

**AGREED MINUTES OF THE GOOD NEIGHBORLIINESS MEETING BETWEEN CABO DELGADO AND NIASA PROVINCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE AND MTWARA AND RUVUMA REGIONS OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA HELD ON 29<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2007 IN MTWARA- MIKINDANI MUNICIPALITY-TANZANIA.**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION:**

Ruvuma and Mtwara are regions in Southern Tanzania, which share the border with Mozambique. These regions border with Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces in Northern Mozambique. This part of the border provides an opportunity for cooperation between the Southern part of Tanzania and Northern part of Mozambique.

**2.0 AREAS OF COOPERATION**

The proposed areas of cooperation are as listed below:

- I. Economic Development.
- II. Security
- III. Environment and Conservation
- IV. Public Administration and Good Governance

**2.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

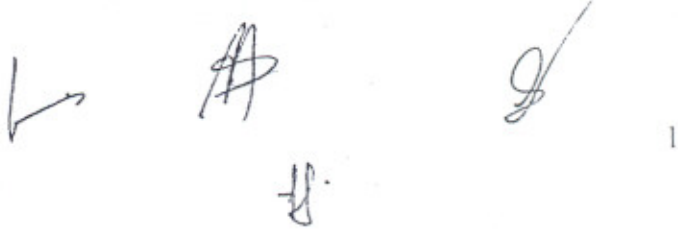
The aspect of economic development between Tanzania (Ruvuma and Mtwara regions) and Mozambique (Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces) should include development of infrastructure, promotion of agriculture, agricultural marketing, trade, mining and energy.

**2.1.1 Development of infrastructure.**

**a) Communication, Transport and Public works**

**(i) Road Transport**

Lack of reliable infrastructure is a major constraint to economic development on the Northern part of Mozambique and Southern part of Tanzania. Currently the only possible official crossing from Mtwara to Cabo Delgado is by Kilambo ferry which is located at the mouth of Ruvuma river and Chihanga (Newala District), Sindano (Masasi District) while from Ruvuma to Niassa the crossing is at Mitomoni, Magazini and Matepwende (Namtumbo District), Chamba/ Wenje (Tunduru District), Chiwindi and Darpori (Mbinga District). These crossings are very unreliable and unsafe.

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Reliable crossing is currently being constructed at Mtambaswala/Negomano (Unity bridge I). While the construction of the proposed bridge at Mitomoni in Songea district (Unity bridge II) is about to begin, On the Tanzania side the access road from the Unity Bridge I which joins to the existing Mtwara - Songea - Mbamba Bay trunk road is in the process of being constructed to bitumen standard.

Proposed areas of cooperation in road transport could be in the following:

- I. Improvement/replacement of the Kilambo Ferry
- II. Improvement of the access road to Kilambo ferry.
- III. Construction of the bridge at Mitomoni in Ruvuma Region
- IV. Construction of access roads to Mitomoni bridge on both Tanzania and Mozambique sides.
- V. Construction of a bridge at Chiwindi.
- VI. Construction/improvement of access roads to Chiwindi bridge on both Tanzania and Mozambique
- VII. Improvement /introduction of safe and reliable ferrying Services in other crossing areas.

Improvement of these crossings and their respective access roads will enhance cross-border transportation and trade between the Southern Regions of Tanzania (Mtwara and Ruvuma) and the Northern Mozambique (Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces) and largely contribute to socio economic development of the area.

**(ii) Air Transport**

Efforts have been made in this sector by introducing flights to Pemba from Dar es Salaam via Mtwara. The cooperation between the two countries should consider the possibility of improving airports along the boarder to promote air transportation e.g from Dar es Salaam - Songea (Tanzania) and Lichinga (Mozambique).

**(b) Energy**

Hydrocarbon gas produced at Mnazi Bay can generate electricity, which could also be supplied to Mozambique. This would enhance socio-economic development to the people living in these areas

**(c) Agriculture Fisheries and Livestock**

Both Mtwara and Ruvuma regions are potential for agricultural production. The main cash crops include tobacco, coffee, sunflower, cashew nuts, groundnuts and sesame. The main food crops include cereals, cassava and legumes. Investment in irrigated agriculture is feasible in Ruvuma river basin for cultivation of mostly paddy and sugar cane. Put in place food storage and conservation facilities

Although livestock keeping is not famous in this area it is also important to promote livestock keeping such as cattle, sheep, goats and poultry.

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Cooperation is needed in

- Promotion of sustainable irrigation schemes and fisheries.
- Ensure that fishing is done according to the legal procedures and policies of each country.
- Sharing of knowledge and experience on rural extension, crop production, pests control and efficient irrigation which will maintain environmental sustainability and ecosystem of the basin.
- Exchange of information on food security, markets, crop and livestock diseases and pests.
- Promotion of agricultural markets between the two countries.
- Promotion of livestock keeping and marketing.
- With respect to agro forestry products it is important to follow policies and regulations of each country to curb poaching.
- Control of illegal fishing.

