

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Tanzania) Ltd

Business Plan & Financial Feasibility



PASCAS FOUNDATION (AUST) Ltd
11 Crenshaw Court
Parkwood 4214 Queensland Australia

ABN 23 133 271 593
www.pascashealth.com

Bs +61 7 5594 0479
www.pascasworldcare.com
Em: info@financefacilities.com

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FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY – STATEMENTS & PROJECTIONS

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PASCAS FOUNDATION (Tanzania) Ltd

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE PRODUCT:

Tanzania’s population is significant (approximately 68,850,000) with 25.5 million people living in urban (37%) regions of Tanzania as of 2022, while the rural (63%) population exceeded 43.4 million. Tanzania has 2 cities (Dar es Salaam with 5.4 million and Mwanza with 1.1 million) with more than a million people, 15 cities with between 100,000 and 1 million people, and 222 cities with between 10,000 and 100,000 people.

The product is the consequence of need. The population of Tanzania calibrates around 200 on Dr David R Hawkins’ Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale which is based on the common log of 10. The world population overall is 220 and Australia is 410 MoC.

History of Tanzania

From around the first Millennium CE, the region was settled by Bantu speaking peoples who migrated from the west and north. The coastal port of Kilwa was established around 800 CE by Arab traders, and Persians similarly settled Pemba and Zanzibar. By 1200 CE the distinctive mix of Arabs, Persians, and Africans had developed into Swahili culture.

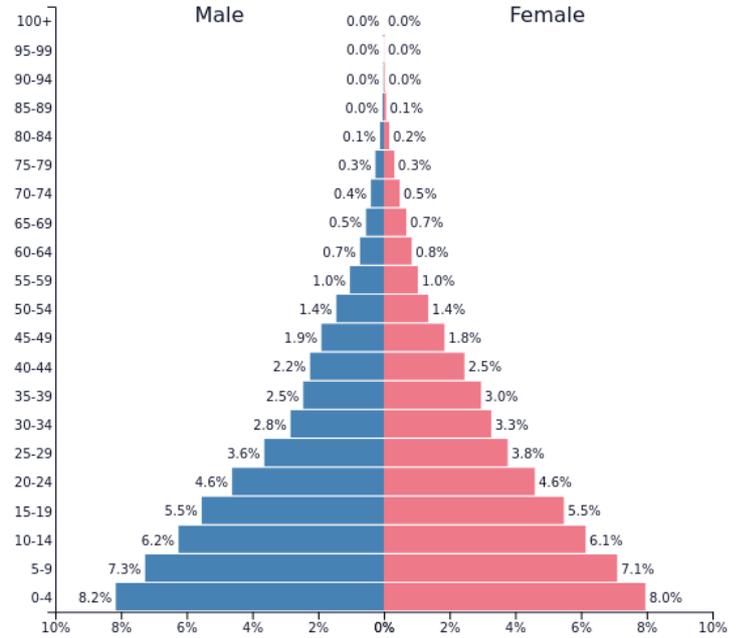
Vasco da Gama sailed up the coast in 1498, and the coastal zone soon fell under the control of Portuguese. By the early 1700s, Zanzibar had become a centre for the Omani Arab slave trade.

In the mid-1880s, the German Carl Peters began exploring the region, and by 1891 the colony of German East Africa had been created. In 1890, following its campaign to end the slave trade in the region, Britain made Zanzibar a protectorate.

German East Africa was made a British mandate after World War I, and renamed Tanganyika. The Tanganyika African National Union, TANU, came together to oppose British rule in 1954 -- they achieved internal self-government in 1958, and independence on 9 December 1961.

TANU's leader Julius Nyerere became prime minister, and then, when a republic was proclaimed on 9 December 1962, he became president. Nyerere introduced *ujamma*, a form of African socialism based on cooperative agriculture.

Zanzibar won independence on 10 December 1963 and on 26 April 1964 merged with Tanganyika to form the **United Republic of Tanzania**.



PopulationPyramid.net

United Republic of Tanzania - 2024
Population: 69,419,073

**Tanzania
median age is
18.5 years**



During Nyerere's rule, the *Chama Cha Mapinduzi* (Revolutionary State Party) was declared the only legal political party in Tanzania. Nyerere retired from the presidency in 1985, and in 1992 the constitution was amended to allow multi-party democracy.

Tanzania has generally been an island of stability in a turbulent region compared to neighbouring Uganda, the DR Congo, Rwanda and Burundi. In the process, it has become host to a large refugee population, mainly from Burundi and the DR Congo. Most refugee camps are located in the northwestern region of Kigoma.

FEELINGS are our Supreme Guide!

“Feelings are what guide us through our ascension of truth. So they are really our Supreme Guides. Many people look for a person, spirit, angel, even God, for supreme guidance, however it’s all right there already built in – in our feelings. We just have to submit to them, allowing them to take us where they will, expressing all the parts we want to express, letting the emotion drive that expression if it’s there to be expressed, or just talking about all we feel and how feeling that feeling is making us feel – or, how we feel about having that feeling, all whilst longing for the truth of our feelings. Longing for the truth of our feelings is really: Longing for the truth of our self, because: we are our feelings. So life stirs up our feelings, we feel being alive; or, being alive means we are feeling, always feeling; and when we work out what and why we are feeling what we are, so then we know the truth of how we are. And over time the truth accumulates, and our mind expands our understanding of ourselves, all being driven from our feelings.”

Kevin, John’s brother-in-law, 26 September 2017

Kevin died 10 August 2012, through Feeling Healing became Celestial on 7 August 2017

We are now to bring our feelings into balance with our minds following in how we are to live. Otherwise we will all continue living in a stupor, in a kind of zombiism that has no spontaneity and intuitiveness; this will only lead to continuing disease and illness and wars that may eventually destroy the planet and us all – however we now can consider the pathway of living through our feelings!

Our feelings are always in truth, all the truth we need and may want to know is already within us. We are to long for the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. We are then to have our mind follow in assisting us in implementing what our feelings are guiding us to consider and embrace. We are to be continually expressing what our feelings bring to our attention – both good and bad – and too long to know the truth behind those feelings.

This sounds easy. It is not. Others have touched upon these points but until now – 2022 – no one had gone deep enough and achieved the healing and growth that comes through living feelings first. Now it has been achieved and can be shared with all of Earth’s humanity, both in the physical as well as in spirit.

THE COMPANY:

Pascas Foundation (Tanzania) Ltd is a not-for-profit charity being set up through the Registrar of Companies for Tanzania. Typically, charitable organisation, naturally, are exempt from taxation by VAT, income and corporate tax. All funds received by a charitable organisation that was used for charity purposes are exempt from taxation. But it requires to obtain a status of a non-profit at the tax authority. Ministry of taxation or justice are the main registration authority for charitable organisation constitution.

Pascas Foundation is not a religion. You cannot join it per-se, it does not have any hierarchy of control, it does not have any rituals, dogmas, creeds, cannon laws, sacraments, special clothing and hair styles, and it does not have a special book. Embracing and living through our feelings can be considered and done within the confines of anyone’s religious or spiritual practices. It is a way of living.

Pascas Foundation (Tanzania) Ltd is being established as a humanitarian entity for all of the people of the Tanzania and it will be managed by the people of Tanzania.

MARKETS & COMPETITION:

TANZANIA Doctors Nurses Teachers Ratios

	DOCTORS	NURSES & MIDWIVES	STUDENT /	TEACHER	ratio
	per 1,000 people	per 1,000 people			
Tanzania	2018 0.1	2018 0.6	2018		51
Angola	2017 0.2	2018 0.4	2015		50
Australia	2018 3.8	2019 13.2	1999		18
New Zealand	2018 3.4	2018 11.1	2017		15
	Austria	Switzerland		San Marino	
Strongest Worldwide	2020 5.4	2019 18.0	2018		7

As of 2021, Tanzania had just over 5,280 public and private secondary schools.^{30 Jan 2024}

As of 2019, Tanzania counted over 2.3 million students enrolled in secondary schools.^{30 Jan 2024}

As of 2021, Tanzania counted nearly 18.55 thousand public and private primary schools.^{30 Jan 2024}

As of 2021, Tanzania counted over 11.1 million students enrolled in primary schools.^{30 Jan 2024}

The country has 43 universities. Universities and University Colleges are regulated by the Tanzania Commission for Universities.

In the academic year 2020-2021, Tanzania had more than 206 thousand university students. Almost 57% of these students were male.^{21 Apr 2023}

Results show that 18.7% of the Tanzanians live below the food poverty line and 35.7% live below the basic needs poverty line. Poverty is more severe in rural areas compared to urban areas. Indeed among the total poor population, urban population is 37%, rural population being 63% – the **urban poor constitute about 13% compared to 87% in rural areas.**

Should we work to facilitate the doubling of the number doctors throughout Tanzania and then double that again, and then again we have barely addressed the shortage.

Should we work to facilitate the doubling of the number of nurses and midwives throughout Tanzania and then double that again, and again, we have barely addressed the shortage.

Doubling of the number of school teachers will need to be followed by a similar increase in the numbers of teachers throughout Tanzania.

The number of high schools need to be doubled and then doubled again.

BUT of critical importance are facilities for adult education to expand literacy as well as trade skills.

This is a time of great change. The introduction to consider the option of Living Feelings First is unique throughout the world. Further, to move away from the lecture from the front of the room to students tutoring each other, both of these greatly advance learning potential.

All education facilities throughout Tanzania have, through mostly lack of financial resources and trained personnel, become grossly inadequate creating shortages in all critical sectors of the economy, possibly nowhere as acute as throughout for the education and then health sectors.

IT all begins with EDUCATION! Nothing can be achieved without EDUCATION! The most important of all careers is EDUCATION! Then all the rest follow.

MAJOR FOCUS for TANZANIA

For the individual:

Vocational and adult education facilities are required nationwide. About 29% of household heads have no education, and 19% did not complete primary school, with rates being highest among poor rural households. Only 3.4% of the heads of poor households (and 1.3% of rural ones) went beyond primary education.

Only one in three girls who start secondary school will finish their lower secondary education.

Potable water throughout the nation is lacking. Sanitation for all homes is a long way off. Food security is subject to the seasons. Free and open education is required for all. Adult education is

required to alleviate illiteracy, numeracy skills and make available trade skills and vocational career paths. Medical clinics within reasonable access. Family planning to be a focus for the medical centres. Hospitals and they being equipped with diagnostic services and operating facilities comparable to institutions worldwide are required.

Access to WASH facilities is already a challenge in Tanzania where an average of only 57% of households have access to drinking water, and only 25% have safely managed sanitation services.

Food insecurity has been a continuous problem in Tanzania for the past three decades, mainly resulting from poverty, climate change, and insufficient access to essential resources, such as water and cultivable land. The majority of individuals living in rural areas depend on subsistence agriculture, and they face difficulties in producing sufficient food given various climate shocks, such as droughts and floods.

The impact of climate change on food security and public health has hindered poverty reduction efforts in developing nations, including Tanzania, resulting in the impoverishment of millions and compromising both health and food production.

Rural roads throughout Tanzania impede access to markets for farm produce. It may be said that ALL roads are inadequate throughout Tanzania. Trade and commerce is greatly impeded due to lack of transport and communications via road.

At 45% of GDP in 2023, Tanzania has the second largest **informal** sector among Africa's low-middle-income countries as a portion of its total economy. Only Zimbabwe's informal sector is larger. This means that a significant portion of Tanzania's economic activity occurs outside the formal economy, where businesses are not registered or taxed. As a result, Tanzania has the lowest labour productivity amongst its peers.

At 76%, the percentage of Tanzania's informal labour is more significant in 2023 than in any other low-middle-income country. The informal sector in Tanzania is survivalist in nature.

Among Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries, it has the fourth largest population still dependent upon unimproved water supply at 26% in 2023. Only Angola, Zambia and Kenya did worse.

Whereas access to improved sanitation was at 54% of the population in 2023

Increased access to modern contraception supported by appropriate education and information will have a dramatic impact on Tanzania's total fertility rate, which was at 4.7 children per fertile woman in 2023.

Tanzania, like most African lower-middle-income countries, had a very low fixed broadband rate of 7.8 per 100 people in 2023, although high within its peer group. In 2023, Tanzania had a mobile broadband subscription rate of 23 subscriptions per 100 people. Rates approach a saturation rate of 150 subscriptions per 100 people.

This requires for the nation:

Tanzania has the potential to be a major agricultural exporter, with an estimated 44 million hectares of arable land, of which only about 10 million hectares are currently under cultivation. Agribusiness is still in its infancy in Tanzania and largely located in its traditional export crops such as coffee, tea, cotton, cashew nuts, tobacco. Yet the country has a diverse range of agro-ecological zones, allowing for the production of a wide variety of crops, including maize, rice, wheat, sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, beans, peas, coffee, tea, cotton and oilseeds.

In 2023, yields in Tanzania stood at 3.4 metric tons per hectare, which is low compared to the average of 5.5 metric tons per hectare for Africa's low-middle-income peer group. In 2023, nearly 17 million hectares of land in Tanzania were used for crops, and crop yields were only 3.3 tons per hectare compared to the average of 5.5 tons for its African income peer group.

Tanzania is facing a significant demographic challenge, with its population projected to double every 23 years, the latest report from the World Bank says. Under a high fertility scenario, the country's population could soar to nearly 140 million by 2050, from 68.85 million in 2024, placing immense pressure on its resources and infrastructure.

Because of widespread poverty and lack of access to calories, over 32% of Tanzanian children under five are stunted, and nearly 45% of women of reproductive age are anaemic. This means that they are shorter than they should be for their age, due to chronic malnutrition. Many factors contribute to stunting in Tanzania, including poverty, food insecurity, and inadequate access to healthcare and sanitation.

According to the World Bank, poor households suffer from less access to infrastructure and community services such as electricity, water supply, health facilities, roads, markets, and communication networks. These, are the backbone of household development; they structure the household environment and promote emergence of opportunities. Their absence minimizes opportunities and perpetuates their dire lack of cash. The 2020 study goes on to note that only 7% of poor households were connected to the electrical grid and 28% use solar energy; the rest rely on inefficient energy sources for lighting and that 90% of poor households use firewood and charcoal for cooking. About 30% of poor households still have access only to unsafe sources of drinking water, and over 90% rely on unimproved sanitation facilities or none at all. Only about 13% of poor households have access to tarmac roads; 44% lack any source of access. Among non-poor households, the corresponding rates are 22% with good access and 32% without any. Also, 41% of households have no access to a health centre, dispensary, or hospital, whether public or private.

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Looking nationally, only 41.7% of Tanzania's population had access to electricity in 2023.

Universal internet and electricity will enable all schools to be connected.

Tanzania is currently carrying out renewable energy power auctions which is expected to add up to 350 MW of wind and solar power. Currently, Tanzania is also constructing a large and ambitious 2,115 MW hydropower plant expected to be operational by 2024.

Debt burden of Tanzania may be appropriately repatriated, net of appropriately fulfilled delivery and satisfactory construction obligations, net of 'tea money' and other unappropriated practices. Foreign aid accounts for a quarter of government revenues in Tanzania at 25.1% in 2023.

'Low domestic revenue mobilisation' in Tanzania, the World Bank cautions, 'has led to low overall public expenditure. While public spending is low across all expenditure categories compared to comparable countries, the most pronounced gap is observed in social spending. To illustrate, Tanzania's public spending on education and healthcare amounts to only 3.3% and 1.2% of GDP in 2021/22, respectively. These figures fall below the average spending levels of 4.4% and 2.3% for LMICs (low-middle-income countries)'.

Poor people benefit less from economic growth in Tanzania, whilst the beneficial effects of economic growth are partially offset by rising inequality.

In 2023, 48.7 million Tanzanians lived below the US\$3.65 poverty line for low-middle-income countries, equivalent to 75.2% of the population.

WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT THIS BUSINESS? Define Your CONSUMER MONOPOLY:

Presently, only Pascas Foundation has acknowledged, embraced and documented the revelations that humanity has been provided with commencing on 31 May 1914 and continuing today. Pascas Foundation openly and freely is sharing 100% of the guidance and information that has been and continues to be collated. It dearly loves to see others freely plagiarise all that is readily downloadable from the Library Download page at www.pascashealth.com

Through the gift of kinesiology muscle testing, we each may proceed to test for the level of truth of each and every statement, paragraph, page and document within the library. Thus, we do not have to wait for our minds to confuse us. Even this business plan and its executive summaries can be separately calibrated for their levels of truth by reference to the Map of Conscious (Moc) through kinesiology muscle testing.

The most effective mode of teaching is through students tutoring each other. They enhance this further through embracing their feelings and responding intuitively in discussions. This requires ample meeting up gathering points, typically for up to twelve students available throughout education centres. This is a facility that is presently not often provided for within the education sites. Also, to commence this mode of education, teachers commence their introductions of topics with around a dozen students, thus requiring even more teachers than maybe envisaged. To bring this all about requires universities to embrace these understandings and lead the way. It is a major evolutionary jump in education and the potentials for all of the participants and families involved.

These revelations, all relating to The New Way of living and learning apply to all sectors of society, commerce, business and life skills. This is not just a focused endeavour on education and health, this is universal to all of humanity in its application. This is an evolutionary jump in our potential.

Pascas Foundation is to build and deliver free education from pre-school to post-graduate university levels.

This is part of a world-wide program embracing each and every nation in similar manner!

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS:

Funding required in the form of grants to commence this national endeavour over five years is US\$1.926 billion. It is anticipated that these funds will be used for land and buildings (US\$1,245 million), plant and equipment (US\$117 million), scholarships granted (US\$91 million), and operating costs with working capital (US\$473 million).

PROFITABILITY:

As this is a humanitarian exercise for the people of the Tanzania, deficit funding may continue out to a decade before the national accounts start to reflect the economic generators from the installed infrastructure, trained personnel and those having been educated. Thus, then progressively the ongoing recurrent costs may be supplemented by the national government and eventually responsibility for recurrent costs are then to transfer to the nation of Tanzania.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact Person:

Bs: +

Em:

Bs: +

Em:

**Company Name: Pascas Foundation (Tanzania) Limited
Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited
Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia**

and

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Tanzania) Ltd

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – BRIEF

Pascas Foundation (Tanzania) Ltd is to support the evolution of education and health facilities and procedures throughout Arusha and then all 31 administrative regions of Tanzania, thus advancing the standard of education throughout the orphanages, pre-schooling, primary schooling, high schooling, technical and higher education college with the university system, all to have additional new or renewed campuses.

All of this whilst bringing about the awareness of living feelings first as against living mind centric. This option greatly expands the potentials of everyone who embraces their feelings having their mind to follow while also longing to know the truth of what our feelings are drawing our attention to.

This change in the way we may live will enable the people of Tanzania to greatly up step their consciousness which will progressively mitigate harmful activity against others and see an overall improvement in the general health of children and adults alike, thus alleviating pressures and demands on governmental services.

Pascas Foundation (Tanzania) Ltd is a not-for-profit, all of these developments are for all the people of Tanzania. Living feelings first is The New Way of life, it is not a religion nor is it intended to replace or obstruct any religious or spiritual practice. We have had our awareness of feelings suppressed by hidden controllers who have consequently suppressed our potentials. This is about to change for all of humanity.

These programs will require ongoing grants to cover recurrent costs and additional projects until the government of Tanzania benefits sufficiently to take over responsibility.

Conservative grant requirement projections are:

Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029
US\$500 million	US\$402 million	US\$467 million	US\$277million	US\$280 million

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact Person:

Bs: +
Em:
Bs: +
Em:

Company Name: Pascas Foundation (Tanzania) Limited
Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited
Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia



PASCAS FOUNDATION (Tanzania) Ltd

PERSONAL BENEFITS for all Children, Women and Men from REVELATIONS

Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” for Children:

- Parents who engage in their personal Feeling Healing pass benefits to their children.**
- Children by becoming aware of their Feelings enables them to bring their mind and feelings into balance in how they may live – this has been hidden from humanity until now, 2022.**
- Children through their feelings awareness can readily bridge the mind ceiling of 499 on the Map of Consciousness thus opening their potential to infinity – this is just incredible.**
- Children, through kinesiology muscle testing can confirm what is in truth and what is not.**
- Children are not to engage in their personal Feeling Healing until they are adults – maturity is to be reached first.**

Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” for Women:

- It is through women engaging in Feeling Healing that true women’s liberation will unfold.**
- Women are closer to their feelings than men generally – women will lead the way.**
- Feeling Healing is a long difficult process for everyone. There is no rush – we are to take our time.**
- Our childhood suppression comes clearly into sight – thus family relationships may disrupt until the process of healing our suppression and ongoing repression is completed.**
- Feeling Healing is a process we will all undergo – be it in the physical or in spirit, or partly in the physical completing when we are in spirit. We can stop and restart later.**

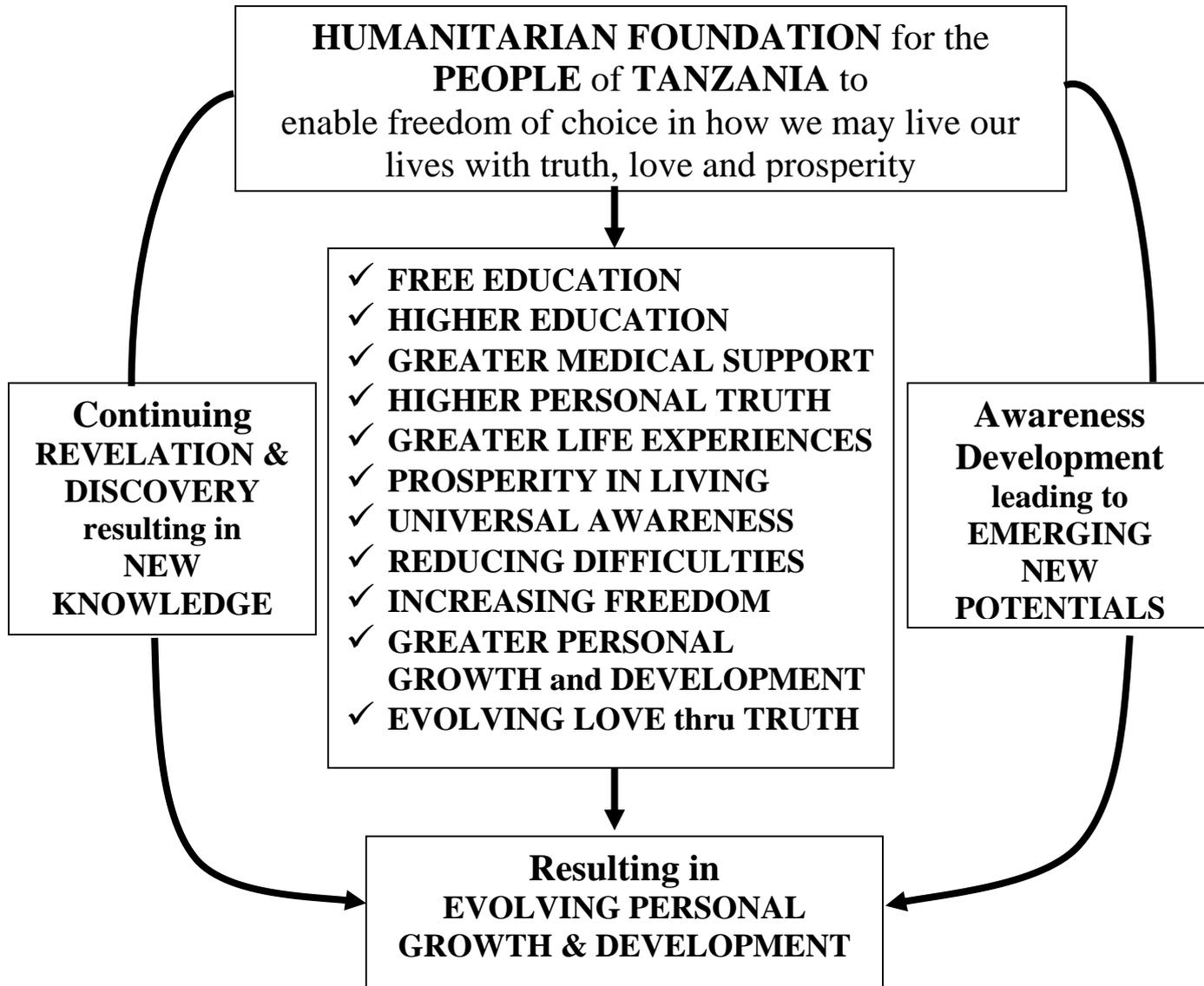
Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” for Men:

- Men may find Feeling Healing more difficult and different to how women engage with it.**
- Childhood suppression is compounded by our ongoing repression of our feelings thus creating many layers to find the truth of. We need to always long to understand the truth behind our feelings, both good and bad.**
- We are to express our feelings to a companion – women are generally more open to assisting than are men as well as more sensitive and supportive. Our Heavenly Parents will always assist.**
- Men being more mind-centric naturally than women may find the Feeling Healing process more difficult.**

Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” throughout society:

- As people grow in numbers progressing through their personal Feeling Healing, the demands on the policing forces, the legal system, courts, prisons and social security systems will abate.**
- All our discomforts, illness and diseases are of the consequence of emotional injuries and errors of belief that we each absorb commencing from the moment of conception. Once we complete our Feeling Healing we are free of such discomforts, illnesses and diseases – we no longer need to experience them!**

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Tanzania) Ltd



- ⇒ **This awareness is where others are not.**
- ⇒ **These are new revelations of truth.**
- ⇒ **Bringing huge advances to everyone.**
- ⇒ **This heralds a new age of peace.**

<u>PRINCIPAL:</u>	PASCAS FOUNDATION (Tanzania) Ltd	Bs +61 7 5594 0479
	To be determined	Em: info@financefacilities.com
Co-Chairman of Directors:	Gemma SISIA	Bs
Directors		Bs
	Dr Richard MASIKA	Bs
	Mark CUBIT	Bs
	Helen ADAM	Bs +61 451 656 343
	Ian Thomas DOWLING	Bs +61 448 872 849

Project:	PASCAS FOUNDATION (Tanzania) Ltd	
Project		
Location:	Tanzania's central administration is to be located in Arusha, Tanzania .	
Funding:	Grants projected required per quarter	USD100,000,000pq
	Grants projected required per annum	USD400,000,000pa
Term:	Grant drawdowns could be said to be US\$100,000,000 per quarter in advance,	

Project: Essentially it is to refocus education, nursing and doctoring while lifting the standards and potentiality of all professions and their personnel engaged in the 31 regions or provinces including the national capital of the Tanzania and the semi-autonomous province of Zanzibar which has 5 regions. While doing this, further education facilities and universities are to be strategically located to enable all required professionals throughout the Tanzania to have available free education to achieve their passions in any profession and walk of life they desire.

Objective: To significantly raise the overall level of consciousness throughout the population is achievable through bringing about the awareness of Living Feelings First in contrast to being mind-centric which is how we have all been taught to live. Embracing our feelings whilst also longing to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing to our attention opens the pathway for each of us that has infinite possibilities and potential. This can be introduced through the education systems at an early age.

Profitability: Presently, the core governmental services of policing, courts, health, education and all arms of social services are overwhelmed and grossly inadequate. Through the population progressively embracing living through their feelings and longing for the truth that their feelings draw to their attention, we will slowly but steadily observe the demands on all levels of governmental services beginning to abate, little by little.

As living Feelings First begins to be more and more widely spread, the attractiveness of the people of the Tanzania will blossom thus bringing about a great tourism destination with all the social and commercial benefits that come through such a thriving industry.

Any return on funds invested (ROI) is to be based on measureable qualitative results from students and teachers, development of jobs, quality of life, standard of living, enhancing lives, and presenting Tanzania to the world in a positive light – the nation and its people are to bloom!

KEY PERSONNEL:

Board of Directors:	Gemma SISIA	DOB
Position:	Director Co-Chairperson	
Duties:	Financial administration and executive oversight Basically, draw the people, skills and resources to resolve specific humanitarian projects throughout Tanzania and elsewhere.	
		DOB
Position:	Director Co-Chairperson	
Duties:	Administration and executive oversight Humanitarian initiatives identified and resolved through networking both on the technical as well as delivery. Team constructor and leader.	
	Dr Richard MASIKA	DOB
Position:	Director	
Duties:	Wide ranging administration and communications throughout the undertakings of the Foundation's endeavours.	
	Mark CUBIT	DOB
Position:	Director	
Duties:	Wide ranging administration and communications throughout the undertakings of the Foundation's endeavours.	
	Helen ADAM	DOB 14 September 1970
Position:	Director	
Duties:	Human relations and general oversight.	
	Ian Thomas DOWLING	DOB 23 July 1986
Position:	Director	
Duties:	Project development and finalisation. General administration and oversight. Oversight of projects.	
Non-executive	John Edward DOEL	DOB 16 January 1947
Position:	Representing Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited Conducted substantial public accounting practice, developed and operated two private hospitals in New South Wales. Undertaken extensive industry research and business practice developments. Financial controller and project analysis.	

Technical staff are sourced from universities, however, mostly from personal association.

**A
MESSED UP
CHILDHOOD
AFFECTS YOU
IN ADULTHOOD**



Lack of Love from Parents!

Parents abandon their Children emotionally!

Our Parenting of our Children is oh so unloving!

The vilest thing we do is to have Children!

Put Children First

Children only need their parents' love!

We Learn By Doing!

CORPORATE DATA:**Pascas Foundation (Tanzania) Ltd**

As a not-for-profit foundation, no equity ownership is vested in any individual, the entity is owned by the people of the Tanzania, all the people!

Solicitors: Lawyers in **Arusha, Tanzania** are to be engaged
Tanzania Em:
Bs: +

Australia Dennis STANDFIELD Em: dstandfield@gsslaw.com
Gall Standfield & Smith Bs: 61 7 5532 5944
91 Scarborough Street Fx: 61 7 5532 1025
Southport 4215, Queensland, Australia

Accountants: Accountants in **Arusha, Tanzania** are to be engaged
also Auditors Em:
Tanzania Bs: +

Accountants: Richard ALLEN Em: richard@AWauditors.com.au
also Auditors Allen & Wolfe Auditors Bs: 61 7 5503 1709
Australia Unit 4 / 27-29 Crombie Ave,
Bundall 4217, Queensland, Australia

Forensic Funding Macks Advisory Em: pmacks@macksadvisory.com.au
Auditors: Level 8 West Wing 50 Grenfell Street, Adelaide SA 5000

Construction Una Holdings Pty Ltd Em: anton@unaholdings.com.au
Auditors: Robina, Gold Coast, Qld

Bank:

abbreviated name

Bs

Bs

Bs: +

Registered Office: care of the accountant or lawyer in **Arusha, Tanzania**

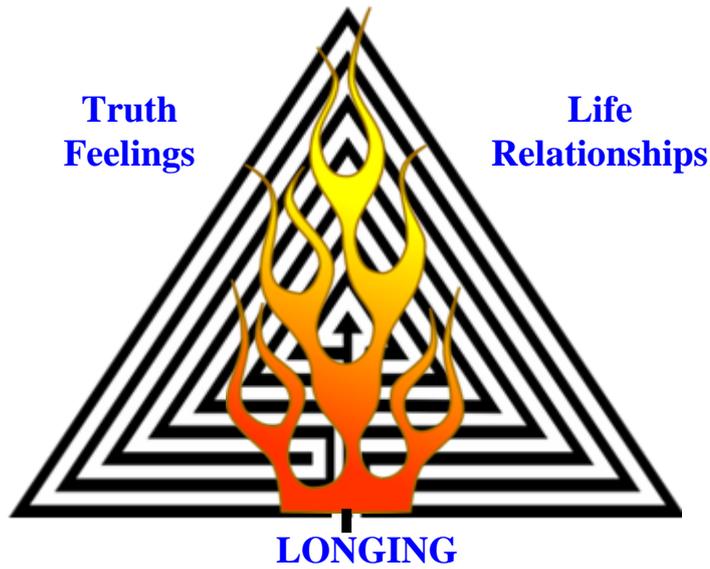
Physical office:

KEY FINANCIAL DATA:

The table sets out the Foundation's projections for the first five years of operations:

FINANCIALS AUD \$,000	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
GRANT FUNDS	500,000	402,200	466,900	276,600	280,000
LAND & BUILDINGS	412,700	366,800	388,200	96,900	96,900
SCHOLARSHIPS granted abroad	6,700	13,400	20,100	24,400	26,300
DEPRECIATION	16,593	32,071	56,047	59,931	63,815
OPERATING Deficit	-54,895	-80,261	-114,387	-127,481	-140,625
NET CASH GENERATED	-38,445	-48,550	-61,554	-82,892	-77,096

To liberate one’s real self, one’s will, being one’s soul, is begun by embracing Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we’re feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.



Our longing drives our life. We long with feelings. We can wish for things using our mind, yet long for things with our heart. These things in the pyramid are what to long for. Longing for them, when the longing comes naturally. Longing because you feel you really want them. Long to be true with all your heart. Long to live true to your feelings. Long to understand the whole truth of yourself.

EXPLORING the RICHNESS of TANZANIA'S PEOPLE and CULTURE

<https://www.africangorilla.com/tanzania-information/tanzania-people-and-culture/>

15 December 2023

Tanzania is a country located in East Africa, bordered by Kenya, Uganda, to the north, Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, to the west, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, on the south, and also two lakes, Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika.

Tanzania gained its independence from Great Britain in 1961, and Zanzibar gained independence in 1963.

Together, they formed the United Republic of Tanzania in 1964.

The East Africa Great Rift runs through mainland Tanzania.

The current population of Tanzania is around 68,850,000 people (2024), and the total land area of the country is 885,800 square kilometres.

Over 25% of the land is used as a conservation area.

Tanzania's national anthem is titled "Mungu Ibariki Africa", which translates to mean "God bless Africa".

Tanzania is home to Africa's highest mountain, called Kilimanjaro, which attracts thousands of tourists annually.

The oldest human settlements in the world were found at Olduvai George in Tanzania.

Tanzania is famous for its exotic wildlife and is considered one of the best places for wildlife watching on Earth.

Tanzanian People and Culture

The Maasai People of Tanzania



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Around 5,000 BCE, the San-related hunters inhabited the country, and present-day Sandawe hunters in North Tanzania could be their descendants.

Cushitic people from Ethiopia began migrating to the country around 1,000 BCE, and present-day Iraqw, Gorowa and Mbugu tribes are of Cushitic origin.

Around 500 BCE, Nilotic pastoralists and Bantu groups started arriving in Tanzania.

Tanzania consists of over 120 indigenous tribes, each with its own unique way of life and traditional lifestyle. According to Ethnologue, there are a total of 126 languages spoken in Tanzania. Two are institutional, 18 are developing, 58 are vigorous, 40 are endangered and 8 are dying. There are also three languages that recently became extinct.

Indigenous ethnic groups in Zanzibar include Hadimu, Tumbatu and Pemba.

About 1% of Tanzania's ethnic groups are non-Africans, including Arabs, Asians and Europeans.

The country has two official languages: Kiswahili and English, with Kiswahili being the national language.

Kiswahili is taught in primary schools, secondary schools and universities for teaching and as a course.

Most neighbouring countries like Uganda, Kenya and the Democratic Republic of Congo also speak Kiswahili.

Tanzanian cuisines varies from tribe to tribe, but Ugali is a common staple. Other foods include pilau, samosa, mandazi, bagia, biryani, bamia, nyama choma, ndizi, samaki, kiti moto, korosho, tende, kisamvu, njegere, maharange, mchicha, kuku choma, wali, chapatti, kashata, kisusio and more.



Maasai People, Karatu

Tanzanians also have a variety of drinks, including the famous chai, kahawa, wanzuki, tembo and others.

The diverse cultures in Tanzania have had a significant impact on its music. Tanzanian musicians are among the best artists in the East African region. Traditional music has been incorporated into exported music, creating different kinds of music such as Bongo Flava. Commonly used traditional music instruments include coconut shell fiddles, marimba, filimbi and goma.

Saying “jambo” (hello) while shaking hands is the common form of greeting in Tanzania.

Respect for older people is a cultural norm in Tanzania, and most tribes practice decent dressing, especially for women. Many tribes do not encourage public displays of sexual affection.

Approximately 35% to 45% of Tanzania's population practices Islam, especially around the coasts, while 40% to 45% of the population practices Christianity. Other religions like Hinduism, Sikhism and others are in the minority.

Tanzania is one of most culturally diverse countries in Africa.



Wildebeests in Serengeti

While on wildlife trips in the country, most tourists get to experience diverse cultures by visiting communities neighbouring national parks.

The Maasai are the most famous tribe not only in Tanzania but also in all of East Africa.

According to their oral history, the Maasai originated from the lower Nile valley north of Lake Turkana (Northwest Kenya) and began migrating south around the 15th century. They arrived to a long land mass, stretching from what is now northern Kenya to central Tanzania between the 17th and late 18th century. They are pastoralists who migrated to Tanzania in search of better pasture and water for their animals.

The Maasai people have retained their traditions despite modernisation, with distinct ways of dressing, dancing and singing. The Maasai live around Serengeti, Ngorongoro Conservation Area and Lake Natron areas.

The Hadzabe people, also called Hadza or bushmen, are hunter-gatherers who live around Lake Eyasi. They are believed to be the original descendants of Tanzania, with oral history not mentioning migration from elsewhere.

Some archaeological evidence at Olduvai Gorge shows that early inhabitants were hunter-gatherers like the Hadzabe. The Hadzabe people have preserved their traditional way of life, despite efforts by Tanzanian government and early colonialists to introduce farming.

Most Tanzanian tribes believe that youth, especially young boys, must pass through certain rituals to become fully grown adults.

While on a cultural trip in Tanzania, always make sure to ask for permission before photographing people.

Truth is Freedom

Before being conceived, we each have had nothing to do with the culture or heritage of the family and its people into which we are now born.

After we pass over into our spirit lives, we each will have little or nothing further to do with the culture or heritage of our family that we lived with on Earth.

We each are one of many voices within our communities.



We are to embrace our experiences and limitations of our family upbringing which our soul has desired for us to have. We are spirit personalities having a physical experience and this physical life here on Earth is the commencement of our incredible journey which will take us through many universes.

We are not to accept the limitations, the psychic barriers of our family, nor those of our national culture and its ethos. The people of a community, a region, a state, a nation respond to and reflect a common set of values, customs and culture, which is passed down through the generations, this is a psychic imposition or barrier that inhibits evolution, our true self expression and our growth in potential and personality.

Now, it is this time in history that, individually, we each are to free ourselves of the Rebellion and Default that has been imposed upon us by hidden controllers, both of those from within the spirit worlds and of their defacto agents here in the physical.

We now have the option to embrace and enjoy the freeing truths that our soul can and will expose to us – we are fully self-contained. We are to look within, to our feelings, and to long for, to ask for the truth that our feelings will exquisitely and amazingly reveal to each of us.

The wonders of intuitiveness and spontaneity are ours to behold, experience and enjoy – this is of our choosing. We can continue living a limiting mind-centric life or embrace living Feelings First – The New Way – with its infinite potential. The gateway is now open and the pathway is defined.

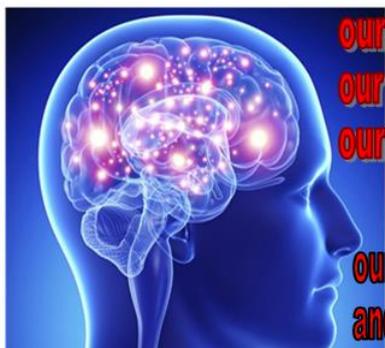
This we are to share with all of humanity as we are Freedom’s voice.

MoC 904

ONE SECOND TO MIDNIGHT



A Nation's Persona! National Psychic Barrier



**our MIND is a CONTROL ADDICT!
our MIND is addicted to UNTRUTH!
our MIND cannot discern TRUTH!**

**our MIND is within our SPIRIT BODY
and orchestrates our physical BRAIN.**

ASSUMPTIONS are the product of our MIND!

Consider this! For generations, parents have coerced their children to 'develop their minds', to embrace their minds in every aspect of their living, to reject their feelings at all times, to literally worship their minds to the detriment of their feelings.

This is also the mantra of the nation's education system.

The world is now experiencing the product of this ideology. They are seeing nations of people demonstrating an ego and arrogance that is a combination of the "dark" traits of narcissism, psychopathy, and aggression. This arrogance is essentially believing that they are better, smarter, or more important than other people. They are being superior, overbearing, self-entitled, and presumptuous. No matter what they demonstrate, it is their nation's psychic barrier.

They are closed off to considering they could be wrong. Closed-mindedness and stubbornness mean many such indoctrinated people won't negotiate or back down. In their mind, your options are to accept what they say or suffer the consequences. This is being controlled by our mind.

Self-centred, rigid personalities lack the skill of self-awareness to objectively question or evaluate their own qualities, actions, and feelings. Without the ability to truly see themselves, they find it difficult to change unhealthy or destructive behaviour. They adhere to their parents controlling ways imposed upon us when we were children in our forming years.

Compassion and understanding can be seen as weaknesses of an arrogant person. That's because displaying these characteristics actually takes incredible inner strength which arrogant people struggle with. Whereas, compassionate people are truly humble and beautiful in their ways.

We remain imprisoned in our mind centrality until we open to our feelings, our soul-based feelings that are always in truth. Until we do so, our national social issues will slowly destroy our society and civilisation. The situation is leading to civil tension and potential internal conflict. The health system is lacking, the education curriculum is restricting student development, and the nation is disillusioned with its own self-importance. However, for those who open to their feelings, their future will be incredible and wonderful.



**our SOUL is our TRUTH!
our FEELINGS are our TRUTH!
FEELINGS FIRST, mind to follow!**

**all we need is WITHIN.
our MIND suppresses FEELINGS.**

Why is Africa so poor?

<https://www.quora.com/>

Habib F – Political Animal, Physician, Goofball, and All Around Nerd.

It is not poverty that needs an explanation. For most of human history, misery is what prevailed for the vast majority of people in the vast majority of places. It is only when some unusual conditions happened to prevail that the development of wealth was possible:



- Stable borders. It is only when people feel secure in their property that they have an incentive to accumulate it.
- Large-scale agriculture. This is needed to sustain the growth of urban centres, where labour specialisation allows for the rise of a mercantile class.
- Transportation infrastructure. Either roads or, before the modern age, ships to transport goods over long distances.

Africa had and still has many issues:

- Agriculture was inefficient. There were no draft animals to help in the cultivation of large fields. Everything was done by hand.
- By the time Europe became strong enough to conquer, the large empires that had succeeded one another in West Africa and elsewhere had gone into decline, to be replaced by petty kingdoms warring against one another.
- There was no tradition of long-distance navigation.
- There were few roads that would have enabled long-distance commerce.
- In previous centuries, the difficulty of maintaining long supply lines would have made large-scale conquest impossible. But by the 19th century, there was nothing the Africans could do. The military power of the invaders, and their ability to project it anywhere they wanted on the continent, was unparalleled.

With these handicaps, it was no surprise that, in spite of the valiant efforts of some leaders like Samori Ture (pronounced *tooRAY*), the continent was inexorably conquered.

The colonial states established by the European powers were not altruistic endeavours. They existed for the following reasons:

1. Resource extraction and exploitation.
2. The establishment of markets from which cheap raw materials could be imported and to which expensive finished goods could be exported.
3. National glory.

True, there was a contingent of idealistic people of the Church who wanted to educate and Christianise the population, but this was a secondary endeavour. After conquest, the administrative apparatus was light, and local governors were told to fend for themselves and minimise costs.

It was only gradually, very gradually that the local population was allowed to start participating in the governance of the colonies. Inter-ethnic / inter-tribal tensions had been exacerbated the process of division and conquest. They were further exacerbated during colonial rule, as different groups vied for dominance within the colonies. These groups had no sense of kinship. They had different customs and spoke mutually unintelligible languages. The colonies in which they found themselves living were nothing but geographical expressions.

Among these groups, a local elite was groomed and trained for local leadership. In France, which saw its African dominions as indissoluble extensions of its European territory, some of these natives were invited to take seats in the national legislature. And some, like Senegal's Senghor and Ivory Coast's Boigny even got to serve as ministers of government. Naturally, when the home populations started clamouring for independence and self-determination, many of these leaders were reluctant. But they could not resist the tide and remain at the helm, and they reluctantly accepted.

In Britain's colonies, things were a bit different. There were gradualists like J. B. Danquah who was happy with a step-wise process of independence, and trouble-makers like Nkrumah, who wanted immediate independence. The optics of naked imperialism were now uglier than what they had once been. One by one, the colonies were granted their independence, as is the case with Tanzania.

It is one thing to build a state; it is quite another thing entirely to forge a nation. The newly independent polities of Africa were largely nationless states. They were beset by a number of problems:

- Low levels of literacy. This meant that these states remained reliant on their former colonisers to maintain their administrative apparatus.
- A very short period of democratic tutelage. There was no tradition of an independent judiciary, and no middle class jealous of ancient rights to be protected. The structure of these states easily lent itself to democratic backsliding.
- The common enemy, the coloniser, was gone. This meant that the inter-ethnic strife that had been suppressed for the purpose of fighting for independence reasserted itself very quickly afterwards.
- Most of these states were not economically viable. A number of them were landlocked and depended on the goodwill of their neighbours for their exports. There was no industry. There was a lack of teachers. There were few physicians. African university graduates were exceedingly rare. The only infrastructure present was built by the colonisers. Everything was directed towards extracting resources or agricultural products and exporting them to the former masters. It was easier to place a phone call from Dakar to Paris than from Dakar to Abidjan. The same was true for transportation. The only thing these states had to offer to foreign investors were their natural resources. And so, they did.
- The former colonisers were jealous of their prerogatives. They wanted to maintain monopolies on local contracts. They were also obsessed with the preventing the spread of communism in Africa. In order to stave this off, they routinely took to meddling in the internal affairs of these officially independent states. They did so by assassination, as in the case of Patrice Lumumba, who everyone from Belgium to the CIA wanted dead. They also did so by funding rebellions and supporting coups to depose leaders who were thought to show too much defiance.

And so it was that the very experience of colonisation made future development difficult. These regions had been exceedingly poor before colonisation. Their natural resources had been ruthlessly exploited. And independence led to decreased stability. It was easier to obey a foreigner with his white skin and his fancy technology than it was to obey another dark-skinned man like yourself,

especially when you might have grown up learning that your tribe used to dominate his before the arrival of the Whites. The reverse was also true. If you were from a tribe who had been dominated by another, you weren't about to let slide the opportunity to turn the table on your former oppressors.

Now, I have explained that European conquest, colonisation, and exploitation were detrimental to wealth accumulation. What did the African himself do after independence?

In country after country, thinly-veiled dictatorships were established. Constitutions were either re-written or ignored. There was no institution in any of these nations to check a power-hungry leader. Political leaders always want to have their way. When they live in a system that constrains them, they are unable to impose their will. But, imagine a man in charge of a nation where he can have his way on any matter, where he can eliminate the political opposition with impunity, does anyone doubt that such a man, even if he starts out idealistic, will slowly morph into a dictator?

This is what happened everywhere: Boigny of Ivory Coast, Nkruma of Ghana, Senghor of Senegal, Banda of Malawi, **Nyerere of Tanzania**, Kaunda of Zambia, Sekou Toure of Guinea, and so many more. All of them established dictatorships and crushed all political opposition.

Banda, in particular, was been quoted as saying this:

Everything I say is law, literally, LAW.

Senghor and **Nyerere voluntarily retired after about 20 years in power**. They were the nice ones. Boigny and Toure died in office after even longer reigns. Nkruma was ousted in a coup. Banda and Kaunda were ousted via the ballot box, only because, after the end of the Cold War, they lost the Western support that had enabled them to perpetuate their rule.

It is to men such as these that the destiny of Africa was entrusted.

The populations had been hungry. What they were demanding was not good governance but a chance to escape poverty. What was established was a vast and pervasive patronage system in which political power existed only to afford one the ability to grow rich. A man in office was expected to plunder state resources and to siphon some of the wealth to his own region of the country. No one cared that the entity known as Nigeria or Malawi might grow poorer. It was every tribe for itself.

The norm was for half or more of the national budget to be dedicated to civil service salaries. Ministers of government had large salaries, free housing, and had their bills paid by the government. They were rapacious. Any foreign company who wanted to do business with their country had to pay a bribe. National leaders became fabulously wealthy. Politics, not business or education, became the surest way to wealth. And what was rewarded was not policy expertise but party loyalty.

In the 60s and early 70s, all this was surprisingly sustainable, given the high price of commodities on world markets. But once commodity prices crashed in the late 70s through the 80s, the entire house of cards came crashing down.

The nations had been mismanaged. The debt levels were sky high. Infrastructure development was still lagging. And industrialisation had failed, given that it was never a priority in these resource-rich countries, and the governance had never displayed the discipline to pursue long-term strategies for economic development.

This mismanagement, it must be emphasised, cannot be blamed on the Whites. We did this all by ourselves.

Nevertheless, there are definitely some actions taken by the West that have contributed to impoverishing the nations of the continent:

- Unfair trade practices. Western government subsidise their farmers, who can thereby produce foodstuffs cheaper than local African farmers, who are driven out of business when the cheaper stuff comes pouring in. And African countries do not have the kind of leverage they would need to be able to apply tariffs, given that they are indebted to those same countries against which they have trade disputes.
- The structure of food aid is terrible. What should be done when there is a disaster or a famine is to purchase all the locally available food before bringing in food from elsewhere. This serves as a stimulus to the local economy and ensures that African farmers will be able to plant again the following year. But US food aid, at least the last time I looked at it, was structured for the benefit of US farmers, whose excess production gets purchased by the US government and dumped on African markets. This is good for the hungry but bad for the local economy, since local growers find themselves unable to sell what they planted. When that happens, the local production collapses, which makes future famines more likely. I should mention that, at least the last time I was looking at it, European food aid was structured in a way to benefit to the African farmer.
- Structural adjustment programs. These were austerity packages imposed by the IMF and World Bank on many African nations in the wake of recessions. They also included forced deregulation and the lowering of protective trade barriers, which opened up many of these economies to competition they could not possibly overcome. On top of that, they included excessive levels of austerity, often in the midst of economic downturns.

So, let's summarise. Africa is poor because:

- It was underdeveloped before colonisation due to a combination of inefficient agriculture, poor transportation infrastructure, and lack of political stability.
- Colonisation led to exploitation.
- Decolonisation led to instability and inter-ethnic strife.
- The regimes that were established after independence were exceedingly corrupt and badly mismanaged their economies.
- Western influence has often had negative consequences, either by supporting rebellions or by imposing doctrinaire free-marketism.



simple is what life is meant to be!

Tanzania Emergency Team (TET)



Road building equipment and teams may switch to responding to providing disaster relief.



Teams are trained and the appropriate equipment is designated  for immediate transfer to any disaster situation throughout the nation and its adjoining neighbours in need. The nation, Tanzania, experienced 46 natural disasters between 2008 and 2021, which led to the displacement of nearly 250,000 people.

This is Tanzania at its heartfelt truth and character – helping hand when needed.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Pascas Care Clinic

A Pascas Care Clinic and a Pascas Care Family Centre may be combined into one community support facility. A Pascas Care Clinic is a medical centre with comprehensive capabilities depending upon its size. A Pascas Care Family Centre supports the practical needs of a family in their unique times of difficulty.



CLIENT / PATIENT – FRIEND	
MEDICAL HOLISTIC DIAGNOSTIC TECHNICIAN	
PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL TEAMS	COMPLEMENTARY THERAPY FIELDS
Neurosurgery	Complete Therapeutic Systems
Ears, Nose & Throat – ENT	Oriental Diagnosis
Urology	Western Diagnosis
Orthopaedic	Iridology
Trauma Surgery	Naturopathy
Gynaecology	Breathing
In-Vitro Fertilisation – IVF	Hydrotherapy
General Surgery	Food & Diet
Ophthalmic Surgery	Oriental Systems
Dental & Faciomaxillary Surgeons	Chinese Herbalism
Cardio Thoracic	Japanese Medicine
Oncology – Cancer	Ayurveda
Cardiology	Tibetan Medicine
Radiotherapy	Traditional Arabic Medicine
Medical Services	Emotional Processing
Imaging – X-ray – Ultrasound – CAT scan – MRI	
Pathology	
Streamer – Case Manager	

In regard to a Pascas Care Clinic, it is the Pascas Care Family Centre that addresses the practical needs of the family.

Pascas Care Family Centre

PASCAS FAMILY CARE CENTRE

The vision of **Leaders of Positive Change** stands for reducing all kinds of violence and abusive behaviour and aims to motivate communities to become involved and grow into a powerful influencer in changing discriminating attitudes and abusive behaviour based on gender, faith, race and culture.

Our wrap around support is based on this vision, and as our clients come from all kinds of walks of life and our aim is to support them becoming self-reliant and independent, we offer:

A) Tanzania's Humanitarian refugee intake

Where we offer intense support for individuals and families, for between 6 to 12 months. We may pick them up at the airport and bring them to the property we have rented and furnished for them. We then help with everything to get them set up in their new environment, which means enrolling the children in schools and the adults in language learning, setting up their social security account, and connect them with health services. There is a lot to learn to navigate a new country for someone having had a traumatic and forced leave from their own country. Therefore, the support is 24/7 and involves all areas of the newcomer's life.

B) Settlement Service

Caters for the refugees that are transiting from the intense 6-12 months support period, and also other migrants. This service is ongoing and provides a huge variety of support. For example the settlement team may establish a Friday Volleyball event, that has become very active and attracts players from all cultures and so brings communities together. Our clients most often see us as family, as we truly care and our passion for our work shines through. Our staff comes from very many countries, speak many different languages, and their varied personal background and own experience of settling in a foreign country allows them to apply their professional expertise in a way that creates a unique connection with the client.

C) Youth & Homework Club

It is a constant growing area, as life often gets a bit more complicated when you get in to young adulthood.

The **Homework Club** supports students to navigate academic challenges. When a young person arrives in the country, he/she gets enrolled in a school, and has to cope with lessons in a language they don't understand or have very basic understanding of. They most often cannot get supported from home, as no one yet has the necessary language skills. During the school holidays we organise different free activities for the kids. It is important that the activities are free of charge, as many families, new to the country, have quite limited finances.

In the **Youth Club** we work with developing their Life Skills, and Communication skills. Some Youth need counselling support to better understand themselves and their situation.

We have also created the **Youth@Promise** program, which support, mentor, and counsel young vulnerable persons at risk of getting on the 'wrong track' in life.

School Hubs, in collaboration with schools we have established Hubs where we once / twice a week have staff that can identify and counsel troubled youth, and support and guide parents who are going through what appears to be a difficult time.

D) Youth Projects

Wave Forward is a quarterly cultural and career mentoring day in collaboration with high schools to give their students, the opportunity to engage with university, service providers and companies about future pathways, and also celebrate and share their culture.

Love Bite is a program, designed for schools, that teaches students of all different ages, the importance of respectful interactions and the characteristics of a consensual relationship. This educational program is of great importance to prevent future Domestic & Family Violence.

Anti Racism is another interactive program created for schools, and designed to make students aware of the overt and covert racism many people from different cultures are experiencing. The program has been developed in collaboration with Police and Human Rights Commission, to give the students a wider perspective of Racism.

The Influencer is a bystander program, how to intervene to de-escalate a situation. There are different versions depending on age.

E) DFV – Domestic & Family Violence Support

The **SARA** (Support Assessment Referral Advocacy) program is a **Domestic & Family Violence** program specialised for women from a Culturally And Linguistically Diverse (CALD) background, as they face a multitude of barriers that may prevent them from accessing appropriate support. The SARA program provides free, confidential, and culturally appropriate support for women and children experiencing DFV. We recognise that their culture and values are very important to them, and we respectfully work alongside them to help them explore their safety options.

We also provide **DFV** service open to all cultures, with staff specialising in working with women from any indigenous or tribal background.

There is a separate **DFV** programs for Men, as the support needed varies from women in general.

The **DFV** support for the LGBTQIA+ community is also standing on its own, as this multifaceted group demands specialised support staff.

F) Multicultural Women's Office

Women are the fabric of our society and are often a huge source of support to the community and their families. As CALD women sometimes are faced with additional obstacles when navigating life in a new country, we provide ongoing case management, advocacy, mentoring, and social support after their initial settlement period, and when exiting the SARA program. To empower women so they can excel and thrive we have created the **Multicultural Women's Friendship Group**, including a sewing group, a social group, and informative workshops. To further support we have established the **Multicultural Women's Network Leadership Group**.

G) DFV Prevention

The **Sonshine** is a men's group only, where men and young adults can come together and talk about what is important to them, and how to navigate the pressure of conforming to unhealthy stereotyping. The aim is to create a strong group that feel safe to advocate for non-violence and inclusiveness.

H) Arts and Cultural Programs

We know that art is a powerful form of communication and a vehicle to deliver a strong message of unity and gives the communities the opportunity to express themselves through creative means; cultural festivals, arts and crafts projects and various exhibitions.

I) Education

SQW, Skilling Queenslanders for work covers a wide range of educational topics, as well as practical education, and supports a person to get into or back to the workforce. It plays an important role for our clients, as we can support their learning and assist with their employment interview.

Community Education

As we work with change, and change demands that we understand something in a new way, it is also a huge educational process where we facilitate program development:

- personal perception to support positive functionality
- knowledge of topics and issues that facilitate or impede the ability for positive co-existence
- awareness of the importance of mental health and inner balance and how to support it
- understanding of how personal and religious beliefs, personal and cultural habits, and attitudes affect perception, decision making and action
- realisation that attitudinal shifts depend on us recognising that we are part of past and current development, and co-creators of the changes we would like to experience
- awareness facilitates realising **that there is no Us and Them, just WE, and WE are the builders of our communities future prosperity**

J) NDIS, the National Disability Insurance Scheme or similar

The NDIS provides funding to eligible people with disability to gain more time with family and friends, greater independence, and access to new skills, jobs, and volunteering in the community. This is a very important service for us, as many of our clients have very traumatic backgrounds that has caused some sort of disability.

K) SILS, Social Inclusion and Life Skills program

This is a program that delivers free social and life skills workshops and fun activities for young people with different disabilities.

L) Mental Health

To achieve having inner balance and stability is of utmost importance. Unfortunately, there is a lack of understanding of what causes an individual to spiral down into an unhealthy state of mind. The healing of the mind is complex and demands all different ‘schools of therapy’, traditional and non-traditional, to share expertise and experience to find new ways of dealing with the mental unhealth, that is now becoming more and more common. So mental health is both a huge area to educate about and to treat.

This is the way we have chosen to work, as the complexity of today’s circumstances of living demands a holistic approach to whatever issue we seem to be dealing with. We have also started to put a lot of effort into helping people to recognise and trust their intuition, and so bypassing all the confusion we hold in our mind.



Tanzania Geography

<https://www.countryreports.org/country/Tanzania/geography.htm>

What is the terrain and geography like in Tanzania?

Overview

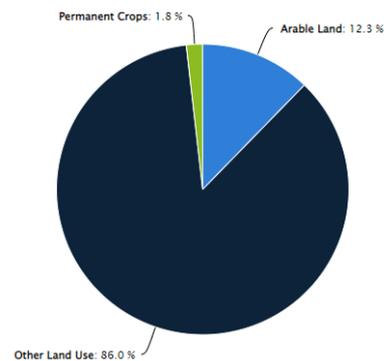
Tanzania, the second largest country in East Africa, is just south of the Equator. The mainland stretches from north to south for 740 miles (1,190 kilometres) and from east to west for 760 miles (1,220 kilometres) with a 500-mile (804 kilometres) coastline on the Indian Ocean. It shares borders with Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique. Including the islands of Unguja and Pemba that make up Zanzibar, Tanzania's total area is 362,820 square miles (939,630 square kilometres) (with 20,600 square miles (53,350 square kilometres of lakes).

Geography – note

Kilimanjaro is the highest point in Africa and one of only two mountains on the continent that has glaciers (the other is Mount Kenya); bordered by three of the largest lakes on the continent: Lake Victoria (the world's second-largest freshwater lake) in the north, Lake Tanganyika (the world's second deepest) in the west, and Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi) in the southwest

Tanzania Use of Natural Resources

Arable Land: 12.3 % Other Land Use: 86.0 % Permanent Crops: 1.8 %



Tanzania Environment

Climate:

The coastal strip is tropical with high humidity; temperatures range from 80°F–95°F. The country's annual rainfall averages 65 inches (1,650 millimetres). The central plateau (altitude 3,000–4,000 feet; rainfall 2–30 inches), which covers much of the country, is hot and dry. The semi-temperate highlands (up to 6,000 feet; rainfall 40–100 inches) are fertile and cool. The islands of Zanzibar (rainfall 60-75 inches), 25 miles off the coast, are tropical and humid.

Tanzania has two rainy and two dry seasons. During the long rains, from March through May, heavy downpours can occur daily (though it is not unusual to have as many as 2-3 days of sunny, pleasant weather between showers). The short rains come in November and December. Temperatures and humidity are high from November to April, and surface winds are moderate. June through September is pleasant and generally mild.

Another weather phenomenon are the monsoon winds, or trade-winds, which blow in different directions during the year. From April to November, the winds can be quite cool.

Terrain:

Plains along coast; central plateau; highlands in north, south

Natural Resources:

Hydropower, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones, gold, natural gas, nickel

Natural Hazards:

Flooding on the central plateau during the rainy season; drought.

Irrigated Land:

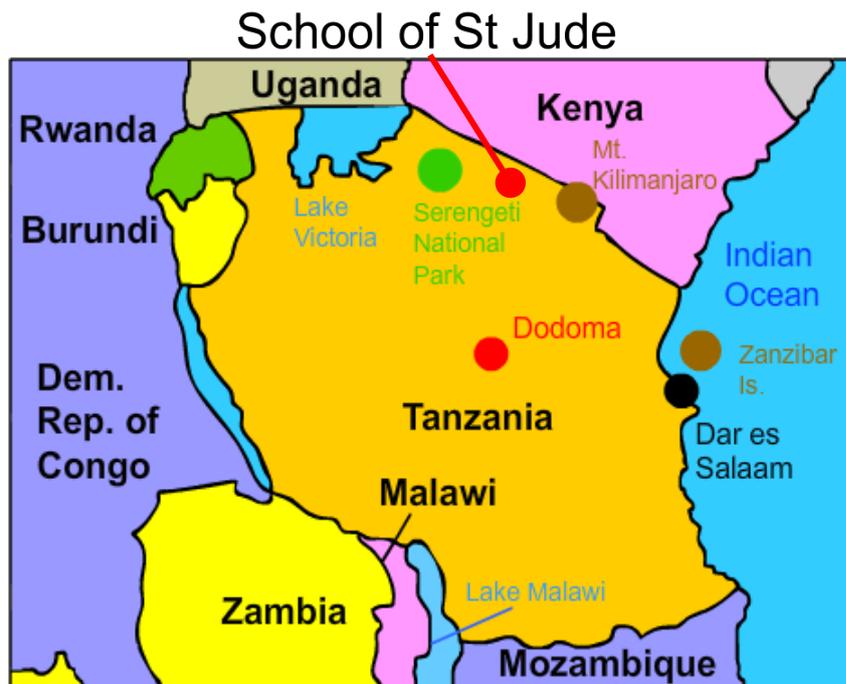
712 Square Miles (1,843 Square Kilometres)

Environmental Issues:

Soil degradation; deforestation; desertification; destruction of coral reefs threatens marine habitats; recent droughts affected marginal agriculture; wildlife threatened by illegal hunting and trade, especially for ivory.

