

Souvenir Edition/ Toleo maalum la kumbukumbu



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THE **Regulator**

**FREE
COPY**

ISSN: 0856 -8030 | ISSUE NO. 3/2021 October - December 2021

Quarterly magazine of the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority



Elements of Africa's digital leap forward



TANZANIA COMMUNICATIONS REGULATORY AUTHORITY



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CORE VALUES

- Professionalism:** *We maintain the highest degree of professionalism and ethical standards, building value-added relationships with customers and stakeholders to deliver quality services.*
- Respect:** *We are an organization that values its employees and respects its customers.*
- Empowerment:** *We believe in empowerment and effective delegation enabling employees to make decisions and take challenges commensurate with their levels of responsibility.*
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- Efficiency:** *We believe in efficiently providing regulatory services.*
- Non-discrimination:** *We believe in equal opportunity and treatment for our internal and external stakeholders and do not discriminate against gender, religion, race, affiliation and origin.*



The Regulator is published quarterly by the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA). The Authority's functions and duties include enhancing public knowledge, awareness and understanding of the regulated goods and services, and disseminating information about matters relevant to its functions.

TCRA is an independent Government agency established under the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority Act No. 12 of 2003 to regulate electronic and postal communications in Tanzania.

Specifically, the Authority is responsible for enhancing the welfare of Tanzanians through:

- Promoting effective competition, economic efficiency
- Protecting consumers
- Promoting the availability of regulated services
- Licensing and enforcing licence conditions of broadcasting, postal and telecommunications operators
- Establishing standards for regulated goods and services
- Regulating rates and charges (tariffs)
- Managing the radio frequency spectrum
- Monitoring the performance of the regulated sectors
- Monitoring the implementation of ICT applications.

TCRA has offices in Zanzibar and in five zones - Northern (Arusha), Lake (Mwanza), Central (Dodoma), Southern Highlands (Mbeya) and Eastern (Dar es Salaam).

Editorial office and mailing address:

Mawasiliano Towers, 20 Sam Nujoma Road,
P. O. Box 474, Postcode 14414 Dar es Salaam.
Tel: +255 784558270, +255 784558271.
Email: regulator.magazine@tcra.go.tz.

CONTENTS

2 | Letter from the Editor
 3 | Elements of Africa's digital leap forward
 4 | Africa Telecommunications Union supplement
 7 | Tanzania firms ground for IOT
 8 | Guidelines Minimum technical specifications for Internet of Things (IOT) devices
 11 | Visitor SIM card registration procedures
 14 | Bringing women online
 17 | KISWAHILI SECTION



*COVER PHOTOGRAPH :
 Accessing the internet on a modern device at a farm.*

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Six decades of communications in Tanzania

The Diamond Jubilee of the then Tanganyika, now Mainland Tanzania and the country's communications milestones 1961 and 2021 dominate this edition. The Kiswahili section has a bumper supplement showing the life-changing transformations enabled by advances in information and communications technologies.

The presentation of the communications sector developments in each of the six decades depicts a country that is unstoppable in its commitment to adopt, innovate and maximize the use of digital technologies to improve its citizens' welfare.

Globally, Tanzania is ahead of many countries in financial inclusion through mobile phones and is among the best African performers in cyber security, internet usage, the development of applications in the national language – Kiswahili, in rolling out a broadband fibre optic network and the development of postcodes.

December also coincides with the anniversary of

the African Telecommunications Union, (ATU) the continent's specialized agency on ICTs. We have messages from the Minister for Information, Communication and Information Technology, Dr Ashatu K. Kijaji (MP), TCRA Director-General, Dr Jabiri Kuwe Bakari and the Union's Secretary-General Mr John Omo which underline the power of synergies in implementing strategies towards the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Tanzania's plans to accelerate the adoption of the internet of things (IOT), including technical specifications for its are also presented.

Other topics for interesting reading are SIM card registration procedures for foreigners, bridging the digital divide by bringing more women online, areas of Burundi-Tanzania cooperation in communications, how TCRA is improving the experience of residents of a settlement in Zanzibar and initiatives to promote electronic commerce through the Tanzania Posts Corporation network.

Call for articles

THE Editor invites articles and other contributions, including comments in all areas of electronic and postal communications and related fields.

Contributors are invited to submit full-length articles, including figures and pictures. Photographs should be in JPEG format. The material should be in font size 12, single-spaced, up to four A4 pages. Articles must be original and should have references, where sources are quoted.

Contributions should be submitted to the Editor, Regulator Magazine, Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority, Mawasiliano Towers, 20 Sam Nujoma Road, P.O. Box 474, Postcode 14414 Dar es Salaam. Email: regulator.magazine@tcra.go.tz.

We pay a reasonable honorarium for published contributions or more information please contact the Editor on: regulator.magazine@tcra.go.tz.

From our archives

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Tanzania joined the rest of Africa in celebrating the anniversary of the African Telecommunications Union (ATU) on 7 December 2021. This year's theme was: "Digital Skills Development for Africa's Digital Transformation". The organization was established in 1977 at the summit of heads of state and government of the then Organization for African Unity, now African Union (AU) as the Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU). It is the Union's specialized agency for telecommunications and ICT. These are excerpts of the statement of TCRA Director-General, Dr Jabiri Kuwe Bakari.



TCRA Director-General, Dr Jabiri Kuwe Bakari

Tanzania, like all other member states of the African Union and the African Telecommunications Union (ATU), has been active in pushing the ICT sector development agenda in the continent.

ATU believes in the transformative nature of emerging technologies with their immense benefits to the agricultural, financial, health, education, mining, tourism, transportation and other sectors.

Africa, like other continents, is undergoing major information and communication technology reforms and in an era of speedy technological transformations that impact lives, work and relations. This calls for permanent readiness.

The nature of the ICT industry does not allow countries to work in isolation, but rather to connect, integrate and work together. ICT is an industry that seeks integration of technology, resources, skills, procedures and international standards that cross borders. Tanzania's commitment to regional ICT bodies like ATU is based on this.

TCRA, a key stakeholder and regulator of the communications sector in Tanzania, is committed to overseeing the success of this transformation identifies itself as a key ATU partner in working for the realization of its strategic goals.

TCRA remains committed to building the capacity for, and in facilitating, innovation and creativity.

and creating an avenue for newer technological innovations in the ICT ecosystem. The Authority has started to provide opportunities and infrastructure to innovators in ICT.

One example is facilitating start-ups, who are now assured of having test communication technology resources like spectrum from TCRA through a designated procedure.

At TCRA we believe that innovators have a bigger potential to accelerate Tanzania's move to the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR).

We have successful innovation cases from this great continent that shows how our innovators can change our communication world. We can all recall how mobile money services, which were conceived in Africa have greatly impacted electronic financial transactions around the world. This shows that we can realize 4IR with an African interface, notion and perspective. Let us empower the newer breeds in ICTs to realize this.

Tanzania is moving through a key stage of growth towards the adoption of 4IR; with mobile technology being at the centre of Tanzania's digital transformation. There were 54.12 million registered SIM cards in September 2021.

Tanzania is destined to succeed and must succeed as an early adopter of ICT technologies as they emerge. The Fourth Industrial Revolution has a push that does not require voluntary decision: you either agree with the transition, adopt and succeed, or stiffen your neck and become a losing "laggard".

Africa and Tanzania stand to witness a transformation if we develop and adopt digital skills to successfully build digital economies that support many sectors, including agriculture, education, businesses, governance and the manufacturing industry.

TCRA reiterates its commitment to ensuring that Tanzania builds a dynamic economy, based on its Government's and ATU's strategic goals.





Synergies key to Africa's Digital Transformation

On 7th December 1977, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; the 12th Session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), now African Union (AU) Heads of State and Government summit established the Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU) as its specialized agency in the field of telecommunications/ICTs. Twenty-two years later, PATU changed its name to the African Telecommunications Union (ATU). This is the statement of the Minister for Information, communications and Information Technology, Hon. Dr. Ashatu K. Kijaji (MP) on the 2021 ATU Day on 7 December 2021.

Tanzania today joins other African countries in celebrating the 44th anniversary of the African Telecommunication Union (ATU). This important day marks the independence of the African continent in building its capacity to manage the communication sector. Tanzania is committed to working with all regional organizations, including ATU, in adopting the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR).

Many nations underwent three key periods of industrialization. The Industrial Revolution, from 1760 to somewhere between 1820 and 1840 saw Britain, mainland Europe and the United States undergoing an important stage of reforms.

The first, second and third revolutions may have left the African continent behind for some reasons that include the effects of colonialism and this undermined efforts at innovation.

Africa will not be left behind by 4IR because as a continent we are now determined to move in tandem with the rest of the world in building 4IR and we have plans, resources and skills needed to realize this ambition.

Tanzania has significantly reduced the digital divide after increasing resources for rural connectivity; building the national optic fibre network and promoting a growing competitive telecommunications industry that is moderately regulated for fair competition and to safeguard the public interest. These measures guarantee our advancement towards the 4IR.



Hon. Dr. Ashatu K. Kijaji (MP.)

Plans are underway to increase investment in rural connectivity particularly the roll-out of 3G and 4G internet services. This will eventually lead to a fully digital economy where both rural and urban populations have opportunities to take advantage of a cashless economy. This leads to reduction of transaction costs (for example transport, time); and electronic services for businesses (e-selling, e-marketing e-commerce in its generality) or electronic services for citizens in various sectors of the economy (e.g.; e-banking, e-health, e-education).

Consequently, Tanzania has become one of the best examples in the area of financial inclusion due to notable transformations in mobile money services. Currently, more than 80% of the Tanzanian population have access to telecommunications services and at least 30% to internet services.

This is an important step in building a digital generation that will maximize the potential of building a digitalized economy.

This year's theme underlines the importance of developing digital skills to enable Africa to meet the continent's digital transformation targets. In pursuing this, the continent must develop strategies to promote the skills of its youths. Among key interventions are accepting and relaxing the terms of knowledge and skills exchange programmes and providing seamless opportunities to our young people to access ICT skills.

This should go simultaneously with the relaxation of visa restrictions among African countries, by considering that we need to exchange ICT skills and knowledge across our borders. Africa has many young, brilliant brains with novel and innovative ideas which, if properly managed, piloted and researched could lead to scalable products for solutions to most African social, economic, cultural and political challenges.

Tanzania is committed to building a digital economy that will bring our communities together to create better social and economic conditions to improve the lives of our people. We plan to remove barriers to the rollout of communication services to remote parts of our country.

Cooperation is key in developing 4IR. Tanzania cooperates with its neighbours – Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia in expanding communication services through the Tanzania ICT Broadband Backbone (NICTBB). The goal should be to get the whole of Africa connected and integrated through sophisticated communication infrastructure.

In working towards 4IR Tanzania shall ensure that NICTBB benefits other African countries besides achieving the country's ICT vision. In July this year, Tanzania and Rwanda agreed to increase cooperation

in the integration of telecommunications services through the infrastructure.

It will be connected to Mozambique, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, DRC and others. This step demonstrates that communication in our continent is a cross-border issue.

Our ambition is to ensure that by 2025 at least 15,000 kilometres are covered by NICTBB; an important step that will significantly expand the scope of integration of ICTs in the East, Central and Southern Africa regions.

To implement 4IR, other key sectoral policies and related institutions and regulations must integrate ICTs.

I take this opportunity to assure the ATU leadership that Tanzania will continue to be a key partner in implementing various strategies to promote ICT growth and adoption of 4IR in Africa. I also congratulate the Secretary-General of ATU Mr. John Omo for the great work he is doing to ensure that this instrument continues to contribute to the growth of the communications industry in Africa.

I would reaffirm Tanzania's commitment to remain ATU's key partner in efforts to enable the African continent to keep pace with the changes brought about by the fourth industrial revolution.

Africa e-skills template ready

Statement by ATU Secretary General, Mr. John Omo



*ATU Secretary General,
Mr. John Omo*

Africa must catch up with the rest of the world in the uptake of emerging technologies such as 4IR that are globally revolutionizing various facets of social, economic activities and increasing efficiency, productivity, and value.

Additionally, the effect of the COVID -19 pandemic on Africa's economy has been devastating.

Now more than ever, the transformative nature of emerging technologies is needed to benefit the African agricultural, financial, health, mining, tourism, and transportation sectors, to mention a few.

This theme – “Digital Skills Development for Africa's Digital Transformation” is also consistent with the fourth pillar of the ATU 2019 -2022 Strategic Plan on Promotion of Innovation, Talent, and e-Skills Development.

As a Union, we have prioritized e-skills development as a strategic imperative for the region's growth.

ATU has developed an e-skills framework for Africa. Africa needs e-skills to equip and prepare her citizens for 4IR and other emerging technologies to clear barriers to growth, employment, and social inclusion in the continent.





Some of the students and academic staff from 12 universities who participated in a seminar organized in Dar es Salaam in November 2021 by the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority in collaboration with the Tanzania Police Force to promote the establishment of information and communications technologies (ICT) clubs in institutions of higher learning. Topics included cybersecurity, TCRA duties and functions and consumer issues.

The framework will guide the ATU Member States in developing and promulgating country-specific e-skilling programmes. Additionally, it seeks to empower Africa to respond to and leverage its unique assets, such as its youthful population, to harness the power of emerging technologies.

The e-skilling model framework proposes policies and strategies that will enable nations to include e-skills in their school curriculum while considering persons with disabilities and special needs. It aims at assisting ATU membership and stakeholders in understanding and addressing the underlying trends, gaps and projections that may contribute to the development and implementation of overarching national e-skilling initiatives and therefore realize the digital economy.

This strategy document outlines how African countries can plan and bridge the gap between the digital skills needed and economic opportunities, both locally and globally. The framework demonstrates a number of strengths that countries may borrow from and shortcomings that countries need to address in order to attain the critical mass and quality digital skills necessary to sustain a vibrant local digital economy with productive tentacles in the region.

As a Union, ATU is confident that the e-skills framework will inspire its member states to take the necessary measures and embrace massive e-skills development as a gateway to fulfilling the potential and the promise of Africa's vibrant digital future.

Additionally, ATU Member States can apply the critical components of the framework in their national strategies to align and harmonize their digital transformation initiatives with regional, continental, and global targets and objectives.

Let us all use this day to reflect on e-skills development in the context of the e-skills framework. Let us share experiences with the view of building a regional movement committed to developing e-skills in readiness for the 4IR under the theme, "e-skills Development for Africa's Digital Transformation".

The ATU General Secretariat wishes all the Member States, Associate Members and partners a focused and memorable African Telecommunications and ATU Day 2021 as we together take Africa to the next level by equipping and preparing our people with the right digital skills for the uptake of emerging technologies for maximum socio-economic benefit of the continent.



Tanzania firms ground for IOT

Recent regulatory actions in Tanzania have underscored the country's determination to accelerate the adoption of superior information and communications technologies that replace existing ones by changing their mode of operating. Examples of such disruptive technologies are mobile internet, cloud computing and the internet of things.

The Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority has published an additional regulatory tool to guide internet of things (IOT) applications. The guidelines are in tandem with the Electronic and Postal Communications SIM card registration Regulations of 2020 which have provisions for the registration of SIM cards used by machines and other electronic communication equipment.

The IOT guidelines come at a time when internet usage on Tanzania is set to improve rapidly following the adoption of policy and fiscal measures designed to promote mobile smartphone use. It is estimated that about 96 per cent of Tanzania's 29,000,000 million internet users access the service through mobile phones and devices.

The internet relies on computers and servers. The convergence of technology has enabled mobile devices to replace the traditional desk top computers. The ever increasing speed of mobile communication means the internet can be accessed faster and more efficiently.

Cloud computing has replaced hardware, a local server or a personal computer; enabling data to be stored, managed and processed through a network of remote servers hosted on the internet.

The Internet of Things (IOT) is the network of physical devices and equipment with build in mechanisms such as electronics, software and sensors which enable them to be connected to other and exchange data through the Internet without requiring human interaction; although interactions with them may be necessary during set up, in giving them instructions or to access the data.

