

PRACTICAL INFORMATION
EACO 26TH ASSEMBLIES AND 23RD CONGRESS 24TH -28TH JUNE, 2019
MWANZA, TANZANIA

About Tanzania

Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika) became independent from Britain in 1961. Tanganyika and Zanzibar united on 26th April, 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanzania. The first president of Tanzania was Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere and the current president is H.E. Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli from Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) who was elected in 2015.

The United Republic of Tanzania is located in eastern part of Africa. Tanzania is bordered by Kenya and Uganda to the north, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to the west, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the south and the Indian Ocean to the East.

Tanzania is well known for majestic spice Islands of Zanzibar, the ultimate paradise on the Indian Ocean; Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa with a snow cap despite being very close to the Equator; the Olduvai Gorge – the Cradle of Mankind; the Ngorongoro Crater – the 7th natural wonder of the World; the Serengeti National Park – world renown for the largest concentration of wildlife and the spectacular wildebeest migration (there is nothing like it on this planet); Ruaha National Park rich in plants, birds and animals such as Greater Kudu which cannot be found in any other National park; Katavi National park with most wild unadulterated bush settings, spectacular view and rich wildlife; the Selous Game Reserve – the largest game reserve in Africa; Lake Tanganyika – the deepest lake in Africa; and **Lake Victoria in Mwanza, the largest lake in Africa and the third largest lake in the World**. All these endowments offer opportunities for leisure and investment in hotels, camps, water sports, hunting and tour operation.

Moreover, Tanzania is one of the countries with great potential and prospects for attaining higher growth and development levels. The country is richly endowed with natural resources, pursues sound economic policies and has attractive investment policies. Tanzania is a vibrant democracy and the government is seriously committed to good governance, rule of law and respect for human rights. Tanzania has experienced growth in its economy at a solid pace since 2018 due to consumer spending amid robust credit growth and declining inflation, growing tourist inflows and great infrastructure.

Location

Tanzania is located in eastern Africa between longitude 29 - 41 East. Latitude 1 - 12 South. Tanzania has a **Total Area of 945,000 km²**

Demography

Over the period from 1967 to 2018 the population of Tanzania has been increasing. The rate of population growth has varied over this period. The population has grown from 12,313,469 people in the first post-Independence census in 1967 to 55 Million as of estimated population in 2018.

More than 80% of the population is in rural areas. The Tanzania population consists of more than 120 tribes. The population also includes people of Arab, Indian and Pakistan origin, and small European and Asian communities.

Religion

Tanzania's population consists of Christians, Muslims, and followers of indigenous religions. There are also active communities of other religious groups, primarily on the mainland, such as Buddhists, Hindus, and Bahaist.

Trade

Coffee is the country's main export product, while sisal and tea also earn significant amounts of foreign currency. Manufactured goods, cotton, cashew nuts, minerals and tobacco products are exported mainly to India, the UK, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Belgium. The country imports products such as consumer goods, machinery and transport equipment, oil and industrial raw materials. These products are supplied by South Africa, Japan, the USA, India, Brazil and China among others. Tanzania enjoys trade cooperation with the East African Community (EAC), Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), Common market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). The country also enjoys access to export markets through different preferential arrangements such as AGOA with the USA, EBA with the European Union, as well as with China through FOCAC, India through Indo-Africa Partnership and Japan through TICAD.

Health

Malaria is the health risk in Tanzania especially along tropical areas including Dar es Salaam. Yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for travelers above one year of age.

Climate

Tanzanian's climate varies from tropical along coast to temperate in highlands. In the highlands, temperatures range between 10°C and 20°C (50°F and 68°F) during cold and hot seasons respectively. The rest of the country has temperatures rarely falling lower than 20°C (68°F). The hottest period extends between November and February (25°C - 31°C, or 77°F - 88°F) while the coldest period occurs between May and August (15°C - 20°C, or 59°F - 68°F).

Tanzania has two major rainfall seasons. One is unimodal (December - April) and the other is bimodal (October -December and March - May). The former is experienced in southern, south-western, central and western parts of the country, and the latter is

found to the north and northern coast. In the bimodal regime the March - May rains are referred to as the long rains or "Masika", whereas the October - December rains are generally known as short rains or "Vuli".

