



ARU

CONVOCATION NEWSLETTER

Vol No. 4 Issue No. 1-2 Jan-Dec 2017 ISSN 1821-9314

*Towards an Industrialized
medium income Country*





The Editor's Pen

Dear Readers,

Once again, here comes our 5th issue of Ardhi University Convocation Newsletter. It is our sincere hope you will find it interesting to read. As ARU convocation, we have had year's theme in the past four years and convocation newsletters were geared to address such themes. To sum up, 2013 was the year of the Challenges of Sustainable Development Amidst Climate Change, 2014 Making Dar es Salaam City Livable, 2015 Housing Financing and 2016 Land Rights, Equity and Development. Indeed, ARU convocation newsletters have attracted many leaders who are following up emerging issues at the national, regional and global levels.

This year is celebrated under the contribution of land towards industrialization. The first article looks at the role of Ardhi University in transformation of Tanzania into an industrialized medium income country by 2015. The article has a lot to tell about industrialization make sure you peruse it. The newsletter also carries the farewell message

Editor's Pen.....	2
Industrialization.....	3
President's Message.....	6
Flashback.....	7
Swedish Support.....	8
Vice Chancellor's Interview...	11
Thank You Note.....	13
Fairwell Message.....	15
Cost-Effective Housing.....	17
Old is Gold.....	18
Word from ARUSO.....	20
A poem.....	22

from the first Vice Chancellor Prof. Idrissa B. Mshoro and the story of the rise of the new Vice Chancellor Prof Evaristo Liwa. Professor Mshoro nurtured Ardhi University for ten years, listen to what he says! His successor Professor Liwa has a tale behind his success on climbing academic ladder from a tutorial assistant to a professor and now the head of the institution.

This issue also carries the messages from the Convocation President Mr. Haruna Masebu and Ardhi University Students Organization (ARUSO) President Mr. Gasper E. Temba. It has been our tradition to extend the opportunity to our readers to benefit from the wise words of the two Presidents. The issue is culminated by thanks to our sponsors who have been supporting us all the way back in 2013. We thank you for your endless support and God bless you incessantly.

I urge to take a copy and read this issue as it has been in the past you will never regret.

ARU CONVOCATION NEWSLETTER

Publisher

ARDHI PUBLISHING CENTRE

Editor

GERALDINE J. KIKWASI

Contributing Editors



Prof Lusugga Kironde



Dr. Sophia R. Lukwale



Mr. John Lubuva

Designer

MANFRED RASHID

The Ardhi University Convocation Newsletter is published twice a year for graduates and friends of the University. All material is copyright © 2017

Send Editorial correspondence to:

Angela Salakana, Convocation Officer
P.O. Box 35176,
Ardhi University,
Dar Es Salaam.
Email: aru@aru.ac.tz

THE ROLE OF ARU IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF TANZANIA INTO AN INDUSTRIALISED MEDIUM INCOME COUNTRY BY 2025

J. M. Lusugga Kironde

The current focus of Tanzania's development model is for the country to become an industrialized and medium income economy by 2025. There are different industrialization models and experts in Tanzania need to be clear on how to achieve the desired status.

ARU, through teaching, research and consultancy needs to inform various stakeholders what industrialization means and how it can be achieved. In part this means understanding government thinking, in part, learning from past experience and in part, accommodating the needs of industrialization.

Learning from experience requires going back to the 1960s, where the First Five Year Plan (1964-1969) and the subsequent Second Five Year Plan (1969-1974) emphasized, among others, industrialization, particularly import substitution industrialization (ISI). This policy was modified somewhat to produce capital goods instead of consumer goods although to a low level.

That early industrialization went hand in hand with the decentralization of industrial activities from Dar es Salaam, to 9 other urban areas considered to be growth pole centres as propounded by Perroux. These growth pole centres were Morogoro, Tanga, Arusha, Moshi, Iringa, Mbeya, Dodoma, Mwanza, and Tabora.

The growth pole theory was developed by French regional economist, Francois Perroux, in 1955. He was concerned with the phenomenon of economic development and with the process of structural change. Perroux's ideas were based on the theory of development, inter-industry linkages and industrial interdependence. According to him, "Growth does not appear everywhere and all at once, it appears in points or development poles, with variable intensities, it spreads along diverse channels and with varying terminal effects to the whole of the economy".

Perroux's view was of an economic space as a

field of forces consisting of centres: "from which centrifugal forces emanate and to which centripetal forces are attracted. Each centre, being a centre of attraction and repulsion, has its proper field which is set in the field of other centres."

In view of these widely accepted ideas then, the Tanzanian policy of industrialization of the 1960s-1970s went hand in hand with the belief that creating growth centre poles would see the spread of development throughout the country. The Regional Development theory being taught at ARI, and other institutions of higher learning at that time were a reflection of Perroux's ideas.

In 1967 Tanzania adopted a policy of socialism and self-reliance. Industrialization efforts were spearheaded by the public sector with parastatal organisations taking over and managing nationalized industries or establishing new industries all together.