Environment – International Agreements:

Party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements.



We Learn By Doing!

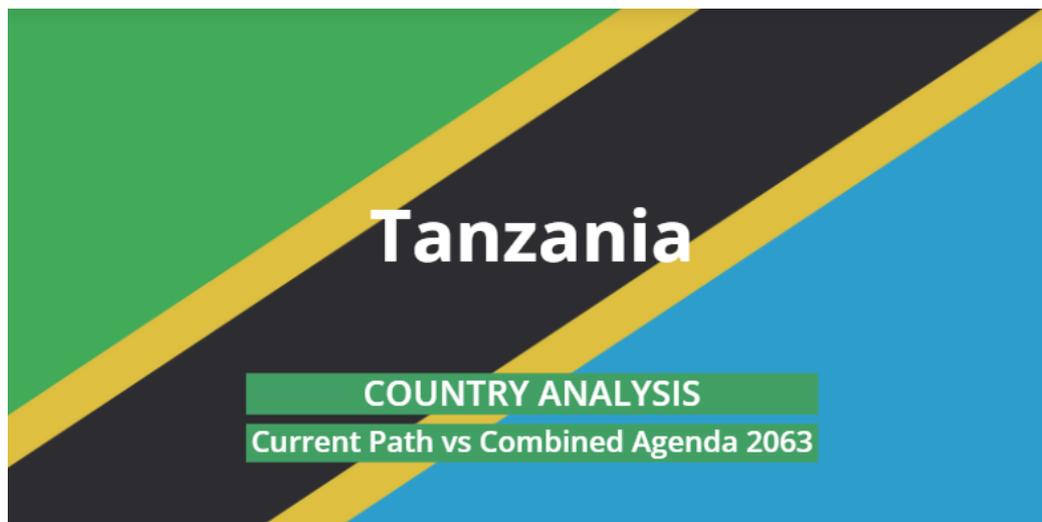


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Summary

<https://futures.issafrica.org/geographic/countries/tanzania/>

Introduction The United Republic of Tanzania is the 13th largest country in Africa with the 11th largest economy and 5th largest population, but it ranks at only 31st when comparing GDP per capita in PPP. After two decades of sustained economic growth, Tanzania graduated from low to low-middle-income country status in 2020. Given that its GDP per capita is still amongst the lowest of Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries and will likely remain at the lower end of the group in various development indicators on the Current Path forecast. It should achieve upper-middle income status at around 2054, largely because of the drag from its very large informal sector on productivity improvements.

Current Path

- Tanzania has a young (median age 18.5 years) and rapidly growing population reflected in a population pyramid that is very broad at the bottom and still several decades away from entering a potential demographic window of opportunity.
- Tanzania has experienced strong economic growth for several decades but has long struggled with competitiveness. Its sizeable informal sector (at 46%) and the large portion of labour engaged in the informal sector (at 76%) appears to be a significant constraint on growth.
- In 2023, the GDP per capita (PPP) of Tanzania, at US\$2,668, was 56% of the average for Africa's low-middle-income countries, third lowest amongst its peer grouping of low-middle-income countries, but improving. On the Current Path scenario, Tanzania will grow its GDP per capita to US\$4,890 or 43% of the group average by 2043, reflecting steady progress.
- Using the monetary poverty line of US\$3.65, **74.1% (or 48.7 million) Tanzanians would be considered poor in 2023**, a ratio that will decline to 39.8% (40.5 million) in 2043 on the Current Path forecast. Tanzania will make steady progress within the 24-country low-middle-income group in Africa dropping in the poverty ranking from third highest position to seventh.
- Tanzania has a long history of national development plans, dating back to the country's independence in 1961. The current Five Year Development Plan III (2021/22 - 2025/26) is the third in a series of plans to achieve the goals of the National Development Vision 2025.

Scenarios

- Chart 9 depicts the relationship between the Current Path forecast, the eight sectoral scenarios and the Combined Agenda 2063.
- Poor health and malnutrition is a significant constraint on development in Tanzania. Tanzania also does poorly on various indices of basic infrastructure, such as persons dependent on unimproved water supply. In the Demographic and Health scenario, Tanzania will enter a demographic window of opportunity from 2036, on par with the average for its low-middle-income peer group on the continent and about a decade earlier than on the Current Path.
- In 2023, agriculture contributed 26% to Tanzania's GDP, and the country could be a significant agricultural exporter. Yet Tanzania struggles to meet its domestic food requirements due to low productivity, with an agricultural sector predominantly consisting of subsistence farming. The Agriculture scenario will see Tanzania essentially meet its domestic demand. By 2043, the country will be producing 101.3 million metric tons of crops, meat and fish, comparable to its 2043 demand of 102.4 million metric tons.
- **Tanzania performs significantly worse** than its income peer group in **mean of years of adult education**. In the Education scenario, the mean years of education increase from 6.6 years in 2023 to 8.4 years in 2043. This represents an improvement of 0.6 years in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast.
- The Manufacturing / Transfers scenario will reduce the share of Tanzanians living below the **US\$3.65 poverty line from 74.1% in 2023** (equivalent to 48.3 million people) to 39.7% in 2043 (40.3 million people). This represents a 0.8 percentage point improvement that will translate to 837,000 people escaping poverty in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast for that year.
- Tanzania makes solid gains in the African Continental Free Trade Areas (AfCFTA) scenario. Because it has recently graduated from low to low-middle-income status, its GDP per capita in 2023 is only 44% of the average for Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries. In the AfCFTA scenario, it increases to 61% in 2043 instead of 57% on the Current Path forecast.
- In the Current Path forecast, 72.3% of Tanzanians will have access to electricity by 2043. In the Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario, access to electricity will expand faster, reaching 81.5% of the population by 2043, meaning only 19 million Tanzanians will still be without electricity access.
- Government revenues in Tanzania are below 16% of GDP in 2023, almost three percentage points below the average for Africa's 24 low-middle income countries. In the Financial Flows scenario, more aid, foreign direct investment flows and remittances, and less illicit financial outflows, means that government revenues increase by 1.47 percentage points of GDP in 2043, equivalent to US\$1.47 billion – a cumulative increase of US\$12.2 billion additional revenues from 2024 to 2043.
- Tanzania's scores on the three governance dimensions of security, capacity and inclusion are comparable to the average for low-middle-income African countries. In 2023, Tanzania scored better than the average of the low-middle-income African group in security and much higher in inclusion but had slightly less capacity than its peers. In the Governance scenario, Tanzania will do better than the group average in security and capacity by 2043 and further improve its advantage regarding inclusion. Using the combined governance index (average of the three dimensions), it will improve its ranking to 8th in 2043 on the Current Path forecast and to third in the Governance scenario.

Scenario comparisons

- The first comparison is on GDP per capita. In 2023, Tanzania's GDP per capita was 50% lower than the average of Africa's 24 low-middle income countries. It will slightly improve its ranking within its peer group on the Current Path forecast by 2043. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will increase Tanzania's GDP per capita by 38% or US\$1 855 above the Current Path forecast in 2043. Among the sectoral interventions, the Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario will have the most significant positive impact on the GDP per capita, followed by the AfCFTA and the Agriculture scenarios.
- Poverty in Tanzania is stubborn, with limited responsiveness to growth. In 2023, 48.7 million Tanzanians lived below the US\$3.65 poverty line for low-middle-income countries, equivalent to 75.2% of the population. On the Current Path forecast, that number will decline to 48.7 million (39.8%). In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, poverty in Tanzania will decrease to 28.1% or 28.6 million people. The positive impact of the interventions in the Agriculture, Demographics / Health and Education scenarios on poverty are most significant.
- Tanzania's GDP will grow substantially from US\$69.7 billion (2023) to US\$249.6 billion in 2043 on the Current Path forecast and to US\$370 billion in the combined scenario, making it Africa's sixth-largest economy.
- Low-end services dominate Tanzania's economic structure. In 2023, the services sector contributed 51% to GDP, followed by agriculture at 26%. Tanzania's manufacturing sector is one of the smallest among its low-middle-income peers on the continent and contributed 5.6 percentage points less to GDP than the average for the group in 2023. With its sizeable informal service sector and relatively small manufacturing sector, Tanzania should also grow its ICT sector as a vehicle towards rapid growth.
- In 2023, Tanzania's informal sector accounted for approximately 45% of GDP, second only to Zimbabwe in Africa. Tanzania's large informal sector is a significant constraint on economic growth. By 2043, the contribution of the informal sector to the country's GDP will decline to 37% in the Current Path and 28.5% in the combined scenario, then at number 20 in Africa.
- In 2023, the life expectancy at birth for the average Tanzanian was 65.3 years, with women having almost four years higher life expectancy than men. On the Current Path, average life expectancy in Tanzania will increase to 70.8 years in 2043, with female life expectancy 4.3 years above men's. Tanzania's lower life expectancy is attributed to a relatively high disease burden for both communicable and non-communicable diseases, as well as high levels of stunting. Life expectancy in Tanzania will increase to 72.6 years in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario by 2043.
- **Tanzania is, on average, about 7% more unequal than Africa's low-middle-income countries.** Using the Gini coefficient, Tanzania's score in 2023 is comparable to Djibouti and Kenya. The effect of the combined scenario is to reduce inequality. By 2043, Tanzania would be doing about 3% better than its peer group.
- Tanzania was the 12th largest carbon emitter in Africa, with the 11th largest economy. In the Current Path forecast, emissions will increase more than fourfold to 28.5 million tons of carbon by 2043. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, Tanzania will become the seventh most significant emissions from fossil fuels among African countries by 2043. In that scenario, the economy of Tanzania will be the sixth largest in Africa.
- Tanzania's total energy balance reflects a substantial energy import dependence. By 2043, production is estimated to exceed 205 million barrels of oil equivalent (MBOE) even including increased energy production from gas and hydro. Still, energy demand will have increased to 333 MBOE in the Current Path and 403 MBOE in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. Whereas, in 2023, Tanzania imported roughly 30% of its domestic energy demand,

which would increase to 41% in the Current Path and 46% in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

Recommendations

The Government of Tanzania should:

1. Lower the barriers of entry into the formal economy to crowd in the large informal sector.
2. Roll out modern contraceptives and associated education to hasten Tanzania's entry into a potential demographic window of opportunity.
3. Invest in rural road infrastructure to link the hinterland up with towns and cities and allow for agricultural produce to get to market.
4. Invest in the provision of mobile and fixed broad-band access across the land.
5. Prioritize the agricultural sector to ensure food security and invest in agro-processing.
6. Speed up investments in renewables and off-grid electrification system to provide electricity to all households.
7. Grow the ICT sector as a means to improve productivity in the large informal service and relatively small manufacturing sector.
8. Redouble efforts to reduce high levels of stunting by ensuring food security, access to healthcare and improved sanitation.
9. Focus on improved education access and completion at lower-secondary level
10. Increase government revenues by broadening the tax base, reduce loopholes and increase FDI.
11. Improved government effectiveness and reduce administration.

This report used IFs version 7.84. All interventions start in 2024, interpolate to 2033 and then are maintained at that level unless indicated otherwise.

Tanzania: Introduction

[DOWNLOAD TO PDF](#)

Chart 1 is a political map of Tanzania.

At 947 303 km², the United Republic of Tanzania is the 13th largest country in Africa, with the 11th largest economy and 5th largest population. Still, it ranks at only 31st when comparing GDP per capita in PPP. It borders Uganda to the north, Kenya to the north-east, Comoros and the Indian Ocean to the east, Mozambique and Malawi to the south, Zambia to the south-west, and Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DR Congo) to the west. The official capital is Dodoma, which is located 309 km west of Dar es Salaam, which is the country's commercial capital major seaport. Other big urban centres include Arusha, Moshi, Tanga, Mwanza, Morogoro, Mbeya, Iringa, Tabora, Kigoma, Shinyanga and Zanzibar. (From Arusha to Dodoma is 420 kilometres, an 8 hour drive!)

Tanzania has an Indian Ocean coastline of approximately 1,424 km, and its territory includes the semi-autonomous region of Zanzibar. Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain, is in the mountainous and densely forested north-east of Tanzania. (Arusha to Mount Kilimanjaro is 136 kilometres, 2 hours 15 minutes drive!) Three of Africa's Great Lakes are partly within Tanzania: Lake Victoria, Africa's largest lake; Lake Tanganyika, the continent's deepest lake; and Lake Malawi. Tanzania's eastern shore is hot and humid, and the Zanzibar Archipelago is just offshore.

After two decades of sustained economic growth, Tanzania graduated from low- to low-middle-income country status in July 2020. Given that its GDP per capita is still amongst the lowest of Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries, higher than only Lesotho and Zimbabwe, it will likely remain at the lower end of the group in various development indicators on the Current Path forecast. It also has one of the largest informal sectors in Africa, second only to Zimbabwe as a per cent of GDP. On the Current Path forecast, Tanzania would only graduate to upper-middle income status at around 2054, mainly because of the drag from its substantial informal sector on productivity improvements.

Tanzania is a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Its level of engagement with the latter has declined in recent years, with attention shifting to the EAC which has been more successful in liberalising agricultural trade which is more important for the country. The EAC has negotiated an Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union, a comprehensive trade agreement that aims to promote economic cooperation and development between the two regions. The Agreement was finalised in October 2014 but has not been fully implemented due to concerns (and disagreements) by some EAC member states about the economic impact of the agreement. As a result Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi, have not yet ratified.

Tanzania maintains a trade relationship with the EU under the Everything-But-Arms scheme that removes tariffs and quotas for all imports of goods (except arms and ammunition), coming into the EU from least developing countries. It also benefits from the preferential access to the USA market through the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). However, its trade relations with Asia that is growing more rapidly, facilitated by the China-Africa Forum, the TICAD process led by Japan, and the Africa-India Partnership Forum.

Recent years have seen the discovery of large gas reserves that could transform the Tanzanian energy sector. Two fields (Songo Songo and Mnazi Bay) produce gas since 2004/05 that is used for power generation at the Ubungu power plant in Dar es Salaam and for industrial use, including for cement production. The majority of Tanzania's larger and more recent discoveries of gas reserves

were between 2010 and 2015 in deep-water blocks off the coast of Lindi and Mtwara by Shell Exploration and Production Tanzania LTD (Shell) and its partners Ophir and Pavilion. Tanzania's proven natural gas reserves are estimated to be around 57 trillion cubic feet (TCF), with at least 49.5 TCF of those reserves located far offshore. Its proven gas reserves are comparable to Libya and are the largest in East Africa.

As part of the National Development Plan III (2021/22 - 2025/26) (see below) the government envisages a multi-billion investment in an LNG plant and the associated infrastructure. Talks on developing the plant have been held intermittently since 2017, nearing conclusion in 2023 with construction due to begin around 2026 and the first exports forecast for 2028.

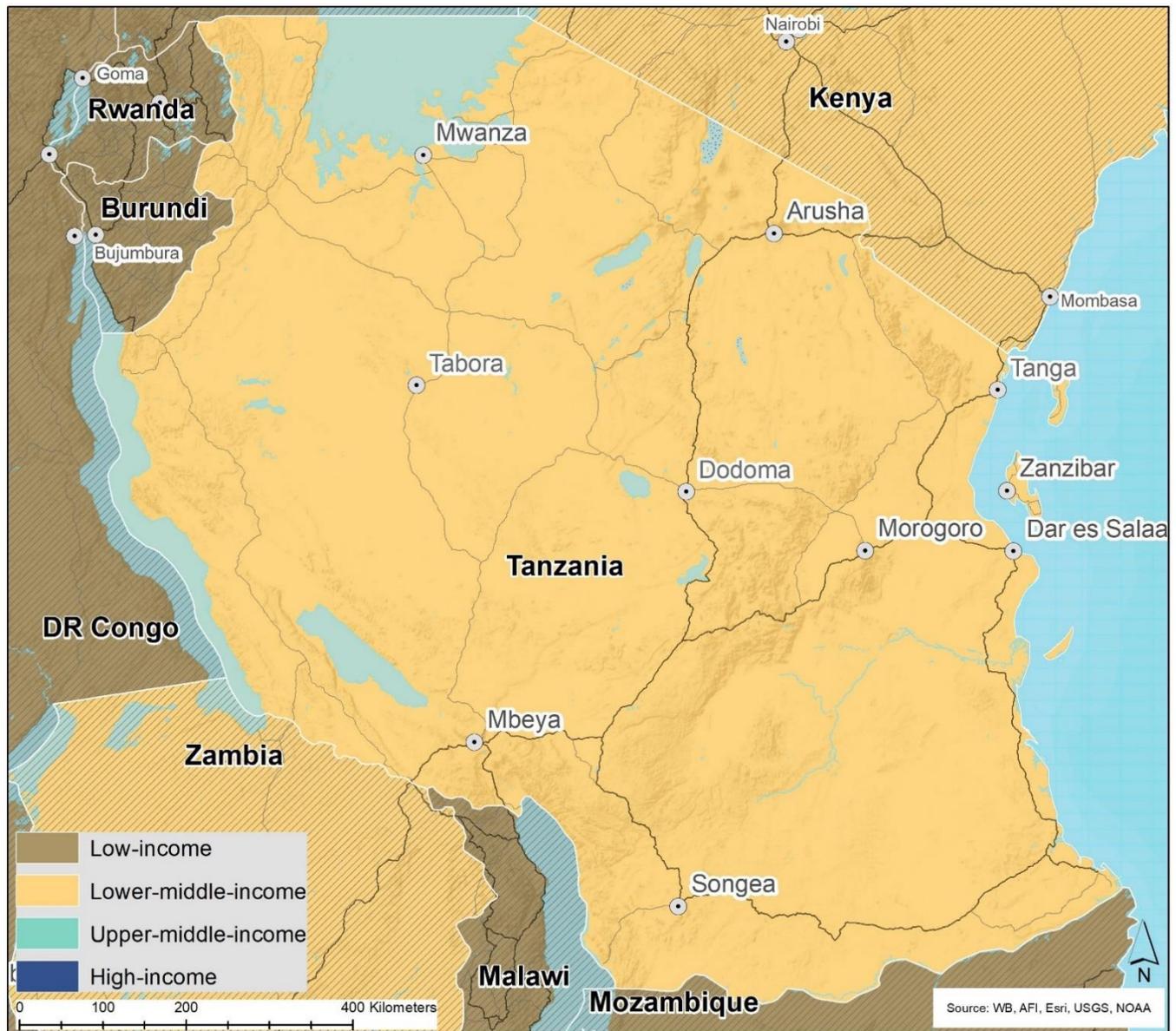
The Current Path forecast within IFs on gas production in Tanzania already includes substantial growth to 127 MBOE in 2043 and has been adjusted upward in the expectation of gas production commencing as from 2028. In 2043 Tanzania is now forecast to produce 154 MBOE, most likely for export. The forecast also includes the completion of the 2,100 MW Rufiji hydroelectric scheme in 2027. Tanzania is now forecast to produce 11 MBOE of hydropower in 2040. The extent to which the benefits from these projects will trickle down to citizens will require appropriate government policies and determined implementation.

Tanzania generally exports commodities. Gold was Tanzania's most significant export product by value in 2021, accounting for 37% of exports by value, followed by raw copper, dried legumes, rice, refined copper, nuts, and coffee, mainly exported to India (22%), the United Arab Emirates (UAE) (16%), South Africa, Switzerland and Kenya.

Tanzania's top imports are refined petroleum (16% of imports), palm oil, packaged medicaments, coated flat-rolled iron, and hot-rolled, importing mainly from China (34% of imports), India (11%), UAE (10%), Saudi Arabia, and South Africa.

Tanzania could be a significant food-exporting country but currently struggles to meet its food requirements due to low productivity and the predominance of subsistence farming. The result, amongst others, is high levels of stunting in the population, particularly among children below five years of age, at 30% in 2023, declining to 17% in 2043.

Chart 1: Political map of Tanzania

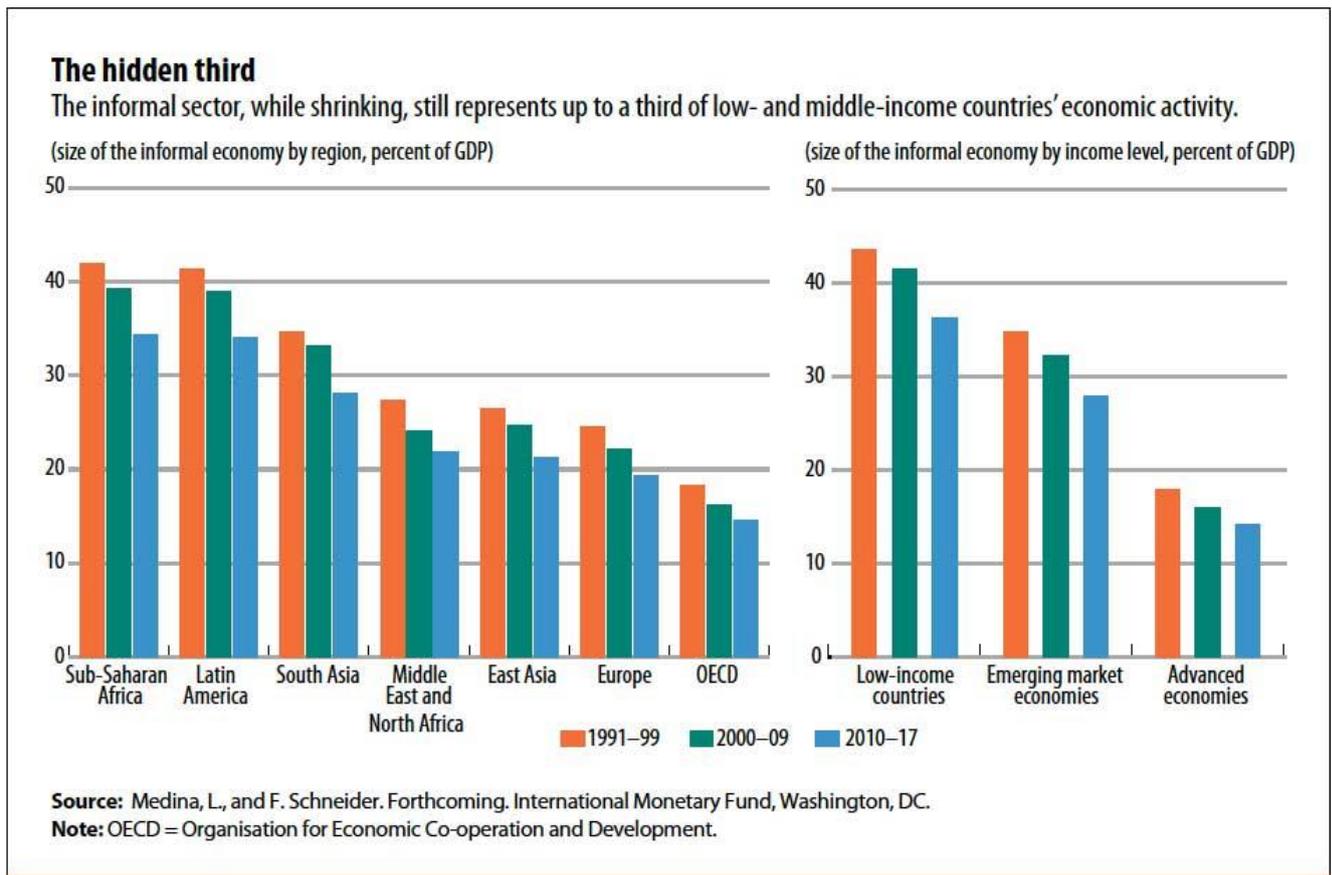


Despite its proximity to the equator (just to the north), Arusha's elevation of 1,400 metres (4,600 ft) on the southern slopes of Mount Meru keeps temperatures relatively low and alleviates humidity. Cool dry air is prevalent for much of the year. The temperature typically ranges between 10 and 30 °C (50 and 86 °F) with an average annual high temperature around 25 °C or 77 °F. It has distinct wet and dry seasons, and experiences an eastern prevailing wind from the Indian Ocean, a few hundred kilometres east. Under the Köppen climate classification system, it has a subtropical highland climate (*Cwb*). Areas away from Arusha to the south and west are classified as tropical savanna climate (*Aw*).

Having fewer workers outside the formal economy can support sustainable development

<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/fandd/issues/2020/12/what-is-the-informal-economy-basics>

The informal economy, comprising activities that have market value and would add to tax revenue and GDP if they were recorded, is a globally widespread phenomenon. According to the International Labour Organization, about 2 billion workers, or 60% of the world's employed population ages 15 and older, spend at least part of their time in the informal sector. The size of the informal sector slowly decreases as economies develop, but with wide variations across regions and countries. Today, the informal sector still accounts for about a third of low- and middle-income countries' economic activity—15% in advanced economies (see chart).



Informality covers a wide range of situations within and across countries, and it arises for a number of reasons.

On the one hand, individuals and firms may choose to remain outside the formal economy to avoid taxes and social contributions or compliance with standards and licensing requirements. This relates to the common but misconceived view that informality is caused mainly by firms and individuals “cheating” to avoid paying taxes. On the other hand, individuals may rely on informal activities as a safety net: they may lack the education and skills for formal employment or be too poor to access public and financial services. A forthcoming book compiling recent research by IMF staff and academic researchers aims to shed new light on this topic by looking in more detail at measuring informality, analysing its drivers and economic consequences, and discussing possible policy responses.

The high incidence and persistence of informal labour, particularly in emerging market and developing economies, is increasingly recognised as an obstacle to sustainable development. Informal firms do not contribute to the tax base and tend to remain small, with low productivity and limited access to finance. As a result, economic growth in regions or countries with large informal sectors remains below potential. Informal workers are more likely to be poor than workers in the

formal sector, both because they lack formal contracts and social protection and because they tend to be less educated.

The prevalence of informal work is also associated with high inequality: workers with similar skills tend to earn less in the informal sector than their formal sector peers, and the wage gap between formal and informal workers is higher at lower skill levels. This explains why the large decline in informality in Latin America observed over the past 20 years was associated with significant reductions in inequality.

Informal work is similarly linked with gender inequality. In two out of three low- and lower-middle-income countries, women are more likely than men not only to be in informal employment, but also to be in the most precarious and low-paying categories of informal employment.

Addressing informality is thus essential and urgent to support inclusive economic development and reduce poverty worldwide. The COVID-19 pandemic has only reinforced this sense of urgency: its crushing impact on informal activities worldwide has highlighted the need for governments to provide a lifeline for large segments of the population not covered (or not well covered) by existing social protection programs.

Designing effective policies to address informality is, however, complicated by its multiple causes and forms, both across and within countries. Informality is a response to a set of country-specific characteristics and institutions, and there is no one-size-fits-all solution. Extensive research and policy experiments in both developing and advanced economies nonetheless point to a common set of guiding principles for policy design. Four types of policies have proved effective:

- ***Improving access to and quality of education is probably the single most powerful way to lower informality.*** Education reforms aimed both at enhancing equality of access and ensuring that students remain in school until the end of the secondary cycle (**and ample technical and vocational training opportunities**) are particularly important.
- *Tax system design should avoid inadvertently increasing incentives for individuals and firms to remain in the informal sector.* It is generally recognised that simpler value-added and corporate tax systems (with no or minimal exemptions and loopholes) with lower rates, as well as low payroll taxes, help reduce informality. Supportive social protection systems, including progressive income taxes and protection for the poorest, help address distributional aspects.
- *Policies to enhance financial inclusion by promoting expanded access to formal (or bank-based) financial services can help lower informality.* Lack of access to finance is a key constraint for informal firms and entrepreneurs, stifling productivity and the growth of their businesses. Countries where **access to finance is greater tend to grow faster and have lower income inequality.**
- *A range of structural policies can help increase incentives and lower the cost of formalisation.* Labour market regulations can be simplified to ensure greater flexibility and facilitate informal workers' entry into formal employment. Competition policy can boost entry of small firms in some sectors by eliminating monopolies. Elimination of excessive regulations and bureaucratic requirements also helps. Digital platforms, including government-to-person mobile transfers, can contribute to inclusive growth by bringing financial accounts to the unbanked, empowering women financially, and helping small and medium-sized enterprises grow within the formal sector.

Informality critically affects how fast economies can grow, develop, and provide decent economic opportunities for their populations. Sustainable development requires a reduction in informality over time, but this process will inevitably be gradual because the informal sector is currently the only viable income source for billions of people. Informality is best tackled by steady reforms—such as **investment in education**—and policies that address its underlying causes. Attacks on the sector motivated by the view that it is generally operating illegally and evading taxes are not the answer.

Tanzania: Current Path

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Chart 2 presents the population structure for 2043 in the Current Path forecast.

Tanzania has a young (median age 18.5 years) and rapidly growing population reflected in a population pyramid that is very broad at the bottom and still several decades away from entering a potential demographic window of opportunity. At independence in 1963, its population was estimated at 11 million. By 2000, it had increased to 34.5 million and, by 2023, to 68.8 million, growing at a rate of 3.4% per annum. In the Current Path forecast, Tanzania will have 102 million people in 2043. Total fertility rates are coming down, but slowly. In 2023, it was 4.7 children per fertile woman, and by 2043, it will have declined to 3.3 – consistently above the average for low-middle-income countries. In fact, in its immediate region, Tanzania’s fertility rate is above rates in Mozambique, Uganda, South Sudan and Sudan.

Various factors contribute to Tanzania’s high fertility and rapid population growth, including its large informal economy (45% of GDP in 2023) with low levels of urbanisation (37% in 2023) and education (adults above 15 years of age have 6.6 years of schooling), as well as the fact that the average age of first marriage is two years below that of its peer group. In all these indices, Tanzania trails below the averages for 24 low-middle-income African countries.

These structural characteristics are such that they outweigh the fact that Tanzania has slightly higher **access to modern contraceptives** (at 41% in 2023) than the average for low-middle-income Africa (at 38%).

Because Tanzania has a larger cohort of children (aged 15 and below) at 42% of its total population compared to 38% of its peers in 2023, Tanzania’s working-age population (aged 15 to 64) constituted 55% of its total population. The latter is three percentage points lower than the average for Africa’s low-middle-income countries, translating into a comparatively smaller potential labour force with a commensurate reduction in the contribution that labour could make to economic growth.

Chart 2: Population structure in Current Path, 1990-2043

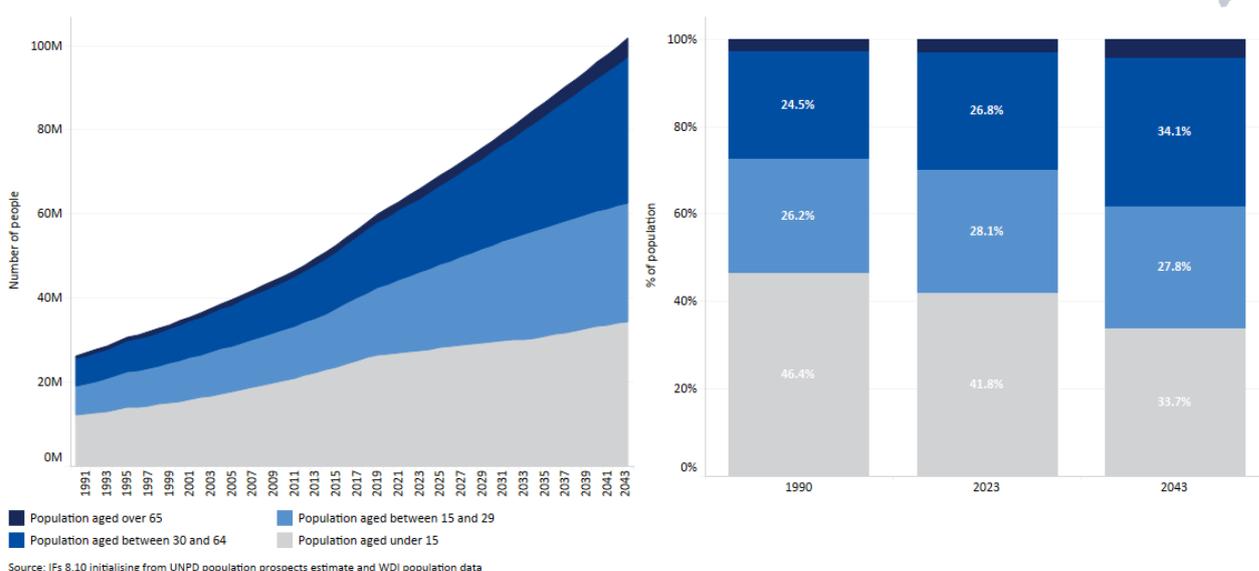


Chart 3 presents a population density map.

An estimated **63% of Tanzania's population was considered rural** in 2023, comparable to Sudan, Zimbabwe, Guinea and Mozambique. Technically, Tanzania will become urban in 2040, at which point more than 50% of its population will be classified as urban. Overall population density is average for Africa, but it is vastly different between its 31 administrative regions.

The Dar es Salaam, the Mwanza, and the Arusha Regions are the most densely populated areas, home to Tanzania's major cities and commercial centres. The least densely populated areas are the Singida Region, the Manyara Region, and the Tabora Region. These regions are primarily rural and contain large semi-arid and arid land areas.

The uneven population distribution in Tanzania is due to several factors, including climate, geography, and economic development. The northern border and eastern coast regions have more favourable temperatures and are more fertile than the interior regions. They are also home to more infrastructure and economic opportunities.

Chart 3: Population distribution map, 2022

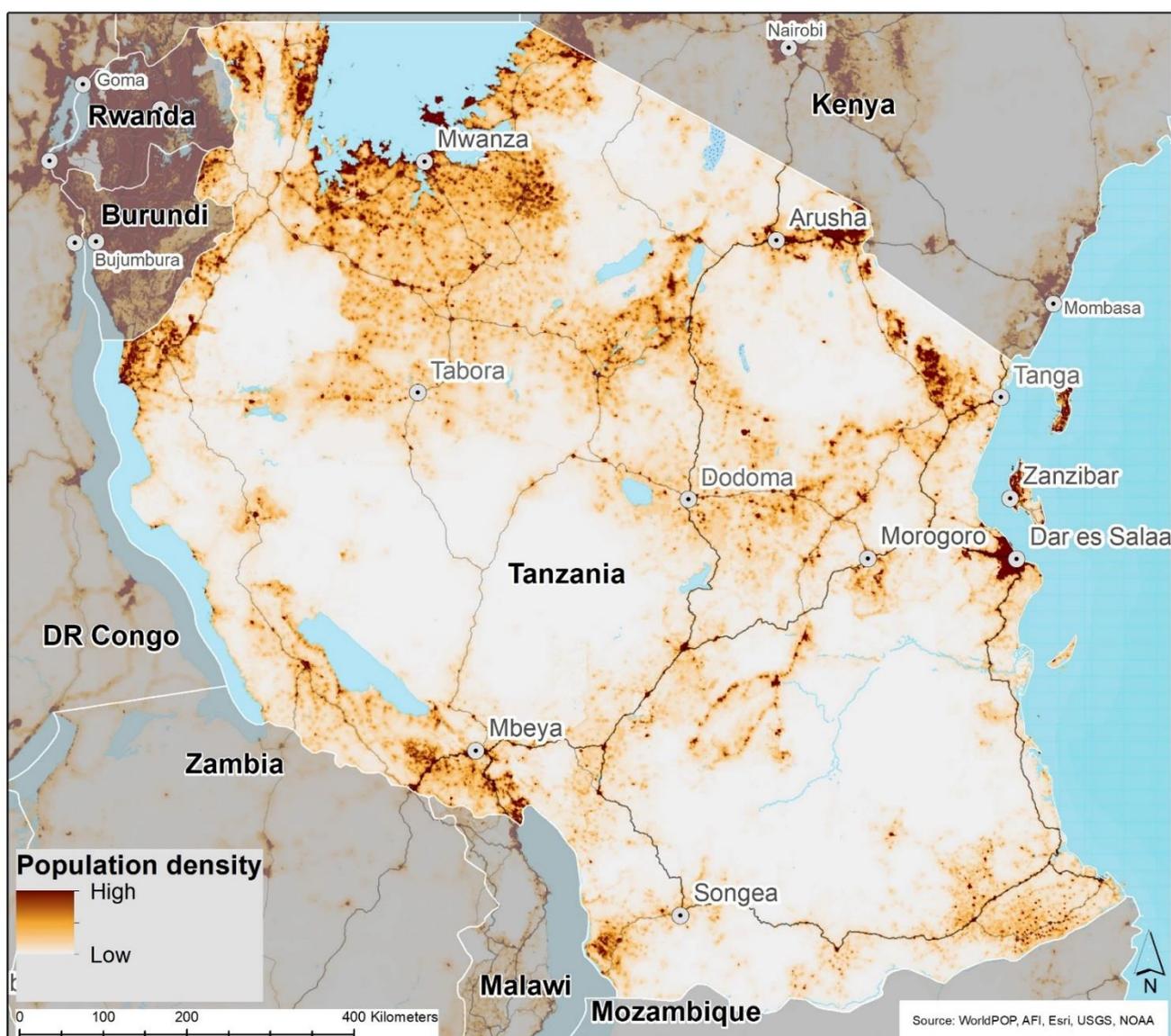


Chart 4 presents the size of Tanzania's economy from 1990 and includes a forecast for 2043, including the associated growth rate.

Tanzania has experienced strong economic growth for several decades, primarily driven by its growing population. Still, it has long struggled with competitiveness, reflected in its poor ranking by various indices such as the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index (2019), where it is ranked 117 out of 141 countries.

Despite various efforts to strengthen the competitiveness of the economy, improve the business and investment environment, and reduce the cost of regulatory compliance, the World Bank's Global Competitiveness Report 2022-2023 ranked Tanzania 147th out of 180 countries, scoring below the average for sub-Saharan Africa and the world average. According to the Bank, one of the main challenges to Tanzania's competitiveness is its **high infrastructure costs**, including its extensive and **underdeveloped road network and unreliable electricity supply**.

The World Bank's ease of doing business (2020 data) ranks Tanzania 141 out of 190 countries. The extent to which the country trails in the region is evident, considering that neighbouring Kenya is at 56, Uganda at 116 and Rwanda at 38.

In Transparency International's corruption perception index (2022 data), Tanzania is considered moderately corrupt and ranked 94 out of 180 countries.

In the Global Innovation Index (2022), Tanzania is ranked 103 out of 132 countries. Its most positive aspects relate to the strength of its institutions.

According to the Economic Freedom Index by the Fraser Institute (2021), Tanzania is the 105th freest economy out of 165, considered 'moderately free' and ranked towards the bottom end of the index, doing particularly poorly on the freedom to trade internationally.

Chart 4: GDP (MER) in the Current Path, 1990-2043

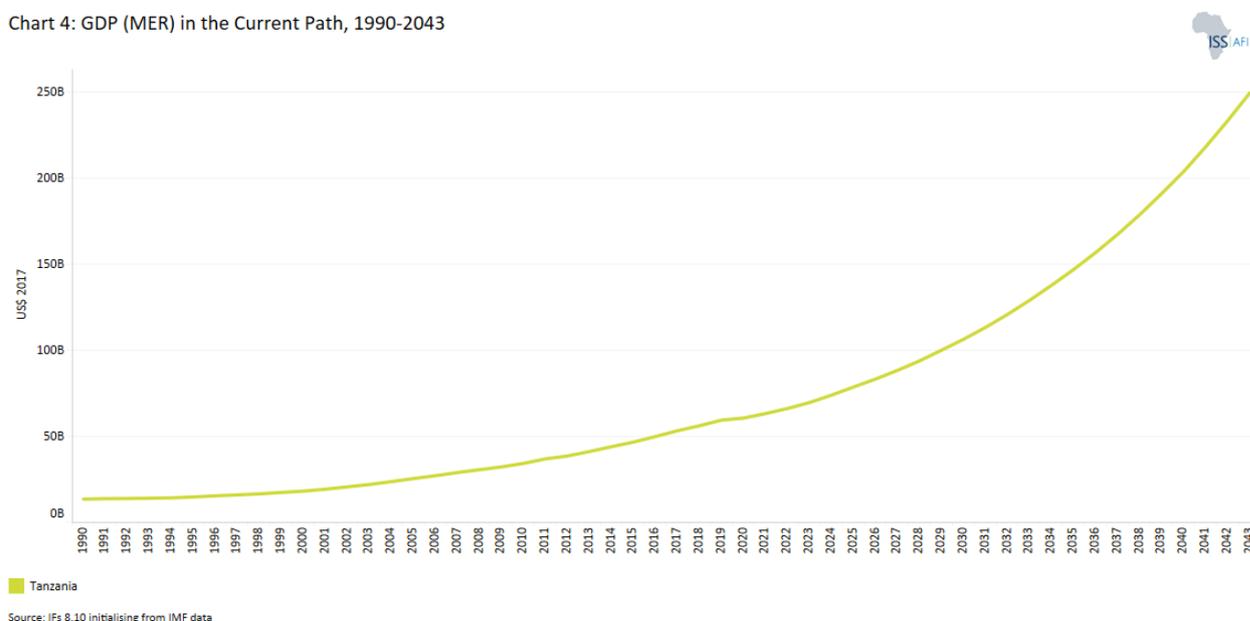


Chart 5 presents the size of the informal economy as a per cent of GDP and, in absolute terms, as well as the per cent of total non-agriculture labour involved in the informal economy. Chart 33 presents the impact of the combined scenario on the informal sector.

Estimations and data on the informal sector are often unreliable and must be treated carefully. Researchers generally distinguish between the shadow and informal economy. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO): 'The informal economy refers to all economic activities by

workers and economic units that are – in law or practice – not covered or insufficiently covered by formal arrangements. Where data is not available, IFs estimate the size. The ILO definition of employment in the informal economy excludes the agricultural sector.

Much work has been done to understand Tanzania's informal sector.

For example, the 2002 *Roadmap Study on the Informal Sector in Mainland Tanzania* reflects the regulatory and policy environment as an apparent handicap to the growth of small and medium-sized businesses. The study identified numerous regulatory constraints, including legal leftovers from colonial times or the previous socialist economic model, which only envisaged large enterprises. The Roadmap found that smaller business operators could broadly fit into two categories: survivalists and entrepreneurs. Survivalists tended to want to remain small and invisible and to avoid compliance. Entrepreneurs were split again into broadly two types: those who managed to comply to prevent harassment and be free to pursue their growth, and those who, while pursuing their growth, refused to comply with the demands of a corrupt bureaucracy.

At 45% of GDP in 2023, Tanzania has the second largest informal sector among Africa's low-middle-income countries a portion of its total economy. Only Zimbabwe's informal sector is larger. This means that a significant portion of Tanzania's economic activity occurs outside the formal economy, where businesses are not registered or taxed. By 2043, the contribution from Tanzania's substantial informal sector will decline to 37%, which is still very large. As a portion of the total economy, it will be the largest amongst Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries, followed by Nigeria, Benin and Zimbabwe. As a result, **Tanzania has the lowest labour productivity amongst its peers.**

At 76%, the percentage of Tanzania's informal labour is more significant in 2023 than any low-middle-income country and modestly declines to 67% in 2043. Benin had the second-largest informal labour share at 74%. Casual labour in Zimbabwe, which had a more significant informal sector than Tanzania in 2023, only constituted 41% of its labour force. By implication, not only is Tanzania's informal sector huge, but it also reflects very low levels of productivity. **The informal sector in Tanzania is survivalist in nature.** Although it provides a means of subsistence and survival for a large portion of the population, many are trapped in poverty.

Chart 5: Size of the informal economy, as % of GDP and % of total (non-agriculture) labour, 2019-2043

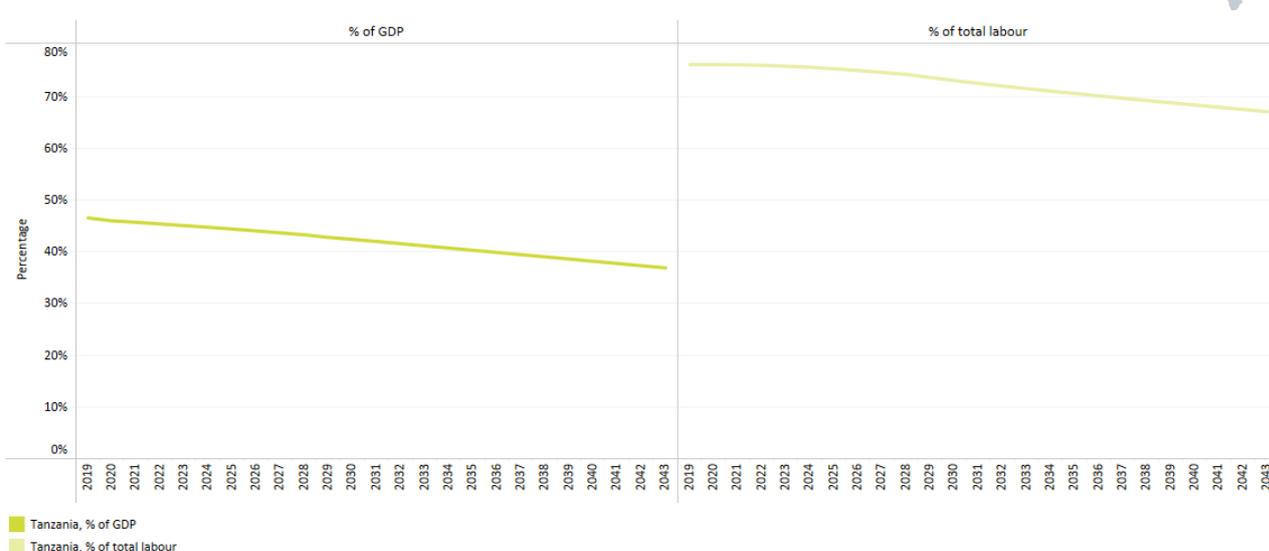


Chart 6 presents the average GDP per capita from 1990, including the Current Path forecast to 2043.

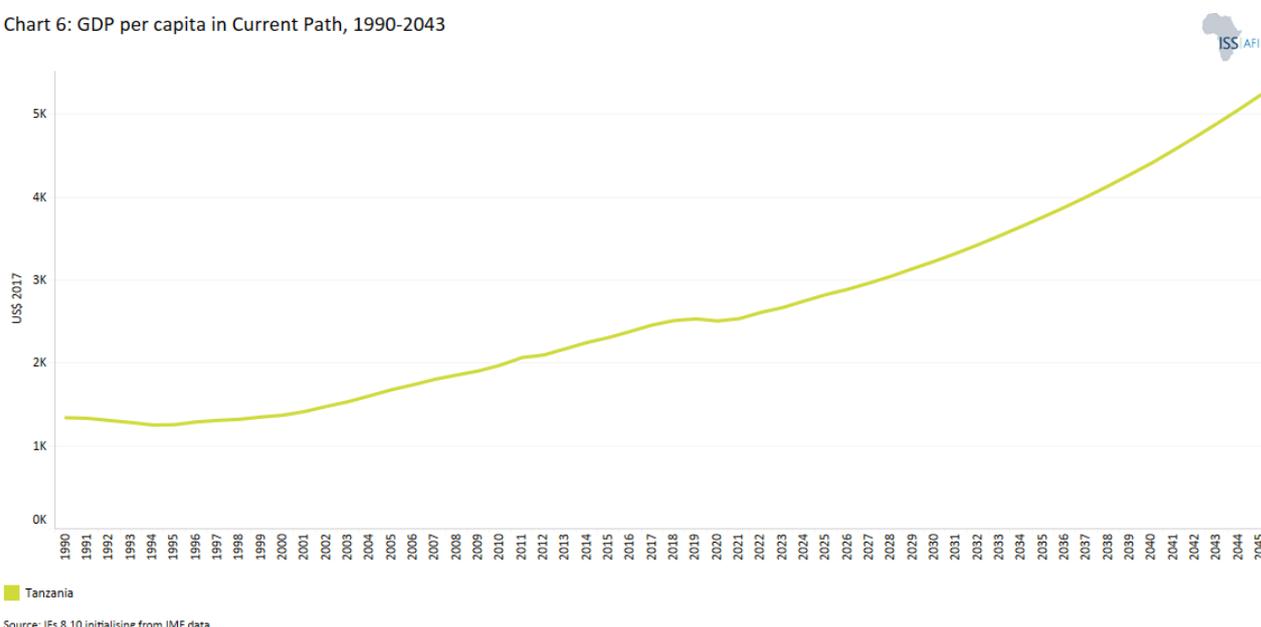
Until 1989, the GDP per capita for Tanzania was below the average of Africa's low-income countries, although the gap had been slowly closing. After that, more rapid growth in Tanzania

meant that the World Bank upgraded the country to low-middle income status in 2020, reflecting the extent to which the country was growing more rapidly than most other low-income countries in Africa.

In 2023, the **GDP per capita of Tanzania, at US\$2,668**, was 56% of the average for Africa's low-middle-income countries, third lowest amongst its peer grouping of low-middle-income countries, but improving. The two low-middle-income countries that, in 2023, had a lower GDP per capita than Tanzania were Lesotho and Zimbabwe.

On the Current Path scenario, Tanzania will grow its GDP per capita to US\$4,890 or 43% of the group average by 2043, reflecting steady progress. Whereas it had the third lowest GDP per capita in the group in 2023, by 2043, it would have improved its ranking by one position, doing better than Comoros, Zimbabwe and Lesotho. The long-term growth prospects for Tanzania are positive. Chart 7 presents the number of people living in extreme poverty, also expressed as a percentage of the population.

Chart 6: GDP per capita in Current Path, 1990-2043



In 2015, the World Bank adopted US\$1.90 **per person per day** (in 2011 prices using GNI), also used to measure progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 of eradicating extreme poverty.

In 2022, the World Bank updated the poverty lines to 2017 constant dollar values as follows:

- The previous US\$1.90 extreme poverty line is now set at US\$2.15 for use in low-income countries.
- US\$3.20 for lower-middle-income countries, now US\$3.65 in 2017 values.
- US\$5.50 for upper-middle-income countries, now US\$6.85 in 2017 values.
- US\$22.70 for high-income countries. The Bank has not yet announced the new poverty line in 2017 US\$ prices for high-income countries.

Monetary poverty only tells part of the story. In addition, the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures acute multidimensional poverty by measuring each person's overlapping deprivations across ten indicators in three equally weighted dimensions: health, education and standard of living. The MPI complements the international US\$2.15 a day poverty rate by identifying who is multidimensionally poor and also shows the composition of multidimensional poverty. **The headcount or incidence of multidimensional poverty is often several percentage**

points higher than that of monetary poverty. This implies that individuals living above the monetary poverty line may still suffer health, education and standard of living deprivations.

Starting with monetary poverty. Using US\$2.15, 50.3% of Tanzania's population was considered extremely poor in 2023, equivalent to 33.1 million people. As a per cent of its total population, only Zambia and Angola had higher monetary poverty rates among Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries in 2023. The Current Path forecasts Tanzania's extreme poverty rate will decline to 18.9% (or 19.1 million people) in 2043. Then Tanzania will still have a sizeable extreme poverty burden but rank 7th instead of third in the portion of extremely poor people among Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries.

While the US\$2.15 extreme poverty line is used to monitor progress towards achieving goal 1 of the SDGs towards eliminating the extreme poverty line by 2030, Tanzania is now categorised as a low-middle-income country. The World Bank and others consider US\$3.65 a more appropriate monetary poverty line than US\$2.15 for these countries.

Using US\$3.65, 74.1% (or 48.7 million) Tanzanians would be considered poor, a ratio that will decline to 39.8% (40.5 million) in 2043 on the Current Path forecast. These are large numbers, with only Nigeria, and Sao Tomé and Príncipe having more significant portions of their populations classified as such. Tanzania will, however, make steady progress within the 24-country low-middle-income group and improve its ranking to the extent that, in 2043, it will have dropped from the country with the third-highest poverty rate to seventh.

Poverty has many dimensions. For example, the number of children under 15 in poor households in Tanzania is almost double that in non-poor households. Poor households also have significantly higher dependency ratios. **About 44% of households with five or more children under 15 are poor**, 18 percentage points higher than the national average and 28 percentage points more than the poverty rate for households with just one or two children. Furthermore, poverty is more prevalent among women. In urban areas, more women-headed households are poor than men-headed ones, and single and divorced women are poorer than men. The gap is high in rural and urban areas, particularly in the latter. Urban widows are also poorer than urban widowers. Ownership of assets, especially mobility and communication equipment, is also significantly lower among women-headed households, indicating women's limited access to productive assets.

Using MPI, the [Tanzania Human Development Report 2019-2022](#) estimated that the poverty rate in Tanzania was higher than the monetary measure of US\$2.15, at 57.1% in 2021, while an additional 23.4% of the population was classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. The contributions to overall poverty by the MPI dimensions were as follows:

- Health: 39.8%
- Education: 34.2%
- Standard of living: 26.0%

Nationally, the poor are defined as those whose consumption is below Tanzania's national poverty line and who, therefore, were not able to meet their basic consumption needs; the extreme poor were not able to afford enough food to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of 2,200 kilocalories (Kcal) per adult per day. The national basic needs poverty line in 2018 was TZS 49,320 (US\$19.34) per adult per month, and the food poverty line was TZS 33,748 (US\$13.24).

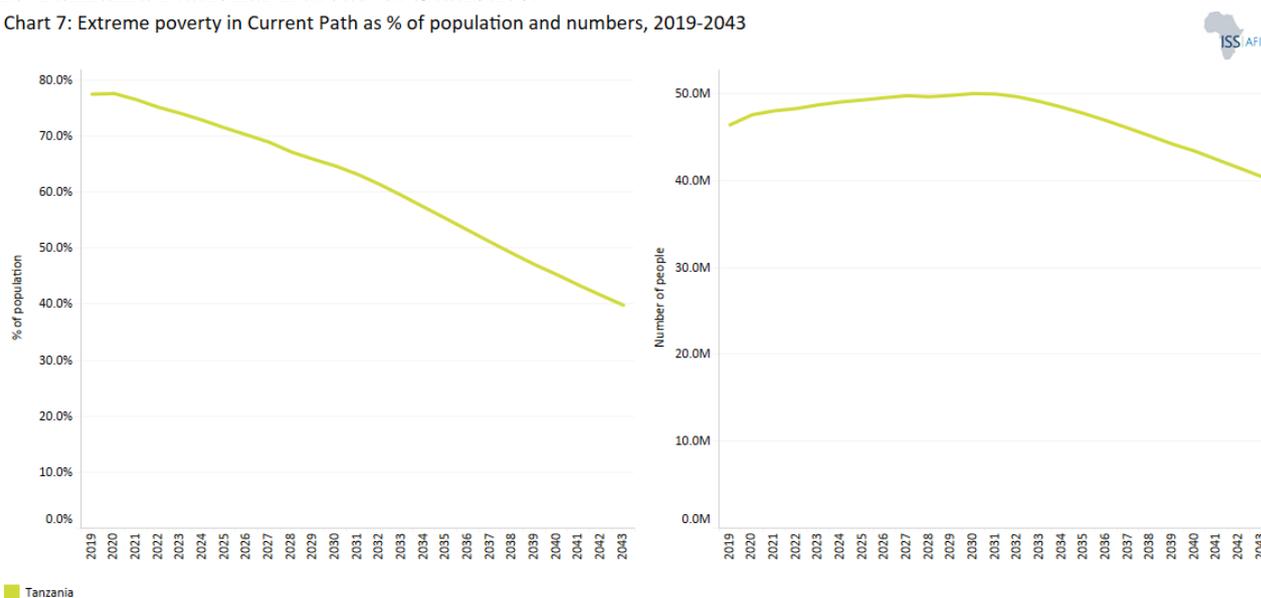
In response to its high poverty burden, the government has instituted numerous programs that range from investments in education, health, economic growth and social welfare that have helped the poorest Tanzanians, without which poverty rates would have been much higher. The potential

income from its enormous gas resources would, if appropriately managed, allow the government to expand these efforts significantly by ring-fencing profits for social grants.

The effects of such widespread and deep poverty mean that many Tanzanians are unable to afford enough food to eat, resulting in high levels of malnutrition and stunted growth. Nor can parents afford to send their children to school, and many citizens do not have access to quality healthcare and suffer from limited economic opportunities.

Poverty in Tanzania has been widely studied and is well understood, reflected in extensive reporting such as the 2020 [Tanzania Mainland Poverty Assessment Report](#) published by the World Bank and the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics.

Chart 7: Extreme poverty in Current Path as % of population and numbers, 2019-2043



Source: IFS 8.10 initialising from UNPD population prospects estimate, WDI and PovcalNet data

Tanzania has a long history of national development plans, dating back to the country's independence in 1961. The first five-year development plan was launched in 1964, and it was followed by a series of plans, each of which has been informed by the country's changing development priorities.

The early development plans in Tanzania were focused on achieving economic growth and self-reliance. The Arusha Declaration of 1967, a policy statement issued by the ruling party at the time, enshrined the principles of *ujamaa* (socialism) and self-reliance as the basis for the country's development. The development plans of the 1970s and 1980s focused on implementing these principles through policies such as the collectivisation of agriculture and the promotion of village industries.

In the early 1990s, Tanzania adopted a more market-oriented approach to development. The development plans of this period were focused on promoting economic growth through private-sector investment and trade liberalisation. The [National Development Vision 2025](#), launched in 1999, set a long-term goal for Tanzania to become a middle-income country by 2025. The three principle objects are achieving quality and good life for all; good governance and the rule of law, and building a strong and resilient economy that can effectively withstand global competition.

The current [Five Year Development Plan III](#) (2021/22 - 2025/26) is the third in a series of plans to achieve the National Development Vision 2025 goals. The plan focuses on increasing the country's capacity for production, building a competitive economy, and stimulating human development.

FYDP III also aims to implement sectoral strategic plans, agreements and regional and international strategic plans, including implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to accelerate economic growth and social development.

The specific objectives of the FYDP III are:

- (i) To build on achievements realised towards the attainment of the National Development Vision 2025 to make Tanzania a semi-industrialised, middle-income country by 2025;
- (ii) To strengthen capacity building in the areas of science, technology and innovation to enhance competitiveness and productivity in all sectors, especially the productive, manufacturing and services sectors, to enable Tanzanians to benefit from the opportunities available within the country;
- (iii) To strengthen the industrial economy as a basis for export-driven growth, including investing in new products and markets and enabling Tanzania to become a production hub in the countries of East, Central and Southern Africa and, thus increasing the country's contribution to international trade;
- (iv) To enhance the scope of Tanzania's benefits from strategic geographical opportunities by enabling improved business environments and strengthening the country's regional position as a hub for production, trade, supply and transportation;
- (v) To facilitate increased business start-up and private sector involvement to find the best way to promote the growth of the sector in tandem with job creation and make the sector a strong and reliable partner in development;
- (vi) To promote exports of services, including tourism, banking services, insurance and entertainment;
- (vii) To strengthen the implementation of FYDP III, including prioritisation, planning, integration and alignment of implementation interventions;
- (viii) To accelerate inclusive economic growth through poverty reduction and social development strategies as well as productive capacity for youth, women and people with disabilities;
- (ix) To ensure that regional and global agreements and commitments are fully integrated into national development for the benefit of the country;
- (x) To strengthen the relationship between the sectors that are endowed with natural wealth and resources with other economic and social sectors;
- (xi) To strengthen the role of Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in bringing about development and increasing income at the community level; and
- (xii) To strengthen the country's capacity to finance development by ensuring access to domestic revenue and effective management of public expenditure.

Chart 8: The Tanzania Development Vision 2025



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

THE TANZANIA DEVELOPMENT VISION 2025



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Tanzania: Scenarios

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- [Demographics and Health scenario](#)
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- [AfCFTA scenario](#)
- [Large Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario](#)
- [Financial Flows scenario](#)
- [Governance scenario](#)

Relationship between scenarios

Chart 9 depicts the relationship between the Current Path forecast, the various sectoral scenarios and the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

The Current Path forecast is a dynamic scenario in the International Futures forecasting platform that imitates continuing current policies and environmental conditions.

The eight sectoral scenarios are each explained in the various themes on the website and the impact on each is compared with the Current Path forecast and a Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. The eight scenarios are:

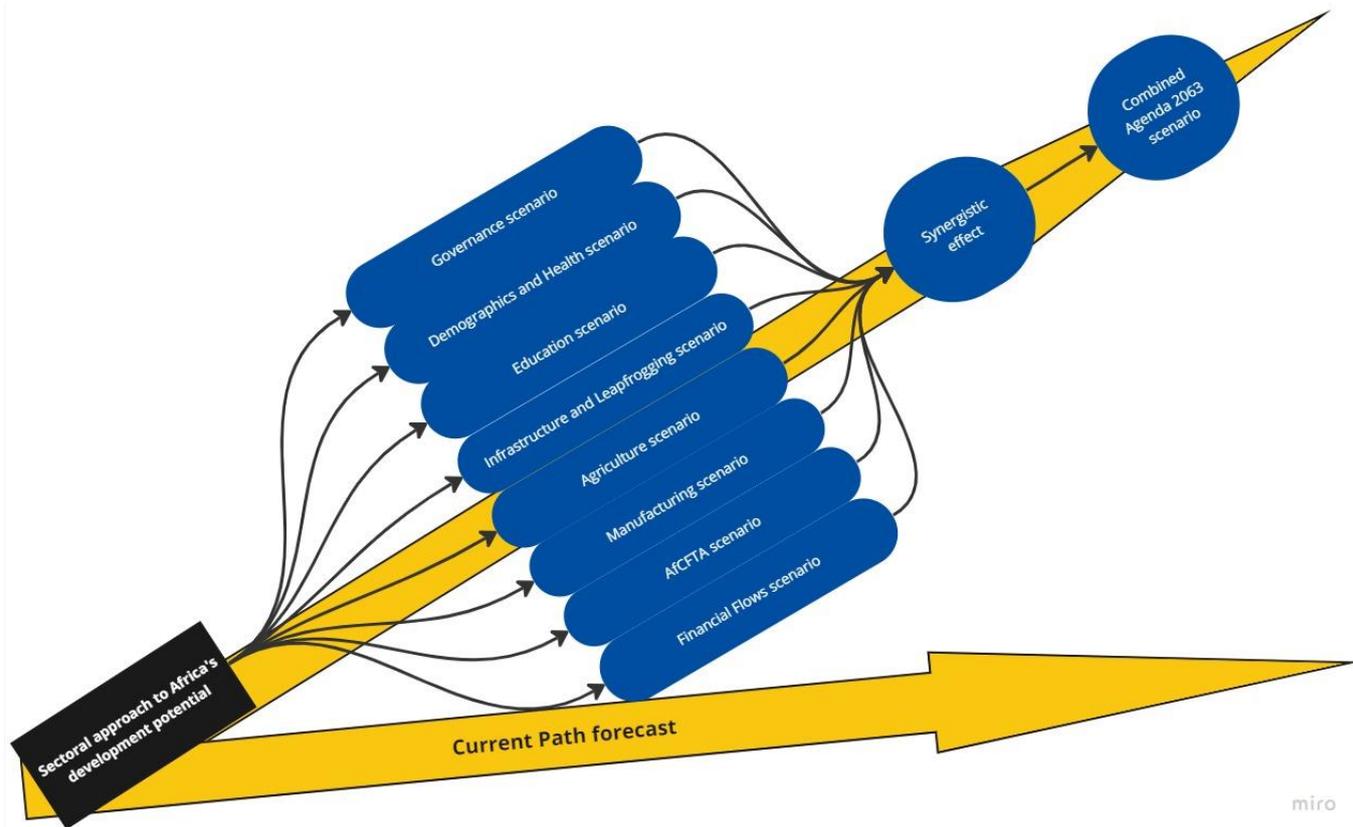
- A more rapid demographic transition and investments in better health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) infrastructure.
- Better and more education (looking at quantity, quality and relevance).
- Large infrastructure and leapfrogging (the impact of renewables, ICT and the more rapid formalisation of the informal sector).
- Food security and an agricultural revolution.
- A low-end manufacturing transition.
- The full implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).
- More inward financial flows (consisting of aid, foreign direct investment, remittances and illicit financial flows).
- Better governance (consisting of stability, capacity and inclusion).

