



UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM

UDASA

*A Newsletter for
University of Dar es Salaam
Academic Staff Assembly*

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**UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM
Academic Staff Assembly**

Chair (0713 563 212), Secretary (0784687530), Treasurer (0756594250), Editor (0756260602)

From UDASA Chair's Desk

I find it delighting to witness yet another issue of the University of Dar es Salaam Academic Staff Assembly (UDASA) newsletter brought into existence this time around. Our delight is underpinned by not only the fact that it is constitutional for UDASA to have a newsletter, but also the importance that goes with communicating to the mass about our endeavours and ideas. It also sounds pleasant when individuals who have been assigned a task to accomplish, make efforts to ensure that at the end of the day tangible outputs are placed on the table. Thus, it is worth appreciating the work that has been done by UDASA editorial team and all authors who have contributed something to this work.

Dear readers,

Many of us may not be sure of when exactly the first issue of this newsletter was launched and the essence of having it. Whatever the purpose was, consciously or unconsciously the founders of UDASA newsletter wanted to make sure that UDASA has a permanent and reliable channel of communicating to the mass what is going on at the Hill and beyond. They wanted to have yet another way of enabling Udasans to have their voices heard and ideas disseminated.

I further suppose that the founders of this tool wanted to ensure UDASA is not only responsible but also accountable. Of course accountability goes with reporting what one is doing. Apart from reporting on work performance, several events that are in one way or another related to UDASA endeavours deserve to be recorded, lest such good moments in history come to pass without documentation.

I therefore heartedly believe that anyone who will have access to this issue of our newsletter will grasp the message that is being communicated on every page; will find the ideas that have been shared useful and interesting; will get to know what UDASA has been doing and the bits of historical milestones that the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) has come to.

Talking of events and milestones; this newsletter is being issued when we are in the early of what some of us are referring to as the 'post-sypho-era' (inspired by the middle name of the former Vice-Chancellor Prof. Mukandala). During the 'sypho-era', UDASA lived on, struggled to do its job and attain its goals. We made several achievements, and we therefore sincerely feel much obliged to the immediate former VC. It is hard for us to figure out how we can best mark our appreciation for his invaluable support in all what we have managed to do as academics at the Hill through the entire period of eleven years (2006 – 2017). We do not think even placing before him a bowl full of Ruspolia differens (the favourite delicacy of his home town) can suffice. We humbly dedicate this newsletter to him; the retired but not tired former UDSM VC Prof. Rwekaza Sypho Mukandala.

Yes, it is a 'post-sypho-era' but the state

of affairs is yet to be hunk –dory within UDSM. Our welfare claims for instance, are still many, such that were yet to be in the allay of academic freedom nor in position to give excellent shots in the field of social responsibility.

Nevertheless, we look forward for inherited, continued and improved support to Udasans from the now incumbent VC Prof. William Anangisye. May this news letter serve among others, the purpose of communicating to the current UDSM management team and to all our stakeholders that without their desire to see UDSM making history and more history there will be no history worth passing to the next generations.

To fellow Udasans, on behalf of the team that you have entrusted with the responsibility of UDASA leadership, I would like to send across this message to wish every one of us the best in all academic (possibly even non-academic ones) endeavours that come along with the semesters ahead.

We, in the leadership seats, continue to have high confidence in your unquestionable commitment to serve mankind through teaching and researching. We have no doubt that your motivation is high, though skewed towards the intrinsic wing. It remains obvious that the extrinsic one has been severely undermined by a range of dissatisfiers, especially the ones related to our welfare. May we all find courage to move on without losing hope or ruling out the possibility that there exists bright light at the end of the tunnel.

UDASA leadership shall even this time continue to push, negotiate, do lobbying and the like to ensure that all rights that are still withheld somewhere to this date, come our way.

To all Udasans who hold offices by appointments (VC, DVCs, Directors, Principals, Deans and Heads of Department), we also wish you the best in executing your administrative duties. We understand that you have your predecessors who left offices because the triennium elapsed. It is delighting that they had their share of serving colleagues and clients in that capacity. To them, we say congratulations for a job satisfactorily done. We bet they will have time to reflect and see their legacy. The legacy might include good

/ bad policies to which they played in a midwifery role; the efficient / cumbersome systems that they had to develop; and the staff members they have enabled to scale up the ladder. We owe to those who deliberately played a stumbling block to the right of their subordinates, an apology. I believe one day we will be able to openly talk formally and informally about the accountability of each one of our managers. We will be able to see how they made us proud as a community of intellectuals or actually some of them brought something similar shame upon intellectuality and the University.

Once again, I want to assure everyone that even after my chairmanship ends somewhere in 2020 UDASA shall remain determined to do what it was created for. It shall continue to be committed in making sure our welfare is really fair, academic freedom is vividly exercised and our commitment to social responsibility is cherished forever.

We look forward for everyone's support especially when we will make calls for meetings of the assembly and of course a call for some relaxing social events.

God bless UDASA, God make UDSM successful.

Haki huinua Taifa,

George Leonard Kahangwa (PhD)
UDASA Chairperson, 2016-2020



Word from the Editor's Desk

Dear UDASA members,

It is time our Newsletter has seen the light of the day, after a long period of hibernation. Our constitution provides for the Newsletter and in that regard we do elect a Newsletter Editor at our Annual General Meeting (AGM). It is an open memory to many of us that the current EXCOM came to office in November 2018 and will vacate office in 2020. After elections, some efforts to rejuvenate the Newsletter began and it is with great honour that it is coming out at this point in time.

The Newsletter, apart from other objectives, aims to act as a medium of freedom of expression of ideas and opinions. It targets issues related to ourselves, the university, the nation and the international community at large. We are a mouthpiece for the world, a platform to exercise our academic freedom, a medium for debates and discussions on crosscutting issues and a voice to the silent. You will once again remember the role of UDASA over the past years that has recently remained in nostalgia. The institution of this Newsletter will see a revived spirit to debate and express opinions affecting our ‘wellbeing as academics and that affecting the general population. We shall once again be able to freely share our opinions that would otherwise miss platforms.

As this volume comes into print, needless to say, it is expected to see a revived academic spirit with new rigour and determinations. It has in the past few years been witnessed a reduced academic culture at the Hill contrary to what it used to be in the past. This has not been by accident but rather structural and systemic laxity to solve own problems even when solutions by all means come from our own hands. From this laxity comes ‘business as usual’ model of operation and behaviour. This does not only limit efficiency but also derails academic habits, behaviour and culture, which all have deleterious outcomes to the wellbeing of our institution. We missed an opportunity to express all these discontents and opinions for so long. When formal administrative structures become deaf and blind, our role is to make them see what they should see and hear what they usually do not want to hear. It is out of such context that we need a vibrant Newsletter.

Our role as academics from the Hill to our countrymen and women has also gone down. Mwalimu Julius Nyerere once said ‘... intellectuals have a special contribution to make to the development of our nation, and to Africa. And I am asking that their knowledge, and the greater understanding that they should possess, should be used for the benefit of

the society of which we are all members’. This is a great note from one of the sons of our land. Stated otherwise, it is useless to have educated members who keep quite, hold their knowledge on scientific outlets while the same needs to be known to our community. It is a complete madness to think that our intellectualism only ends in scientific proceedings and the corridors on campus. It is otherwise useful indeed to be in the frontline sharing our expertise and knowledge for the university, the people of our land and the nation at large. At times when everybody needs to choose between being silent or speaking the desired, the liked by whatever eyes or ears, for us as academics should chose none from the two. We otherwise need to choose being rational. Education teaches rationality and thus prepares rational individuals. This context compelled the rebirth of UDASA Newsletter and its incorporation in the constitution. It is our hope that the Newsletter will provide space for critical and open minds to debate, educate and cultivate inquisitive culture in ourselves and beyond.

Lastly but not by importance, the survival of this Newsletter is on our own hands as UDASAns. It is expected to come out twice a year. This will only be possible when members contribute towards making it a reality every now and then. As this volume

comes into print, it marks the beginning of preparing for the next volume later this year. We welcome articles focusing on a wide range of issues such as education, society, economy, culture, and politics all with local or international dimension. Our Newsletter will remain entirely academic, which maintains academic freedom, integrity and neutrality. Reflecting on our role as intellectuals of this nation, we should reflect on what President Julius Nyerere remarked on the role of educated individuals, as he pointed, ‘those who receive this privilege [education] therefore, have a duty to repay the sacrifice which others have made. They are like the man who has been given all the food available in a starving village in order that he might have strength to bring supplies back from a distant place. If he takes this food and does not bring help to his brothers, he is a traitor.’ We should not be traitors but rational and helpful brothers and sisters to our good people of this land.