IOT applications benefits individuals and has numerous uses in sectors such as agriculture, logistics and healthcare.

The term IOT is derived from the internet, and 'things'. The latter can be individuals with electronic devices and appliances with sensors and that require constant monitoring or which are programmed to send alerts on vital functions. Examples are domestic appliances such as refrigerators and washing machines which can perform functions over

the internet, vehicles with build-in sensors to alert owners on predetermined functions, farm equipment and medical and health care facilities.

During the Covid-19 outbreak, several virtual medical and health care interventions were made, including consultations, monitoring and tracking of healthcare equipment and the distribution of essential medicines

A South African mobile network operator has been cooperating with tele-medicine service providers to monitor the vital signs of patients with chronic health conditions who are equipped with compact biosensors that collect vital signs and exchange them with medical practitioners through their smartphones.

Through IOT the monitoring of patients with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) In Côte d'Ivoire and follow ups on children's vaccination schedules have been enhanced.

These benefits notwithstanding, the adoption of IOT applications is beset by various factors, including the lack of access to reliable and high-speed internet services, skepticism arising from perceived fears and over the security of personal data processed and limited literacy on the new technologies. IOT applications involve moving huge volumes of data among connected devices and this raises concerns.

Tanzania is among African countries that have a robust cyber security framework, including an efficient computer emergency response team (CERT). A law on personal data security will soon be introduced to protect subscriber information and build trust in IOT.

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Guidelines:

Minimum technical specifications for Internet Of Things (IOT) devices

PART 1: Introduction

Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA), established under the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority Act No.12 of 2003, is mandated among other duties, to license communications and broadcasting operators and type approve electronic communication equipment for use in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Furthermore, Regulation 4(1) of the Electronic and Postal Communications (Electronic Communications Equipment Standards and E-Waste Management) Regulations, 2020 empowers the Authority to determine standards for electronics and communication equipment in the country and review them from time to time.

The Authority, therefore, wishes to notify all manufactures, suppliers and importers of devices and/or equipment the minimum technical requirements and specifications for Internet of Thing devices.

PART 2: Scope and Purpose

These specifications define the minimum technical requirements for IOT devices that use Low Power Wide Area Network (LPWAN) technologies to operate in one of the authorized frequency bands or frequencies stated in this specification.

The IoT devices covered in this Specification are User Equipment (UE) and Base Station (BS) which employ the Narrowband-IoT (NB-IoT) and/or Category M1 technologies defined in 3GPP Release 13 onwards. Technical requirements related to IoT devices which uses other technologies are not included in the present document.

PART 3: Definitions and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
3GPP	3rd Generation Partnership Project
BS	Base Station
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
DC	Direct Current
eDRX	Extended Discontinuous Reception
EDGE	Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution

EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EN	European Standard
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
E-UTRA	Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (also known as LTE)
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection IEC International Electro technical Commission
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
ITU-R ITU	Radio communication Sector
IMT-2000	International Mobile Telecommunications - 2000
LTE	Long Term Evolution (also known as E-UTRA)
LPWAN	Low Power Wide Area Network
MSR	Multi-Standard Radio
NB-IoT	Narrowband – Internet of Things
PSM	Power Saving Mode
RF	Radio Frequency
SAR	Specific Absorption Rate
UE	User Equipment

PART 4: References

The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of these Specifications. References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

1. ETSI TS 136 521-1: LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Radio transmission and reception; Part 1: Conformance testing.
2. ETSI TS 136 101: LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception.



3. ITU-T Rec K.52: ITU Recommendation on Guidance on complying with limits for human exposure to electromagnetic fields.
4. ETSI EN 301 489-1: EMC standard for radio equipment and services; Harmonized Standard covering essential requirements of article 3.1(b) of the Directive 2014/53/EU and the essential requirements of article 6 of Directive 2014/30/EU; Part 1: Common technical requirements.
5. ETSI EN 301 489-24: EMC standard for radio equipment and services; Part 24: Specific conditions for IMT-2000 CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA and E-UTRA) for Mobile and portable (UE) radio and ancillary equipment.
6. ETSI TS 136 521-1: LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Radio transmission and reception; Part 1: Conformance testing (3GPP TS 36.521-1 version 15.5.0, Release 15).
7. IEC 62368-1: Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment, – Part 1: Safety requirements.
8. IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020: Product standard to demonstrate the compliance of wireless communication devices, with the basic restrictions and exposure limit values related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields in the frequency range from 300 MHz to 6 GHz: devices used next to the ear.
9. EN 50360: Product standard to demonstrate the compliance of wireless communication devices, with the basic restrictions and exposure limit values related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields in the frequency range from 300 MHz to 6 GHz: devices used next to the ear.
10. IEC 60215: Safety requirements for radio transmitting equipment – General requirements and terminology.
11. ETSI TS 136 141: LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Base Station (BS) conformance testing.
12. ETSI TS 137 141: Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; 5G; NR, E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE; Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Station (BS) conformance testing.
13. ETSI TS 136 104: LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Base

Station (BS) radio transmission and reception.

14. ETSI TS 137 104: Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE; Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception.
15. ITU Rec. ITU-T X.1364: Security requirements and framework for narrowband Internet of things.

PART 5: General Requirements

5.1 Power Supply

1. IoT device (UE) may be AC powered or DC (Battery) powered. For AC powered IoT device (UE), the device shall operate using an AC mains supply of voltage, 220V – 240V, and frequency, 50 Hz ± 2%.
2. The battery of an IoT device (UE) shall have a capacity that can support the device operation for longer period of time up to ten years.
3. For IoT device (BS), the use of any power source shall not affect the capability of the equipment to meet the requirements of this Specification.

5.2 Power Saving Functionality

IoT devices (UE) shall be capable of sleeping for extended periods of time with extended Discontinuous Reception (eDRX) and Power Saving Mode (PSM) functionalities, which greatly reduces device power consumption, and enable the device to send occasional signals for up to 10 years, without a change of battery.

5.3 Radiation Safety Requirements

1. The use of the IoT device (UE or BS) shall comply with the International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz), and ITU Recommendation ITU-T Rec K.52.
2. Where applicable, IoT (UE or BS) devices shall be tested and certified for conformity with the IEEE and ICNIRP SAR standards limits. The testing should be according to IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020 and EN 50360.



5.4 Electromagnetic Compatibility Requirements

IoT devices (UE) shall conform to common technical requirements specified in the standard ETSI EN 301 489-1. The standard ETSI EN 301 489-1 shall be used in conjunction with the standard ETSI EN 301 489-24. For BS, the standard ETSI EN 301 489-50 shall be used for E-UTRA, E-UTRA with NB-IoT, or standalone NB-IoT base stations.

5.5 Equipment safety testing

Equipment safety testing or assessment shall be performed to requirements defined in the standard IEC 60950-1 or IEC 62368-1. E-UTRA, E-UTRA with NB-IoT or standalone NB-IoT BS shall also be assessed for meeting the safety requirements defined in IEC 60215 for radio transmitting equipment, operating under the responsibility of skilled persons.

5.6 Security Requirements

IoT devices shall, where applicable, support security features and capabilities as per requirements specified in the recommendation ITU Rec. ITU-T X.1364 and ITU-T Y.4806.

PART 6: Technical Requirements

6.1 Operating frequency

The IoT device (UE or BS) shall operate within the applicable frequency bands given in Table 1 of this Specification.

6.2 RF requirements for User Equipment

IoT devices that are under UE Category NB1 and/or Category M1 shall be tested as per measurement procedures of conformance testing specified in the Specification ETSI TS 136 521-1. The devices shall also comply to the minimum RF characteristics and minimum performance requirements as specified in the Specification ETSI TS 136 101.

6.3 RF requirements for Base Station

BS which supports E-UTRA, EUTRA with NB-IoT (in band and/or guard band) or standalone NB-IoT shall be tested as per measurement procedures of conformance testing specified in the Specification ETSI TS 136 141 or ETSI TS 137 141. The devices shall also comply to the minimum RF characteristics and minimum performance requirements as specified in the Specification ETSI TS 136 104 or ETSI TS 137 104.

Table 1: Operating frequency for IoT devices

Downlink(DL) - BS Transmit /UE Receive	Uplink (UL) - BS receive / UE Transmit
758 MHz - 788 MHz	703 MHz - 733 MHz
791 MHz Ð 821 MHz	832 MHz Ð 862 MHz
925 MHz - 960 MHz	880 MHz - 915 MHz
1805 MHz - 1880 MHz	1710 MHz - 1785 MHz
2110 MHz - 2170 MHz	1920 MHz - 1980 MHz
2300 MHz Ð 2400 MHz	2300 MHz Ð 2400 MHz
2570 MHz Ð 2620 MHz	2570 MHz Ð 2620 MHz
2620 MHz Ð 2690 MHz	2500 MHz Ð 2570 MHz
3300 MHz Ð 3600 MHz	3300 MHz Ð 3600 MHz

PART 7: Testing and Certification Requirements

IoT devices shall comply with this minimum technical specification and other national and international standards accepted and adopted in our country.

PART 8: Document Administration

8.1 Amendment

TCRA may from time to time, review, and update or modify this document to ensure its continued service and to meet the international and/or national performance requirements as necessary.

8.2 Compliance

This document shall comply with appropriate provisions of the TCRA Act, 2003, the Electronic and Postal Communications Act, 2010 and the Electronic and Postal Communications (Electronic Communications Equipment Standards and E-Waste Management) Regulations, 2020 effective from the date it has been published.

8.3 Publication

This document shall be published on the TCRA website <https://www.tcra.go.tz> for public information, compliance and reference purposes.



Guidelines:

Visitor SIM card Registration Procedures

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. CITATION AND COMMENCEMENT

These guidelines shall be cited as guidelines and procedures for SIM card registration for visitors and shall come into force on 4th August 2021.

2. INTERPRETATION

In these guidelines and procedures, unless the context requires otherwise: -

“Authority” means the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority established under the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority Act no.12 of 2003.

“Biometric” means a person’s fingerprint used for verification during SIM card registration.

“Consumer” means any person who uses electronic communications or postal products or services.

“Customer” means any person who obtains or seeks to obtain services of any kind from a person undertaking activities according to the Electronic and Postal Communications (SIM Card Registration) Regulations, 2020 and includes subscribers.

“Fraudulent practices” means usage of SIM cards with intention of avoiding payment or without correct payment or using wrongful/criminal deception to obtain financial or personal gain from the use of telecommunications services.

“Immigration Department” means the Tanzania Immigration Department established under the Immigration Act;

“Licensee” means an entity licensed by the Authority to provide and facilitate the provision of postal or electronic communication services.

“Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services Digital Network (MSISDN)” means a number or telephone number that uniquely identifies a subscription on the service providers’ network.

“Minor” means a person below the age of eighteen (18) years and above the age of twelve (12) years.

“NIN” means a National Identification Number.

“Service Provider” means a licensed Telecommunications Service provider.

“Subscriber” means an individual/company/organization that has acquired or subscribes to mobile telecommunication services.

“SIM card” means a Subscriber Identity Module, which is an independent electronically activated device designed for use in conjunction with a mobile telephone or communication device to enable the end-user to use telecommunications services.

“Visitor” means a non-citizen who is not a diplomat and intends to stay in the United Republic of Tanzania for not more than four (4) months.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE GUIDELINES

The following are the objectives of the guidelines and procedures for SIM card registration for visitors: -

- i. To ensure that visitors requiring SIM cards are registered as per the procedure set under these guidelines.
- ii. To ensure that visitors who are defaced or aged above 65 years or who have entered into the country through borders without biometric capturing equipment are registered as per procedures set under these guidelines when requiring SIM cards.
- iii. To ensure that fraudulent activities are prevented during SIM card registration.

PART II RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the parties involved during visitors’ SIM card registrations are described herein as follows: -

4.1 RESPONSIBILITY OF A VISITOR

- i. To ensure that the travel documents is used to register SIM cards of the document owner only; and



Visitor SIM card Registration Procedures

- ii. To verify SIM cards registered using his travel document by dialling *106# and de-register all SIM cards that are registered without his knowledge.

4.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SERVICE PROVIDERS

- i. To ensure that the connectivity to the Immigration database through NIDA is active all the time and ensure that redundancy is maintained;
- ii. To ensure that visitors' SIM cards are registered at customer call centres, service providers or agents' shops only;
- iii. To ensure that visitors' SIM cards are activated for the period the visitor is permitted to stay in the country;
- iv. To ensure that records of the registered SIM cards are kept and shared to TCRA in real-time; and
- v. To ensure that SIM cards for visitors with defaced fingers, aged above 65 years or who have entered through borders without biometric capturing equipment are registered through random question verification options.

4.3 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

- i. To ensure that details of travel documents of visitors are made available for SIM card registrations;
- ii. To ensure that all borders of entry are equipped with biometric capturing equipment;
- iii. To ensure that details of fingerprint or travel documents are transferred to the Immigration database in real-time;
- iv. To set aside a database of visitors who are defaced, aged above 65 years or who have entered through borders without biometric capturing equipment and enable random question verification options;
- v. To ensure that the connectivity to NIDA is active all the time and ensure that redundancy is maintained;
- vi. To nominate two staff who shall serve as key contacts with service providers during

resolution of failures occurring during SIM card registration; and

- vii. To designate an email address and mobile numbers which shall be used by service providers to escalate failures during SIM card registration.

4.4 RESPONSIBILITIES OF TCRA

The Authority shall ensure that procedures for visitors SIM card registration as set out under these guidelines are adhered to.

PART III PROCEDURES

5.0 PROCEDURES FOR SIM CARD REGISTRATION WHERE FINGERPRINTS WERE TAKEN AT THE TIME OF ENTRY

SIM card registration for visitors whose fingerprints were taken at the time of entry shall be carried out in the following manner: -

- i. SIM cards shall be registered at customer call centres, service providers' shops or agents' shops only;
- ii. Visitors shall be required to present a copy of the travel document;
- iii. The service provider shall conduct fingerprint verification with the Immigration department for SIM card registration;
- iv. The service provider shall keep the details of the visitors;
- v. The registered SIM card shall bear the name of the visitor;
- vi. A visitor shall not use NIDA ID designated for Tanzanian Nationals or foreigners for SIM card registration; and
- vii. The registered SIM cards shall be active for a period of which the visitor is permitted to stay in the country.

6.0 PROCEDURES FOR SIM CARD REGISTRATION FOR MINORS

SIM card registration for minor visitors shall be carried out in the following manner: -



Visitor SIM card Registration Procedures

- i. The parent or guardian shall present the minor's certified copy of a birth certificate or adoption document or travel document and minor portrait photo;
- ii. The parent or guardian shall present his travel document for verification of SIM card registration of the minor;
- iii. The service provider shall verify with the immigration department the travel document of the parent or guardian for SIM card registration;
- iv. The registered SIM card shall bear the name of the minor;
- v. The service provider shall keep the details of the minor and the guardian/parent;
- vi. The number of SIM cards registered for the minor shall be limited to one SIM card only; and
- vii. SIM cards shall be active for the period of which the minor is permitted to stay in the country.

7.0 PROCEDURES FOR SIM CARD REGISTRATION WHERE FINGERPRINTS WERE NOT TAKEN AT THE TIME OF ENTRY

In the event where the visitor has defaced fingerprint, or is aged above 65 years or has entered into the country through borders with no biometric capturing equipment, SIM cards shall be registered in the following manner;

- i. The Immigration Department shall set aside a database for all visitors aged above 65 years or with defaced fingers or with no fingerprints or who have entered through borders with no biometric capturing equipment;
- ii. SIM card registrations shall be carried out at customer call centres, service providers' or agents' shops only;
- iii. The customer shall be required to present his travel document for SIM card registration;
- iv. The service provider shall submit the travel document number to the Immigration department for verification during SIM card registration;

- v. Upon receiving the request, the Immigration department shall enable a random multiple questions verification option based on the travel document details;
- vi. Upon answering correctly 3 out of 5 questions, verification shall be considered successful;
- vii. The registered SIM cards shall be active for a period of which the visitor is permitted to stay in the country; and
- viii. The service provider shall keep verified records and submit them to TCRA in real-time.