Benjamin William Mkapa Special Economic Zone

In the early 1970s, the Tanzanian authorities launched discussions towards the development of a long-term industrial strategy designed to span the 20-year period from 1975 to 1995. According to the well-known Tanzanian Economist Professor Samwel Wangwe, this was grounded in seven guiding national goals emphasizing growth, employment, income distribution, regional distribution, workers participation, structural change and self-reliance. The latter two were central to the country's basic industrial strategy, which sought to produce goods required to meet the basic needs of the Tanzanian population while utilising domestic natural resources to produce a diverse range of intermediate and capital goods. It was expected that the contribution of manufacturing to gross domestic product (GDP) would expand from 8% to 18.8% over this 20-year period.

During this period, however, a number of issues were not fully addressed; in particular, the industrial sector did not build the necessary capacity to compete and survive in the more competitive environment generated through the significant trade liberalisation of the early 1980s.

In addition, despite the establishment of technology institutions, the development of technological capacity was undermined by the prevailing structure of incentives. Levels of capacity utilisation also remained low. Furthermore, strategies to drive agricultural development and develop skills and human resource capacity in Tanzania were not developed. The result was de-industrialisation and industrial shallowing.

Against this backdrop, a desire to revive industry formed a central component of Tanzania's development agenda in the mid-1990s. The renewed

emphasis on industrialisation was evident in the Sustainable Industrial Development Agenda, launched in 1996 to cover the period up to 2020, as well as Vision 2025, launched in 1999.

This recognised the leading role that industry should play in transforming the Tanzanian economy on the way to becoming a semi-industrialised country by 2025. It was followed by the launch in 2010 of the Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025. At the time, however, these industrialisation strategies were not implemented in the context of a plan as the FYDP (Five Year Development Plan) processes had not yet begun. The emphasis on industrialisation in the FYDP II thus provides an opportunity to mainstream industrial development in Tanzania and represents a critical phase to return to industrialisation, but in a different context to the country's previous attempts.

In their contribution to Tanzania's industrialization debate, Mufuruki *et al.* in a book titled: *Tanzania's industrialisation Journey 2016-2056: From an agrarian to a modern industrialised state in forty years* provide a number of excellent proposals for the future of industrialisation in Tanzania. The key message is that the country needs a strong developmental state, which, for example, actively plans and coordinates improvements to infrastructure and education and devel-



Bagamoyo Special Economic Zone Master Plan

ops SEZs (Special Economic Zones) and new technology. They argue for a pragmatic approach, starting small, gaining experience, and scaling with time.

Meanwhile we know that through the Planning Commission, the Government of Tanzania (GoT) has developed two important documents – a second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II) and an accompanying implementation strategy – to guide the country’s ongoing push towards industrialisation.

The FYDP II, called *Nurturing industrialisation for economic transformation and human development*, was launched in 2016. It has a dual focus on growth and transformation, and poverty reduction. It emphasises interventions to promote industrialisation, including establishing SEZs/export processing zones (EPZs) and industrial parks; strengthening research and development, promoting local content, developing capacity and undertaking a number of flagship infrastructure projects such as railway projects.

Over the course of the past year, GoT has also been discussing an implementation strategy for the FYDP II. This is a promising new step, especially in comparison with progress made under the FYDP I. It prioritises three value chains (cotton to textiles, leather to leather products and pharmaceuticals) on the basis of their employment creation prospects; the opportunities they present to create local value chains with downstream value-added processing; and their potential to supply rapidly expanding markets. It also prioritises SEZs and industrial parks to support industrial production and export-led industrialisation and to boost Tanzania’s competitiveness and urban development management.

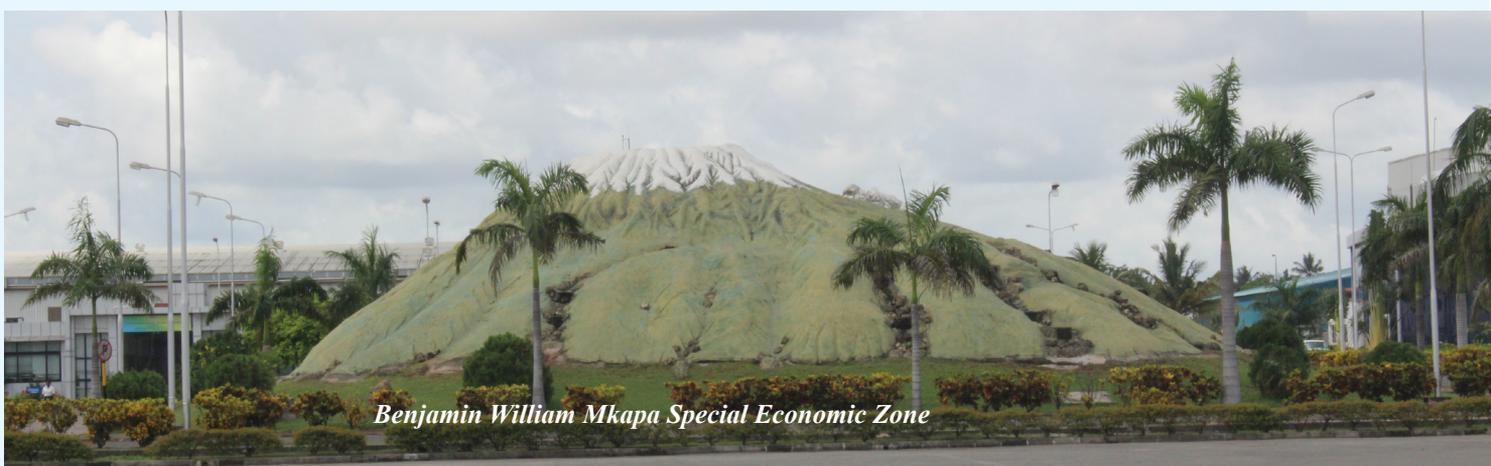
While these government documents express a new level of ambition, they need to be backed by a realistic approach to implementation. Tanzania is still struggling to find an appropriate model to realise the resolve to industrialise despite the observation that the contribution of manufacturing to gross domestic product has declined in