Language

Kiswahili is a national language whilst English is widely used in official communication.

Currency

Official currency is Tanzanian Shilling (TZS)

Other commonly acceptable currencies (for exchange to Tanzania Shillings) include:

1Kenya Shilling = 22.61-22.79 TZS

1 Uganda Shilling= 0.58-0.62 TZS

1Rwanda Franc= 2.53-2.56 TZS

1USD = 2,227.17 - 2,294.89 TZS

1EURO= 2,610.27 -2,636.83 TZS

1GBP = 2,979.27 - 3,009.98 TZS

*Take note that the exchange rate may change at any time. For the latest exchange rates please visit www.bot.go.tz *

Visa

Citizens from EAC and most SADC countries do not require visa to travel to Tanzania, however; it is advised to confirm with a High Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania if a delegate is not sure especially for those who have never travelled to Tanzania.

Financial services

Tanzania has a better credit & banking facilities from Banks, local and International, and; the ATMs to the e-banking. A person can transact in any mode preferred whether by physically visiting the Bank where majority are open from 0830hrs to 1700hrs with exception of very few that work up to 1900hrs on weekdays and from 0900hrs to 1300hrs on Sundays and Holidays.

Date and Venue of the Meeting

The EACO 26th Assemblies and 23rd Congress will be held at the **BANK OF TANZANIA (BOT) TRAINING INSTITUTE in Mwanza**, Tanzania from 24th to 28th June, 2019.

Accommodation

The list of recommended hotels in Mwanza is attached for your information.

General Information

- East African time which is GMT + 3hrs throughout the year.
- Tanzania electricity is at 220 - 240V, square type three pins is use.
- Tanzania International Telephone dial code is +255.

MWANZA

Famously known as the "Rock City" is the second largest city in Tanzania after Dar es Salaam. The City is surrounded by Lake Victoria which is rich in Fish and major mines such as Geita Gold Mine, Acacia North Mara Gold Mine, Acacia Bulyanhulu Gold Mine, Buzwagi Gold Mine and Williamson Diamond mine). It serves as an administrative and service Centre for the Mwanza Region, Lake Victoria zone and neighboring countries of the "Great Lakes Region" and is located in the northern part of Tanzania. It is the main harbor on Lake Victoria which borders Uganda to the North West and Kenya to the North East. It is also a major transit Centre of goods destined for neighboring countries such as Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Mwanza is one of the crucial economic regions for Tanzania with its main economic activity being Agriculture. It produces a good amount of cotton. It has a number of industrial establishments, Commercial Banks, Foreign Exchange Bureaus, and business companies in all sectors.

Climate and average monthly weather in Mwanza

- The average annual temperature is 23°C
- Most rainfall (rainy season) is seen in April, November and December.
- The warmest month is October.
- On average, the coolest month is July.
- The driest month is September.

Flight Information

Julius Nyerere International Airport (Dar es Salaam) is the starting point and landing point for many international flights. However, few international flights land at Kilimanjaro International Airport.

Dar es salaam to Mwanza flight information

- The flight distance between Dar es salaam to Mwanza is 844km.
- There are 2 Airlines that offer direct flights from Dar es salaam to Mwanza;
 - i. Air Tanzania (twice daily)
 - ii. Precision Air (once on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays)
- The most popular airline flying from Dar es salaam to Mwanza is **Air Tanzania**. It is available throughout the week. The fastest flight time for direct flights from Dar es salaam to Mwanza is 1 hour 30 minutes. The average flight time is 1 hour 49 minutes. The earliest flight of the day departs at 06:00 hrs. The last flight of the day departs at 18:00hrs.

For your bookings and reservations kindly visit the websites of each Airline, as follows: -

Air Tanzania: www.airtanzania.co.tz

Precision Air: www.precisionairtz.com

For more information regarding logistics within Tanzania for this meeting contact the following:

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Welcome to the land of Kilimanjaro, Serengeti and Zanzibar