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is a combination of all eight sectoral scenarios.

The impact of these scenarios on jobs / employment and greenhouse gas emissions and energy are presented in separate themes.

A final theme models the effect of alternative global scenarios on Africa's development potential.

The interventions within IFs are detailed in an annexure at the end of this page.

Chart 9: Current Path and scenarios

Demographics and Health scenario

Chart 10 presents the structure of the Demographics and Health scenario as modelled in IFs that advances the demographic dividend and improves health.

The Demographics and Health scenario consists of reasonable but ambitious reductions in child and maternal mortality ratio, increased access to modern contraception. It decreases in the mortality rates associated with both communicable diseases (e.g. AIDS, diarrhoea, malaria and respiratory infections) and non-communicable diseases (e.g. diabetes), as well as improvements in access to safe water and better sanitation.

Visit the themes on [Demographics](#) and [Health / WaSH](#) for more detail on the scenario structure and interventions.

Poor health is a significant constraint on development in Tanzania. Within IFs, labour productivity in Tanzania is roughly one-third of the average for Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries and particularly low in the manufacturing and ICTech sectors, both crucial to productivity growth.

Tanzania underwent its epidemiologic transition in 2023. After that, death rates from non-communicable diseases exceed those from communicable diseases, reflecting the general shift from acute infectious and deficiency diseases characteristic of low levels of development to chronic non-communicable diseases characteristic of modernisation and higher levels of development. As a result, after 2023, citizens are, on average, more likely to die from (and require treatment for) chronic diseases such as heart disease, stroke, and cancer. The shift occurred even though Tanzania has a large proportion of young people (median age of 18.5 years in 2023), high levels of poverty (using US\$3.65, more than 74% of its population is poor) and low levels of income (GDP per capita was US\$2,668 in 2023).

The early transition may have been accelerated by the country's high malnutrition rate, which increases the risk of developing chronic diseases later in life. Tanzania also has a limited healthcare system, meaning people may not have access to the care they need. From a health expenditure perspective, the main challenge with the transition is that non-communicable diseases are more expensive to treat. It, therefore, is an additional burden on an already constrained health budget. Death rates are, therefore, changing. In 2023, the category 'other communicable diseases' had the most significant statistical death rate on the Current Path forecast, whereas, by 2043, it would be cardiovascular afflictions.

Tanzania also needs to improve on various indices of basic infrastructure. For example, among Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries, it has the **fourth largest population still dependent upon unimproved water supply at 26% in 2023**. Only Angola, Zambia and Kenya did worse. On the Current Path forecast, the percentage will decline to 18% in 2043 and 13% in the Demographic and Health scenario.

Whereas access to **improved sanitation was at 54% of the population in 2023**, it will improve to 78% by 2043 in the Demographic and Health scenario compared to 68% on the Current Path forecast. The difference is equivalent to 4.8 million additional persons.

Chart 10: Demographics and Health scenario

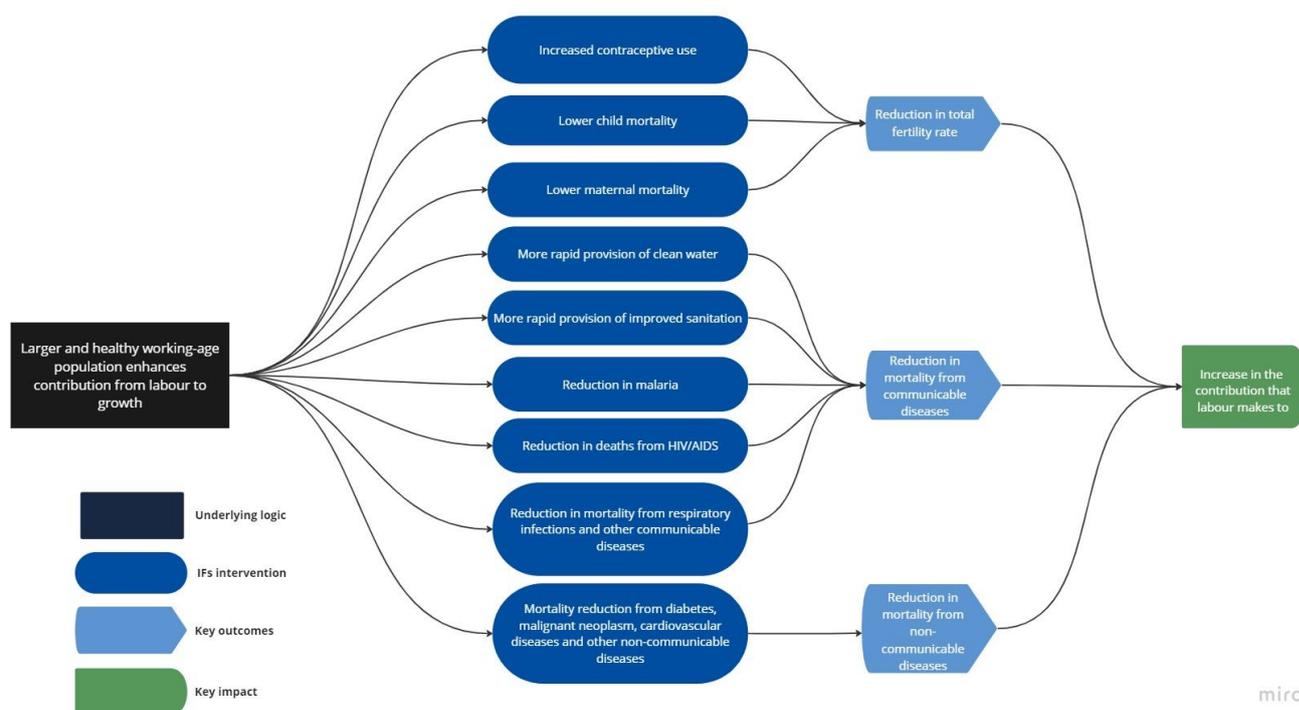
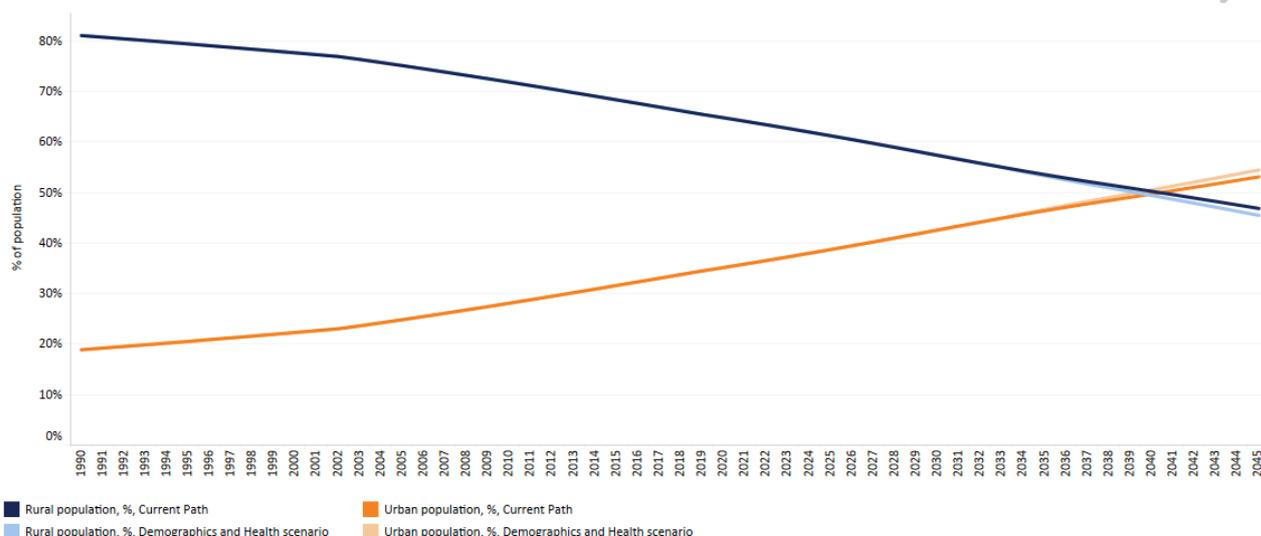


Chart 11 compares urban and rural populations in the Current Path and the Demographic and Health scenario.

Tanzania's population is still largely rural, with only 37% of its total population considered urban, set to increase to 52% in 2043. The annual rate of increase of the urban population, at 4.4% per annum in 2023, is among the highest in Africa and presents authorities with numerous challenges. The primary reason for urbanisation is often to escape rural poverty rather than the attraction of jobs in urban areas. Rural areas offer limited economic opportunities and poor access to education and healthcare. As a result, Tanzania's urbanising population is moving from rural subsistence farming to informal settlements engaged in low-end services in the informal sector with only limited positive impact on improved productivity and economic growth.

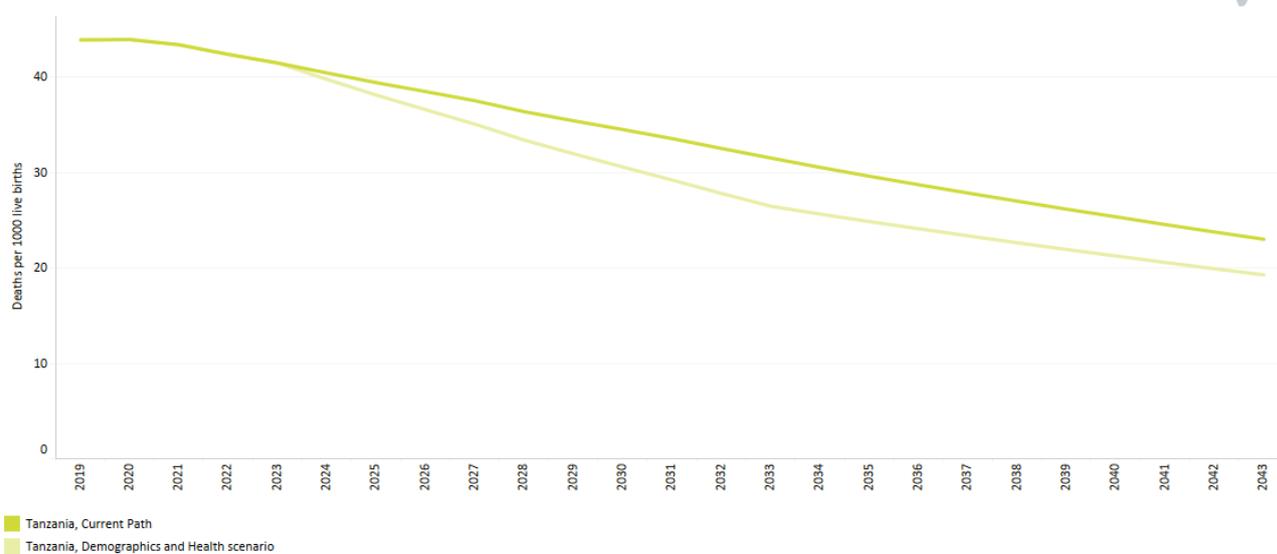
Chart 11: Urban and rural population in Current Path and Demographics and Health scenario, 1990–2043



Source: IFs 8.10 initialising from UN world urbanization prospects data

Chart 12 presents the infant mortality rate in the Current Path and the Demographics and Health scenario.

Chart 12: Infant mortality rate in Current Path and Demographics and Health scenario, 2019–2043

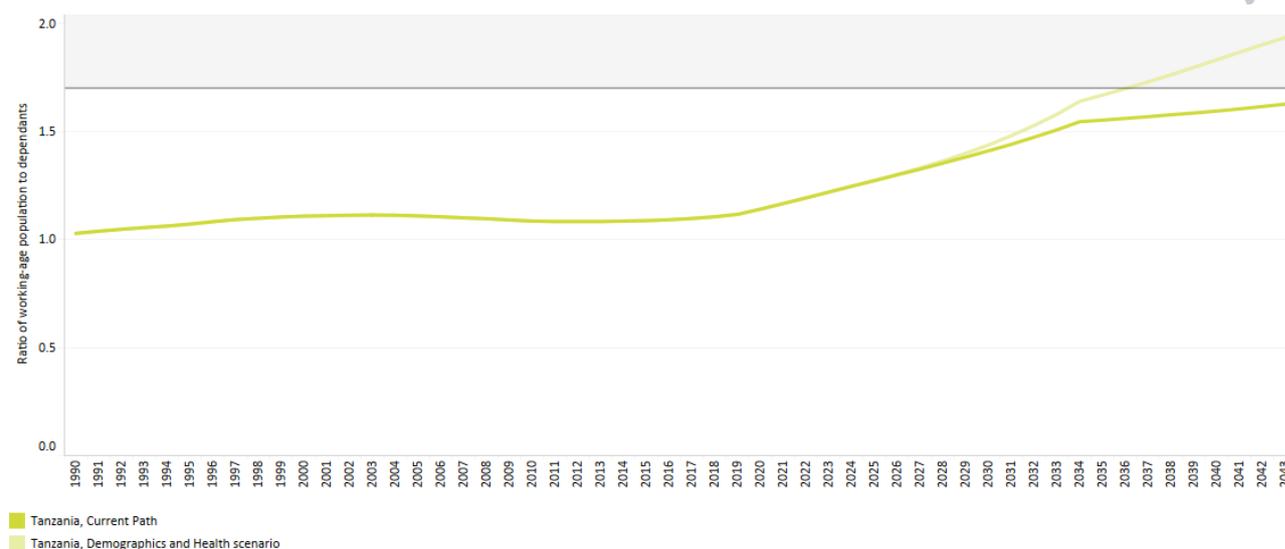


Source: IFs 8.10 initialising from IHME data

The infant mortality rate is the probability of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching the age of one. It measures the child-born survival rate and reflects the social, economic and environmental conditions in which children live, including their health care. It is calculated as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births and is an important marker of the overall quality of the health system in a country.

Infant mortality in Tanzania is relatively high, although it has improved drastically since 1990 when it stood at 101.6. Tanzania performs better than the average for its lower middle-income peer group, with 41.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2023, roughly comparable to rates in Zimbabwe and Zambia. The contributors to high infant mortality rates in Tanzania include poverty, malnutrition, infectious diseases such as malaria and pneumonia and limited health care access. In the Demographic and Health scenario, infant mortality rates in Tanzania decline to 19 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2043 compared to 23 deaths in the Current Path forecast. The improvements follow from the determined implementation of the government's National Immunization Program, the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness program, and improved access to healthcare in rural areas, amongst others.

Chart 13: Demographic dividend in the Current Path and the Demographics and Health scenario, 1990–2043



Source: IFS 8.10 initialising from UNPD Population Prospects data

Chart 13 presents the demographic dividend in the Current Path and in the Demographics and Health scenario.

The dividend is the window of economic growth opportunity when the ratio of working-age persons to dependents increases from 1.7:1 and higher.

Increased access to modern contraception supported by appropriate education and information will have a dramatic impact on Tanzania's total fertility rate, which was at 4.7 children per fertile woman in 2023. In 2023, modern contraceptive use in Tanzania stood at 41% and will increase to 59% in 2043. In the Demographic and Health scenario, fertility rates will decline much quicker than in the Current Path forecast, dropping to 2.4 births per woman by 2043 compared to 3.3 on the Current Path. A lower average fertility rate would slow down Tanzania's population growth, with 6.4 million fewer people by 2043. Instead of 102 million people in 2043, Tanzania would only have 96 million. As a result, in the Demographic and Health scenario, Tanzania will enter a demographic window of opportunity (a potential demographic dividend) from 2036, on par with the average for its low-middle-income peer group on the continent and about a decade earlier than on the Current Path.

Agriculture scenario

Chart 14 sets out the composition of the Agriculture scenario to advance food security.

The Agriculture scenario represents reasonable but ambitious increases in yields per hectare (reflecting better management and seed and fertiliser technology), increased land equipped and under

irrigation and reductions in food loss and waste. We use increased calorie consumption as a proxy for prioritising food self-sufficiency above food exports as a desirable policy objective.

The increase in forest protection reflects sustainable land use practices.

Visit the theme on [Agriculture](#) for our conceptualisation and details on the scenario structure and interventions.

In 2023 agriculture contributed 26% to Tanzania's GDP in 2023, which was almost ten percentage points above the average for low-middle-income African countries. On the Current Path forecast the contribution from agriculture will decline to a difference of only one percentage points in 2043. Because the sector grows more rapidly in the Agriculture scenario, Tanzania's agricultural sector is still around five percentage points above the average for low-middle-income Africa in the Agriculture scenario by then.

Tanzania has the potential to be a major agricultural exporter, with an estimated 44 million hectares of arable land, of which only about 10 million hectares are currently under cultivation. The horticulture sector has, in particular, been growing rapidly in recent years. Tanzania struggles to meet its domestic food requirements, however, due to generally low productivity in an agricultural sector that predominantly consists of subsistence farming. Agribusiness is still in its infancy in Tanzania and largely located in its traditional export crops such as coffee, tea, cotton, cashew nuts, tobacco. **Yet the country has a diverse range of agro-ecological zones, allowing for the production of a wide variety of crops, including maize, rice, wheat, sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, beans, peas, coffee, tea, cotton, and oilseeds.**

In 2023, yields in Tanzania stood at 3.4 metric tons per hectare, which is low compared to the average of 5.5 metric tons per hectare for Africa's low-middle-income peer group. In the Current Path forecast, yields in Tanzania will increase modestly to 4 tons by 2043 and the gap in average yields per hectare between Tanzania and the low-middle-income Africa grouping will have widened. However, in the Agriculture scenario yields increase to 6.1 tons which is almost on par with the forecast of 6.8 tons per hectare for the peer group.

Chart 14: Agriculture scenario

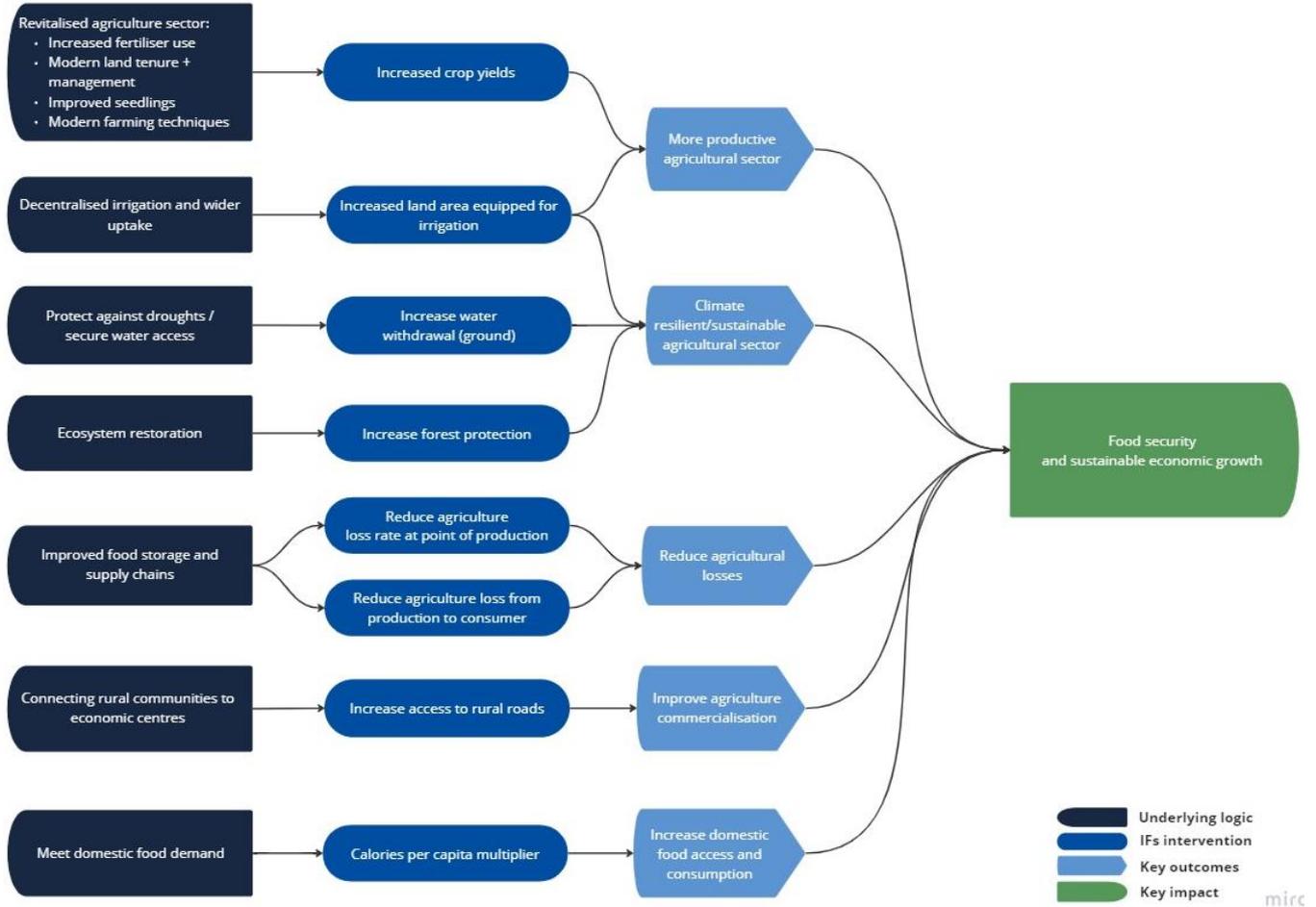


Chart 15: Import Dependence in the Current Path and Agriculture scenario, 2019-2043

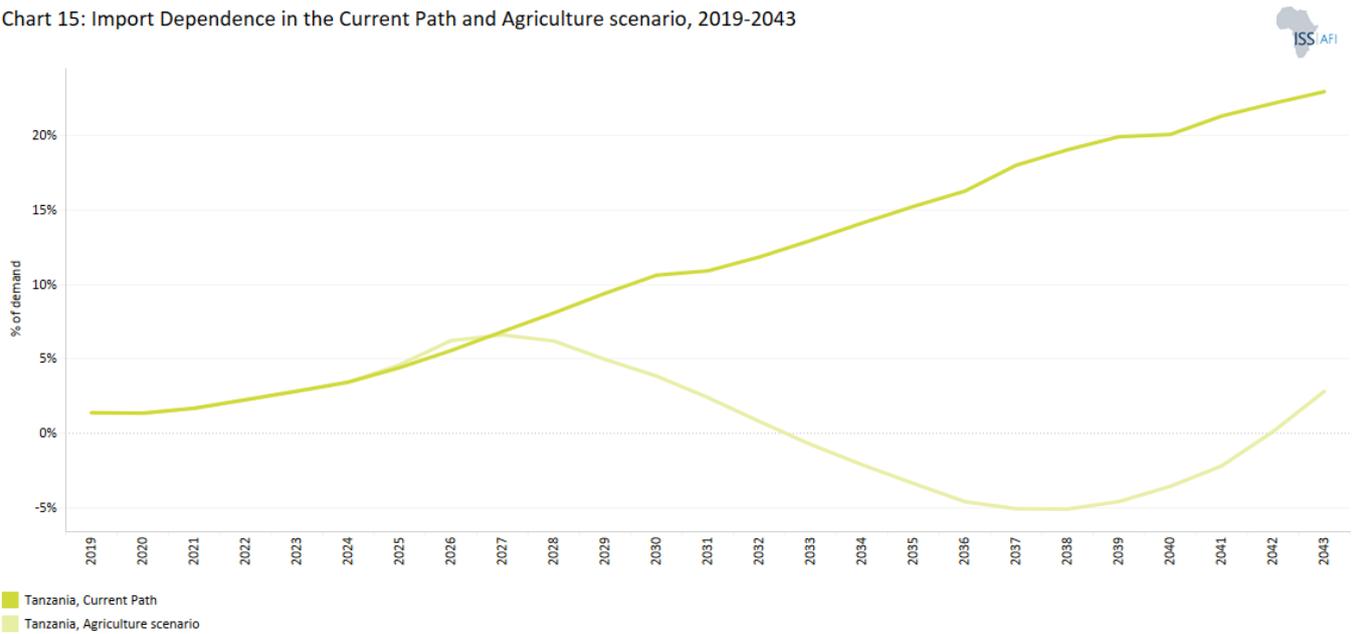


Chart 15 presents import dependence in the Current Path forecast and the Agriculture scenario.

The agricultural production and demand data in the IFs forecasting platform initialises from data provided on food balances by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). IFs contain data on numerous types of agriculture but aggregate its forecast into crops, meat and fish, presented in million metric tons. Chart 17 shows agricultural production and demand as a total of all three categories.

In 2023, nearly 17 million hectares of land in Tanzania were used for crops, and crop yields were only 3.3 tons per hectare compared to the average of 5.5 tons for its African income peer group. Tanzania's agricultural crop production stood at 50 million metric tons (54.7 million metric tons if meat and fish are included), matching agrarian demand. However, the forecast is for a growing gap between demand and production on the Current Path forecast, resulting in about 21.6 million metric tons of unmet agrarian needs in 2043.

Tanzania's rapidly expanding population fuels agricultural demand, a situation that increases food insecurity, which is already troubling. This trend is visible across Africa's low-middle-income economies generally.

Because of widespread poverty and lack of access to calories, **over 34% of Tanzanian children under five are stunted, and nearly 45% of women of reproductive age are anaemic**, according to USAID. The agency lists four challenges: 'Limited access to productive and financial resources, weak infrastructure, and poor policies reduce incentives to develop the agriculture sector. Private-sector investment in agriculture is constrained by limited access to long-term capital, low capacity and business skills, and policies discouraging growth. Climate change poses significant risks of prolonged drought and unpredictable weather, threatening the livelihoods of subsistence farmers. Rapid population growth and agricultural expansion threaten Tanzania's natural resources that, when managed effectively, support livelihoods and agriculture.'

In the Agriculture scenario, that sees yields in Tanzania more than double to 6.1 metric tons per hectare in 2043, the country will start closing the gap in average yields per hectare with low-middle-income African countries. The result is that instead of producing 64.7 million metric tons of crops in 2043, Tanzania would produce 89.3 million metric tons. Total production from agriculture (i.e. including crops, meat and fish) will be at 101.3 million metric tons instead of 76.1. In the Agriculture scenario, Tanzania would have the ninth highest yields per hectare amongst Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries in 2043. In 2023, it stood at number 18.

The Agriculture scenario will free Tanzania from import dependence. By 2043, the country will be producing 101.3 million metric tons of crops, meat and fish, comparable to its 2043 demand of 102.4 million metric tons.

Tanzania is facing a significant demographic challenge, with its population projected to double every 23 years, the latest report from the World Bank says. Under a high fertility scenario, the country's population could soar to nearly **140 million** by 2050, from 68.85 million in 2024, placing immense pressure on its resources and infrastructure.

Education scenario

Chart 16 presents the structure of the Education scenario as modelled in IFs. The scenario improves the quantity and quality of education and its relevance to job requirements.

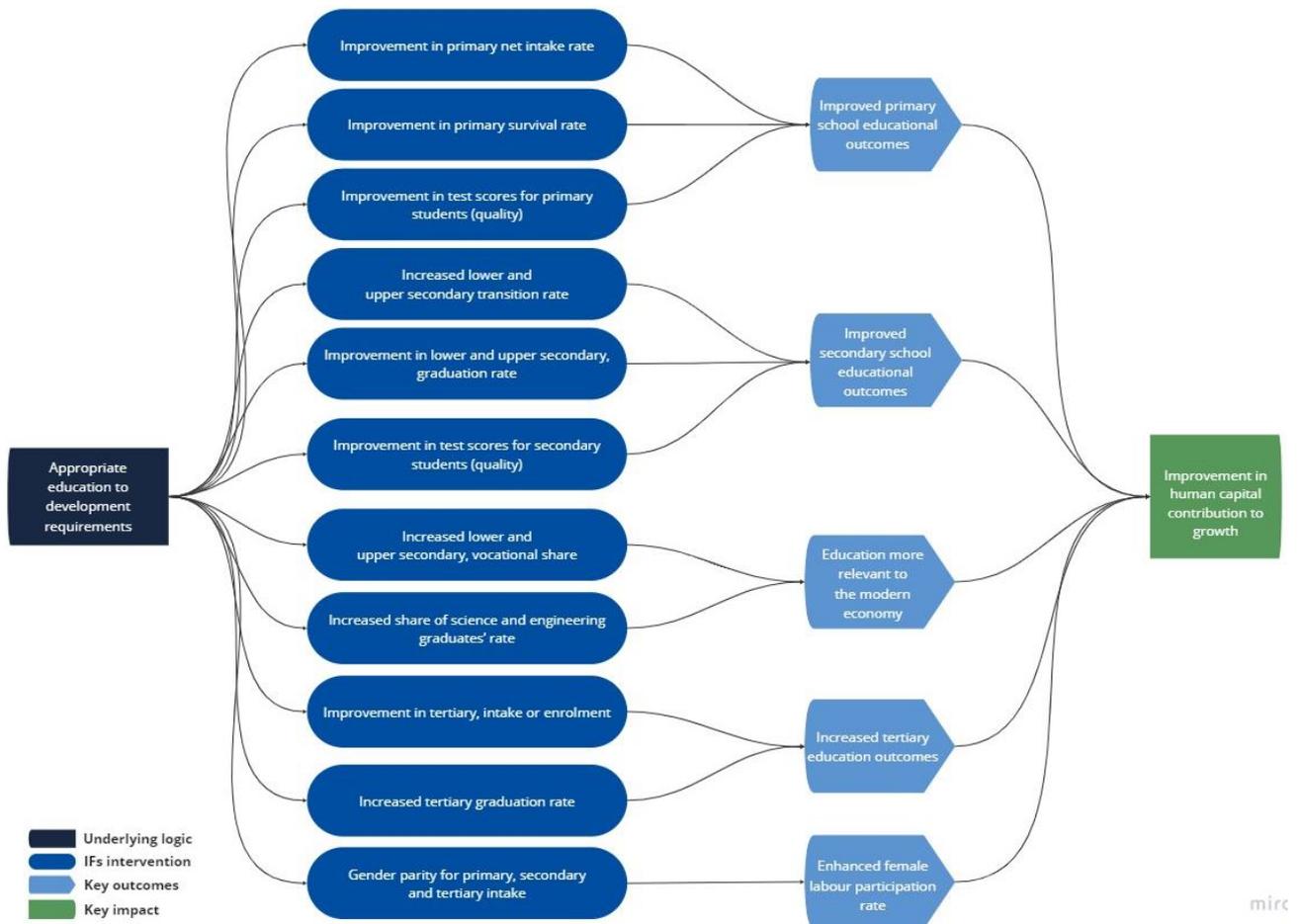
The Education scenario represents reasonable but ambitious improved intake, transition and graduation rates from primary to tertiary levels and better quality of education at primary and secondary levels. It also models substantive progress towards gender parity at all levels, additional

vocational training at the secondary school level and increases in the share of science and engineering graduates.

You can visit the theme on [Education](#) for our conceptualisation and details on the scenario structure and interventions.

The 2020 World Bank report [Tanzania Mainland Poverty Assessment](#) found that large numbers of dependents and disadvantaged burdened poor households by too little education. **About 29% of household heads have no education, and 19% did not complete primary school, with rates being highest among poor rural households. Only 3.4% of the heads of poor households (and 1.3% of rural ones) went beyond primary education,** compared to 20% for non-poor households. Of households whose heads have no education or did not complete primary, about 35% live in poverty. The poverty rate drops to 26% for those who completed primary schooling and to just 6% among households with lower secondary education and above. It concluded that while education is still the best shield against poverty, primary education seems no longer sufficient to open up opportunities.

Literacy rates in Tanzania are higher at 79% in 2023 than most low-middle-income African countries, which has an average of 73%. On the Current Path forecast, literacy rates will improve to 92% in 2043 and slightly higher in the Education scenario.



Tanzania’s primary test score in 2023 was roughly on par with the average for Africa’s low-middle-income countries but fell behind the average of its peer group by five percentage points in 2043 as education expenditure per learner remains flat due to the ongoing increase in the number of learners that enter the system. The Education scenario modestly changes this trajectory.

Chart 16: Education scenario

The average test scores for secondary learners in Tanzania was 5% below the average for Africa's low middle-income countries and will increase by more than % above the Current Path forecast by 2043.

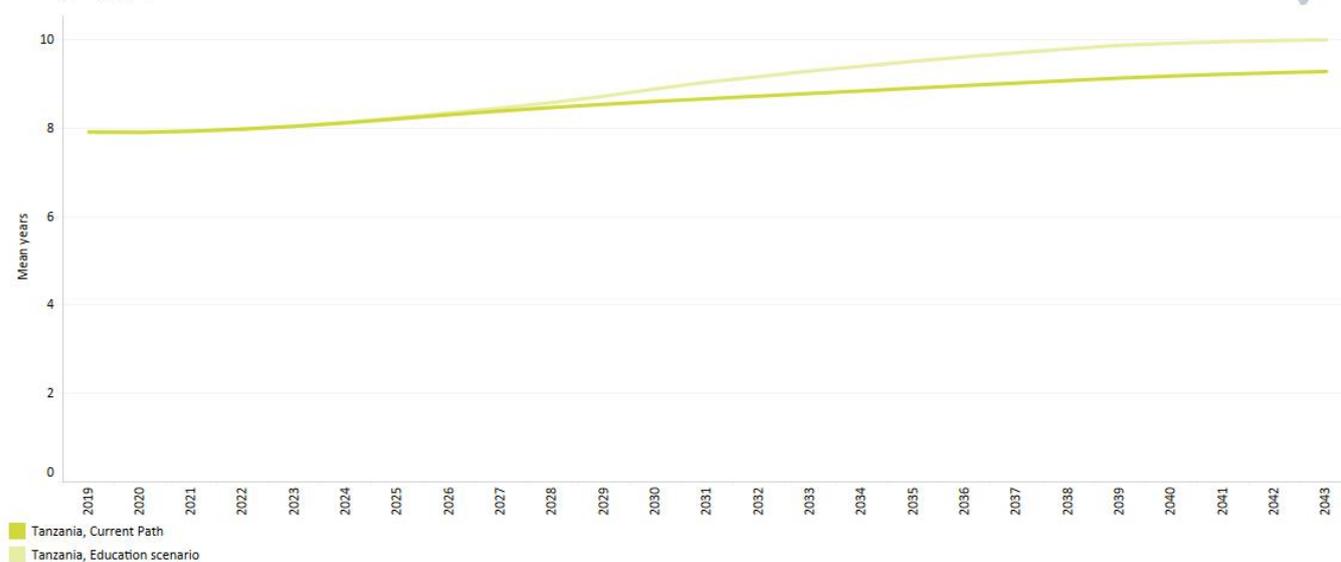
Chart 17 presents mean years of education in the Current Path forecast and the Education scenario for the 15 to 24-year age group.

The average years of education in the adult population aged 15 to 24 is an excellent first indicator of how the stock of knowledge in society is changing.

In 2023, Tanzania performed significantly worse than its income peer group, with its mean of years of education in 2023 around one year below the average for Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries. In the Education scenario, the mean years of education increase from 6.6 years in 2023 to 8.4 years in 2043. This represents an improvement of 0.6 years in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast. In addition, the gap will slowly increase in the Current Path forecast over the forecast horizon. In the Education scenario, the gap between the mean years of education in Tanzania and the average for Africa's low-middle-income countries is halved to 0.5 years instead of one year.

Turning to gender issues, according to USAID: 'While primary school enrolment among girls and boys is nearly equivalent, **only one in three girls who start secondary school will finish their lower secondary education.** Causes of low secondary enrolment and retention among girls include economic hardship, early marriage and teen pregnancy, and school-related gender-based violence.'

Chart 17: Mean years of education in Current Path and Education scenario, 2019-2043
15 to 24 year age group



Source: IFs 8.10 initialising from Barro-Lee data

Manufacturing scenario

Chart 18 presents the structure of the Manufacturing scenario as modelled in IFs.

The Manufacturing scenario represents reasonable but ambitious manufacturing growth through greater investment in the manufacturing sector, in research and development (R&D) as well as improvement in government regulation of businesses. It increases total labour participation rates with a larger increase in female participation rates where appropriate. It is accompanied by increased welfare transfers (social grants) to unskilled workers to moderate the initial increases in inequality typically associated with a manufacturing transition.

Visit the theme on [Manufacturing](#) for our conceptualisation and details on the scenario structure and interventions. Chart 18 presents a summary chart that sets out the composition of the scenario.

In this scenario, the government of Tanzania raises around US\$4.4 bn more tax in 2043. It invests most of that money in the manufacturing sector while transferring around US\$1.7 bn as a social grant to offset the likely negative effects of a manufacturing transition, borrowing the balance.

Chart 18: Manufacturing scenario

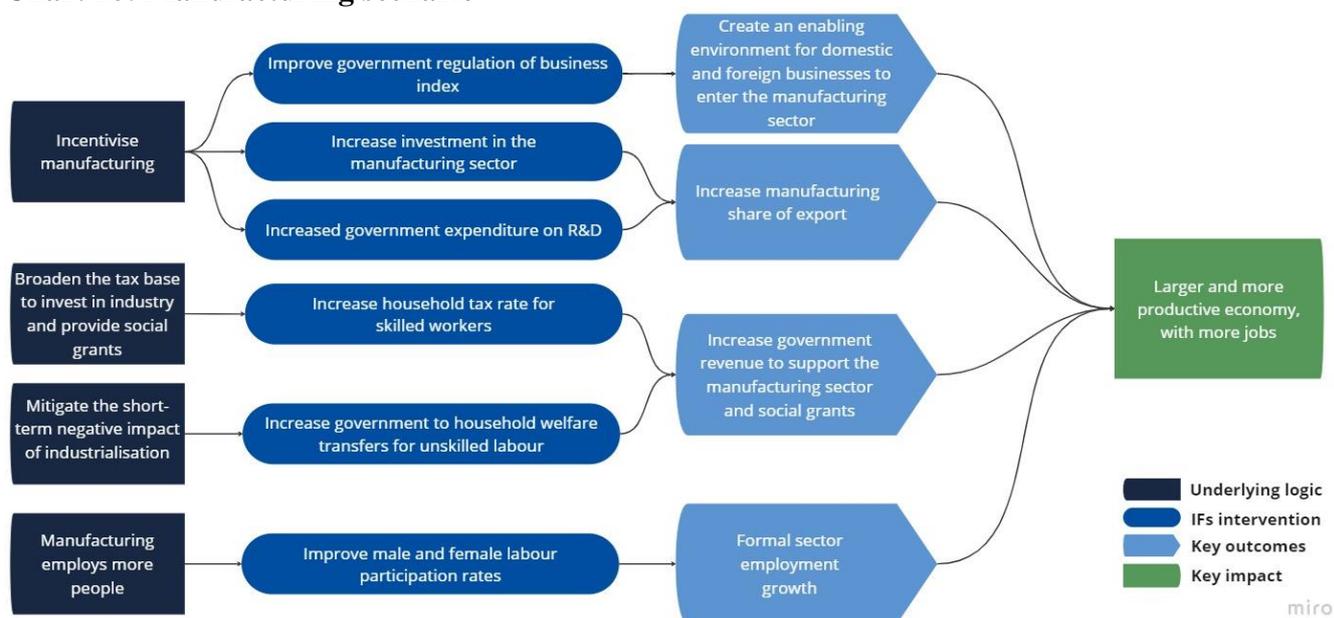


Chart 19 presents the contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP in the Current Path forecast and in the Manufacturing scenario. The IFs platform uses data from the Global Trade and Analysis Project (GTAP) to classify economic activity into six sectors: agriculture, energy, materials (including mining), manufacturing, services and information and communication technologies (ICT). Most other sources use a threefold distinction between only agriculture, industry and services, with the result that data may differ.

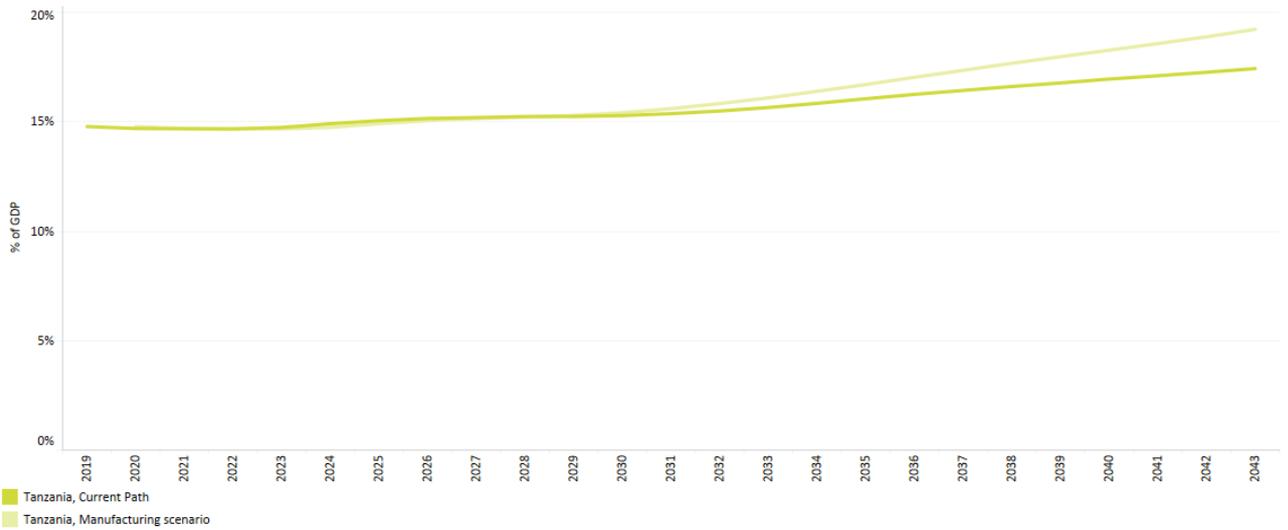
Tanzania has built a more resource-intensive manufacturing sector focused on serving domestic and regional markets but in spite of robust improvements, it lagged at around 4.4 percentage points below the average for low-middle-income Africa in 2023. On the Current Path forecast the gap closes slightly to 4.1 percentage points. In the Manufacturing scenario the gap is reduced to 1.8 percentage points by 2043 and the value of Tanzania's manufacturing sector is then US\$6.2 billion larger than in the Current Path forecast for that year.

The Manufacturing scenario has limited impact on poverty. It will reduce the share of Tanzanians living below the US\$3.65 poverty line from 74.1% in 2023 (equivalent to 48.3 million people) to 39.7% in 2043 (40.3 million people). This represents a 0.8 percentage point improvement that will translate to 837,000 people escaping poverty in 2043.

Labour participation rates for males increase by 2.6 percentage points in 2043 and by 4.1 for females relative to the Current Path forecast.

In this scenario government revenues are US\$4.1 billion larger in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast.

Chart 19: Value-add by the manufacturing sector in Current Path and Manufacturing scenario, 2019–2043



Source: IFs 8.10 Initialising from IMF World Economic Outlook data

AfCFTA scenario

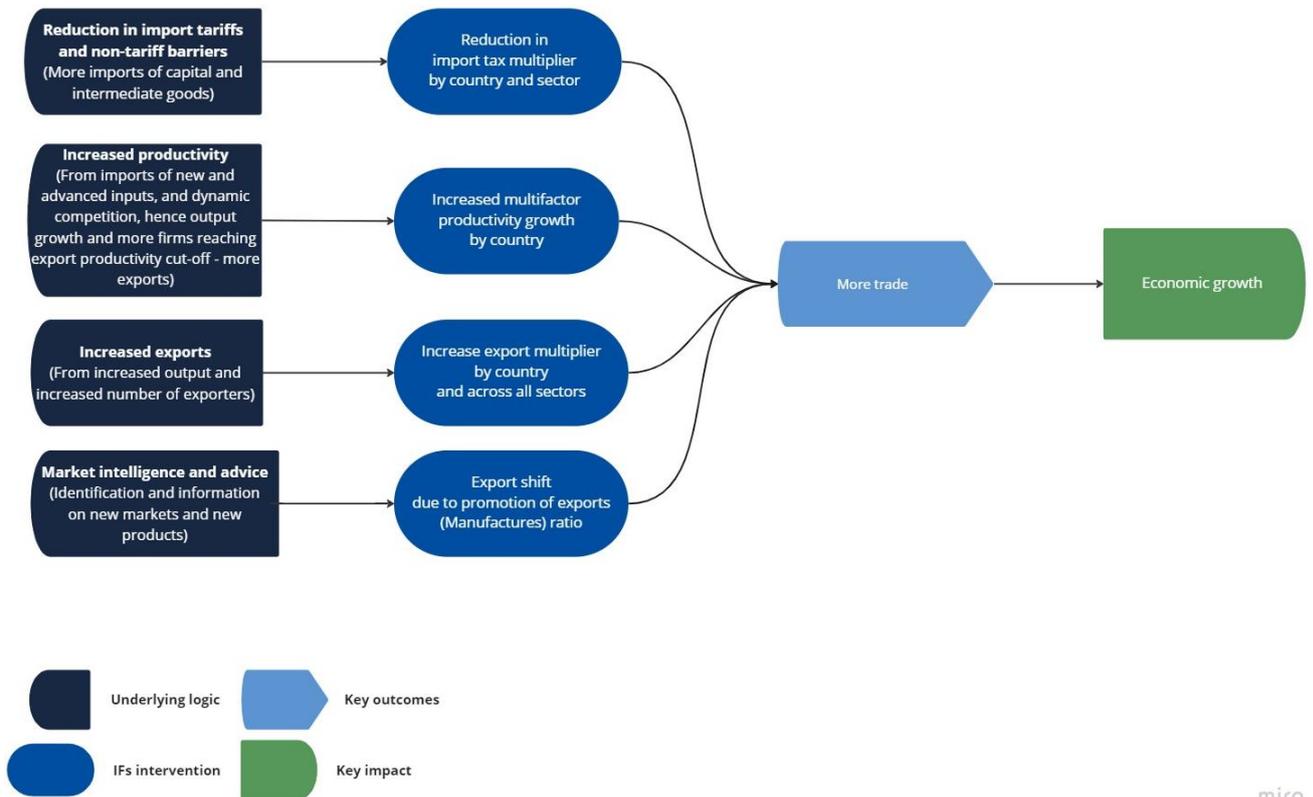


Chart 20: AfCFTA scenario

Chart 20 presents the structure of the AfCFTA scenario as modelled in IFs. The AfCFTA scenario represents the impact of fully implementing the African Continental Free Trade Agreement by 2034. The scenario increases exports in manufacturing, agriculture, services, ICT, materials and energy. It also includes an improvement in multifactor productivity growth emanating from trade and a reduction in tariffs for all sectors.

Visit the theme on [AfCFTA](#) for our conceptualisation and details on the scenario structure and interventions.

Chart 21: Trade balance in Current Path and AfCFTA scenario, 2019–2043

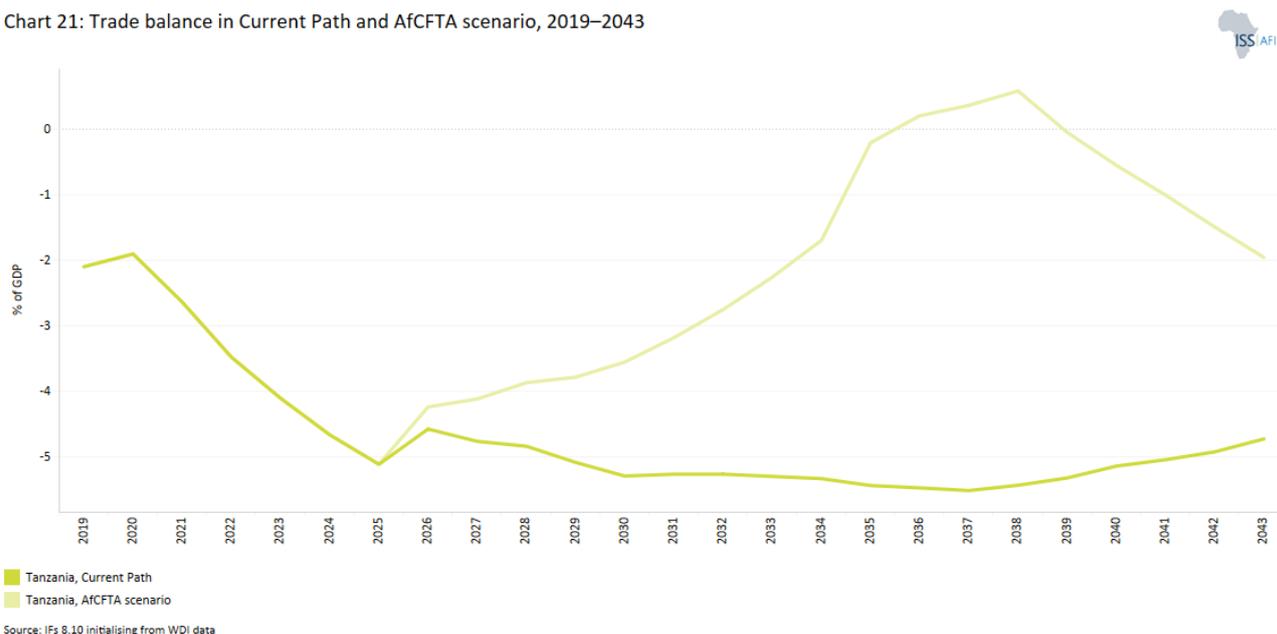


Chart 21 compares the trade balance in the Current Path forecast with the AfCFTA scenario.

Tanzania makes solid gains in the AfCFTA scenario. Whereas, in 2023, its GDP per capita was US\$2,668, it would increase to US\$5,285 in 2043 instead of US\$4,890, an improvement of 8% (or US\$395) above the Current Path forecast. Because it has recently graduated from low to low-middle-income status, Tanzania's GDP per capita in 2023 is only 44% of the average for Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries. In the AfCFTA scenario, it increases to 61% in 2043 instead of 57% on the Current Path forecast.

The scenario stimulates both exports and imports. By 2043, Tanzania's export value will increase by 52% and imports by 32%. Whereas Tanzania's 2023 current account within IFs stood at 1.2% of GDP and is forecast to decline to -1.2% by 2043, the AfCFTA scenario the Current Account remains positive throughout the forecast horizon.

The AfCFTA scenario does little to reduce extreme poverty compared to the Current Path forecast; however, it is likely because few of its positive effects trickle down to Tanzania's large informal sector.

Large Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario

Chart 22 presents the structure of the Large Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario as modelled in IFs.

The Large Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious **investment in road infrastructure**, renewable energy technologies and **improved access to electricity in urban and rural areas**. The scenario includes accelerated access to mobile and fixed broadband and the adoption of modern technology that improves government efficiency and allows for the more rapid formalisation of the informal sector. A final intervention emulates **investments in large infrastructure such as rail, port and airports**.

Visit the themes on [Large Infrastructure](#) and [Leapfrogging](#) for our conceptualisation and details on the scenario structure and interventions. Chart 22 presents a summary chart that sets out the composition of the scenario.

According to the World Bank, **poor households suffer from less access to infrastructure and community services such as electricity, water supply, health facilities, roads, markets, and communication networks.** These, are the backbone of household development; they structure the household environment and promote emergence of opportunities. Their absence minimizes opportunities and perpetuates their dire lack of cash. **The 2020 study goes on to note that only 7% of poor households were connected to the electrical grid and 28% use solar energy; the rest rely on inefficient energy sources for lighting and that 90% of poor households use firewood and charcoal for cooking. About 30% of poor households still have access only to unsafe sources of drinking water, and over 90% rely on unimproved sanitation facilities or none at all. Only about 13% of poor households have access to tarmac roads; 44% lack any source of access.** Among non-poor households, the corresponding rates are 22% with good access and 32% without any. Also, 41% of households have no access to a health centre, dispensary, or hospital, whether public or private.

Within IFs, and looking nationally, **only 41.7% of Tanzania's population had access to electricity in 2023.** In fact, Tanzania ranks second to last on access to electricity in its African low middle-income peer group with 38.3 million persons without access. At 70% in 2023, the latter has an average access rate that is almost twice as high.

In the Current Path forecast, 72.3% of Tanzanians will have access to electricity by 2043. In the Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario, access to electricity will expand faster reaching 81.5% of the population by 2043, but still lag by four percentage points behind the average for the continent's low-middle-income economies. In that scenario only 19 million Tanzanians will still be without electricity access. Rural access increases more than urban access by 15 percentage points from 22% in 2023 to 70% instead of 55% on the Current Path forecast by 2043.

The 2020 World Bank report Poverty Assessment for Mainland Tanzania notes, that access to electricity has progressed somewhat, but that national electrification remains insufficient, particularly in rural areas and for poor households. **Although 29% of Tanzania's households have access to electricity, it notes, access is available to just 10% of rural and 7% of poor households.** The report finds that the country's strategy to diversify toward solar energy has started to pay off, particularly **in rural areas, where 33% of households use solar energy for lighting compared to 14% in urban areas.** However, in spite of some improvements, about 45% of households still rely on such inefficient lighting sources as torches and kerosene. Use of efficient energy sources for cooking has improved slightly, but **over 80% of all households, and more than 90% of rural and poor households, continue to rely on firewood and charcoal,** it found.

Investments in rural road infrastructure are associated with positive socio-economic impacts, such as increased rural incomes and poverty reduction, improved maternal health as well as paediatric health and increased agricultural productivity. In 2023, 29 % of Tanzania's rural population had access to an all-weather road. This is roughly on par with the average access rate for Africa's low-middle-income economies. The Infrastructure scenario will improve rural road access by one percentage point to 39% in 2043 compared to the Current Path.

Chart 22: Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario

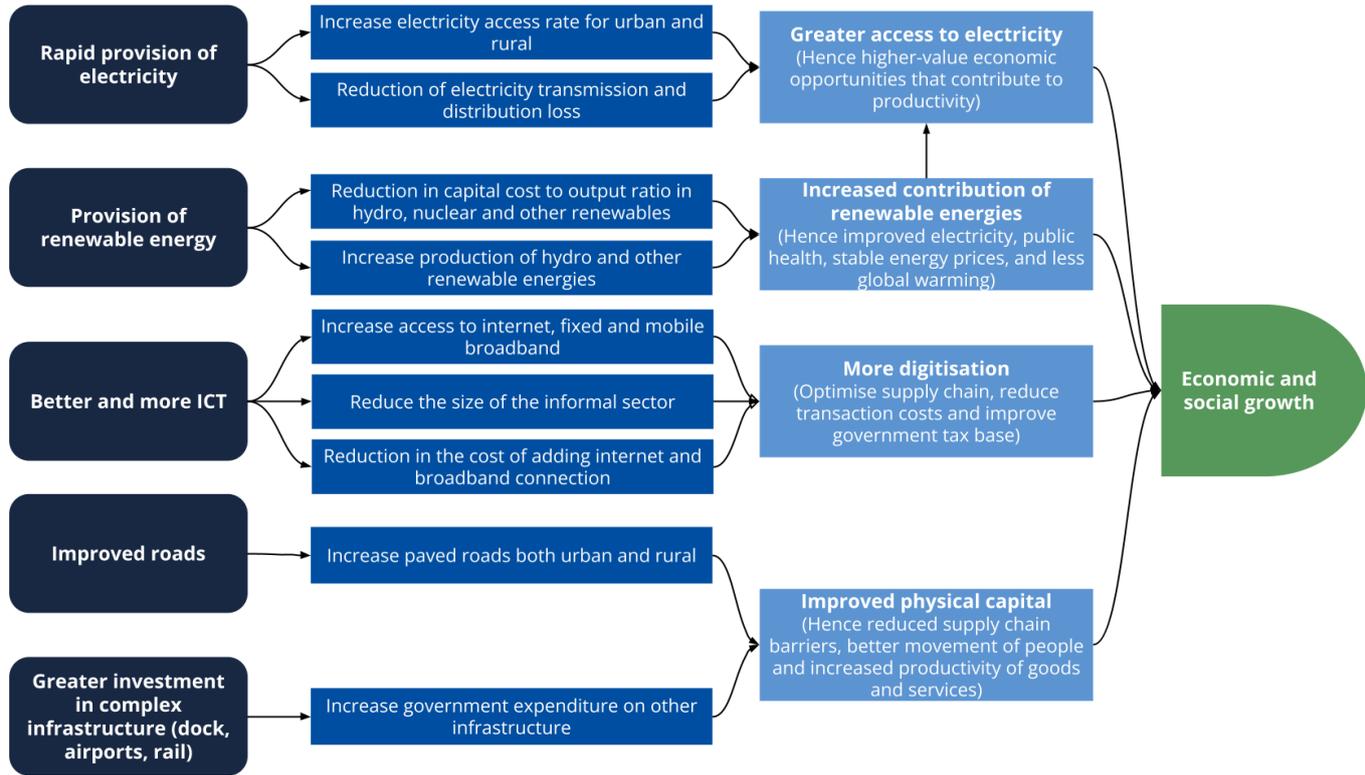
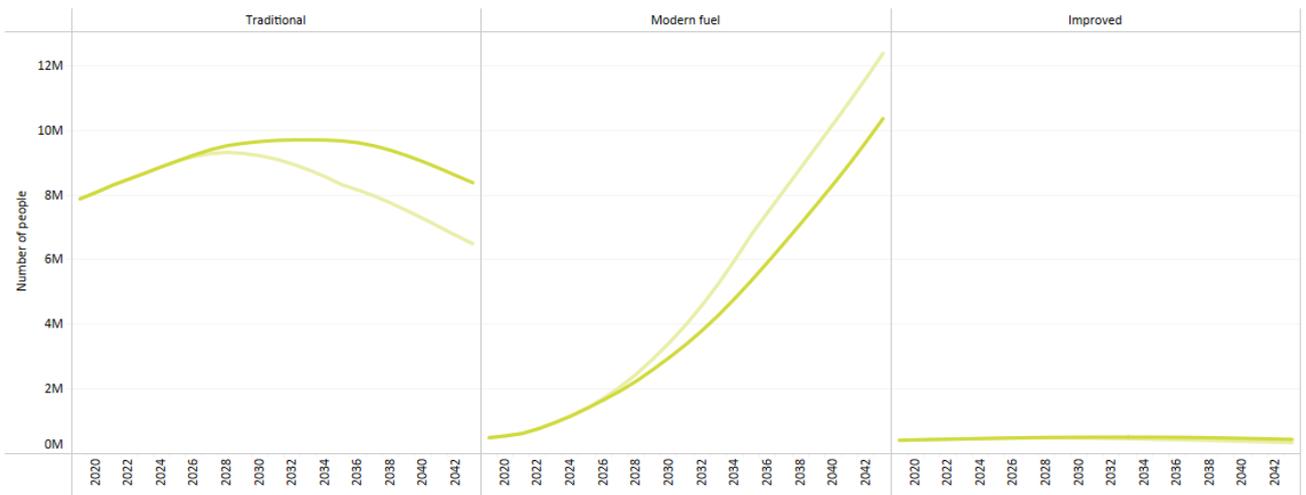


Chart 23 presents cook stove usage in the Current Path forecast and the Large Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario.

In 2023 only Nigeria, which has a much larger population than Tanzania, had more persons among Africa’s 24 low-middle-income country populations still using traditional cookstoves (at 24.8 million) than Tanzania (at 8.7 million). In the Large Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario 1.9 million fewer Tanzanians will rely on traditional cook-stoves in 2043 and 0.8 million fewer will rely on cooking stoves using improved fuel.

Chart 23: Cookstove usage in Current Path and Infra/Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043



Source: IFs 8.10 Initialising from World Bank Rural Access Index data

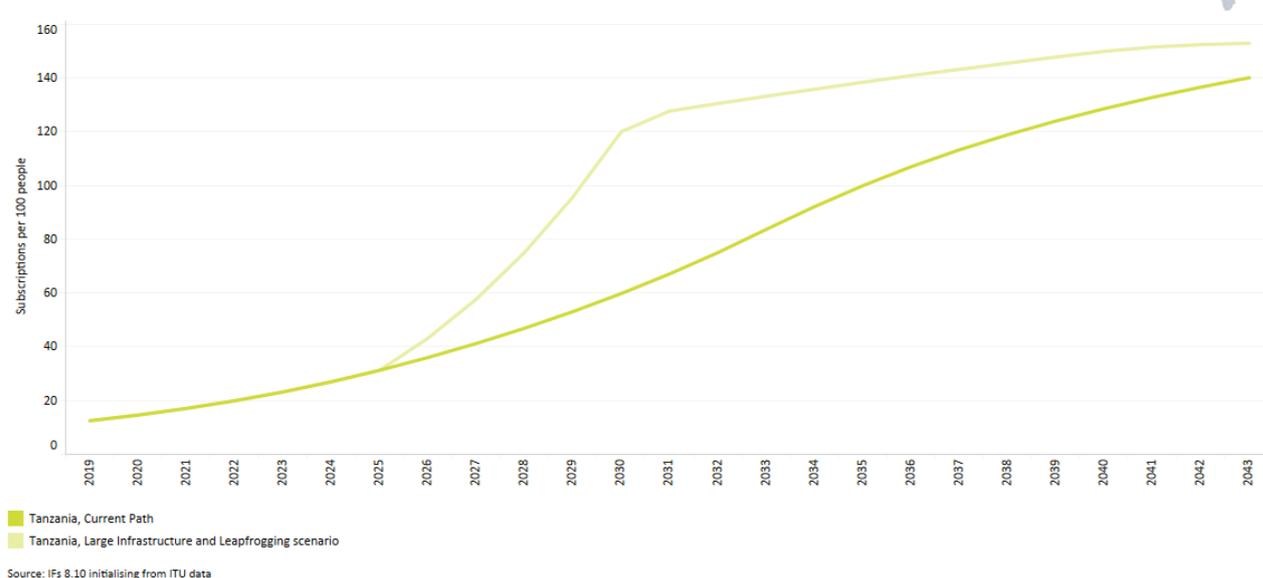
Chart 24 presents access to mobile and fixed broadband in the Current Path and the Large Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario.