**(d) Cross border trade**

Completion of the Unity Bridge at Mtambaswala and construction of Mitomoni bridge and their access roads in Tanzania and Mozambique will enhance cross-border trade between Southern part of Tanzania and Northern part of Mozambique. Cooperation will be needed to ensure that, the taxes and fees are paid, immigration and customs regulations are adhered to according to the laws of each country and prevention of illegal trade. Apart from that, there will be a need for defined developed Trade centers near the border in both Ruvuma-Mtwara regions and Niassa-Cabo Delgado provinces.

Cooperation will be needed in the following areas:

- Exchange of information about business, transport and transportation across the border
- Sharing of experience on customs and immigration services
- Prevention of illegal cross border trade.
- Establishment of joint investment promotion centre.

**(e) Mining:**

Southern Tanzania and Northern Mozambique are potential for minerals exploitation which includes coal, gold, gemstone, natural gas, coal and salts. Existence of minerals attracts an influx of miners from different parts even outside these two countries.

Cooperation is needed in order to:

- Ensure that mining is done according to the legal procedures and policies of each country
- Control water pollution in Ruvuma River, due to mining activities.

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## 2.2 SECURITY ISSUES.

### 2.2.1 Areas of cross border cooperation:

On these issues the police, migration and security officers from both sides of the boarder will cooperate on the following areas

#### i. **Drugs Trafficking**

Drugs involved include Marijuana or Bhang, heroin, cocaine and Mandrax. Marijuana which is illegally grown in some areas is the most common drug which is transported from each and to each side of the boarder by either Tanzanians or Mozambicans. In fact this area is also a transit area for drug trafficking to other countries.

In order to curb this illegal drug trafficking it is proposed that there should be joint, effective and frequent patrols along the boarder. It is also being recommended that there should be a destruction of Marijuana plantations wherever they are found along the two sides of the boarder.

#### ii. **Illegal Trade In Arms and Ammunitions.**

Trade in small light arms and ammunitions is done unlawfully by people living along two sides of the boarder. These illegal dealings in arms and ammunitions threaten the security of the people. Home made guns which are imported into and from the two sides of the boarder cross without any detection. It is recommended that there should be established boarder post along the boarder in order to arrest and recover illegal arms and ammunition. There is also a need to cooperate in information sharing in order to eliminate these illegal businesses.

#### iii. **Smuggling**

Unscrupulous businessmen tend to evade tax and other lawful procedures at boarder posts and smuggle goods like kerosene, clothes, electronic equipments, motor cycles, vehicles like cars and human trafficking etc through unregistered routes commonly known as "panya routes". It is proposed that there should be open markets along both sides of the boarder in order to alleviate this problem with the exception of human trafficking which is illegal.

#### iv. **General Law enforcement along the Boarder**

It is proposed that there should be cooperation between law enforcement agents in order to curb all illegal activities such as illegal trading in mining, bush meet, witch doctors who claim they can identify sorcerers, illicit brews and other trading goods in general.

In order to facilitate all the above issues, we need to establish an efficient and rapid system of communication between the two countries.

#### (v) **Establishment of border posts**

A study should be carried out in order to determine suitable locations where border posts can be established. Immigration and customs offices should as well be established at all

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boarder posts. Due to problems of illegal immigrants existing at Mitomoni, there is a need to establish the border post immediately

## 2.3 ENVIRONMENT, CONSERVATION AND TOURISM.

### 2.3.1 Management of Trans Frontier Natural Resources.

- (a) Control illegal activities regarding natural resources utilization.
  - I. Coral mining for building purposes.
  - II. Use of unsustainable/ inappropriate fishing gears E.g. beach seines, small mesh size nets, poisons etc
  - III. Illegal harvesting of Mangroves
  - IV. Poaching
  - V. Deforestation.
  - VI. Control of bush fires
- (b) To promote integrated water resources management and development of Ruvuma River basin.
  - I. Information exchange on water resources and use. eg irrigated agriculture, hydro power generation. domestic
  - II. Control water pollution eg. management of waste water discharge, poor agriculture practices, mining
  - III. Flood control and mitigation.
- (c) To promote sustainable alternative income generation activities leading to diversification towards poverty alleviation and reduce pressure on natural resources utilization
- (d) To promote sustainable tourism

With the current proposed establishment of the Southern Tourism Circuit in view of the Northern Tanzania being recognized as the World Renown Eco-tourism destination, more chances for the tourism prosperity in the Southern Tanzania are likely to be opened. Dar es Salaam being used, as the gateway would offer tourists a coastal cruise taking in landmarks between Tanzanian cities and the Mozambique Coastal Resort of Pemba. Henceforth, tourist could alternatively combine Bush and Beach excursion by land, river or sea. This probably will lead to a considerable utilization of the tourism resources and facilities in the region.