8.0 PROCEDURES FOR SIM CARD REGISTRATION WHEN THE TRAVEL DOCUMENT DETAILS ARE NOT AVAILABLE ON THE IMMIGRATION DATABASE OR WHEN THE DATABASE IS NOT ACCESSIBLE

In the event where the travel document details are not available in the Immigration database or when the database is not accessible, the service provider shall register SIM cards for visitors in the following manner;

- i. SIM cards shall be registered at customer call centres, service providers' or authorized agents' shops only;
- ii. A visitor shall register only one SIM card;
- iii. The customer shall be required to present his travel document for SIM card registration;
- iv. The service provider shall keep a copy of the travel document;
- v. The registered SIM cards shall be active for a period of which the visitor is permitted to stay in the country;
- vi. The registered SIM cards shall bear the name of the visitor; and
- vii. The service provider shall keep the registration details and submit them to TCRA in real-time.



Bringing women online

A joint commission of two United Nations bodies working on strategies to push internet access worldwide has recommended additional actions to increase internet usage among women, including creating opportunities for women and cultivating their confidence in ICT.

The 2021 report of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development, calls for the promotion of e-learning for girls in public schools and regular short-term digital skill-building programmes targeting women.

It says although the gender gap in mobile Internet use in low and middle-income countries (LMICs) had narrowed in the past three years, women's usage in these countries was 20 per cent lower than men.

The Commission's report, 'The State of Broadband 2021: People-Centred Approaches for Universal Broadband' published in September 2021 notes that closing digital gender divides requires concerted efforts by all those involved in the digital connectivity ecosystem.

The report says, the cross-sector nature of digital technologies requires close collaboration between ICT regulators and other agencies including those regulating finance, commerce and trade; education, energy and transportation.

It cites financial inclusion, mobile financial services, digital taxation, online digital services, child online protection, Artificial Intelligence, blockchain, end-user device standardization, cybersecurity and privacy as some of the potential areas of cooperation.

The Commission reports that progress has been made in internet usage in LMICs between 2019 and 2021.

The COVID-19 outbreak and the subsequent mitigating measures including promoting online activities such as remote working and virtual meetings led to a sharp rise in broadband demand and use. For example that nearly 50 per cent of the United States workers worked remotely from home, compared to 15 per cent before the pandemic, the report says.

Limited broadband infrastructure and coverage, high user equipment costs and tariffs remain the major barriers to internet uptake in LMICs, it adds.



The report notes that although the costs of basic internet-enabled mobile phones had fallen in most countries, nearly 2.5 billion people live in countries where the cost of the cheapest available smartphone is 25 per cent or more of the average monthly income. Import duties and tax can make up 40 per cent of this price.

“Stories are surfacing of the difficult decisions people have to make between basic food products versus Internet data consumption for online activities, including that of a mother in the Philippines who has to choose between two kilos of rice for her family or one week of data to support distance education.”

Tanzania removed the value-added tax on smartphones, tablets and modems in July 2021 to promote internet access; with the target of covering 80 per cent of the population by 2025.

The Commission’s report lists four targets to be attained by countries by 2025. These are:

Increasing broadband-internet user penetration to 75 per cent worldwide; 65 per cent in developing countries; and 35 per cent in the least developed countries (LDCs) from the current 51 per cent, 44, and 19.5 respectively.

To ensure that 60 per cent of youth and adults have achieved at least a minimum level of proficiency in sustainable digital skills and literacy.

To increase digital financial services. Some 40 per cent of the world’s population should be using digital financial services by the target year.

The Commission reports that there were over 469 million registered mobile money accounts with daily transactions reaching USD 1.25 billion Sub-Saharan Africa in December 2019. Compared to 298 million registered traditional bank accounts.

Tanzanian mobile phone subscribers had registered 33,282,544 mobile money accounts by June 2021, which made 2,097,477,477 transactions valued at 188,773,181,579,654.

Achieving gender equality across all targets in access to broadband. The Commission cites five strategies recommended by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to close the gender digital divide.

These are: changing social norms and cultural perceptions on women that discourage them from accessing the internet. Some poor and rural communities see internet access by women as ‘immoral’, ‘inappropriate’ and ‘unnecessary’.



The Broadband Commission urges more action to cultivate women’s confidence in ICTs, including introducing regular short-term digital skills-building programmes targeting them.

Others are creating economic opportunities for women. Women must be offered skills in the use of technology for economic opportunities.

Women’s confidence in technology should also be promoted. Targeted programmes should be introduced to utilize technology and its opportunities, technologies tailored to women and addressing their needs, levels of awareness, digital literacy, technological and access challenges and their needs.

Additionally, women should be empowered to be advocates of change in their communities.

References:

1. ITU/UNESCO Broadband Commission. The State of Broadband 2021: People-Centred Approaches for Universal Broadband’, 2021. Published in: https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-s/opb/pol/S-POL-BROADBAND.23-2021-PDF-E.pdf United States Agency for International Development (USAID). 2021. “Closing the Gender Digital Divide”. Available on: https://womenconnectchallenge.s3.amazonaws.com/media/uploads/proven_strategies_digitalgenderdivide_final.pdf

(All sources accessed in December 2021.)



TZ-CERT

TANZANIA COMPUTER EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

Coordinating Online Safety

The Tanzania Computer Emergency Response Team (TZ-CERT) is a team responsible for coordinating responses to cyber security incidents at the national level. It cooperates with regional and international bodies involved in the management of cyber security incidents.

TZ-CERT was established under section 124 of the Electronic and Postal Communications Act (EPOCA) of 2010 and within the TCRA structure.

Our Vision: To be a globally trusted hub for handling cyber security incidents.

Our Mission: To improve and support the nation's cyber security posture, coordinate information sharing, and proactively manage cyber risk while enhancing the commitments of constituencies.

Our Objective: To ensure a high and effective level of network and information security within Tanzania and to develop a culture of network and information security for the benefit of the entire community (government, citizens, consumers, enterprises and public sector organizations); thus contributing to a smooth and safer functioning of on-line activities.

Our contacts

Mawasiliano Towers, 20 Sam Nujoma Road.

P.O. Box 474. Postcode 14414,

Dar Es Salaam.

Phone: +255 22 2199760-9 Ext: 3001.

Fax: +255 22 2412009 / +255 22 2412010

Email: info@tzcert.go.tz. PGP Key id: DFEB96E8

PGP Fingerprint: 38FF 3F79 7E41 8D52 C43C
8C6E 3E53 6C17 DFEB 96E8



Na. 3/2021 . Oktoba Desemba 2021

Namba ya usajili: 00000115

ISSN: 0856-8030

Hii ni sehemu ya Kiswahili ya jarida la The Regulator, linalotolewa mara nne kwa mwaka na Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano Tanzania (TCRA), taasisi ya serikali inayosimamia mawasiliano ya kielektroniki na posta nchini. Jarida hili ni sehemu ya utekelezaji wa majukumu ya Mamlaka.

Bodi ya Uhariri

Mwenyekiti/ Mhariri

Dkt. Emmanuel Manasseh

Mhariri/ Mratibu

Bw. Semu Mwakyanjala

Wajumbe

Dkt.. Philip Filikunjombe

Mhandisi Gabriel Mruma

Ms. Thuwayba Hussein

Bw. Rolf Kibaja

Bw. Erasmo Mbilinyi

Bw. Thadayo Ringo

Mhariri wa Uzalishaji

Bw. Isaac Mruma

Yaliyomo

- 18 | Ujumbe wa Mkurugenzi Mkuu
- 19 | Tanzania, Burundi na uhusiano sekta ya Posta
- 22 | TEHAMA kubadili jamii kisiwani Tumbatu
- 23 | Majaliwa aeleza mwelekeo wa Taifa TEHAMA
- 24 | Posta yaimarisha biashara mtandao
- 25 | Miaka 60 mawasiliano Tanzania
- 40 | Kutoka makumbusho ya mawasiliano



Barua ya Mhariri

Ujuzi muhimu kuibadilisha Afrika kidijitali

Maadhimisho ya miaka 60 ya Uhuru wa iliyokuwa Tanganyika, ambayo sasa ni Tanzania Bara na mabendeleo ya sekta ya mawasiliano kati ya 1961 na 2021 yamechukua nafasi kubwa ya toleo hili. Kuna Makala ndefu yenye undani wa kila sekta na jinsi maendeleo ya teknolojia ya habari na mawasiliano yalivyobadili maisha ya Watanzania.

Tanzania inaongoza duniani katika masuala ya mfumo jumuishi wa huduma za kifedha kupitia simu za mkononi na ni miongoni mwa vinara wa ufanisi Afrika kwenye maeneo ya usalama mitandanoni, matumizi ya intaneti, kutengeneza na kutumia programu za kompyuta kwa lugha ya taifa – Kiswahili, kusambaza mkongo wa taifa wa mawasiliano ya kasi na kutekeleza mpango wa anwani za makazi na postikodi.

Kumbukumbu nyingine ya mwezi Desemba ni ya Umoja wa Mawasiliano ya Simu Afrika, kwa kifupi ATU. Sehemu ya Kiingereza ina toleo maalum lenye ujumbe wa Waziri wa Habari, Mawasiliano na Teknolojia ya Habari, Ashatu K. Kijaji (Mb.); Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa TCRA Dkt. Jabiri Kuwe Bakari na Katibu Mkuu wa Umoja huo, John Omo.

Tamko

Kaulimbiu ya Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano Tanzania ni kusimamia sekta kwa usawa. Iwapo makala, picha, michoro au maudhui mengine ya jarida hili yanataja kwa jina au kumwonyesha mtoa huduma yeyote, haina maana kwamba anapendelewa na TCRA.

Anwani ya ofisi za uhariri:

Jengo la Mawasiliano,
Na. 20 Barabara ya Sam Nujoma,
S.L.P 474, Postikodi 14414 Dar es Salaam.
Simu: +255 784558270, +255 784558271.
Barua pepe: regulator.magazine@tcra.go.tz.

Nakala za nyuma zinapatikana kwenye tovuti ya TCRA: www.tcra.go.tz. Nenda 'Publications'; shuka hadi 'The Regulator', kisha chagua toleo unalotaka. Mhariri anakaribisha makala na picha kuhusu masuala mbalimbali ya sekta ya mawasiliano. Makala zisizidi kurasa nne (4) za ukubwa wa A4, zikiwa kwenye maandishi ya Times New Roman, fonti 12 na ziwe na uasili. Picha ziwasilishwe kwa mfumo wa JPEG.





Ujumbe wa Mkurugenzi Mkuu

Ujuzi muhimu kuibadilisha Afrika kidijitali



*Dkt. Jabiri Kurwe Bakari
Mkurugenzi Mkuu
Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano Tanzania*

Tanzania iliungana na nchi nyingine za Afrika tarehe 7 Desemba 2021 kuadhimisha siku ya kuundwa Umoja wa Mawasiliano ya Simu Afrika (ATU) kama chombo cha kutoa utaalamu kwenye sekta hiyo Barani. Ujumbe wa mwaka huu ulihusu kuendeleza ujuzi wa masuala ya mawasiliano ya kidijitali kwa ajili ya kuibadilisha Afrika.

Umoja huu una imani kubwa katika uwezo wa teknolojia za kisasa za mawasiliano na mchango wake katika sekta mbalimbali zikiwemo kilimo, fedha, afya, elimu, madini, utalii, usafiri na usafirishaji.

Bara la Afrika, kama mengineyo, linapita kipindi cha mabadiliko makubwa ya TEHAMA na matokeo yake katika maisha, kazi na uhusiano; jambo ambalo linahitaji nchi kuwa tayari wakati wote.

Kwa namna ilivyo, TEHAMA hairuhusu nchi kujifanyia mambo kivyake; ila inafanya mataifa kuunganishwa, kuchangamana na kufanya kazi kwa pamoja kuiendeleza, na katika matumizi ya rasimali zinazohusika nayo. Msimamo wa Tanzania kwenye taasisi za kikanda za TEHAMA kama vile ATU unatokana na ukweli huu.

Tanzania, kama nchi nyingine wanachama wa ATU, inajishughulisha kwa karibu na Umoja huo na kutoa mchango wake ili kufanikisha maendeleo ya

teknolojia ya habari na mawasiliano (TEHAMA) Afrika.

TCRA, msimamizi wa sekta ya mawasiliano Tanzania, imejikita katika kuona mafanikio ya mabadiliko, na inajitambulisha kama mdau muhimu wa ATU katika kufikia malengo ya kimkakati ya Umoja huu. Hii ni pamoja na kujenga uwezo, kujenga mazingira na kuwezesha uvumbuzi na ubunifu katika TEHAMA.

Mamlaka imeanza kutekeleza mipango ya kutoa fursa kwa wavumbuzi na wabunifu katika TEHAMA kwa kuwapatia nyenzo kama vile masafa ya majaribio ya miradi yao kupitia utaratibu maalum.

TCRA inaamini kwamba wabunifu wana nafasi kubwa katika kufanikisha azma ya Tanzania kuharakisha safari yake kuelekea mapinduzi ya kidijitali.

Kuna mifano mingi ya namna ubunifu unavyoweza kubadili ulimwengu wetu wa mawasiliano. Sote tunakumbuka jinsi huduma zilizoanzia Afrika za fedha kupitia simu za mkononi zilivyoleta matokeo makubwa duniani. Hii inaonyesha kuwa tunaweza kufikia mapinduzi ya kidijitali 'Kiafrika'.

Tanzania inapita kipindi muhimu sana kuelekea mapinduzi ya kidijitali; na teknolojia ya simu za mkononi inaongoza mabadiliko kueleka huko. Kulikuwa na laini za simu za mkononi milioni 54.12 Septemba 2021.

Tanzania inaelekea kufanikiwa na lazima ifanikiwe kama nchi inayotumia fursa za TEHAMA kila zinapojitokeza. Teknolojia ya kidijitali ina msukumo ambao hausubiri maamuzi ya hiyari; ama unakubaliana na mabadiliko yanavyojitokeza, kuyachukua na kuyafanyia kazi ili ufanikiwe au uwe mtazamaji na kupoteza fursa kwa kubakia nyuma.

Afrika na Tanzania tutashuhudia mabadiliko iwapo tutaendeleza na kuchukua na kutumia ujuzi wa masuala ya kidijitali ili kujenga uchumi wa kidijitali ambao unawezesha sekta mbalimbali, zikiwemo kilimo, elimu, biashara, utawala na uzalishaji viwandani.

TCRA inarudia kutamka azma yake ya kuhakikisha kwamba Tanzania inajenga uchumi imara kwa kuzingatia malengo ya kimkakati ya Serikali na ya ATU.

Tanzania, Burundi kuimarisha uhusiano sekta ya Posta



Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano Tanzania Dkt. Jabiri K. Bakari akizungumza na ujumbe wa Burundi uliotembelea Tanzania Novemba 2021 kujadili masuala ya ushirikiano na Tanzania kwenye masuala ya posta.

Ujumbe huo, ulioongozwa na Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa masuala ya posta wa Burundi Bi. Lea Ngabire, aliyeambatana na Mkuu wa Kitengo cha TEHAMA wa Posta Burundi Bw. Nyayishimiye Olivier na Mkuu wa masuala ya Barua Bw. Misirakuba Deo, ulifika TCRA ziara ya mafunzo na kujionea shughuli mbalimbali za mawasiliano kwa lengo la kubaini maeneo ya ushirikiano kati ya Tanzania na Burundi katika kuendeleza sekta hiyo.

Dkt. Jabiri alisema TCRA inatambua umuhimu wa ushirikiano wa mawasiliano hasa kikanda na imekuwa mshirika muhimu wa mawasiliano katika ukanda wa Afrika Mashariki.