recent years. Pragmatism, based on support for the private sector may be the way to go.

Tanzania’s industrialisation objectives require actors to work together and coalesce around a number of industrial policy functions. Effective state–business relations are crucial to making industrialisation a reality because most manufacturing investment and jobs are realised sustainably by the (local) private sector. Government can facilitate, regulate and coordinate, actively as is the case in Ethiopia and Rwanda, but should not take control of production or engage in loss-making production. The state needs to lead but should also experiment, learn and adjust. In all this there is a role that ARU should be prepared to play.

ARU needs to draw lessons from the past and advise government as it embarks on a new phase of industrialisation. Should industries be concentrated in areas with better infrastructure and ready access to markets, such as Dar es Salaam or they should be spread throughout the country in select growth centre poles? The latter might mean a higher cost of production and distribution but would be more equitable as far as spreading development is concerned.

ARU can play a positive role by disseminating information on the various models of industrialisation, and in particular by analysing why past efforts either failed or achieved only modest results. The other, but crucial role that ARU will be required to play, is to plan human settlements in such a way that SEZs/export processing zones and industrial parks are accommodated, well-located and serviced. The proper planning and management of urban areas also goes hand in hand with support for industrialisation drive. ARU should therefore herself to walk side by side with the Government on the promising journey of industrialisation.



Benjamin William Mkapa Special Economic Zone

A WORD FROM THE CONVOCATION PRESIDENT MR. HARUNA MASEBU

It gives me a lot of pleasure to take this opportunity to communicate with members of the Ardhi University Convocation. The Newsletter, inter alia, provides members with a common forum for exchange of ideas and information. In that regard therefore, it is also a medium for furtherance of one of the objectives and functions of the University, without doubt we are proud to associate with ourselves with.

The Newsletter also offers an opportunity to readers to know contemporary issues in matters of professional interest, and also to learn from the achievements of other alumni who have done particularly well in their professional practice since graduation. The current edition covers the following topics: Ardhi University in transformation of Tanzania into an industrialized medium

income country by 2025, Farewell message from the first Vice Chancellor Prof. Idrissa B. Mshoro, An interview with the new Vice Chancellor Prof Evaristo Liwa, A word from University Students Organization (ARUSO) President Mr. Gasper E. Temba and a Thank you note to our sponsors. These articles are likely to generate interest among convocation members. There is no doubt that the Newsletter, in its current format, is getting better and more interesting to read.

In addition to the Newsletter, I humbly request all Convocation members to make use of other avenues of communicating with each other. These include but not limited to social media such as WhatsApp.

Let us stay in touch!



Mr. Haruna Masebu, ARU Convocation President



ARU Convocation 3rd AGM and second symposium, 2014



HARMAS COMPANY LIMITED

Specialists in Leasing of Earth Moving/ Transport equipment

Hire

1. Our earth moving equipment (Bulldozers, Wheel loaders, Backhoes, Graders and Excavators) to clear forests, bushland, undertake excavations of all types including for dams, quarries etc

OR

2. Our low bed, trailers and cargo truck to haul equipment, containers and general cargo.

Call 0784 325170, 0745 414600

THE IMPACT OF SWEDISH SUPPORT TO INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING AND RESEARCH AT ARDHI UNIVERSITY

Dr. Hidaya Kayuza

Swedish support for research in Tanzania started in 1977, through its Agency, Sida, and recently events were organized to celebrate the 40 years of this cooperation. Ardhi University is among the beneficiaries and participant in this research cooperation.

Research cooperation started in 1998 following the affiliation of the then Ardhi Institute with the University of Dar es Salaam in 1996 to become

is dealt with in details later on below.

General Impacts of Sida Programme

Over the 17 years of Sida support to ARU, remarkable achievements have been realised. UCLAS had only 3 academic staff with PhD qualifications in 1996. By 2007, the number of PhD holders had increased to 45 and it is 73 at the moment. 36% of all PhD holders at ARU have been trained under the Sida Research Cooperation Programme. Academic programmes have

increased by about 25%. Furthermore there is increased visibility for ARU, both regionally and internationally. The University has also enhanced its role in offering public services.