The proposed Southern Tourism Circuit contributes among the issues, which call for cross border collaboration between our four regions. This Southern Circuit for Tourism would include areas such as:-


- i) The inland areas of Selous Game Reserve in the Southern Tanzania and the Niassa Game Reserve in the Northern Mozambique. Hence these areas could be managed for a Vast New Trans-frontier Conservation Area.
  - ii) Marine Park linkages on both Tanzania (Mnazi Bay) and Mozambique (Quirimbas). This will create a Mnazibay-Quirimbas Trans-frontier Marine Park. This could be a biodiversity jewel of global significance that could support scuba diving, sport fishing, whale and bird watching. Routes could be developed to Lake Nyasa/ Niassa as well as to Ruaha and Mikumi National Parks in Southern Tanzania.
  - iii) The Coastal Areas of Dar es Salaam, Mafia Island World Heritage Site, Kilwa Kisiwani Island, A possible new resort complex at Lindi north of Mtwara. Additional resorts north of Pemba in the Quirimbas Archipelago.
- (e) Initiate and Sustain participatory land use planning process.
- Demarcation of areas according to the use e.g mining, agriculture, livestock, residence, water sources etc.
  - There should be deliberate move at Mtambaswala Unity Bridge on both sides to make land use planning of the areas.
- (f) Harmonization of policies and laws in Natural Resource Management (NRM). If need arise, harmonization of policies and laws should be done within and outside the country.

## 2.4 THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE.

Things to be considered in this area includes: boundary maintenance in Ruvuma River, cross boundary tribes e.g. Makonde, Makua and Yao. Customs and culture interaction and establishment of Local Government /District authorities forum, promotion of cultural exchange, Combating HIV and Dealing with natural calamities.

### 2.4.1 Boundary Maintenance

The boarder between Tanzania and Mozambique is river Ruvuma. Due to the shifting tendency of the river, the boarder also has been shifting from one point to another. Therefore the anticipated cooperation should have a look on this so as to stabilize the boundary.

#### Suggestions

- Frequent inspection of the river to re-establish the boundary line
- To maintain the boundary pillars and to establish extra pillars to make it more clear
- Harmonization of river beneficiaries whom may be affected by shifting of the river.



#### 2.4.2 Cross Boundary Relationship

There is a need for both sides to enhance cooperation through culture, sports, music exchange visits

##### Suggestions

The concept of Tanzania and Mozambique cooperation should be communicated to lower levels of administration (District/LGAs) on both sides of the boarder and further down to the village Authorities across the boarder. The Purpose is to ensure that, the concepts of cooperation is well understood in all levels of administration and even to individual people and therefore easier to implement the cooperation/agreed activities

District commissioners should make efforts to hold meetings to enhance cooperation at district level and below

#### 2.4.3 Local Government Authorities Forum.

Local Government Authorities in these regions i.e.Cabo Delgado and Niassa (Mozambique) and Mtwara and Ruvuma (Tanzania) should establish the forum which will take care on the issues accepted to be implemented.

People should be educated on those issues of sisterhood between Tanzania (Mtwara and Ruvuma Regions) and Mozambique (Cabo Delgado and Niassa Province)

#### 2.4.4 HIV Issues

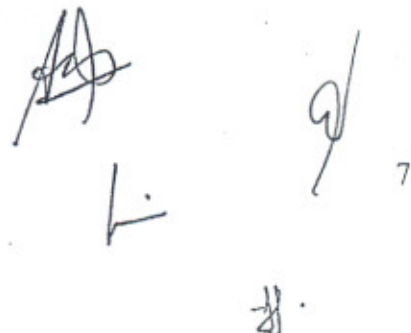
There should be cooperation on both sides on how to combat the disease.

#### 2.4.5 Natural calamities

There should be cooperation in dealing with natural calamities such as floods and hurricanes

### 3.0 INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF KEY RESULT AREAS

- I. Formalize the establishment of the Working groups on both countries and clarify membership, functions and mandate of the working groups.
- II. The respective authorities (Provincial Governors and Regional Commissioners) to appoint one focal point/person who will perform the role of organizing meetings for each working group.
- III. Link up with the Mozambique and Tanzania working groups and their focal and develop a road map towards a joint management plan for the area, taking into the account the contextual issues from both sides, for instance the Mtwara Development Corridor and the cross-border management of the Ruvuma river basin under SADC.

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- IV. Develop a joint plan of Action for the Mozambique and Tanzania working groups.
- V. Mainstreaming transboundary issues into District Development Plans.
- VI. Consult and request support from various partners e.g. Mtwara Development Corridor Secretariat, Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor, TAMOFA and COMATA in getting the working groups established and institutionalized
- VII. Build capacity for the working groups to implement their roles.

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