“Lengo letu ni kuhakikisha sekta ya mawasiliano nchini Tanzania inasimamiwa kwa uthabiti na kwa upande wa posta TCRA imekuwa ikishirikiana na taasisi mbalimbali za kikanda na kimataifa na kama

mnavyofahamu pia Makao Makuu ya Posta Afrika yapo hapa nchini” alibainisha na kuongeza Dkt. Jabiri.

Mkurugenzi Mkuu aliwaeleza wageni hao kwamba Tanzania imekuwa mstari wa mbele kuhakikisha sekta ya mawasiliano barani Afrika inaimarika na ndiyo sababu imekuwa ikishirikiana na Umoja wa Posta Afrika (PAPU) kufanikisha na kukamilisha ujenzi wa makao makuu yake jijini Arusha ifikapo 2022.

Kwa upande wake, Mkurugenzi wa Masuala ya Kisekta wa TCRA Dkt. Emmanuel Manasseh alieleza kwamba hakuna namna uchumi wa kisasa utajengwa bila kuhusisha posta kwani sekta hiyo ni muhimu katika masuala ya usafirishaji na ufikishaji wa taarifa mbalimbali zinazoweza kujenga uchumi wa kisasa, yaani wa kidijitali.

“Tunapoenda kwenye uchumi wa kidijitali posta ni sekta muhimu sana ambayo hatuwezi kukwepa kuitumia kwani itatuwezesha kufikia azma ya kujenga uchumi wa kidijitali,” alisisitiza Dkt Manasseh.





TAASISI YENYE VIWANGO VYA
ISO 9001:2015

MAMLAKA YA MAWASILIANO TANZANIA

20

Januari

JPILI	JTATU	JNNE	JTANO	ALH	IJU	JMOSI
30	31					1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

1 Sikukuu ya Mwaka Mpya 12 Mapinduzi Zanzibar
18 Siku ya Umoja wa Posta Afrika

Februari

JPILI	JTATU	JNNE	JTANO	ALH	IJU	JMOSI
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

8 Siku ya Matumizi Salama ya Intaneti
13 Siku ya Redio Duniani

Machi

JPILI	JTATU	JNNE	JTANO	ALH	IJU	JMOSI
		1	2	3	4	5
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Aprili

JPILI	JTATU	TUE	WED	ALH	IJU	JMOSI
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

7 Kumbukumbu ya Karume 15 Ijumaa Kuu
18 Jumatatu ya Pasaka 26 Muungano
28 Siku ya Kimataifa ya Wasichana na TEHAMA

Mei

JPILI	JTATU	JNNE	JTANO	ALH	IJU	JMOSI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

1 Sikukuu ya Wafanyakazi 3/4 Eid al-Fitr (Inategemea kuandamana kwa Mwezi)
3 Siku ya Uhuru wa Vyombo vya Habari Duniani
17 Siku ya TEHAMA Ulimwengu

Juni

JPILI	JTATU	JNNE	JTANO	ALH	IJU	JMOSI
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		



Baadhi ya wanafunzi wa...
dar es Salaam walioshiriki...
Kimataifa ya Wasichana na...
Siku hiyo imepangwa kila...
kubamasisha wanawake k...
uhandisi na hisabati, ambaw...
ya Teknolojia ya Habari na...
itakuwa tare...



Watumishi wa Mamlaka...
wakiwa mbele ya banda la T...
Biashara ya Saba...





TAASISI YENYE VIWANGO VYA ISO 9001:2015



shule za sekondari za jijini i maadhimisho ya Siku ya TEHAMA, mwaka 2021. Alhamisi ya nne ya mwaka usomea sayansi, teknolojia, vyoo ni muhimu katika fani a Marwasiliano. Kwa 2022, be 28 Aprili.



ya Marwasiliano Tanzania CRA kwenye Maonyesho ya saba, Julai 2021.

Julai

JPILI	JTATU	JNNE	JTANO	ALH	IJU	JMOSI
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

7 Saba Saba
10 Eid al-Hajj (Inategemea kuandamana kwa Mwezi)

Agosti

JPILI	JTATU	JNNE	JTANO	ALH	IJU	JMOSI
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

8 Nane Nane

Septemba

JPILI	JTATU	JNNE	JTANO	ALH	IJU	JMOSI
				1	2	3
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18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

Oktoba

JPILI	JTATU	JNNE	JTANO	ALH	FRI	JMOSI
30	31					1
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

8 Maulid (Inategemea kuandamana kwa Mwezi)
9 Siku ya Posta Ulimwenguni
14 Kumbukumbu ya Mwalimu Nyerere

Novemba

JPILI	JTATU	TUE	JNNE	ALH	IJU	JMOSI
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

21 Siku ya Televisheni Duniani

Desemba

JPILI	JTATU	JNNE	JTANO	ALH	IJU	JMOSI
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

9 Uhuru 25 Sikukuu ya Krismasi
26 Sikukuu ya Zawadi



TEHAMA kubadili jamii kisiwani Tumbatu

Kituo cha kisasa cha mawasiliano kwa umma kinachotarajiwa kuhudumia zaidi ya wananchi 3,000 kimezinduliwa shule ya Sekondari Tumbatu, Zanzibar kwa ufadhili wa Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano Tanzania.

Kituo hicho ni miongoni mwa vilivyopatiwa miundombinu wezeshi ya TEHAMA chini ya mpango wa TCRA, ambao unahusisha utaji wa fungu la TEHAMA (ICTpack) kwa lengo la kuhakikisha watu wengi zaidi wanafikiwa na huduma za mawasiliano, hasa waliopo maeneo ya pembezoni.

Akikabidhi vifaa vya kituo hicho, Katibu Mkuu Wizara ya Ujenzi, Mawasiliano na Uchukuzi wa Serikali ya Mapinduzi Zanzibar (SMZ), Bwana Amoul Hamil amesema wizara yake itahakikisha inaweka mikakati ya kuwezesha kupatikana kwa huduma za TEHAMA kwenye shule nyingi zaidi na jamii ambazo hazijafikiwa.

Ameongeza kwamba SMZ itaendelea kutekeleza dira yake ya maendeleo kuhakikisha kunakuwa na matumizi bora na matumizi mapana ya TEHAMA. Kituo hicho kitatoa huduma za TEHAMA kwa walimu, wanafunzi na jamii ya kisiwa kidogo cha Tumbatu kilichopo jirani na Unguja.

Aidha alisisitiza kwamba SMZ itahakikisha wananchi wanakuza uchumi wa kisasa unaoendana na falsafa ya uchumi wa kidijitali na uchumi wa bluu.



Mkuu wa Ofisi ya Zanzibar ya Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano Tanzania, Esuvatie Masinga na Mhandisi Lawi Odiero wa TCRA (aliyekaa mbele kulia) wakiandaa kompyuta zitakazotumika kwenye kituo hicho.



Baadhi ya wanawake wa Tumbatu wanaojishughuoisha na kilimo cha mwani, kwenye Bahari ya Hindi

Akizungumzia kwenye sherehe hiyo kwa niaba ya Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa TCRA, Mkuu wa TCRA Ofisi ya Zanzibar, Esuvatie Masinga alibainisha kuwa lengo la Mamlaka ni kuhakikisha huduma za TEHAMA zinakuwa jumuishi kwa kuwafikia wananchi wengi zaidi kote nchini.

Masinga aliongeza kwamba katika kutekeleza mpango wa kutoa kwa jamii vifaa vya TEHAMA, TCRA Ofisi ya Zanzibar, imeamua kwa awamu hii kujikita kwenye visiwa ndani ya visiwa.

“Kwa upande wa hapa Unguja tumefungua vituo viwili. Mwaka wa fedha ujao tutaomba fedha ili twende kisiwa cha Kojani na maeneo mengine ya Zanzibar; lengo likiwa kufikisha huduma za Mawasiliano na TEHAMA kwa jamii”, aliongeza.

Kituo hicho kitahudumia wanafunzi na walimu katika shule mbili kisiwa cha Tumbatu, mojawapo ya visiwa vikubwa vya Zanzibar. Wananchi pia watanufaika.

Wanufaika wa mradi huo wameelezea furaha yao kwa kusema kitarahisisha upatikanaji wa huduma za elimu na kuwawezesha wananchi wa Tumbatu kuwasiliana kwa urahisi na kuendana na ukuaji wa TEHAMA.

Akiwasilisha salamu za wakazi wa Tumbatu na menejimenti ya Shule, Mkuu wa shule hiyo alieleza kuwa pamoja na kufanikisha ufundishaji, kituo hicho pia kitawezesha upatikanaji wa huduma za TEHAMA kwa wanafunzi na jamii kisiwani Tumbatu.

Majaliwa aeleza mwelekeo wa Taifa TEHAMA



Waziri Mkuu Mheshimiwa Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa (Mb.) akipewa maelezo na Mkurugenzi wa Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano Tanzania wa Masuala ya Kisekta, Dkt. Emmanuel Manasseh alipotembelea banda la TCRA kwenye maonyesho yaliyoenda sambamba na mkutano wa mwaka wa wataalam wa teknolojia ya habari na mawasiliano (TEHAMA) uliofanyika jijini Arusha Novemba 2021.

Mhe. Majaliwa alitaka TCRA kuongeza juhudi katika kazi yake nzuri ya kusimamia rasilimali za mawasiliano nchini, zikiwemo namba za mawasiliano ya simu, mfumo wa postikodi na rasilimali adimu za masafa kwa kuzingatia kuwa Tanzania inajielekeza kujenga Uchumi wa Kidijitali unaotegemea sekta pana ya mawasiliano.

Dkt. Emmanuel Manasseh alimweleza Waziri Mkuu kwamba TCRA inajikita kuhakikisha usimamizi wa rasilimali za mawasiliano hasa rasilimali adimu unafanyika kwa ufanisi mkubwa.

Mapema, akiwahutubia washiriki wa mkutano huo, Mhe. Majaliwa alisisitiza kuwa serikali iko thabiti katika kutekeleza azma yake ya kujenga uchumi wa Kidijitali ifikapo 2025.

Alisema Serikali ipo katika hatua za awali za mandalizi ya ujenzi wa kituo kikubwa cha TEHAMA jijini Dodoma kitakachoweza umahiri, ubunifu na utafiti katika sekta hiyo.

Kuhusu anuani za makazi Waziri Mkuu aliagiza Wizara ya Habari, Mawasiliano na Teknolojia ya Habari kuharakisha uwekaji wa anuani za makazi zitakazounganishwa na TEHAMA kutoa huduma kwa wananchi kote nchini.

Waziri wa Habari, Mawasiliano na Teknolojia ya Habari Dkt. Ashatu Kijaji alisema wizara yake imeweka mkakati wa kuhakikisha mkongo wa taifa wa mawasiliano unatandazwa maeneo yote ya nchi ili kuwezesha uzalishaji wa fursa nyingi zaidi za kiuchumi.

Alieleza kuwa serikali imeandaa muongozo wa usajili wa wataalamu wa TEHAMA nchini ikiwa ni utekelezaji wa matakwa ya kisera ili kuhakikisha wataalamu wote wa sekta hii wanasajiliwa; lengo likiwa kuhakikisha kuwa kabla ya mwaka 2025 angalau wataalam 5000 wa TEHAMA wanasajiliwa chini ya mpango huo.



Posta yaimarisha biashara mtandao

Shirika la Posta Tanzania (TPC) linaendelea kupanua huduma zake za biashara mtandaoni ambapo duka jipya lilizinduliwa hivi karibuni katika sherehe iliyoongozwa na Naibu Waziri wa Habari, Mawasiliano na TEHAMA Mhandisi Kundo Andrew Mathew, ambaye alieleza fursa za wakulima, wajasiriamali na wafanyabiashara kufanya shughuli zao kisasa hatimaye kuongeza tija kupitia duka hilo.

Akizungumza kwenye uzinduzi huo Dodoma Oktoba 2021, Mhe. Kundo alisema huduma hiyo ni matokeo ya ukuaji wa teknolojia. Aliongeza kwamba biashara mtandaoni ndiyo mwelekeo wa biashara duniani hivi sasa, na inawezesha jamii kuhudumiwa kwa urahisi.

“Kwa sasa wananchi hawataifuata Posta, bali Posta itawafuata popote walipo” alisisitiza.

Akiwasilisha salamu za TCRA katika sherehe hiyo, Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano Tanzania Dkt. Jabiri Bakari alisisitiza kuwa matumizi ya teknolojia ni fursa ya kukuza biashara.

Dkt. Bakari alisema Mamlaka itaendelea kushirikiana na wadau wa sekta ya posta kuhakikisha huduma za posta zinakuwa za kisasa na zinakidhi mahitaji na matarajio ya wananchi katika zama za ukuaji wa Teknolojia ya Habari na Mawasiliano.

Alieleza kuwa TCRA imetoa jumla ya leseni 119 za huduma za posta na usafirishaji wa vifurushi ndani ya nchi, ndani ya miji, Afrika Mashariki na imataifa. Aidha aliwapongeza watoa huduma hizi kwa kuzingatia masharti ya leseni zao.

“Ni wajibu wetu kama wadau wa sekta ya Posta kuhakikisha kwamba tunashirikiana katika mambo

muhimu ambayo yanaendelea; tumependekeza kuwa na wakati wa kushirikiana na wateja wetu katika sekta ya Posta kwa warsha ya nusu siku” alisisitiza Dkt. Jabiri.

Duka la Posta mtandaoni linamwezesha mtumiaji kuagiza na kuuza bidhaa ndani na nje ya nchi kwa utaratibu maalum uliowekwa na TPC ambapo mtumiaji anaweza kununua na kujisajili kupitia tovuti maalum, ambayo ni: <https://www.postashoptz.post/>

Akizungumzia huduma hiyo Kaimu PostaMasta Mkuu wa TPC, Bw. Macrice Mbodo alibainisha kuwa mtumiaji wa huduma za duka la posta mtandaoni ataweza kupata bidhaa anazohitaji kwa kuchagua mtandaoni bidhaa aipendayo na shirika hilo litamfikishia popote alipo duniani.

Mjasiriamali yeyote mwenye kitambulisho cha Mjasiriamali na Mfanyabiashara yeyote mwenye leseni anaweza kujisajili na kuweka bidhaa zake kwenye duka hilo, alifafanua Mbodo, na kuongeza kwamba wanatumia lugha zaidi ya 20, ikiwemo Kiswahili, jambo ambalo linamwezesha mnunuzi, mjasiriamali na mfanyabiashara kuuza na kununua bidhaa zake popote duniani bila kikwazo cha lugha.

Usajili wa wafanyabiashara kuuza bidhaa kupitia duka hilo unaendelea, na hadi Oktoba 2021 zaidi ya 300 walikuwa wamesajiliwa.

Tanzania ni mwenyeji wa Makao Makuu ya Umoja wa Posta Afrika (PAPU - kifupisho cha Pan African Postal Union (PAPU) wenye Makao Makuu jijini Arusha.

Mfumo wa Anwani za Makazi na Postikodi

Postikodi au simbo za posta ni mfumo maalum wa alama, tarakimu na herufi inayotambulisha eneo au mahali mtu anapoishi au kufanyia shughuli zake.

Kama sehemu ya utekelezaji wa mfumo huu, makazi ya watu yanapewa namba ili kutambulika na kufikiwa kwa urahisi.

Baadhi ya faida za mfumo huu ni:

- Kurahisisha kufikiwa kwa maeneo mengi kwa ajili ya huduma mbalimbali
- Kuwezesha kupanga na kusimamia mipango mahususi ya kutoa huduma kwa wananchi
- Kurahisisha utoaji wa huduma za dharura kama vile uokoaji na kukabiliana na maafa;
- Kuongeza ufanisi katika usimamizi wa makazi ya watu;

- Kurahisisha mawasiliano kati ya Serikali na wananchi kwa makusudi mbali mbali.
- Kuimarisha utawala bora.

Chini ya mfumo huu, Tanzania imegawanywa katika kanda sita na Zanzibar.

Kanda ya Dar Es Salaam; Kaskazini (Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Tanga); Ziwa (Mara, Mwanza, Kagera, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Geita); Kati (Dodoma, Singida, Tabora, Kigoma); Nyanda za Juu Kusini (Iringa, Mbeya, Rukwa, Katavi); Pwani (Pwani, Mtwara, Lindi).