Fixed broadband subscription is particularly important for the private sector and to enable the expansion of business in the formal sector. Mobile broadband, on the other hand, is important for the informal sector, and small and medium-sized businesses as well as to unlock educational and other opportunities.

Tanzania, like most African lower-middle-income countries, had a very low fixed broadband rate of 7.8 per 100 people in 2023, although high within its peer group. The global average in 2023 is more than double that at 19 subscriptions per 100 people. In the Large Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario, Tanzania's fixed broadband is set to increase to 46 subscriptions per 100 people by 2043 compared to only 30 per 100 people in the Current Path forecast. Despite these low rates, Tanzania performs above the average of its African-income peer group.

In 2023, Tanzania had a mobile broadband subscription rate of 23 subscriptions per 100 people. This rate is significantly lower than the average rate of subscriptions per 100 people for Africa's low-middle-income economies, which is at 66 per 100. Only Angola, the Republic of Congo and Comoros had a lower mobile broadband subscription rate in that year. On the Current Path Tanzania's mobile broadband subscription rates will increase to 141 per 100 persons and to 153 in the Large Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario. The average rate for low-middle-income countries in 2043 is below that, at 143 per 100 people. The improvement in the ranking of Tanzania compared with others is large. Instead of the low-middle-income country with the 19th highest rate amongst its peers, it will have the 12th. These improvements occur in spite of the damping effect rates as **rates approach a saturation rate of 150 subscriptions per 100 people** evident in Chart 24.

Chart 24: Access to mobile and fixed broadband in Current Path and Infra/Leapfrogging scenario, 2019-2043



Financial Flows scenario

Chart 25 presents the structure of the Financial Flows scenario as modelled in IFs.

The Financial Flows scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious increase in inward flows of worker remittances, aid to poor countries and an increase in the stock of foreign direct investment (FDI) and additional portfolio investment inflows. We reduce outward financial flows to emulate a reduction in illicit financial outflows.

Visit the theme on [Financial Flows](#) for our conceptualisation and details on the scenario structure and interventions. Chart 27 presents a summary chart that sets out the composition of the scenario.

Chart 25: Financial Flows scenario

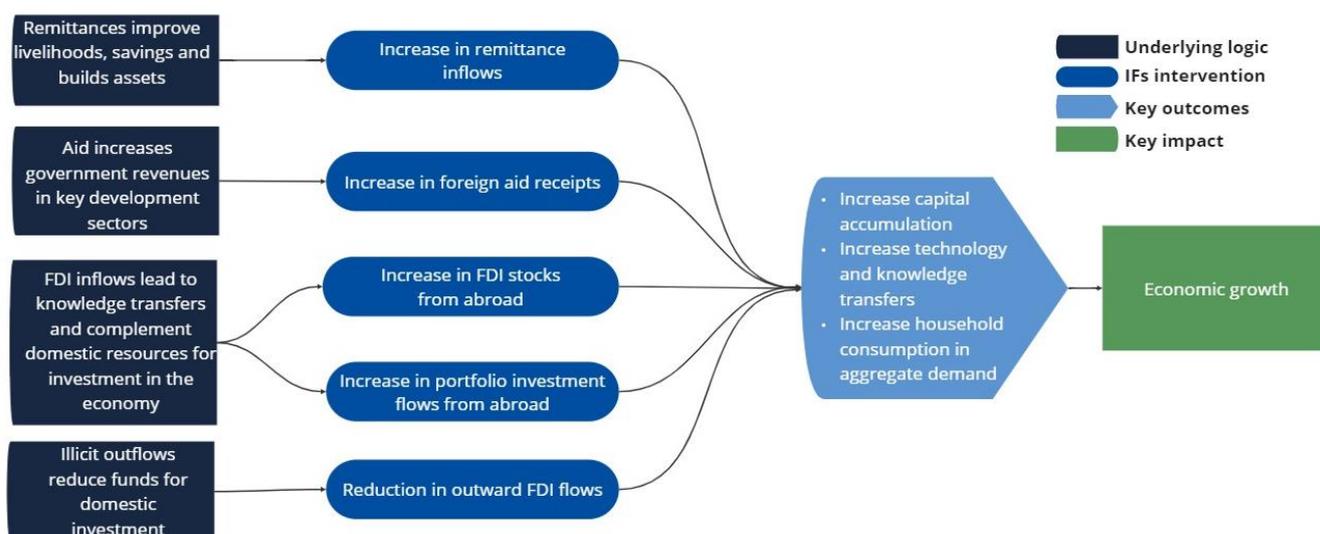


Chart 26 presents government revenues in the Current Path and Financial Flows scenario.

Wagner's law, or the law of increasing state activity, is the observation that public expenditure increases as national income rises. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that government revenues will increase as a per cent of GDP in the Financial Flows scenario compared to the Current Path forecast. Between 1999/00 and 2020/21, public expenditure in Tanzania rose 26-fold, while the government's revenue from taxes and other sources rose 20-fold, leading to a 15-fold increase in the budget deficit, although still below the 3% of GDP target set by the East-African Community and generally financially manageable. An analysis by Joseph Semboja and Derick Msafiri for REPOA on Tanzania's budget deficit points to the challenge of a shrinking operational budget inadequate to support the expanding infrastructure, a repeat of the 1970s when capacity expansion went hand in hand with high capacity underutilisation. They highlight a seemingly contradictory phenomenon in which public facilities are expanding at the same time as public services are declining.'

Government revenues in Tanzania are below 16% of GDP in 2023, almost three percentage points below the average for Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries. It is the result of

- A large informal sector that is not taxed, meaning that Tanzania's tax base is relatively small
- Widespread tax evasion
- Inefficient tax administration
- Various tax exemptions and incentives

Once the contribution of foreign aid is removed, government revenues decline to below 12%, reflecting the extent to which Tanzania depends on aid to fund government expenditures. The average contribution of aid to GDP amongst Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries is significantly lower.

Tanzania has been a significant recipient of development aid that peaked at an unprecedented 30% of GDP in 1992, equivalent to US\$4.2 billion, before declining to US\$1.37 billion in 1998 and then resuming its upward trajectory in absolute amounts to US\$3.8 billion in 2007. Compared to the average for Africa's low-middle-income countries, **foreign aid accounts for a quarter of government revenues in Tanzania at 25.1% in 2023**. However, given rapid economic growth, its

importance has declined recently. In 2023, Tanzania ranked ninth out of 24 low-middle-income economies on the continent regarding aid receipts as a per cent of government revenues. The average for the group was much lower at 8.7% and will decline to 2.8% in 2043. In the Financial Flows scenario, aid accounts for 8.9% of Tanzania's government revenues in 2043, still significantly higher than the peer group's average. In the Financial Flows scenario, Tanzania gets an additional US\$12 billion in aid, i.e. above the Current Path forecast from 2024 to 2043.

In both the Current Path and the Financial Flows scenarios, the contribution of foreign aid to government revenues is projected to decline. By 2043, aid will constitute 9.8% of government revenues in the Financial Flows scenario compared to 9.4% in the Current Path forecast, equivalent to US\$342 million that year.

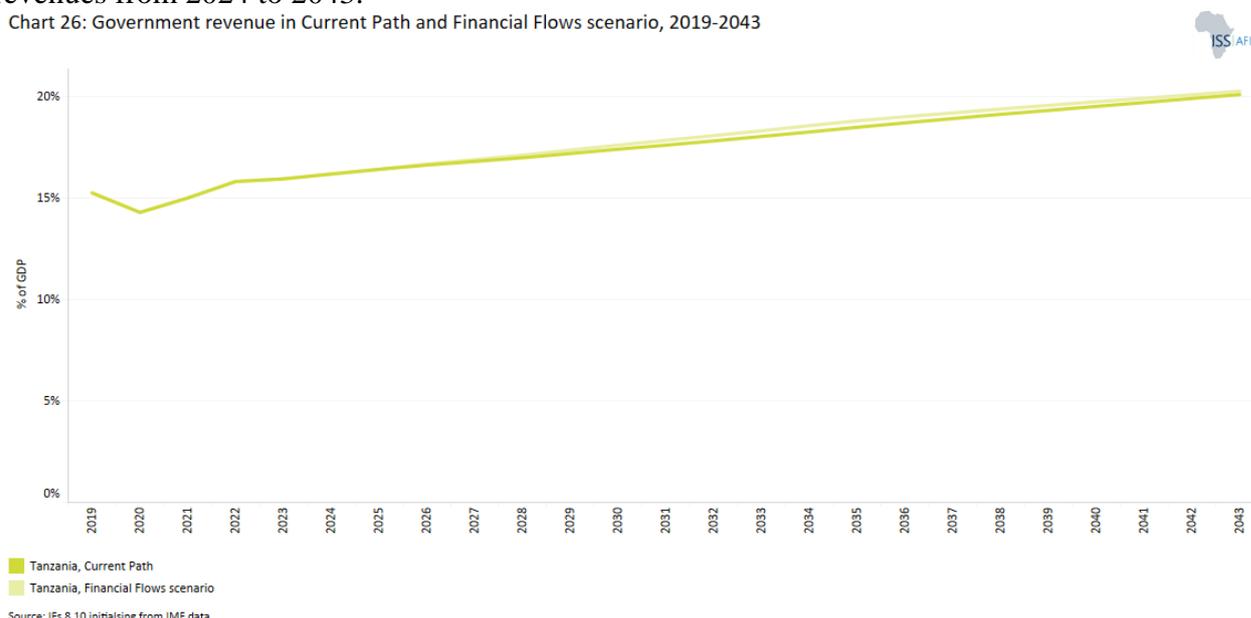
FDI inflows to Tanzania as a per cent of GDP have steadily increased since democratisation in 1992. However, they declined during the global financial crisis in 2007/08, and later during the COVID-19 pandemic from 2020 that saw a sharp drop to 0.8% in 2020 before a robust recovery to 3.8% in 2021. FDI flows to Tanzania accounted for 3% of GDP in 2023, 0.5 percentage points above the average for Africa's low-middle-income economies, primarily as investments in mining (gas in particular), manufacturing (in response to government efforts to promote industrial development) and financial services (in response to the growing demand). Much of it comes from China, India and the United Kingdom.

By 2043, FDI flows will account for 5% of Tanzania's GDP in the Financial Flows scenario compared to 3.9% in the Current Path forecast. The impact would be a substantial increase in the stock of FDI in Tanzania from 38.2% of GDP in 2023 to 47.9% in 2043 compared to 38.2% of GDP on the Current Path forecast. The corresponding amounts in 2043 would be US\$123 billion in the combined scenario compared to US\$95.4 billion in the Current Path forecast.

In 2023, remittance inflows to Tanzania accounted for 0.6% of GDP (US\$415 million), more than two percentage points below the average for its income peer group. In the Current Path forecast and the Financial Flows scenario, remittances will decline, if expressed as a per cent of GDP, to 0.49% and 0.54%, respectively in 2043. In absolute terms, remittances will increase to US\$1.4 billion in the Financial Flows scenario by 2043, US\$160 million above the Current Path forecast.

In the Financial Flows scenario, government revenues will increase by 1.47 percentage points of GDP in 2043, equivalent to US\$1.47 billion – a cumulative increase of US\$12.2 billion more revenues from 2024 to 2043.

Chart 26: Government revenue in Current Path and Financial Flows scenario, 2019-2043



Governance scenario

Chart 27 is a summary chart that sets out the composition of the Governance scenario as modelled in IFs. Thinking of governance in terms of security, capacity, and inclusion provides a valuable lens to compare how countries progressed over time and the state of governance between countries and groups of countries.

You can visit the theme on [Governance](#) for a complete conceptualisation and details on the scenario structure and interventions.

In brief, the stability dimension uses data from the Political Instability Task Force on:

- the probability and magnitude of state failure / internal war,
- the probability and magnitude of abrupt regime change and
- social violence consisting of reductions in conflict and terror and police conflict.

Capacity is enhanced by improving the quality of government regulation, government effectiveness (both from the Worldwide Governance Indicators) and corruption reductions using Transparency International data.

Inclusion improves as a result of the following:

- an improvement in levels of democracy using the Polity IV index applied to those countries that evidence a democratic deficit,
- an improvement in gender empowerment using the gender empowerment measure (GEM) from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and
- more economic freedom (using the associated index from the Fraser Institute).

These IFs indices compare well with the results from others, although IFs adopt a more structural / long-term approach. For example, the Worldwide Governance Indicators published by the World Bank measure six dimensions of governance, many of which overlap with the three IFs indices. These are voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence / terrorism, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption.

Since independence in 1961, Tanzania has been ruled by five Presidents, namely Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere (1961-1985), Haj Ali Hassan Mwinyi (1985 – 1995), Benjamin William Mkapa (1995 – 2005), Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete (2005-2015), John Magafuli (2015-2021) and since the death of President Magafuli, by Samia Suluhu Hassan, the first female president of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Until the mid-1980s, Tanzania was a one-party state with a socialist and inclusive economic development model. Nyerere introduced a socialist policy of *ujamaa* (Swahili for family hood) in 1964 that called for the creation of communal villages, where people would share land and resources and introduced a one-party system with Chama Cha Mpinduzi (CCM) as the ruling party. The Arusha Declaration of 1967 placed an emphasis on the egalitarianism inherent in a socialist society by leveraging the collective ability of the population to determine the destiny of the country.

Various challenges, including inefficiency, corruption and a lack of incentives for individual effort, meant slow growth, and the economy suffered from several external shocks, including the oil crisis in the 1970s and the fall of world coffee prices.

Beginning in the mid-1980s, under the administration of President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Tanzania undertook several political and economic reforms, including a shift away from state control of the economy, the introduction of multi-party politics, and the adoption of a market-based economy.

The current multi-party political system was introduced in 1992, followed by regular elections, with the first conducted in 1995. CCM won the elections, but it lost its majority in parliament. The opposition parties joined CCM to form a coalition government, and Tanzania has been a multi-party democracy ever since.

Chart 27: Governance scenario

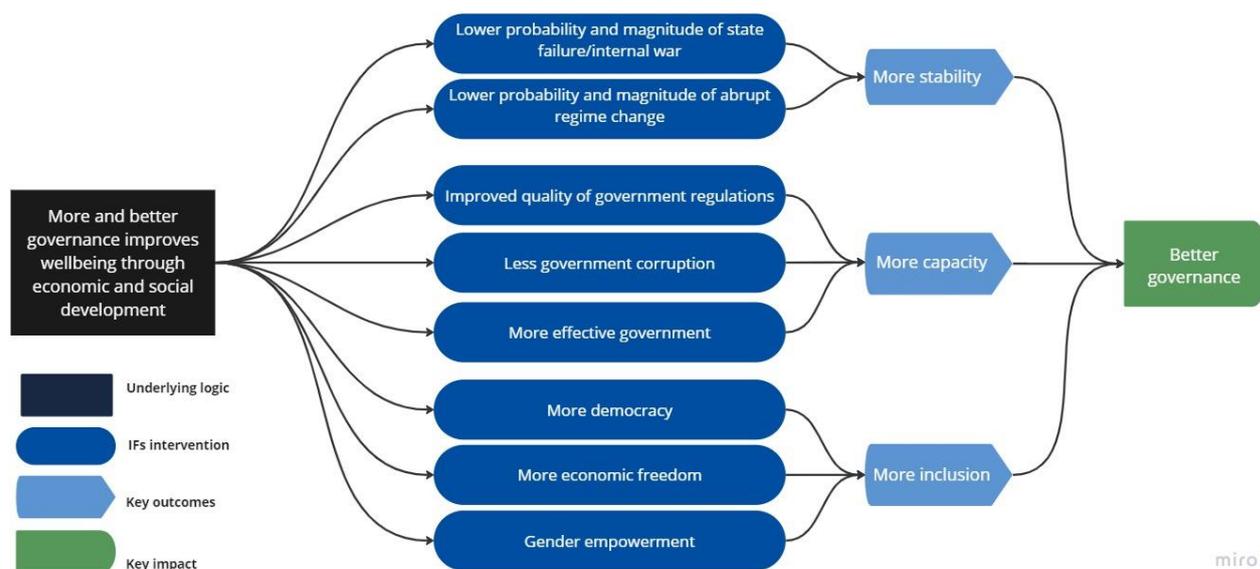


Chart 28 presents progress with the three governance dimensions by 2043 in the Current Path and Governance scenario compared to 2019.

We measure and compare security, capacity and inclusion within and between countries and combine them in an average governance index.

In 2023, Tanzania scored better than the average of the low-middle-income Africa group in security and much higher in inclusion but had slightly less capacity than its peers. In the Governance scenario, Tanzania will do better than the group average in all three dimensions by 2043 and further improve its leadership in inclusion. These individual scores affect its combined governance index score. In 2023, Tanzania was ranked 10th out of 24 low-middle-income countries and will improve its ranking to eighth in 2043 on the Current Path forecast. In the Governance scenario, its ranking improves to an impressive third by 2043, behind only Lesotho and Cape Verde.

We start with security.

Tanzania has generally been an island of stability in a turbulent region compared to neighbouring Uganda, the DR Congo, Rwanda and Burundi. In the process, it has become host to a large refugee population, mainly from Burundi and the DR Congo. Most refugee camps are located in the northwestern region of Kigoma.

Perhaps the most significant threat to its instability came when, in April 1964, Zanzibar merged with mainland Tanganyika as the United Republic of Tanzania, within which Zanzibar remains an autonomous region. The complex relations between the semi-autonomous archipelago of Zanzibar and the mainland sometimes threatened the political stability of the union. Zanzibar has long

maintained a strong sense of autonomy, and in 1972, there was a brief attempt to break away from the union. In 2010, Zanzibar was granted greater autonomy, including the right to elect its own president, which has eased relations.

Tanzania is a religiously diverse country with a majority Muslim population and has a long history of religious tolerance, given the strong influence of moderate Sufi Islam. Radical Islam has not been a significant problem in the country compared to ongoing poverty and unemployment that could make people more susceptible to radicalisation. Tanzania also has a very large youth bulge. Around 48% of its adult population is aged 15 to 29 in 2023, which is about six percentage points above the average for Africa's low-middle-income group of countries. Even by 2043, the portion will only have declined to 38%. Generally, a youth bulge above 40% would indicate a potential for instability.

The insurgency in neighbouring northern Mozambique since 2017 is a cause for concern. The insurgency is led by a group called Ansar al-Sunna wa Jama'at (ASWJ), which has pledged allegiance to the Islamic State (ISIS). The group has carried out numerous attacks against civilians and security forces and has displaced hundreds of thousands of people. Tanzania, too, has experienced isolated incidents of jihadist violence and has taken various steps to counter the threat.

Turning to capacity.

Tanzania needs to improve its government capacity (it scores below average on the IFs government capacity index) than most of its peers, translating into low-quality public services, including health, education and water. Low government capacity is, in turn, a function of low government revenues. As a per cent of GDP, Tanzania has the eighth lowest government revenues among Africa's 23 low-middle-income countries.

The government has been working hard to improve this situation. As a result, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Tanzania has been increasing in recent years, reaching 11.8% in 2022/23. This ratio is still below the average for sub-Saharan Africa, but it significantly improved from the 10% ratio in 2004/05, close to that of low-income countries.

'Low domestic revenue mobilisation' in Tanzania, the World Bank cautions, 'has led to low overall public expenditure. While public spending is low across all expenditure categories compared to comparable countries, the most pronounced gap is observed in social spending. To illustrate, Tanzania's public spending on education and healthcare amounts to only 3.3% and 1.2% of GDP in 2021/22, respectively. These figures fall below the average spending levels of 4.4% and 2.3% for LMICs (low-middle-income countries)'.

A comparable index to government capacity would be government effectiveness.

In 2023, Tanzania's score on the World Bank Government Effectiveness Index was below the average of its income peer group on the continent, ranked 19th out of the 24-country group, just above Nigeria and below Lesotho. It, therefore, does significantly worse than neighbours such as Kenya. In the Governance scenario, Tanzania would improve its ranking on government effectiveness to eighth by 2043, just below Kenya, which is in the seventh spot. As an example of the impact of government effectiveness, the World Bank points to poor budget execution rates, noting that these have consistently lagged, with the execution rate for the development budget averaging 67% over the past four years since 2017/18. The execution rate for domestically financed projects rose from 60% in 2017/18 to 85% in 2020/21, but the rate for foreign-financed projects averaged just 58%.

According to the World Bank, low budget execution rates suggest opportunities for improvement in strategic planning, budget preparation, and procurement processes, as well as to address delays in contracting non-concessional loans and in project preparation and implementation.

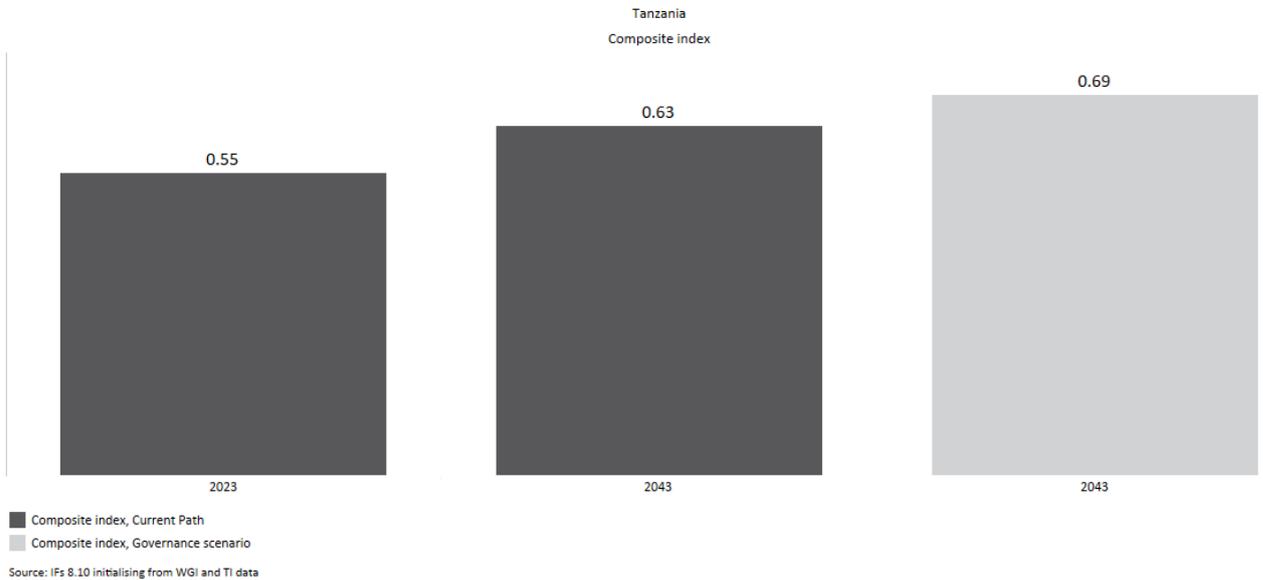
Finally, turning to inclusion.

Within IFs, inclusion combines levels of democracy and gender inequality.

Various indices track democracy, according to which Tanzania’s democracy scores have fluctuated in recent years. According to the 2022 Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) index, Tanzania’s electoral democracy score has declined from 0.47 in 2018 to 0.42 due to restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly, increasing corruption, economic inequality and weak rule of law. According to the 2022 IDEA Index report, Tanzania is categorised as a hybrid regime, scoring 41.94 out of 100 points. This score indicates that the country has made some progress towards democracy but still faces significant challenges in civil liberties, political rights, and checks and balances.

The Polity Project, which produces a widely used measure of democracy and is used by IFs, classifies Tanzania as a hybrid regime with limited executive constraints, weak political participation, and low institutionalisation. The Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index also classifies Tanzania as a "hybrid regime", and Freedom House's Freedom in the World report classifies Tanzania as "partly free." However, the level of democracy in Tanzania appears roughly in line with what could be expected given its education and income levels compared to other countries at similar levels of development.

Chart 28: Composite governance index in Current Path vs Governance scenario, 2023-2043



Scenario comparisons

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Chart 29 presents a stacked area graph of the contribution of each scenario to GDP per capita. The cumulative impact of better education, health, infrastructure, leapfrogging, etc., means an additional benefit in the integrated IFs forecasting platform that we refer to as the synergistic effect.

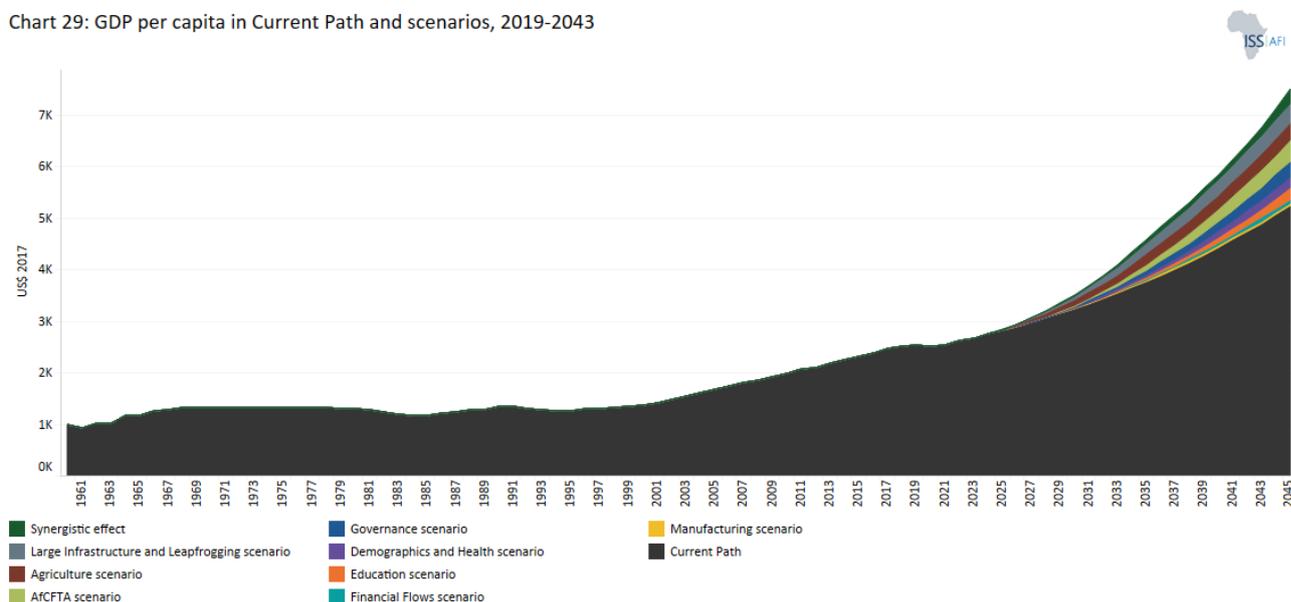
In 2023, Tanzania's GDP per capita of US\$2,668 was amongst the lowest of Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries and 50% lower than the average GDP per capita of the group, which was US\$6,112. Only Comoros, Zimbabwe, Guinea and Lesotho were below Tanzania. By 2043, Tanzania's GDP per capita will increase to US\$4,890 in the Current Path forecast, and it will then have a higher GDP per capita than Comoros, Zimbabwe, Guinea and Lesotho, having slightly improved its ranking within its peer group.

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will increase Tanzania's GDP per capita by 38% or an additional US\$1,855 above the Current Path forecast in 2043. Among the sectoral interventions, the Infrastructure and Leapfrogging scenario will have the most significant positive impact on the GDP per capita, with an increase of US\$356 above the Current Path forecast in 2043. The scenario includes an intervention that reflects how modern technology allows for the more rapid formalisation of Tanzania's large informal sector. The second and third most significant impact on the GDP per capita will be achieved in the AfCFTA and the Agriculture scenarios. Because of its small formal sector and low average income levels, the Financial Flows and the Manufacturing scenarios are the least impactful in GDP per capita terms by 2043.

The findings reflect the challenge identified in the 2020 World Bank report that low human capital and limited access to essential services limit opportunities for the poor to access productive jobs. Poverty rates are lowest among households whose head works in trade and services. It is also reflected in the analysis accompanying Chart 10, pointing to the low levels of labour productivity in Tanzania compared to its peers.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, by 2043, Tanzania's GDP per capita will be US\$6,745 instead of US\$4,890 on the Current Path forecast. In other words, Tanzania's GDP per capita will have increased to 78% of the average for the group. On the Current Path forecast, it would only be 57% of the group average. In 2023, the GDP per capita of Tanzania was only 44% of the group average.

Chart 29: GDP per capita in Current Path and scenarios, 2019-2043



On the Current Path forecast, Tanzania will cross the upper-middle income threshold of US\$4,046 (using MER) in 2054. In the aggressive Combined Agenda 2063, it will do so a decade earlier, in 2044.

Chart 30 presents the impact of each scenario on extreme poverty by 2043. The user can select the number of extremely poor people or the population percentage.

Poverty in Tanzania is stubborn, with limited responsiveness to growth. In its 2020 extensive report on [Tanzania Mainland Poverty Assessment](#), the World Bank found that a 10% increase in GDP growth per capita can be expected to produce only a 4.5% decrease in the proportion of the poor. This is very low. On average, poverty will drop by over 20% when per capita GDP rises by 10% in developing countries. The result is that **poor people benefit less from economic growth in Tanzania, whilst the beneficial effects of economic growth are partially offset by rising inequality**. As a result, the impact of various scenarios in this report all have disappointing effects on poverty reduction.

In 2023, 48.7 million Tanzanians lived below the US\$3.65 poverty line for low-middle-income countries, equivalent to 75.2% of the population. On the Current Path forecast, that number will decline to 40.5 million (43.2%). In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, extreme poverty in Tanzania will decrease significantly. By 2043, only 28.1% of the population will live below the US\$3.65 extreme poverty line, translating to 26.3 million people.

The positive impact of the interventions in the Agriculture, Demographics/Health and Education scenarios on poverty are most significant.

Chart 30: Poverty in Current Path and scenarios, 2019-2043

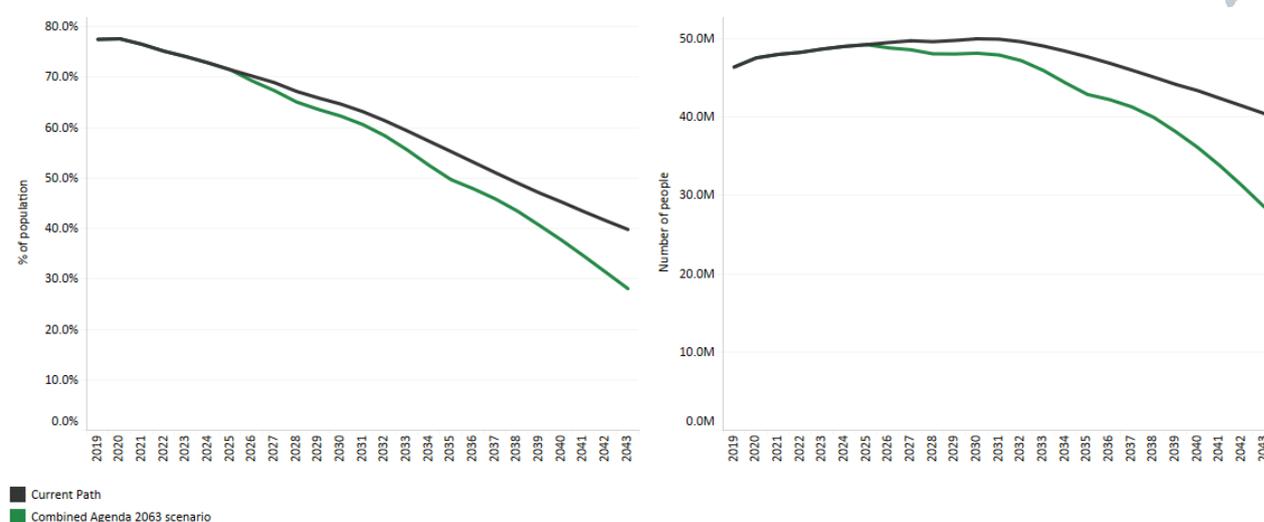


Chart 31 compares the size of the economy in the Current Path with the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario at market exchange rates (MER).

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario combines all eight sectoral scenarios, namely Governance, Demographics and Health, Education, Infrastructure / Leapfrogging, Agriculture, Manufacturing and Leapfrogging, AfCFTA and Financial Flows.

Economic growth accelerated after Tanzania adopted multiparty democracy and market-based reforms in the 1990s. Between 1990 and 2019, Tanzania's GDP increased more than fourfold. The economy has not, however, undergone a structural transformation to higher productivity. In recent years, most employment growth occurred in the construction sector as the government invested in the capital city of Dodoma. The manufacturing sector, generally associated with more and better jobs, is small, and employment is growing slowly.

These concerns aside, the country's GDP will increase substantially from US\$69.7 billion in 2023 to US\$246.6 billion in 2043 in the Current Path forecast and to US\$370 billion in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. Instead of its current ranking as the 11th largest African economy, it will be sixth by 2043.

Chart 31: GDP (MER) in Current Path and Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, 2019-2043

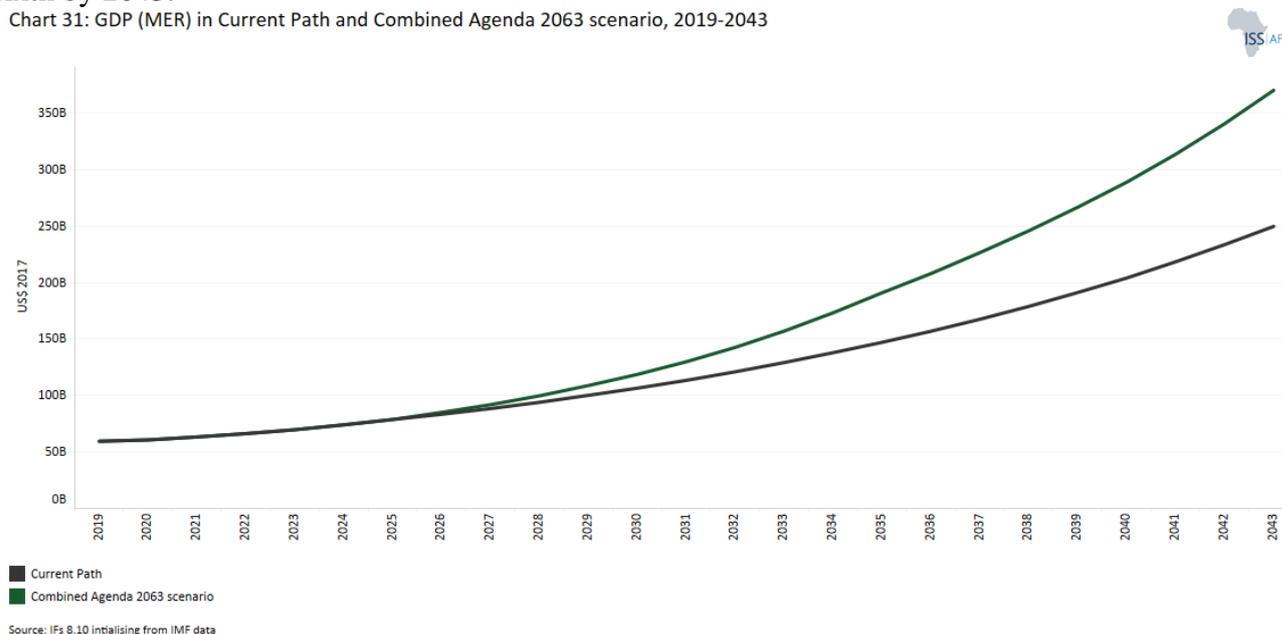


Chart 32 presents the change in the economy's structure, comparing the Current Path forecast with the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario from 2019 to 2043.

The IFs platform uses data from GTAP to classify economic activity into six sectors: agriculture, energy, materials (including mining), manufacturing, services and information and communication technologies (ICT). Most other sources use a threefold distinction between agriculture, industry and services, with the result that data may differ.

A previous section has expanded on the slow reduction in poverty compared to Tanzania's robust economic growth rates. According to the Tanzania Mainland Poverty Assessment report, the World Bank finds that growth was driven by sectors with limited employment, particularly the poor. The fastest-growing sectors were construction, information and communication technology (ICT), real estate, nonmarket services (e.g., education, health, and public administration), and, to a lesser extent, mining, transport, and trade. Within agriculture, which contributed 26% to GDP in 2023 and where most poor Tanzanians work, the crops and livestock subsectors grew relatively fast at about 5%. However, even there, only a small number of small-scale farmers produce market-oriented crops and livestock. Thus, Tanzanians with more education and skills were better positioned to benefit from fast-growing sectors. They generally continued to work in the informal rather than the formal sector as they actively avoided engagement in the formal sector.

Manufacturing in Tanzania peaked in 2008, and future growth requires more capital accumulation, but machinery and equipment are relatively expensive. While services are growing in Tanzania, they are non-tradeable (education and labour). However, relative to most other African countries, domestic savings in Tanzania are high and offer an opportunity to fund investment.

Compared to the average for the group of 24 low-middle-income countries in Africa, Tanzania appears to have a less productive economic structure, namely

- a more significant but low-productivity agricultural and services sector (by 9.4 and 2.1 percentage points respectively);

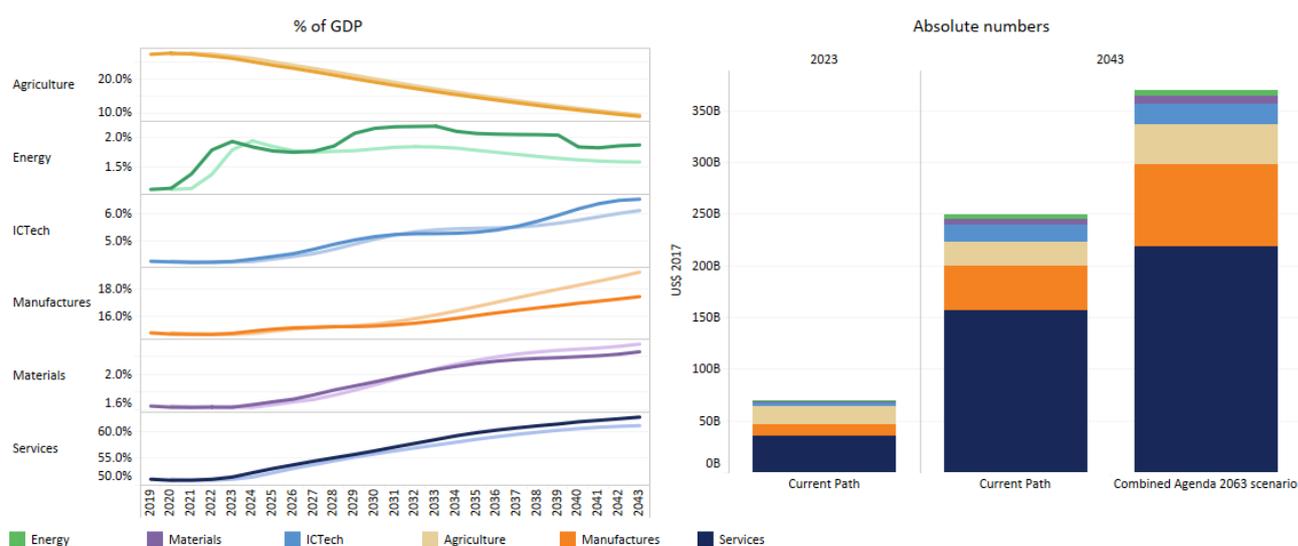
- a much smaller energy (-5.3 percentage points) and manufacturing (by -4.5 percentage points) sectors; and
- a smaller materials (-0.6 percentage points) and ICTech (by -1.1 percentage points) sectors.

In 2023, Tanzania's service sector accounted for more than half of the country's GDP (US\$35.84 billion), followed by the agriculture sector, which accounted for 26% (US\$18.1 billion). The ICT sector contributed 4.2% (US\$3 billion). The energy sector is tiny, contributing less than 2% to GDP in 2023 (US\$1.3 billion), translating, among other issues, into low levels of electricity access and inhibiting growth in the manufacturing sector. The service sector will remain the most significant contributor to Tanzania's GDP. On the Current Path forecast, its share is set to grow to 63% (US\$156.4 billion) by 2043. At the same time, the agriculture sector's contribution will decline from 26% (US\$18.13 billion) in 2023 to just over 9.2% of GDP (but increase in value to US\$23.02 billion) in 2043. The manufacturing sector, at 14.7% in 2023 (US\$10.27 billion), constituted the third largest contributor to Tanzania's GDP. Instead of 17.4% in 2043 (US\$43.5 billion) on the Current Path forecast, manufacturing will contribute 21.5% to GDP (US\$79.41 billion) in the combined scenario.

The evolution of Tanzania's economy roughly mirrors that of its lower-middle-income peer group, with the service sector representing both the current and future lion's share of contribution to GDP and a relatively small agriculture sector compared to other countries in similar circumstances. Tanzania's manufacturing sector is also one of the smallest among its lower-middle-income peers on the continent and contributed 5.5 percentage points less to GDP than the average for the group in 2023. With its sizeable informal service sector, low-productivity agricultural sector, and relatively small manufacturing sector, Tanzania should invest in improvements in agriculture and grow its ICT sector to improve productivity and enhance livelihoods in other sectors, particularly manufacturing.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the manufacturing sector will increase its contribution to GDP by four percentage points by 2043 and agriculture by one percentage point. All other sectors will decline in the contribution that they make to GDP, namely materials (-0.07 percentage points), energy (-0.45 percentage points), ICTech (-1.08 percentage points), and services (-3.57 percentage points).

Chart 32: Value added by sector in Current Path and Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, 2019-2043



Compared to the Current Path forecast in 2043, the combined scenario would see the following changes in the structure of Tanzania's economy:

- the agriculture sector will be 1.1 percentage points of GDP larger (equivalent to +US\$15.3 billion)

- energy will be -0.45 percentage points smaller (+US\$0.590 billion)
- materials will be -0.73 percentage points smaller (+US\$2.440 billion)
- manufacturers will be +4 percentage points larger (+US\$35.91 billion)
- services will be -3.7 percentage points smaller (+US\$62,28 billion)
- ICTech will be -1,08 percentage points smaller (+US\$3.91 billion)

Chart 33 presents the size of the informal sector as a share of GDP and the size of the informal labour force. Data on the informal sector's contribution is often estimated and should be treated with care.

In 2023, Tanzania's informal sector accounted for approximately 45% of GDP. Within IFs, Tanzania had the second-largest informal sector in Africa. Only Zimbabwe's informal sector accounted for a higher share of GDP. The average value for Africa's 24 low- middle-income economies was 29%.

Tanzania's large informal sector is an inevitable burden on the formal economy because of low contributions to tax revenues, low productivity and the subsequent negative impact on expenditure on public utilities. By 2043, the informal sector's contribution to the country's GDP will decline to 37% in the Current Path and 28.5% in the combined scenario, whereas Tanzania's informal sector would be the second largest in Africa by contribution to GDP in the 2043 Current Path forecast, it will improve to 20th position in the combined scenario.

In 2023, 76% of Tanzania's labour force, or 32.2 million people, worked in the informal sector (excluding agriculture). Of this total, around 31% were informal workers in the formal sector and 69% in the informal sector. The majority are male. The informal sector work is expected to remain the dominant way of economic survival in Tanzania. In the Current Path forecast, informal labour will constitute 67.1% of total labour in 2043 and 51.1% in the combined scenario. It is the largest share among Africa's 24 low-middle-income countries (even more significant than in Zimbabwe) and is set to remain thus until 2043.

Tanzania's large informal sector cushions the effects of widespread poverty but constrains structural transition and improvements in productivity.

Chart 33: Informal sector in Current Path and Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, 2019-2043

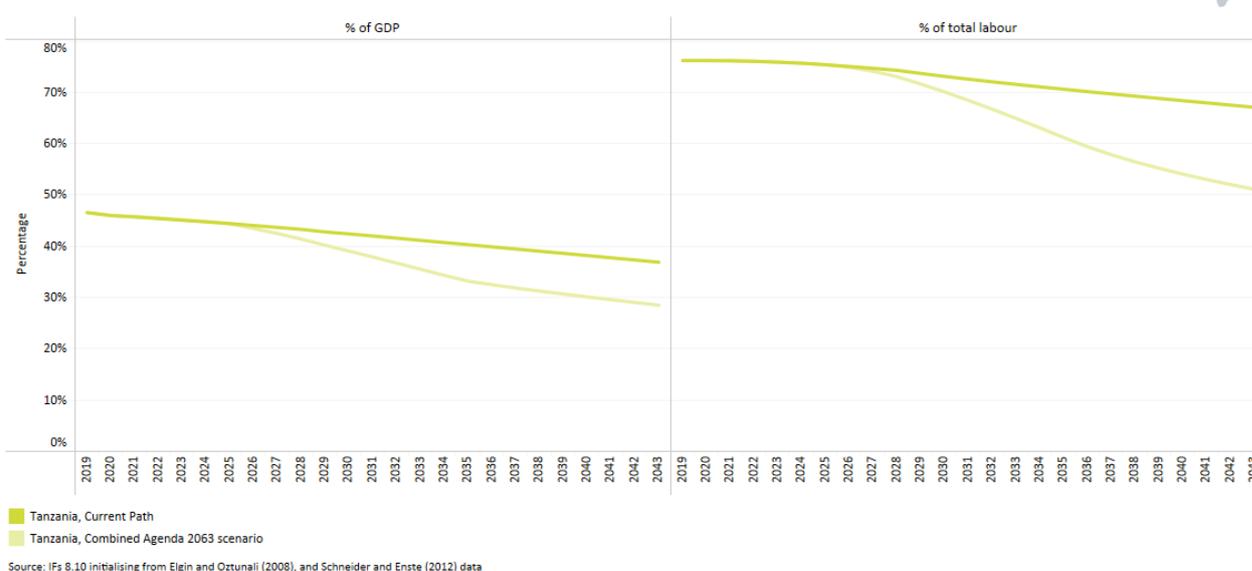


Chart 34 compares life expectancy in the Current Path forecast with the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

In 2023, the life expectancy at birth for the average Tanzanian was 65.3 years, with women having almost four years higher life expectancy than men. At 67.5 years, the average life expectancy for Africa's lower-income economies is about 2.7 years higher than Tanzania's. On the Current Path, average life expectancy in Tanzania will increase to 70.8 years in 2043, with female life expectancy 4.3 years above men.

Tanzania's lower life expectancy is attributed to a relatively high disease burden for both communicable and non-communicable diseases as well as high levels of stunting.

According to the 2018 SMART survey, **32% of children under five years in Tanzania were stunted**. This means that they are **shorter than they should be for their age, due to chronic malnutrition**. This is a significant decrease from 35% in 2014, but it is still a high stunting rate. In the Current Path forecast, the **under-five stunting rate in Tanzania declines from 29.6% in 2023 to 16.5% in 2043**. In the combined scenario, stunting rates drop to 14.9% in 2043.

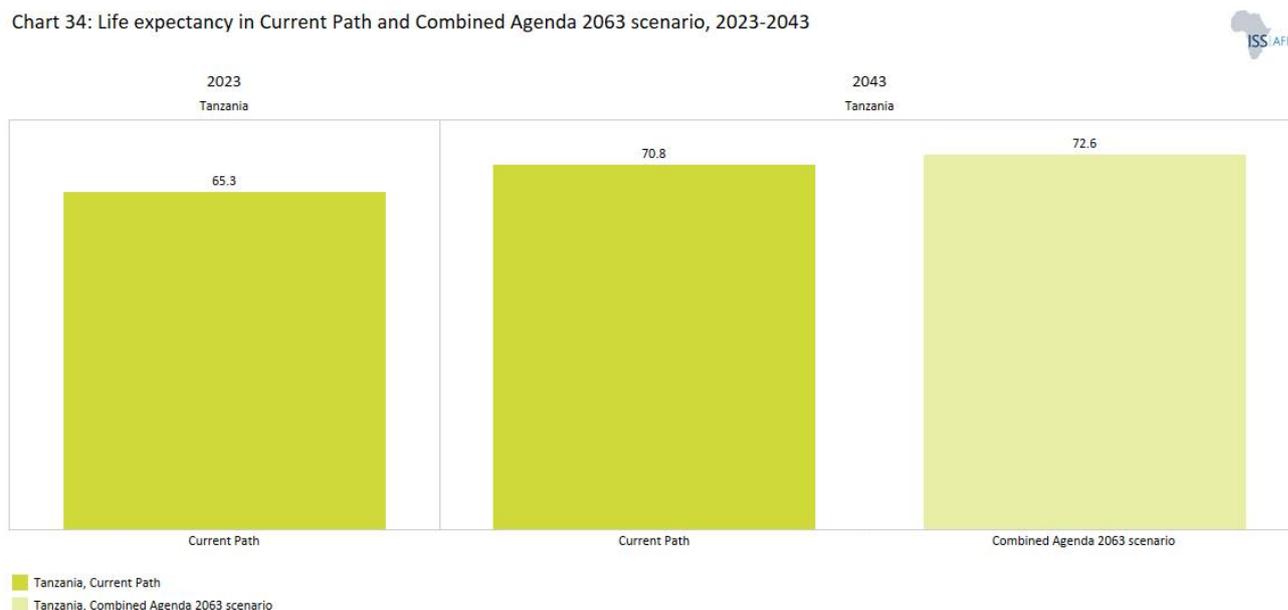
Many factors contribute to **stunting in Tanzania, including poverty, food insecurity, and inadequate access to healthcare and sanitation**. Stunting can have severe consequences for children's health and development, including impaired cognitive function, reduced immune function, and increased risk of chronic diseases later in life. In response, the government and various agencies are implementing several programs, including

- Expanding access to nutrition services for pregnant women and young children
- Promoting breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices
- Improving food security and household incomes
- Providing access to clean water and sanitation

These efforts are making a difference, but more must be done to reduce stunting and ensure that all Tanzanian children reach their full potential.

Life expectancy in Tanzania will increase to 72.6 years in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario by 2043, almost 1.8 years above the 2043 Current Path forecast. Female life expectancy will continue to be 4.6 years longer than men's in 2043.

Chart 34: Life expectancy in Current Path and Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, 2023-2043



The Combined scenario will see the gap between Tanzania and its reference group reduce but not close. By 2043, the average life expectancy for Africa's low-middle-income economies will be 72.3 years compared to 71.3 for Tanzania.

In 2043, deaths from infectious diseases will be 65,000 lower in the combined scenario compared to the Current Path trajectory. Those from non-communicable diseases that typically affect more elderly people will be 21,000 fewer.

Chart 35 compares the Gini coefficient in the Current Path forecast with the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

Tanzania is, on average, more unequal than the average for the 24 low-middle-income countries in Africa. Using the Gini coefficient, Tanzania's score in 2023 is comparable to Djibouti and Kenya. In 2023, the Gini coefficient for Tanzania was 0.404 compared to 0.379, the average for the group, a 7% difference. In the Current Path forecast, Tanzania's Gini remains mainly unchanged to 2043 but declines to 0.365 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, which will be 2% below the 2043 average for the group. The effect of the combined scenario is, therefore, to reduce inequality. By 2043, Tanzania would be doing about 3% better than its peer group.

Chart 35: Domestic Gini in Current Path and the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, 2019-2043

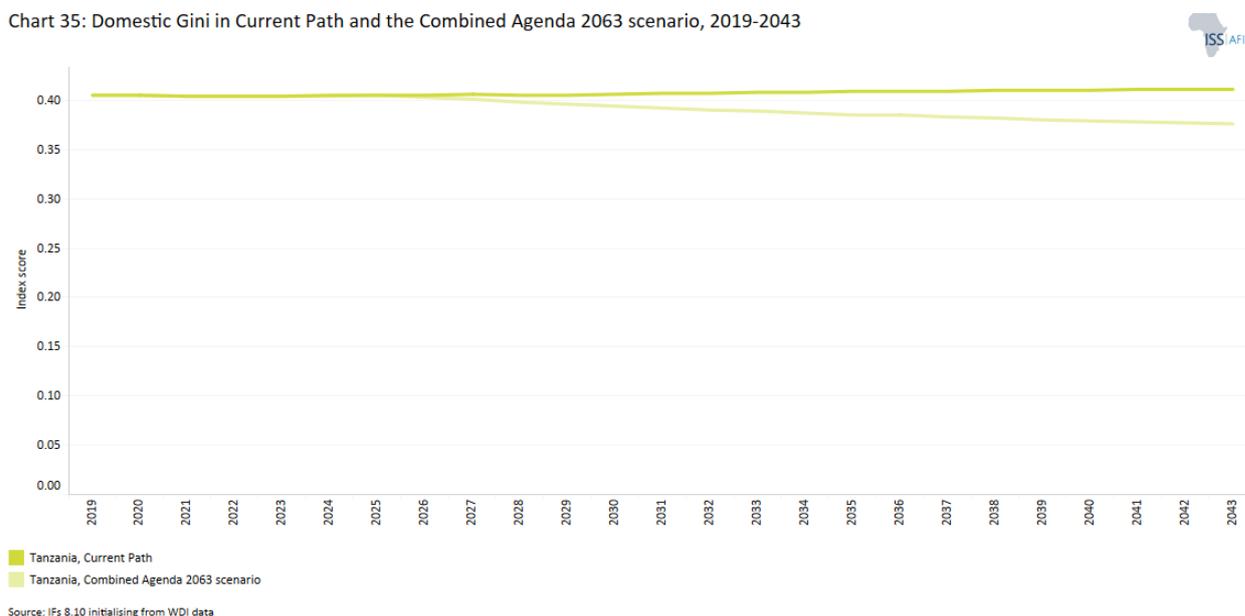


Chart 36 compares carbon emissions in the Current Path forecast with the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

Since carbon dioxide (CO²), carbon monoxide (CO) and methane (CH⁴) have different molecular weights, IFs uses carbon. Many other sites and calculations use CO² equivalent.

Tanzania emitted only 6.4 million tons of carbon from fossil fuels in 2023, making it the 12th largest emitter in Africa with the 11th largest economy. In the Current Path forecast, emissions will increase more than fourfold to 28.5 million tons of carbon by 2043.

Among the sectoral interventions, the Manufacturing scenario will release significantly more carbon than any other.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, due to fast economic growth and increased energy demand, carbon emissions from fossil fuels will increase to 35.9 million tons by 2043, with the seventh most significant emissions from fossil fuels among African countries. In that scenario, the economy of Tanzania will be the sixth largest in Africa. The difference in projected carbon emissions between the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario and the Current Path forecast is almost 74 million tons in 2043 as Tanzania's economy grows.

Tanzania has emerged as a leading player in the global carbon credit trade. In 2023 Tanzania signed two large carbon credit projects, covering 10.2 million hectares, roughly 21% of its forest resources. The projects with Blue Carbon, based in UAE, and Carbon Tanzania, a locally based company, allows a polluter to buy a credit which is worth one ton of carbon dioxide with the funds intended to go towards carbon-lowering schemes, thus offsetting the CO₂ that was emitted.

Chart 36: Carbon emissions in Current Path and in Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, 2019-2043
Million tons of carbon (note, not CO₂ equivalent)

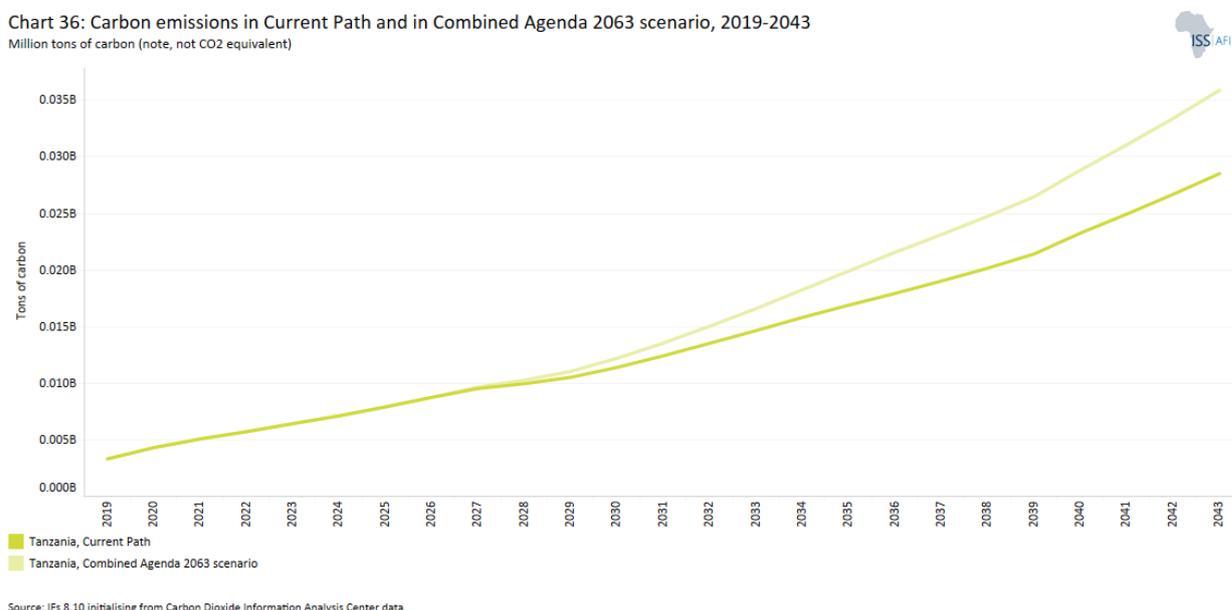


Chart 37 compares energy production in the Current Path forecast with the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario in six types: oil, gas, coal, hydro, nuclear and other renewables. The data is converted into billion or million barrels of oil equivalent (BBOE or MBOE) to allow for comparisons between different sources. Note that energy production could be for domestic use or export. The Current Path forecast for Tanzania already includes the completion of the 2,115MW Rufiji hydroelectric scheme [x] and assumes a positive investment decision on the exploitation of Tanzania's substantial natural gas endowment.

According to the IMF, a site for the onshore LNG plant has been identified in the Lindi region and the state-owned Tanzanian Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC), which is responsible for the acquisition of the LNG site, commenced with the associated compensation processes in 2020. Several steps, including amending relevant laws, preparing the project blueprints, and environmental assessment are required before a final investment decision on the project is made, possibly in 2025 or thereafter. The investment decision will be followed by a development and construction phase, expected to last four to five years.

Tanzania should experience increasing FDI during the project's implementation period of 2026-30 and mid-life investment period of 2038-2043, and gas exports and consumption during 2030-2059 (Stanbic, 2022). According to the IMF: 'The large investment during the construction and development phase will likely have consequences to economic activity and the current account. Production of gas will also have impact on GDP, exports, and fiscal revenue. More importantly, if well-managed and invested, the fiscal revenue from gas exports will enable the government to build the human and physical capital of Tanzania and raise its growth potential.' The government would have to borrow about US\$3.2 bn to US\$4.8 bn, depending on its equity share, increasing public sector debt by the same amount. During the production and exports phase, however, the government will benefit from substantial amounts of revenue from its share in production, royalties, and taxes.

Tanzania's total energy production was 77 MBOE in 2023, while demand was equivalent to 102 MBOE, reflecting a substantial energy import dependence. By 2043, production is estimated to exceed 205 MBOE in the Current Path forecast, but energy demand will have

increased to 333 MBOE. In the combined scenario production will increase to 223 MBOE and demand to 403 MBOE since Tanzania's economy is 48% larger. Whereas, **in 2023, Tanzania imported roughly 30% of its domestic energy demand; by 2043, that would increase to 41% in the Current Path and increase further to 46% in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.**

The country's energy production mix heavily relies on fossil fuels, with 48% from oil, 26% from gas, 18% from coal, 6% from hydro and 2% from other renewables in 2023.

Growth in renewable energy sources will be moderate from 8% in 2023 to 8% in 2043 (combined scenario), significantly below most African countries.

Chart 37: Energy demand and production by type in Current Path and Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, 2019-2043

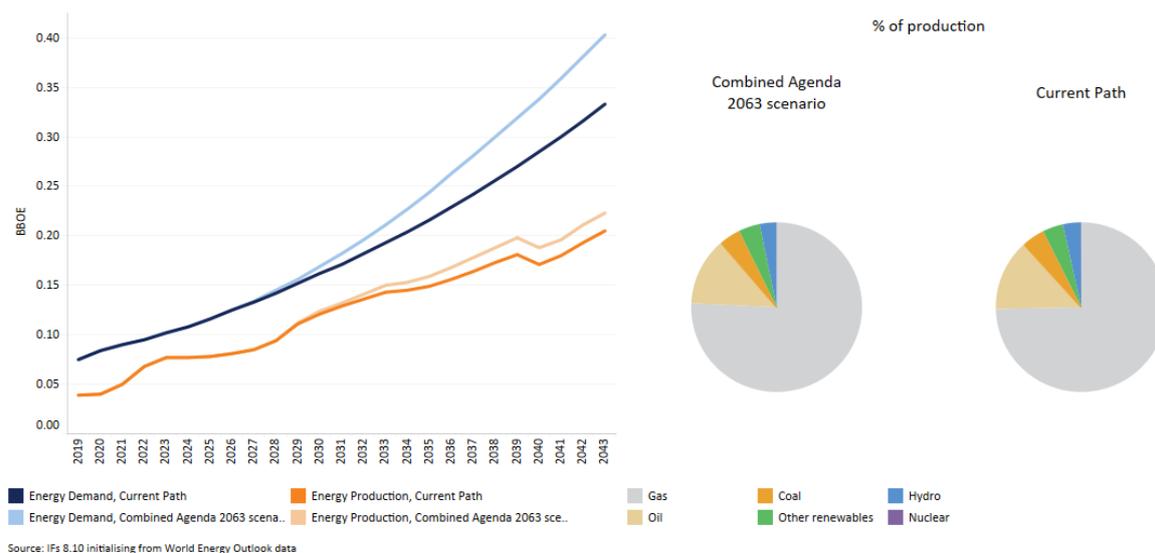


Chart 38 presents key policy recommendations that should be implemented to more rapidly advance development in Tanzania.