Declining Academicians Morale -Arrears are the Culprit?

Aviti T. Mushi, PhD., GEng.

Outsiders consider the University of Dar es Salaam, in short UDSM, as the best place to work and grow academically, and to deliver services to the public through teaching, research and community services. Indeed, it has had been a place where people worked with minimal stress and their labour bore fruits visible to the community, and that boosted morale of the Academicians and none-Academicians alike. However, as of recent, the morale of Academicians has been declining steadily and if this trend is left unchecked, it could lead to academic disaster at the University.

The University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) started in 1961 as a College of the University of London. In 1963 it became a Constituent College of the University of East Africa. It was formerly established in August 1970, as a National University, through the University of Dar es Salaam Act number 12 of 1970. The University grows so rapidly as witnessed in student enrolment year by year and the establishments of new degree programmes.

The UDSM has a long history of academic excellence and intellectual freedom. It has been regarded as the cooking place of revolutionary ideas and it hosted hot debates, discussions, and public talks. Lots of African leaders, revolutionaries, and others from far away came to bask in this intellectualism pouring at the Hill. That went hand in hand with academic staff producing high quality articles for journals, conferences, and symposia. For a very long time, the Hill has been a place to be educated.

However, as the introductory paragraph stated, there has been a steady decline of morale of academic staff to research and publishing over the past few years. This is a sure slip to mediocrity. If academicians, administrators and government do not address the issue quickly, the Hill will be a place only remembered in history for its passed glorious times. In this article I will provide a snapshot on issues that demotivate efficiency and encourage business as usual style, which has at the end brought the University to where it is now.

One of the most alarming challenge at the Hill in recent days has been demotivation and decline of morale. Partly, the decline of morale is brought about by unpaid claims such as salary arrears, promotion arrears, and subsistence, biohazard allowances (medical sciences) and housing allowances. These unpaid arrears have recently amounted to more than eight (8) billions and in the process they demoralize academicians to a great extent. Academicians claim from the government their Harmonized Scheme of Service (HSS) salary arrears of huge amounts. In 2019, the government paid HSS arrears to a total of 184 Academicians. By January to April 2020, the government has paid arrears to a total of 233 Academicians. Adding the two brings about 417 Academicians. Out of roughly 1,167 academicians, this is about 35% of all UDSM's academicians who have

been paid, leaving the 65% to fend for themselves. This is not a morale-motivating situation. No day goes by without an academicians asking for arrears. Even though they know it is peanut, but they ask for it anyway. It is their money and not a charity. These Academicians become disillusioned and hence their morale goes down. Also payments of housing allowances are always delayed, and until 2019 they had reached huge amounts. These allowances were not paid since January 2014, thus denying deserving staff of their benefits and further demoralizing them to research and publishing. In 2019 these claims were paid to cover January 2014 to June 2019. However, since then, no payment has been made.

In addition to arrears and non-payment of entitlements, the academic of the Hill face self-imposed promotion criterion which at the end goes to the same pay master. This is because in addition to the general criteria set by the harmonised scheme of service for public universities in Tanzania, UDSM promotion guidelines, departs somehow from the main. The academic face another stumbling block created by ourselves for no good reasons. When an academic gets through this hurdle there comes the general promotion challenges for public universities. Currently promotions are effected without the supporting salary increments, and this can take up to two years. Several academicians have served higher roles for several months without salary emoluments of similar academic ranks. It is the case when people get promoted from Tutorial Assistant to Assistant Lecturer, from Assistant Lecturer to Lecturer, Lecturer to Senior Lecturer, Senior Lecturer to Associate Professor and so on. This is demoralizing, since higher roles demand more time and energy, therefore non-payment of deserving salaries is unrewarding, and is worsened by the delay of salary arrears. Now the question is, publish for what?

To make the worse situation even worst, is the annually increasing number of students that do not take account of the available man power and infrastructural resources. Few years past, in a meeting at Nkrumah Hall, a high-ranking officer of the UDSM management was asked about the teaching of larger classes, those that have more than

300 students. The question was why lecturers handling such classes are not paid super-teaching allowance. The officer jokingly responded it should usually be handled at a unit level, meaning colleges, schools and institutes. However, these units have always complained of budgetary constraints save for important supplies like desktop computers, furnishing offices, stationary and so on. To this level, the response that such allowances be handled by units was shouldering the units with extra burdens which they have failed to facilitate ever since. Coupled with other challenges, larger classes are big challenges to the academic career of both students and academics a like. Students will always get little knowledge and skills while instructors will always lack time for research and publications, but badly, they will do business as usual without care of each student progress in the group.

Any university, apart from other components will be known for its excellence in the outputs of research it produces. This can only be achieved by motivated, facilitated and incentivised members of the academic staff. The decline of the morale in research and publishing is an easy ticket to invisibility of the university. Portrayed by recent figures the available publication records for some available data indicate a rapid decline in publication outputs. For example, in the 2010/11 academic year, the publications were 298 journal papers, 170 conference papers, 45 books, and 137 research reports. In the 2012/13 academic year there were 298 journal papers, and 170 conference papers. In the year 2013/14, there were 354 journal publications, 128 conference papers, 14 books, and 32 book chapters. During the 2016/17 academic year, there were 354 journal publications, 94 conference papers, 19 books, 19 book chapters, and 25 research reports. In 2018 the following was a mix of the total publications: 18% conference papers, 5% research reports, 4% books, 4% book chapters, and 69% journal papers. This is an alarming situation for a University with 1000+ academics. However, this is a snail speed towards realising the UDSM goal to reach 2,000 journal publications per year come 2023. Three years to get to institutional goal, but unreasonable speed is

Cont. pg 07

Mpendwa Rais, “Kilio huanza na mfiwa...”

Watumishi wa serikali wana hali jojo

Faraja Kristomus,

Mheshimiwa Rais, tarehe moja Novemba nilifurahi sana kukuona mbashara ndani ya Ukumbi wa Nkrumah wa Chuo Kikuu cha Dar es Salaam. Nilikaa kule juu, nisingeweza kuonekana hata kama ningenoosha mkono sana, pale chini nilikosa nafasi; walikaa waalikwa maalumu ambao wanajua kuzungumzia kwa ufasaha masuala ya kitaifa.

Mheshimiwa Rais, siku ile ya mwezi Julai ulipopata asimilia 87 ya kura za wajumbe wengi wa CCM kuwa mgombea wa Urais nilipata matumaini mapya kuwa hatimaye tumempata Rais mpambanaji na mwenye uchungu na nchi. Vijana wa kijiweni wana msemo wao kuwa wewe ni jembe la watanzania. Naomba nikuhakikishie kuwa wananchi tulio wengi tunaridhika kabisa na mapenzi yako makubwa kwa watanzania na taifa zima kwa ujumla. Jitihada zako zinaonekana. Wewe ni jemedari wetu katika vita hii ya kujiletea maendeleo. Sifa walizokupatia siku ile pale Nkrumah ulistahili bila mashaka yoyote.

Hata hivyo, wahenga walisema kuwa, “Kilio huanza na mfiwa ndipo wa mbali wakaingia”. Siku ile ningepata nafasi kuna jambo moja nilitamani nikuambie kwa niaba ya watanzania wenye nia njema na kuona unapata mafanikio zaidi katika vita yako dhidi ya rushwa na umaskini wa watanzania wengi. Prof Mukandala alijaribu kufikisha ujumbe ingawa sijui kama ulimwelewa.

Naomba nitumie lugha ya picha kujaribu kujenga hoja yangu.

Katika kijiji fulani, kulitokea baba mmoja alikuwa amesafiri kwenda nchi ya mbali alichelewa kurejea nyumbani. Aliporejea nyumbani akagundua kuwa wanakiji wenzake wameshalima na kupanda mashamba yao. Akaingwa na hofu kuwa watoto wake watakufa njaa asipochukua hatua kwa haraka.

Mzee yule aliamua kuwafunga punda wake wawili siku iliyofuata na kuwaweka shambani ili walime shamba lake lote la ekari hamsini kwa kutumia jembe la kukokotwa (plau). Alilenga kuwa kesho yake punda wale watumike pia kupanda. Ilikuwa ni kazi iliyotakiwa kufanyika kwa wiki mbili yeche alitaka ifanyike kwa siku mbili.

Aliwatumikisha wale punda kwa siku nzima lakini waliweza kulima ekari kumi tu kinyume cha malengo yake ya siku ile. Baadaye akaamua kuwalaza punda wale shambani waendelee kulima lakini waliishia kugoma na kulala chini. Hata alipowapiga fimbo nyingi mgongoni punda wale hawakuamka. Waliishia kugoma.