Ili kujua postikodi ya kata au eneo unaloishi, ingia kiungo cha tovuti ya TCRA:

https://www.tcra.go.tz/uploads/text-editor/files/Dar%20Es%20Salaam%2011000_1622732301.pdf

Miaka 60 mawasiliano Tanzania

Tanzania Bara, sehemu ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ambayo inajulikana kama Tanganyika, ilipata uhuru tarehe 9 Desemba 1961. Makala haya yanapitia maendeleo katika sekta ya mawasiliano katika kipindi cha miaka 60; kati ya 1961 na 2021

Usuli

Dhana ya Mawasiliano

Viumbe hai wana njia za kuwasiliana. Kwa binadamu, njia hizi zimekuwa changamani zaidi na zimeboreshwa kwa kiasi kikubwa sana katika historia ya dunia. Hata teknolojia ya habari na mawasiliano (TEHAMA) kama ilivyo sasa inaendeleza njia za awali za mawasiliano na imewezesha mawasiliano kuwasilishwa kwa ufanisi, kasi na uelewa zaidi.

Mawasiliano yanahusu kubadilishana taarifa kati ya pande mbili; yaani kuna anayetoa taarifa na anayepokea taarifa. Kimsingi, mawasiliano yanahitaji kuwe na jambo linalotakiwa kuwasilishwa na namna ya kuwasilisha. Yanaweza kuwa kwa maneno au kuwa kimya, ishara, au vitendo.

Mawasiliano pia yanahusu kuwepo kwa mrejesho. Huu unaweza ama uwe hasi au chanya; unaweza kuwa kwa njia mbalimbali. Kwa mfano mrejesho wa mawasiliano yanayowasilisha taarifa au tahadhari ni kutekelezwa kwa yaliyokusudiwa au kwa walengwa kuelewa ujumbe. Mlengwa aliyefikishiwa ujumbe uliomtaka kutoa mrejesho akikaa kimya atakuwa amewasilisha ujumbe kwa mtumaji.

Kutokana na uvumbuzi ambao umeonyesha kwamba binadamu wa kwanza duniani alitokea Tanzania, maeneo ya Olduvai Gorge, Arusha, miaka milioni mbili iliyopita, ni sahihi kutamka kwamba mawasiliano ya kwanza miongoni mwa binadamu yalitokea Tanzania. Binadamu hawa walianza kiuwasiliana na ishara; baadae wakawa wanaweka kumbukumbu ya vitu kwa njia ya picha za michoro kwenye maeneo yao. Mfano ni picha zilizochorwa kwenye mawe mapango ya Kondo.

Mawasiliano ya mbali yalifanyika kwa kutumia moshi kutoa taarifa za hatari au kuwepo kwa kitu na kupiga yowe kuashiria hali mbaya. Mazingira na aina ya moshi viliwasilisha ujumbe uliokusudiwa. Lakini pia walitumia nyenzo kama ngoma, pembe za wanyama au vipande vya vibuyu kupiga baragumu. Vifaa hivi vilitumika kutoa milio tofauti; kila mmoja ukimaanisha aina na uzito wa ujumbe uliokusudiwa. Vifaa hivi vilikuwa teknolojia ya wakati ule.

Ulaya, Asia na Marekani, kulikuwa na njia za mawasiliano za kutumia njiwa maalum kupeleka ujumbe, baadae zikawa zinatumia punda na farasi, ambavyo ni mfano wa sasa wa huduma za posta.

Teknolojia za sasa ni muendelezo wa njia hizi za mawasiliano. Hata simu zilivyoanza, ziliunganisha maeneo mawili, lakini baadae kukawa na vituo vya kuunganishia watumiaji wengi.

Utangulizi

Kwa vigezo vyovyote vile, mawasiliano ni sekta inayoongoza kwa mabadiliko na maendeleo makubwa katika miaka 60 ya Uhuru wa Tanzania. Ongezeko la idadi na aina ya huduma, bidhaa, watoa huduma na mchango wake kwenye maendeleo ya jamii na nchi kwa ujumla kunaifanya sekta hii kuchukua nafasi ya juu katika fahirisi ya mafanikio yaliyopatikana.

Miongo mitatu ya mwisho ya kipindi hiki imeshuhudia maendeleo ya kasi kwenye kila eneo la sekta ya mawasiliano; yaliyochagizwa na kuwepo kwa sera, sheria miongozo imara na usimamizi wenye weledi. Aidha kuimarika kwa mfumo wa usimamizi na ujenzi wa miundombinu kumewezesha mawasiliano ya kasi ndani ya Tanzania na kimataifa.

Mojawapo ya miundombinu hiyo ni Mkongo wa Taifa wa Mawasiliano na mikongo mingine iliyowekwa kwenye Bahari ya Hindi inayounganisha Tanzania na nchi nyingine. Mikongo hii ni EAssy, SEACOM na SEAS. Mkongo wa mawasiliano unawezesha mawasiliano ya kasi.

Mawasiliano ni sekta wezeshi na imechangia katika kukua kwa maeneo mengine ya kiuchumi na kijamii ndani ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania.

Vigezo vikuu vitatu vinavyotumika kuangalia maendeleo ya huduma na bidhaa za mawasiliano ni kuenea sehemu mbalimbali, upatikanaji wa huduma, na matumizi yenyewe.

Huduma nyingi zinapatikana kwa kutumia vifaa vya aina mbalimbali na baadhi ya huduma zimezaa huduma tegemezi. Watoa huduma na watumiaji wameongezeka kwa kasi. Huduma zinazotolewa na sekta ndogo zote – simu na intaneti, matumizi ya data, programu tumizi, utangazaji na posta zimechangia katika kuendeleza ustawi wa Watanzania.





Pembe za wanyama zilitumika kupiga baragumu.

Viashirio vya maendeleo ya sekta, utoaji huduma katika ujumla wake, miundombinu na matumizi vilionyeshwa ongezeko kwa kiasi kikubwa. Mathalani, miaka 60 iliyopita idadi ya laini za simu zilizokuwa zinatumika zilikuwa 16,238 ukilinganisha na idadi ya sasa laini 53,000,000.

Kwa mtiririko mzuri, tunaangalia hali ya mawasiliano katika kila muongo ndani ya miaka 60 ya Uhuru.

Desemba 1961 hadi 1971

Miaka 10 kabla ya uhuru, yaani mwaka 1951, huduma zote za mawasiliano ya simu na posta ndani ya iliyokuwa Tanganyika ziliendeshwa chini ya mfumo wa ushirikiano miongoni mwa nchi tatu za Afrika Mashariki yaani Tanzania, Kenya na Uganda.

Kulikuwa na taasisi ya Uendeshaji wa Posta na Simu Afrika Mashariki, (East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration) iliyoundwa Januari 1948 chini ya Tume ya Ushirikiano Afrika Mashariki (EAHC).

Mwanzoni mwa Desemba 1961, serikali za kikoloni zilianzishwa Umoja wa Ushirikiano Afrika Mashariki uliojulikana kama East African Common Services Organization, kwa kifupi EACSO kuchukua shughuli za EAHC.

Mkataba wa taasisi hiyo ulianza kutumika tarehe 9 Disemba 1961, Siku ya Uhuru wa Tanganyika. Hivyo huduma za posta na simu ziliendeshwa chini ya EACSO.

Hadi siku ya Uhuru, kulikuwa na jumla ya simu za mezani 16,238 nchini kote. Kati ya hizo, simu 7,421 au asilimia 54.3 zilikuwa Dar es Salaam.

Tarehe 9 Desemba 1961 hapakuwa na huduma zinazotokana na mfumo wa mawasiliano unaotumia komputa zilizounganishwa, yaani intaneti. Aidha utangazaji wa televisheni haukuwepo Tanganyika.

Kwa upande wa utangazaji, huduma za maudhui ya redio zilianza miaka 10 kabla ya uhuru, kwa majaribio ya matangazo yaliyokuwa yanasikika Dar es Salaam. Redio iliyokuwepo ilikuwa inatangaza kwenye eneo ya wazi Mnazi Mmoja, Dar es Salaam kwa mfumo wa kutumia vipaza sauti, na ilijulikana kama Sauti ya Dar es Salaam.

Redio Tanzania Dar es Salaam ilianzishwa kupitia Shirika la Utangazaji Tanganyika au TBC (kifupisho cha Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation), lililoanzishwa 1961. Tarehe 26 Aprili 1964, Tanganyika iliungana na Zanzibar na kuwa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania. Huduma za posta za Tanganyika na Zanzibar ziliungana, na baada ya hapo mawasiliano ya simu yalianza kutumia namba moja ya miito ya simu kimataifa, ambayo ni +255 kwa Tanzania.

Miaka mitatu baadae, mfumo wa ushirikiano Afrika Mashariki ulibadilishwa kwa kuanzishwa, Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki (EAC) tarehe 6 Juni 1967 kuchukua nafasi ya EACSO.

Huduma za posta na simu zilihamishiwa kwenye Shirika la Posta na Simu Afrika Mashariki, lililochukua nafasi ya Taasisi ya Posta na Simu Afrika Mashariki.

Tarehe 5 Februari 1967, Tanzania ilitangaza Azimio la Arusha, ambalo chini yake huduma nyingi zilianza kuendeshwa na taasisi za umma. Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki ilipovunjika 1977, shughuli za posta na simu ziliwekwa chini ya shirika la umma.





Mwaka 1969, mfumo wa intaneti ulianza kama mradi wa utawala wa jeshi la Marekani. Lengo lilikuwa ni kuweka mfumo wa kuhifadhi data muhimu za kijeshi kwenye mtandao wa kompyuta duniani ili kuepuka uwezekano wa vituo vya data vya Marekani ardhini kushambuliwa na adui na data kuharibiwa. Baadae matumizi ya intaneti yalienea Ulaya na kwingineko duniani.

Desemba 1971 hadi 1981

Kipindi hiki kilishuhudia kuanza kwa matangazo ya televisheni kwenye eneo la Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania. Matangazo ya televisheni ya kwanza ya rangi Afrika Kusini mwa Sahara, yalizinduliwa mwaka Zanzibar mwaka 1974.

Mwaka 1977, Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki ilivunjika kutokana na tofauti miongoni mwa nchi wanachama. Ilibidi kila nchi iweke mfumo wake wa kutoa huduma za simu na posta. Tanzania ilianzisha Shirika la Posta na Simu Tanzania (TPTC, kifupisho cha Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation).

Pamoja na kuwa mtoa huduma, TPTC pia lilikuwa msimamizi wa sekta ya mawasiliano ya simu na posta Tanzania; pia lilitoa leseni na idhini kwa watoa huduma wengine.

Mfano wa picha zilizochorwa kwenye mawe mapangoni.

Mwaka 1973, wagunduzi wa Marekani, Martin Cooper na John Mitchel walionyesha hadharani simu ya kwanza ya mkononi duniani, ikiwa na uzito wa kilo mbili na Cooper alipiga simu kwa kutumia kifaa hicho kwa mara ya mwanzo.

Ugunduzi wa simu ya mkononi katika kipindi cha miaka ya 1980 ulileta mapinduzi makubwa na kubadilisha mwelekeo wa sekta ya mawasiliano kwa ujumla wake kwa namna ambayo hata wagunduzi wake hawakutarajia.

Desemba 1981 hadi 1991

Kipindi hiki kilishuhudia kulegezwa kwa masharti ya biashara katika uchumi, jambo ambalo lilichochea ukuaji wa sekta katika miongo iliyofuata. Ulegezwaji wa masharti ya biashara uliwezesha serikali kujitoka katika baadhi ya maeneo iliyokuwa inagharamia, kama vile uwekaji wa miundombinu ya mawasiliano.

Huduma za intaneti pia zilianza mwanzoni kwa miaka ya tisini, zikitolewa na watoa huduma za intaneti (yaani Internet Service Providers - ISPs).



Miaka 60 mawasiliano Tanzania

Desemba 1991 hadi 2001

Hiki ni kipindi muhimu kuliko vyote katika historia ya mawasiliano Tanzania. Kampuni za huduma za mawasiliano zilianza kushindana na TPTC ambayo kabla ilikuwa mtoa huduma pekee alietawala soko; taasisi za usimamizi wa sekta zilianzishwa na aina nyingi za huduma pia zilianzishwa.

Desemba 1993, TPTC iliyokuwa pia ni msimamizi, ilivunjwa na kukaundwa taasisi tatu, Kampuni ya Simu Tanzania (TTCL), Shirika la Posta Tanzania (TPC) na Tume ya Mawasiliano Tanzania (TCC).

Tume ya Utangazaji Tanzania (TCC) pia ilianzishwa kusimamia masuala ya maudhui na utoaji wa leseni za huduma za redio na televisheni kwa upande wa Tanzania Bara. Zanzibar ina tume yake mahususi kwa masuala ya utangazaji ambayo ni Tume ya Utangazaji Zanzibar (TUZ).

Usimamizi huru unaendeleza ushindani makini, unachochea ufanisi wa kiuchumi, unalinda maslahi ya watumiaji wa huduma na bidhaa pia unawezesha ufuatiliaji na tathmini ya uwekezaji na utoaji huduma kwenye sekta.

Kipindi hiki kilishuhudia kuanza na kuenea kwa matumizi ya simu za mkononi, baada ya TCC kuanza kutoa leseni; kwanza kwa mfumo wa analogia na baadae dijitali. Mfumo wa analogia uliweka ukomo wa matumizi ya kifaa cha mawasiliano, mapinduzi ya teknolojia yameondoa ukomo huo.

Dijitali ilipanua wigo wa matumizi, ikiwa ni pamoja na kumwezesha anayetumia simu kuona namba zinazopigwa, kuhifadhi majina mengi zaidi na taarifa nyingine pamoja na kutumia simu kwa shughuli nyingi zaidi.

Kampuni ya kwanza kwenye huduma hii ilikuwa ni Milicom International (MIC) ambayo sasa inaendeshwa kwa jina la Tigo na kufuatiwa na Tritel, ambayo baadae ilifunga biashara.

Hadi 2001, kulikuwa na laini za simu za mkononi 275,557 na simu za mezani 177,802. Katika kipindi hiki mfumo wa simu za mkononi wa dijitali tayari ulitawala.

Shughuli za utangazaji zilianza kupanuka kwa kuwa na redio na televisheni binafsi.

Televisheni zilizoanzishwa na watoa huduma binafsi wa maudhui ya utangazaji ni CTN (Februari, 1994), ITV (Mei, 1994) na DTV (Desemba, 1994).

Tarehe 14 Aprili 1995, Rais wa Awamu ya Pili, Mheshimiwa Ali Hassan Mwinyi aliweka jiwe la msingi la jengo la Televisheni ya Taifa mjini Dar es Salaam. Hivi sasa inajendesha kama TBC.

Huduma za posta kwa maana ya barua na utoaji wa stempu zilibakia chini ya TPC; lakini TCC ilianza kutoa leseni za usafirishaji wa vifurushi na vipeto kwa watoa huduma wengine.

Huduma za data pia zilipanuka baada ya kampuni binafsi kupewa leseni.

Desemba 2001 hadi 2011

Maendeleo ya teknolojia duniani yaliwezesha huduma za aina mbalimbali kuwa changamani. Kwa mfano, iliwezekana kutumia simu ya mkononi kwa huduma za ziada kama vile kutuma na kupokea data, kupata huduma za intaneti, kusikiliza redio na kufuatilia matangazo ya televisheni.

Maendeleo ya teknolojia na muingiliano huu yalitaka shughuli za usimamizi pia ziingiliane. Kwa mantiki hii, Novemba 2003 TCC na TBC ziliunganishwa chini ya sheria ya Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano Tanzania na kuunda TCRA kwa ajili ya kusimamia shughuli za simu, intaneti, utangazaji na posta.