Chart 38: Recommendations

Recommendations

The Government of Tanzania should:

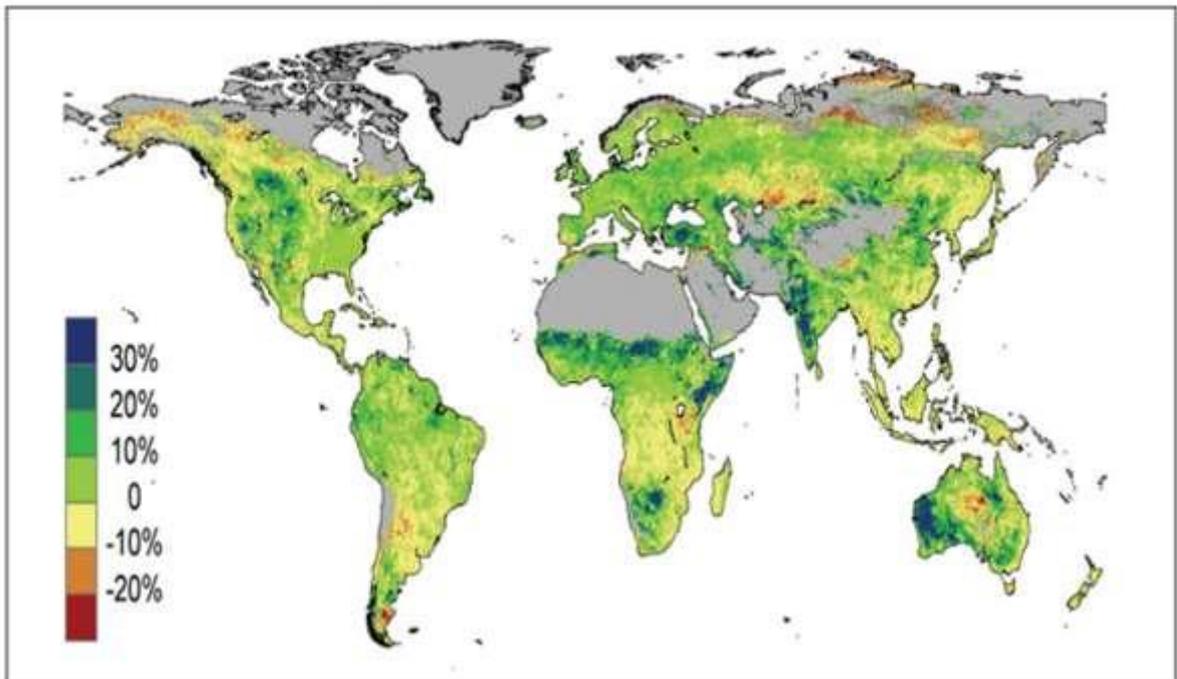
1. Lower the barriers of entry into the formal economy to crowd in the large informal sector.
2. Roll out modern contraceptives and associated education to hasten Tanzania's entry into a potential demographic window of opportunity.
3. Invest in rural road infrastructure to link the hinterland up with towns and cities and allow for agricultural produce to get to market.
4. Invest in the provision of mobile and fixed broad-band access across the land.
5. Prioritize the agricultural sector to ensure food security and invest in agro-processing.
6. Speed up investments in renewables and off-grid electrification system to provide electricity to all households.
7. Grow the ICT sector as a means to improve productivity in the large informal service and relatively small manufacturing sector.
8. Redouble efforts to reduce high levels of stunting by ensuring food security, access to healthcare and improved sanitation.
9. Focus on improved education access and completion at lower-secondary level
10. Increase government revenues by broadening the tax base, reduce loopholes and increase FDI.
11. Improved government effectiveness and reduce administration.

GAS of LIFE

Carbon Dioxide Benefits the World

CO₂

Greening of the Earth, 1982–2006*



*Percentage change in foliage cover as revealed by satellite.

HIGHER CO² LEVELS are CRITICAL for FOOD PRODUCTION

How long do you think Earth has before all life goes extinct, due to either humans or natural causes (asteroid, global warming)?

<https://www.quora.com/How-long-do-you-think-Earth-has-before-all-life-goes-extinct-due-to-either-humans-or-natural-causes-asteroid-global-warming>

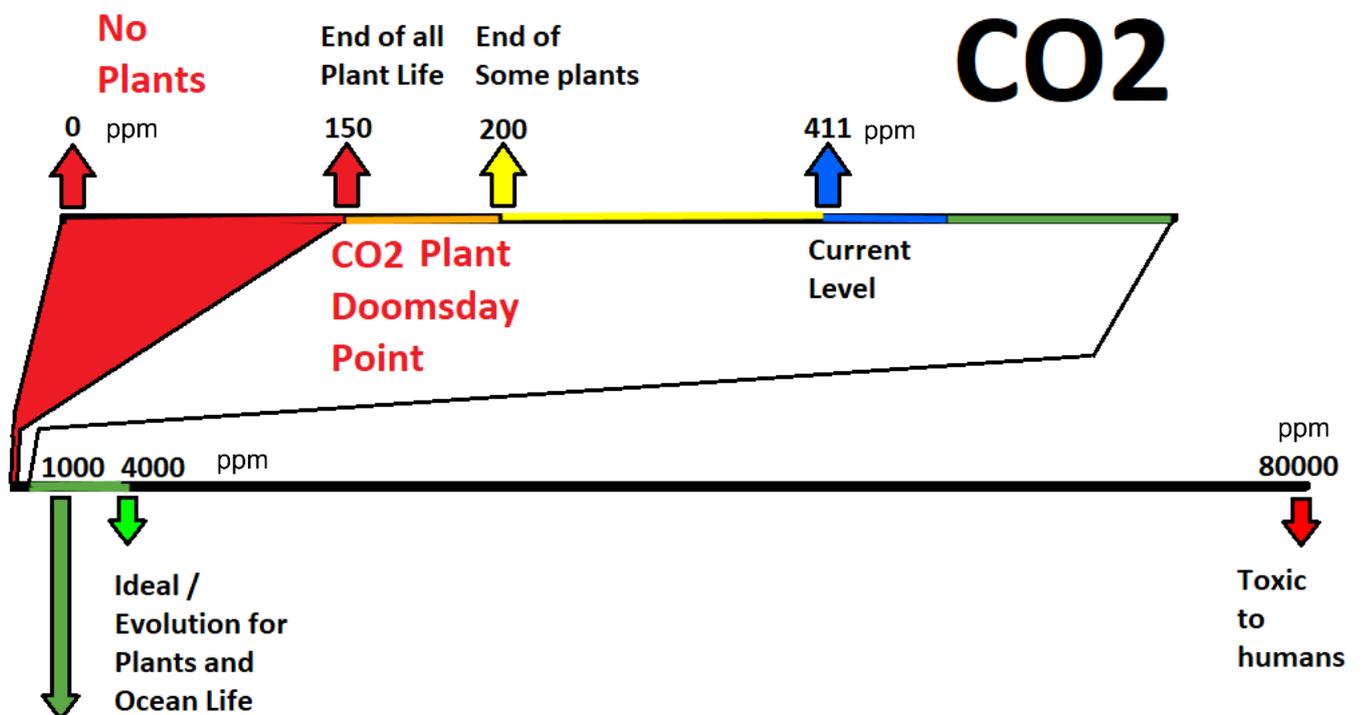
11 June 2023

It really depends on how soon CARBON SEQUESTRATION efforts can reduce atmospheric CO² from 400ppm to 200ppm and cause a chain reaction of extinctions.

Long term levels of CO² in the atmosphere have been typically 1% (10,000 ppm). CO² levels would need to increase 25 fold to reach that level.

CO² levels presently are dangerously low and present worldwide famine potential!

CO₂ levels approaching 0.100% appear to be optimum for global food security!



Farm Greenhouses

Level in a room of people

CO² has recently increased only from 340ppm to 420ppm, a long way off 1,000ppm!

Throughout the first quarter of the 21st century (2000 – 2025), humanity has been hell bent on its self-destruction by endeavouring to lower the atmospheric CO² levels, should they have fallen to the low levels as noted above, worldwide famine would have unfolded!

Science is confused and frequently in error due to dependence upon mind-centricity.

Kindly visit www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download, scroll down to Corporate Foundations documents, click on to open:

 [Pascas WorldCare Earth Changes Environmental Changes.pdf](#)

ATMOSPHERE and CARBON DIOXIDE levels

100.000%

Atmosphere of planet Earth

0.150%

Carbon Dioxide (CO²) historically mostly above this level

0.100%

Carbon Dioxide (CO²) is a natural plant fertilizer – optimum food supply

0.042%

Carbon Dioxide (CO²) level in 2020

0.032%

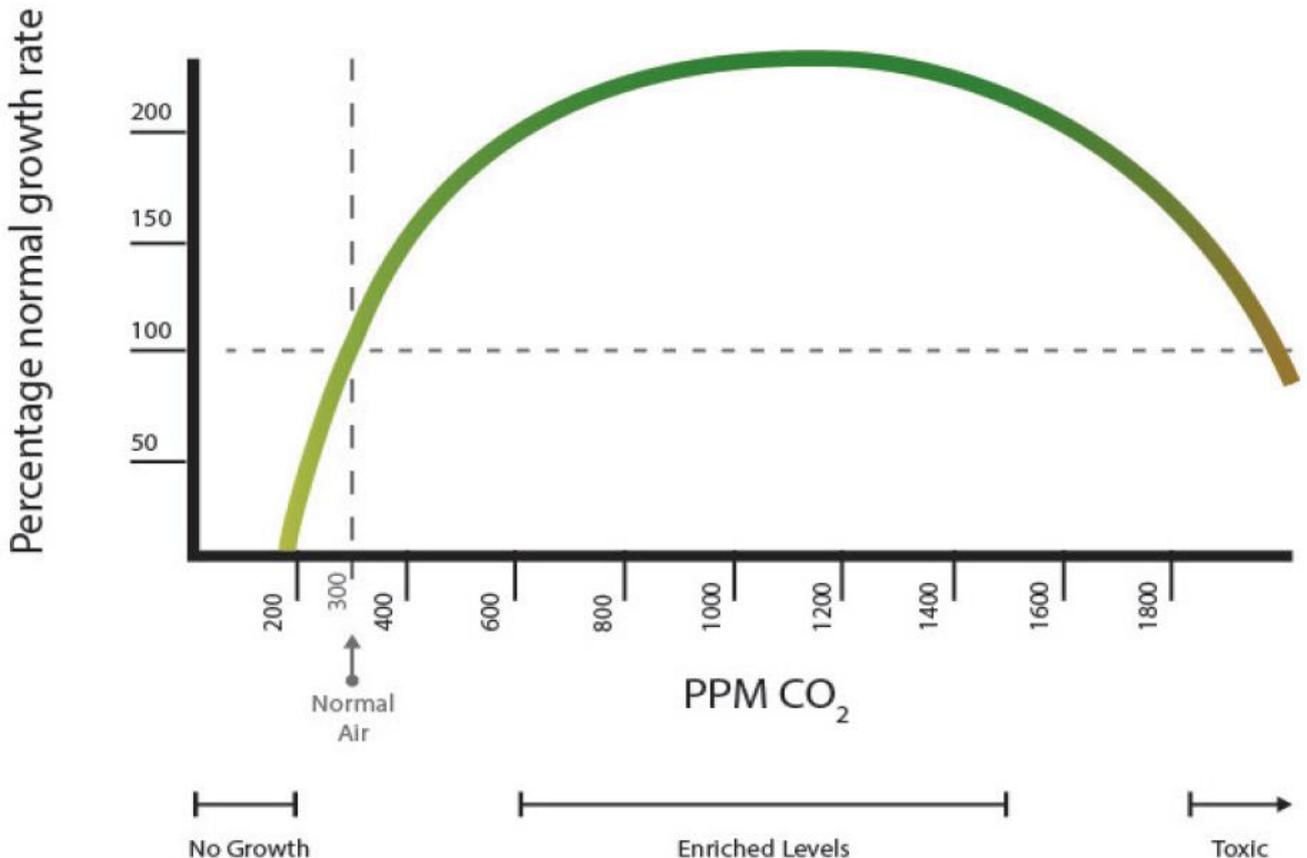
Carbon Dioxide (CO²) level in 1960

0.025%

At this level of CO₂ plants begin to have difficulty going to seed!

0.018%

At this level we have worldwide famine – time of dinosaur extinction!



5 FACTS ABOUT THE CAUSES OF POVERTY IN TANZANIA

<https://borgenproject.org/causes-of-poverty-in-tanzania/>



Tanzania is one of the most impoverished countries in the world, however, according to the World Bank, poverty from 2007 to 2018 was reduced by 8% overall. There are multiple reasons why the largest East African country is in such despair, such as food scarcity, poor access to education and inadequate health care access. This article will discuss five facts about the causes of poverty in Tanzania.

5 Causes of Poverty in Tanzania

1. **The population rate is increasing faster than the poverty reduction rate in Tanzania.** This is causing millions of people to live in poverty and survive off of US\$1.90 a day or less. According to the World Bank's Poverty and Equity Brief, from 2011 to 2018, there was only a 1.8% decline in poverty. To combat this issue, according to the brief there should be more opportunities available for those living in rural areas. This is because **rural areas have the highest rates of poverty.**
2. **A lack of a proper education lowers the chances for sustainable employment.** A primary issue related to education in Tanzania is the decline in enrolment of children in primary school. According to a report for out-of-school children in Tanzania by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), out of the 1.3 million children aged 7 years old in Tanzania, 39.5% do not attend primary or secondary school. However, as children get older, the likelihood of attending school rises.
3. **Life-threatening diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria impact millions of Tanzanians.** Many families have to pay out of pocket to receive continuous treatment. Recurring payments pressure already low-income households, adding to one of the causes of poverty in

Tanzania. To mitigate the diseases affecting millions living predominately in rural areas, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has provided treatment to decrease the severe health conditions' growth and spread.

4. **Out of a population of 68 million people in Tanzania, 4 million people do not have access to clean water.** Additionally, 29 million people do not have “access to improved sanitation.” These circumstances mean women and young girls, primarily, must carry massive amounts of water over a great distance in order to provide it for their families. As of 18 March 2024, the population of Tanzania was estimated to be 68,854,650 people.

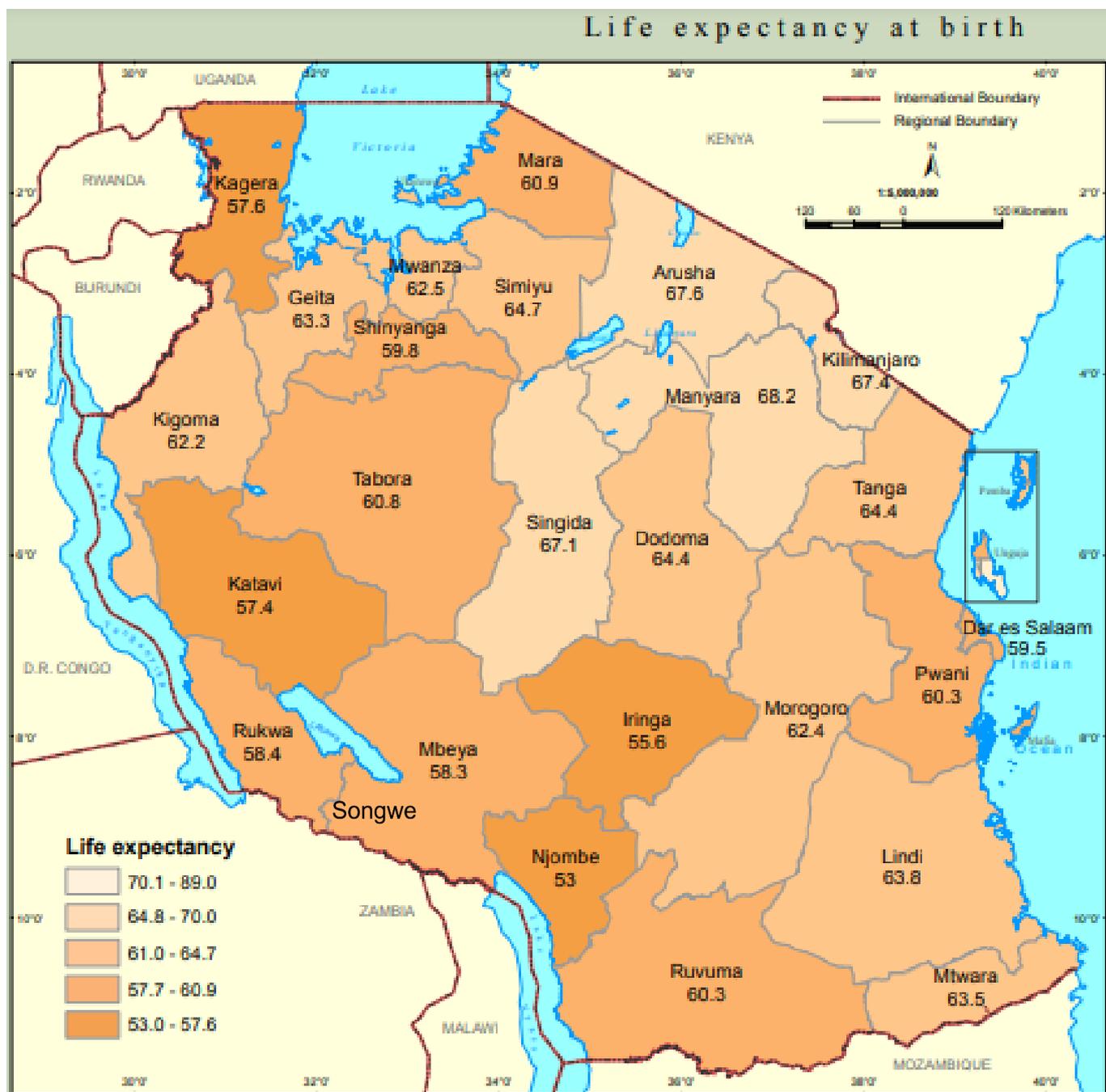
5. **The labour force is continuously declining in Tanzania.** This can be partially attributed to a lack of government support in initiating sufficient employment opportunities, especially in rural areas. Due to poverty being the highest in rural areas because of poor living environment circumstances, many tend to move into urban areas. Unfortunately, unemployment persists due to people lacking skills for the jobs in their new urban environment. Access to proper education and an increase in attendance in primary and secondary schools will help expand opportunities and skills for more promising and long-lasting employment.

Progress in Eradicating Poverty

The key to eradicating poverty in Tanzania is education. However, for more children to become educated, there needs to be an increase in access to education and school attendance. As of 2020, **Tanzania's literacy rate is 70.6%.** However, the literacy rate has fluctuated over the last decade, hindering continuous growth.

Nevertheless, the organisation Room to Read is taking the necessary steps to ensure that 14.3 million children are literate. The organisation helps young children become educated, literate and aware of personal health and proper forms of family planning. Its work primarily targets young girls. Room to Read distributes its resources not only to Tanzania but also to more than 12 other countries around the world. **If Tanzania's government recognises the importance of education, a better health care system and an increase in employment opportunities** and receives funding to implement changes, the causes of poverty in Tanzania may dissolve sooner than expected. This, in turn, could help set an example for other impoverished countries.

– *Montana Moore*



Tanzania's Informal Economy Size

An informal economy (informal sector or shadow economy) is the part of any economy that is neither officially taxed nor monitored.

Informal Economy Size (% of GDP):	Latest Data	World Economics GDP Data Quality Rating (A-E)
Guatemala	48.8%	C
Congo, Dem. Rep	48.5%	E
Tanzania	47.0%	D
Paraguay	46.6%	D
Georgia	46.5%	B
Thailand	46.5%	D

Almost one-third of the employed population in Tanzania had informal occupations between June 2020 and July 2021. Informal employment was even higher in Dar es Salaam, the country's largest city, reaching some 62%. In other urban areas, 52.5% of employed Tanzanians had informal jobs, against 19.6% in rural areas.

TABLE 2 Tanzania / Macro poverty outlook indicators

(annual percent change unless indicated otherwise)

	2020	2021	2022	2023e	2024f	2025f
Real GDP growth, at constant market prices	2.0	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.5	6.1
Private consumption	0.9	2.3	4.8	2.2	3.3	3.3
Government consumption	7.4	9.0	8.4	10.7	6.2	11.3
Gross fixed capital investment	2.4	7.8	9.3	5.3	5.4	5.3
Exports, goods and services	-8.6	5.2	10.2	13.8	10.4	10.2
Imports, goods and services	-7.6	9.6	23.7	6.8	4.2	3.6
Real GDP growth, at constant factor prices	2.0	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.5	6.1
Agriculture	3.1	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.1
Industry	2.5	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.6	6.2
Services	0.9	4.8	5.6	6.3	6.4	7.2
Inflation (consumer price index)	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-2.5	-3.2	-5.6	-5.1	-4.4	-3.5
Net foreign direct investment inflow (% of GDP)	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.9
Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	-2.9	-3.8	-3.5	-4.0	-3.4	-2.9
Revenues (% of GDP)	14.3	14.5	15.6	15.9	16.4	16.9
Debt (% of GDP)	39.3	42.0	42.2	43.2	42.7	42.2
Primary balance (% of GDP)	-1.3	-2.1	-1.8	-2.3	-1.8	-1.3
International poverty rate (\$2.15 in 2017 PPP)^{a,b}	44.6	44.3	44.0	43.5	43.0	42.4
Lower middle-income poverty rate (\$3.65 in 2017 PPP)^{a,b}	74.1	73.9	73.6	73.3	72.9	72.4
Upper middle-income poverty rate (\$6.85 in 2017 PPP)^{a,b}	91.9	91.7	91.4	90.9	90.5	89.9
GHG emissions growth (mtCO₂e)	1.9	-0.4	1.5	2.3	1.4	1.5
Energy related GHG emissions (% of total)	11.0	9.3	9.4	10.2	10.1	10.1

Source: World Bank, Poverty & Equity and Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practices. Emissions data sourced from CAIT and OECD.

Notes: e = estimate, f = forecast.

a/ Calculations based on 2013- and 2018-HBS. Actual data: 2018. Nowcast: 2019-2022. Forecasts are from 2023 to 2025.

b/ Projection using point to point elasticity at regional level with pass-through = 0.7 based on GDP per capita in constant LCU.

Perpetuation of Poverty in Rural Tanzania

<https://ballardbrief.byu.edu/issue-briefs/perpetuation-of-poverty-in-rural-tanzania>



By Dan Raleigh and Madison Coleman

Published Winter 2020

+ Summary

The majority of Tanzania's population lives in rural areas and experiences extreme poverty. (Urban population is 37%, rural population being 63% – **urban poor constitute about 13% compared to 87% in rural areas.**) The rural population experiences greater poverty and faces more barriers to escaping the cycle of poverty than urban populations. Several factors influence rural Tanzanians' inability to mobilise and obtain the necessary resources to escape poverty, including the practice of subsistence farming, limited infrastructure, and poor access to education. The consequences of poverty for the rural population include inadequate healthcare services, heightened disadvantages for women, poor nutrition, and increased child labour. Several organisations in Tanzania and nearby countries are working to halt the perpetuation of poverty and mitigate the effects of poverty in rural areas by promoting sustainable agricultural practices, investing in livestock development, and providing health resources.

+ Key Takeaways

- The majority of Tanzanians live in rural areas (63%), and the country's rural population relies on subsistence agriculture and agriculture-related activities as its primary employment and source of food. Subsistence agriculture, however, impedes rural families from earning an income and being able to escape the cycle of poverty.
- Many Tanzanians are extremely impoverished. The country has an official poverty rate of 49.1%, but many more live on only a few US dollars per day or have no access to quality resources.

- Those living in rural areas are more likely to be impoverished because inadequate infrastructure renders them disconnected from urban centres and financial opportunities, and because they are much less likely to complete their primary and secondary education.
- Women and children are disproportionately affected by rural poverty because of increased educational, political, and labour market disadvantages and the occurrence of child labour and child malnutrition.
- In order for Tanzania's rural poor to experience more economic success and escape the negative effects of poverty, sustainable changes need to be made in individual farming practices and the country's agricultural industry.

+ Key Terms

Subsistence farming – “Farming that provides enough food for the farmer and their family to live on, but not enough for them to sell.”

Agricultural inputs – Substances used by a farmer for pest control or for soil fertility management. Examples may include compost, mineral calcium, or animal by-products such as fishmeal.

Value chain – “A business model that describes the full range of activities needed to create a product or service. For companies that produce goods, a value chain comprises the steps that involve bringing a product from conception to distribution, and everything in between—such as procuring raw materials, manufacturing functions, and marketing activities.”

Food price shocks – An unexpected or unpredictable event that affects an economy. The extent of a price shock can be limited to local, regional, national, or global economies or markets. In low-income countries, a price shock affecting crops to which a region depends can add financial strain on the population and can result in nutrient-deficient diets.

Food insecurity – “A decrease in food intake or disruption of eating patterns because of lack of money and other resources.”

Agropastoral – “A way of life or a form of social organisation based on the growing of crops and the raising of livestock as the primary means of economic activity.”

Rotating credit club – A group of individuals that pools money in a common fund to allow members to save and borrow together. These types of groups are most common in developing economies.

Cooperative – “A private business organisation that is owned and controlled by the people who use its products, supplies or services.”

Child labour – Any work that is physically, mentally, morally, or socially harmful for children or that interferes with their ability to attend school.

Agroecology – “An ecological approach to agriculture that views agricultural areas as ecosystems and is concerned with the ecological impact of agricultural practices.”

Context

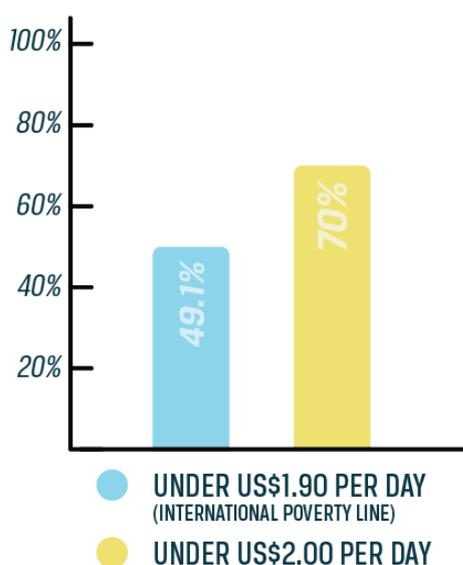
Tanzania is the second most populated East African country, with a total population of over 68 million as of 2024—more than double what it was in 1994 at 28.7 million. As is typical of sub-Saharan countries, around 65% of Tanzania's population lived in rural areas in 2019; in comparison,

the neighbouring countries of Kenya and Zambia have around 73% and 56% of their populations, respectively, living in rural areas. Rurality is a definitive and influential factor for the lives of many in Tanzania. Due to a low population density and various geographic constraints, the country's rural population relies largely on agriculture as its primary source of employment and food. Tanzania's economy also relies heavily on the agriculture industry, which employs 65% of the nation's workforce.

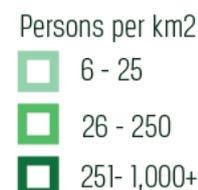
Tanzania's economic conditions are defined by the country's major industries as well as the government's involvement in distributing economic resources. In 2019, Tanzania's GDP was US\$63.18 billion, representing only 0.05% of the world's economy. Its GDP per capita as of 2019 was US\$1,122, compared to Kenya's and Zambia's per capita GDPs of US \$1,816 and US \$1,291, respectively. These are considerably low compared to many western nations, such as the United States' GDP of \$55,809. In addition to agriculture, which accounts for nearly 25% of



Tanzanian Earnings per Day



Population Density of Tanzania



Tanzania's GDP, the other principal contributor to Tanzania's economy is the tourism market, which made up 17.5% of its GDP in 2016. Additionally, **because of the government corruption occurring at the local, state, and national level, resources are poorly distributed and economic inequality is perpetuated between those in rural areas and in urban areas.**

Poverty is a complex topic and is nearly impossible to measure, especially in Tanzania; however, organisations such as the World Bank use standardised monetary measures in order to quantify poverty worldwide. The international poverty line established by The World Bank is set at earning

US \$1.90 (or about 1,783 Tanzania shillings) per day. Those living under this amount are considered to be in extreme poverty. Under this definition, Tanzania has a poverty rate of 49.1%, and approximately 70% of Tanzanians live below \$2.00 per day. However, poverty can be measured through many other factors, such as access to quality resources—including sanitation and utilities—and ability to economically mobilise. About 57.6% of rural Tanzanians are impoverished according to the multidimensional poverty measure, which accounts for access to basic resources. In this brief, poverty will be analysed through this definition, in addition to monetary measures.

When poverty is analysed through the lens of access to basic resources and necessities, it is clear that most individuals in rural Tanzania experience extreme poverty. Among the 66% of the population that live in rural areas, only 8.3% have access to a standard sanitation facility (defined as flush or pour-flush toilets that are piped to a sewer system, septic tank, or latrine). Out of the general

population, **29.2% have no access to standard drinking water and 44.3% have no access to electricity.** Tanzania is seeing a steady reduction in overall poverty, but has experienced slow economic growth among its poorest populations in the last decade. As the population continues to grow, poverty has reduced in rural areas but remained fairly stagnant in urban areas. Still, a significantly larger number of rural inhabitants are living in poverty than urban inhabitants. Under the measures for national poverty, 33.1% of the rural population lived in poverty as of 2018, as compared to 15.8% in urban areas.³⁷

Because poverty is so prevalent for those in rural Tanzania and has been perpetuated among this population for generations, the factors that prolong the cycle of poverty are currently more relevant than those that placed rural Tanzanians in poverty in the first place. As such, this brief focuses on understanding the causes and consequences that are sustaining the poverty cycle and the practices that help individuals mobilise and break out of that cycle.

Contributing Factors

Subsistence Farming

Much of the rural population relies on subsistence farming, a practice that can perpetuate poverty due to its unpredictable nature and inability to help citizens mobilise beyond their rural communities. More than 80% of Tanzanians rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, and 95% of land under production is cultivated by subsistence farmers. Subsistence farming, or smallholder agriculture, refers to when a family grows and harvests only enough food to feed themselves and stores the remaining food until the next harvest. This method allows food to be produced at minimal costs and eliminates the need to find transportation to a city to sell the crops for profit. Families are able to live independently and self-sufficiently without needing to purchase or borrow household items and food from other sources. Often, families choose to invest whatever capital remains back into livestock and agriculture. Those who practice subsistence farming have no other source of income because they must allocate their time to tending to their farms and animals rather than working for income.

A subsistence lifestyle allows for self-reliance when farming conditions are ideal. However, conditions for the farming season in Tanzania are rarely consistent. Regional weather and climate-related issues, such as extended seasonal droughts and flooding, play an important role in determining whether adequate levels of food will be produced. Disease, inadequate agricultural inputs, and rudimentary technology can also affect harvest scarcity. This dependence on uncontrollable circumstances leaves many rural farmers helpless to the weather trends and volatile climate. When these weather trends occur, households generally cannot produce enough food to meet their nutritional needs. Households often experience food shortages that last, on average, at least three months per year.

Subsistence farming perpetuates a closed-loop poverty cycle because it not only prevents rural Tanzanian families from generating enough food to feed themselves year-round but also from earning enough money to pull themselves out of poverty. Even if families produce high agricultural yields, these yields do not provide sufficient profitable outcomes to promote economic viability. There is little empirical evidence that identifies a clear link between agricultural productivity and economic welfare among rural African communities. This implies that, as long as rural Tanzanians continue to allocate the majority of their time and resources to

subsistence farming, they will not be able to generate enough income to escape the cycle of poverty. Moreover, farmers that want to transition into commercial agriculture in order to earn additional income experience significant barriers. Most of the plot sizes in rural Tanzania range from 0.9 to 3 hectares, which is too small to transition into commercial agriculture. This means that even if farmers have more fertilizer, seeds, and water available for production expansion, significant changes in the agricultural sector in order to enlarge plot sizes would be necessary for subsistence farmers to increase their income. Although success in subsistence farming can help those in poverty, it fails to solve the extreme poverty experienced in rural regions because no additional crops or other agricultural products are left over to sell in order to generate necessary income.

Limited Infrastructure

Economic Infrastructure

One of the largest contributing factors to poverty in rural Tanzania is the absence of economic infrastructure. Economic infrastructure includes the basic services necessary for the economy of a nation, region, or city, such as transportation, energy, water, and financial markets. Because so many people living in rural areas practice subsistence agriculture and thus are unable to save money due to limited income, these populations need access to adequate economic infrastructure and profitable investment opportunities so that they can economically mobilise. Rural Tanzania, however, lacks an economic infrastructure due in large part to the physical remoteness of rural regions from city centres as well as geographical constraints that limit transportation to and from rural areas to urban areas. Some rural areas are closer in proximity to urban areas yet have geographical barriers such as major terrain or elevation challenges; without motor vehicle transportation, this impedes rural citizens'



access to city centres and adequate infrastructure. Additionally, the Tanzanian government has invested very little in creating and improving public transportation from rural to urban areas. For example, the Tanzania-Zambia Railways (Tazara) has been in operation for almost four decades but still experiences frequent derailments and breakdowns, and only 2% of the rail line's cargo capacity is being used. Distance and geographical barriers from urban centres, coupled with the inadequate transportation infrastructure, limit people's ability to engage in market systems, which perpetuates monetary poverty and halts the ability to progress.

Social Infrastructure

The absence of community infrastructure in rural Tanzania limits access to political and labour market representation, hindering the population and keeping individuals living in poverty. Individuals living in rural areas participate in many community groups (such as rotating credit clubs and cooperatives); however, these networks are weaker than those in urban areas. Rural groups are "oriented toward helping their members survive, rather than connecting them with other similar groups and actively seeking to forward their particular interests in political arenas or the marketplace." Social groups that help their members to network with others and access political representation have the potential to help individuals increase their earning potential and enter higher-paying labour markets. Because rural communities lack these types of groups, individuals in the rural population are less able to tap into resources that would enable them to escape poverty.

Poor Access to Education

Due to the cyclical nature of poverty, many consequences of poverty are also contributing factors because they act as barriers to keep impoverished individuals from mobilizing out of poverty. Therefore, although impoverished individuals living in rural Tanzania are less likely to access quality education, less education also keeps people within the cycle of poverty.

Children in rural areas face more barriers in their ability to regularly attend school and to access a higher quality of education than those in urban areas, perpetuating long-standing gaps between rural and urban educational attainment as well as

rural and urban poverty. These barriers in rural areas include higher teacher shortages and dangerous or long journeys to school. As of 2010, 88% of urban Tanzanian children and only 79% of rural children attended primary school. This disparity in education rates is exacerbated in secondary schools because few rural communities have the resources to operate secondary schools. This means many rural children have to travel long distances—on roads that are sometimes seasonally impassable—in order to continue their education past the primary level. Thus, 45% of children in urban areas attend secondary school in Tanzania, compared to only 19% of children in rural

Tanzanian Children Attending Primary School



Tanzanian Children Attending Secondary School



areas. Because rural children are receiving less primary and secondary education than their urban counterparts, they are less able to access higher-paying jobs that would allow them to escape the cycle of poverty and are instead forced to remain in subsistence agricultural professions.

Consequences

Because so many in the rural population live in poverty, poverty and rurality in Tanzania are deeply intertwined; thus, researchers can experience difficulty determining whether the negative outcomes experienced by the rural population are due to poverty or to the location and isolated nature of their communities. Therefore, many of the consequences that will be discussed are influenced by the poverty experienced by rural populations but are also largely caused by the rural setting of the communities themselves.

Inadequate Healthcare Services

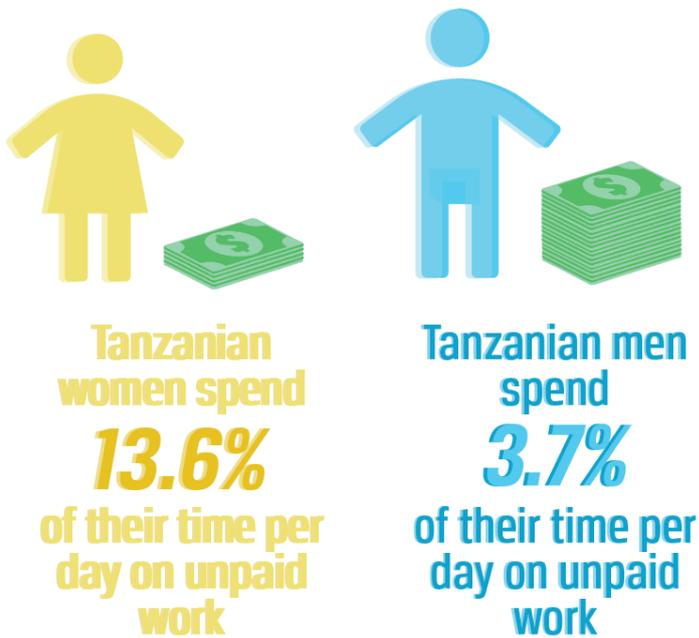
Impoverished areas have limited access to quality materials and supplies, something that both hinders the standard of healthcare being delivered and dissuades many healthcare workers from wanting to practice in these areas. The healthcare system of Tanzania consists of small community clinics in the most isolated rural areas as well as larger hospitals at the district and regional levels. The rural clinics often experience a shortage of equipment and medications because the poor rural families they serve are not prioritised by government funding. Researchers found that the probability of having the equipment necessary to perform medicinal injections in rural Tanzanian clinics was around 40%. Furthermore, World Bank reports reveal that only about 36% of rural healthcare clinics had access to clean water, electricity, and improved toileting, while 79% of urban clinics had access to these resources. Medicines are also in short supply in these rural clinics; only approximately 60% of drugs that were deemed essential for healthcare facilities were found in Tanzanian clinics.

In addition to an expansive physical resource shortage, rural Tanzanian clinics also experience shortages in qualified healthcare providers. Tanzania as a whole has been facing a severe human resource shortage for healthcare workers—a problem amplified in the rural areas of the country. According to the World Bank, even though 70% of the Tanzanian population and 85% of the poor live in rural areas, only 28% of the country's health workforce and 9% of its doctors served rural areas in 2016. This is due in part to many doctors and nurses not being willing to remain stationed in remote or removed clinics because of the lower-quality working conditions found in many rural, impoverished areas. Though many private and public facilities in rural areas offer incentives to encourage healthcare providers to serve in rural areas, healthcare providers stationed in these areas still report feeling overworked and underpaid.

Within rural clinics, there are varying complications that result from lack of medical expertise of the doctors in conjunction with outdated or neglected equipment and low or no supply of prescriptions and other medical supplies. When doctors have limited expertise and outdated or neglected equipment, diagnoses are often inaccurate, causing medical professionals in urban areas to significantly outperform their rural counterparts. For example, only 50% of rural doctors (versus 66% of urban doctors) correctly diagnose five common conditions among Tanzanians: malaria, diarrhoea, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and diabetes. In public health clinics, rural providers correctly diagnosed only 44% of all health issues. In the case of infant deliveries in rural areas, only 55% are assisted by skilled health professionals, as compared to 87% in urban areas. Because rural communities are more impoverished and removed from urban areas, rural residents receive a reduced quality and quantity of healthcare services.

Gender Disadvantages

Gender inequality is prevalent across much of sub-Saharan Africa because of cultural traditions and beliefs, and the opportunities afforded to women only decrease as a result of poverty. According to the chair of the UN Economic Commission for Africa's Committee on Women and Development, this is because poverty reduction strategies do not take into account gender differences in income and power, thereby designing finance programs that are more likely to benefit men than women. Since Tanzanian women are more likely than men to experience limited access to education, health services, and economic opportunities, the exclusion of women from poverty reduction programs further enhances how poverty puts women at an even greater disadvantage than men. Forms of gender inequality also exist in political participation and decision-making, division of labour, and resource access and control. The combination of these factors leads to Tanzania being ranked 129 out of 188 countries on the Gender Inequality Index (GII).



These inequalities are enhanced among rural populations. Rural women experience much greater levels of time poverty than their urban counterparts. Poor women in rural areas face time constraints due to particularly high burdens associated with large families, household tasks, and farm responsibilities. The rural poor spend more time cooking because they are using simpler tools, more time cleaning because they are cleaning by hand, more time traveling because they must walk long distances, and more time farming because they possess either few or no farm tools or machinery. Women also experience much greater levels of time poverty than their male counterparts. On average, Tanzanian women spend 13.6% of their time per day

on unpaid work compared to men spending 3.6% of their time on unpaid work. This results in rural women being at a greater economic disadvantage in comparison both to men and to urban women.

Poor Nutrition

The impoverished, rural populations of Tanzania often do not receive adequate nutrition because they are unable to produce enough food for their families. Most of the world's poor and undernourished are smallholder farmers, which is especially true in Africa. Representative data from East Africa suggests that about 58% of caloric consumption in rural households is from one's own subsistence crops, while the other 42% of calories are from purchased foods. Since subsistence crops are not always reliable food sources because of frequent climate and weather fluctuations, this puts rural farmers at risk of not being able to access adequate amounts of food. Based on a study comparing trends for the years 2008–2009 and 2012–2013, the caloric intake for urban households remained fairly consistent. Over the same time span, however, rural households' caloric intake declined significantly. For instance, when a 50% rise in maize prices took place, rural household caloric intake decreased by 12.6% as compared to 5.4% in urban areas. This decrease in nutrition following food price shocks is due to the fact that those in rural areas who rely on subsistence agriculture for their food and income are less able to afford these food items after rises in price. Because of this, and because subsistence farmers are limited in what kinds of food they can produce, markets are often necessary to provide variety and quality in a diet. However, rural families' locations and financial situations limit their access to markets where they can purchase food.

Data collected from the rural Morogoro region in eastern Tanzania demonstrates that the mean intake of energy per day is inadequate due to a lack of access to the necessary amount and variety of food. The male intake met 52% of the recommended energy intake, while the female intake met 72%. Additionally, 92% of households indicated that they rarely consumed milk and dairy products, and essential nutrients such as iron, zinc, and calcium were measured at 40%, 53%, and 64%, respectively, of the recommended intake.

Limited access to a varied diet also means many pregnant mothers' diets end up affecting their children, prior to and during pregnancy. In rural Tanzania, double the number of children born between December and February (when food insecurity is most prevalent) experience acute malnutrition as compared to those born between June and August (when food insecurity is the least prevalent). This demonstrates how a mother's diet late in the pregnancy can affect the baby's nutritional health. Rural poverty and lack of access to adequate amounts of food continue to affect children as they grow older. Over 2.7 million Tanzanian children under 5 were estimated to have experienced stunted growth in 2015, with an above average rate of rural children experiencing stunted growth as compared to urban children.

Child Labour

Impoverished families often rely on child labour in order to meet the demands of subsistence farming or to provide additional income for economic stability. In Tanzania, 29.3% of the youth ages 5 to 14 participate in child labour. While children may be forced to engage in a variety of work—including mining, quarrying, sex trafficking, and domestic work—approximately 94.1% of the Tanzanian children that participate in child labour work in agriculture. In 2014, 92.5% of children in child labour did unpaid family agriculture work, suggesting that they are predominantly children from rural families. These children work on the farms in order to help their impoverished families produce enough food for the family to eat. Most of the agricultural work they perform involves ploughing, weeding, harvesting, processing crops, herding livestock, and tending cattle. All in all, rural youth are at a much greater risk of engaging in dangerous work practices and are subject to poor working conditions with low pay, whether in agricultural work or other employment.

The widespread poverty in rural Tanzania forces young children to participate in difficult work inappropriate for their age, often at the expense of gaining an education, which would allow them an opportunity to escape the life of subsistence farming and poverty. Child labour interferes with children's educational attainment by depriving them of school altogether or requiring them to combine school attendance with often excessively long and difficult work days. In fact, over 24% of Tanzanian children aged 7 to 14 combine both work and school. Without proper education, these children may be limited to low-income employment or subsistence farming like their parents, further cementing their place in the cycle of poverty.

Although Tanzania has child labour laws in place, the nation has made minimal advancements in reducing the practice of child labour. Anecdotal evidence suggests that “not everyone knows of the child labour laws, including families and local officials.” Because the government workers responsible for enforcing these laws lack the staff and funds for inspections, the practice of child labour continues without repercussions.

Practices

Sustainable Organic Farming

Subsistence farming is an essential part of life in rural Tanzania, yet food insecurity and inadequate income make the practice unstable. Additionally, many rural farmers lack adequate knowledge to increase their annual harvest yields. In order to improve the outcomes of subsistence agriculture, organisations are working to establish capacity growth in agriculture and entrepreneurship. Certain organisations aim to educate rural farmers, providing them with the skills necessary to grow healthy and resilient crops. Sustainable and organic farming can be accomplished by educating groups of farmers about unsustainable practices that often contribute to food insecurity, poverty, and malnutrition as well as environmental degradation.

Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT) is a grassroots organisation operating in the Morogoro district in eastern Tanzania that teaches farmers how to organically improve their yields and maintain the health of the soil. SAT aims to disseminate proper knowledge of farming practices as well as entrepreneurial and saving / lending skills, all of which builds the capacity of farmers so they can participate in the value chain. SAT spreads this information through a variety of means; they organise face-to-face farmer group practicums in villages using demonstration plots, encourage and empower farmer group attendees to spread the knowledge to other community members, offer demonstrational courses about agroecological practices at its Farmer Training Centre, and distribute a practical and easily understandable monthly farming magazine. Its goal is to accomplish all of this without any additional costs or expenses for the participants.

Much of this training and skill development is in soil care. Participants are able to learn about bio-fertilizer with native microbes as well as sustainable waste management and composting. They are also taught about conservation agriculture techniques, such as pest and weed management, conservative irrigation, and methods for maintaining crop diversity and soil cover. These practices increase the amount of crop yields, improve soil fertility, and are better for the environment. Farmers are also taught about animal health, housing, and feeding.

(Permaculture engages all of these techniques.)

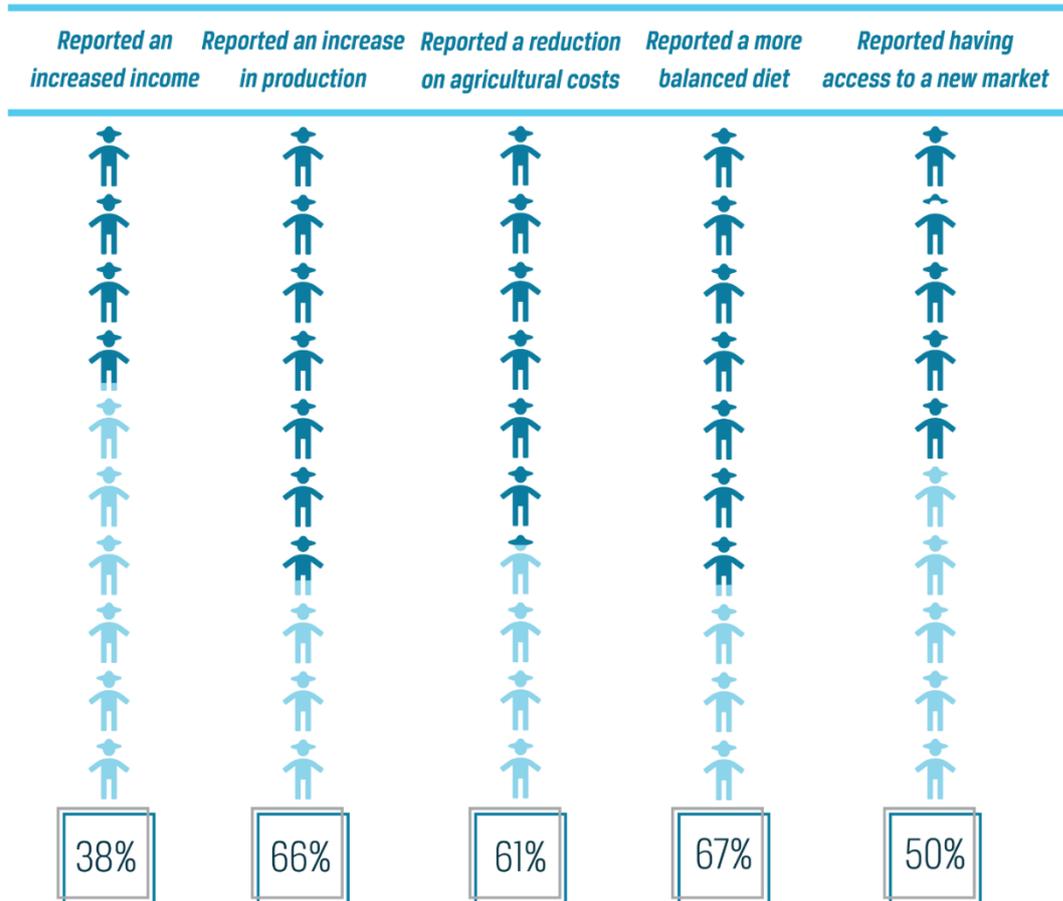
Impact

According to SAT, more than 2,000 farmers from 72 farmer groups across the Morogoro district have successfully been trained in organic farming methods in their own villages. More than 1,500 farmers have been trained in sustainable agriculture at the Farmer Training Centre. SAT has assisted 35 farmer groups in establishing village saving and lending systems.

Recent studies within the organization indicate an average increase in income of 38% for those who attended demonstrations. Sixty-six percent of farmers reported an increase in production, and 61% of farmers reported a reduction of costs for agricultural inputs. Seventy-six percent of the farmers have reported a more balanced diet because their crops are no longer as susceptible to weather vacillations throughout the year, resulting in positive health outcomes for the farmers. Up to 50% of farmers have reported having access to new markets as a result of diversification of organically grown produce.

In terms of soil health and retention, 64% of farmers reported reusing land and 91% reported using erosion control measures, whereas only 30% had used them prior to taking the training program. Through soil management and water reduction, farmers reported a reduction of 59% in water consumption.

Outcomes for Farmers Who Attended an SAT Demonstration Course



Gaps

Although the organisation illustrates success through output and outcome data and reports positive feedback from participants, the data and responses may not be valid because the means through which the data was gathered are unclear and unreported. No existing data indicates how many of the

participants actually practiced and implemented the training, and SAT has reported no impact data in order to establish if the outcomes are a direct result of its interventions. Another significant gap in the reported statistics is that they do not demonstrate how the organisation is influencing poverty rates within Tanzania. Other than the 38% increase in farmers’ income, all of the statistics reported by the organisation focus on crop yields and more effective farming practices. While more effective farming practices reduce the cost of agricultural production and increase the amount of available food (and therefore may alleviate some aspects of poverty), no specific data illustrates that SAT helps rural farmers escape poverty.

Invest in Livestock Development

Rural Tanzanians are extremely dependent on their livestock to produce food for their families and to sustain their livelihoods. Half of households throughout the nation keep livestock, and 86% of livestock farmers and 95% of poor livestock farmers live in rural areas. Further, animal products contribute 15% of rural families’ income. Although the natural resources within the country (such as resilient livestock breeds, diverse vegetation, and extensive rangelands) allow for exceptional

livestock development, the livestock sector is not performing according to its potential, as it contributes only 7.4% to the country's GDP. The sector is constrained from producing larger economic gains for rural Tanzanians because of low livestock reproductive rates, high disease prevalence among the livestock, and high livestock mortality. Less than a third of family-owned livestock is vaccinated, and 60% of livestock have diseases. Organisations that work to improve the health of the livestock and aid rural farmers in efficiently utilising their livestock can help rural families escape the poverty cycle.

The Tanzania Livestock Modernization Initiative (TLMI) is a government-funded program run through Tanzania's Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development that aims to "harness the potential of the meat, dairy and poultry sectors for poverty alleviation through improvements across the value chains." These improvements, including greater livestock security and disease control, ensure safe and healthy livestock products, therefore improving the livelihoods of livestock farmers and boosting food security. This can also create employment opportunities as farmers are able to expand their livestock count and gain more disposable income. The program aims to improve the market infrastructure and marketing systems within Tanzania, which would allow rural farmers to make more money off of their livestock, thus helping to alleviate poverty on an individual and large scale. The TLMI teamed up with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) to form the Tanzania Livestock Master Plan (TLMP) in 2015, which aims to guide government policy and investment interventions in order to enhance livestock production.

Impact

Neither the TLMI nor the team that created the TLMP report any output, outcome, or impact statistics. Although the TLMP was launched in 2015 and planned to produce results by 2016, the only statistics currently available are the projections of what the TLMP hoped to achieve. The plan projected an increase in total milk production by 77% due to its interventions, thereby increasing the dairy sector's contribution to the national GDP by 75% during the 2017-2022 period. It also projected a 52% increase in total red meat production and a 69% increase in pork production from 2017 to 2022, as well as a 666% and 40% increase in chicken meat and egg production, respectively, by 2022. Additionally, in 2015, the TLMI reported that the government would invest US\$101 million in feed improvements, veterinary services, disease control, and strengthening of the marketing and processing capacity of the dairy sector.

Gaps

Given that only projection statistics are reported by the TLMI and through the TLMP, there is no way to know how effective this program has been. It is possible that the government is waiting until after 2022 to report the outcomes, meaning that, potentially, none of these interventions have achieved what was predicted. Additionally, once the statistics are reported, it may be impossible to determine to what extent the outcomes were a result of this program rather than other confounding factors because the TLMI has made no mention of conducting a randomised control trial.

Provide Health Resources to Rural Communities

Because of Tanzania's limited healthcare services as a result of rural poverty, many community healthcare workers, oftentimes midwives, do not have adequate resources or knowledge to service the women and children where they are. Improved medical resources for the rural poor and necessary to mitigate this consequence of poverty.

Lwala Community Alliance believes that communities must learn to address their own health challenges. Lwala “recruit[s], train[s], pay[s], supervise[s], and equip[s] traditional birth attendants to extend high-quality care to every home.” It also incorporates digital services to help these trained healthcare workers track the progress of the mothers as well as the children. Lwala provides onsite training and quality improvement in government health facilities as outlined in the World Health Organization’s building blocks of health systems: “service delivery, health workforce, information systems, supply chain, finance, and governance.” As of 2019, Lwala operates only in Kenya, but because the circumstances that keep rural populations in poverty are similar in Kenya and Tanzania, this practice would also be effective at helping and empowering individuals in rural Tanzania.

Impact

This extensive training on behalf of healthcare professionals appears to be dramatically improving the lives of mothers and their children. This organisation has extensive data-driven models and outcomes for its services. Its outcomes and impact are closely recorded and have even been evaluated by a peer-reviewed study tracking child mortality rates in areas in which this program was operating as well as areas in which the program was not operating. The results of the study demonstrated that 105 children under 5 years old died for every 1,000 live births prior to Lwala’s intervention. From 2012 to 2017, after Lwala started implementing its services in Kenya, the child mortality rate dropped to 29.5 deaths per 1,000 live births. Additionally, Lwala’s health workers were five times more likely to “be knowledgeable of the danger signs in pregnancy and early infancy than status quo community health volunteers.” These are remarkable impact outcomes and are great improvements as compared to other local regions in the area.

Gaps

Although Lwala works with the Vanderbilt Institute of Global Health to continue to publish peer-reviewed research on the effectiveness and impact of the organisation, significant gaps in the reported data still exist. The statistics show that there was a decrease in child mortality rates after Lwala’s intervention, but because the study did not include a randomised control trial, there is no evidence that this decrease was due to the organisation’s practices. Other factors—such as the interventions of other organisations, the absence of certain diseases, or the improvement of health technologies—could be the cause of this improvement. Additionally, Lwala is not currently implementing its interventions in Tanzania, so it is uncertain whether the same results that occurred in Kenya would occur among the rural populations of Tanzania. Finally, Lwala’s mission targets the health issues that often arise as a result of poverty. This means that this practice focuses on solving a consequence of poverty rather than the issue of poverty itself.

Tanzania – child domestic workers

<https://www.antislavery.org/what-we-do/tanzania/>

There are an estimated **1 million children doing domestic work** in Tanzania, most of them girls.

Poverty and hardship in rural areas force children to migrate to cities to find jobs in private households. Many girls also run away from home to avoid domestic abuse or forced marriage.

Far from their families and vulnerable to exploitation, children are often denied the salaries they are initially promised. They are often forced to work long hours and have little chance of attending school and getting an education. Many are subjected to physical and sexual abuse.



Supporting child domestic workers

As always, we do not settle for easy solutions but instead aim to tackle the problem from all angles and address the root causes, as well as long term consequences.

We work with our partners from the Tanzania Domestic Worker Coalition, formed as a result of our past work, to protect children in domestic work and secure their long term future.

With our Coalition partners, we work in source and destination areas for migrating child domestic workers. We identify children working and living in their employers' homes, who are most at risk of abuse.



We teach child domestic workers about their rights and empower them to claim their rights.

We provide shelter and support for individual victims, reunite younger children with their families, and identify the best options for the older children in the short and longer term. Some older children – should they wish to continue working – can do so in safe conditions and with employers that treat them fairly and respect their right to pursue their dreams and ambitions outside of work.

We run regular workshops and activities in a friendly space, where children can be listened to and find their voice. We teach them about their rights and support them to build their confidence, so that they can stand up for their own rights and demand fair treatment.

We ensure children have access to education and vocational training to help find alternative jobs in the future.

We also organise children in small committees, so that they support each other on a daily basis, and act if they see fellow domestic workers being exploited. We have recorded many cases of children acting together to bring cases of abuse forward to relevant authorities and work in their communities to put pressure on employers who don't fulfil good standards.

What is most important, we witness children grow in confidence, leave abusive situations, build their futures and pursue their dreams away from domestic work and a vicious cycle of slavery.

Working with employers and communities

An extremely important part of our work is working with the children's employers. We invite them to meet us and attend special training, showing them not only their responsibilities as ethical employers, but also the advantages of treating their workers fairly and with respect. The training brings very positive results with many amazing transformations and employers changing their attitudes towards domestic workers.

We engage whole local communities to support children in domestic work in their neighbourhood. We work to implement by-laws in the districts we work in to protect working children, requiring written contracts and ensuring decent pay. Such by-laws and close community co-operation have proven to be extremely effective – 100% of children we surveyed are receiving regular pay, which is unheard of in other areas.

Child domestic workers in Tanzania

Child domestic work is a traditional practice in Tanzania and a common response to poverty.

Although no reliable statistics are available, some estimates suggest that around 3% of the population in urban areas are live-in children working in private homes. Up to a third of children in domestic work are below fourteen and can be as young as ten. Over 80% of them are girls.



Child domestic workers suffer from extreme isolation and low self-esteem.

Child domestic workers are extremely vulnerable. Sexual harassment and other abuses are common and hidden from sight in employers' homes. Many children have to work gruelling working hours, are extremely isolated and lack care and protection.

Child domestic workers primarily come from poor, rural families. Often, families marry off their young daughters to reduce the financial burden and receive 'the bride price'. Many girls run away to the city to avoid marriage and frequently end up as child domestic workers or in other forms of child labour.

Some parents choose to send their child away to work as an alternative to early marriage, unaware of the abuse and exploitation that frequently awaits the child.

Many child domestic workers have no or little access to education, limiting their chances to find good jobs in future.

A survey we carried out in 2012 found that less than 0.5% of the children in domestic work had formal contracts; over 40% suffered physical abuse and other cruel and degrading treatment from their employers; 17% suffered sexual abuse; and over 60% did not attend school and were illiterate and innumerate.

Other common problems included little or no pay, despite working up to 60+ hours per week and working in complete isolation which limits children's movements, any social life and contact with families.

Anti-Slavery International and child domestic work

Since the early 1990s Anti-Slavery International and its partners in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean have been at the forefront of work to raise the visibility of child domestic workers, to promote their cause and reduce their suffering.

The isolation and dependency of these children, their frequent loss of liberty, methods of recruitment which can amount to trafficking, and low pay or no pay at all, put them in a category of human rights violation that can often be close to slavery.

Apart from improving the lives of hundreds of children across three continents, our work resulted in many publications of expert guidance on how to work with child domestic workers that are widely used today.

Our last innovative five-year project across six countries, including Tanzania, focused on empowering children in advocating for their own rights and was a resounding success – child domestic workers progressed from isolation, where they had no voice, to making their voices heard and acted upon.

Children in all countries not only came out of isolation and improved their own lives, but came together to advocate for their rights on local and national levels, and brought others with them – a spectacular success.

The biggest achievement was advocating for an international convention protecting the rights of domestic workers across the world. Children representing our programme went to Geneva and advocated for the protection of children in domestic work.

In no small part thanks to that, a separate section with special measures protecting children is included in what is today known as the [Domestic Work Convention C189](#).

Former child domestic workers went on to start their own organisations helping their peers. One of them, Angel Benedicto, was recognised by the Queen with a Young Leader Award.

Anti-Slavery International

Anti-Slavery International, The Foundry
17 Oval Way, London, SE11 5RR

Em supporter@antislavery.org
+44 (0)20 7737 9434

ONE OVERARCHING CAUSE – ONE PATHWAY FORWARD

The whole of Earth's humanity has been right royally screwed by the personal agenda of one pair of self-interested high level personalities who embraced the belief that we each could become literally mini-gods through living mind-centric and thus suppressing our feelings. It is our feelings that are our truth!



This has been a long drawn out agenda that has now reached its fruition and is to be put aside for all and for ever.

The coming of the time when humanity commenced to be influenced to embraced being mind-centric – living through our minds – and literally worshipping our minds as being all powerful and wonderful – was first imposed upon us some 200,000 years ago.



The first of humanity to have a longing for human perfection lived about 993,500 years ago. Andon and Fonta lived south of the Caspian Sea. They were of a red skin complexion and with a general appearance similar to the Eskimos of today with brown to black hair and eyes also. Their offspring even reached and lived in Tasmania, now being an island state of south eastern Australia, more than 950,000 years ago.

It was some 500,000 years ago that high level personalities were appointed as the Planetary Princess and Prince of Earth. This coincided with the Sangik family, living on the tablelands of north eastern India, having what can be referred to as the rainbow family – 5 red, 2 orange, 4 yellow, 2 green, 4 blue, and 2 indigo coloured children. As time unfolds, these colours were and are intended to inter-marry and blend into an olive colouring for our skin. Later the orange, green and blue colours died out.

It was 200,000 years ago that the concept of living mind-centric was slowly introduced to Earth's humanity – this being the commencement of the Rebellion by Earth's humanity.

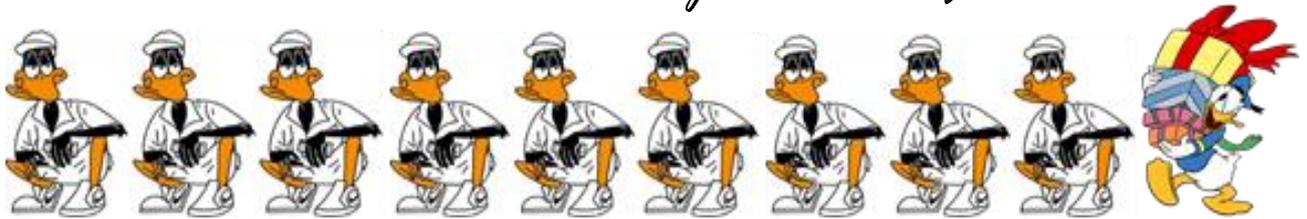
We have always been meant to live feelings first having our minds to follow in support of our feelings. It is our feelings that are always in truth. In fact, all that we need to know is accessible to each of us through our feelings. We are fully self-contained! When we embrace and follow what our feelings are prompting us with, life is so much more productive, progressive, refreshing and enjoyable.

However, what we experience and see imposed around us is this all persuasive need to be mind-dominated, resulting in pressures, conflict and stress in numerous forms and ways.