The existence of staff with requisite PhD qualifications was one of the most important criteria for UCLAS to be upgraded to a full-fledged University. Sida funding has been the

the University College of Lands and Architectural Studies (UCLAS). Since 1998, capacity building programmes have been implemented in four phases:

Phase I: 1998 – 2001 during which 7 PhDs and 20 minor research grants were accomplished;

Phase II: 2001 and 2004 in which 3 PhDs were produced;

Phase III: 2004 – 2009 during which a total of 8 members of academic staff were trained to PhD level

Phase IV: 2009 – 2013 (extended to 2015). This

fundamental driver in the transformation of the institution into a research-based university. Capacity to attract research funds has been enhanced and research grants have been received from the Government of Norway, the World Bank, DANIDA, USAID, AUSAID, the European Union, the National Environmental Research Council (NERC)- UK, International Foundation for Science and DFID. Student enrolment increased from 1,366 in 2006/07 to 3,885 by 2014/15.

Research Support

Research support has been realized in the form of: Improved ICT facilities including 60 computers and associated facilities and LAN); Labora-



The Sida Delegation from center to extreme right and Dr. Hidaya Kayuza (left) listening to the Sida project presentations

tory analytical instruments (Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer); Access to electronic reading materials; Establishment of Gender Dimension Unit; Capacity building in research management; Participation in conferences; and, Swedish Professors participation in ARU examination processes as external examiners and reviewers of curricula.

Phase IV: 2009 – 2013 (extended to 2015)

This Programme was known as “Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Development, Environmental Management and Poverty Alleviation, Ardhi University” whose objectives were: (1) Strengthened capacity of ARU in teaching, research and public service delivery on matters of Land Development Management, Environment Management and Human Settlement Development by 2013; (2) Enhanced research capacity at the Ardhi University (ARU); (3) Improved dissemination of information and access to international literature; and, (4) Strengthened collaboration between Ardhi University and other Swedish Universities.

The Phase IV support by Sida is built upon three previous support programmes highlighted above, that is 1998 – 2001; 2001 – 2004 and 2004 – 2008. Achievements are not programme specific but a continuation of the capacity building processes implemented by ARU in collaboration with Swedish partners.

In terms of achieved Outputs and Outcomes in enhancing research capacity at the Ardhi University (ARU) out of this Phase IV, a total of six (6) academic staff members were trained in the following thematic areas: Land development management (3

members); Construction and built environment (2 members); Environmental Management (1 member). Besides, six (6) Masters Degree students were trained locally.

Furthermore, 8 PhD courses have been conducted for ARU staff on research methodology, theory of science and PhD supervision; 12 research reports (under minor research grants) have been produced and 12 papers have been published in refereed journals or as chapters in books; 6 Licentiate dissertations and 6 PhD theses have been published; and, 6 Master Dissertations have been produced.

Research Undertakings

As hinted to above, Sida support has enhanced other research at ARU. Major current research undertakings include: World Bank sponsored STHP, 2008-2015; Water Resilient Green Cities in Africa, a joint research between ARU and African and European universities; Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation & Mitigation (CCIAM), a Project between ARU, UDSM, SUA, and TMA; Sida Research Cooperation Programme (capacity



Dr. Nancy Marobhe (in red) explaining to one of the Sida Delegates the process of water

purification looking on is Dr. Ally Namangaya, Dean of School of Spatial Planning and Social Science

building among academic staff); State of Cities Report a Joint Project between ARU and TZ Cities Network; and Increasing Irrigation Water Productivity through on Farm Monitoring, Adap-

tive Management and Agriculture Innovation Platforms (2013-2017), which emerged from results from a Sida funded minor research. ARU research results have influenced policy changes and formulation.

Realising the Objectives of Phase IV Programme

1. Enhancing the research capacity at the Ardhhi University (ARU)

Impacts have included: Research programme implementation approach which has influenced research policy formulation; Research management practice emulated into other research projects e.g CCIAM project; Enhanced capacity to monitor research projects implementation; Research results provide input into curriculum review and development of new programmes; Research culture being cultivated and enhanced in ARU staff with more proposals being submitted for funding.

ARU research outputs have played the central role in formulation of public policy, legislation and professional practice. Examples include: National Urban Development and Management Policy (2010); National Housing Policy (2014); Mortgage Financing Act (2008); Unit Titles Act (2008); Urban Planning Guidelines (2007); DART Project in Dar es Salaam; Guidelines for bio-fuel production; Review of Natural Disaster Management Policy and preparation of national operating guidelines; and Guidelines for urban disaster risk reduction.

2. Strengthening the capacity of ARU in teaching

Impacts have included: Enhanced strength of ARU through increasing number of PhD graduates from ARU; Increased capacity in supervision of PhD research/training; Potential increase of more students registering for PhD studies at ARU; Nurturing the importance of teaching research methodology courses for improved students' dissertations at ARU; More theoretical and critical thinking is being inculcated in teaching; and, Influencing consideration for PhD training by coursework. This latter is now operational.

3. To improve dissemination of information and access to international literature

Impacts have included: Improved access to literature using the ARU library; Monitoring progress of PhD and non degree research mechanism in place; Capacity to disseminate research results to society enhanced; and approach of monitoring progress of PhD and non degree research informing ARU research policy and emulated.