Syo kwamba wale punda hawajui kufanya kazi, la hasha, lilikuwa tatizo la mkulima yule hakujua kuwa uwezo wa punda

haukuwa kulima lile shamba kwa siku moja. Pia alipaswa kujua kuwa si matakwa yake pekee ndio ya msingi bali hata ya punda wanaomfanya kazi alipaswa kuyajali. Yeye hakuwapumzisha wala kuwapa chakula ili wawe na nguvu za kufanya kazi. Alichopaswa kufanya ni kutafuta msaada wa punda wengine wamlimie mashamba mengine na hivyo siku zingepungua na siyo kuwatesa waliopo.

Mheshimiwa Rais, naelewa sana kuwa unapenda kuona nchi hii inapata maendeleo. Ungependa kuona kuwa tunaingia uchumi wa viwanda ambao utaliwezesha taifa kuingia kwenye uchumi wa kati ifikapo 2025. Lakini kwa bahati mbaya watumishi wa umma ndio punda wako wa kukusaidia ufikie malengo hayo.

Hawa punda wako bahati mbaya wana maumivu mengi sana kuliko unavyoweza kufikiria. Nimeamua kukudokeza hivi kwa nia njema kabisa kwasababu mimi ni mtu ninayekutakia mafanikio; sitamani kabisa kuona watumishi hawa wakukwamishe katika jitihada zako za ujenzi wa uchumi wa kati.

Hawa punda wako, yaani watumishi serikalini, wana njaa sana tena hawana motisha kabisa ya kufanya kazi. Wengi wao tangu 2015 hawajaonja mshahara mpya, wengine wana madai yaliyolundikana kiasi cha kukatisha tamaa wakiwa wanaishi kwa matumaini ya kuwa labda ipo siku moja watalipwa.

Mheshimiwa Rais, ni hatari kwa Jemedari kuwaagiza askari wake waende vitani ili hali wana njaa na hawana moral ya kazi. Askari hao wanawenza kukugeuka au wakatumika na adui. Hapa kwetu adui ni rushwa, mafisadi na wahujumu wa maendeleo.

Katika vita hii ya ujenzi wa uchumi, wafanyakazi wa umma ni askari wako wa kukusaidia kutekeleza yale unayotaka wananchi wapate. Zipo baadhi ya sekta zimeelemewa kwa kuwa na watumishi wachache ambao hawawezi kufanya kwa ufanisi. Tunaomba ofisi yako ifikirie kuwapeleka watumishi zaidi maeneo mbalimbali wakawasaki wenzao wachache kuliko kuwafanyisha kazi nyingi hao wachache waliopo na ufanisi ukapungua.

Tufanyeje?

Tukifanya mambo kadhaa tutaweza kuimarisha utendaji wa watumishi wa umma nchini. Kwanza kabisa ni kuboresha huduma za afya na elimu nchini. Elimu ikiwa bora na huduma za afya zikiimrika naamini watumishi wengi wataridhika na mishahara yao na kutokuwa na wasiwasi kuhusu elimu ya watoto wao na watakuwa hawana hofu ya afya za familia zao na hivyo hata tamaa za kuiba na kuhujumu kazini zitapungua sana.

Sasa hebu pata picha kidogo. Nesi ambaye maisha yake magumu huko Ludewa, Tandahimba, Namtumbo, Ngara, Ikungi, Kasulu n.k. anampeleka mtoto wake kwa Mwalimu ambaye naye ana hali ngumu; hasira zake anazihamishia kwa mtoto wa nesi. Nesi naye hasira zake anazihamishia kwa mtoto wa Mwalimu. Kumbe endapo kila mmoja ataridhika kuwa serikali inamjali basi atafanya kazi kwa moyo kabisa.

Pia wafanyakazi wa serikali wanahitaji mafunzo ya mara kwa mara ili waweze kuboresha utumishi wao sekalini. Baadhi ya watumishi ufanisi wao wa kazi unashuka sana kwasababu hawana maarifa mapya na wengine wanafanya kwa mazoea.

Mheshimiwa Rais, sasa ngoma ni hili la wateule wako huko wilayani na mikoani. Nisikusifiche Mheshimiwa Rais, mtu kuteuliwa na wewe ni heshima kubwa sana na kama huna busara basi uwezekano wa kuwehuka na madaraka ni mkubwa sana. Kusema ukweli baadhi ya wateule wako uliowatuma huko mikoani wananyanya sana watendaji wa chini na watumishi kwa ujumla.

Ukizisikia baadhi ya sababu zao za kuwanyanya wenzao hakika unawenza ukatamani kuwarudisha shule upya. Labda hawajui kuwa cheo ni dhamana; kwa lugha nyepesi ni kuwa mwenye cheo anapaswa kuwa kimbilio kwa walio chini yake. Bahati mbaya baadhi ya viongozi ukisikia wanakuja huoni tena kama wao ni kimbilio. Viongozi unaowateua wanapaswa kuwa mamlaka za rufaa lakini wanakuwa kinyume chake.

Mheshimiwa Rais, komesha ya yote ni hili la wafanyakazi wa umma kukopea ahadi za kulipwa malimbikizo ya mishahara wakiamini “labda mwezi huu tutapata”. Baadhi yetu hata tukitembea kwenye sehemu zetu tumenunua

UDASA Members Appointed to serve Different positions in the government of the United Republic of Tanzania

We witnessed some UDASA members being appointed to serve in various positions for the government and the people of Tanzania. Although we miss you on campus corridors we are very much proud of your deserved appointments and trust bestowed on you by the appointing authorities. We wish you all good service to the people. Make full use of your potentials to unleash expected outcomes by the appointing authorities. UDASA congratulates you all and wishes you commendable service to this nation.



Dr. Noel Biseko Lwoga

The President of the United Republic of Tanzania appointed Dr. Noel Biseko Lwoga to the position of Director General of the national Museums of Tanzania with effect from 17th January 2020. Before his appointment Dr. Lwoga was a senior lecturer and head of department of Archaeology and Heritage Studies in the College of Humanities. Dr. Lwoga researches and publishes mainly on sustainable tourism.



Dr. Genuine Martine

The Treasury Registrar appointed Dr. Genuine Martine to be a Board member representing the government in the Tanzania Development Finance Company Limited (TDFL) with effect from 30th April 2019. Dr. Martine is lecturer in the department of Finance at the University of Dar es salaam Business School.



Dr. Saudin Mwakaje

The Treasury Registrar appointed Dr. Saudin Mwakaje to be a Board Member representing the government in the Kariakoo Market Corporation with effect from 30th April 2019. This role is for three years from the date of appointment. Dr. Saudin Mwakaje is a lecturer at the department of Economic Law at the school of law where he joined as a junior scholar in 2002. His research interest includes investment and intellectual property law. Also Dr. Mwakaje is Secretary to council of the University of Dar es salaam.

Declining Academicians Morale -Arrears are the Culprit?

From pg. 05

shown to achieve the goal. A quick survey of academicians at the Hill showed that most are demoralized and see no point to publish with no timely incentives and at the same time with lots of pending claims or entitlements. The mentioned reports portray dismal research output for a university with over 1,000 academicians and around 33,000 students.

Unsurprisingly, the invisibility of the UDSM is on the increase. In the year 2019, the UDSM was ranked 44th in African University rankings. Worldwide, it came at ranking 1001+ (more than one thousandth). This is an alarming situation, since as recent as 10 years ago, UDSM used to be in higher tables. For example, according to University Webometric ranking system, UDSM was ranked 18th in 2012 across Sub-Saharan Africa and in 6th position in 2013 amongst the top 100 best Universities in Africa. It came at 10th position out of 100 top best Universities in Africa in 2010 in the

renowned web popularity ranking. Those rankings can be linked to research and publications, as they are the ones that increase university's visibility. Few journal articles published do not give proper visibility to the UDSM and hence low ranking. Unfortunately, this might continue for some more years for there are little tangible measures being operationalized as short term and long term solutions. What can easily be seen is the continued demoralisation of academics and authoritarian kind administration that do not want to be questioned. Unless something is done, the trail to the pit will continue at a high speed and the Hill will remain in our own history.

There are other morale killing issues not discussed this time. At a later date, they may see the light of day in this column. For now, Academicians and non-Academicians need to rethink. Does their presence really matter? Does it matter they do not get paid several entitlements and they are still content?

**Mpendwa Rais,
“Kilio huanza
na mfiwa...”
Watumishi wa
serikali wana hali
jojo**

Kutoka Uk. 06

kofia ndefu kuficha nyuso zetu wanaotudai wasituone. Hili la maslahi ya wafanyakazi hasa mishahara, malimbikizo, pensheni na mengine ni vilio vikubwa na vy a muda mrefu.