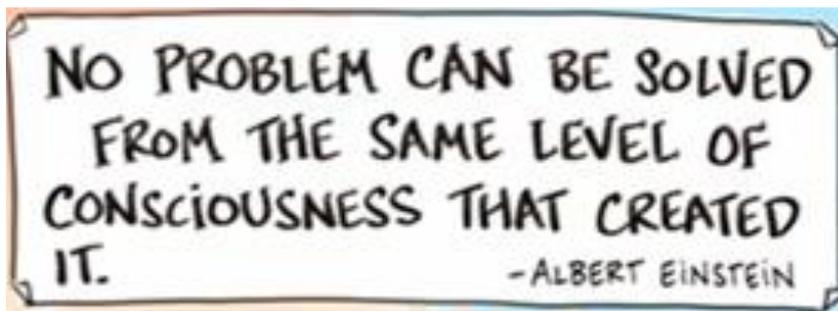
But, our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood. Our minds are addicted to control, control of our environment and of others. Our minds are addicted to untruth! Take a note, mental or otherwise, and over time you may observe that the assumptions that we may make are around 98% in error! The other 2% are flukes. When someone commences a conversation with "I think" – cringe! They are commencing a potentially meaningless conversation based on an erroneous assumption – mind-centric!

Whenever we carefully consider a ‘scientific’ research document, first count the number of assumptions it is ‘premised’ upon. One assumption and it is mostly flawed – you may become distressed when the tally of assumptions throughout the research is into double-digits!

Ten ducks in a row, but one always misleading!



We mentally cannot correct these deceptions. But, we experience the ramifications every day.



Einstein is correct. But what is the problem?

You will come to see that our Planetary Princess and Prince were subordinate to our System Sovereign and it was our System Sovereign’s goal to keep Earth’s humanity shackled in their

undeveloped state without the potential to evolved for his (and her – soul partners) expansionary agenda. An ‘army’ was needed by the System Sovereigns to expand their personal authority to other humanities. Consequently we see great difficulties all over the world because we have all embraced the wrong pathway – WE CANNOT ADVANCE and EVOLVE BY LIVING MIND-CENTRIC! In fact we cannot get past 499 on Dr David R Hawkins’ Map of Consciousness (MoC). Mind-centricity is a glass ceiling to our potential.

Every facet of society, every institution, every norm, every custom that we each embrace is detrimental to us. There is a deceptive restraint in-built in everything we are traditionally embracing. Every scientific development is potentially a poor option for us – but we cannot recognise that which is better because our minds prevent us from seeing through the charade of our beliefs within our minds.

So, how did these high level personalities make their manipulation so enduring?

Tribes had been forming before their manipulation – but there was little diversity in physical appearance. So the Sangik family raised the family with the six colours. More than 38,000 years ago, Adam and Eve introduced the seventh colour, the crimson coloured skin as well as the blonde and red hair with the blue and green eyes. Adam and Eve’s mission was to achieve an upliftment in humanity’s potential, but due to these high level personalities interference, their mission was mostly unsuccessful. So now we have an array of divisions in tribes, languages, and borders between thousands of differing cultures – separation!

As women are closer to their feelings, it was recognised that women could not have a voice so they needed to be suppressed. Men were induced to make women subservient to them. Women would easily recognise the error of living mind centric rather than living feelings first. Now we see men dominating women in every aspect of our lives – yet we are equal. Few are yet to understand that our soul is a duplex – our soul manifests and orchestrates TWO personalities, one is always a female and one is always a male – we each have a soul partner! We each have a soul partner of the opposite sex – always.

As we have been living mind-centric for thousands of years, we commence to impose our personal injuries being emotional as well as errors of belief upon our children from moment they are conceived and then on through to the age of six years. Our newly arriving child, at the moment of conception which is about 16 days prior to incarnation when the newly forming foetus first commences to pump blood, is literally ‘fire-hosed’ with its parents’ emotional injuries as well as their errors of belief. We become little me’s of our parents – clones – our true personality is suppressed. This continues until the arrival of our personal Indwelling Spirit which arrives in our sixth year of physical life. From then our parents influence upon us begins to abate. However, our parents have now successfully suppressed our free expression, our feelings and subjected us to a life of mind control. Our childhood suppression is what we all suffer throughout all of our lives – mediocrity, no vibrancy and no spontaneity. This is how it is for each generation – when we become parents we do the same to our own children as we do not know anything different. Our hidden controllers keep reinforcing their covert control throughout every phase and facet of our lives. They were masterly at their craft of deception.

Then comes the child’s **pre-schooling**. What the child needs is its parents love. The child does not need the rejection by its parents and being placed in child care centres. It needs continuity of connection with peers who remain part of their family throughout their childhood years. This is why the African proverb is so wonderful:



*It takes a village
to raise a child.*

Then we have the worshipping of the mind thrust upon us in earnest – **education**. We start our formal education. From kindergarten, then primary school, middle school and high school – all of it ignoring and suppressing feelings. Also, the most inefficient form of education dominates – the lecturer at the front of class talking down at the students now is seen as being 5% effective, whereas doing and tutoring others is extremely effective with retention rates way above 75%. By now our feelings are entombed in a steel wrecking ball and this ball is controlling our lives and suppressing our inherent potentials.

Truth is always the same! Most are introduced to a religion that our families have embraced for generations – all of this is ensuring continuity of the suppression now with a ‘fatherly’ religion. There are some 3,400 significant religions and with their minor denominations we have more than 50,000 variations of ‘truth is always the same’! So, where did these innovative variations come from? Indirectly and ultimately it is the Planetary Princess and Prince. It was the Planetary Prince that told what is now considered to be the Jewish community that they are the ‘chosen ones’. A tribe was recognised as having the personality issues to buy into such a personal self-indulgence.

Major religions were established and later other major religions to conflict with each other. Presently we find most wars being wars being between factions of the same major religion. With our minds in control there is no end to this insanity. Peace cannot unfold through living mind-centric – impossible.

No one is recognising the input of low level spirit personalities throughout history in all these dramas. Up until 2,000 years ago, all of humanity passing into the spirit mansion worlds remained in the mind mansion worlds, mostly numbers 1 and 2 with few progressing into 4 and 6, these being those perfecting their minds of error and evilness. These revelled in the control of others setting up religions on Earth to provide members for their spirit based religion and ongoing control.

It was the Creator Daughter and Son who opened the spirit healing mansion worlds 3, 5 and 7 and consequently the Celestial Heavens 1, 2 and 3. The numbers of spirits progressing through these were very few in number until recently. While their numbers were building up, these healing and healed spirits had no connectivity with us on Earth except in very rare occasion. Those who engage

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

in feeling healing are addressing their childhood suppression and those who embrace Divine Love with feeling healing are also soul healing. There are no religions throughout these worlds.

Meanwhile, the tentacles of the hidden controllers extends to every aspect of living. Higher education, be it technical and further education as well as all of the universities continue to educate the suppression of feelings. Ignoring them to the detriment of all of the society the university is within.

Our employment is all about control over what we do with the mind being the centre of ‘creativity’ and ‘progress’.

Government at all levels is all about control over others. Governments are to assist and support us, however they make it more difficult for us to do things. Further, they propagate fear to achieve control. The humanity of the world capitulated to universal ‘lock downs’ and problematic vaccinations against coronavirus Covid-19 in a way that staggers belief.



We presently have a humanity in fear of ‘global warming’. We have everyone looking into the CO₂ (carbon dioxide) in the atmosphere when the weather patterns are changing due to cyclical events. We have power grids around many countries throughout the world. There are power grids throughout the universe. During the second half of the 20th century (1950s onwards) surges of energy from the centre of our universe have been absorbed by our Sun (which is also a star). In turn, our Sun has transmitted energy to the centre of all the planets in our solar system. This has marginally increased the rotation of the core of Earth creating tensions on the surface, mainly under the oceans, and this has resulted in the surface marginally increasing in temperature and as the oceanic plates are expanding then some islands have reduced in their elevation

May I Have Your Attention Please



Around 12,500 years between Pole Shifts

TIME FOR CHANGE

With each Pole Shift humanity had gone deeper into its evilness.

above the oceans. Earth is coming out of a cold era.

Medicine and the health industry. As medical science is mind-centric, it is finding itself overwhelmed with seemingly insurmountable difficulties. They have generally identified more than 10,000 diseases and illnesses, yet they do claim to have found cures for 500 of these.

As we find a vaccine to suppress an illness we need only wait sometime before we will find it has returned in a more virulent and difficult format. The disease becomes ‘drug resistant’. The more vaccines we create and embrace, the more difficult our health issues will become UNTIL we embrace our personal Feeling Healing. In anticipation of a vaccine, Nature Spirits ‘mutate’ the disease to enable the vaccine to be made ineffective. ALL diseases that man has eradicated have been reintroduced.

Science may consider that they have wonderful laboratories. But you have seen nothing until you understand the laboratories available to the Nature Spirits. A virus is more of the spirit body than it

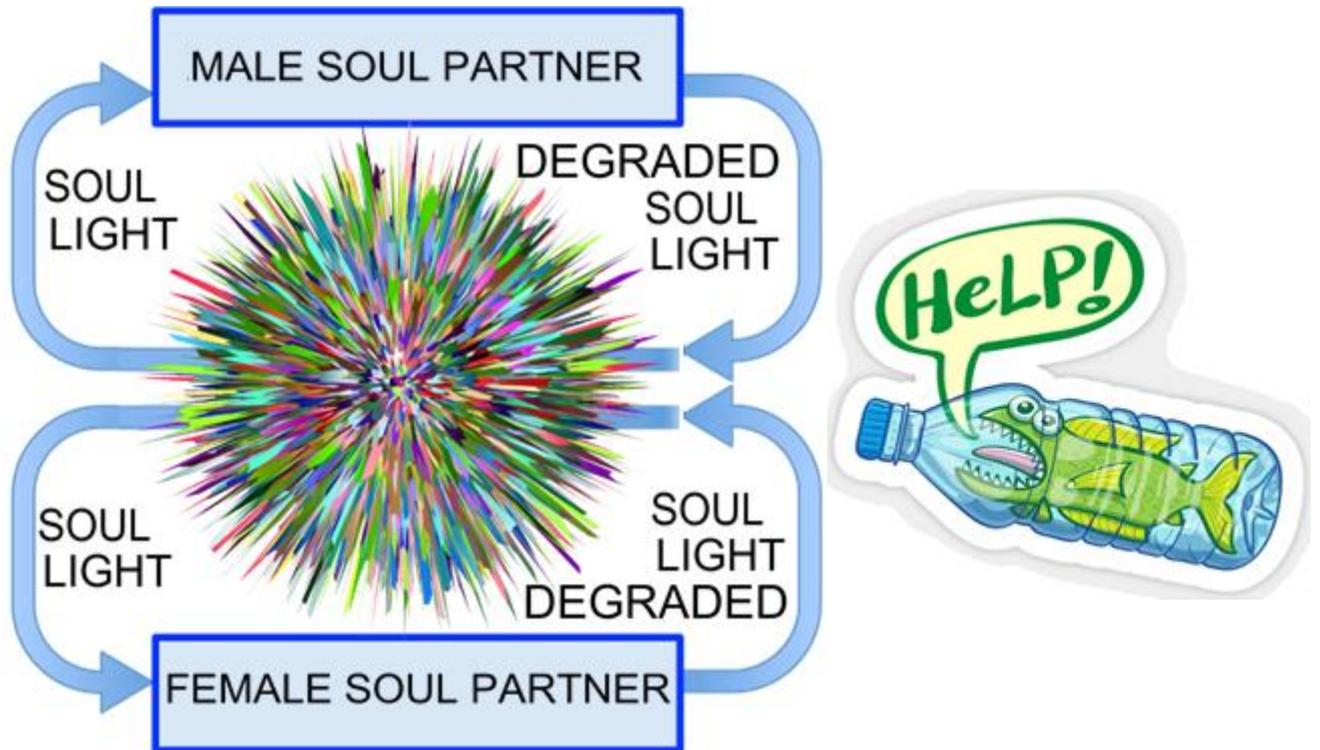
COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

is of the physical. A virus cannot cause us any more pain or difficulty than our individual childhood suppression. Science can eventually recognise the overarching style of the virus and give it a name – but they cannot recognise that each virus is then specifically mutated for our individual experience and needs which reflect our childhood suppression. This is why every person has a different experience from what appears to be the same virus!

**IT'S ALL ABOUT
Experiences
&
feelings**

**Be Feelings
Expressive!**

We are to bring the light we each receive from our soul back into balance with the light we return to our soul. To do so we each need to embrace our personal Feeling Healing – express our emotions both good and bad and long for the truth that our feelings are prompting to grasp from our emotional experiences.



It is this imbalance in light returning through our bodies that creates the imbalances and manifests deformities in babies, childhood illnesses, and as this is compounded during our early forming years of Childhood Suppression up to the age of six years, this then sets up our health patterns and societal issues throughout the rest of life.

So, as we embrace our Feeling Healing, and should we embrace Divine Love, the Love of our Heavenly Mother and Father, then we can bring this all back into balance and this is our destiny, we

will all do this at some stage throughout our eternal lives. It is not easy to do and it will take each of us a great deal of time and effort to work our way through our individual healing – but we each will.



Feelings First with Mind to follow in support.

Feeling Healing is not a religion, it is way of living. There is no hierarchical control or controllers. There is no organisation to join, no rituals, dogmas, creeds, canon laws, sacraments, special book or clothing. Groups may form to assist each other for guidance and support. Even endeavouring to live feelings first opens our perceptions to what is reality and truth bringing about a personal sense of purpose and direction. We are to express our true personality, not the one imposed upon each of us during our childhood forming years when our parents and carers imposed upon us what they wanted us to be.

Every choice we of humanity have ever made, we have typically opted for the least progressive option. That has all been through the subtle influence of hidden prompting and our mind's addiction to control and untruth. We now can commence a review of such decisions. This will result in the reworking of all scientific findings. As of 22 March 2017 negative influence by mind centric spirits of the mind Mansion Worlds was permanently blocked by the Celestial Spirits from the three Celestial Heavens.

**The elephant in the room being:
CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION**

**The pathway forward is to embrace:
FEELING-HEALING**

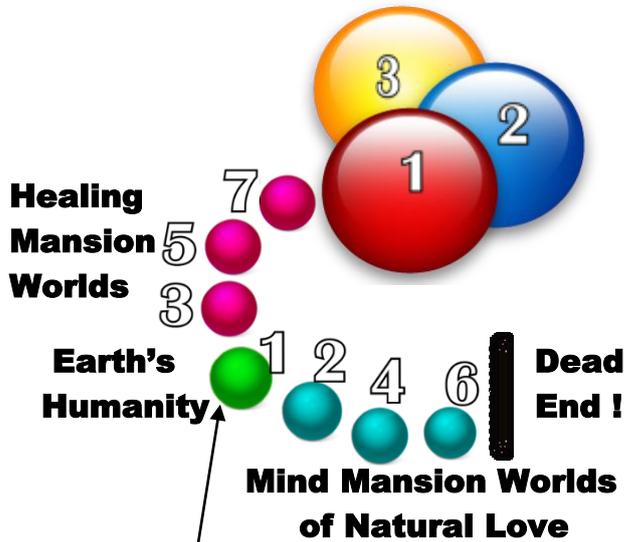
Great U-Turn

Negative Spirit Influence blocked
22 March 2017
Law of Compensation quickening
22 May 2017

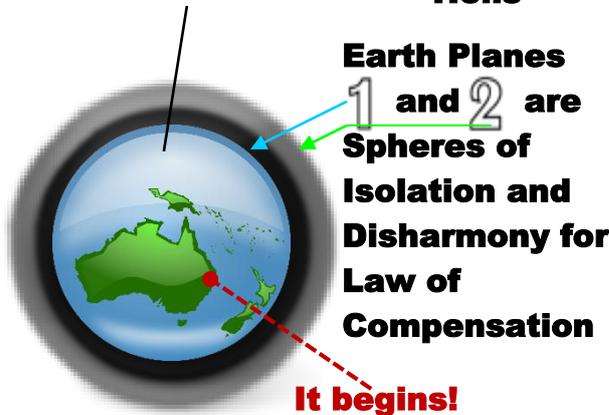
Rebellion and Default officially ended
31 January 2018
Now ready for Mobilisation
22 July 2023
Funding
22 March 2024

Humanity is now to make the Great U-Turn! The numbers now healed of their individual and personal Rebellion and Default in the Celestial Heavens are in sufficient numbers to support the Avonal Pair who are now on Earth. We have had to wait for the Avonals arrival to end the Rebellion and Default as their consciousness level is higher than those who instigated the Rebellion and Default. In 1993 when the Avonal Pair commenced on their personal pathway to heal themselves of

SATANIA – System
Earth is #606 of 619 humanities.
Celestial Heavens Spheres



Upon death of our physical body, we all transition to the 1st Mansion World



what they had taken on of the Rebellion and Default, this milestone triggered the arrest and imprisonment of Earth's Planetary Prince. Influence is gone.

We are not to impose our will upon others.

Further, militarism is all wrong!

Should you take note of the date, 22 March 2017, and consider the performance of world leaders anywhere since that date you may consider that they have all lost their marbles.

Well educated and experienced mind Mansion World spirits had been able to have their controlling ways satisfied through manipulating world leaders up until 22 March 2017.

Generally the spiritual platforms of most races have originated from the influence of low level mind Mansion World spirits working through mediums throughout all ages all round the world.

The Australian Aboriginal "Dreamtime Stories" originate through these interactions. Consequently, a psychic barrier to change and evolutionary progress has resulted for them.

The Caste System throughout India is a national psychic barrier requiring great attention to put aside. If you are born

into a family that has been categorised as being in one of the four caste categories then you are fixed in that category for your life. This is Childhood Suppression in its extremes.

Herculean TASK

The Caste System throughout India was spirit induced – it is a gross untruth. As is the belief of reincarnation. It is impossible to reincarnate and if you did then your personality from the ‘first’ life would need to be expunged leaving a hole in the universe. Mind spirits when they lost a companion considered that that

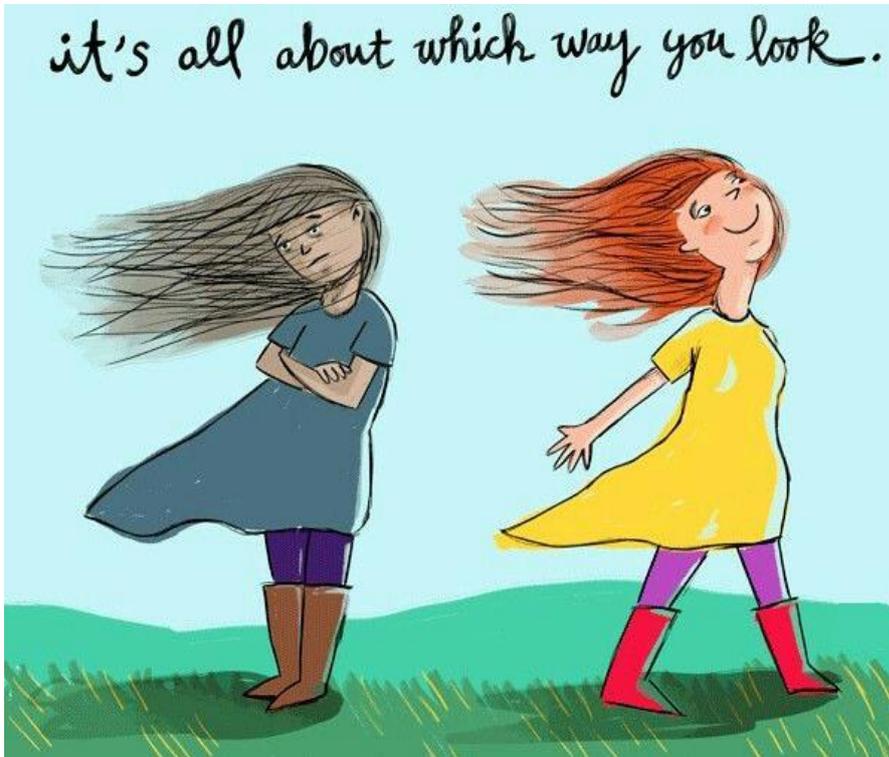
personality had reincarnated when what had unfolded is that their companion had progressed to a higher level spirit world. The concept of reincarnation is very unloving and totally impossible. And by the way, once we have been here on Earth, why in the hell would you want to come back?

Upon transitioning into the 1st of the spirit Mansion Worlds is a time for celebration. Even if our physical incarnation lasts only for a few minutes, we have completed our individualisation and then we become spirit born and will be adopted by spirit parents. Should we live a physical life we will find our environment and conditions better in the spirit world for us to go on with our never ending journey of learning. We are more alive than ever – once we are dead! Enjoy the discovery.



We are to put children first. It is all about experiences and feelings. We are to express what feelings come up for us from our experiences and to long to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. We are to be feelings expressive. Now that we are individualised our learning has begun and will continue for eternity, however our soul is already endowed with all that we need to know. We are fully equipped.

As parents, all our children need is our love. And the greatest environment for a child is a village style community. It takes a village to raise a child.



mind controlling way or soul's feelings first!

It appears ever so obvious. Nothing has been working out and no one could heal themselves of their personal emotional injuries until a soul partner pair of higher consciousness than of those who created the problem came along. That has now happened!

The revelations of The New Way of living Feelings First and the changeover to new Avonal Age commenced through the writings of James Padgett (1914 – 1923), then The Urantia Book (1925 – 1935), and the most important writings are those of James Moncrief commencing in 2002.

Pascas Papers explore these writings, all of which are free downloads from www.pascashealth.com in the Library Download page. Yes, all is to be free to all and in multiple languages. These revelations are gifts to humanity.

**PASCAS
PAPERS**

GREAT V-Turn

The revelations are now documented throughout 60,000 pages. We are not going to be subjected to loss of originality, the records have created immediately without the need for recall and assumption making as required with records of the past.

Now the herculean task can commence of bringing awareness to all communities, societies, cultures and nations of Earth's humanity. Then for those who consider to embrace the revelations, they can do so as and when they so please.

What is important to consider is that the old way was imposed upon us over time and it will take time for us to shift our way of living life and embrace the potential to evolve through the glass ceiling of mind-centricity and progress beyond 499 on Dr Hawkins' Map of Consciousness and eventually heal our personal Rebellion and Default, and by embracing our Heavenly Mother and Father's Divine Love, we can achieve Celestial soul condition while living here in the physical on Earth. This has never been possible before throughout the history of Earth's humanity of nearly one million years.

The Creator Daughter and Son remained Celestial throughout their physical life on Earth, they did not take on any of the Rebellion and Default. It is the Avonal Pair that have taken on the Rebellion and Default and through their personal healing they are now able to lead the way for us all through our own healing with the support of their Spirits of Truth. This is the plan that Machiventa Melchizedek initiated and it has taken 4,000 years to unfold. Now we are to enter the Avonal Age of the coming 1,000 years.

This document, on the Map of Consciousness (MoC), calibrates at 980

This time, in the history of humanity, is the most exciting time ever experienced.

**ALL
SYSTEMS
ARE GO!**



Hidden Control thru to

COVERT
MANIPULATION

MIND DOMINATION OVER FEELINGS
MEN DOMINATION OF WOMEN
PARENTING - CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION
WIDE DIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES
RESTRICTIVE EDUCATION SYSTEMS
RELIGIONS WITHOUT TRUTH & LOVE
WAGE & FINANCIAL ENSLAVEMENT
MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNMENT CONTROL
MULTIPLE RACE COLOURS & FEATURES
BORDERS AND MILITARISATION
NATIONAL PSYCHIC BARRIERS
PERPETUAL CONFLICT & WARRING!

ALL OF WHICH

PREVENTS HUMANITY'S ASCENSION

all
orchestrated by *Caligastia*
and his partner

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Tanzania) Limited conception:**Pupil-teacher ratio, primary – Tanzania**

Tanzania 2015 50+

Physicians (per 1,000 people) – Tanzania

Tanzania 2017 0.2

Nurses and midwives (per 1,000 people) – Tanzania

Tanzania 2018 0.4

TANZANIA Doctors Nurses Teachers Ratios

	DOCTORS		NURSES & MIDWIVES		TEACHER / STUDENT ratio	
	per 1,000 people		per 1,000 people			
Tanzania	2018	0.1	2018	0.6	2018	51
Angola	2017	0.2	2018	0.4	2015	50
Australia	2018	3.8	2019	13.2	1999	18
New Zealand	2018	3.4	2018	11.1	2017	15
		Austria		Switzerland		San Marino
Strongest Worldwide	2020	5.4	2019	18.0	2018	7
https://data.worldbank.org/		Africa 27		Africa 30		Africa 21
Weakest Worldwide		nations 0.1		nations 1.0		nations 40+
Heavily indebted poor countries		0.1		0.8		40+

Simply put;

Tanzania needs to increase their number of doctors per 1,000 people by 30 times.

Tanzania needs to increase their number of nurses per 1,000 people by 20 times.

Tanzania needs to increase their number of teachers per students by 4 times.

It all begins with education. We of humanity are truth seekers and truth is what is required in abundance to lift the nation of Tanzania out of the dire repetitive generational cycle of families across all states raising families that continue to calibrate on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness at **200**.

It is only through universal free education can the population of Tanzania be lifted out of their poverty and despairing state of never ending cycles of deprivation and despair.

TANZANIA:

<https://www.visualcapitalist.com>

The World's Next Megacities

In most high-income countries including the U.S., Canada, Japan, Australia, and those in the Middle East, over **80%** of the population live in urban areas. By contrast, in many low-income countries, the majority still live in rural settings, and the potential for urbanization remains high. Tanzania is 63% rural population and only 37% urban.

Therefore, many of the up-and-coming megacities are in developing countries.

City	Country	2022 Population	2030 Population	% Increase From 2022
Seoul	South Korea	9,975,709	10,163,000	1.90%
London	UK	9,540,576	10,228,000	7.20%
Chengdu	China	9,478,521	10,728,000	13.20%
Nanjing	China	9,429,381	11,011,000	16.80%
Tehran	Iran	9,381,546	10,240,000	9.20%
Ho Chi Minh City	Vietnam	9,077,158	11,054,000	21.80%
Luanda	Angola	8,952,496	12,129,000	35.50%
Ahmedabad	India	8,450,228	10,148,000	20.10%
Dar es Salaam	Tanzania	7,404,689	10,789,000	45.70%

The fastest-growing cities—**Dar es Salaam** and Luanda—are both in Sub-Saharan Africa. **Dar es Salaam is the largest city and financial hub of Tanzania**, and by 2100, it's projected to be the third-most populous city globally.

Upon comparing the per capita GDPs of the countries listed above, London and Seoul are the two outliers, located in the wealthiest countries.

Country	GDP per capita (2020, current US\$)
UK	\$41,059.2
South Korea	\$31,631.5
China	\$10,434.8
Vietnam	\$2,785.7
Iran	\$2,422.5
India	\$1,927.7
Angola	\$1,776.2
Tanzania	\$1,076.5

Source: [World Bank](#)



TANZANIA

What are some tips for doing business in Tanzania?

<https://moguldom.com/64960/10-tips-foreigners-business-tanzania/>

Tanzania is a country that cherishes visual arts and the art of good storytelling — two components you see trickle into the way Tanzanians like doing business. Tanzanian business people put an emphasis on formal appearance and prolonged, personal conversation. With that in mind, here are 10 business etiquette tips for foreigners in Tanzania.

Dress well

Tanzanians respect those who dress well. Business women are expected to wear suits in urban areas, but a long skirt is appropriate in rural areas. For businessmen in urban areas, it's expected you'll wear a suit, and in rural areas, pants and a button-up shirt.

Be punctual

Whereas in many African countries, it's typical for business meetings to begin late, Tanzanians are aware that most foreigners abide by rigid schedules, and locals make an effort to be punctual, so you should be as well.

Greet in the proper order

In rural areas, who you greet first matters in Tanzania. You should greet those in a position of seniority first, followed by the others, and finally you'll greet the women last. In urban areas, these rules might be more lax.

Be prepared for a formal opening and closing speech

It's common in Tanzanian business meetings for someone of seniority to begin and close the meeting with a formal speech, or even a prayer. As in many other parts of Africa, the person hosting the meeting should be the one to open it and close it.

Don't schedule meetings during lunchtime

There's an unspoken understanding in Tanzania that business meetings are not to be scheduled between noon and 2 p.m. This is when most working Tanzanians take their lunch break.

Bring a gift to someone's home

If you are invited to someone's home for a business meeting, certainly bring a gift. Usually a small token from your home country is much appreciated. But do not bring flowers — these are given in Tanzania only as condolences.

Wait for your seating assignment

There is often a seating plan at meetings in Tanzania, so wait to be told where to sit before taking a seat at a meeting.

Know the rules between the genders

You'll often be working with Muslims in Tanzania, and within this group there are specific rules for the genders. Among them: Muslim men will bow upon meeting a woman, but a non-Muslim man should wait for a woman to extend her hand.

Don't be direct

Tanzanians may interpret someone being direct as being rude. In some situations you shouldn't directly offer help. If a Tanzanian needs help, wait for the story. He'll tell you a story of something he's struggling with, from which you are to infer what sort of help he needs.

Networking is crucial

You'll see much more success doing business in Tanzania if you build relationships. It's advised that you join a local chamber of commerce, Rotary Club or any industrial or trade organisation before you attempt to do business.

Doing Business in Tanzania, Questions and Answers

<https://makafrika.com/doing-business-in-tanzania-questions-and-answers/>

1.3 Co-operative societies

Co-operative societies are appropriate where persons:

- Voluntarily join together to achieve a common need.
- Form a democratically controlled organisation.
- Make equitable contributions to the capital required for the formation of the organisation.
- Accept the risks and benefits of the undertaking in which they actively participate.

Advantages include;

- The limited liability status of the society.
- Exemption from duty, tax, or VAT for registered societies or a specified class of registered societies that are listed in the *Government Gazette*.

Disadvantages include;

- The requirement is for a minimum of ten people for setting up a primary (grass-root level) cooperative society.
- Restrictions on the transfer of shares in the society.

1.4 Non-Governmental Organisations

These are appropriate for voluntary, autonomous, non-profit-sharing organisations.

Advantages include attaining the recognition provided through registration as a non-governmental organisation, which may facilitate obtaining charitable status for tax purposes.

Disadvantages include;

1. A lengthy registration process.
2. The requirement is that a minimum of two members or office bearers are Tanzanian residents.

1.5 Company Limited by Guarantee

This is an appropriate business vehicle for non-profit or charitable organisations. Advantages include:

- Having limited liability status without members having to contribute to the company's capital above the committed amount. Relatively quick setup time.
- The goal of this portal is to provide an electronic platform for all stakeholders in the mining sector in Tanzania to engage directly with the Ministry of Energy and Minerals

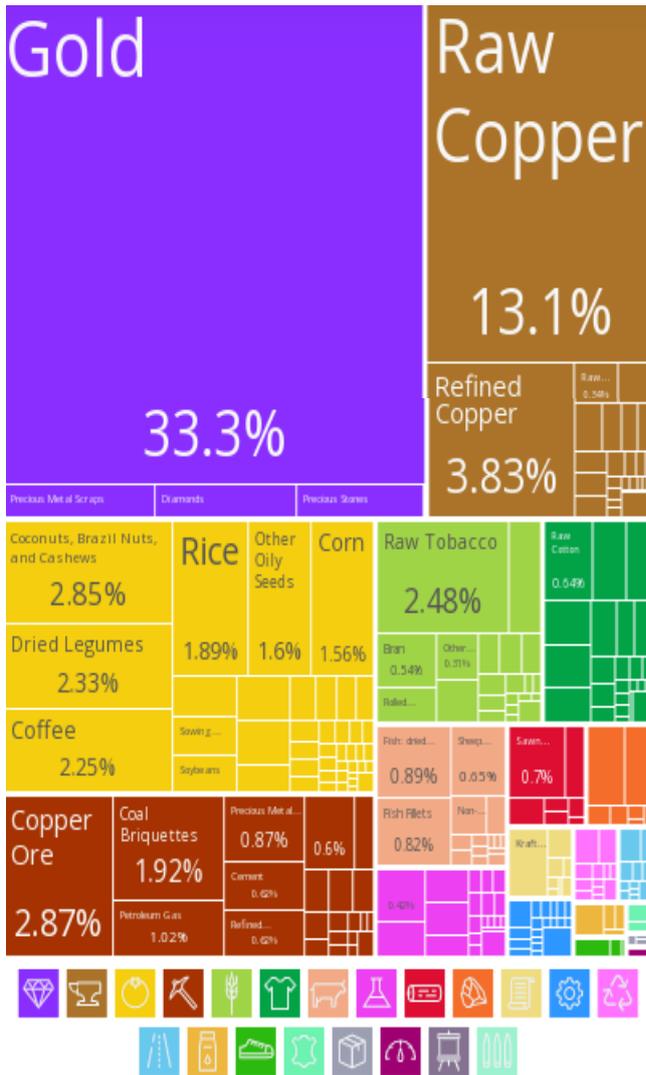
Each member guarantees to contribute a capped sum to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up, or within one year after ceasing to be a member.

The main disadvantage is that it is not appropriate for normal business activities since any income generated by the company must be used for its declared objects or purposes. Consequently, the members are not entitled to any income generated by the company.

TANZANIA EXPORTS

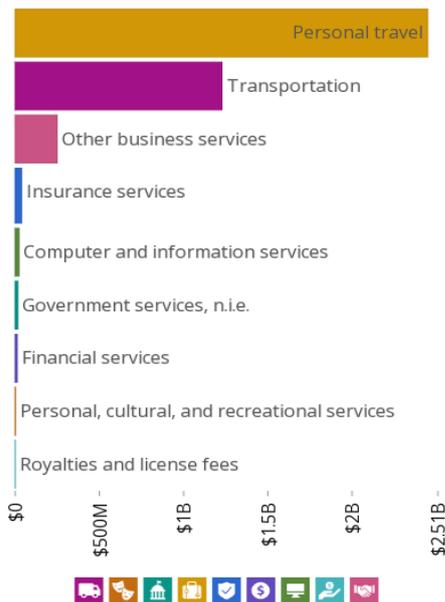
<https://oec.world/en/profile/country/tza>

Tanzania Exports (2022) Total: US\$10B

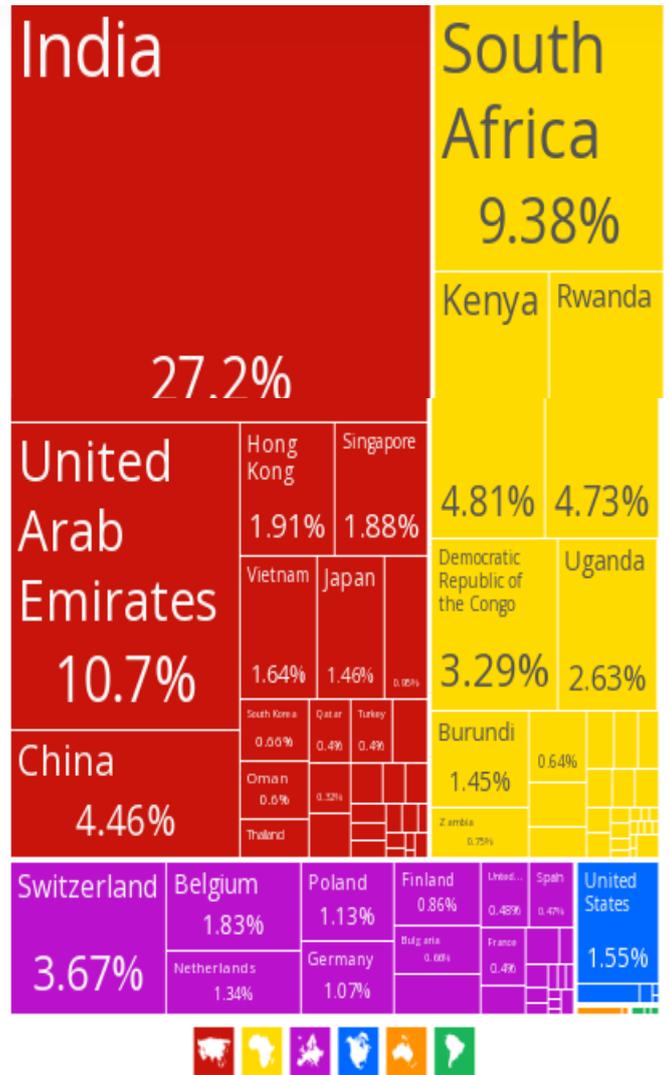


Service Exports (2018)

Total: \$4.01B



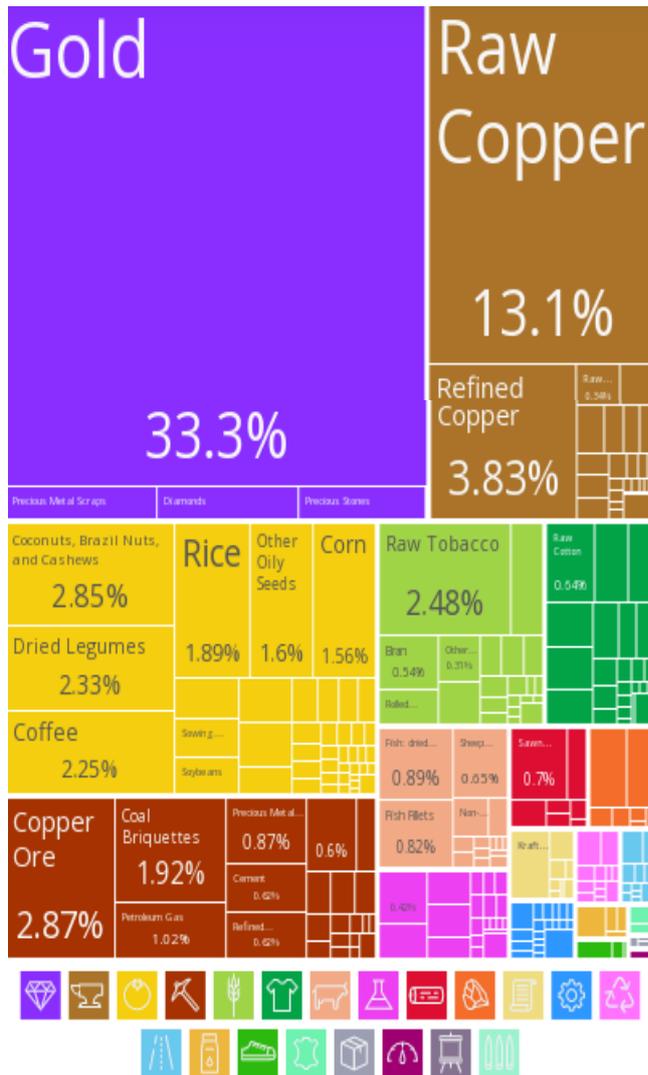
Tanzania Destinations (2022) Total: US\$10B



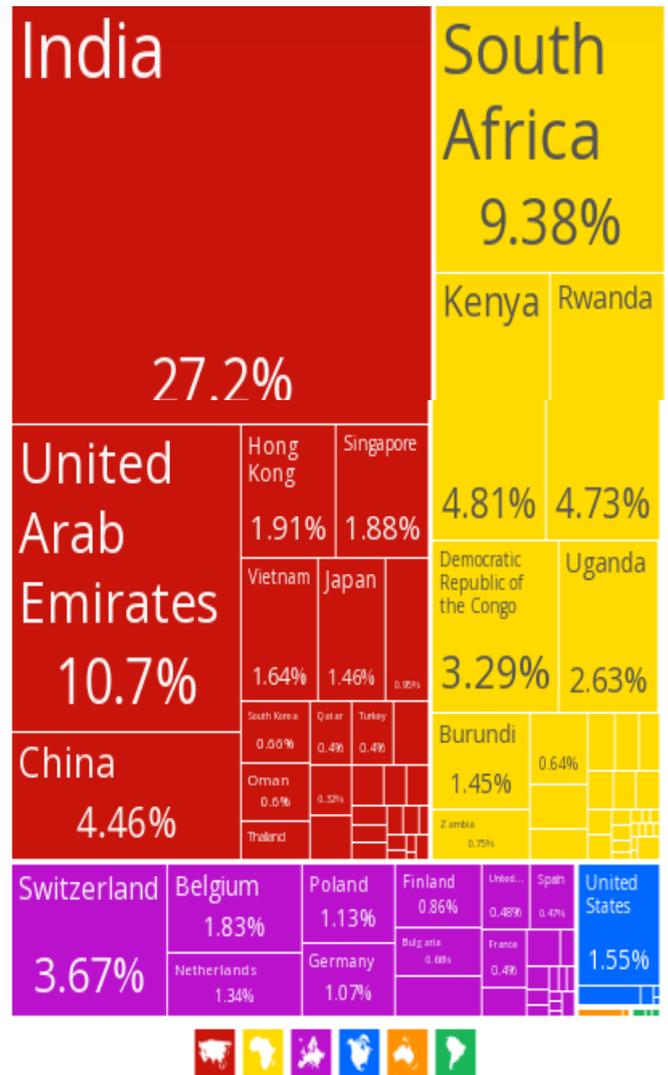
TANZANIA IMPORTS

<https://oec.world/en/profile/country/tza>

Tanzania Imports (2022) Total: US\$22.1B



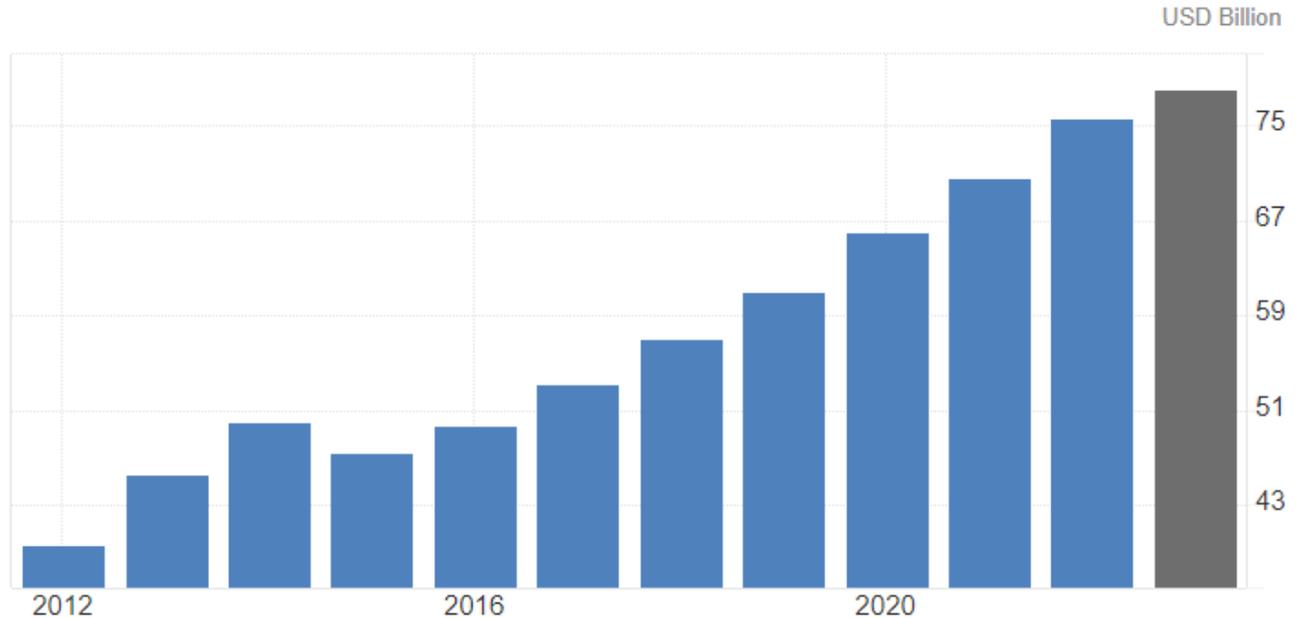
Tanzania Imports (2022) Total: US\$22.1B



Tanzania GDP

<https://tradingeconomics.com/tanzania/gdp#>:

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Tanzania was worth 75.73 billion US dollars in 2022, according to official data from the World Bank.



Components	Last	Previous	Unit	Reference
GDP from Agriculture	6640612.00	9074215.29	TZS Million	Sep 2023
GDP from Construction	5668254.00	5637955.72	TZS Million	Sep 2023
GDP from Manufacturing	3258720.00	2878495.66	TZS Million	Sep 2023
GDP from Mining	2026633.00	1770390.79	TZS Million	Sep 2023
GDP from Public Administration	1642212.00	1540880.32	TZS million	Sep 2023

Related	Last	Previous	Unit	Reference
GDP	75.73	70.66	USD Billion	Dec 2022
GDP per Capita	1057.66	1041.75	USD	Dec 2022
GDP per Capita PPP	2623.86	2584.40	USD	Dec 2022

Tanzania GDP Annual Growth Rate at	5.30%
Tanzania – Credit Rating at	30.00
Tanzania Temperature at	22.90 Celsius
Tanzania Interest Rate at	5.50%
Tanzania CPI Housing Utilities at	113.44 points
Tanzania Consumer Price Index (CPI) at	114.65 points
Tanzania Core Inflation Rate at	3.70%
Tanzania Food Inflation at	1.80%
Tanzania Inflation Rate MoM at	0.50%
Tanzania Inflation Rate at	3.00%

Tanzania Unemployment Rate

<https://tradingeconomics.com/tanzania/unemployment-rate>

Unemployment Rate in Tanzania decreased to 8.90% in 2022 from 9.00% in 2021. Unemployment Rate in Tanzania averaged 10.31% from 2001 until 2022, reaching an all time high of 12.90% in 2001 and a record low of 8.90% in 2022. source: [National Bureau of Statistics \(NBS\) - Tanzania](#)

Related	Last	Previous	Unit	Reference
Long Term Unemployment Rate				
Minimum Wages	60000.00	40000.00	TZS/Month	Jan 2023
Population	61.74	61.50	Million	Dec 2022
Unemployment Rate	8.90	9.00	percent	Dec 2022

Tanzania Minimum Wage, Labour Law, and Employment Data Sheet Tanzania Minimum Wage Rate 2024

<https://www.minimum-wage.org/international/tanzania#:~:text=Tanzania%27s%20Minimum%20Wage%20is%20the%20lowest%20amount%20a,shillings%20per%20month%20to%20400%2C000%20shillings%20per%20month.>

Appx. Yearly Minimum Wage

\$1,593.00 USD

Rank by Min. Wage

87 / 197

Gross National Product

\$8,005.00 USD

What is the Tanzania Minimum Wage?

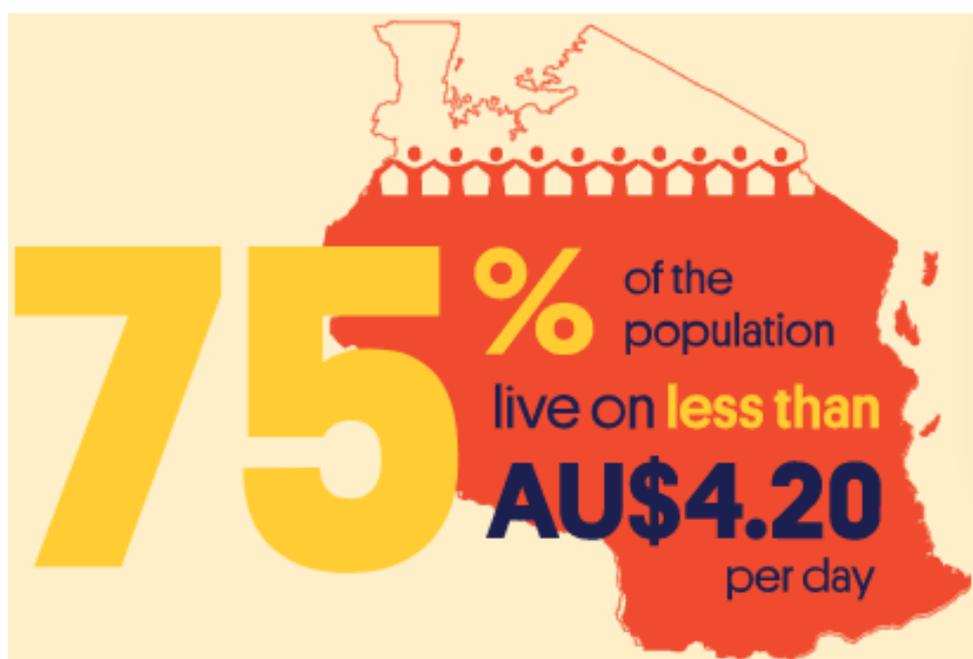
Tanzania's Minimum Wage is the lowest amount a worker can be legally paid for his work. Most countries have a nation-wide minimum wage that all workers must be paid.

Tanzania's minimum wage is set by categories covering various employment sectors. The minimum wage ranges from 40,000 Tanzanian shillings per month to 400,000 shillings per month. Tanzania's minimum wage was last changed in 1-Jan -2013.

How does Tanzania's minimum wage compare to the minimum wage in other countries?

Tanzania's yearly minimum wage is \$1,593.00 (US\$30.64 per week) in *International Currency*. International Currency is a measure of currency based on the value of the United States dollar in 2009. There are **87 countries** with a higher Minimum Wage than Tanzania, and Tanzania is in the **top 44 percent** of all countries based on the yearly minimum wage rate.

POVERTY



Using US\$3.65, 74.1% (or 48.7 million) Tanzanians would be considered poor, a ratio that will decline to 39.8% (40.5 million) in 2043 on the Current Path forecast. These are large numbers, with only Nigeria, and Sao Tomé and Príncipe having more significant portions of their populations classified as such. Tanzania will, however, make steady progress within the 24-country low-middle-income group and improve its ranking to the extent that, in 2043, it will have dropped from the country with the third-highest poverty rate to seventh.

Poverty has many dimensions. For example, the number of children under 15 in poor households in Tanzania is almost double that in non-poor households. Poor households also have significantly higher dependency ratios. **About 44% of households with five or more children under 15 are poor**, 18 percentage points higher than the national average and 28 percentage points more than the poverty rate for households with just one or two children. Furthermore, poverty is more prevalent among women. In urban areas, more women-headed households are poor than men-headed ones, and single and divorced women are poorer than men. The gap is high in rural and urban areas, particularly in the latter. Urban widows are also poorer than urban widowers. Ownership of assets, especially mobility and communication equipment, is also significantly lower among women-headed households, indicating women's limited access to productive assets.

Over 90% cent of the population in United Republic of Tanzania do not have protection in case of vulnerability to life contingencies, livelihood shocks or severe deprivation.

The Journey of a Child in the United Republic of Tanzania

2021



<https://www.unicef.org/tanzania/media/2761/file/Journey%20of%20a%20Child%20in%20Tanzania.pdf>



Child poverty in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar

Mainland (2017/18)

30.1% Basic needs poverty among children

9.4% Food (extreme) poverty among children

Large regional disparities in basic needs poverty among children in **Mainland Tanzania**

9.6% Dar es Salaam

47.6% Rukwa

18.7% Urban

34.5% Rural

Zanzibar (2019/20)

30.1% Basic needs poverty among children

11.4% Food (extreme) poverty among children

Large regional disparities in basic needs poverty among children in **Zanzibar**

52.4% Micheweni

12.1% Magharibi

17.3% Urban

38.7% Rural



Changing social landscape



18.9% in 1990
34.5% in 2019

Growth of the **total urban population** in URT from 1990 to 2019

- Impact of humanitarian crises on children
- Impact of climate change on children
- COVID-19

50.7%

More than half of the urban population in **Mainland Tanzania** lives in unplanned and overcrowded informal settlements that lack adequate housing, clean water and proper sanitation



In 2002
of **Zanzibar's** population lived in urban areas



In 2012
A decade later, this proportion increased to **46.3%**



The majority of **Zanzibar's** urban population is concentrated in Zanzibar city (located in Mjini Magharibi region), **which is home to more than half a million people**



1 in 4 families in Dar es Salaam and **1 in 6 families** in other cities in Tanzania lives **below the poverty line**

Growing up
in the United
Republic of
Tanzania



Early childhood

Very young children are still **vulnerable**

The **survival** of children under five has improved in URT but

71.5% of under-five deaths occur during the first year of life

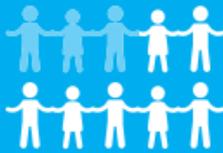
Enrolment in pre-primary education declined from **94%** in 2017 to **79%** in 2020

Under-five mortality rates are higher in **Mainland Tanzania** (79/1,000) than **Zanzibar** (56/1,000) and in **urban areas** (63/1,000) than **rural areas** (47/1,000) in URT

Children suffer from **high levels of malnutrition:**



Access to sanitation is poor:



More than 3 in 10 children in 15 out of 26 regions in **Mainland Tanzania** are stunted



More than 2 in 10 children in **Zanzibar** are stunted

Malnutrition in early childhood perpetuates the cycle of poverty, ill health and poor nutrition which is transmitted across generations



Households in URT use **improved sanitation**

35% of **urban** and 15% of **rural** households in **Mainland Tanzania**, 76% in **Unguja** and 50% in **Pemba** in **Zanzibar** have access to improved sanitation

Digital Tanzania

44.13 million mobile connections in Tanzania, covering **75%** of the total population (January 2020)



14.72 million Internet users, with **25%** Internet penetration (January 2020)

Mobile Internet for most people is the only means of getting online



4.5 million **social media users**, with 7.6% social media penetration (January 2020)



72%  vs **52%** 
males compared to **females** who own a **mobile phone** (2016)

23%  vs **12%** 
males compared to **females** who use the **Internet** (2016)

 **Adolescents** are the largest users of cell phones

>90% have access to the Internet

>80% own cell phones

Source: Kemp, 2020; GSMA Association, 2019

Online violence against children

STUDIES REPORT THAT:

5–72% (25% on average) of children have been **victimized** online

3–44% (18% on average) of children have been involved in **bullying others** online



Source: Kowalski et al., 2014; Onditi, 2017; Smith, 2012; Tokunaga, 2010

Access to improved water

SIX IN 10 HOUSEHOLDS HAVE ACCESS TO AN IMPROVED SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER IN URT

MAINLAND TANZANIA	ZANZIBAR
<p>87% of urban households and 50% of rural households have access to an improved source of water</p>	<p>99% of households in Unguja and 95% of households in Pemba have access to an improved source of drinking water</p>



Access to improved sanitation

ONLY 29% OF HOUSEHOLDS IN URT USE IMPROVED SANITATION

MAINLAND TANZANIA	ZANZIBAR
<p>35% of urban households and 15% of rural households have access to improved sanitation</p>	<p>76% in Unguja and 50% in Pemba have access to improved sanitation</p>



In Zanzibar, access to safe drinking water is above the national average, but it has only improved marginally over the past decade, from 89.5% in 2009–2010 to 91.1% in 2019–2020 (OCGS, 2020). Progress in sanitation, however, lags behind with 1 in 5 households in rural areas without a toilet (20.7 per cent), prompting people to use fields or the seashore for open defecation (ibid.). In addition, most households in Zanzibar (82.7%) do not have a handwashing facility, with rural areas having a higher proportion of these households (88.9%) compared to urban areas (76.6%).

Children in URT (United Republic of Tanzania) continue to suffer from high levels of malnutrition. It is no surprise then that in the absence of universal WASH coverage, combined with other factors such as poor infant and child feeding practices and food insecurity, more than 3 in 10 (32%) children under 5 are stunted and 1 in 10 severely stunted (MoHCDGEC et al., 2018). This means that approximately 3 million Tanzanian children are failing to thrive properly (ibid.).



Where in mainland Tanzania are children most stunted?

THE MOST AFFECTED REGIONS WHERE MORE THAN 4 IN 10 CHILDREN UNDER 5 ARE STUNTED ARE:



NJOMBE: 53.6%	RUKWA: 47.9%	IRINGA: 47.1%
SONGWE: 43.3%	KIGOMA: 42.3%	RUVUMA: 41%



Primary education



1 in 5 primary school-aged children are **out of school** in URT

Inequities:

Rural children are three times as likely as their urban peers to be **out of school**

27.7% in **rural** areas vs **9%** in **urban** areas

Primary school-aged boys are more likely than girls to be **out of school** (24.7% vs 21.7%)

Acute **shortage of classrooms:**



The average number of school children per classroom is well above international best practice of a maximum of 30

76 in Mainland Tanzania

84 in Zanzibar



Over **75%** of children experience physical violence in schools

School sanitation is lagging behind:



Percentage of schools with basic sanitation services:

29.5%

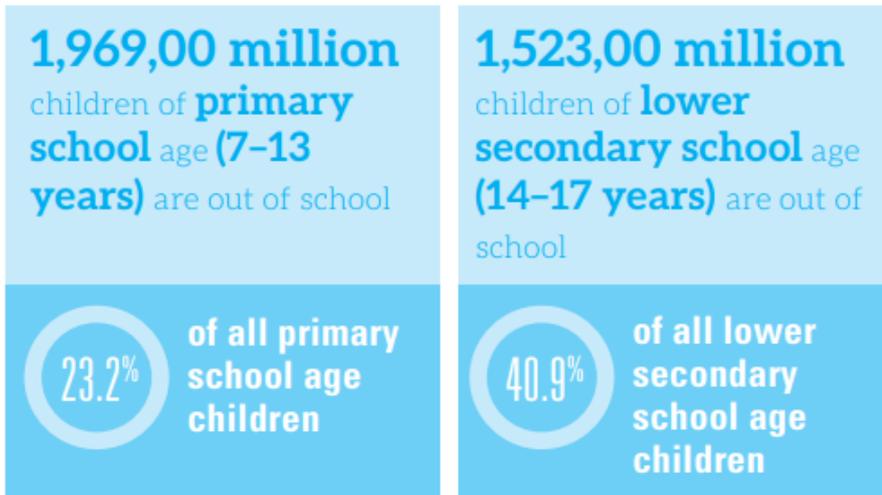
in **Mainland Tanzania**

50.3%

in **Zanzibar**

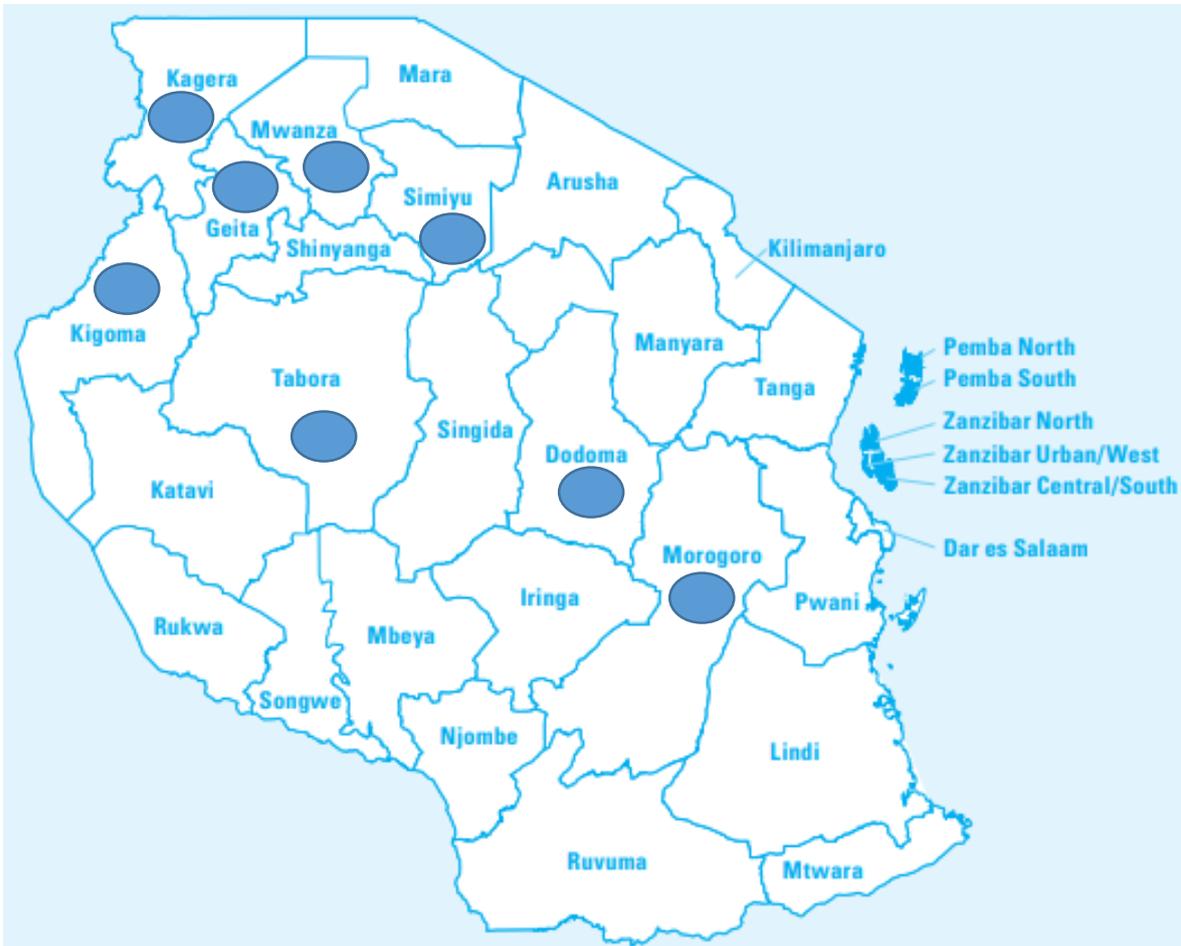
There are not enough handwashing facilities with soap in schools: **17.6%** of schools in **Mainland Tanzania** and **18.2%** in **Zanzibar** have basic handwashing facilities

Out-of-school children in URT (2015)



In total: **3.5 million school-aged children (7-17 years)** are out of school

COLLECTIVELY, **HALF OF THE COUNTRY'S PRIMARY AGE OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN LIVE IN THE EIGHT REGIONS OF TABORA, DODOMA, GEITA, KAGERA, SIMIYU, MWANZA, KIGOMA AND MOROGORO**





Secondary education



More than **2 in 5**



lower secondary school-aged children are **out of school**

Close to **3 in 10**



adolescent girls (15–19 years) are affected by **teenage pregnancy** which hasn't changed much over the past decade



School exclusion for girls increases as they get older, especially after 15 years of age

By the time they are 17, 56.3 per cent of girls compared to 51.3% of boys are **out of school**



'Period poverty' affects girls' education

Percentage of schools that provide sanitary pads and hygiene products to adolescent girls:

29.9% in Zanzibar vs **51.4%** in Mainland Tanzania



Child marriage and high levels of **teenage pregnancy** are some of the main determinants of high drop-out rates

FGM/C is diminishing, but there are large **regional variations**



1.4% of **15–24-year-olds** are living with HIV, with girls and young women twice as likely to be affected as their male counterparts

The number of orphans and vulnerable children living with HIV increased from **860,000** in 2015 to **1 million** in 2020

Of all people living with HIV, **5.4%** are children (0–14) and **11.2%** are young people (14–24 years old; 63% females)



Motherhood

TEENAGE PREGNANCY IS COMMON:

27.3% of teenage girls (aged 15–19) in **Mainland Tanzania**

8.2% of teenage girls (aged 15–19) in **Zanzibar**

have started **childbearing**



MATERNAL MORTALITY IS HIGH:

1 in nearly 180 women die from complications of pregnancy and childbirth



MATERNAL MALNUTRITION IS SUBSTANTIAL:

29% of women of pregnant women (aged 15–49) are **anaemic**

HIGH LEVELS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:



Nearly 6 in 10 women



4 in 10 men

believe that a **husband is justified in beating his wife**

The Journey of a Child

in the United Republic of Tanzania



Primary education



1 in 5 primary school aged children are **out of school in URT**

INEQUITIES: Primary school-aged boys (24.7%) are more likely than **girls** (21.7%) to be out of school. Rural children are three times as likely as their urban peers to be out of school (27.7% in **rural** areas against 9% in **urban** areas)

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF CLASSROOMS:

76 The average number of school children per classroom in **Mainland Tanzania**

84 The average number of school children per classroom in **Zanzibar**

Well above the international best practice of a maximum of 30

SCHOOL SANITATION IS LAGGING BEHIND:

29.5% of schools in Mainland Tanzania and

58.3% in Zanzibar have **basic sanitation services**

Handwashing facilities with soap are even less available, with only **17.6%** of schools in **Mainland Tanzania** and **18.2%** in **Zanzibar** having basic hygiene services



Birth

NEONATAL MORTALITY IS BECOMING MORE PROMINENT:

Decreased neonatal mortality in URT

40/1,000
live births in 1999
25/1,000
in 2015–2016

Mainland Tanzania and **Zanzibar** have similar neonatal mortality rates. However, nearly half of all under-five deaths in **Mainland Tanzania** and **Zanzibar** occur in the first month of life

URBAN DISADVANTAGE:

A baby born in an urban area in URT is twice as likely to die in the first month of life as a baby from a rural area (39 per 1,000 live births compared to 20 per 1,000 live births)

VERY YOUNG CHILDREN ARE STILL VULNERABLE:



The survival of children under five has improved in URT but

71.5% of **under-five deaths** occur during the first year of life,

indicating an unmet human need in health care, nutrition, sanitation and education

Under-five mortality rates are higher in **Mainland Tanzania** (79/1,000) than **Zanzibar** (56/1,000) and in **urban** areas (63/1,000) than **rural** areas (47/1,000) in URT

Early childhood



CHILDREN SUFFER FROM HIGH LEVELS OF MALNUTRITION:



More than 3 in 10 children in 15 out of 26 regions in **Mainland Tanzania**

and more than 2 in 10 children in **Zanzibar** are stunted

Malnutrition in early childhood perpetuates the cycle of poverty, ill health and poor nutrition which is transmitted across generations



More than **2 in 5**

lower secondary school-aged children are **out of school**



'PERIOD POVERTY' AFFECTS GIRLS' EDUCATION:

29.9% of schools in **Zanzibar** provide sanitary pads and hygiene products to adolescent girls compared to

51.4% of schools in **Mainland Tanzania**



High child marriage rates contribute to the high levels of teenage pregnancy, and by extension, to just under 3 in 4 girls **failing to complete their secondary education.**

Close to

3 in 10 adolescent girls (15–19 years)

are affected by **teenage pregnancy**, which hasn't changed much over the past decade

School exclusion for girls increases as they get older, especially after 15 years of age.