4. To strengthen the collaboration between Ardhhi University and other Swedish Universities

Impacts have included: Extended collaboration with other Swedish institutions beyond KTH and SU, to include Chalmers, and SLU; Stimulation of other links with local and international institutions (e.g. CCIA, ACCDAR and CLUVA projects); Extended collaboration beyond PhD training, including staff/student exchange and joint research activities (ARU & SLU); and, Research collaborations with other local and international academic/research institutions

Conclusion

ARU is proud of the research cooperation between itself and Sweden through Sida. The outcome has been a better capacitated ARU whose impact has gone national and international. This cooperation is still going on in a new Phase which offers openings for both ARU and the alumni.



Deputy Vice Chancellor-Academic Affairs, Prof. Gabriel Kassenga (far right) talking to some staff and students of ARU during the marking of 40 years of Sida-Tanzania Research Cooperation

INTERVIEW WITH THE VICE CHANCELOR PROF. EVARISTO LIWA

By Staff Reporter

Prof. Evaristo Joseph Liwa was appointed Vice Chancellor on 17 August 2017 by the President of Tanzania His Excellency Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, taking over from Prof. Idrissa Mshoro. The Alumni Newsletter caught up with the new VC who agreed to grant an Interview to our Dr. Geraldine Kikwasi. Here are excerpts

lor of Ardhi University
Excellency Dr.
Idrissa Mshoro.
agreed to grant
cerpts

Tell us something about your early life

I was born in Songea on 29th July 1959 and my early schooling was in Songea. My secondary school was at Likonde Seminary in Mbinga where I completed Form IV in 1977.

How did you get into Ardhi University and study the Land surveying discipline?

Surprisingly, I studied arts subjects at Likonde Seminary in Mbinga District, Ruvuma Region but I had a passion for Physics. I studied Physics during my spare time and I was allowed to sit for O-level physics examination. I never studied Chemistry so I was left with only one science combination that is PGM. I joined Mazengo Secondary School to pursue PGM and during our study we were told that this combination had only three career paths, that is, to be a land surveyor, a pilot or an engineer. I later to follow one of them, that is land surveying and I joined Ardhi Institute in 1981 where I studied for three years until 1984.

What did you do after graduation?

In our times one would be employed before graduation. I was allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture in the Department of Irrigation and I started working in April 1984. During my study at the Institute, I had been inspired by the life of staff who worked like a family. So, I applied to join Ardhi Institute and in June 1984 I secured employment. To be exact, I was employed as Tutorial Assistant on 8th June 1984.

What memorable moments do you recollect as student as well as an academic staff at ARI?



Stepping in office, Prof. Evaristo Liwa the new Vice Chancellor

As a student, when I was in second year, I was the best student and I was recognized during the graduation ceremony. Similarly, in my second year of study that is when I felt transformed to be a real surveyor. As an academic staff, 1996 I completed a Masters degree at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, but earlier in 1995, I had published a paper in the ITC journal which in 1996 was voted by majority of alumni as the best paper of the year.

In 2000 I joined PhD programme at Louisiana State University graduating in 2006. During the time of my study I felt transformed from a normal surveyor to a marine surveyor. In 2004 I won the Prestigious Dean John Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship and was allocated to work with National Science Foundation for 1 year. My main duty was to approve research proposals for Africa.

How did you find your way to the University Vice Chancellor position?

After getting my Doctorate, (PhD), I was appointed to the position of Director of Undergraduate Programmes (DUP) for 4 years. Later in June 2010 I was appointed Dean of School of Geospatial Science and Technology (SGST) for 6 years. In December 2016, I was appointed Deputy Vice Chancellor Planning Finance and Administration (DVC-PFA) the position that I served for only 8 months and 7 days. Frankly speaking, my appointment as DVC-PFA came as a surprise. Appointment to the position of VC is another surprise.

What are your priorities for next five years?

I want to see a modernized/transformed Ardhi

University in terms of governance, teaching, physical and ICT infrastructure, internal revenues and research. This will translate into more academic staff promotions from lecturers to senior lecturers and to professors; increase in university sources of income, securing more research funds and expansion of physical and ICT infrastructure.

What is your advice to staff and students?

I urge staff to change for the better and strengthen cooperation in executing university core missions of teaching, research and consultancy. Staff must conduct research that reflects our capability and not bank on only consultancy assignments. I advise students to concentrate on their studies and I commend the students leadership is doing a good job.

Do you have any hobby?

I have three hobbies: agriculture sports and astronomy. I own a number of farms and I plant varieties of crops including commercial trees, maize and a number of livestock. I used to play soccer and once I played for National Service Brigade – Mbuni. I also used to play Netball and Volleyball during my National Service times. I enjoy watching the skies and especially the movement of celestial bodies and I follow keenly what man is doing to unravel the secrets of deep outer space.

Do you have any family information you would like to share with us?

My current position as Vice Chancellor poses a number of changes to our family life style in terms of activities we do and also our social interactions have to change.