Bahati nzuri wewe unaelewa kuwa mgomba haushindwi na mkunguwe. Mimi ni mfiwa ninayenza kulia. Sisi ni kama punda wako shambani, huwezi kufikia malengo yako ya kuitengeneza Tanzania kama hutajali maslahi ya watumishi wako ambao kwa miaka mingi wamekuwa wakiishi kwa matumaini.

Obituary

For the past year, UDASA and the University community at large have lost several members. These were our brothers, sisters, teachers, role models and compatriots in various ways. We loved and shared good and bad moments with them in different occasions but they have passed on leaving us in grief and sadness. Their souls rest in everlasting peace.

Dr. Cajetan Kumbai Maganga (8th April 2019). Dr. Maganga was a senior lecturer in the Department of Educational Foundations, Management and Lifelong Learning. He taught principles and philosophy of education.



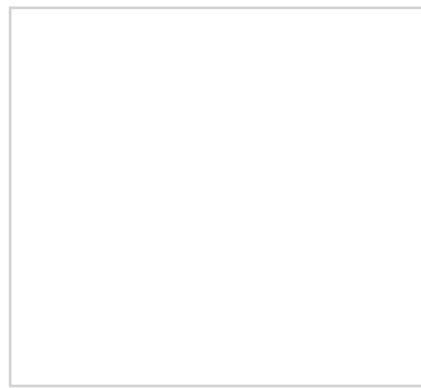
Dr. Cajetan Kumbai Maganga

Prof. Herbert V. Lyaruu (5th April 2019), Associate Professor in the Department of Botany. Prof. Lyaruu worked particularly in the field of Plant Taxonomy and Seed Bank Ecology. He carried out a wide range of research in his field of specialization and disseminated knowledge through publications, seminars and conferences. He worked with the university for 31 years (1988 – 2019).



Prof. Herbert V. Lyaruu

Dr. Christian Baruka Alphonse (20th August 2019). Dr. Alphonse was a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Mathematics in the College of Natural and Applied Sciences.



Dr. Christian Baruka Alphonse

Prof. Ammon V. Y. Mbelle (5th January 2020), Associate Professor in the Department of Economics.



Prof. Ammon V. Y. Mbelle

UDASA Chachage Scholarship

UDASA in one of its meetings in 2007 decided to establish this fund scheme in honour of a distinguished UDASA member, the late Prof. Chachage Seithy Chachage. The first fund for this scholarship was collected in 2007 from UDASA members' contributions; however, no students were funded until 2017 when the first beneficiaries received the scholarship. Some years back it was again decided that for this funding scheme to be progressive, 10% of members monthly contributions should go to Chachage Scholarship. It is from this decision that, UDASA will continue to fund distinguished students in various areas of research. The next cohort of the scholarship will be released in the academic year 2020/2021.

The following is a display of the activities that the first cohort beneficiaries have done over the past three years.

First Beneficiary:



Tunda Rafiki Mbwambo

Department of Geography, College of Social Sciences, Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management.

Research Topic:

The Impact of HakiElimu Capacity Building Projects on Improvement of the Student Academic Performance in Selected Schools in Kilwa District, Tanzania.

Her Research in Brief

Statement of the research problem, This research used a mixed method research design to examine the determinants of the school academic performance in selected schools in Kilwa districts, to evaluate the changes which HakiElimu Capacity Building projects brought on improvements of the educational performance in Kilwa District and to evaluate the level of sustainability of the Capacity building projects for the improvement of educational performance in Kilwa district.

Sample size

The study sampled primary schools included, Miteja, Singino, Masoko and Mnazi Mmoja as while the secondary schools were Kikanda, Dodomezi, Mpunyule and Njinjo. All these schools are located in Kilwa District in Lindi region. This sample was selected because it is only public schools which received capacity

building projects from HakiElimu organization. Therefore, sample size was in categories of teachers, students, parents, Education officers, and projects coordinators.

Methods of data collection

Data collection methods comprised of interviews, focus group discussion, document review and questionnaires as data collection tool. The data collected were analyzed using content analysis for qualitative data and IBM SPSS version 20 and Microsoft Excel 2016 which were mainly used in quantitative data.

Findings of the study

The finding of the study revealed various determinants of the school academic performance. These included, to mention a few, availability of school infrastructure, nutrition (availability of food) for students and teachers, availability of teaching and learning materials, cooperation between teachers, students and parents, community awareness on educational issues, availability of in-service training and seminars, and presence of enough qualified teachers. Other reasons were discipline as well as good and friendly educational policy.

In this study we indicate that many schools in Kilwa district face challenges which in the end lead to poor performance of the students in many schools. As a result of these challenges, HakiElimu has played an important role to provide moral and material support to overcome the situation in the selected schools. These projects have progress though gradually helped to improve the teaching and learning conditions together with spread of educational awareness to the community. The only big challenge with HakiElimu projects is their sustainability. Comparatively some projects had an average 50 percent sustainability rate while others were below 50 percent.

Conclusions and recommendation

In accordance with the study findings the following were made: First unfriendly learning environment, absence of food for students and teachers, lack of teaching and learning materials, absence of teacher-trainings and seminars, lack of enough and qualified teachers, poor cooperation between teachers and parents, as well as discipline were problems that contributed strongly to poor performance in

Kilwa district. Second HakiElimu as Non-Governmental Organization play their role on ensuring most children got their right to education. They do this by providing moral and material support. However, such support has been less effective as some members of the communities abide by their traditional cultures that do not take the support with seriousness. The last conclusion is that the successful implementation of the projects depend on the sustainability of the projects. Therefore HakiElimu capacity building projects should target to ensure that the projects are sustainable even after the projects period has end. Ensure direct community participation so that they can own the projects and sustain them after HakiElimu has left.

Recommendations

In light of the research findings presented in this study it is recommended as follows; Various educational stakeholders including the government and Non-Governmental Organizations at different levels, teachers, parents and students should effectively play their respective roles in ensuring achievement in students' academic performance. The organizations should design and implement programs aimed at sensitizing parents and guardians on the advantages of participating in school issues and quality control. Where affordable, enough fund and sponsorship should be given to schools for school infrastructures, nutritious food for students and teachers.



Author (centre) in an interview with parents at Mpunyule Secondary School.

UDASA Chachage Scholarship

Research Process in Pictures



Focus group discussion with students in Mpunyule Secondary school. Author seated first right. Photo by Author



Nursery school class which, was built by HakiElimu for pupils at Miteja Primary School. Photo by Author



Focus group discussion with students in Dodomezi Secondary School. Photo by Author



Focus group discussion with students in Njinjo Secondary School. Author in the front.



Author in an interview with pupils in Singino Primary School. Photo by Author



Meals rationing at Dodomezi Secondary School that, helps to boost pupils' concentration on their studies. Pupils on empty bellies can't concentrate. Photo by Author



Teacher's Office at Mnazi Mmoja Primary School. Photo by Author

UDASA Chachage Scholarship

Second Beneficiary: Ms. Chiku Said, Master of Arts in Heritage Management, Department of Archaeology and Heritage Studies, College of Humanities. Research Topic: Defining 'Cultural Heritage Sites' from local's perspective: The Case of Chongoleani Peninsular; Northern Coast of Tanzania. Contacts: Chikusaid55@gmail.com

Her Research in Brief

Most African scholars and practitioners of heritage perceive and conceptualize heritage based on criteria and variables established in the North. The criteria include scale, visibility, permanence, centrality and ubiquity. Because many of these scholars were trained in European and North American education systems, they always skew towards 'northern thinking'. They consequently fail to understand what really constitutes heritage in the African context. Thus, they cannot effectively influence informed decision-making at the policy level on the heritage requiring protection in the interests of local communities and the nation at large.

The respective African governments have therefore narrowly conceptualised heritage to mostly mean observable tangible sites such as 'monuments' and/or 'protected areas', which they prioritise using the criteria and perceptions that are alien to the local communities. Consequently, they offer little support to protect the heritage sites that the government has gazetted.

This study demonstrates that community attachment and participation is key for the effective protection of the heritage, for without it protection is limited. It shows why and how the local community at Chongoleani peninsular has declared the sacred grove as their cultural heritage and decided to effectively protect the area. Close to the sacred grove is a 'wall enclosure' the government has listed in the National Heritage Register of protected cultural heritage resources under the Department of Antiquities. The protected properties are under two different regimes, thus enabling a comparison of the level of community attachment to them and their readiness to offer their support. The comparison also justifies theorizing the 'mixed site' concept at the local level, which is not currently the case. Nevertheless, the 'mixed site' concept is recognised by UNESCO through global listing of World Heritage Sites.