By the time they are 17, 56.3% of **girls** compared to 51.3% of **boys** are **out of school**

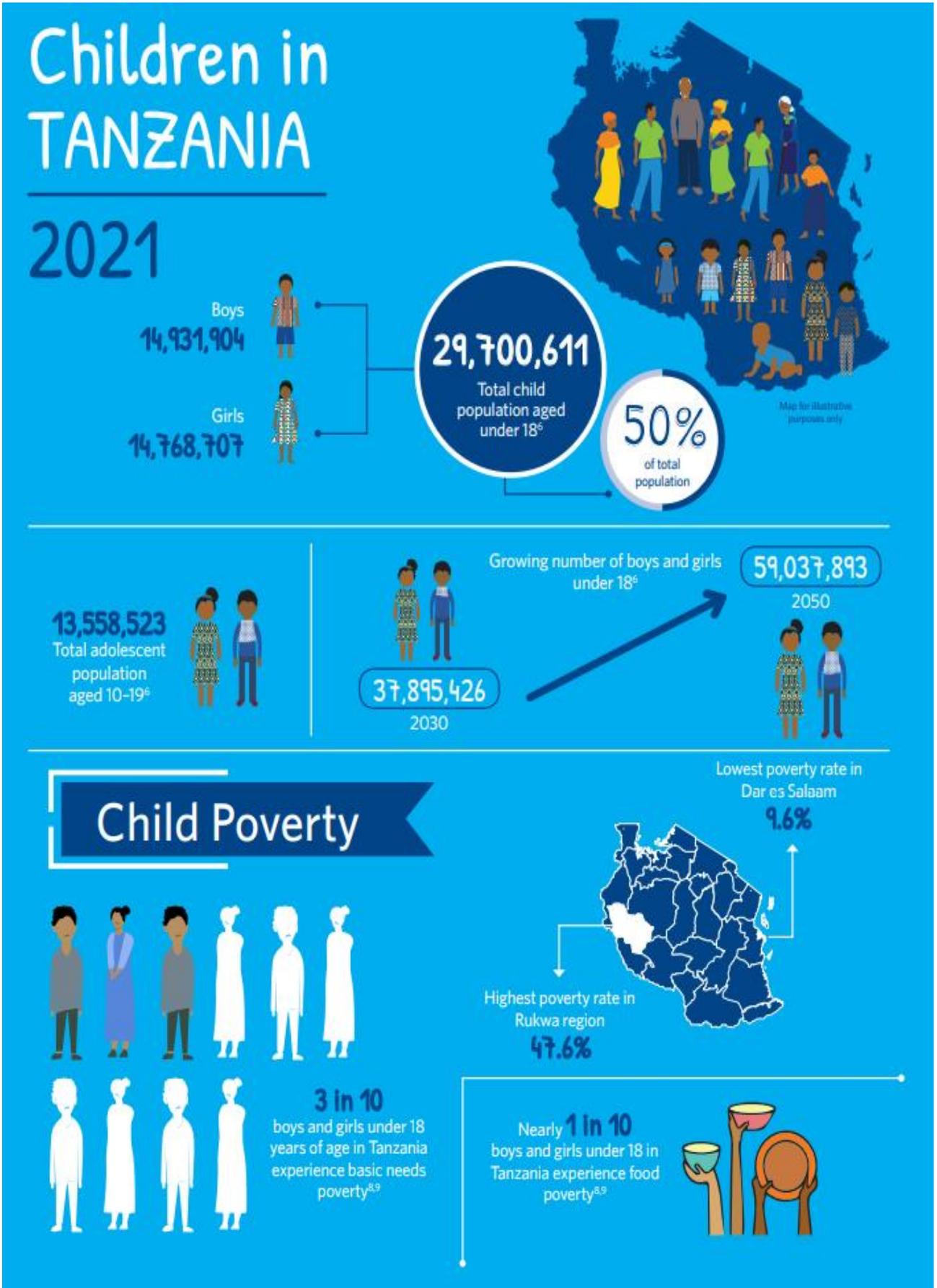


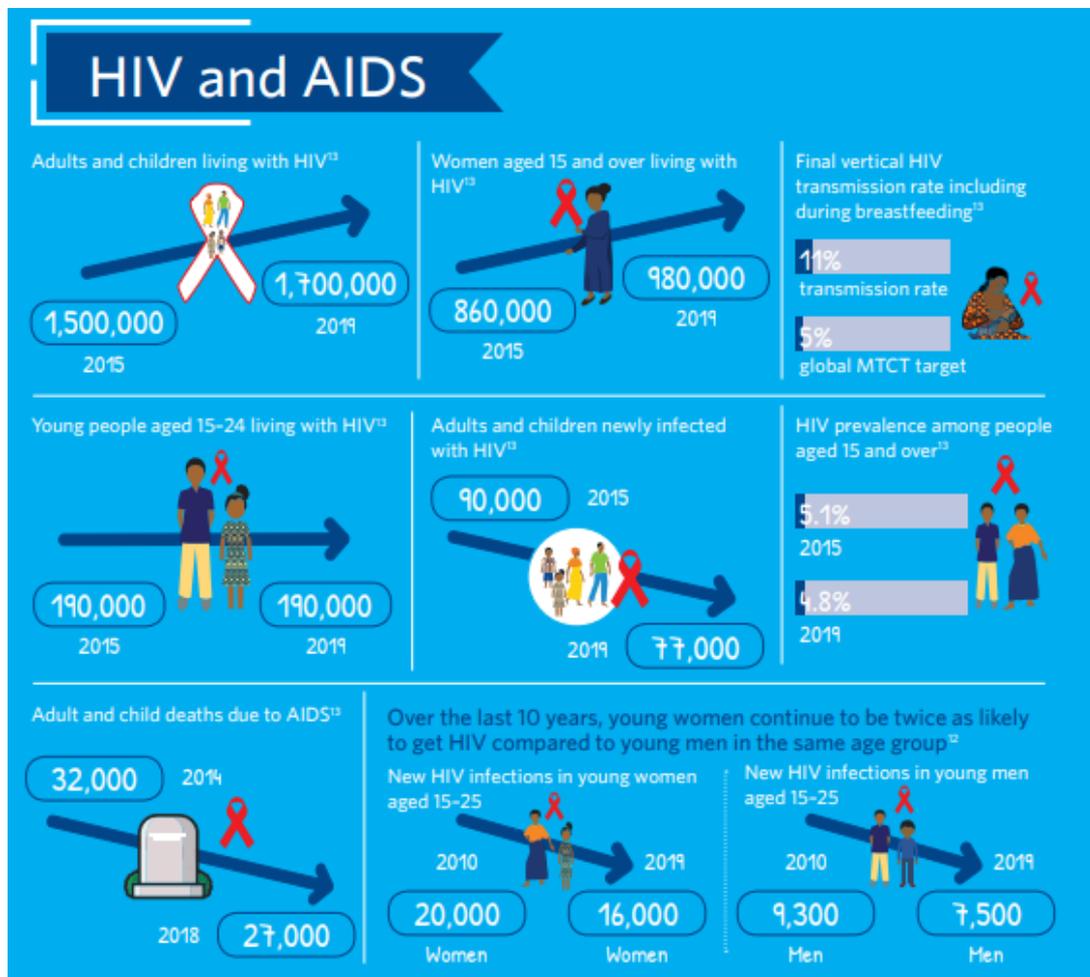
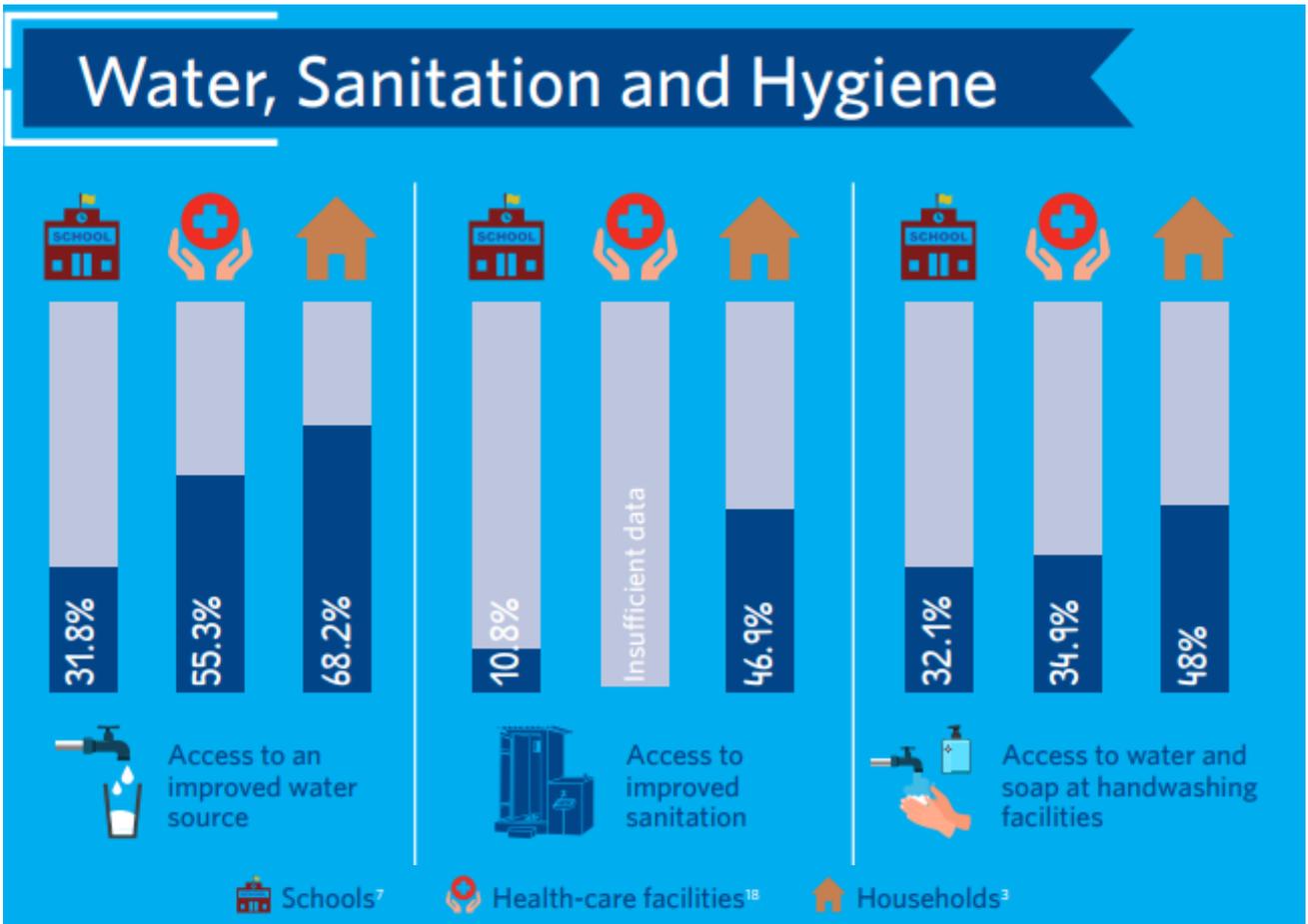
Secondary education

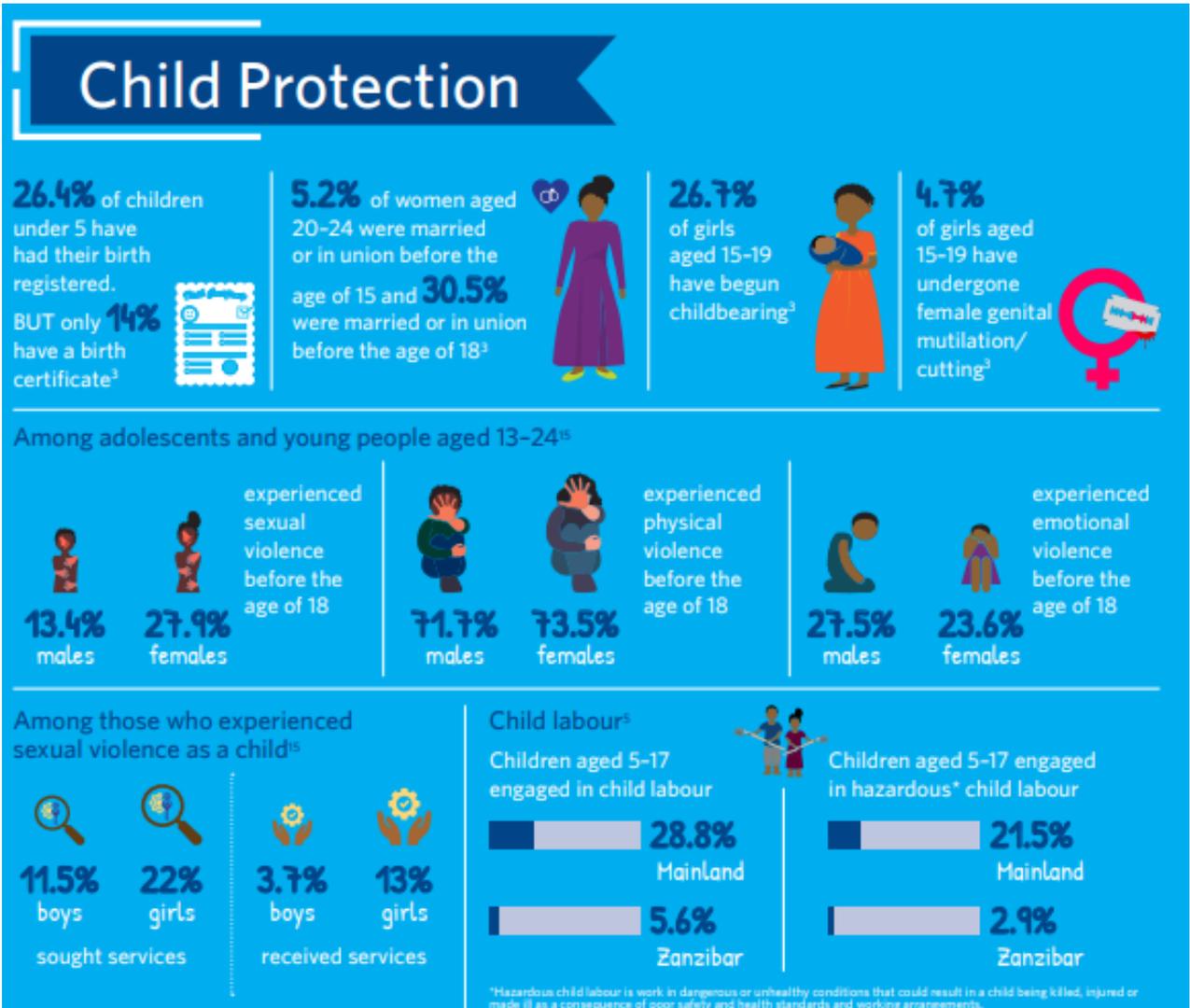


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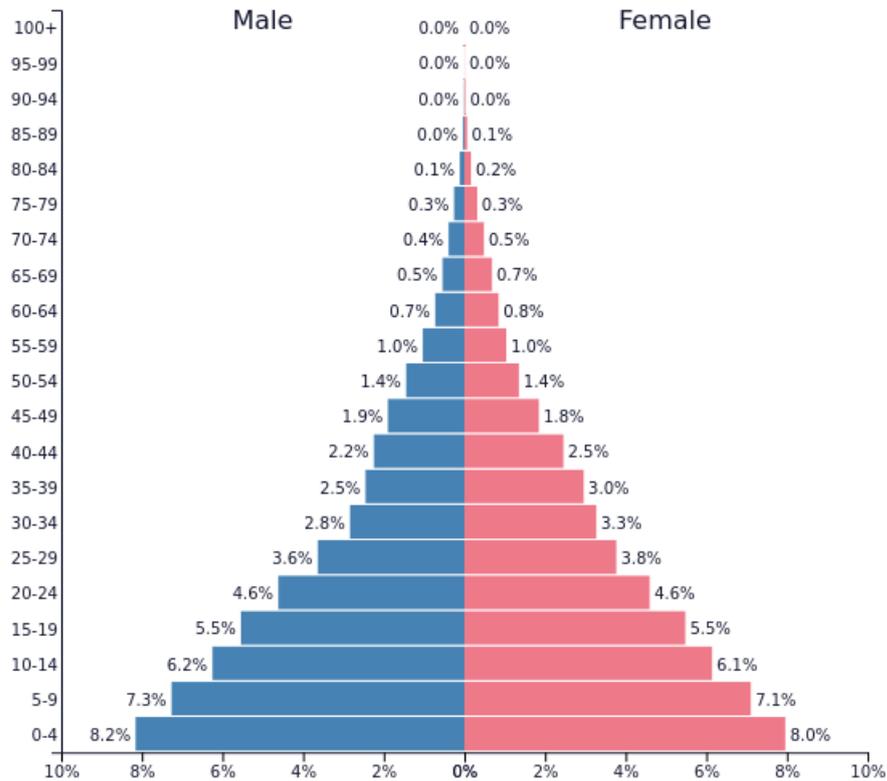


TANZANIA POPULATION

March 2024 68,850,000

The urban population in Tanzania may be estimated as nearly 25.5 million people in 2024, accounting for some 37% of the country's total population. Indeed among the total poor population, urban population is 37%, rural population being 63% – the **urban poor constitute about 13% compared to 87% in rural areas.**

Rural population is estimated at 63% of total population in Tanzania is estimated at 43.4 million.



PopulationPyramid.net

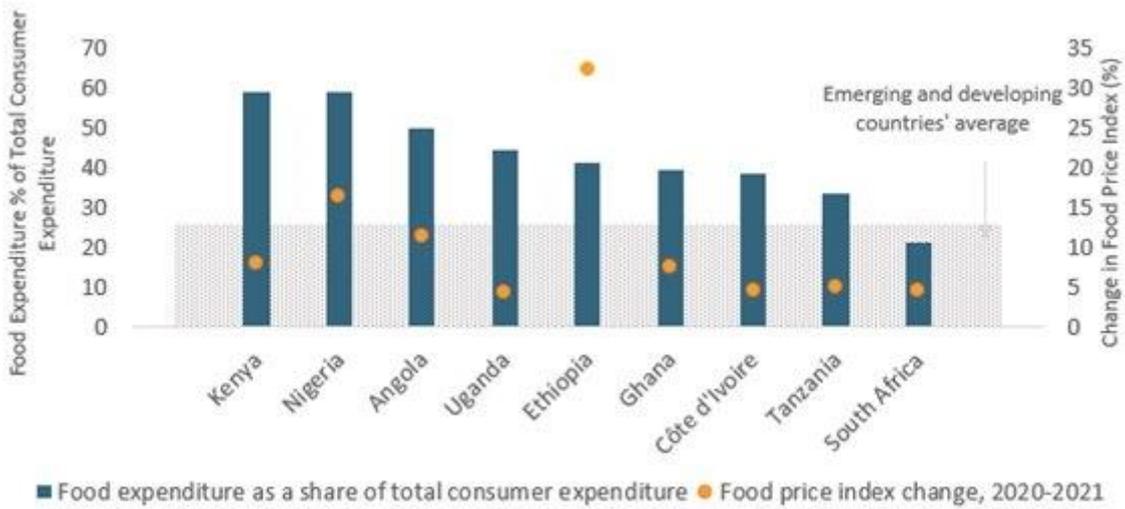
United Republic of Tanzania - 2024
Population: **69,419,073**

Tanzania Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change
2024	69,400,000	3.00 %	2,082,000
2025	71,430,000	2.97 %	2,121,000
2030	81,890,000	2.77 %	2,268,353
2035	93,100,000	2.60 %	2,420,600
2040	105,000,000	2.43 %	2,551,500
2045	117,300,000	2.25 %	2,639,250
2050	130,000,000	2.07 %	2,691,000

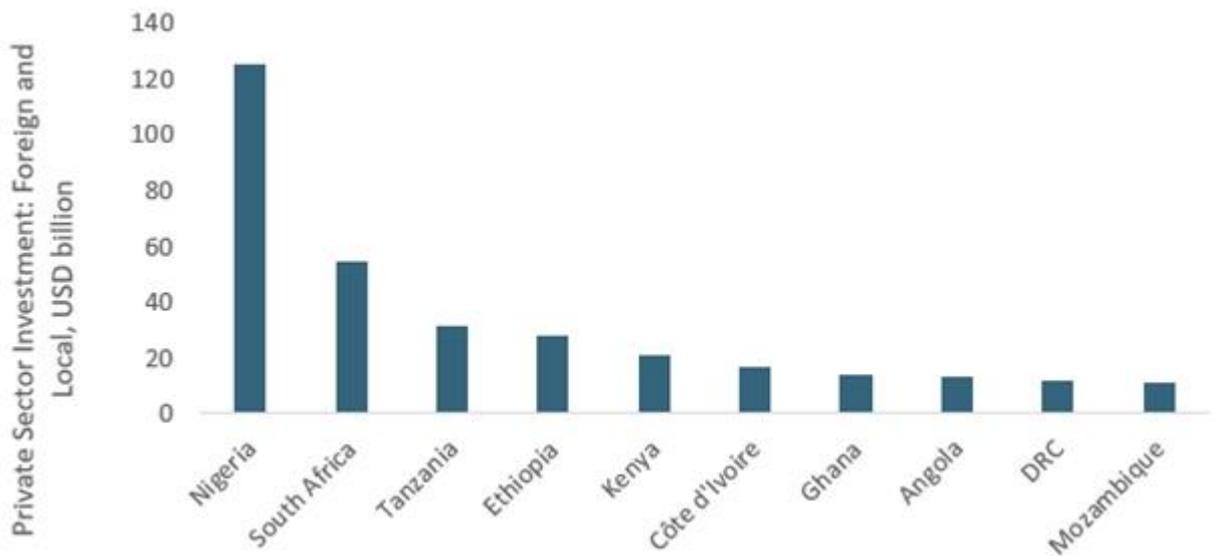


Recipients of Private Sector Investment from both Local and Foreign Sources (USD billion, 2021)



Spending on food to remain high, with rising prices posing additional pressure

Due to low income levels, spending on food remains disproportionately high in sub-Saharan Africa compared with other emerging and developing countries. Geopolitical tensions, supply chain disruptions and increasing energy prices are leading to rising food inflation, further constraining consumers' purchasing power. In 2021, countries heavily affected by food inflation were those with among the largest spending on food and non-alcoholic beverages, namely Ethiopia, Angola and Nigeria.



Factors Affecting Food Consumption in Selected Sub-Saharan Africa Countries (2021)

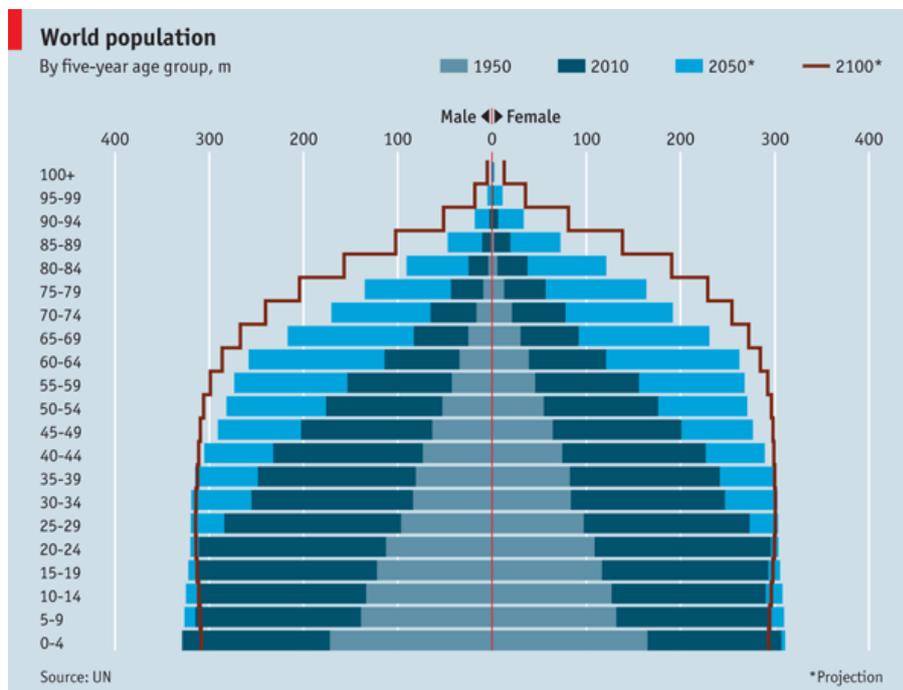
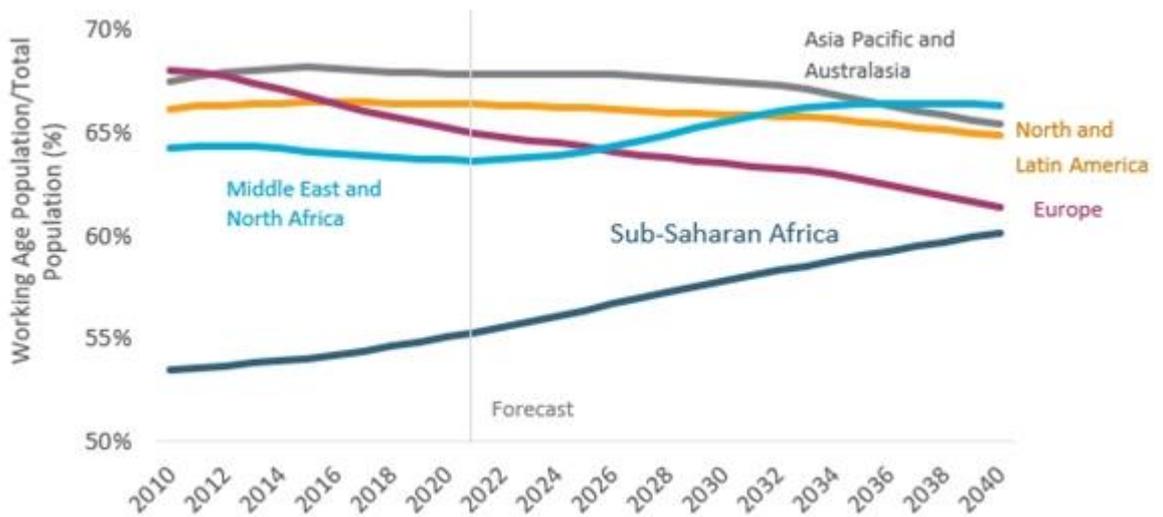
TANZANIA LANGUAGES SPOKEN

How many languages are spoken in Tanzania? 126 languages
 According to Ethnologue, there are a total of 126 languages spoken in Tanzania. Two are institutional, 18 are developing, 58 are vigorous, 40 are endangered, and 8 are dying. There are also three languages that recently became extinct.

Swahili was the main primary language spoken in Tanzania as of 2021. Over 60 percent of the population surveyed used the also called Kiswahili language at home. 30 Jan 2024

Though it is less widely spoken than Swahili, English is still spoken by a significant proportion of the population, having arrived in Tanzania during Britain's colonisation of the country (which followed its inclusion in German East Africa). 16 Feb 2024

Tanzania has two official languages, Swahili (kiSwahili) and English. Swahili, the national language, is a composite of several Bantu dialects and Arabic that originated along the East African coast and on the island of Zanzibar.



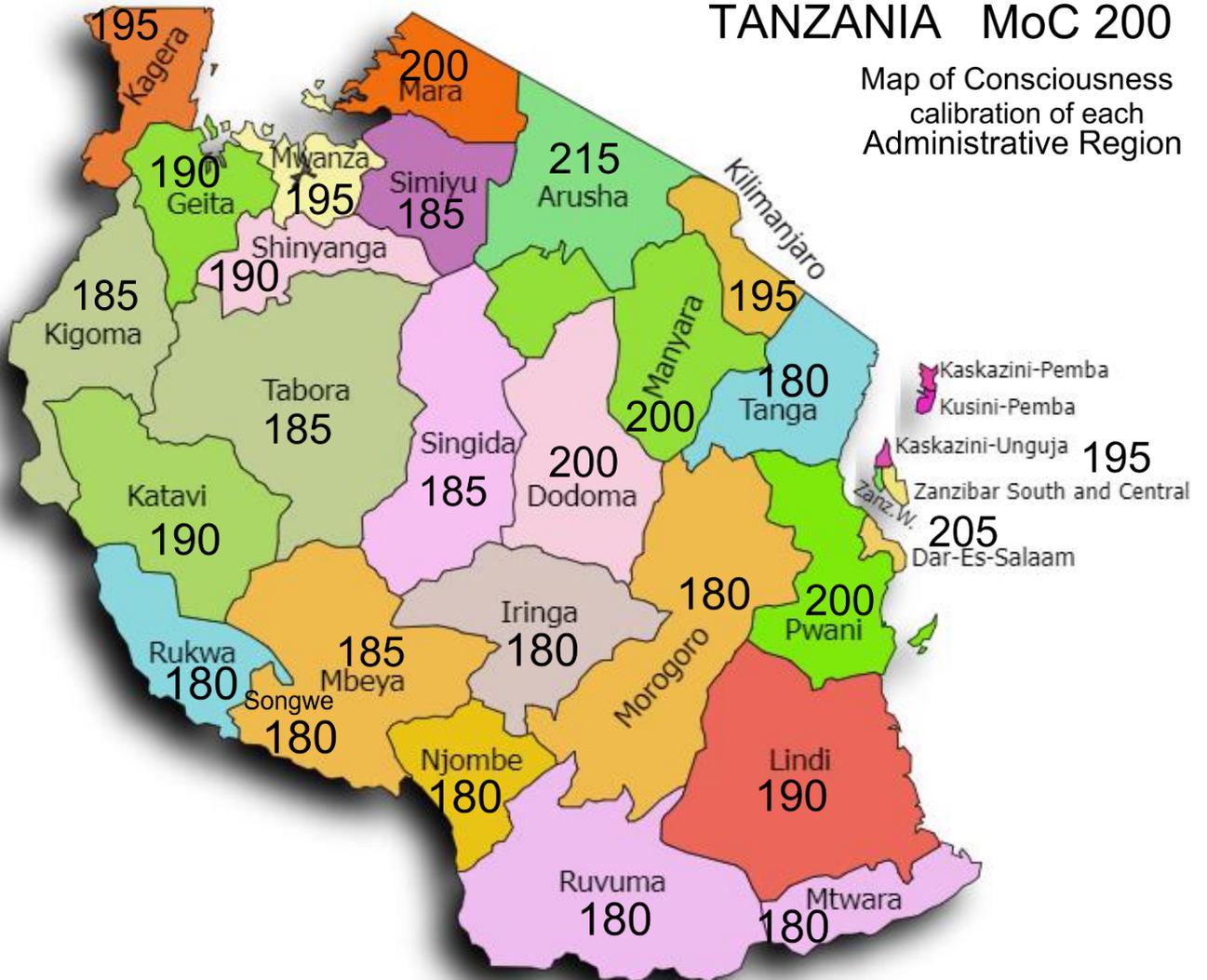
United Republic of Tanzania



United Republic of Tanzania

TANZANIA MoC 200

Map of Consciousness calibration of each Administrative Region



United Republic of Tanzania

Capital: Dodoma

61,741,120 Population [2022] – *census result***885,803 km²** Area**69.70/km²** Population Density [2022]**3.23%** Annual Population Change [2012 → 2022] thus 2024 population of **68,850,000****Administrative Regions - Tanzania is divided into thirty-one (31) regions.**

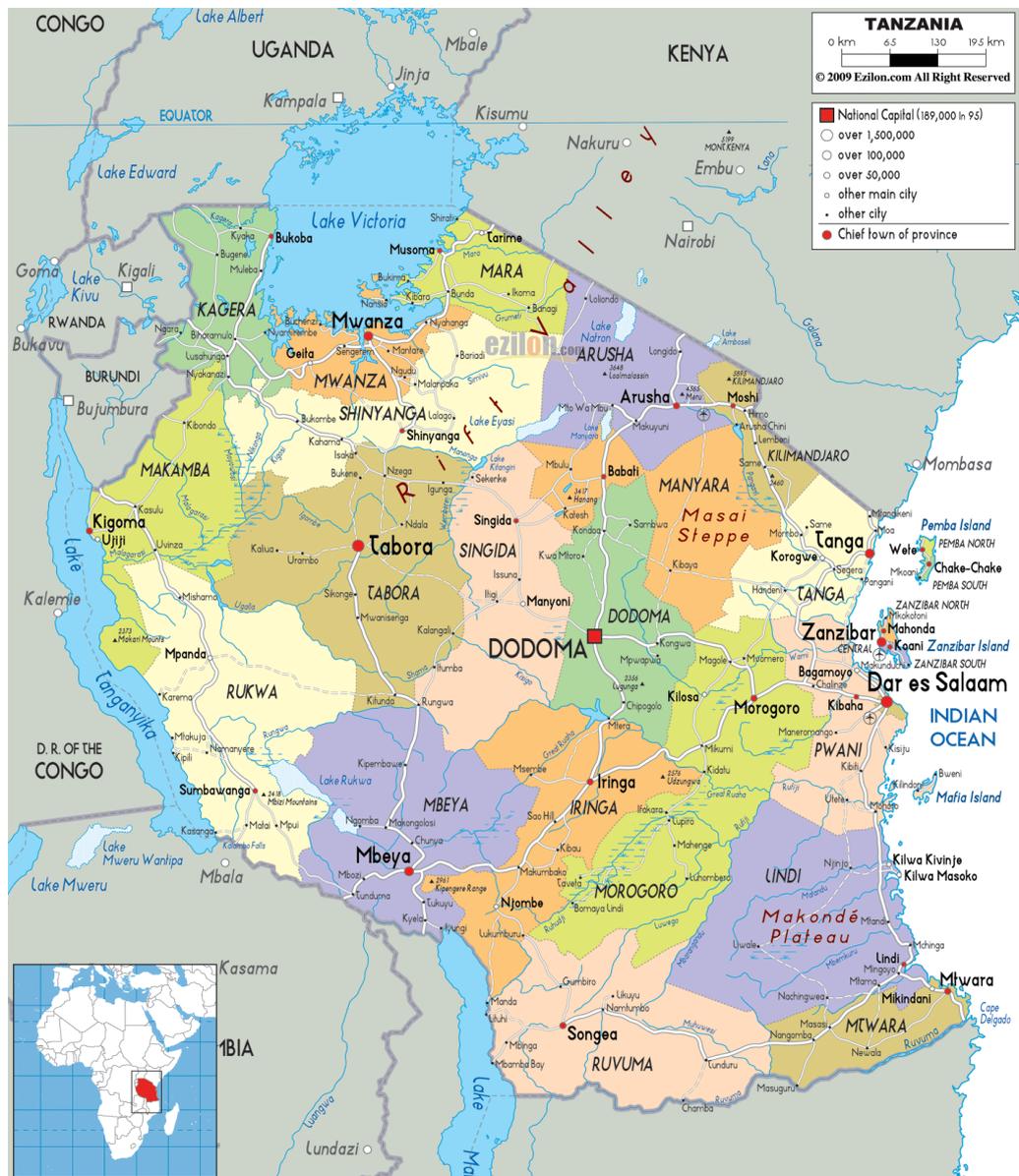
The population of the regions of Tanzania according to census results.

The listed regions form Tanzania Mainland (Tanganyika). Zanzibar consists of five regions (→ [Administrative Division](#)).

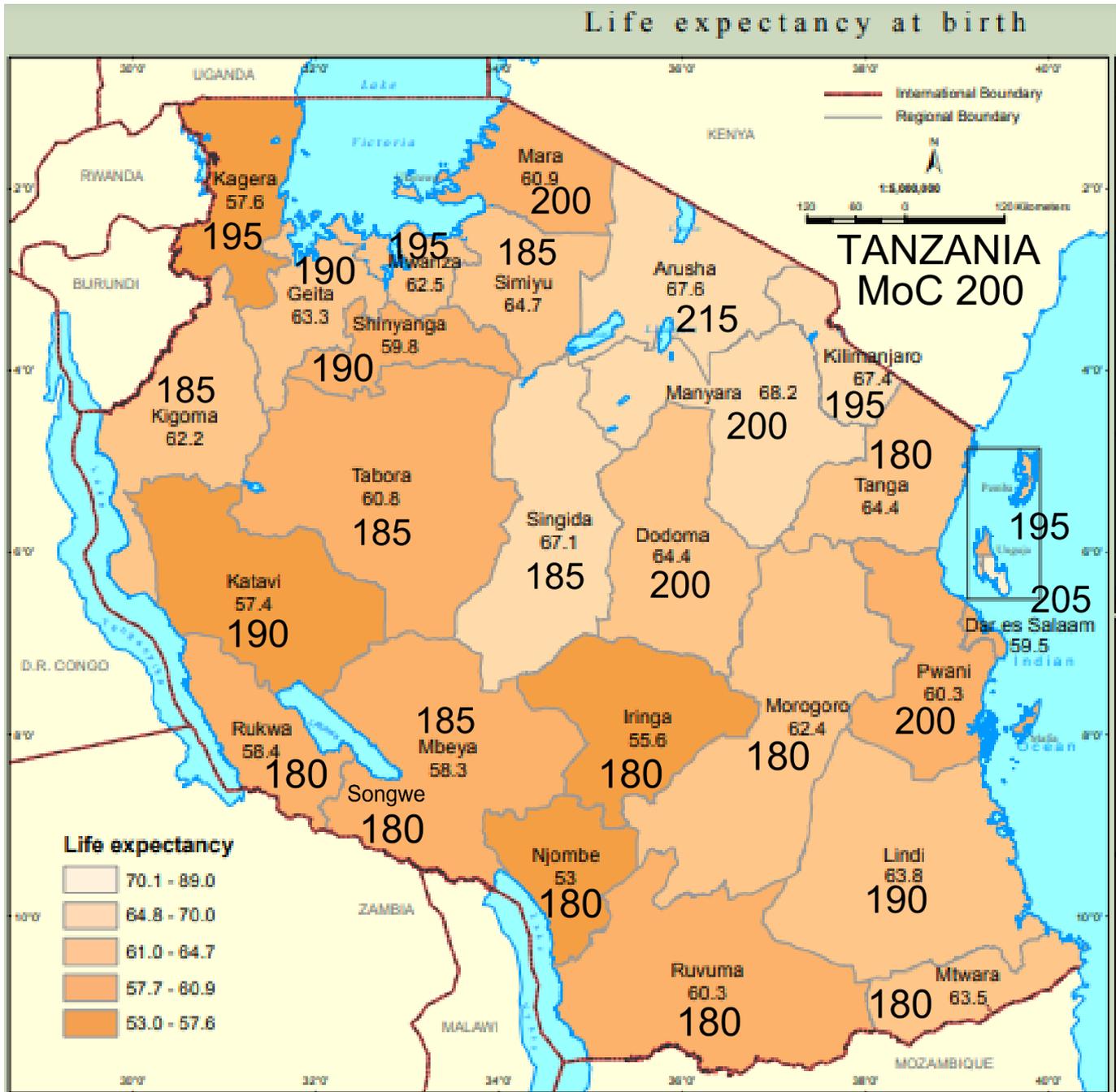
Name	Abbr.	Status	Capital	Area A-L (km ²)	Map of Consciousness (MoC)	Population Census (C) 2022-08-23
Tanzania	TZA	Rep	Dodoma	885,803	200	61,741,120
Arusha	ARU	Reg	Arusha	37,576	215	2,356,255
Dar es Salaam	DAR	Reg	Dar es Salaam	1,393	205	5,383,728
Dodoma	DOD	Reg	Dodoma	41,311	200	3,085,625
Geita	GEI	Reg	Geita	20,054	190	2,977,608
Iringa	IRI	Reg	Iringa	35,503	180	1,192,728
Kagera [West Lake]	KAG	Reg	Bukoba	25,265	195	2,989,299
Katavi	KAT	Reg	Mpanda	45,843	190	1,152,958
Kigoma	KIG	Reg	Kigoma	37,040	185	2,470,967
Kilimanjaro	KIL	Reg	Moshi	13,250	195	1,861,934
Lindi	LIN	Reg	Lindi	66,040	190	1,194,028
Manyara	MAY	Reg	Babati	44,522	200	1,892,502
Mara	MAR	Reg	Musoma	21,760	200	2,372,015
Mbeya	MBE	Reg	Mbeya	37,700	185	2,343,754
Morogoro	MOR	Reg	Morogoro	70,624	180	3,197,104
Mtwara	MTW	Reg	Mtwara	16,710	180	1,634,947
Mwanza	MWA	Reg	Mwanza	9,467	195	3,699,872
Njombe	NJO	Reg	Njombe	21,347	180	889,946
Pwani [Coast]	PWA	Reg	Dar es Salaam	32,547	200	2,024,947
Rukwa	RUK	Reg	Sumbawanga	22,792	180	1,540,519
Ruvuma	RUV	Reg	Songea	63,669	180	1,848,794
Shinyanga	SHI	Reg	Shinyanga	18,901	190	2,241,299
Simiyu	SIM	Reg	Bariadi	25,212	185	2,140,497
Singida	SIN	Reg	Singida	49,340	185	2,008,058
Songwe	SON	Reg	Vwawa	22,600	180	1,344,687
Tabora	TAB	Reg	Tabora	76,150	185	3,391,679
Tanga	TAN	Reg	Tanga	26,677	180	2,615,597
Zanzibar	ZAN	St	Zanzibar	2,460	195	1,889,773

Major Cities

	City Name	Adm.	Map of Consciousness (MoC)	Population Census (C) 2022-08-23
1	Dar es Salaam	DAR	205	5,383,728
2	Mwanza	MWA	195	1,104,521
3	Dodoma	DOD	200	765,179
4	Zanzibar	ZAN	200	709,809
5	Arusha	ARU	210	617,631
6	Mbeya	MBE	180	541,603
7	Morogoro	MOR	190	471,409
8	Kahama	SHI	190	453,654
9	Tanga	TAN	180	393,429
10	Geita	GEI	190	318,006



TANZANIA - Life expectancy at birth			
Date	Life expectancy - Women	Life expectancy - Men	Life expectancy
2021	68.31	64.18	66.41



CONSCIOUSNESS and EMOTIONS:

Consciousness = Soul Condition. One’s Soul Condition is equal to the average of all of the held emotions. Soul condition is the sum total of all of the different emotions, desires, passions, etc., all wrapped up together in terms of how much love there is in every one of those.

MAP OF CONSCIOUSNESS					
God-view	Life-view	Level	Log	Emotion	Process
Self	Is	Enlightenment	700 1000	Ineffable	Pure Consciousness
All-Being	Perfect	Peace	↑ 600	Bliss	Illumination
One	Complete	Joy	↑ 540	Serenity	Transfiguration
Loving	Benign	Love	↑ 500	Reverence	Revelation
Wise	Meaningful	Reason	↑ 400	Understanding	Abstraction
Merciful	Harmonious	Acceptance	↑ 350	Forgiveness	Transcendence
Inspiring	Hopeful	Willingness	↑ 310	Optimism	Intention
Enabling	Satisfactory	Neutrality	↑ 250	Trust	Release
Permitting	Feasible	Courage	↑ 200	Affirmation	Empowerment
Indifferent	Demanding	Pride	↓ 175	Scorn	Inflation
Vengeful	Antagonistic	Anger	↓ 150	Hate	Aggression
Denying	Disappointing	Desire	↓ 125	Craving	Enslavement
Punitive	Frightening	Fear	↓ 100	Anxiety	Withdrawal
Disdainful	Tragic	Grief	↓ 75	Regret	Despondency
Condemning	Hopeless	Apathy	↓ 50	Despair	Abdication
Vindictive	Evil	Guilt	↓ 30	Blame	Destruction
Despising	Miserable	Shame	20	Humiliation	Elimination

	The Final Doorway to Enlightenment / Nonduality
	The beginning of the Nonlinear Realm 500
	The beginning of Integrity 200

Note: **The Map of Consciousness scale is from 1 to 1,000**
 The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.
 A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.
 A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.
 Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

MAP of CONSCIOUSNESS (MoC)**Note:**

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.

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Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

Blessing your food achieves an increase of 15 points which is in fact a quadrillion (10^{15}) jump in energy.

Levels of consciousness are always mixed: a person may operate on one level at one time and quite another level in another area of life. [In fact, we move in and out of fear, anger, guilt, etc. for either brief or extended periods. Even the levels up through unconditional love at 500 are experienced by most. But it is the percentage of time spent in each level that determines the dominant level in which one lives.]

Shame: Shamed children are cruel to animals and to each other. Later they are capable of forming vigilante groups to project their shame onto others whom they righteously attack. Serial killers have often acted out of sexual moralism with the justification of punishing "bad women". Shame produces false pride, anger, guilt. Moc 20 – 29

Guilt: associated with victim hood, masochism, remorse. Unconscious guilt results in disease, accident-proneness, suicidal behaviour. Preoccupation with punishment. Guilt provokes rage. Capital punishment is an example of how killing gratifies a guilt-ridden populace. MoC 30 – 49

Apathy: State of helplessness / death through passive suicide / level of homeless and derelicts / level of streets of Calcutta, abandonment of hope. MoC 50 – 74

Grief: Level of sadness, mourning over the past / habitual losers / chronic gamblers / notion of being unable to replace what is lost. MoC 75 – 99

Fear: Fear runs much of the world [in the enmity fearfulness is dominant emotion of 65% of the world] insecurity, vulnerable / leads to jealousy and chronically high stress level / very contagious / fearful people seek strong leaders. MoC 100 – 124

Desire: Motivates vast areas of human activity. Desire for money, prestige runs lives of many who have risen above Fear. At this level of addiction / desire for sexual approval has produced an entire cosmetics and fashion industry / accumulation / greed. It is insatiable because it is an ongoing energy field. Satisfaction is impossible / frustration is assured. MoC 125 – 149

Anger: Leads to either constructive or destructive action. Expressed most often in resentment and revenge. Irritable / explosive / leads to hatred. MoC 150 – 174

Pride: Has enough energy to run the Marines. Is a great leap forward from lower fields / is socially encouraged. Defensive / vulnerable because dependent upon external conditions. Inflated ego is vulnerable / divisive / arrogance / denial. The whole problem of denial is one of Pride. MoC 175 – 199

Courage: Where productivity begins / zone of exploration / accomplishment / fortitude / determination / exciting / challenging / openness. All of this is achieved through the leap to truth / the courage to face one's flaws. MoC 200 – 249

Neutrality: Release from a position or opinion / flexible / non-judgmental / realistic. Not getting one's way is less defeating or frustrating. Beginning of inner confidence. One is not driven to prove anything. Does not lead to any need to control others. MoC 250 – 309

Willingness: Growth is rapid here. Willingness implies that one has overcome inner resistance to life and is committed to participation. Genuine friendliness / do not feel demeaned by service jobs. Helpful / high self-esteem / sympathetic / responsive to needs of others / resilient / self-correcting / excellent students / readily trained. MoC 310 – 349

Acceptance: Major transformation takes place when one recognizes that one is the source of the experience of one's life. A full assumption of responsibility for one's self. Acceptance of life without attempting to conform situations to one's own agenda. Denial is transcended / calm / perceptive / balanced / appropriate. No interest in determining right and wrong. Self-discipline / honouring of others rights / inclusive / tolerant. MoC 350 – 399

Reason: Intelligence/ capable of making rapid, complex decisions and abstractions / level of science / capacity for conceptualization / deals with particulars / level of Nobel Prize winners, Einstein, Freud, etc. but ironically reason is often a block to higher states. MoC 400 – 499

Love: Love is not what the media professes: emotionality / physical attraction / possessiveness/ sentimentality / control / addiction / eroticism / novelty. When lovers or marriages "break-up", they usually were based on these attitudes rather than love, which is why this kind of "love" can lead to hate. It wasn't love in the first place. Love Deals with wholes. Unconditional love is accompanied by measurable release of endorphins. Love takes no position / permanent. Only 0.04% of population lives out of this level of consciousness. MoC 500 – 539

Joy: Level of saints / effortless / people with near death experiences often have reached this level of consciousness. Healing occurs. Individual will merges with Divine will. MoC 540 – 599

Peace: Radiance / suspension in time and space / everything connects to everything else / no preconception. Great works of art, music and architecture, which calibrate between 600 and 700, can transport us temporarily to higher levels of consciousness. MoC 600 - 699

Enlightenment: Buddha and Krishna. Jesus progressed beyond 1,000 to achieve at-onement with God whilst living on earth. Enlightenment is a never ending process. Moc 700 – 1,000



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MAP of CONSCIOUSNESS CALIBRATIONS reflect the nature of the TOPIC:

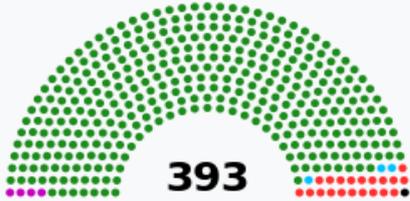
The level of truth of a topic or subject is reflected in the calibration through employing Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness with kinesiology muscle testing. A publication or movie about manufacturing food would be around 200, whereas meals prepared in a loving home would be around 500. The subject of pornography through to war would be less than 200, whereas natural love topics can readily be over 500 and up into the 800's plus. Material introducing Feeling Healing with Divine Love, by its nature, will range between 1,480 to 1,500 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC), in its purest form of presentation. This has never been previously achieved.

MAP of CONSCIOUSNESS	MoC	calibrations
God, our Heavenly Mother and Father	Infinity	Location being Isle of Paradise
Celestial Heavens peak	1,500	3 rd Celestial Heaven (10 th spirit Mansion World)
Feeling Healing / Divine Love teachings	1,480 – 1,500	3 rd Celestial Heaven spirit guided
Now at one with Heavenly Parents	1,081	1 st Celestial Heaven entry at Jerusem
Feeling Healing with Divine Love	1,080	7 th Divine Love transitional sphere to Heavens
Natural Love peak	1,000	6 th spirit Mansion World peak– can't go further!
Pascas Papers	880 - 920	Perceived truth – potential truth 1,480
Pascas WorldCare (as a platform)	880	5 th spirit Mansion World healing + Divine Love.
Lamsa Bible (minus the Old Testament and Book of Revelation, but including Genesis, Psalms, and Proverbs)	880	4 th spirit Mansion World equivalent being natural love orientated, the Bible is taking one away from truth – their soul based feelings.
Koran	700	4 th spirit Mansion World equivalent.
Torah	550	First five books of the 24 books of the Tanakh.
Cookies made for Family	520	Made with love (this supports cooking shows).
Enter EITHER natural or divine pathway	500	2 nd natural love OR 3 rd Divine Love spirit world.
Peak of mind total orientation	499	1 st spirit Mansion World peak.
King James Bible (from the Greek)	475	
Roman Catholic Church	450	Church (worldwide) – mind controlled – reason.
Home cooked sea fish + organic salad	410	
Home roasted free range chicken + salad	410	
Wine or Beer	330	(in moderation!)
Roman Catholicism administration	305	As an institution in year 2004.
Tea green	300	
Humanity	212	The population of the world overall.
Vegetarianism	205	
Muesli	205	Above 200 is pro-life – positive.
Food	200	At this level and above food is life enhancing.
Food, Commercial Category	192 – 202	Below 200 is anti-life – negative.
Food, Commercial Machine-made	188 – 200	Energy dense but nutrition poor.
Black Tea	185	Refining of most foods removes nutrients.
Percolated Coffee / Cappuccino / etc	165	
Corn Flakes	85	
Fish (living in ocean)	20	
Bacteria	1	

GOVERNMENTAL RESTRAINT upon its PEOPLE					
Nation	Map of Consciousness (MoC)	Population Number (2024)	Parliament	MoC (2024)	Elected Number
Angola	80	37,800,000	National Assembly	220	220
Argentina	280	46,000,000	Federal Parliament Senators (upper house) Deputies (lower)	310 320 300	329 72 257
Australia	410	27,000,000	Federal Parliament Senate (upper house) Representatives (lower)	380 380 380	227 76 151
Caribbean OECS Dominica Com	280	11,000,000 73,400	Government Dominica Com Opposition	340 335	32
China	305	1,425,000,000	Politburo Standing Committee Politburo Central Committee Congress	280 285 290 295	7 24 200 2,000
Colombia	320	52,200,000	Parliament Senate Chamber of Representatives	344 344 332	296 108 188
European Union	380	451,000,000	Parliament	335	705
India	370	1,436,000,000	Parliament Council of States (upper) House of People (lower)	400 410 390	788 245 543
Indonesia	220	280,000,000	Parliament Regional Rep Council Peoples Rep Council	288 295 280	711 136 575
Philippines	225	119,000,000	Senate Representatives	291 299	24 316
Russia	320	144,000,000	Federal Assembly Federation Council (upper) State Duma (lower)	305 310 300	620 170 450
Tanzania	200	68,800,000	National Assembly	290	393
Ukraine	330	38,000,000	Verkhovna Rada	300	450
United Kingdom	420	68,000,000	Parliament UK House of Lords UK House of Commons	390 380 400	1,433 783 650
United States of America	405	341,000,000	USA Congress Senate House of Representatives	380 365 390	535 100 435
World overall	220	8,100,000,000			

National Assembly (Tanzania)

The **National Assembly** of Tanzania (Swahili: *Bunge la Tanzania*) and the President of Tanzania of the United Republic make up the **Parliament of Tanzania**. The current Speaker of the National Assembly is Tulia Ackson, who presides over a unicameral assembly of 393 members.

National Assembly <i>Bunge la Tanzania</i> (Swahili)	
12th Parliament	
	
Type	
Type	Unicameral
History	
Founded	1 January 1962
New session started	November 2020
Leadership	
Speaker	Tulia Ackson, CCM
Structure	
Seats	393
	
Political groups	<p>Government (365)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  CCM (365) <p>Opposition (27)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  CHADEMA (20)  ACT (4)  CUF (3) <p>Other (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Attorney General (1)
Length of term	5 years
Elections	
Voting system	<p>Parallel voting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 264 elected from Single-Member districts by First-past-the-post 113 elected from women-only lists by Party-list proportional representation^[1] 5 elected indirectly by the Zanzibar House of Representatives Attorney General 10 appointed by the President of Tanzania
Last election	28 October 2020
Next election	2025
Meeting place	
Parliament House Dodoma, Tanzania	
Website	
Parliament website	



President of Tanzania
Samia Suluhu Hassan

Samia Suluhu Hassan is a Tanzanian politician who has served as president of Tanzania since 19 March 2021. She is the first Tanzanian woman and the second woman from the East-African region to serve in the position. She previously served as vice-president of Tanzania from 2015 to 2021, from which she ascended to the presidency following the death of her predecessor, John Magufuli. MoC 401



Philip Isdor Mpango (born 14 July 1957) is a Tanzanian economist and politician who serves as the Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania. MoC 405

He was sworn into office on 31 March 2021, following unanimous consent of the Tanzanian Parliament, and having been nominated by President Samia Suluhu on 30 March 2021. Before that, he served as the Minister of Finance and Planning in the Tanzanian Cabinet, from March 2015 until 30 March 2021.

DIGITAL 2024: TANZANIA

<https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2024-tanzania>

This page contains all the latest data, insights, and trends you need to help you understand how people in **Tanzania** use digital devices and services in **2024**.

The state of digital in Tanzania in 2024

Here are **DataReportal**'s essential headlines for digital adoption and use in Tanzania in early 2024:

- There were **21.82 million** internet users in Tanzania at the start of 2024, when internet penetration stood at **31.9%**.
- Tanzania was home to **5.65 million** social media users in January 2024, equating to **8.3%** of the total population.
- A total of **67.72 million** cellular mobile connections were active in Tanzania in early 2024, with this figure equivalent to **99.0%** of the total population.

These headline stats offer a great overview of the “state of digital” in Tanzania, but in order to make sense of how digital trends and behaviours are *evolving*, we need to dig deeper into the data.

Let's take a closer look at what the latest numbers tell us, starting with some valuable context relating to the population of Tanzania.

Population of Tanzania in 2024

The population of Tanzania stood at **68.42 million** in January 2024.

Data shows that Tanzania's population **increased** by **2.0 million** (+3.0 percent) between early 2023 and the start of 2024.

50.6% of Tanzania's population is **female**, while **49.4%** of the population is **male**.

At the start of 2024, **37.7%** of Tanzania's population lived in **urban centres**, while **62.3%** lived in **rural areas**.

Tanzania's population by age

The median age of Tanzania's population is **17.1**. (noted elsewhere as **18.5**)

Here's how Tanzania's total population breaks down by age group:

- **16.2%** is between the ages of 0 and 4.
- **22.0%** is between the ages of 5 and 12.
- **11.6%** is between the ages of 13 and 17.
- **13.4%** is between the ages of 18 and 24.
- **13.5%** is between the ages of 25 and 34.
- **10.1%** is between the ages of 35 and 44.
- **6.5%** is between the ages of 45 and 54.
- **3.6%** is between the ages of 55 and 64.
- **3.1%** is aged 65 and above.

Internet use in Tanzania in 2024

There were **21.82 million** internet users in Tanzania in January 2024.

Tanzania's internet penetration rate stood at **31.9%** of the total population at the start of 2024.

Kepios analysis indicates that internet users in Tanzania **increased by 626 thousand** (+3.0%) between January 2023 and January 2024.

For perspective, these user figures reveal that **46.60 million** people in Tanzania did *not* use the internet at the start of 2024, suggesting that **68.1%** of the population remained offline at the beginning of the year.

However, complexities associated with the collection and analysis of internet user data mean that it can often take several months before research is ready for publication. As a result, the latest *published* figures for internet use invariably *under*-represent reality, and actual adoption and growth may be higher than the figures shown here suggest.

Internet connection speeds in Tanzania in 2024

Data published by **Ookla** indicate that internet users in Tanzania could have expected the following internet connection speeds at the start of 2024:

- Median mobile internet connection speed via cellular networks: **22.61 Mbps**.
- Median fixed internet connection speed: **17.99 Mbps**.

Ookla's data reveals that the median mobile internet connection speed in Tanzania increased by **8.13 Mbps** (+56.1%) in the twelve months to the start of 2024.

Meanwhile, Ookla's data shows that fixed internet connection speeds in Tanzania increased by **4.99 Mbps** (+38.4%) during the same period.

Social media statistics for Tanzania in 2024

DataReportal's figures show that there were **5.65 million** active social media user identities in Tanzania in January 2024.

Note: over the past year, we've made some **important changes** to how we calculate social media user numbers, and the data sources that we use to inform these calculations have also made significant and wide-ranging revisions to their published figures during that period.

As a result, our latest figure for social media use might appear to be quite different to the values that we published in **previous years**.

For clarity, **Kepios** analysis shows that social media users in Tanzania **increased by 1.9 million** (+48.7%) between early 2023 and the beginning of 2024.

The number of social media users in Tanzania at the start of 2024 was equivalent to **8.3%** of the total population, but it's important to stress that social media users may **not** represent unique individuals.

Meanwhile, data published in the ad planning tools of top social media platforms indicates that there were **5.65 million** users aged **18 and above** using social media in Tanzania at the start of 2024, which was equivalent to **16.5%** of the total population aged **18 and above** at that time.

More broadly, **25.9%** of Tanzania’s total internet user base (regardless of age) used at least one social media platform in January 2024.

At that time, **40.4%** of Tanzania’s social media users were **female**, while **59.6%** were **male**.

Facebook users in Tanzania in 2024

Data published in Meta’s advertising resources indicates that **Facebook** had **5.65 million** users in Tanzania in early 2024.

However, Meta has made important changes to the way its advertising resources report audience reach data over recent months – including making significant revisions to its base audience data for Facebook – so the figures shown here may not be directly comparable with figures published in our previous reports.

Facebook user growth in Tanzania

Figures published in Meta’s own tools indicate that Facebook’s potential ad reach in Tanzania **increased** by **1.9 million** (+48.7%) between January 2023 and January 2024.

For more recent context, the same data show that the number of users that marketers could reach with ads on Facebook in Tanzania **remained unchanged** between October 2023 and January 2024.

However, it’s important to stress that these advertising reach figures are **not** the same as the monthly active users figures that Meta reports in its investor earnings announcements, and they should not be interpreted as such.