Kwa kuzingatia muingiliano huu wa teknolojia, serikali, kupitia TCRA, ilianzisha mfumo mpya wa leseni ambao hautegemei kwenye teknolojia au huduma fulani. Mfumo huu, unaojulikana kama CLF, (ambacho ni kifupisho cha Converged Licencing Framework) unamruhusu mwenye leseni ya huduma husika ya mawasiliano kuchagua aina ya teknolojia na vifaa vya kutumia.

Lengo ni kutokuwabana watoa huduma, na kuwawezesha wenye leseni kutumia teknolojia au huduma zinazojitokeza kwenye sekta bila kulazimika kuomba upya leseni kwa eneo husika.

Mfumo huo una aina nne za leseni, kila moja ikiwa na vipengele vinne vya masoko, yaani kimataifa, taifa, mkoa na wilaya. Leseni hizo ni Huduma ya Mifumo Tumizi, Huduma ya Mtandao, Miundombinu ya Mtandao na Huduma ya Maudhui.





Kwa upande wa leseni za maudhui, TCRA inatoa leseni za watoa huduma za utangazaji wa televisheni kutumia mifumo ya ardhini, wanaotumia mifumo ya setilaiti na wanaotumia waya kufikisha huduma kwa wateja. Leseni za maudhui kwa waya ziko hadi ngazi ya kata.

Mwenye leseni ya Miundombinu anaruhusiwa kumiliki miundombinu ya aina mbalimbali. Leseni ya huduma kupitia miundombinu inamwezesha mtoa huduma kuunganisha mitandao ya mawasiliano kwa ajili ya matumizi mbalimbali. Huduma tumizi za mawasiliano ni kama vile huduma za data, maudhui mtandaoni, intaneti, biashara mtandaoni na nyinginezo zinazofanana.

Huduma za maudhui zinajumuisha utangazaji wa redio na televisheni na huduma mpya kama vile kuchapisha taarifa kupitia mtandao.

Pamoja na leseni chini ya mfumo wa CLF, TCRA pia inatoa leseni ya Posta ya Taifa, kusafirisha vifurushi na vipeto, kutumia masafa, kutumia namba za mawasiliano ya simu na intaneti pamoja na za

tovuti kwa kutumia kikoa cha taifa cha .tz.

Wanaoingiza vifaa vya mawasiliano kutoka nje ya nchi, wanaouza, wanaosambaza, kufunga na kutengeneza vifaa vya mawasiliano wanatakiwa kupata leseni kutoka TCRA. Vile vile kuna leseni ya kuthibitisha ubora wa vifaa vya mawasiliano vinavyoingizwa na kutumiwa Tanzania.

Kipindi hiki kilishuhudia kuongezeka kwa watoa huduma, aina ya huduma na idadi ya watumiaji. Huduma hizi ni pamoja na huduma zilizoanzishwa 2007 za matumizi ya simu za mkononi kwa ajili ya kufanya miamala ya pesa, ambazo zimechangia katika kupanua ushiriki wa jamii kwenye mfumo wa kifedha.

Kipindi hiki pia kilishuhudia kuanzishwa, mwaka 2006 na kuanza kazi 2009, kwa Mfuko wa Mawasiliano kwa Wote (UCSAF) ambao unatoa na kuratibu ruzuku kwa watoa huduma kufikisha huduma za mawasiliano kwenye maeneo ambayo sio rahisi kufikika na pia yasiyovutia kibiashara.



Washiriki wa semina iliyoandaliwa na Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano Tanzania hivi karibuni kwa wanafunzi na wakufunzi kutoka vyuo vikuu 12 vya jijini Dar es Salaam kuhusu masuala ya mawasiliano. Mada zilizowasilishwa zilibusu watumiaji; majukumu ya TCRA, usalama mtandaoni pamoja na kuhamasisha uanzishwaji na uendelezaji wa klabu za dijitali (digital clubs) zitakazoweza utoaji wa elimu kuhusu usalama mitandaoni. Semina hiyo ilitolewa na TCRA kwa kushirikiana na Jeshi la Polisi, Kitengo cha Uchunguzi wa Makosa Mtandaoni.



Miaka 60 mawasiliano Tanzania

Vilevile, sheria ya Mawasiliano ya Kielektroniki na Posta (EPOCA) ilipitishwa mwaka 2010. Hii iliweka misingi ya usimamizi wa masuala mengi yakiwemo ya usajili na matumizi ya laini za simu.

Kipindi hiki pia kimeshuhudia kupitishwa kwa Ilani ya Uchaguzi ya CCM ya 2010 – 2015 ikiwa na malengo mbalimbali kwa sekta.

Desemba 2011 hadi 2021

Masuala makubwa ya kisekta kipindi hiki ni kufanikiwa kuhama kutoka mfumo wa utangazaji wa analogia kwenda dijitali, kueneza mradi wa postikodi na anwani za makazi na kuanzishwa wa mfumo wa kusimamia mawasiliano ya simu (TTMS) na usajili wa laini za simu kidijitali.

Miaka saba iliyopita, tarehe 31 Desemba 2014, Tanzania ilikuwa nchi ya kwanza Afrika Kusini mwa Sahara upande wa bara kuzima mitambo ya utangazaji wa televisheni ya analogia kabla ya tarehe ya mwisho iliyowekwa na Shirika la Umoja wa Mataifa la Teknolojia ya Habari na Mawasiliano (ITU) ya 17 Juni 2015. Aina ya utangazaji wa televisheni kidijitali iliyochaguliwa ni teknolojia ya DVBT2.

Uboreshaji wa usajili wa laini za simu kibiometria kwa kutumia kitambulisho cha taifa ama namba ya kitambulisho unalenga kuwa na kanzidata yenye taarifa kamili, inayoaminika ikiwa na orodha halisi ya watumiaji wa laini za simu na vifaa vya mawasiliano vinavyotumia laini ili kuendeleza sekta, kulinda watumiaji na kudhibiti matumizi mabaya ya huduma za mawasiliano.

Usajili unawezesha kila Mtanzania aliyesajili laini kuwa na kitambulisho cha kipekee cha kidijitali, ambacho ni muhimu katika kufanya miamala mtandaoni, kama vile kununua au kuuza bidhaa na huduma na kufanya shughuli za kibenki.

Kipindi hiki pia kimeshuhudia kuenea kwa kasi kwa mitandao ya kijamii, ambayo kwa kiasi kikubwa imechangia katika ukuaji wa matumizi ya intaneti Tanzania. Kwa mujibu wa utafiti uliofanywa na TCRA mwaka 2014, karibu asilimia 96 ya watumiaji wa intaneti Tanzania wanatumia kupata taarifa na kubadilishana taarifa kwenye mitandao sogozi.

Ilani ya Uchaguzi ya 2015 - 2020 ilielekeza serikali kuendeleza miundombinu ya mawasiliano na kueneza upatikanaji na matumizi ya huduma kwa wote. Vilevile ilitaka serikali iweke mifumo ya kulinda watumiaji dhidi ya mashambulizi ya mitandaoni.



Wananchi wakipata maelezo kuhusu Mfumo wa Postikodi na Anuani za Makazi kwenye maonyesho ya Wiki ya Posta Duniani, Oktoba 2021, Dodoma. Mfumo huo burahisisha kufikishwa huduma mbalimbali hadi mlangooni mwa mtumiaji.



Aidha Ilani ilitaka serikali ipanue Mkongo wa Taifa wa Mawasiliano.

Malengo hayo yamefikwa na kuzidi. Hii ni pamoja na kuanzishwa kwa Wizara mahususi kwa mawasiliano na teknolojia ya habari, ambayo hivi karibuni imeongezewa majukumu ya habari za umma na kuwa Wizara ya Habari, Mawasiliano na Teknolojia ya Habari.

Kupitishwa kwa Sheria ya Makosa Mtandaoni ya 2015, Sheria ya Makosa Mtandaoni, Sheria ya Miamala ya Kielektroniki na sheria ya Usalama wa Mitandao kumechangia katika kuinua nafasi ya Tanzania kimataifa katika masuala ya usalama mtandaoni.

Kwa mujibu wa Fahirisi ya Kimataifa ya Usalama Mtandaoni iliyotolewa na Shirika la Umoja wa Mataifa la Teknolojia ya Habari na Mawasiliano (ITU), Tanzania ni ya pili Afrika kwa usalama mitandaoni hadi mwaka 2020.

Kung'ara huku kumetokana na hatua za kisheria na kiusimamizi zinazoleta ufanisi, uwepo wa chombo cha kitaifa kinachoshughulikia masuala ya usalama wa mitandao, na uhusiano mzuri kwenye taasisi za kikanda na kimataifa.

Nchi zinatathminiwa kwa zinavyotelekeza mikakati ya usalama mtandaoni kwa kutumia vigezo vitano ambavyo ni sheria kuhusu usalama mtandaoni, ufundi kuweza kuimarisha usalama, muundo wa kushughulikia masuala hayo, kujenga uwezo na ushirikiano wa kimataifa.

Tanzania imeng'arishwa na uhusiano kimataifa ambao umeipatia alama 19.41, ukifuatiwa na sheria (18.54), ufundi (18.31), kujenga uwezo (17.72) na muundo (16.6).

Hivi sasa Serikali inaandaa Sheria ya Teknolojia ya Habari na Mawasiliano (TEHAMA) itakayowezesha utekelezaji wa malengo yaliyomo kwenye Sera ya Taifa ya TEHAMA ya mwaka 2016.

Aidha, Serikali itatunga Sheria ya Ulinzi wa Taarifa Binafsi itakayolenga kudhibiti matumizi mabaya ya taarifa binafsi za watumiaji wa huduma za mawasiliano; ili kuendana na matakwa ya kikatiba ya kulinda faragha za wananchi.

Sheria hiyo ni moja ya masharti katika miongozo ya kikanda na Kimataifa inayotumiwa na makampuni makubwa kama kigezo cha kuwekeza ili kuvutia uwekezaji Tanzania.

Lengo la sheria ya TEHAMA ni kuziba ombwe la kisheria katika kudhibiti masuala ya TEHAMA kiujumla nchini.

Mwaka 2018, TCRA ilianzisha aina mpya ya leseni – ya maudhu ya mitandaoni, ambayo imebadilisha mandhari ya utangazaji Tanzania.

Juni mwaka huo huo kulifanyika mnada wa baadhi ya masafa katika wigo wa 700 MHz ambako kampuni zilizoshinda na kununua masafa hayo, ambazo ni Vodacom Tanzania PLC na Azam Telecom (T) Limited zilipewa masharti na malengo ya kupanua huduma za intaneti ya kasi.

Zilitakiwa kuhakikisha kwamba hadi mwishoni mwa 2021 wamefikisha huduma za mawasiliano ya kasi kwa angalau asimilia 60 ya Watanzania na asilimia 90 ifikapo mwishoni mwa 2024.

Masafa katika wigo huo yalipatikana baada ya kuhama kutoka utangazaji wa analogia kwenda dijitali.

Jedwali 1: Nafasi ya Tanzania kimataifa na kikanda katika usalama wa mtandao (2015 – 2020)

Mwaka	2015	2017	2018	2020
Afrika	11	12	6	2
Afrika Mashariki (EAC)	4	4	3	
Nchi Kusini mwa Afrika (SADC)	3	5	3	



Miaka 60 mawasiliano Tanzania

Kuzuka janga la ugonjwa wa homa ya mapafu (UVIKO-19) kumesababisha kuongezeka kwa baadhi ya huduma, hasa zinazotumia mitandao ya simu na data na kuathiri sekta ndogo ya posta. Kwa mfano, kufuatia hatua za kuhimiza watu kutokutoka bila kuwa na sababu za lazima kuliwezesha kuongezeka kwa miamala ya kifedha kupitia simu za mkononi.

Kipindi cha 2011 hadi 2021 ndipo Tanzania ilipotangazwa kwamba imeingia katika uchumi wa kati kimataifa.

Kuanzishwa kwa vyombo vya usimamizi mwaka 1993

Vyombo vya usimamizi au udhibiti wa sekta ya mawasiliano, vikiwemo TCRA, vinaanzishwa kwa sababu za msingi katika maisha ya wananchi kisiasa, kiuchumi na kijamii

Mawasiliano ni muwezesaji/mhimili wa sekta nyingine – ni kama mfumo wa mishipa ya fahamu ya uchumi wa nchi. Hivi sasa, wakati nchi nyingi zinajenga uchumi wa kidijitali, mawasiliano yanakuwa ndiyo moyo wa uchumi wa jamii.

Mawasiliano yanatumia raslimali mbili adimu za kitaifa, ambazo ni namba na masafa yanayotumika kwenye mawasiliano ya simu, redio za mkononi, utangazaji na matumizi mengine madogo madogo.

Vilevile, sekta ya mawasiliano inashughulika na teknolojia, ambayo inabadilika kila wakati na inahusisha pande nyingi – zikiwemo nchi mbalimbali – katika kuamua masuala ya kiteknolojia; hivyo ni muhimu kuisimamia.

Isitoshe, soko la huduma na bidhaa za mawasiliano lina changamoto nyingi – za kiufundi, kiuchumi, kifedha, kisheria na matumizi; na wakati mwingi sintofahamu katika maeneo haya zinamuathiri mtumiaji.

Hivyo msimamizi au mdhibiti ana majukumu ya kumlinda mtumiaji. Ulinzi huu unatolewa kwa njia ya kusimamia masharti ya leseni za watoa huduma, kanuni za sheria za sekta husika na sheria zilizoanzisha taasisi, miongozo na kanuni ndogo.

Jedwali 2: Idadi ya Leseni: 2015 hadi 2021

Huduma / watoa huduma	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Wenye leseni za miundombinu	20	21	23	23	23	21	22
Wenye leseni za kutoa huduma kupitia miundombinu	14	14	14	14	14	12	12
Wenye leseni za huduma tumizi za mawasiliano	52	54	63	73	76	85	112
Makampuni yanayotoa huduma za simu	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Wenye leseni za redio mtandaoni				31	36	52	58
Wenye leseni za televisheni mtandaoni				90	169	433	518
Wenye leseni za maudhui kwenye blogu (online content blog)				59	68	130	140
Wenye leseni za blogu za mtandaoni (web blogs)				29	29	82	100
Wenye leseni za majukwaa mtandaoni (online forums)				2	2	10	11



Utoaji na mfumo wa Leseni

Idadi ya watoa huduma imekuwa kwa kasi kutokana na wawekezaji wengi kuingia katika sekta katika muongo wa sita wa miaka 60 ya uhuru.

Leseni za huduma tumizi za mawasiliano zimeongezeka kwa kasi katika kipindi kifupi.

Ingawaje simu za mkononi zimeongezeka kwa kasi, idadi ya simu za mezani imekuwa ikipungua kila mwaka. Takwimu za hivi karibuni za simu zinaonyesha kwamba simu za mezani zimepungua kutoka 275,591 mwaka 2000 hadi 71,405 Juni mwaka 2021.

Jedwali 4: Watumiaji wa intaneti (makisio)

Mwaka	Watumiaji	Asilimia ya kuenea
2015	17,263,523	34%
2016	19,862,525	40%
2017	22,995,109	45%
2018	23,142,960	43%
2019	25,794,560	46%
2020	28,470,506	49%
2021	29,330,679	49%

Chanzo: <https://www.tcra.go.tz/statistic/2020%20Quarterly%20Statistics%20Reports/>

Mwelekeo wa matumizi ya simu: 2000 -2021

Jedwali 3 Laini za simu za mkononi na simu za mezani

Mwaka	Laini	Simu	Mwaka	Laini	Simu
2000	110,518	275,591	2012	27,855,716	168,895
2001	275,557	177,802	2013	26,555,053	169,165
2002	606,859	161,590	2014	28,730,705	150,073
2003	1,298,000	147,003	2015	34,108,851	142,950
2004	1,942,000	148,360	2016	39,097,660	138,784
2005	2,963,737	254,430	2017	40,228,312	129,719
2006	5,609,279	157,287	2018	43,621,499	125,616
2007	6,822,857	169,135	2019	47,685,232	76,288
2008	10,428,043	159,370	2020	51,220,233	72,469
2009	24,723,175	179,849	2021	53,111,246	71,405
2010	19,424,264	168,531			
2011	22,076,715	175,249			

Intaneti

Intaneti ni mtandao wa kompyuta ulimwenguni unaomwezesha mtumiaji kupata taarifa kutoka kwenye kompyuta iliyunganishwa kwenye mtandao huo au maudhui yaliyowekwa. Kompyuta zimeanza kuenea Tanzania katika miaka ya themanini na kuendelea zikifuatiwa na huduma za intaneti.