Main Findings of the Study

The study reveals out three key issues are evident, and worth being brought to attention. The first one concerns the community's perception of the importance of the protected area. The study found that the sacred forest and other cultural objects, such as spiritual areas, baobab trees and

ethnographic materials found there are important heritage and are traditionally protected for their cultural identity. The local people protect those sites because they conduct spiritual activities in them. The second concerns the past and present uses of the sacred site and other cultural landscape, and whether or not these have changed. The sacred forest continues to be used to resolve social problems, although fewer people engage in spiritual practices.

Third, the perception and appreciation of and the value attached to locally protected 'things' (sacred forests, graves, trees, etc.) contrast with the wall enclosure protected under the Antiquities Act. From the local community's perspective, there is a stronger case for protecting the sacred forests and trees than for protecting the wall enclosure, because they value the sacred forest more and consider it their heritage, but not the wall enclosure. Lastly, members of the local community play an important role in conserving and managing the cultural heritage in the area, but the government does not recognise it. Therefore, the option of a mixed site should be considered in this situation to ensure that both natural and cultural heritage resources are protected.

Based on the fieldwork results and the discussion, it is fair to conclude that there is a need for academicians and government officials to change their mind regarding 'what constitutes a heritage site to be declared a national monument.' Instead of declaring sites based on the monumentalism approach, they should think of an integrative approach in which other locally important/valued things become part of the protected area. It is important to consider 'sites' by including groves, forests and trees near the 'monument' to motivate local people to participate in heritage preservation initiatives.

Conclusion

During the 1960s and 1970s, many African countries underwent economic changes (involving setting up of socio-economic infrastructure). Among several negative impacts of this changes was the destruction of archaeology and other heritage sites in the continent. For example, the construction of Aswan (High) Dam in Egypt in 1968, destructed hundreds of artefacts. This observed trend, by then, attracted the global attention. Ichumbaki and Mjema (2018) are



Ms. Chiku Said

of the view that, it was this destruction that raised a global attention.

One major initiative taken by the global community to rescue heritage was an adoption of the 1972 Convention; UNESCO Convention for the Protection of World Natural and Cultural Heritage. One of the philosophical underpinnings of the convention was the recognition of 'mixed sites.' It was against this background that, in 2010, a World Heritage Site of Ngorongoro Conservation Area, for instance, was re-listed as a Mixed World Heritage Site. This listing emanated from the fact that ancient fossils at Olduvai Gorge and the footprints of Laetoli are located on the paleo landscape where living megafauna continue to inhabit.

Such a scenario of nature and culture co-existence is not unique to heritage sites that are of global importance. It is common to many sites in Tanzania their legal status notwithstanding. Among many others, my case study from the Chongoleani peninsula where, the wall enclosure is close to sacred forest is one example. Unfortunately, this global concept of 'mixed sites' has not been translated to local contexts with the view to protect both nature and culture that are found in the same landscape. The current study has provided evidence that the concept of 'mixed sites' need to be localized with the view to encourage and maximize local people's engagement in the protection of local heritage (at the grassroot levels).

Continue pg 12

UDASA Chachage Scholarship

From pg 10

Recommendations

Based on the data from this study and subsequent discussion the following recommendations deserve consideration. First, the current heritage policy of 2008 is explicit on the issue of intangible (spiritual sites). However, the Antiquities Act No. 22 of 1979 is not yet compatible with this new policy. Therefore, there is a need to enforce the amendments of the principle law (Act No. 10 of 1964) to incorporate the role of the local community and intangible sacred sites to ensure a clear understanding of heritage sites so that they are sustainably managed. Certainly, a new law considering sacred

forests and trees close to monuments as part of the landscape deserving protection is required. Second, research on protected areas and socio-cultural mechanisms underlying sacred natural sites is needed for them to be fully understood and their potential realized for a broader understanding of heritage in the African context. It is apparent that sacred forests and trees in Tanzania are not recognized and not inventoried as cultural heritage. This needs to change. Third, there is a need to discuss with members of the local community before declaring and gazetting sites as national monuments. This will not only motivate them to take on future responsibilities, but it will also mean that they are comprehensively gazetted. Fourth,

there should be collaboration between the relevant authorities, Tanzania Forest Services and the Department Antiquities that are mandated to care for the forests and heritage sites, respectively.

Lastly, sacred forests and other spiritual sites need to be investigated further, especially from the archaeological and heritage viewpoint, to gain a greater understanding from the distribution of the cultural materials recorded in the area. This study recommends that an archaeological investigation of the wall enclosure is carried out to reveal its full history, which will make an important contribution.

Field work Photos



(a)



(b)

Figure 1: Interview with some local elders in Chongoleani peninsular village during fieldwork. Author taking notes in March 2019. Photo by Mohamed Mwinchambi

Focus Group Discussion

Figure 2:

Author (first left) in a group discussion with young girls during the field work held at Chongoleani in March 2019.

Photo by Mohamed Mwinchambi



Survey and Community Mapping

Figure 3:

Researcher documents materials in Sinjari sacred site during field work in March 2019.

Photo by Mohamed Mwinchambi



(a)

Ritual Practices

Figure 4 (a & b): Author taking notes while, the local priest describes the sacred pot used to put the blood in for sacrifices during the field work in March 2019.

Photo by Mohamed Mwinchambi



(b)

Mashairi

WAVUJAJASHO UNGANENI

Na Sabatho Nyamsenda

*Mumbai hadi Bunda
Wamegeuzwa punda
Wabebeshwa mizigo
Na kulipwa vipigo.*

*Kule Kariakoo
Wanazibua vyoo
Kinyesi chawarukia
Maradhi yawangukia*

*Viwandani mejazana
Wazee hata vijana
Bidhaa wanazalisha
Bepari 'mtajirisha*

*Ukienda migodini
Wanazama aridhini
Yajapo maporomoko
Wanafia huko huko*

*Delihi hadi Tanga
Mabinti wanadanga
Mkono wende kinywani
Watoto wende shulenii.*

*Kwa nini hatuelewi?
Na kujifanya viziwi?
Hasigeli majumbani
Warejeshwa utumwani.*

*Sasa Korona metuwa
Maisha kuyachukuwa
Wafanyakazi metelekezwa
Makazini wafukuzwa.*

*Madereva wa malori
Bodaboda na tolori
Walimu wa mashulenii
Na wasusi wa saluni.*

*Mtakubali kuendelea
Kunyonywa huku mkinywea?
Wakati ndio huu
Kuanza vita kuu.*

*Wajenzi wa majumba
Mafundi wa mabomba
Manesi wa sipitali
Msikubali hii hali.*

*Unganeni unganeni,
Njooni mapambanoni.
Kulidai jasho lenu,
Lifaidishe wanenu.*

*Zishikeni hatamu
Za dola na kalamu
Jifungeni mkanda
Mvitwae viwanda!*

*Sabatho Nyamsenda Twitter,
Mei 1, 2020*

BOMU LA AJIRA

*Enyi walaghai sikia
Acheni kueneza umbea
Kwamba ajira sio tatizo
Eti wahitimu ndio tatizo
Ipo siku litalipuka*

*Watoto mwawambia
Someni kwa kukimbia
Mkishia la saba
Mtabebe misalaba
Ipo siku litalipuka*

*Msikome sekondari
Mkawa maaskari
Fikeni vyuo vikuu
Mpate raha kuu
Ipo siku litalipuka*

*Leo vyuo wamehitimu
Ajira zime'nda kuzimu
Mwaleta zenu hadaa
Kuziba hilo balaa
Ipo siku litalipuka*

*Wahitimu wa vyuo vikuu
Sasa watembeza vifuu
Wengine wavaa vikuku
Wapate chipsi kuku
Ipo siku litalipuka.*

*Wana msongo wa mawazo
Nyie mwajifanya hamnazo
Mwanza alijiua mmoja
Mmeona hiyo siyo hoja
Ipo siku litalipuka*

*Nawaambia watawala
Ipo siku litalipuka
Mabepari na walaghai
Ipo siku litalipuka
Narudia: ipo siku litalipuka.*

*Sabatho Nyamsenda Twitter,
19 April 2019*

HATA SIE WATU

*Mola wetu jamani
Tumemkoseani
Kutupatia walevi
Wenzetu wana wajuvi*

*Wamelewa madaraka
Watuona takataka
Wamefumba yao macho
Busara zipo maficho.*

*Vinywa vyao shimo taka
Dharau tele zawatoka
Ubabe wamevimbwa
Vitisho shuzi achiwa*