To each and every Alumnus who has taken the time to contribute for building hostels to girl students at Ardhi University we say **ASANTE SANA!**

To learn more about contributions contact Angela Salakana, Convocation Officer,

Mobile No: +255 713 333 66

Receive our **THANK YOU** note

Ayubu Mbegha
Bonaventure Baya
Zainab Sinare
Daniel Msangi
Ephraem
Silayo
Vitus
Kyissima
Esnath
Chaggu
Nancy
Marobhe
Evaristo
Liwa
Mkegani

Said
Mwageni
Lupala
Kikwasi
Salukele
Livin
Ally Namangaya Emma
Temba Suma Mwaitenda
Oliver
Denis
Amon
Sarah
Mushumbusi
Medard

Elieuther
Aldo
Geraldine
Fredrick
M.J.Gangula
Mosh
Emma
Wilbald
Tessa
Makenya
Phoya
Sylvinus
Komba

Mwamvita
Samia
Harriet Eliufoo
Geophrey Sophia
Mbatta Lukwale
Kimata Malekela
Nyamagere Sospeter
Navatus Mikaparo
Thedeus Shio
Khalfan Khalfan
Valentine Luvara Restuta
Mapinduzi S.E.Mbuligwe
Norbert Malemi Shaban
Mgana George
Kimaro Sam

Ntakam- ulenga
Sekunda Gervas
Grace Yubert
Mshigheni Anderson
Towo Eliz- abeth
Tom Elijo Hosan
Mwasi Denis Amon
Masumu Silayo Vitus
Hasuna Msebu Zuhra
Sinare Mwanaidi
Maajar Sinare
Zaharan Alfred
Teinbo Yahya
Sinare Bantan

Mwanri Daniel
Mwakto Leonard
Miselya Essau
Swilla Patrick
Chuwa Caroline
Chambo Gabriel
R. Kas- seng
Mkegani Said
David E. Seme
Aldo Lupal
Yubert A. Ndal
Zainab Sinar
Anesi Maheng
Esnath Chagg
Daniel Msang

Vitus
Phillip
Ephraem
Livin H.
Ayubu Mbegh
Sophia R. Lukwale
Geraldine J.
Kikwasi
Arqes
Africa
Majengo
Estates
Developers
Ltd
Real
Estates

Kyissima
Kubingw
E. Silay
Mosh
Ayubu
Bonaventure
Zainab
Daniel
Ephraem
Silayo
Kyissima
Chaggu
Marobhe
Liwa
Said
Mwageni Aldo Lupala
Geraldine Kikwasi
Fredrick
Salukele

Sur
veyors and
Associates Ltd
Gimco Africa Ltd
Mbegha
Baya
Sinare
Msangi
Silayo
Vitus
Esnath
Nacy
Evaristo
Mkegani
Elieuther

Livin
Ally
Emma
Suma
Oliver
Denis
Amon
Sarah
Mushumbusi
Sylvinus
Mwamvita
Harriet
Geophrey
Kimata
Nyamagere
Navatus Mikaparo
Thedeus Shio Khalfan
Sophia R. Lukwale
Philip Kubingwa

Mosh
Namangaya
Temba
Mwaitenda
Wilbald
Tessa
Makenya
Phoya
Medard
Komba
Samia
Eliufoo
Mbatta
Malekela
Sospeter



Prof. Idris B. Mshoro

**The former Vice Chancellor Ardhi University
(2006-2016)**

A Fairwell Message



I can remember very clearly the feeling I had while entering the Ardhi University (ARU) main gate on Thursday, the 20th of September, 2007. That was the day I first reported to commence my new assignment as Vice Chancellor (VC) of ARU following the appointment to the position nine days earlier. There was a calling question hanging on top of my head on how I am going to be received by my new community, supported and prevail? That was especially so having

been appointed from outside the institution and with very little professional denominator that I then had which was common with the undertakings of ARU. However, to my surprise I realized that my worries were to a large extent unfounded, after only a couple of days in office.

I cannot thank all of you enough for the invaluable help during that settling-in time at the University, particularly our host Prof. Mengisenya Kaseva, the first Deputy Vice Chancellor (DVC) for Academic Affairs and then Outgoing Acting Principal of UCLAS, Prof. Eleuther Mwageni, then DVC for Planning, Finance and Administration and other senior members of staff I am not able to mention all their names here. This is not intended to marginalize the contributions thereafter of all subsequent DVCs, Deans, Directors, Heads of Departments, RAAWU/THTU, ARISA, staff in the VC Office including from the Marketing and Public Relations Office, Internal Audit Unit, Legal Department, Procurement Management Unit, and those who served as Assistants to VC, Secretaries in the Office of VC and my all-time driver, as well as all the other University staff, students and alumni who supported me to the end of my tenure on 10th September, 2017. I can now confess with confidence that the last ten years as VC of ARU have been quite exciting for me, considering what we have achieved together.

We managed to launch several additional academic programmes which guarantee both horizontal and vertical transition to the world of work, based on market demands. We accordingly expanded the students' enrolment at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels by more than three folds, mainly through optimization of the use of available resources and networks. We have also increased the number and quality of outputs from research and public services offered by the University as resources could allow. At all times the University has been among the front-runners among the Higher Education institutions in Tanzania, in terms of compliance to the existing legal and regulatory frameworks, as well as in meeting stakeholders' expectations as the several satisfaction surveys have revealed. For all the first ten years of ARU's existence, the University has never had any accountability issues with the Government, Tanzania Commission for Universities,

Controller and Auditor General, Tanzania Revenue Authority or any other comparable agencies. Staff and students' crisis have been minimized with improved communication and transparency, and the ones that occurred, existed during the first three (3) years of my tenure. There have been however, some few disputes with consultancy clients. This is not pleasant but could be expected in such undertakings. Efforts are ongoing to minimize the numbers and effects of such disputes. Generally, we all remained together and committed to the needs of the society in Tanzania and globally, as stated in the Vision of the University. That however, did not happen by default or in *ad-hoc* manner.