Pamoja na hayo, mfumo wa utoaji wa leseni wa CLF, hasa kipengele cha leseni za huduma tumizi za mawasiliano umechangia kwa kiasi kikubwa kuenea kwa kasi kwa intaneti Tanzania.

Takwimu zinaonyesha kwamba matumizi ya intaneti yameongezeka kwa asilimia 69; kutoka watumiaji 17,263,528 mwaka 2015 hadi 29,330,679 mwaka 2021. Takribani asilimia 96 ya watumiaji wanapata huduma kupitia simu au vifaa vya mkononi.

Intaneti imeenea miongoni mwa Watanzania kwa asilimia 49, ambayo ni mara mbili ya wastani wa Afrika wa asilimia 24.4 na pia ni juu ya wastani kwa nchi zenye uchumi wa chini na zile zinazoendelea. Wastani wa dunia ni asilimia 51.

Matumizi ya intaneti kwa mtu mmoja mmoja Tanzania yako chini kidogo ya wastani wa dunia lakini ni juu ya matumizi Afrika, Afrika Mashariki na katika ukanda wa Jumuiya ya Uchumi Kusini mwa Afrika (SADC); kwa mujibu wa ripoti ya 2020 ya Tume ya pamoja ya ITU na UNESCO kuhusu masafa ya kasi.

Kiwango cha Tanzania cha asilimia 49 kiko juu ya kile cha Afrika Mashariki na SADC, mtawalia.



Jedwali 5: Tanzania inavyolinganishwa na maeneo mengine duniani katika matumizi ya intaneti

Wastani wa matumizi ya intaneti kwa watu 100 (kiwango cha kuenea kwa matumizi)

Eneo	Lengo	Kiwango halisi
Afrika		24.4%
Nchi zinazoendelea	65%	45%
Nchi zilizo nyuma kiuchumi	35%	20%
Ulimwenguni	75%	51%
Tanzania		49%

Chanzo: Taarifa ya Tume ya ITU na UNESCO kuhusu mawasiliano ya kasi ya intaneti

Matumizi ya Kiswahili yamechangia kaa kuenea huduma za intaneti kwa Watanzania. Taarifa ya 2018 kuhusu kuenea kwa intaneti duniani inaonyesha kwamba maudhui ya Kiswahili kwenye intaneti yameongezeka kwa kasi ndani ya miaka mitano iliyopita. Programu tumizi kwa lugha ya Kiswahili zimeongezeka kutoka 5,000 mwaka 2014 hadi 30,000 mwaka 2017.

Vituo zaidi vya huduma za internet, (yaani IXPs ambacho ni kifupisho cha internet exchange points) vimeanzishwa.

Mikakati inatekelezwa kuhakikisha kwamba asilimia 80 ya Watanzania wanapata huduma za intaneti ifikapo 2025, kwa mujibu wa malengo ya Ilani ya Uchaguzi ya CCM na mipango ya serikali.

Simu za mkononi na ushiriki wa wananchi katika mfumo wa kifedha

Simu za mkononi na matumizi yake kufanya miamala mbalimbali zimewezesha watanzania wengi kujumuika katika mfumo wa kifedha.

Huduma za pesa kwa simu za mkononi zilianza 2007 na zimeenea kwa asilimia 94. Zimekuwa na faida lukuku kwa watumiaji, watoa huduma, wajasiriamali na taasisi za kifedha. Mwaka 2016 Tanzania ilikuwa nchi ya kwanza ulimwenguni kuwa na mfumo kamili uliowezesha muingiliano wa mitandao ya fedha kupitia simu za mkononi.

Kuenea kwa matumizi ya simu kwa miamala ya kifedha kumekwenda sambamba na kukua kwa matumizi ya simu za mkononi. Akaunti za pesa kupitia simu zimekuwa kwa kasi.

Taarifa ya mwaka 2019/2020 ya Benki Kuu ya Tanzania inaonyesha kwamba miamala ya kifedha kupitia simu za mkononi imekua kwa asilimia 21.8 kwa ukubwa na asilimia 8.9 kwa thamani ya miamala ukilinganisha na 2018/2019.

Kuna wakala wa pesa kupitia simu za mkononi zaidi ya 646. Vilevile benki nyingi zinawatumia watoa huduma hawa kama wakala wao ili kufikisha huduma za kibenki karibu na wateja wao.

Pamoja na kuleta ufanisi, huduma za fedha kupitia simu za mkononi pia zimepunguza kwa kiasi kikubwa gharama za uendeshaji kwa taasisi, hasa baada ya serikali kuanzisha mfumo wa malipo ya kiserikali mtandaoni (GePG).

Kwa mfano, Shirika la Umeme Tanzania (TANESCO) limefanikiwa kuokoa shilingi bilioni 38 zilizokuwa zikilipwa kwa wakala wa kuuza umeme kabla ya kujiunga na mfumo wa malipo mtandaoni.

Jedwali 6: Mwelekeo wa akaunti za pesa kupitia simu za mkononi, miamala na thamani kati ya 2015 na 2021

Mwaka	Akaunti	Miamala	Thamani ya miamala Shilingi)
2015	17,639,349	1,458,471,661	58,565,217,276,011
2016	18,080,622	1,606,771,804	72,022311,026,893
2017	21,889,618	2,244,983,330	102,935,578,678,168
2018	23,367,826	2,943,015,134	141,189,615,569,621
2019	25,864,318	3,217,680,240	165,471,636,294,273
2020	29,659,961	3,475,304,168	201,662,349,515,323
2021	33,282,544 (Juni)	2,097,477,477 (Oktoba)	188,773,181,579,654

Chanzo: https://www.tcra.go.tz/statistic_document/8/june





Baada ya kujiunga na mfumo wa GePG, sasa hawalipi tena wakala kwa huduma ya kununua luku.

Hadi Desemba 2021, kulikuwa na watoa huduma za kifedha kupitia simu za mkononi Tanzania zaidi ya saba. Kati yao sita wanatoa huduma nyingine za kifedha kupitia simu za mkononi kama vile mikopo midogo, bima na miamala ya kimataifa kwa fedha za nchi husika.

Mfumo wa malipo kupitia simu za mkononi umefanikisha malipo ya kodi na tozo mbalimbali za serikali. Malipo kupitia simu za mkononi yanapunguza mzigo wa uendeshaji wa taasisi za umma kwa kuwezesha malipo kufanyika mlipaji akiwa mbali na mpokeaji.

Tumeshuhudia wananchi wengi vijijini, ambako hakuna wakala, wakinunua umeme na kulipa kodi na tozo za serikali kupitia simu za mkononi; mradi tu wawe wanafikiwa na huduma za mawasiliano. Kuwapatia wananchi uwezo wa kufanya miamala kielektroniki kupitia mifumo kama ule wa malipo ya serikali (GePG) kumepanua wigo wa huduma za fedha kidijitali na unawezesha kuongezeka kwa mapato.

Malipo ya kielektroniki yanawezesha mamlaka zinazosimamia mapato kuhakiki kodi zinazolipwa na tozo nyingine zinazotakiwa kwenda serikalini. Kwa hali hii, kupunguza gharama za kufanya miamala kielektroniki kutawavutia wananchi wengi zaidi kutumia mifumo ya malipo ya kielektroniki na hivyo kuharakisha kuenea kwa mifumo hii.

Mifumo ya malipo kupitia simu za mkononi itawezesha mamlaka zinazohusika na mapato kuzipatia taasisi mbalimbali za umma na binafsi namba inayowezesha wateja wao kulipa kutumia simu za mkononi. Yote haya yatakuwa ni fursa ya kuanza kuharakisha ujenzi wa uchumi wa kidijitali nchini.

Huduma za fedha kupitia simu za mkononi pia zimepunguza kwa kiasi kikubwa gharama za uendeshaji kwa taasisi.

Utangazaji

Huduma za utangazaji kupitia mifumo ya kawaida na ya mtandaoni zimepiga hatua kubwa katika kipindi cha miaka miwili ya mwisho ya mwaka wa 60 wa uhuru, yaani kuanzia 2018.

Mwaka huo, TCRA ilianzisha aina mpya ya leseni za maudhui kwa huduma za mtandaoni. Hivi sasa idadi ya televisheni za mtandaoni ni karibu mara 12 ya televisheni za kawaida.

Kuongezeka matumizi ya simu na intaneti kunawezesha wananchi.

Utafiti uliofanywa kwenye matumizi ya simu za mkononi katika nchi 92 ikiwemo Tanzania mwaka 2019 umeonyesha kwamba ongezeko la simu za mkononi moja kwa watu 100 linaongeza ukuaji wa pato la taifa kwa asilimia 0.6 kila mwaka.

Aidha, ukuaji wa matumizi ya data unafanikisha mawasiliano ya kibinafsi na kibiashara. Intaneti imewezesha watanzania kujenga uhusiano kupitia mitandao ya kijamii, kupata elimu na ujuzi, kujiongezea kipato kwa kutanua wigo wa wateja kupitia biashara mtandao, kupunguza kero ya upatikanaji huduma kama vile malipo ya serikali na kodi mbalimbali na kadhalika. Vilevile intaneti inaendeleza ufanisi wa taasisi na kuwezesha kasi ya kubadilishana taarifa.

Mitandao ya kijamii, ambayo inafanikishwa na intaneti imewezesha watanzania kujenga uhusiano.

Mawasiliano kupitia simu za mkononi yamewezesha kwa kiasi kikubwa kuendelezwa kwa mkakati wa serikali mtandao nchini. Tanzania ilianzisha Wakala wa Serikali Mtandao (eGA) mwaka 2012 kusimamia

Jedwali 7: Idadi ya watoa huduma za utangazaji 2015 – 2021

Huduma/watoa huduma	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Radio	106	148	156	158	183	199	205
Televisheni	25	25	27	30	37	44	51
Huduma za maudhui kwa setilaiti	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Huduma za maudhui kwa waya	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Redio mtandao	0	0	0	31	36	52	58
Televisheni mtandao	0	0	0	90	169	433	518





Ndani ya kituo cha TCRA cha ya utangazaji wa televisheni kilichopo makao makuu ya Mamlaka, Dar es Salaam

shughuli za kiserikali zinazofanywa kielektroniki na kuratibu mipango na viwango vya uendeshaji wa serikali-mtandao.

Wakala umefungamanisha mipango na utaratibu vina- vyotekelezwa na serikali mtandao ya taasisi za umma. Vilevile umeendeleza mawasiliano kati ya umma na serikali yao kupitia ujumbe mfupi kwenye mfumo wake wa simu za mkononi.

Mfumo huu umeunganisha taasisi za umma zaidi ya 173 ambazo zinachangia miundombinu ya serikali mtandao ikiwa ni pamoja na mtandao wa mawasiliano serikalini (GovNet) ambao umeunganisha wizara, idara na wakala zaidi ya 72. Mtandao pia umeunganisha huduma za afya katika hospitali za mikoa, halmashauri za manisipaa.

Simu za mkononi zimewezesha kujengeka kwa jamii inayoshiriki katika mfumo wa kifedha, zimewezesha matumizi ya huduma za kielektroniki. Mifumo ya kidijitali imewezesha kuenea kwa huduma za jamii, kiuchumi na utawala kupitia mitandao.

Kipindi cha janga la UVIKO-19 kimeonyesha dhahiri namna mawasiliano yalivyorahisisha shughuli za kiofisi, kwa kuwezesha watu kufanya kazi na kushiriki mikutano na vikao wakiwa nyumbani au nje ya sehemu za kazi.

Kuna mipango mingi ya kutumia TEHAMA kwenye huduma mbalimbali za kijamii. Kwa mfano, mwaka 2020 Tanzania ilizindua kituo cha huduma za tiba mtandao katika hospitali ya Taifa Muhimbili ambacho kinawezesha mabingwa wa tiba Tanzania kutoa huduma wakiwa mbali kwa wagonjwa wilayani na hata katika nchi za jirani.

Madaktari bingwa wataweza kuhudumia wagonjwa na kutoa ushauri kwa watendaji wa afya wilayani na mikoani wakiwa mbali.

Posta

Pamoja na ukuaji huu wa kasi wa huduma zinazoweza kwa TEHAMA, sekta ndogo ya posta imekuwa na changamoto nyingi, zikiwemo kushuka kwa idadi ya barua na vitu vinavyosafirishwa kwa posta ya taifa.

Idadi ya vitu vinavyosafirishwa na Posta ya taifa imepungua kwa zaidi ya mara sita ndani ya miaka mitano na mara mbili katika muda wa mwaka mmoja, hali ambayo imeibua haja ya kuwa na mikakati endelevu ya kuendelea huduma kwenye hii sekta.

Huduma za posta zimeathiriwa hivi karibuni na kuzuka kwa janga la homa kali ya mapafu inayoletwa na virusi na hatua zilizofuatia za kupunguza shughuli za kijamii na kibiashara za kila siku, ikiwemo baadhi ya nchi kuweka karantini, hivyo kupunguza shughuli za biashara zinazohusu matumizi ya huduma za posta. Aidha kupungua safari za ndege kati ya mataifa kumechangia hali hii.

Jedwali 8: Idadi ya vitu vilivyosafirishwa kupitia Shirika la Posta Tanzania

Mwaka	Idadi	Mwaka	Idadi
2015	31,259,171	2018	10,829,272
2016	12,098,784	2019	12,153,541
2017	10,121,388	2020	5,140,440

Chanzo : https://tcra.go.tz/statistic_document



Jedwali 9: Kampuni zenye leseni za huduma za posta na usafirishaji wa vifurushi na vipeto: 2015 – 2020

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
36	33	35	28	92	119

Chanzo : https://tcra.go.tz/statistic_document

Hata hivyo, serikali imetangaza mikakati ya kuinusuru Posta ya Taifa, ikiwa ni pamoja na kuihimiza iwekeze kwenye huduma zinazotumia TEHAMA kama vile biashara mtandao. Shirika la Posta tayari limefanyia kazi baadhi ya changamoto ikiwa ni pamoja na kuanzisha huduma za Posta kiganjani zinazomwezesha Mwananchi kumiliki sanduku la posta kupitia simu yake sambamba na kuanzishwa kwa Duka la Posta Mtandaoni.

Hivi karibuni Serikali, kupitia mpango wa Tanzania wa Kidijitali, imeanzisha utaratibu wa kutoa huduma zake na za umma kupitia kituo kimoja chini ya mfumo wa posta; ambao utawezesha hadi huduma 32 kutolewa ndani ya kituo kimoja.

Huduma zimeanza kutolewa kwenye ofisi za Shirika la Posta Tanzania, ambapo kituo cha kwanza kimezinduliwa Posta Kuu jijini Dar es Salaam tarehe 6 Septemba 2021 kikiwa ni kimojawapo kati ya vinane vitakavyoanzishwa Tanzania Bara na viwili Zanzibar ifikapo 2023.

Inatarajiwa kwamba vituo hivyo vitawezeshwa kutoa huduma 32 za kiserikali, ikiwa ni pamoja na maombi ya leseni mbalimbali, masuala ya kodi, uhamiaji, bima ya afya na usajili wa kampuni na majina ya biashara.

Mfumo wa postikodi na anwani za makazi

Kuanzishwa kwa mpango wa postikodi na anwani za makazi ni mojawapo ya changamoto kubwa zinazoikabili sekta ya mawasiliano Tanzania.