*Nyumba zetu mbavu mbwa
Na bomoa zinakumbwa
Ni chakula chalo tinga
Kwetu sisi ni matanga*

*Zilizobaki dhihaka
Rangi shuruti kupaka
Sherehe zetu mitani
Wasema za kishetani*

*Mabinti zetu wanawali
Kutwa wanawadhalili
Wasema wanajiuza
Na shule wawafukuza*

*Watotetu piga debe
Wasema wana uzibe
Jela wanawafungiya
Vipigo wanachezeya*

*Sasa hata na nguwo
Zimekewa vituwo
Zetu za majalala
Mwisho wake Mbagala*

*Mili yetu shika nyundo
Wasema ina uvundo
Ipuliziwe uturi
Ivishwe ghali Hariri*

*Tufanyeje Maulana
Nasi tupate maana?
Hata sie watu
Japo tuso kitu.*

*Sabatho Nyamsenda Twitter,
30th July 2019*

From Senior Lecturer to Associate Professor

UDASA congratulates all its members who climbed high and deserved promotions in 2019. We understand that your hard work and dedication has earned you a deserved reward for the year. Your continued hard work is paramount to the prosperity of your career and the University at large. At UDASA we believe in the power of Academic Freedom and Corporate Social Responsibility, which you have exercised to great heights to achieve such accomplishments. Your hard work deserves more than a mere word of thanks, but for now let us join hands to congratulate you and encourage you to keep that candle burning. UDASA celebrates your achievements.



Prof. Goodluck Charles Urasa

Prof. Urasa was promoted from senior lecturer to associate Professor. Prof. Urassa works in the Department of Marketing at the University of Dar es Salaam Business School (UDBS).



Prof. Michael Mwalonde Andindilile

Prof. Andindilile was promoted from Senior lecturer to Associate Professor. He works in the Department of Literature in the College of Humanities (CoHU). Prof. Andindile is the current Dean, School of Journalism and Mass Communication.



Prof. John Andrew Marco Mahugija

Prof. Mahugija was promoted from Senior lecturer to Associate Professor. He is working in the Department of Chemistry at the College of Natural and Applied Sciences (CoNAS). Prof. Mahugija is also an editor of Tanzania Journal of Science.



Prof. Neema Geofrey Mori

Prof. Mori was promoted from Senior Lecturer to Associate Professor. Prof. Mori is an Associate Professor in the Department of Finance at the University of Dar es Salaam Business School (UDBS). She researches and publishes on finance, microfinance, entrepreneurship and gender.



Prof. Stephen Oswald Maluka

He was promoted from Senior lecturer to Associate Professor. He works at the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) and currently is the Acting Principal, Dar es Salaam College of Education (DUCE) located in Chang'ombe. Prof. Maluka has been involved in several research projects and published extensively on public policy and public health. His hard work has earned him collaborations from within and outside the country.

From Lecturer to Senior Lecturer



Dr. Joan John Munissi,
College of Natural and Applied Sciences
(CoNAS), Department of Chemistry.



Dr. Gladness Ladislaus Salema
University of Dar es Salaam Business
School (UDBS), Department of General
Management.



Dr. Noah Makula Pauline
Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA).
Dr. Noah Makula Pauline is a registered EIA
and Environmental Audit expert by the
National Environment Management Council
(NEMC).



Dr. Evans Frank Wema
Dr. Wilbert Chagula Library.



Dr. Deogratius Ng'winula Mahangila
University of Dar es Salaam Business
School (UDBS), Department of
Accounting.



Dr. Leonard Jones Chauka
Institute of Marine Sciences.



Dr. Diana Bupe
University of Dar es Salaam Business School
(UDBS), Department of Marketing. She has
specialised expatriate in service quality and
innovation, firm's strategic orientations and
performance together with leadership and
gender. Dr Bupe is comfortable researching,
teaching and consulting on each of these
aspects.



Dr. Faraja Ndumbaro,
Dr. Wilbert Chagula Library.



Dr. Dainess Nicodem Sanga,
College of Humanities (CoHU),
Department of Creative Arts.

From Lecturer to Senior Lecturer



Dr. Mathayo Benard Ndomondo
College of Humanities (CoHU),
Department of Creative Arts.

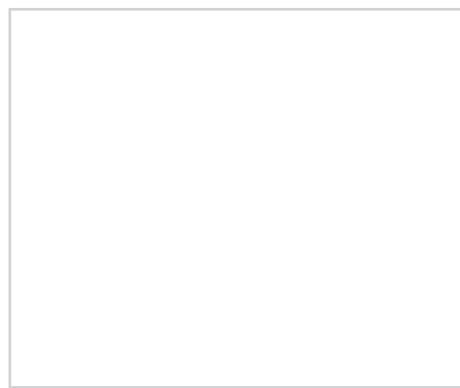
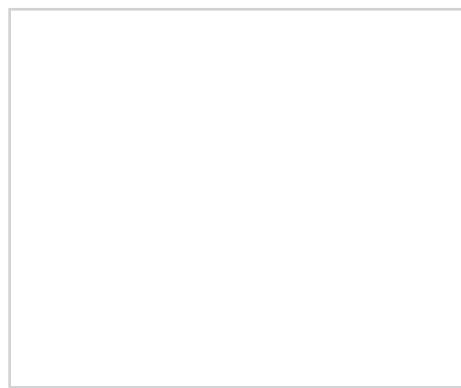
Dr. Evelyne Mweta Richard
University of Dar es Salaam Business School (UDBS), Department of Finance.
Dr Evelyne has specialised in financial management that include planning, monitoring and control, project management and risk management. She currently researches and consults on financial and investment making in both SMEs and corporates, risk management in both SMEs and corporates and corporate governance. In addition, Dr Evelyne is the current head of the Department of Finance.

Dr. Elgidius Bwinabona Ichumbaki
College of Humanities (CoHU),
Department of Archaeology and Heritage management.



Dr. Kessy Fidel Kilulya
College of Natural and Applied Sciences (CoNAS), Department of Chemistry.

Dr. Noel Biseko Lwoga
College of Humanities (CoHU), Dept. of Archaeology and Heritage management.



Dr. Robert Katikiro
College of Agriculture Sciences and Fisheries Technology (CoAF), Department of Agricultural Economics and Business.

Dr. Adventina Yonathan Buberwa
Institute of Kiswahili Studies (IKS), Department of Kiswahili Language and Linguistics.

2019 TWAS Award, Congratulatory Remarks

Prof. Evelyne Mbede

UDASA congratulates Prof. Evelyne Mbède for winning the 2019 TWAS Award. Apart from her scientific career, Prof Evelyn Mbède has served in several administrative positions.

She served as head of geology department (2004 – 2006), Dean Faculty of Science (2006 – 2007, now College of Natural and Applied Sciences) and Director of Science and Technology Innovation at the Ministry of Communication (2007 - 2016). She has authored and co-authored more than forty articles, book chapters and reports over the time. She is currently an Associate professor at the University of Dar es salaam and teaches and researches on Evelyne I. Mbède is the recipient of the 2019 TWAS-C.N.R. Rao Award for

scientific research. She is being honoured for her studies on volcanoes and seismicity in a region of geological importance – the exposed outcrops of the East African Rift. UDASA congratulates her for such achievements and wishes her a prosperous career ahead. More about the Award.

Scientific publications:

<https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=II6OkooAAAAJ&hl=en>



Prof. Evelyne Mbède

Kikao na Mwenyekiti wa Baraza la Chuo

Kamati tendaji ya UDASA pamoja na baadhi ya wanachama wa UDASA walipata fursa ya kukutana na kuongea na mwenyekiti wa Baraza Mh. Jaji Mstaafu Damian Lubuva. Katika kikao kilichofanyika tarehe 14/01/2020 agenda kubwa ilikuwa ni kushuka kwa kiwango cha machapisho chuoni. Mwenyekiti wa Baraza alikuwa na shauku ya kujuu sababu zinazosababisha kushuka huko na hivyo alelezwa baadhi ya mambo yanayoshusha ari ya utafiti na uchapishaji wa makala kuwa ni pamoja na, malimbikizo ya muda mrefu ya wanataluma ambayo yanawakatisha tamaa ya kufanya kazi pamoja na kuchapisha, miundo mbinu duni ya kufundishia na kujifunzia, hapa mkazo zaidi ulikuwa katika Shule ya Uandishi wa Habari na Mawasiliano kwa Umma (SJMC). Ilielezwa kwamba hali halisi ya SJMC hairidhishi kufundisha wala kujifunza kwakuwa hakuna ukarabati mkubwa uliofanyika tangu shule ianzishwe kutoka iliyokuwa TSJ mwaka 2003. Pia changamoto nyingine iliyolelezwa ilikuwa ni kukatishwa tamaa wakati wa kuomba kupandishwa madaraja baada ya kukidhi vigezo kwakuwa wanaopandishwa hutakiwa kusubiri kwa muda mrefu hadi miaka miwili ndipo serikali iridhie waanze kulipwa stahiki zao. Itakumbukwa kwamba, pindi tu baada ya kupandishwa daraja, majukumu mapya ya daraja jipya huanza mara moja huku stahiki za malipo zikicheleweshwa kwa muda mrefu. Haya yanatokea wakati mhusika aliyeponda amesharuka vihunzi vingi vya kukidhi kupanda daraja. Changamoto ya mwisho