In realising the aspirations, we considered critical to first put in place institutional *software* that is pertinent for effective organization and operations of our then infant university. This included the formulation of strategic direction for development of ARU; enhancement of the culture and confidence required of a university set-up, both by regulation and devotion; promotion of institutional focus and pride; enhancing internal and external business relationships; and several other key indicators of institutional *software*. As such, we formulated the ARU Corporate Strategic Plan for the first 10 years of operation, and accordingly introduced new and/or reviewed our internal processes and structures. We also formulated and enforced the requisite frameworks for guiding the university operations and realization of strategic objectives and activities. In most cases, if not all, such interventions were done in a consultative way, and with the basis for all actions clearly explained and broadly shared. Definitely, some of the introduced reforms were not received well by a section of stakeholders, which is normal in any transformation. Critical was the fact that most stakeholders received the new interventions positively. Generally, the will and enthusiasm to increase the interest and participation of ARU in top-notch teaching, research and public service, are certainly there now than before, and the positive perception by important external stakeholders is also steadily growing, I believe.

With the required institutional *software* now to a good extent in place, it is high time for the University to consolidate the same while also putting

efforts in improving its physical infrastructure, i.e., the *hardware* component of the organization. I sincerely agree that the later endeavour has not been adequately apparent or well balanced under my leadership. Probably that was a mistake we made, which others in similar ventures can learn from and avoid. However, from my point of view it was a good idea to start with the development of the institutional *software*. This is because it takes more time to realize the same as it more involves strategic capacity building of the human capital and its alignment to the institutional vision and values, and ensuring corresponding change of mindsets. The *hardware* improvement on the other hand, is a physical phenomenon, and can be realized in one go and at any time, provided the implied funds are available. There is no doubt that a properly balanced action is required but the efforts to ensure existence of effective institutional *software* should somehow lead, and when achieved need to be safeguarded and continuously consolidated while complementing with efforts for *hardware* improvement. That is a more effective way to eventually guarantee a positive physical legacy, which is the one that people can easily gauge. There exists several living examples with well-developed physical infrastructure, but without the corresponding requisite software and the outcomes are obvious and the required rectification is longer term.

As already highlighted, our engagement with ARU was to work together to ensure smooth take-off of our then new independent university to its cruise. May be we have not fully reached there yet, but the times shared together, friendships forged and the few successes which I have enjoyed with all of you have been an extraordinary part of my life. I am very proud of whatever little we have achieved together and they have been times I will never forget. As it is long known, everything has a beginning and an end. Ten years have elapsed and this is the end of my service to ARU as its Vice Chancellor, but not as a member of its noble Convocation. There is still a lot to offer the University through the Convocation and other existing avenues, which I will utilise, as much as I am able to.

Once again, to all of the wonderful people at ARU whom I have had the opportunity to collaborate for about 16% of my life so far, for the good cause of our great institution - Thank You. Stay safe and maintain the passion! It is my hope and belief that all of you reading this message, including the alumni will give Prof. Evaristo Liwa,

the second Vice Chancellor the same if not more support, in order for our University to reach even greater heights! God bless him and you all.

Idrissa Bilali Mshoro (PhD)

ADOPTION AND APPLICATION OF COST-EFFECTIVE HOUSING TECHNOLOGIES

By Dr. Daniel Mbisso

The research came about from the need of the Judiciary of Tanzania to embark on a robust and strategic programme to build its infrastructure in the quickest possible time using the minimal resources available yet meet the quality required. Thus, the Judiciary of Tanzania commissioned Ardhi University (ARU) and the National Construction Council (NCC) to research on cost-effective housing technologies for the construction of its district and primary court buildings in Tanzania.

of the district and primary court buildings as well as magistrate houses in the various parts of the country. After exploration and analysis of fifteen (15) construction technologies based on cost, quality and time of construction, Moladi technology was chosen for testing using prototype designs in varying site conditions.

Moladi technology started in 1986 in South Africa where it has been widely applied for the construction of low cost housing projects. It is simply a walling technology involving Moladi aerated mortar, which constitutes a mixture of



Casting of Moladi mortar at Kibaha Court Building

The research was set to identify potential opportunities and challenges connected with the application of the technologies in the construction of court buildings. In view of this, the research team was tasked to advise the Client (Judiciary of Tanzania) with respect to the workability of the cost-effective housing technologies for the construction

sand, cement and Moladi Chem moulded in the Moladi lightweight plastic formwork, which can be reused 50 times. The Moladi chem, which is a non-toxic additive, makes the Moladi wall to harden within ten hours after casting. Wall construction using Moladi technology eliminates the need for plastering, as the emerging wall surface is smooth ready for

Continued on Page21

OLD IS



The bungalow residence of the Principal of the Survey Training Centre



Original classrooms of the Survey Training Centre still being used

GOLD

Current Administration block incorporating the historical office block of the Survey Training Centre



Ardhi University is good at maintaining its old stock of buildings which are still in use several decades after they were constructed

Former administration block now converted into a modern library



A WORD FROM ARUSO

Since it was established as a full-fledged University, after the transformation of the University College of Lands and Architectural Studies (UCLAS), Ardhi University (ARU) has continued realizing its vision and mission of being a well-recognized center of excellence in seeking knowledge while providing integrated teaching, research and public services geared towards achieving sustainable socio-economic development of Tanzania, and the world at large. With this achievement, each stakeholder within and outside our community is to be cheered-up for work well done.