Kuanzishwa mfumo huo wa kijiografia wa anwani za posta ni matakwa ya Sera ya Taifa ya Posta ya 2003, ambayo inafanyiwa marekebisho. Mfumo huu ulihusisha matumizi ya majina ya mitaa au meneo na kutambua majina ya maeneo husika ili kufanikisha usambazaji wa barua, vifurushi na vipeto.

Kuwepo kwa anwani inayoeleweka na inayowezesha kufikia mwananchi yeyote Tanzania inatoa fursa kwa watoa huduma za posta kuwa na ufanisi zaidi. Mfumo huu unawezesha mtu kutambuliwa kipekee kutokana na eneo analoishi au kufanyia shughuli zake.

Faida za mfumo huu ni pamoja na kufanikisha shughuli za taasisi za dola zinazotaka kuwasiliana na wananchi kwa sababu mbalimbali kama vile kodi, huduma za afya, huduma za zimamoto na dharura nyingine. Mfumo unainua ubora wa huduma za kusambaza barua, vifurushi na vipeto nchini na kimataifa kati ya Tanzania na nchi nyingine.

Aidha umwezesha kuanzishwa kanzidata ambayo inaweza kutumiwa na wafanyabiashara kama nyenzo muhimu ya kutangaza biashara zao na kwa tafiti za takwimu. Vile vile unatarajiwa kuboresha makazi ya watu Tanzania, na ni nyenzo inayoendana na mikakati wa serikali wa kutokomeza umaskini na kuboresha mipango vijijini.

Utafiti uliofanywa na TCRA mwaka 2019 kuhusu matumizi ya mfumo huu katika miji ya Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Arusha, Zanzibar na maeneo ya Pemba ulionyesha kwamba asilimia 66 ya watu, ikiwa ni pamoja na asilimia 93 ya madereva wa teksti, bodaboda na bajaji walikuwa wanatumia mfumo huu kwenye shughuli zao za kila siku.

Mikakati tunapoelekea miaka 70 ya Uhuru

Ilani ya CCM ya 2020-2025 ambayo ina malengo ya kuibadili Tanzania kidijitali imeainisha maeneo 12 ya kimkakati kuimarisha mawasiliano na kuelekea uchumi wa kidijitali ifikapo 2025. Hayo ni kuongeza mchango wa sekta ya mawasiliano kwenye pato la taifa kwa kuongeza matumizi ya TEHAMA; kubuni na kutekeleza mikakati ya kuweka mazingira bora ya ushindani na udhibiti katika sekta ya mawasiliano ili wananchi wengi zaidi wamudu gharama za mawasiliano na kuongeza wigo na matumizi ya mawasiliano ya kasi kutoka asilimia 45 mwaka 2020 hadi asilimia 80 mwaka 2025.

Mengine ni kuongeza watumiaji wa intaneti kutoka asilimia 48 mwaka 2020 hadi kufikia asilimia 80 mwaka 2025; kuanzisha huduma za mawasiliano za intaneti ya kasi katika maeneo ya umma yakiwemo maeneo ya hospitali, taasisi za elimu na vituo vya usafiri hadi kufikia asilimia 40 mwaka 2025 na kuendeleza mtandao inayozingatia usalama wa mifumo na taarifa za serikali pia ni baadhi ya mikakati.

Mipango mingine ni kurahisisha utoaji wa huduma mbalimbali za serikali kwa umma kwa kuanzisha vituo vya huduma ili kuongeza ufanisi na kurahisisha upatikanaji wa huduma za serikali. Lengo ni kuwarahisishia watumishi wa umma utendaji kazi na kuwapatia wananchi huduma kwa urahisi na ufanisi.



Miaka 60 mawasiliano Tanzania



Huduma za Intaneti zina mchango mkubwa katika kuongeza kasi ya Maendeleo ya Wananchi na Taifa.

Aidha malengo mengine ni kuunganisha taasisi za Serikali na miundombinu ya mtandao wa kasi mkononi ili kupatikana maeneo yote na kuweka mazingira wezeshi ya kuanzisha viwanda vya uzalishaji wa vifaa vya TEHAMA vyenye uwezo wa kutoa ajira kwa wananchi walio wengi na kuzalisha vifaa vitakavyotumika ndani na nje ya nchi.

Ujenzi wa viwanda vya kuchakata taka za kielektroniki ili kudhibiti uharibifu wa mazingira pia uko kwenye ilani ya CCM.

CCM pia itazielekeza serikali zake ya Muungano na ya Mapinduzi Zanzibar kuhamasisha matumizi ya mifumo ya TEHAMA katika kutoa huduma, biashara na uzalishaji ili kuongeza uwazi, ufanisi, na kuboresha maisha ya wananchi kiuchumi na

kijamii na kuendeleza mpango wa anuani za makazi kwa lengo la kurahisisha upatikanaji, utoaji na ufikishishaji wa huduma mbalimbali. Wizara mpya imeundwa kushughulikia TEHAMA ikiwa na majukumu ya kuendeleza utafiti na ubunifu kwenye TEHAMA na kuongeza matumizi ya mawasiliano ya intaneti kwa manufaa ya Watanzani walio wengi, hasa vijijini na kwenye maeneo ya nchi yenye huduma duni za mawasiliano.

Vilevile serikali imetangaza mipango ya kujenga kila mkoa shule moja ya sekondari ya wasichana yenye mchepuo wa sayansi ili kuendeleza masomo ya sayansi na teknolojia miongoni wanafunzi wa kike..

Ndani ya miaka 10 ijayo, Tanzania inatarajiwa kuwa ya kidijitali ikiwa ni pamoja na kuboreshwa



Baadhi ya mafundi simu wa mkoa wa Rukwa wakiwa kwenye semina iliyoandaliwa na kuratibiwa na ofisi za TCRA Nyanda Baadhi ya mafundi simu wa mkoa wa Rukwa walioshiriki semina kuhusu umuhimu wa kuzingatia sheria na kanuni katika kazi zao na pia kuongeza ushirikiano na taasisi za Serikali katika kudhibiti na kukomesha uhalifu. Iliandaliwa na kuratibiwa na ofisi za TCRA Nyanda za Juu Kusini na makao makuu kwa kushirikiana na Jeshi la Polisi kitengo cha Makosa ya Mtandao.



*Ndani ya kituo cha TCRA cha ya utangazaji
wa televisheni kilichopo makao makuu ya
Mamlaka, Dar es Salaam*



kwa mawasiliano vijijini, kupunguza gharama za uendeshaji serikali na kuifanya kuwa kitovu cha biashara mtandao eneo hili la Afrika.

Serikali inatekeleza mradi kabambe unaolenga kuwapunguzia wananchi gharama za kufuatilia huduma za serikali, kuinua viwango vya uelewa wa matumizi ya teknolojia ya habari na mawasiliano kwa Watanzania na kuhamasisha uwekezaji katika TEHAMA.

Mipango mingi itatekezwa kati ya 2021 na 2026; sambamba na Mpango wa Maendeleo wa Miaka Mitano (2021/22–2025/26). Utekezaji wa mradi wa Tanzania ya kidijitali unatarajiwa kuongeza mchango wa sekta ya mawasiliano kwa pato la taifa kutoka asilimia 1.5 hadi tatu (3) ifikapo 2025.

Mifumo ya kidijitali itatumiwa kukuza uchumi na kuendeleza viwanda, kuzalisha ajira na kuleta ufanisi

wa uendeshaji wa taasisi za serikali na umma.

Lengo ni kuhakikisha kwamba matumizi ya mifumo ya kidijitali kwenye huduma za serikali yataongezeka hadi asilimia 30 ndani ya miaka 10 kuanzia mwaka wa fedha 2021/22 kutoka asilimia tano za sasa.

Malengo mengine ya mradi huo ni kurefusha mkongo wa taifa wa mawasiliano ya kasi hadi kilometa 15,000 ifikapo 2025, kuhakikisha kwamba asilimia 80 ya Watanzania wanapata intaneti ya kasi ifikapo mwaka huo na kuanzisha vituo 31vya kutoa huduma za serikali kwa jamii sehemu moja ifikapo 2026.

Inakadiriwa kwamba iwapo serikali itahamishia na kutoa robo ya huduma zake mtandaoni, itaweza kuokoa jumla ya dola za kimarekani milioni 341 (shilingi bilioni 815 ndani ya miaka 10; kiasi ambacho kinaweza kulipa mkopo wa Benki ya Dunia wa dola milioni 150, zaidi ya mara mbili.

Mradi huo una mipango ya namna ya kupunguza tofauti za matumizi ya TEHAMA kati ya wanaume na wanawake. Taarifa ya 2021 iliyotolewa na taasisi ya kimataifa ya GSMA, ambayo inawakilisha maslahi ya watoa huduma za simu za mkononi inaonyesha kwamba wanawake wako nyuma katika kumiliki, kumudu na kutumia vifaa na huduma za TEHAMA.



Mhandisi Mkuu Mwandamizi wa Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano Tanzania, Joel Chacha amefariki dunia tarehe 26 Desemba 2021 akiwa kwenye mazoezi ya viungo nyumbani kwake Dar es Salaam na kuzikwa Tarime, mkoani Mara tarehe 30 Desemba.

“TCRA tumempoteza mmoja wa wataalamu wetu mahiri na aliyebokea katika tasnia ya uhandisi wa mawasiliano”, Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa TCRA, Dr. Jabiri Kuwe Bakari alisema katika rambirambi zake.

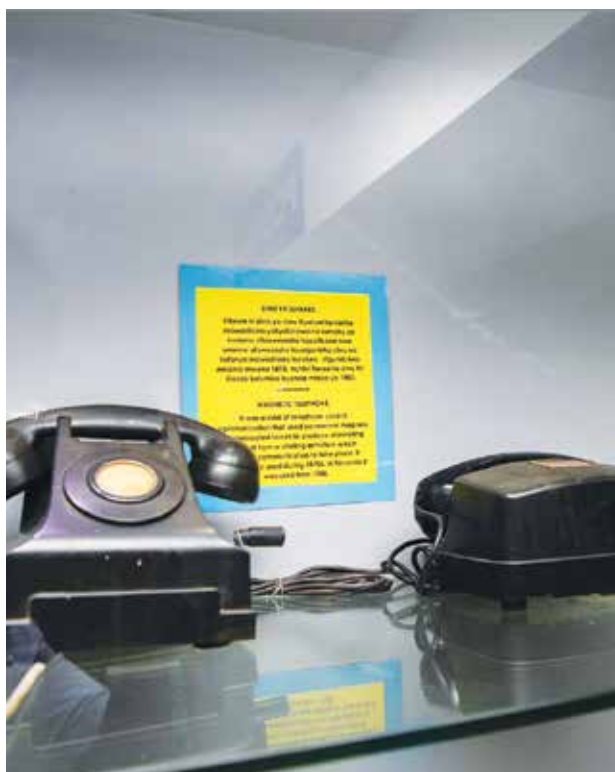
Kazi ya mwisho aliyoisimia kwa karibu na kwa umakini mkubwa ni maandalizi ya rasimu ya kanuni ndogo za utoaji wa huduma za utangazaji kwa njia ya waya, akiwa mwenyekiti wa kikosi kazi kilichoundwa kwa kazi hiyo.



KUTOKA MAKUMBUSHO YA MAWASILIANO

TCRA ina makumbusho inayoonyesha historia ya mawasiliano Tanzania, ikiwa ni pamoja na vifaa, vyombo na aina ya mawasiliano. Makumbusho hayo, makao makuu ya TCRA, Mawasiliano Towers, Barabara ya Sam Nujoma Dar es Salaam yako wazi kwa wananchi wote - hakuna kiingilio.

Simu ya Mezani ya Sumaku, Kamera ya Video, Mashine ya Kuchanganyia Sauti na Teleksi



OFISI ZA MAMLAKA YA MAWASILIANO TANZANIA



ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED



MAKAO MAKUU

Mawasiliano Towers
20 Barabara ya Sam Nujoma
S.L.P 474

14414 DAR ES SALAAM

Simu : +255 22 2199760 - 9
+255 22 2412011 - 2
+255 784558270 - 1
Nukushi : +255 22 2412009 -10
Baruapepe : dg@tcra.go.tz
Tovuti : www.tcra.go.tz

Ofisi ya Zanzibar na Ofisi za Kanda

Ofisi ya Zanzibar

Na. 19 Mbuyukisutu,
S.L.P 3284,
71194 Mjini Magharibi, Zanzibar
Simu: 255 24 2235062,
Baruapepe: zanzibar@tcra.go.tz

Kanda ya Kaskazini

PSSPF Plaza, Ghorofa ya sita
Barabara ya Old Moshi
S.L.P 15675,
23194 Arusha.
Simu: +255 272970286
Baruapepe: arusha@tcra.go.tz

Kanda ya Kati

LAPF Plaza, Ghorofa ya nne
Na. 2 Mtaa wa LAPF
S.L.P. 2229,
41194 Dodoma.
Simu: +255 262321731
Baruapepe: dodoma@tcra.go.tz

Kanda ya Nyanda za Juu Kusini

Jengo la NHIF, Ghorofa ya tano
Na. 7 Barabara ya Karume,
S.L.P 1375,
53194 Mbeya,
Simu: +255 25 250 5016
Baruapepe: mbeya@tcra.go.tz

Kanda ya Ziwa

Jengo la NSSF Mafao, Ghorofa ya nne,
upande wa B,
Na. 13 Barabara ya Jomo Kenyatta
S.L.P 3108,
32194 Mwanza.
Simu: +255 (0)28 2505082,
Baruapepe: mwanza@tcra.go.tz

Kanda ya Mashariki

Na. 147 Barabara ya Kajenge,
S.L.P 35615,
14194 Dar es Salaam.
Simu +255 22 2775110
Baruapepe: easternzone@tcra.go.tz



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA

MAMLAKA YA MAWASILIANO TANZANIA

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Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano Tanzania(TCRA) ni taasisi ya Serikali inayosimamia sekta ya mawasiliano. TCRA ilianzishwa chini ya Sheria ya Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano Tanzania Na. 12 ya 2003. TCRA ina viwango vya ISO 9001:2015.

Maeneo yanayosimamiwa

Mitandao ya simu na intaneti, masafa ya mawasiliano, huduma za Posta na usarishaji wa vipeto katika Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania na huduma za utangazaji (kama vile redio na televisheni) kwa Tanzania Bara tu. Zanzibar ina Tume inayosimamia utangazaji.

Kazi za TCRA

- Kutoa leseni, kuongeza muda wa leseni na kufuta leseni
- Kuweka viwango kwa bidhaa na huduma zinazosimamiwa
- Kuweka viwango vya kanuni na masharti ya kusambaza bidhaa na huduma zinazosimamiwa
- Kudhibiti viwango na bei
- Kufuatilia utendaji wa sekta ya mawasiliano kuhusiana na viwango vya uwekezaji; upatikanaji wa huduma, ubora na viwango vya huduma; gharama za huduma; ufanisi wa bidhaa na usambazaji wa huduma.
- Kufanikisha utatuzi wa malalamiko na migogoro baina ya watoa huduma na kati ya mtoa huduma na mtumiaji wa huduma.
- Kufanya kazi na kutekeleza majukumu mengine kwa mujibu wa sheria husika
- Kusambaza taarifa kuhusu mambo ambayo ni muhimu kwa ajili ya shughuli za Mamlaka.

TCRA na ustawi wa Watanzania

Katika kufanya kazi zake, Mamlaka inajitahidi kuendeleza ustawi wa jamii ya Tanzania kwa:-

- Kukuza ushindani unaofaa na ufanisi wa uchumi
- Kuendeleza upatikanaji wa huduma zilizodhibitiwa kwa watumiaji wote ikiwa ni pamoja na wenye kipato kidogo waliopo vijijini na wateja walio katika mazingira magumu.
- Kulinda maslahi ya watumiaji
- Kuendeleza elimu kwa wananchi kuhusu utambuzi na uelewa wa sekta zilizodhibitiwa ikiwa ni pamoja na haki na wajibu wa watumiaji; namna ambavyo malalamiko yanaweza kuwasilishwa na kutatuliwa na kuhusu majukumu, kazi na shughuli za Mamlaka.