is advisable to carry copies of a recent passport photo with you in case you need a replacement passport while overseas. You are required to show your passport when entering or exiting the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

In June 2014, the Tanzanian authorities agreed to accept UK passports that have been extended for 12 months.

UK Emergency Travel Documents

UK Emergency Travel Documents, with a minimum of six months' validity, are accepted for entry, airside transit and exit from Tanzania.

Clearance

First check in with the Custom officials, and then proceed to Immigration.

You need Clearance Papers from your last country of departure and a list of crew for Customs. As far as Immigration is concerned, you need a valid passport.

Visas can be obtained from Immigration for a fee, which depends on your nationality.

Customs issues a Transire, which must be submitted to Customs at subsequent Tanzanian ports. If you have already cleared into Tanzania, checking in with Immigration is not required.

Yachts travelling to Pemba Island and Zanzibar must visit Immigration and have passports stamped, even if they have already completed clearance on mainland Tanzania.

Customs

Firearms require a permit from the Inspector General of Police and it must be obtained prior to entry. On arrival all firearms and ammunition must be declared to customs who will seal them on board in a secure locker.

Items such as cameras and laptops may also be recorded on entry and then checked that they are being re-exported.

Documents

There are no restrictions for yachts on coastal cruising. Nevertheless, a transit log must be obtained from customs on arrival for cruising inside Tanzania.

Pets

If you want to import pets to Tanzania, you need to have health and vaccination certificates. Dogs and cats must be vaccinated against rabies at least one month and not more than 3 years before entry. The following vaccinations are required:

- DHLP (Distemper, Hepatitis, Leptospirosis and Parvo) – puppies should be vaccinated when they are 5-7 weeks old with repeat vaccinations 2 and 6 weeks later
- rabies vaccination – administered with the third vaccination
- vaccination for worms – every three months or pets should be given worm tablets every 45 days.

Animals travelling internationally should be microchipped to meet ISO Standards. Animals can only be imported at designated ports in Tanzania and require Veterinary Certification.

Maritime News

There have been a number of piracy attacks in the waters immediately off Tanzania. Pirates are increasingly attacking smaller vessels, including tourist and fishing vessels, and coming closer to shore. Sailing vessels are particularly prone to attacks, due to their low speed and low freeboard.

In May 2014, a deal was signed in Arusha – the EU has provided euro 2.3 million to improve maritime security and create a favourable environment for economic development in the region. The EU is supporting the East African Community (EAC) efforts to fight piracy, drugs and human trafficking, arms smuggling, illegal fishing and maritime pollution, which are considered serious threats.

The capacity of the Tanzanian Navy to respond to pirate attacks is limited. If you are going to sail through high risk areas, consider alternatives, such as transporting your vessel by yacht carrier.

A sailor, Leading Seaman Brandon South, died in Tanzania while en route home to Canada for scheduled leave. South was serving aboard HMCS Regina as a sonar operator. South was found unconscious at a hotel in Dar es Salaam and taken to hospital. His cause of death remains unknown. The Regina began sailing in the Arabian sea in February 2014 as part of a counter-terrorism and anti-piracy operation.

On 18th April 2014, the Tanzanian navy arrested five suspected pirates in their skiff near the Songo-Songo gas fields. They were in possession of sub-machine guns. The pirates were in close communication with a mother ship that has seven more pirates. A Spanish vessel managed to arrest the pirates on this mother ship. In October 2013, Tanzania arrested seven suspected pirates after an attack on a drillship by Brazil's Petrobras off the coast of the country. The arrest of the five suspects brings to 23 the total number of pirates arrested in Tanzania after attacks in its Indian Ocean territorial waters in the past few years.

On 16th January 2014, several thieves stole 115 m of ropes after boarding the Sam Jaguar when the vessel was at berth off Tanzania. The crew members were not injured.

On 5th January 2014, a number of passengers were blown overboard in bad weather on a ferry travelling from Pemba to Unguja (Zanzibar). This resulted in a number of deaths.

In January 2014, at least five people were killed after huge waves battered passenger ship Kilimanjaro II in Nungwi, Tanzania. The passengers fell overboard due to strong waves. The vessel was carrying 456 passengers and heading to Unguja Island from Pemba when the incident happened.

On 24th March 2013, Dar es Salaam Port, Tanzania – a robber boarded a berthed container ship via the forward mooring ropes. The duty A/B noticed the robber who threatened the A/B with a long knife. The A/B ran away and reported to the SSO. Alarm was raised and the port control informed. The robber jumped into the sea and escaped empty handed.

On 14th March 2013, Said Hamimu (30) died after a collision involving two fishing boats, Tabia Njema ni Silaha and Kanyororo, along the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Nkasi District.

On 18th July 2012, a ferry, MV Skagit, travelling from Dar es Salaam to Stone Town in Zanzibar, capsized in rough seas near Chumbe island. There were 447 passengers – 81 were killed, 212 were missing and presumed drowned and 154 were rescued. The ferry left the port despite warnings from the Tanzania Meteorological Agency for ships not to attempt the crossing from Dar es Salaam to Unguja island because of the rough seas.

On 3rd July 2012, Dar es Salaam Port, Tanzania – robbers boarded a berthed container ship, stole ships stores and escaped.

On 10th September 2011, a ferry, MV Spice Islander, travelling between Pemba and Unguja (Zanzibar) sank. According to the Zanzibar's Second Vice President, Ambassador Seif Ali Iddi, 2,764 people were missing, 203 bodies were recovered and 619 passengers were rescued. It was the worst maritime disaster in Tanzanian history.

Security Awareness Training

Are your crew compliant with the mandatory STCW 95 modules?


STCW Regulation VI/6 became mandatory on 1st January 2014. This regulation requires all seafarers on ships subject to the ISPS Code to have received security related training and instruction relevant to their assigned duties on-board.

- **Proficiency in Security Awareness**

ALL seafarers who **do not** have specific security-related duties on board are required to hold a Proficiency in Security Awareness Certificate ([PSA](#)) and will need to take an approved course approx. 4 hours in length.

- **Proficiency in Designated Security Duties**

All seafarers with **designated** security duties stipulated in the ship security plan will be required to hold a certificate of Proficiency in Designated Security Duties ([PDSD](#)) and will need to take an approved course approximately 10 hours in length.



Are your Crew prepared?

New STCW 95 – proficiency in security awareness & for seafarers with designated security duties.

Course Topics:

- Reporting a security incident
- Security threat procedures
- Enhancement of maritime security through heightened awareness
- Recognition of security risks and threats
- Maintaining security awareness and vigilance
- Maintaining conditions set out in a Ship Security Plan.
- Vessel Security Inspections
- Security equipment and systems.

On 1st January 2014, security training required for seafarers will change.




STCW Regulation VI/6 will enter into force. This regulation requires all seafarers on ships subject to the ISPS Code to have received security related training and instruction relevant to their assigned duties on-board.






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- Security Equipment and Systems Introduction

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