iliyatjwa ilikuwa kutokuwepo kwa kurithishana maarifa kati ya wanataluma wachanga na wale wabobevu. Wanataluma wabobevu mara nyingi hupenda kuwatumia wale wachanga kuwasaidia kazi zao wakati wao wakifanya kazi nyingine binafsi. Inapofika kurithisha maarifa ni kwa kiasi kidogo sana hii hutoke. Tatizo hili huweza kuonekana kwa wepesi kwa namna ambavyo wanataluma wachanga wamechapisha pamoja na wale wakongwe au namna ambavyo wakongwe huomba fedha za tafiti

na kufanya tafiti kwa kushirikiana na wale wachanga. Endapo wanataluma wakongwe watawashirikisha wale wadogo kwa dhati na kwa kiasi kikubwa, itasaidia kuwakomaza wale wachanga na hatimaye wataweza kusimama wenye baada ya muda fulani. Tunatambua kwamba changamoto zipo nyingi lakini hizi ni baadhi ya zile ambazo ni changamoto sugu. Hizi zikitatuliwa, changamoto nyingine zilizobaki zinaweza kutatuliwa taratibu.

Tazama matukio katika picha Uk. 20

Utafiti mpya wa kisayansi wa Covid19

■ Msaada mkubwa wa kujikinga

■ Kuzuia maambukizi kwa wengine

Na Mathew Mndeme

Utangulizi:

Hadi sasa wanasyansi wa magonjwa na tiba wanakubaliana kwamba mikono, pua, mdomo na macho ndio viongo hatarishi kwa kuambukiza au kuambukizwa ugonjwa wa virusi vyu Corona, unaojulikana kitaalamu kama Covid-19.

Watafiti wa vyuo vikuu na taasisi kadhaa za utafiti wa magonjwa ya mlipuko nchini Marekani (Doremalen na wenzake, 2020), wamechapisha utafiti wa kimaabara mwezi huu wa tatu unaotoa mwanga mkubwa wa namna virusi vya Covid19 vinavyosambaa na kuambukizwa kutoka mtu mmoja kwenda mwingine. Kwenye makala hii ninaomba nijaribu kutoa ufupisho wa matokeo ya utafiti huu na kujaribu kutafsiri namna matokeo haya yanaweza kutusaidia katika kupambana na mlipuko wa Covid19. Utafiti umefanyikaje:

Kwa kuanzia, ili tuelewe vema matokeo ya utafiti huu tutazame methodolojia iliyotumika. Huwa tunapopuliza dawa ya kuua wadudu kama mbu (spray) au marashi ya kuleta harufu nzuri kwenye chumba/nyumba (air refresher). Dawa hizi huwa kwenye mfumo wa majimaji/kimiminika kilichogandamizwa hivyo tunapopuliza hutoka matone madogomadogo kama ya maji yanayobaki hewani au kwenye uso wa kitu ulichopulizia kwa muda kufanya kazi kusudiwa (kuua wadudu au kuleta harufu nzuri). Majimaji haya huitwa “Aerosols” ila kwa malengo ya ufanuzi huu nitayarejea kama matone.

Mtu anapokohoa au kupiga chafya hutoa matone mithili ya yanayotoka kwenye spray yakiwa ama ni mate, makohozi au kamasi. Matone haya hubaki hewani kwa muda au mahali yanapoangukia hadi yanapokauka. Kwa magonjwa yanayoambukizwa kwa njia ya mfumo wa hewa kama vile mafua na vikohoz, matone huwa chanzo kikubwa cha maambukizo. Hadi sasa wanasyansi wanakubaliana kwamba Covid19 inaambukizwa kwa njia ya matone pale aliye na maambukizi anapokohoa au kupiga chafya na matone haya kumwingia mtu mwingine kwenye macho, mdomo au puan (aerosol transmission). Iwapo matone haya yataangukia kwenye kitu, virusi watakuwepo hapo kwa muda fulani na mtu mwingine akipashika na kujishika usoni anaweza kuambukizwa. Vilevile, mwenye maambukizi akijishika kinywa, pua, au macho na kushika mahali wanaposhika watu wengine na wakajishika usoni wanaweza kuambukizwa (surface/fomite transmission). Hivyo, watafiti hawa wamepuliza matone

yenye virusi vya corona katika mazingira ya maabara (chumba) na kutafiti kujua ni kwa muda gani virusi hawa wanakua hai na kuweza kuambukiza wanapokua hewani na juu ya vitu mbalimbali.

Matokeo ya utafiti:

Matone ya virusi yakirushwa hewani ndani ya nyumba (closed doors), virusi hao wanabaki hewani wakiwa hai na ambukizi kwa hadi masaa 3.

Matone yakiangukia kwenye kitu cha plastiki au chuma (stainless steel), virusi wanakua hai na ambukizi kwa hadi masaa 72 (siku 3).

Matone yakiangukia kwenye kitu kilichotengenezwa kwa mbaou au maboksi (cardboard), virusi wanakua hai na ambukizi hadi masaa 24 (siku moja).

Matone yakiangukia kwenye kitu kilichotengenezwa kwa shaba (copper) virusi wanakua hai na uwezo wa kuambukiza kwa hadi masaa 4.

Kwa nini kwa muda tu?

Ifahamike kwamba, kama ilivyo kwa virusi wengine, virusi wa Corona kwenye tone moja ni wengi sana. Wanaweza kuwepo kwa mamilioni. Hivyo, tunaposema wanaweza kubaki hai na ambukizi mahali kwa muda fulani, haimaanishi wanakua hai muda wote na kufa kwa pamoja muda unapofika kama vile mtu anapokata roho. Hapana. Hukata roho kwa mfumo unajulikana kisayansi kama “half-life decay” (Sina neno la Kiswahili hivyo nitaita “kufa kinusunusu”). Hii ina maana wanakufa nusunusu hadi wanapoangamia wote.

Kwa mfano, muda wa kufa kinusunusu kwenye uso wa plastiki virusi wanakufa ni masaa 6 na dakika 48. Hadi siku ya 3 kukamilika fungu la mwisho la virusi wanakua wamekuwa. Hii ina maana gani? Chukulia mtu kapiga chafya ofisini na tone moja lenye virusi 800 limeangukia kwenye kiti cha plastiki. Baada ya masaa 6 dakika 48, virusi 400 watakuwa wamekuwa, wanabaki 400. Baada ya masaa 6 dakika 48 mengine, nusu ya walibaki, yaani 200, watakuwa wanabaki 200. Wataendelea kufa kinusunusu hivi na hadi lisaa la 72 watakuwa wamekuwa wote.

Nini tafsiri ya utafiti huu na unatusaidiae kupambana Covid19?

Utafiti huu unatupa mwanga zaidi kuhusu maambukizi ya Covid19 na kutueleza ni kwa nini unaambukiza kwa haraka. Pia unatueleza ni kwa nini imekua vigumu kudhibiti maambukizi ya Covid19 katika nchi yoyote ile mara tu kunapokua na mtu mmoja aliyeambukizwa. Kwa mfano, tukipanda basi pale Kimara Mwisho tunaelekea Posta, kisha

kukawa na mtu ambaye ana Covid19 bila kujijua akakohoa au kupiga chafya (mara moja tu), basi kuna uwerekano mkubwa watu wengi watagongana na matone hata wale watakapanda kwenye basi mbeleni pale Ubungo, Manzese au Magomeni kwani wanakua hai hewani hadi masaa 4. Pia watakapoishika viti, chuma au eneo lolote la basi ambapo matone yamedondokea, wataondoka na virusi mikononi na watakapojishika usoni basi watakuwa wamewakaribisha kupitia kinywa, macho au puan.

(1) Utafiti huu unaendelea kuthibitisha ni kwa nini kujitenga (social distancing and isolation) kwa mtu aliyeathirika ni njia muhimu sana ya kudhibiti maambukizi kwa wengine. Pia kujitenga kwa mtu ambaye hajaambukizwa kunamsaidia kutokutana na mazingira/maeneo hatarishi kwa maambukizi.