We believe that what ARU will be in the future, is a reflection of what we have been in the past and what we are now. This should make us focus on the road we have been traveling so as to make tomorrow's journey better off, for, the future belongs to those who prepare for it today.

Sustainable development of our organization is the pathway to the future we want for all. It will offer the framework to generate economic growth, achieve social strength, justice, exercise environmental stewardship and strengthen governance of our organization and the nation at large. The late father of our nation Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere once said, "If real development is to take place, people have to be involved". From that, we all agree that the development we are seeking will only be brought about by the cooperation and good understanding among stakeholders of our organization, who are students, staff and the university management (Guardians).

Mwalimu Nyerere believed in education as the tool to fight poverty as he once said, "ELIMU SIO NJIA YA KUUKWEPA UMASKINI BALI NI NJIA YA KUPAMBANA NAO", meaning, Education is not a formula to avoid poverty but a means to fight poverty. We all agree that challenges facing a country can easily be solved by that country employing its capital (well-educated human resources) on research, developing policies and implementing different development projects, thus bringing about the intended changes to the nation.

Our University is faced with different challenges such as the long time lack of adequate accommo-

dation and lack of a student center where academic activities such as conferences, seminars and meetings can be held. As students, we have waited for so long but we believe when we students join hands together with the alumni, parents/guardians, government and non-governmental organization and our fellow Tanzania patriots we can overcome these challenges.

Ardhi University Students' Organization (ARUSO) is sending a message to the Government and non-government organizations that we are responsible for the future of our community, let us come together, let us join hands in making sure that a better tomorrow belongs to us, our children and children of our children.

God bless Africa, God bless Tanzania

God bless ARU, God bless ARUSO

Yours in building the nation

Temba Gaspar E.

President

Ardhi University Students' Organization (ARUSO)



Mr. Casper Temba, ARUSO President

From page 17



Removal of Moladi form work after casting Moladi wall at Kibaha Court Building

skimming and plastering. In addition, all services such as plumbing and electrical installation systems are set before casting the Moladi mortar, hence no need for chasing the wall after casting. The two foregoing aspects make Moladi wall cost effective as compared to the conventional and other alternative technologies. Laboratory test results have shown that Moladi wall is three times stronger than a normal brick wall.

The technology is simple to apply. The Moladi wall can be erected in any kind of foundation and can accept roofing of your choice. Only one skilled labourer can supervise non-skilled trades-

men and women in erecting the Moladi wall.

Currently, the research team has tested the technology in six (6) sites namely Kibaha, Bagamoyo, Kawe, Kigamboni, Mkuranga and Kinyerezi. Kibaha and Bagamoyo court buildings are practically completed and the former is in use. Other court buildings are at various stages of completion. Kibaha Court building was constructed for 85 days at a cost of 572,000/- per square metre. Construction cost per square metre using conventional technology for such a building would be at least 800,000/-.



The completed Kibaha Court Building

Celebrating 10 years of Ardhi University



We proudly celebrate 10 Years of academy!

From the humble beginnings of Survey Training School to Ardhi Institute

From Ardhi Institute to a constituent College, UCLAS

The University of Dar es Salaam our nurturer

Global partners', national support

Stepping stones for growth and expansion

With steady steps, trials and tribulations
We excelled to Ardhi University

Neither seconds nor months but rewarding years,
Counting Twenty Zero Seven to Twenty Seventeen
Footprints narrating our journey of transformation
Striving towards the finish line of academic excellence

Celebrating scholarly achievements and national triumphs
Celebrating ARU faculty and meeting targets
Celebrating young graduating men and women moving forward to serve
Our mission consistent... teaching, research and public services
To achieve sustainable socio – economic development
Shouldn't we celebrate 10 years of academy?

Against the odds and challenges, we are resilient
We will continue to prosper, we will continue to grow
We spread our wings, creating new narratives
We spread our wings conquering new knowledge frontiers
We proudly celebrate 10 Years of academy!

By Tatu Mtwangi Limbumba © (2017)



Big Horns Ranch

Buy well hybrid youn bulls to modernize your herd. Parent stock include Danish red, Friesian, Boran, Ayrshire and Ankole. Visit our ranch sites around Bagamoyo district.

Call 0784 325170, 0715 965366



HM

SHANDS COMPANY LIMITED

Real Estate Developers

For encumbrance-free land available for development in Bagamoyo District, close to the Export Processing Zone.
For residential, commercial and Industrial use. Joint Venture and outright purchase options available.

Call 0784 325170



HM

PROPER-CONSULT [T] LTD

Valuers and Property Management Consultants

11th Floor, IPS Building

Samora Avenue/Azikiwe street

Contact Person 0713 297640