(2) Kwa kuwa hatufahamiani nani anao na kuna watu wanaweza kuwa nao bila kuonesha dalili, basi ni vema tunapoongea tuwe na umbali wa kadiri ili mtu akitokwa na matone anapoongea yasiwafikie wengine. Inashauriwa kuwa umbali wa angalau mita 2. Kwenye hili, niwakumbushe vongozi wetu wanapokua wanaongea na vyombo vya habari wakiambatana na timu yao ya wataalamu, wasikaribiane sana. Hadi sasa viongozi wa nchi kadhaa waliokua ndio wasemaji wakuu wa ugonjwa huu, wameathirika na wengine wamelala mauti na huenda waliambukizwa kwa njia hii. Waandishi wa habari wazingatie hili pia.

(3) Utafiti hii unaongeza ufahamu juu ya uhatarai wa kuambukizwa na wale amba wamepona. Unatuonesha kwamba aliyejitenga anapopona, chumba au nyumba aliyejukwepo haitakua na virusi hai kwa kuwa muda wao wa kuendelea kuwa hai utakua umeshapita kwa kifo cha kinusunusu. Inatuondolea hofu ya kudhani tunaweza kuambukizwa tukiingia kwenye chumba husika. Hata hivyo, ni muhimu kwa walioambukizwa kupimwa upya wanapopona ili kuthibitisha virusi wamekuwa wote.

(4) Utafiti huu unaendelea kutukumbusha umuhimu wa kutoshikashika maeneo yoyote ambayo watu wengine wanashika kama vile milango ya nyumba na magari, chooni, ngazi, reli za kwenye ngazi, viti, meza, na vitabu. Hii ni ngumu sana kuepuka lakini inapowezekana jitahidi usishike maana huenda kuna kafungu ka vikorona ndio kwanza vimekuwa robo tatu vimebaki robo moja na utaondoka nao kwa mikono.

(5) Utafiti huu unatukumbusha umuhimu wa kujitahidi kunawa mikono kwa sabuni na maji

Utafiti mpya wa kisayansi wa Covid19

■ Msaada mkubwa wa kujikinga

Inatoka Uk. 18

yanayotiririka kila unaposhika mahali wanaposhika watu wengine au kutumia kitu ambacho kimetumiwa na watu wengine. Unashauriwa kunawa hivi kwa angalau sekunde 20. Baada ya kunawa jitahidi kujifuta na tissue na kuitupa au kutumia taulo safi ambayo una hakika ni wewe mwenyewe unaishika. Ikihindikana usijifute baada ya kunawa (hata kwa nguo ulizovaa). Kung'uta mikono iache ikauke.

Zingatia yafuatayo katika utafiti huu:

(1) Utafiti huu umefanyika ndani (closed doors). Hivyo hatuna uhakika iwapo tabia ya virusi hawa itakua hii hii mtu anapopiga chafya au kukohoa eneo la wazi au nje. Inawezekana muda ukawa mfupi zaidi au mrefu.

(2) Bado haijawa wazi sana ni kiwango gani cha virusi kinatosha kumwambukiza mtu hasa katika muda huu wa kufa kinusunusu.

Mwisho, ninaomba unisamehe kwa lugha isiyo rasmi niliyotumia kuchambua na kutafsiri utafiti huu.

Imeandikwa na:

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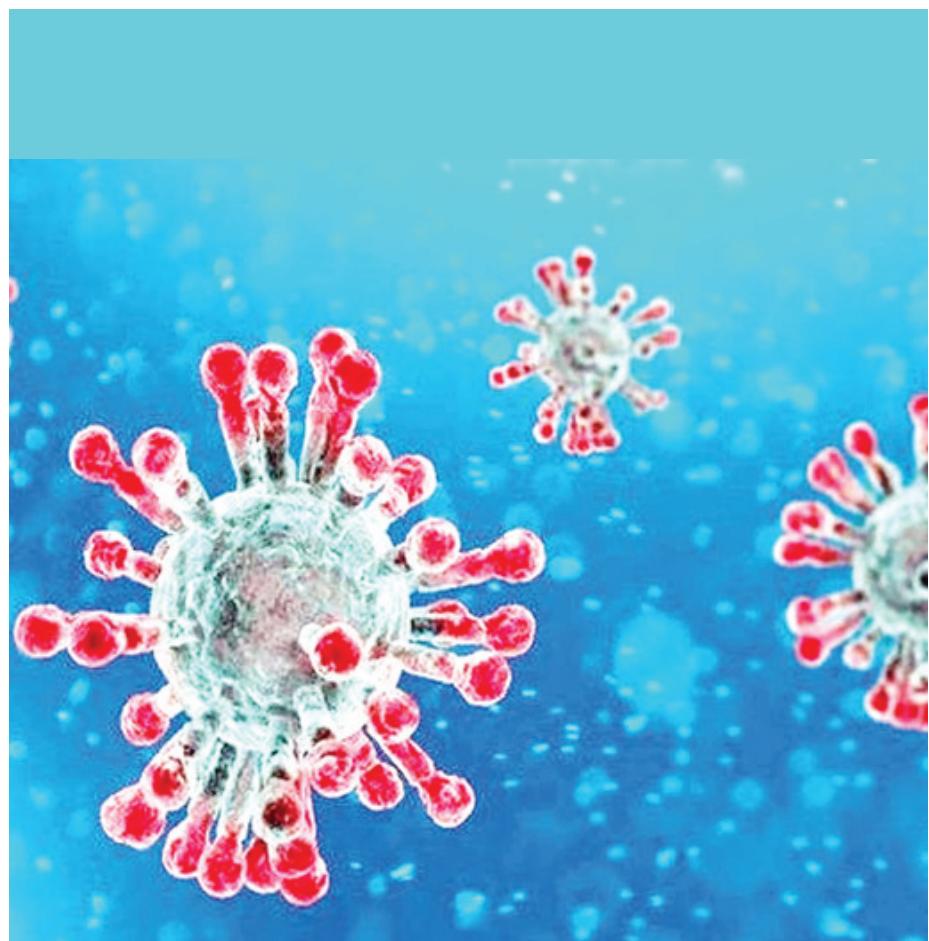
* Mtafiti wa mifumo ya digitali kwenye ufuutilaji na udhibiti wa magonjwa ya kuambukiza

* Idara ya Sayansi ya Uhandisi wa Kompyuta

* Chuo Kiuuu cha Dar es Salaam

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Cover Story

In November 2018 the University of Dar es salaam launched a state of the art library to accommodate increasing needs of both researchers and students at the Hill and beyond. The library covers 20,000 square meter area at the Mwalimu Nyerere campus famously known as Mlimani. It can accommodate up to 2,500 users at the same time enjoying nearly 800,000 printed books and more online resources. Unlike the old library, the New library has modern facilities making it a modern research facility. It has 160 Internet connected



computers and a conference facility that can take up to 600 participants at the same time. Together with the library services provided, the building also houses the Confucius Institute that teaches and researches on

Chinese Studies and language. The library is open to the public following some established regulations.

Kikao na Mwenyekiti wa Baraza la Chuo



UDASA New Year Party in pictures





DIT Football team

UDASA BONANZA IN PICTURES

UDASA held sports Bonanza on 2nd November 2019. The Bonanza included participants from Sokoine University of Agriculture – Morogoro Campus and Dar es salaam Institute of Technology. The sports held were netball, football, volleyball, board games to mention just a few.



UDASA Football Team



Participants celebrating their medals



One of the Participants receiving a medal.

UDSM Effort Against Covid-19

Production of Instant Hand Sanitizers:

The formulation and production of hand sanitizers at UDSM aimed to ensure that UDSM Community and other members outside the University are assisted in protecting themselves against the infection of Corona Virus (Covid-19). The production is performed according to the WHO and TMDA guidelines. The sanitizer contains Ethanol (80%), hydrogen peroxide, glycerol and distilled water as the main ingredients with some minor additives like colour (blue) and perfume. The sanitizer is already registered by TMDA with registration number; TZ 20 AD 0117 and comes in five different packages i.e., 5 L, 500 mL, 250 mL, 100 mL and 50 mL. To get your sanitizer at an affordable price visit Chemistry Department or the old CRDB building opposite the post office.



Mass masking of the UDSM community as one of the strategy to contain covid-19.



Leaflets providing education on the spread of coronavirus



This statue is located at the top of the Hill, representing the freedom that the University of Dar es salaam education brings. It symbolizes the role that the University executes to the liberation of humankind throughout the decades of its existence as a top notch institution of academic excellence and professionalism.