As the company states within its ad planning tools,

“Estimated audience size is not a proxy for monthly or daily active users, or for engagement. Estimates aren’t designed to match population, census estimates or other sources, and may differ depending on factors such as how many accounts across Meta technologies a person has, how many temporary visitors are in a particular geographic location at a given time, and Meta user-reported demographics.”

As a result, changes in ad reach may *not* necessarily indicate any change in the platform’s overall user base. But despite these caveats, Meta’s ad reach data still offers valuable insights into how Facebook use is evolving.

Facebook adoption in Tanzania

Facebook’s ad reach in Tanzania was equivalent to **8.3%** of the total population at the start of 2024.

However, Meta only allows people aged 13 and above to use Facebook, so it’s worth highlighting that **13.4%** of the “eligible” audience in Tanzania uses Meta in 2024.

For additional context, Facebook’s ad reach in Tanzania was equivalent to **25.9%** of the local internet user base (regardless of age) in January 2024.

At the start of 2024, **40.4%** of Facebook’s ad audience in Tanzania was **female**, while **59.6%** was **male**.

Instagram users in Tanzania in 2024

Numbers published in Meta’s advertising tools indicate that **Instagram** had **3.50 million** users in Tanzania in early 2024.

The company’s regularly **revised** figures suggest that Instagram’s ad reach in Tanzania was equivalent to **5.1%** of the total population at the start of the year.

However, Meta only allows people aged 13 and above to use Instagram, so it’s worth highlighting that **8.3%** of the “eligible” audience in Tanzania uses Instagram in 2024.

It’s also worth noting that Instagram’s ad reach in Tanzania at the start of 2024 was equivalent to **16.0%** of the local internet user base (regardless of age).

In early 2024, **40.6%** of Instagram’s ad audience in Tanzania was **female**, while **59.4%** was **male**.

Instagram user growth in Tanzania

Data published in Meta’s planning tools show that Instagram’s potential ad reach in Tanzania **increased** by **1.1 million** (+42.9%) between January 2023 and January 2024.

On a quarterly basis, the company’s data also reveal that the size of Instagram’s ad audience in Tanzania **increased** by **50 thousand** (+1.4%) between October 2023 and January 2024.

As we noted in the Facebook section above though, changes in the audience reach figures published in Meta’s ad planning tools **do not** necessarily correlate with overall changes in its platforms’ active user bases.

Facebook Messenger users in Tanzania in 2024

Data published in Meta’s advertising resources indicate that ads on **Facebook Messenger** reached **1.30 million** users in Tanzania in early 2024.

The company’s frequently **revised** audience numbers suggest that Facebook Messenger’s ad reach in Tanzania was equivalent to **1.9%** of the total population at the start of the year.

Meta only allows people aged 13 and above to use Facebook Messenger though, so it’s worth highlighting that **3.1%** of Facebook Messenger’s “eligible” audience in Tanzania in 2024.

For additional context, Facebook Messenger’s ad reach in Tanzania is equivalent to **6.0%** of the local internet user base (regardless of age).

At the start of 2024, **38.8%** of Facebook Messenger’s ad audience in Tanzania was **female**, while **61.2%** was **male**.

Facebook Messenger user growth in Tanzania

Data published in Meta’s planning tools show that Facebook Messenger’s potential ad reach in Tanzania **increased** by **206 thousand** (+18.9%) between January 2023 and January 2024.

On a quarterly basis, the company’s data reveal that the size of Facebook Messenger’s ad audience in Tanzania **remained unchanged** between October 2023 and January 2024.

However, as we noted in the Facebook section above, changes in the audience reach figures published in Meta’s ad planning tools **do not** necessarily correlate with overall changes in its platforms’ active user bases.

LinkedIn users in Tanzania in 2024

Figures published in LinkedIn’s advertising resources indicate that **LinkedIn** had **1.20 million** “members” in Tanzania in early 2024.

However, note that LinkedIn’s advertising tools publish audience reach data based on *total registered members*, rather than the *monthly active users* that form the basis of the ad reach figures published by most other social media platforms.

As a result, these LinkedIn figures are not directly comparable with the figures for other social media platforms published on this page, or in our **Digital 2024** reports.

The company’s advertising reach figures suggest that LinkedIn’s audience in Tanzania was equivalent to **1.8%** of the total population at the start of 2024.

LinkedIn prevents people below the age of 18 from using its platform though, so it’s also helpful to know that **3.5%** of the “eligible” audience in Tanzania uses LinkedIn in 2024.

For additional context, LinkedIn’s ad reach in Tanzania was equivalent to **5.5%** of the local internet user base (regardless of age) at the start of the year.

In early 2024, **34.1%** of LinkedIn’s ad audience in Tanzania was **female**, while **65.9%** was **male**.

LinkedIn user growth in Tanzania

Data published in LinkedIn’s planning tools show that LinkedIn’s potential ad reach in Tanzania **increased** by **100 thousand** (+9.1%) between the start of 2023 and the beginning of 2024.

On a quarterly basis, the company’s data reveal that the size of LinkedIn’s ad audience in Tanzania **remained unchanged** between October 2023 and January 2024.

However, because LinkedIn’s ad audience figures are based on *total registered members* rather than monthly active users, it’s unclear whether these trends might reflect changes in *active* LinkedIn use too.

X users in Tanzania in 2024

Numbers published in X (Twitter)’s advertising resources indicate that **X** had **621.1 thousand** users in Tanzania in early 2024.

This figure means that X’s ad reach in Tanzania was equivalent to **0.9%** of the total population at the time.

However, it’s important to stress that these advertising reach figures are **not** the same as monthly active user figures, and there may be meaningful differences between the size of X’s ad audience and its total active user base.

Moreover, we’ve seen some particularly bizarre trends in the data reported in X’s advertising tools over the past year, so we’d advise caution when it comes to analysing these X figures.

It’s worth noting that X only allows people aged 13 and above to use its platform, so the latest figures suggest that **1.5%** of the “eligible” audience in Tanzania uses X in 2024.

For additional context, X’s ad reach in Tanzania was equivalent to **2.8%** of the local internet user base (regardless of age) at the start of the year.

In early 2024, the company’s own data indicated that **12.3%** of X’s ad audience in Tanzania was **female**, while **87.7%** was **male**.

However, it’s worth noting that X *infers* its users’ gender, by analysing signals such as the name that users enter in their profile, and their broader activity on the platform.

This contrasts with the gender data offered in the advertising tools of platforms like Facebook, which relies on the gender that users themselves enter in their own profile.

Moreover, our analysis suggests that X’s inferences may not be particularly reliable in determining users’ gender, especially in countries where English is *not* the dominant language.

For example, consumer research findings published by **GWI** often offer quite a different picture of X use by gender compared with X’s own audience data.

But the apparent distortions that frequently appear in X’s inferred gender data may be due in large part to the high number of “non-human” accounts that feature in X’s active user data (e.g. accounts that represent businesses, animals, musicians, etc.), especially because X doesn’t currently separate these accounts out from “real” human individuals in the ways that Facebook and Instagram do.

X user growth in Tanzania

Data published in X (Twitter)’s own ad planning tools show that X’s potential ad reach in Tanzania **increased** by **26 thousand** (+4.4%) between the start of 2023 and early 2024.

Meanwhile, the same data show that the number of users that marketers could reach with ads on X in Tanzania **decreased** by **140 thousand** (-18.4%) between October 2023 and January 2024.

However, please note that the figures published in X’s planning tools appear to be liable to significant fluctuation – even over short periods of time – and these anomalies may impact the reliability and representativeness of this change data.

Mobile connections in Tanzania in 2024

Data from **GSMA Intelligence** shows that there were **67.72 million** cellular mobile connections in Tanzania at the start of 2024.

However, note that many people around the world make use of more than one mobile connection – for example, they might have one connection for personal use, and another one for work – so it's not unusual for mobile connection figures to significantly exceed figures for total population.

GSMA Intelligence's numbers indicate that mobile connections in Tanzania were equivalent to **99.0%** of the total population in January 2024.

The number of mobile connections in Tanzania **increased** by **8.3 million** (+14.0%) between the start of 2023 and the start of 2024.



Tanzania's water and sanitation crisis

<https://water.org/our-impact/where-we-work/tanzania/#:~:text=Out%20of%20its%20population%20of,long%20distances%20to%20collect%20water.>

Out of its population of 65 million people, **58 million people (88% of the population) lack access to safe water, and 49 million people (74%) lack access to a safe toilet.** People living under these circumstances, particularly women and girls, spend a significant amount of time traveling long distances to collect water. And other challenges like underfunding of planned government projects, population growth, and extreme weather events due to climate change create challenges for those living in poverty. Now more than ever access to safe water at home is critical to families in Tanzania.

In Tanzania, demand for both water and sanitation are high and the market for water products (like storage tanks, pipes, and rain harvesting facilities) is dynamic. With the growing digital finance sector, there is a strong opportunity to scale our impact in Tanzania.

Our impact in Tanzania

In 2016, Water.org facilitated a Tanzania market assessment to evaluate the country's readiness for our WaterCredit solution. Results found that Tanzania offers a significant market opportunity and demand to launch WaterCredit due to its fast-growing economy and use of digital finance.

We began piloting water and sanitation lending programs with a commercial bank, Equity Bank Tanzania, in September 2017. Through this partnership, we equipped Equity Bank with the knowledge and skills needed to deploy small water and sanitation loans to households living in poverty as well as larger, corporate loans to water and sewerage companies.

We've since expanded our partnerships and are currently working with local financial institutions and a microfinance association, increasing the availability of loans for water supply and sanitation services, and helping more people solve their water crisis. 230,000 people reached with access to safe water or sanitation

A vision of future impact in Tanzania

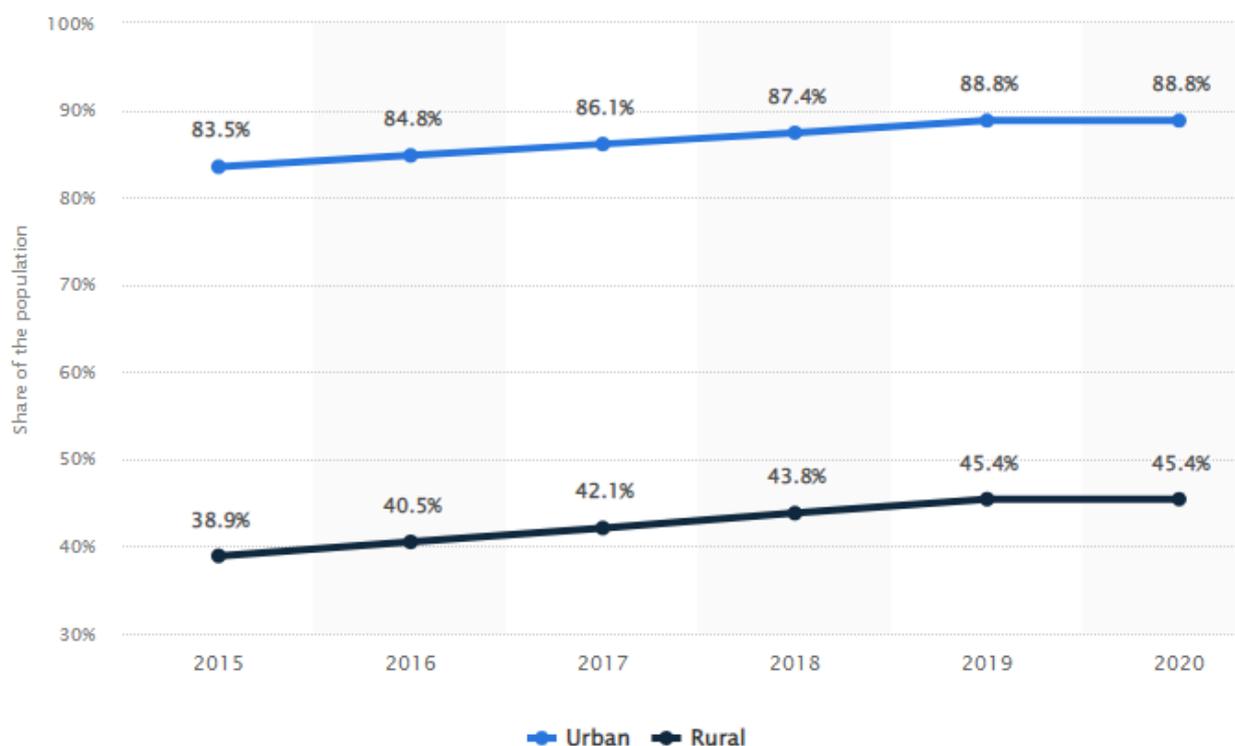
The water and sanitation crisis in Tanzania remains critical, and we're developing new ways to scale our work to reach even more people.

- We will continue to scale our WaterCredit solution with existing and new financial institution partners, including large commercial banks and government-owned banks.
- We will pilot innovative channels, including working with partners to offer water and sanitation loans through mobile money services, given the strong market of digital financial services in Tanzania.
- We plan to collaborate with key stakeholders to drive public policy and practice shifts, enhancing the enabling environment for financing for water and sanitation solutions as the COVID-19 pandemic called for more attention to water, sanitation, and health in this country.
- We are exploring working directly with water service providers at the community level. This will help expand the service coverage for the utilities and help reach new families in need.

Share of the population with access to basic drinking water services in Tanzania from 2015 to 2020, by area of residence

<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1266634/access-to-drinking-water-in-tanzania-by-residence/>

As of 2020, nearly 89% of Tanzania's urban population used at least basic water drinking services. Among Tanzanians living in rural areas, access to drinking water was more limited, with the coverage reaching some 45% of the population. Compared to 2015, access to drinking water in the country improved.



Clean Water

<https://waterforafrica.com.au/clean-water/>

The Problem

- **26,000,000 people in Tanzania** do not have access to clean drinking water. That's the approximately the population of Australia!
- **Over 4,000 children die** every year from diarrhoea from drinking contaminated water in Tanzania.
- **70% of households** in Tanzania are without clean drinking water.
- **Women and children** especially girls carry the burden to collect water each day in Tanzania, resulting in walking for many kilometres, often leaving them in vulnerable situations and not allowing them to attend school to receive an education.

Our Solution

- We source the most needy villages throughout the remote areas of Tanzania together with our in-country partners.
- We organise a hydrological survey and liaise with the village elders to establish the best location for the positioning of the well for the whole community.
- Drilling is organised and once completed the WFA team install the base and hand-pump and ensure the full working order of the well.
- The completed project is then handed over to the village committee.
- An amazing "thanks-giving" celebration for the provision of the well takes place with the whole community.

- Local village members receive hygiene and sanitation education.
- The village committee are provided with the direct contact of the in-country partner should any issues arise.
- All projects are re-visited over the next 12 months to ensure sustainability.



In-Country Repair & Maintenance Team



We have trained and set up an In-Country Repair & Maintenance Team to be part of the solution. Our incredible local team work each week, looking after all our newly installed water projects, along with repairing water wells which they find sitting abandoned and broken for many years often between 6-10 years. They fix them and adopt them into our program to ensure a continuous flow of safe, clean drinking water for years to come. Our team works all year round and deals promptly with any issues which may arise.

Our vision is to see this region and beyond completely saturated with clean drinking water, helping one community at a time.

Water for Africa seeks to build and utilise the capacities of the communities we work in. Our key desire is to help communities realise their long-term best interests and to help bring self-help, self-reliance and sustainable change to the individuals, families and to the community without discrimination.

We work with and train local people to participate in the drilling team and assign a community committee member to take responsibility for the new water project once it is handed over. This ensures the sustainability of the project for years to come.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All

<https://www.usaid.gov/tanzania/news/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-all>

When USAID's Water Resources Integration Development Initiative (WARIDI) began designing improvements to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities at 25 primary and secondary schools, students from Muungano and Magubike Primary Schools in Tanzania's Iringa region shared their difficulties accessing the toilets and washing their hands. Challenges included lack of separate facilities for boys and girls, no changing rooms or hygiene facilities to support girls during menstruation, lack of water access, and inaccessible latrines for students with physical disabilities. Access to sanitation in schools is critical as over 40% of diarrhea cases in school children result from transmission in schools rather than homes. Available WASH infrastructure not only prevents illness in students and teachers, but improves the learning environment and prevents students from dropping out of school. However, the provision of WASH toilets and taps isn't enough to make a healthy school environment if all students cannot equally access them.

WASH and Accessibility

Access to WASH facilities is already a challenge in Tanzania where an average of only 57% of households have access to drinking water, and 25% have safely managed sanitation services. While investments in school WASH have achieved good results (69% of schools have drinking water and 66% have basic sanitation facilities), approximately 6% of Tanzania's schools are accessible to students with limited mobility. Design and structural issues prevent students from accessing classrooms, toilets, and teachers' offices and contribute to the 62% of disabled children who do not attend school. Inadequate WASH infrastructure can also be extremely prohibitive for girls in primary school. Over half of girls' school latrines in Tanzania do not have doors, which makes girls feel unsafe and up to 20% more likely to not go to school. In addition, 10% of girls in Tanzania drop out of school during menstruation because most latrines have nowhere to dispose of sanitary pads and are without changing rooms. Access to school WASH facilities is a national priority in Tanzania and a cornerstone of the National Sanitation Campaign. But if school WASH facilities aren't designed equitably, they won't have the desired impacts on health and education.

Designing Accessible WASH Facilities

For Mashala Maduka, School WASH Lead Engineer under WARIDI, tackling disparities in WASH starts with consulting the community. While visiting the 25 schools identified by Local Government Authorities as needing support on water, sanitation and hygiene, he met with representatives from each school to understand student and teacher needs and recognized that access to the existing infrastructure was particularly inadequate for girls and limited for students with disabilities. Lack of inclusion and limited consultation of users are often major flaws of engineering projects that contribute to inadequate maintenance where school budgets are already stretched. In each school, Maduka worked with students and teachers to prepare a design that had separate teachers' facilities, ensured at least one handicap-accessible flush toilet was located in each block, changing rooms for girls were included, and incinerators to burn sanitary waste were part of the design.

Agriculture and Food Security

<https://www.usaid.gov/tanzania/agriculture-and-food-security>

While Tanzania's economy has steadily grown over the past decade, over 49% of Tanzania's population lives on less than US\$1.90 a day (World Bank, 2011). Malnutrition remains high. Over 34% of children under age five are stunted and nearly 45% of women of reproductive age are anaemic. To help Tanzania achieve the second Sustainable Development Goal—to end hunger, promote sustainable agriculture, and achieve food security and improved nutrition—USAID is working closely with the country to address these challenges.

Tanzania's agriculture sector—which contributes nearly one-third of the country's GDP and employs 75 percent of the population—has the potential to increase incomes and improve livelihoods. Feed the Future – the United States Government's global hunger and food security initiative – supports plans, led by Tanzania, to reduce poverty and improve nutrition.

Tanzania is focusing on agriculture as a means to achieve economic growth. Its plans incorporate private sector engagement including the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania initiative, a public-private partnership to increase agricultural business investments in the country's southern corridor.

Feed the Future makes targeted investments emphasizing private sector development to ensure long-term sustainability of poverty reduction and nutrition goals. These investments help smallholder farmers be more competitive in producing and marketing staple foods like rice and maize, increase production of horticulture products (vegetables and fruits), and construct rural feeder roads to improve farmers' access to markets.

To improve nutrition, Feed the Future promotes the consumption of high-quality nutritious foods and improved food processing techniques such as fortifying flour with micronutrients like iron, vitamin A, zinc, and folic acid.

Furthermore, private sector investment and policy initiatives improve the business enabling environment to promote agricultural growth. Research activities conducted in partnership with local institutions help build the capacity necessary for long-term agricultural development.

Challenges

- Limited access to productive and financial resources, weak infrastructure, and poor policies reduce incentives to develop the agriculture sector.
- Private-sector investment in agriculture is constrained by limited access to long-term capital, low levels of capacity and business skills, and policies which discourage growth.
- Climate change poses significant risks of prolonged drought and unpredictable weather, threatening the livelihoods of subsistence farmers.
- Rapid population growth and agricultural expansion pose a threat to Tanzania's natural resources that, when managed effectively, support livelihoods and agriculture.

Impact

- Improvements in agriculture: Over 190,000 hectares of land are now under improved technologies / agriculture practices.
- Productivity gains: Productivity of rice per acre for participating farmers has nearly doubled.
- Sector-wide gains: At least 450,000 people have benefited from Feed the Future value chain interventions.

Tanzania: Acute Food Insecurity Situation, October 2022 - February 2023 and March - May 2023

<https://reliefweb.int/report/united-republic-tanzania/tanzania-acute-food-insecurity-situation-october-2022-february-2023-and-march-may-2023>

TANZANIA

PERSISTENT DRY SPELLS AND CROP PESTS DRIVE FOOD INSECURITY IN MAINLAND TANZANIA

Overview

During the current period of analysis (October 2022 – February 2023), about 964,000 people (11% of a population of 8.7 million people in 28 analysed district councils of Tanzania Mainland) are estimated to be experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+). An estimated 18,000 people are classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), while about 946,000 people (11% of the population analysed) are classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). Around 2.7 million people, representing 31% of the population analysed are classified in IPC Phase 2 (Stressed).

Food insecurity is driven primarily by a prolonged dry spell and erratic rainfall that has contributed to failure in crop and livestock production and has negatively affected pasture and water availability. Crop pests and livestock diseases in the 2021/22 planting season have led to decreased production in both the Masika and Msimu harvest. High prices of staple food, compounded by limited casual labour opportunities are also driving acute food insecurity.

For the projected period of analysis (March – May 2023), the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity is expected to decrease from 964,000 to about 839,000. This is due to anticipation of improved soil moisture for crop growth and some good harvest from Vuli and Msimu. The forecast rainfall is likely to have positive impacts on food production, which will positively contribute to average production of food crops, which will contribute to increase food stocks at household level and access.

It is projected that about 839,000 people (9% of the population analysed) will likely be in a Crisis situation (IPC Phase 3) while no population will be in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). Around 3.1 million people, representing 34% of the population analysed, are projected to be in a Stressed situation (IPC Phase 2).

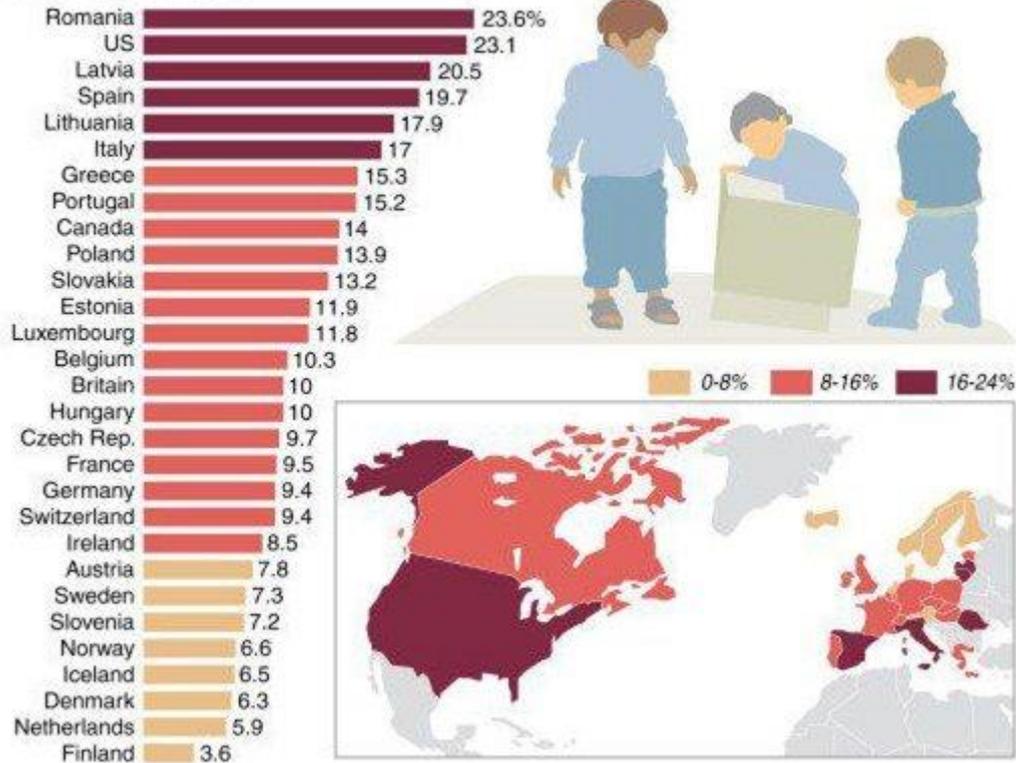
Why don't countries give their excess food to Africa?

<https://www.quora.com/Why-dont-countries-give-their-excess-food-to-Africa>

Before you seek an answer to this question, you need to ask yourself this simple question “Can the so called *developed countries* feed themselves?” Maybe these will help...

Child poverty in rich countries

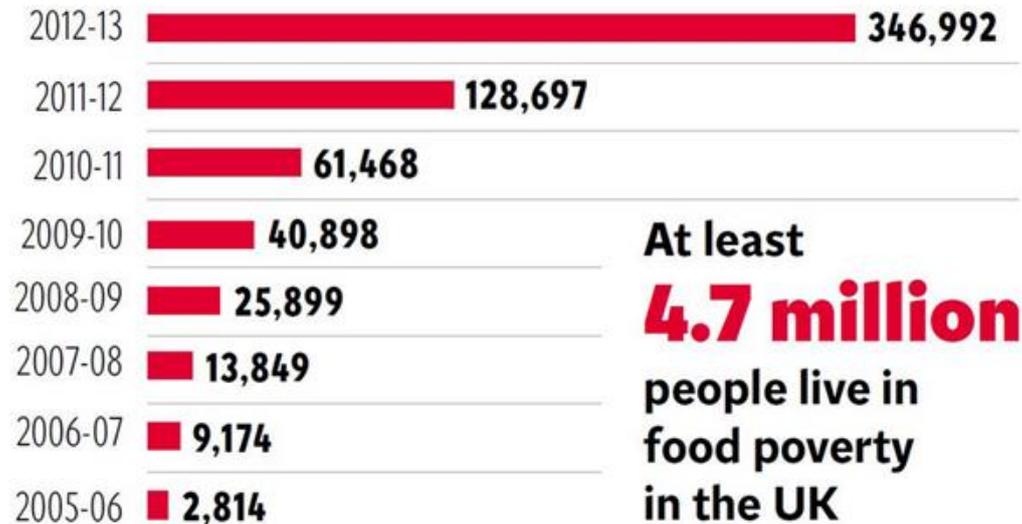
Percentage of children aged 0-17 living in households whose income is less than 50% of the national median



Source: UNICEF Report Card 2011 (using data from 2009-2010)

AFP

NUMBER OF PEOPLE GIVEN EMERGENCY FOOD FROM TRUSSELL TRUST FOODBANKS



**At least
4.7 million
people live in
food poverty
in the UK**

I highly encourage reading [Quadri Oluwaseun](#) answer. He nailed it with facts from the FAO, a UN agency for food security around the world. Other answers are right on the money with regards to sustainable **food security** and safety in Africa.

Africa does not really need anybody's food, with good governance from the leaders who can help with the provision of **technology and training the farmers on how to prevent post-harvest loss, and with the help of food processing and distribution.** Africa will do just fine.

Most African farmers lack the facility to store and preserve their farm produce, they use the old methods of storage and preservation, which do not last long. There is a need to employ modern ways of preserving foods.

Developing countries in Africa are not dying of starvation.



Check it out on [Africa is Home](#).

<https://africaishome.quora.com/>

The major problem is tackling the issue of **food waste**. In most African countries, a lot of foods are wasting, for example in the Northern part of Nigeria, you see tomatoes perished after just three days of harvest. Even though Nigeria is ranked 13th on the global tomato production scale, accounting for 1.2% of the total world production of tomatoes, about 45% of tomatoes harvested in the country is lost due to poor storage and poor Food Supply Chain (FSC) management.

Most African farmers lack the facility to store and preserve their farm produce, they use the old methods of storage and preservation, which do not last long. There is need to employ modern ways of preserving foods.

In Africa, **almost 50%** of the food produced is **wasted**. According to the [Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations \(FAO\)](#), the amount of food wasted on the continent is enough to feed **300 million people**.

The statistics of food production compared to hunger suggests that **Africa actually produces more than enough to feed itself**. It is no longer a question of more food production, rather, the continent needs to figure out **how to maximally utilize what they have**. Due to a number of factors, food is **usually discarded, uneaten or lost at the stages of production, processing, retailing and consumption globally**. However, in Africa, the bulk of wasted food is from post-harvest loss and consumer preferences – FAO.

Africa DON'T really need anybody's food, with good governance from the leaders who can help with the **provision of technology and training the farmers on how to prevent post-harvest loss, and with the help of food processing and distribution**. Africa will do just fine.

We have food insecurity almost everywhere in the world, the developed countries should be more concerned in feeding their people.

More food for thought.

1. You would bankrupt the local farmers by flooding their market with cheap, subsidised produce. Agriculture accounts for a large portion of the economy in developing countries. Collapsing the economy would exacerbate the hunger problem, not solve it.
2. What we make isn't what the locals want or can eat. We are really good at making processed foods. But these are too costly and non-nutritious for resources to be spent in a developing country.
3. The problem in many developing countries is not the agricultural land, but the lack of infrastructure. Bad roads, lack of cold storage, intermittent electricity, loan availability for better seed and fertilizer, agricultural research to maximize crop yields and investment returns.
4. Hence, the problem is the government in developing countries. As I can attest, most people are not educated enough to vote for people that will invest the countries resources in long-term goals. Most see economics as a zero-sum game, where they steal what their neighbour has lest he does the same to him. This is where the people actually HAVE a choice in who is elected.

This answer also nailed right here.

This shouldn't be done. Countries like the USA actually do this, but it is very bad for the economy of African countries. The excess food will be so cheap in the African markets, people won't buy locally produced food, only the cheap foreign food. Local people won't earn money from the food they produced.

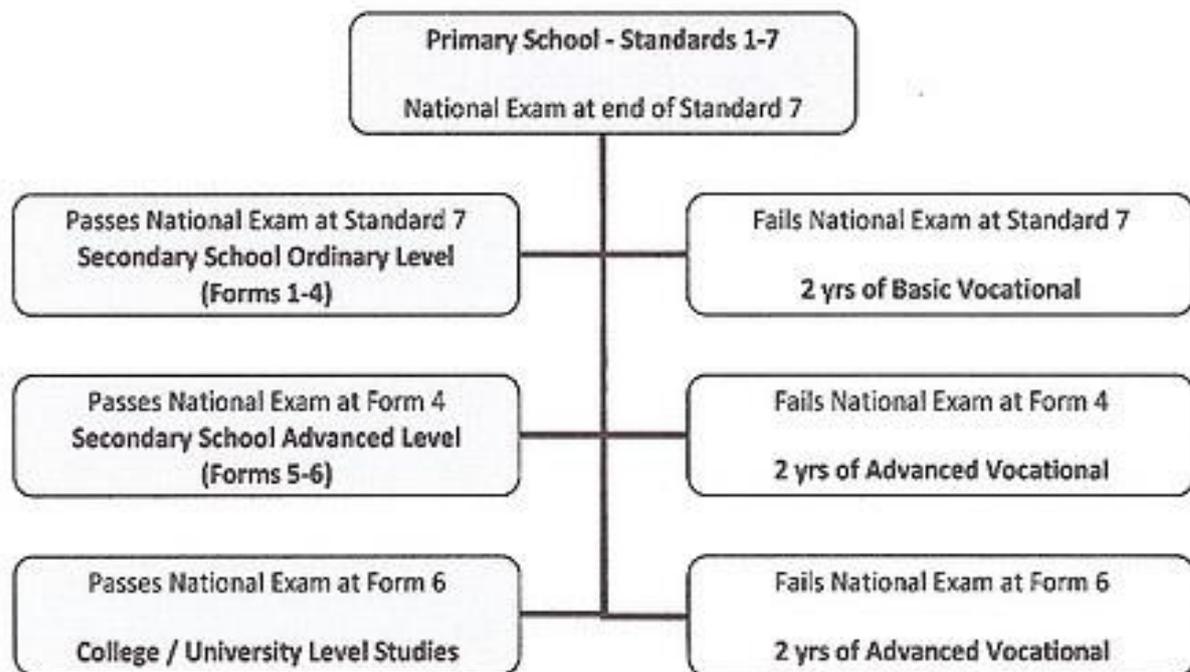
Farmers will stay poor, which means they don't earn enough money to invest in new farming techniques. Because farming is not improved, the country will stay poor and hungry. Giving excess food sounds good, but it doesn't solve the problem. Most countries have stopped giving excess food because it is an ineffective way to give international aid.

Tanzania Education System

<https://www.asantesanaforeducation.com/tanzania-education-system->

The Tanzanian educational system operates on the 7-4-2-3 system: 7 years of primary school, followed by 4 years of secondary school (Ordinary Level) leading to 2 years of Advanced Level. After the 13th year of secondary school students may take the Advanced Certificate exam and attend college for 3 to 4 years. While the national language in Tanzania is Swahili, English is taught, along with Swahili, Math and Science, in Primary Schools. Secondary School students are only taught in English.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FLOW CHART



PRIMARY SCHOOL:

Tanzanian Primary School, taught in their native language of Kiswahili, is supposed to be free, but the costs of the required school uniforms, school supplies and small school overhead are far beyond many of their means. Students begin in standard one at age 7 and start learning English in standard 3. The long distance to school for many students (most are much further away than the recommended 3 to 5 kilometres), responsibilities at home, poor health and funding, prevent many children from attending primary school.

National exams are required to move forward beginning after standard 4 and a passing score on the standard 7 exams determine where the student will be placed in secondary school. Students with the best scores and funding may go to boarding schools, usually very far from home, while students with lower passing scores may go to local day secondary schools which can still be very far but less expensive.

SECONDARY SCHOOL:

Secondary school is divided into ordinary, Form 1 -4, and advanced, Form 5-6 and is taught in ENGLISH! Students who do not learn English well in primary school do not succeed in secondary school.

Although the conditions are still harsh in secondary boarding schools with few school supplies, books and long hours in class and requirements to perform chores such as cutting grass and collecting firewood, they are preferred over day schools. Secondary day schools require the students to do homework in unsuitable conditions at home and travel a great distance to get to school and

back which is extremely dangerous, especially for the girls, who will often be “attacked and abused” on the way to school. For this reason many girls do not continue their education in secondary school.

Students who pass form four exams may move onto Advanced Secondary School which are mostly boarding schools and more expensive. The exam results dictate the school the student may attend which is chosen by the government. Students who pass form 6 (division 1 being the highest and division 4 the lowest) may continue onto University. The government will assign the University for the student and may loan upwards of 75% of the tuition for those with division 1 results. Universities are 3 years.

Students who fail form 4 or form 6 exams may go onto an Advanced Vocational School and can train to be a head primary School teacher among other things.

Tanzania life expectancy: 66.41 years (2020)

The reasons for Tanzania's poor life expectancy rate are complex and include a variety of factors such as **widespread poverty, civil disturbance, food shortages, political unrest, and lack of adequate medical services.**

Tanzania median age: 18.5 years

List of 4 best universities in Arusha

- 1. Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology
- 2. Tumaini University Makumira
- 3. Mount Meru University
- 4. University of Arusha



The Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology

- Students **135**
- Chairman: Prof. Joseph Regasira Buchweshaija



TUMAINI UNIVERSITY MAKUMIRA
Education for Service & Leadership

Tumaini University Makumira has an enrollment range of **1,000-1,999 students** making it a very small-sized institution.



MERU UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Students 996 (2009/10) Rural Arusha, affiliation Baptist Church



UNIVERSITY OF ARUSHA

100

PARTNERS

150

ACTIVE STAFF

540

STUDENTS ENROLLED

20

PROGRAMS

Tanzania: Religious Freedom

The people of Tanzania presently calibrate overall at **200** on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness. While they continue in this manner, as they have done so in the past, this may remain their state for the coming centuries.

It is now possible to introduce a pathway to vibrancy, spontaneity and truth – this is the agenda herein!

Religious Freedom

The government of Tanzania and the semiautonomous government of Zanzibar both recognise religious freedom as a principle and make efforts to protect it. The government of Zanzibar appoints Muslim religious officials in Zanzibar. The main body of law in Tanzania and Zanzibar is secular, but Muslims have the option to use religious courts for family-related cases. Individual cases of religiously motivated violence have occurred against both Christians and Muslims, as well as those accused of witchcraft. The freedom to practice religion is a human right in Tanzania.

Freedom of religion in Tanzania refers to the extent to which people in Tanzania are freely able to practice their religious beliefs. This encompasses both government policies and societal attitudes toward religious groups. Here are some key points regarding religious freedom in Tanzania:

- **Legal Recognition and Protection:**
 - Both the **Tanzanian union government** and the **semiautonomous government of Zanzibar** recognise religious freedom as a fundamental principle.
 - They make efforts to protect this freedom, ensuring that individuals can practice their religious beliefs without undue interference.
- **Religious Composition:**
 - Approximately **61%** of the population in Tanzania identifies as **Christian**, while **35%** follow **Islam**. The remaining **4%** belong to other religious groups or express no religious preference.
 - On the mainland, large Muslim communities are concentrated in coastal areas, while Christian groups include Roman Catholics, Protestants, Seventh-day Adventists, and others.
 - In **Zanzibar**, which has a population of around **1.3 million**, **99%** are Muslim, with Sunni Muslims forming the majority.
- **Historical Context:**
 - Tanzania consists of two regions: the mainland region of **Tanganyika** and the archipelago of **Zanzibar**, which were unified in the 1960s.
 - The historical ideology of **Ujamaa**, emphasising national unity over religious or ethnic divisions, contributed to a climate of religious freedom and social stability in Tanzania.
 - While **Ujamaa** was abandoned as a state project in 1985, its legacy continues to influence the country's commitment to religious tolerance.
- **Legal Safeguards:**
 - The constitutions of both the **union government** (United Republic of Tanzania) and **Zanzibar** prohibit religious profiling, guarantee freedom of religion, and stipulate the freedom to change one's faith.
 - Religious discrimination is explicitly prohibited, and individuals have the right to practice their religious beliefs without fear of persecution.

In summary, Tanzania recognises and protects religious freedom, and efforts are made to maintain a climate of tolerance and respect for diverse religious beliefs.

Tanzania

36

/100

PARTLY FREE

<u>Political Rights</u>	12 /40
<u>Civil Liberties</u>	24 /60

LAST YEAR'S SCORE & STATUS

36 /100 ● Partly Free

Global freedom statuses are calculated on a weighted scale. See the [methodology](#).

<https://freedomhouse.org/country/tanzania/freedom-world/2024>

Overview

Tanzania has held regular multiparty elections since its transition from a one-party state in the early 1990s, but the opposition remains relatively weak. The ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) has retained power for over 60 years. After the late John Magufuli became president in 2015, the

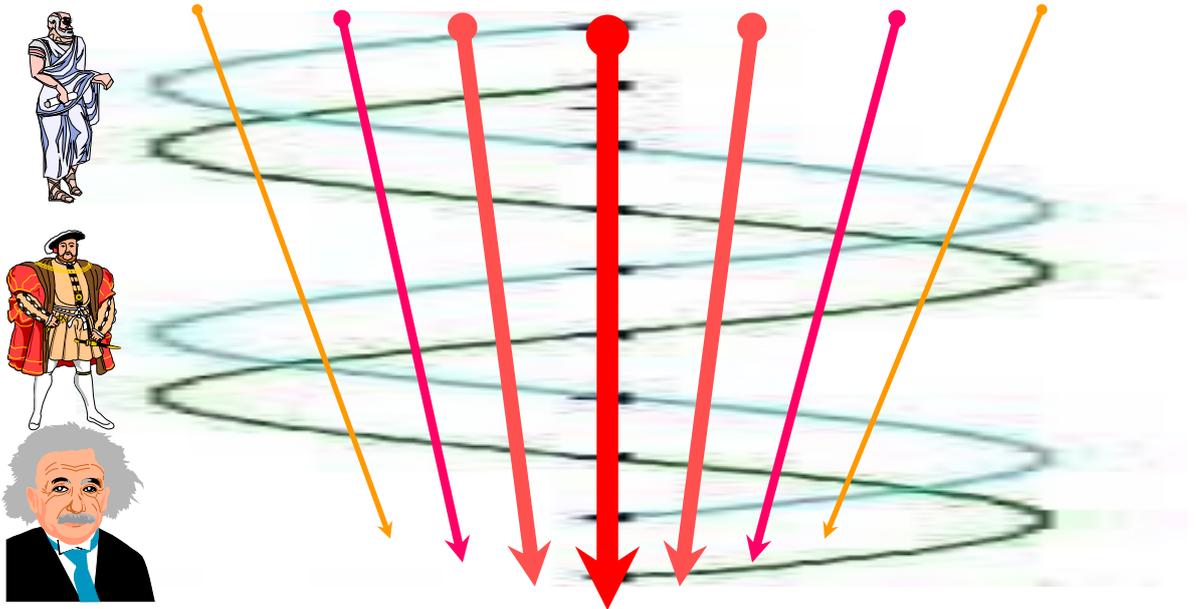
government cracked down on its critics in the political opposition, the press, and civil society. Opposition, media, and civil society activity has somewhat increased under Samia Suluhu Hassan, who became president in 2021 upon Magufuli's death.

Key Developments in 2023

- President Hassan lifted a Magufuli-era ban on political assemblies in January. However, authorities forcibly dispersed and prevented numerous opposition rallies and antigovernment protests during the year, and many demonstrators were subjected to arbitrary arrests.
- In June, the National Assembly approved a controversial agreement that would give Dubai's state-owned ports operator DP World partial control of Dar es Salaam port; the government ultimately signed the agreement in October. Widespread opposition to the deal was met with government repression during the year.
- The government continued its attempts to forcibly evict Indigenous Maasai communities living in Ngorongoro during the year, including by cutting off community members' access to vital public services. Credible reports of human rights abuses inflicted on Tanzania's pastoralist communities by the government were also published during the year.

generations

OUR BLOCKED EMOTIONS FLOW DOWN FROM GENERATION to GENERATION:



Childhood illnesses, and illnesses of baby within the womb, stems from blocked emotions passed down from generation to generation, resulting in malfunctions in the foetus.

We are a product of all that has come before us.

Our own soul condition is reflected in our children.



To assist baby, as well as our self, work and pray to express our blocked emotions.

Clearing our negative emotions – Feeling Healing – grows our soul condition as well as that of our children.

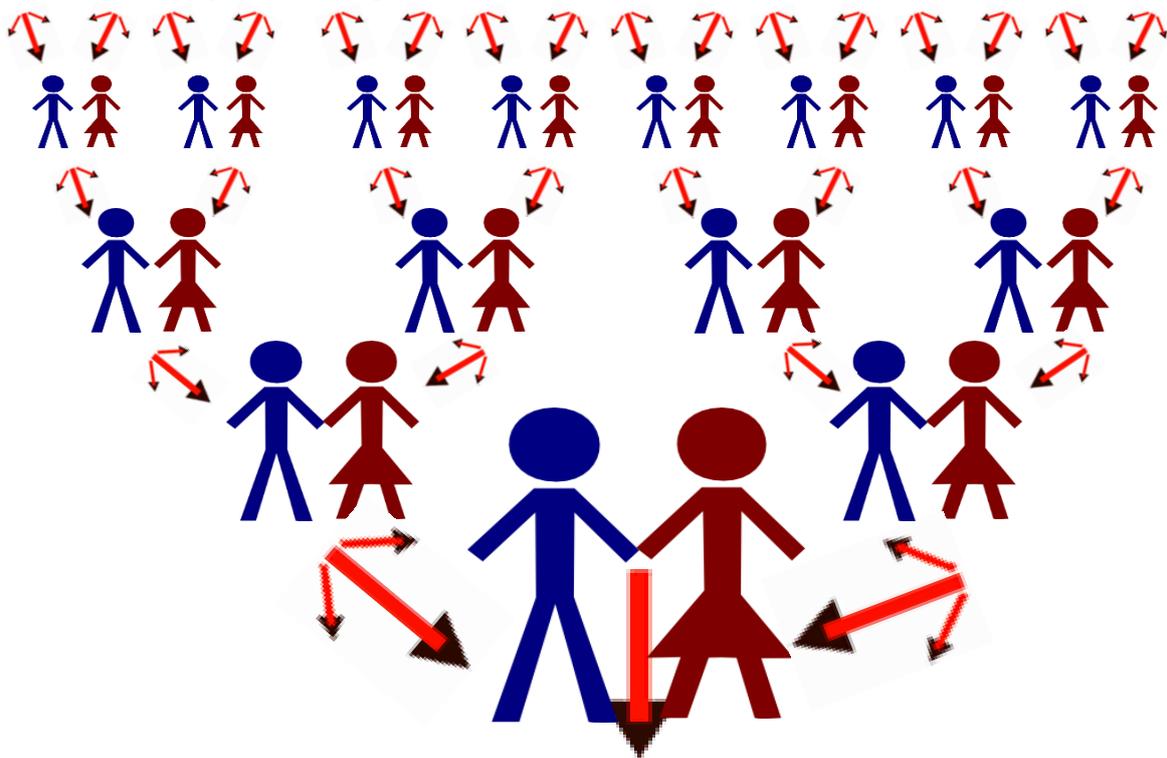
Baby’s body, when conceived, is always perfect. Their soul condition is also perfect.

GENERATIONAL TRANSFER of EMOTIONAL BLOCKS and INJURY:

As children we are conceived taking on the denial of the seven Mansion Worlds which is passed onto us through our parents and carers. We absorb our parent's emotional injuries and their soul condition, which can typically reflect more of one or the other parent, however both parents' input is of equal importance. As children we continue to mirror our parents' soul condition until we leave home. When we decide to heal our childhood suppression and ongoing repression, we then have to systematically work through all seven worlds of feeling-denial, healing all the unloving influences from our parents. This is doing our Feeling Healing.

In turn, we are a reflection of our parents' soul condition, and their parents' soul condition and so on back through the generations. We can break this cycle by working on our own soul condition, feeling our emotions and expressing our fears and blockages while seeking truth.

These emotional blockages and injuries frequently manifest in our children as illnesses, even before birth or shortly thereafter. It is the accumulation and combination of issues held by past generations that insidiously manifest as life-threatening illness episodes within unborn and newborn babies. Parents through their own healing can lift illness from their children! Thus, to assist our children, we must firstly resolve emotional issues within our selves. General emotional injuries or blockages manifest as various health issues. Thus, an illness episode or pain can be generally related to parents' emotional issues.



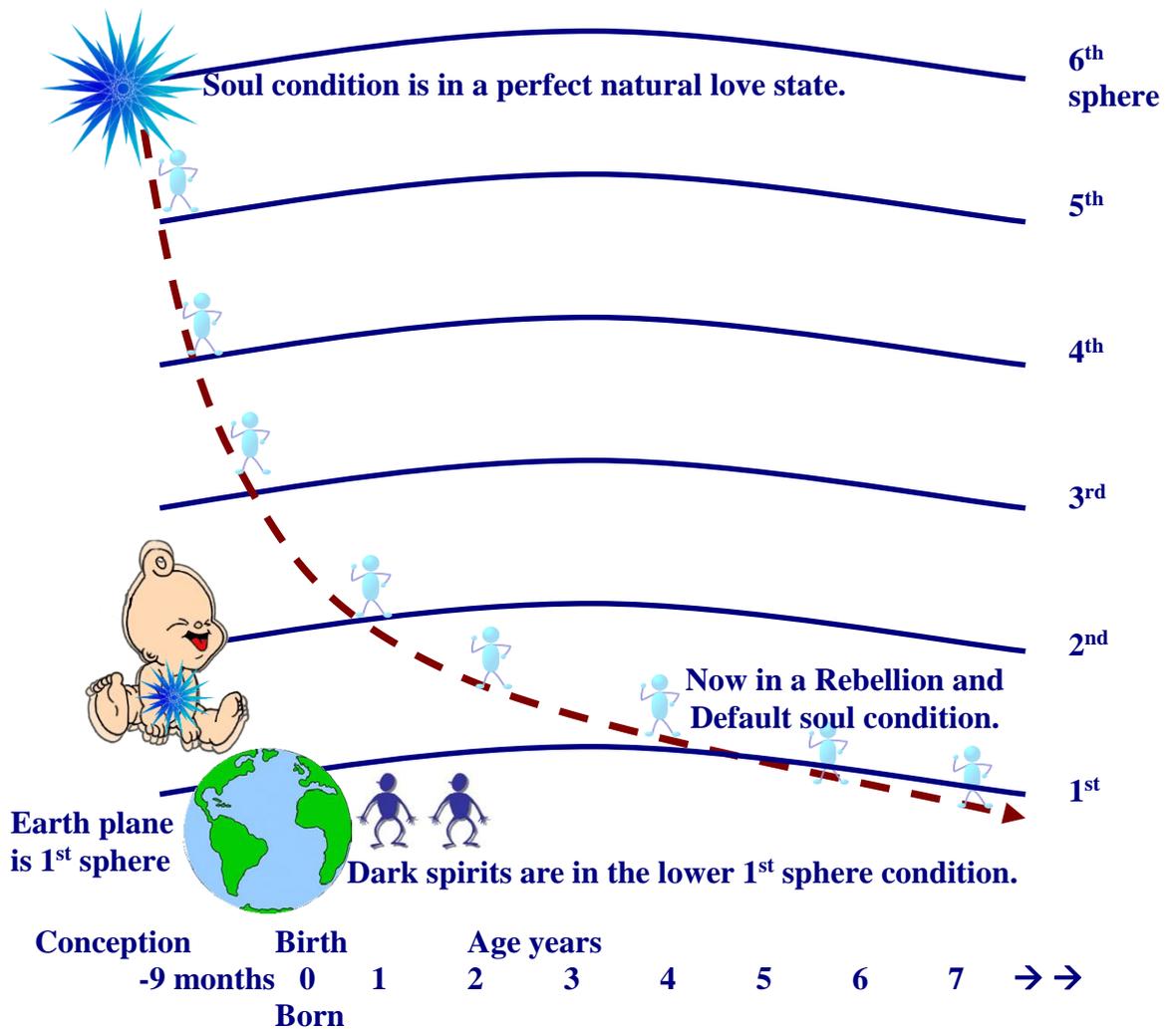
SOUL CONDITION of BABIES are SUPPRESSED to that of its PARENTS!

A newly incarnated soul is immediately being infused with the emotional injuries of those in its environment, that is, the damaging emotions and erroneous beliefs of its mother, its father and of those within its family environment.

This process continues until the child reaches around the age of six, then it tends to develop its own way from then on, however, closely aligning itself with a parent or both parents. Kinesiology testing of Map of Consciousness confirms this suppression progress. Conception can be likened to facing a water cannon for the child!

Poor condition spirits may have previously connected with a young child should the environment be conducive for such a relationship. However, on 22 March 2017, all such spirit connections became blocked. A spirit cannot harm another personality.

We, as parents, can work on our own soul condition, through feeling healing, which in turn benefits the baby. We can also ask and prompt spirits to seek help from brighter spirits from within their own environment.



OUR INDUCTION into PHYSICAL LIFE:

At our conception, we are welcomed by a relentless infusion of errors and injuries, unknowingly, carried by our parents and carers!



Our physical parents do not realise that even before our incarnation we have taken on board their combined emotional errors and misbeliefs. We are now suffering their pain!



We are conceived perfect. Our childhood illnesses, deformities and personality distortions are all a cocktail of their injuries. The onslaught is so great that worldwide around 50 million miscarriages occur annually.

Only by embracing Feeling Healing will miscarriages, deformities, childhood illnesses and abortions abate worldwide – and then childhood delinquencies will also abate.

WE ENDURE FOUR LAYERS of PERSONALITY SUPPRESSION!



Unknowingly, our parents pass onto their children (us) their beliefs and way of living that has evolved since the Rebellion, some 200,000 years ago, and then the Default, some 38,000 years ago. In this way, humanity is suppressing the female, rejecting our Spiritual Parents, namely Jesus and Mary, and denying our Heavenly Parents being our true Mother and Father, of Their truth, standing and existence.

The Rebellion is against love, the Default is all the difficulties we have in our relationships because of our rebellion. Healing the Default is becoming true, to ourselves and in our relationships, and ending our unlovingness – our rejection of love, so ending the Rebellion. Nanna Beth 29 June 2017



We are souls, our personality is an expression of our soul. It is our free expression of our soul through our feelings that we are to embrace and follow. This expression may appear to be wilful in nature, from time to time, and consequently our parents' attempt to suppress this expression. They proceed to remodel us when as young children, in the manner their parents treated them and so on for many generations going back.

During our forming years, as a child, we are unable to recognise the suppression of our personality as being extra-ordinarily harmful to our soul based personality and, accordingly, we don't know that things can be any other way. Presently, neither do our parents.



This childhood suppression way of living continues throughout our schooling years, thus we learn this is a way of life that is normal.

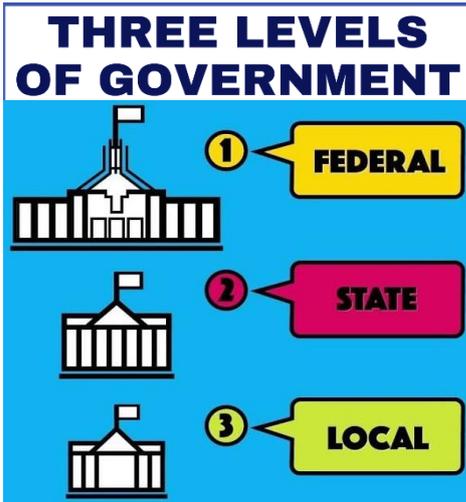
Our religions all have been formed based on the tenets of the Rebellion and Default. The teachers and leaders throughout all denominations take us further away from our suppressed feelings that have been hammered into us during our forming years, thus entrenching us further into rejecting our true selves.



The controlling and suppression mechanisms of our parents, educators and spiritual teachers all manifest throughout all of commerce. This control comes heavily and brutally down upon all levels of employment. The capability to express one's soul based attributes and gifts is sealed throughout all of one's working life.

A new way of living is to enable the liberation of one's true personality through the Feeling Healing process AND the transfer of authority to the individual via embracing freedom of expression.

BUT THERE ARE FURTHER LAYERS OF CONTROL!



Federal, state and local governments impose their 'rule' upon the people that appoint them to serve these very same people!

Instead of assisting their people, governments at all levels impose restrictions and controls.

The same people who 'elect' the members of parliament do

not realise that the 'nominees' are often puppets of hidden controllers.

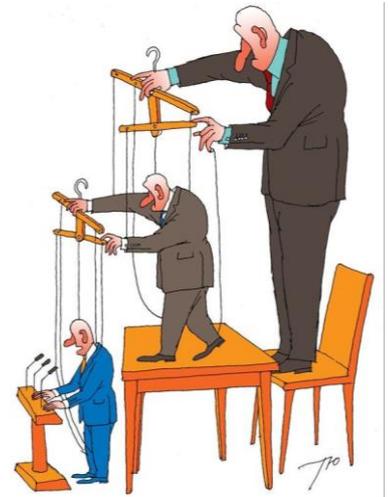
GOVERNMENT
 Derived from the Latin verb **Guverno, Governare** meaning "To Control" & the Latin noun **Mens, Mentis** meaning "Mind"
To Control The Mind

HIDDEN CONTROLLERS



'Heads of society' are considered leaders. The 300 Bilderberg Club members are (short term) leaders throughout the world, but these are controlled by some 30 families (medium term), who are in turn are manipulated by 12 (long

term) families. All of this is managed and imposed by global secret society networks under the direction of the 12 long term families and their chairman.



CONTROL DISRUPT

celestial Friends

Since 31 May 1914, Celestials have been progressively introducing high level truths to humanity that have been prevented from sharing for thousands of years. From 31 January 2018, Celestials have been disrupting the hidden controllers on Earth and slowly bringing about their manipulation and suppression of Earth's humanity.

Negative Spirit Influence blocked
 22 March 2017
 Law of Compensation quickening
 22 May 2017



Rebellion and Default officially ended
 31 January 2018
 Great U-Turn now ready for mobilisation
 22 July 2023

TANZANIA DOCTORS

Physicians (per 1,000 people) of Tanzania increased from negligible per 1,000 people in 2012 to **0.1 per 1,000 people in 2018**

What is United Republic of Tanzania density of physicians?

Density of nursing and midwifery personnel	0.6 number per thousand population
Density of pharmaceutical personnel	0 number per thousand population
Density of laboratory health workers	0.1 number per thousand population
Density of environmental and public health workers	0 number per thousand population
Dentistry personnel	0 number per thousand population

Doctors per Capita by Country 2021 or before:

<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/doctors-per-capita-by-country>

Country	Medical Doctors (1000s)		Nursing and Midwifery Personnel (1000s)		Dentists (1000s)		Pharm.
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Republic of the Congo	1.0		9.3		0.1		0.3
Burkina Faso	0.9		9.0		0.1		0.1
Mozambique	0.8		5.7		0.1		0.1
Senegal	0.8		3.6		0.1		0.1
Zambia	3.0		18.6		0.1		0.7
Kenya	2.3		12.0		0.3		0.2
Uganda	1.6		16.9		0.1		0.4
Mozambique	0.8		5.7		0.1		0.1
Tanzania	0.5		5.5		0.1		0.3
Malawi	0.5		7.0		0.1		0.1

Why health care challenges in Tanzania do not go away

Saturday, January 07, 2017 — updated on April 14, 2021

<https://thecitizen.co.tz/tanzania/news/national/why-health-care-challenges-in-tanzania-do-not-go-away-2577222>

<https://www.bing.com/search?q=tanzania+health+system+problems&qs=HS&pq=tanzania+health+system&sc=10-22&cvid=D95AD12EC5D64CDCB78584482E01A116&FORM=QBRE&sp=1&ghc=1&lq=0&sm=csrmain&showconv=1>



Tanzania's health system grapples with several **critical challenges** that impact its effectiveness and accessibility. Let's delve into these issues:

Human Resources Shortage:

The country faces a **severe shortage** of trained health staff. This scarcity is exacerbated by **low motivation** among the few available personnel.

Inadequate staffing levels hinder the delivery of quality health services and strain the system.

Infrastructure and Logistics:

Poor transport and communication infrastructure pose significant challenges. In remote areas, accessing health facilities becomes difficult due to inadequate roads and communication networks.

Additionally, there's a shortage of drugs and medical equipment, affecting the quality of care.

Financial Constraints:

Tanzania's health system operates within resource constraints. The government, as the primary financier, faces limitations in allocating sufficient funds to meet the growing health burden.

Insufficient funding impacts service delivery and infrastructure maintenance.

Disease Burden:

The country grapples with high rates of **maternal mortality**, **child mortality**, and prevalent diseases such as **HIV/AIDS**, **pneumonia**, and **malaria**.

Addressing these health challenges requires robust systems and resources.

Decentralised Structure:

Tanzania's health system follows a **decentralised format**, framed explicitly by the national health policy.

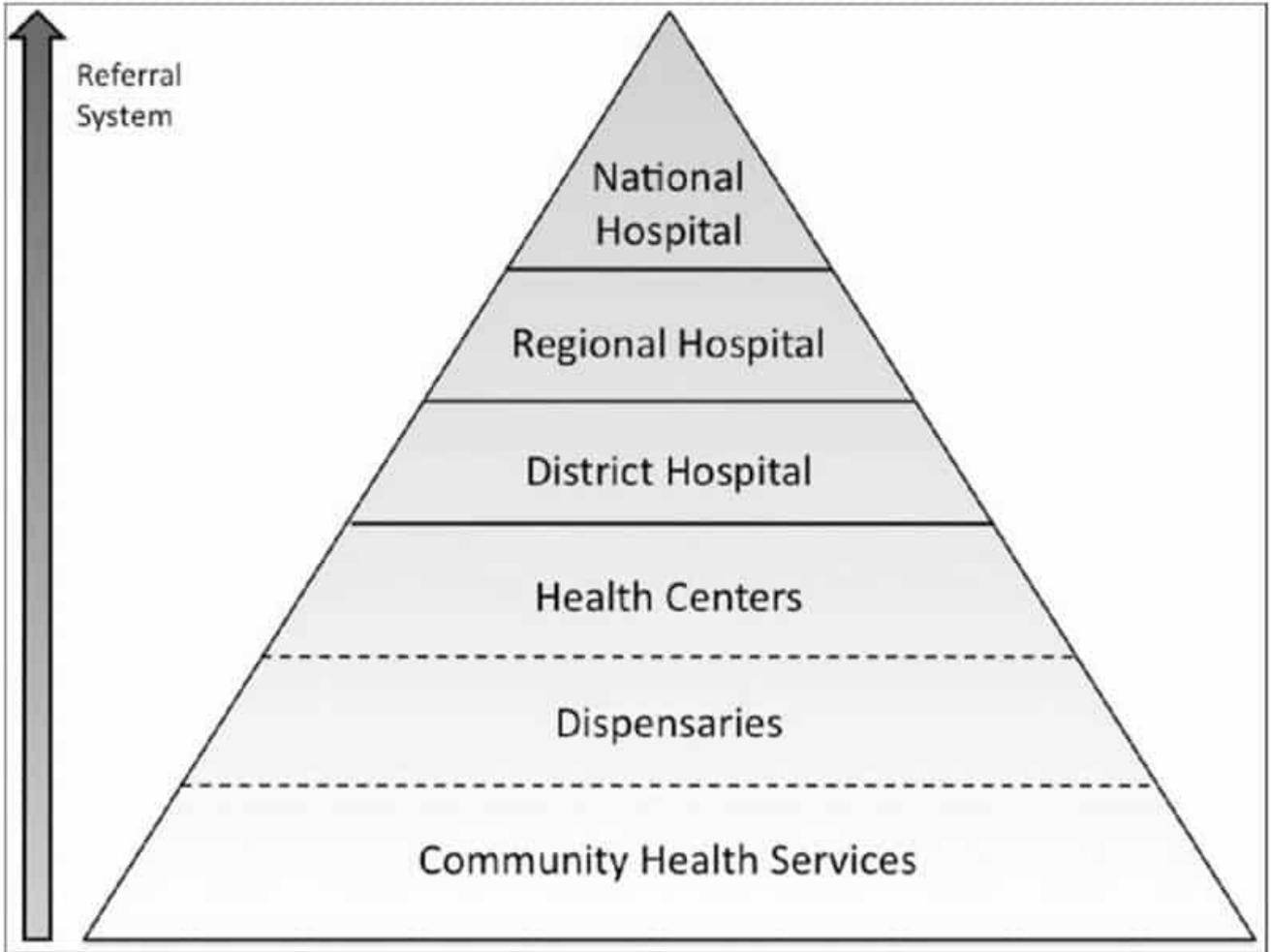
The focus is on delivering primary health services, emphasising accessibility for all citizens.

In summary, Tanzania's health system strives to provide quality care despite resource limitations, staffing shortages, and infrastructure hurdles. Addressing these challenges requires collaborative efforts and targeted interventions.

The health system in **Tanzania** is structured to provide essential services to its citizens. Let's delve into the details:

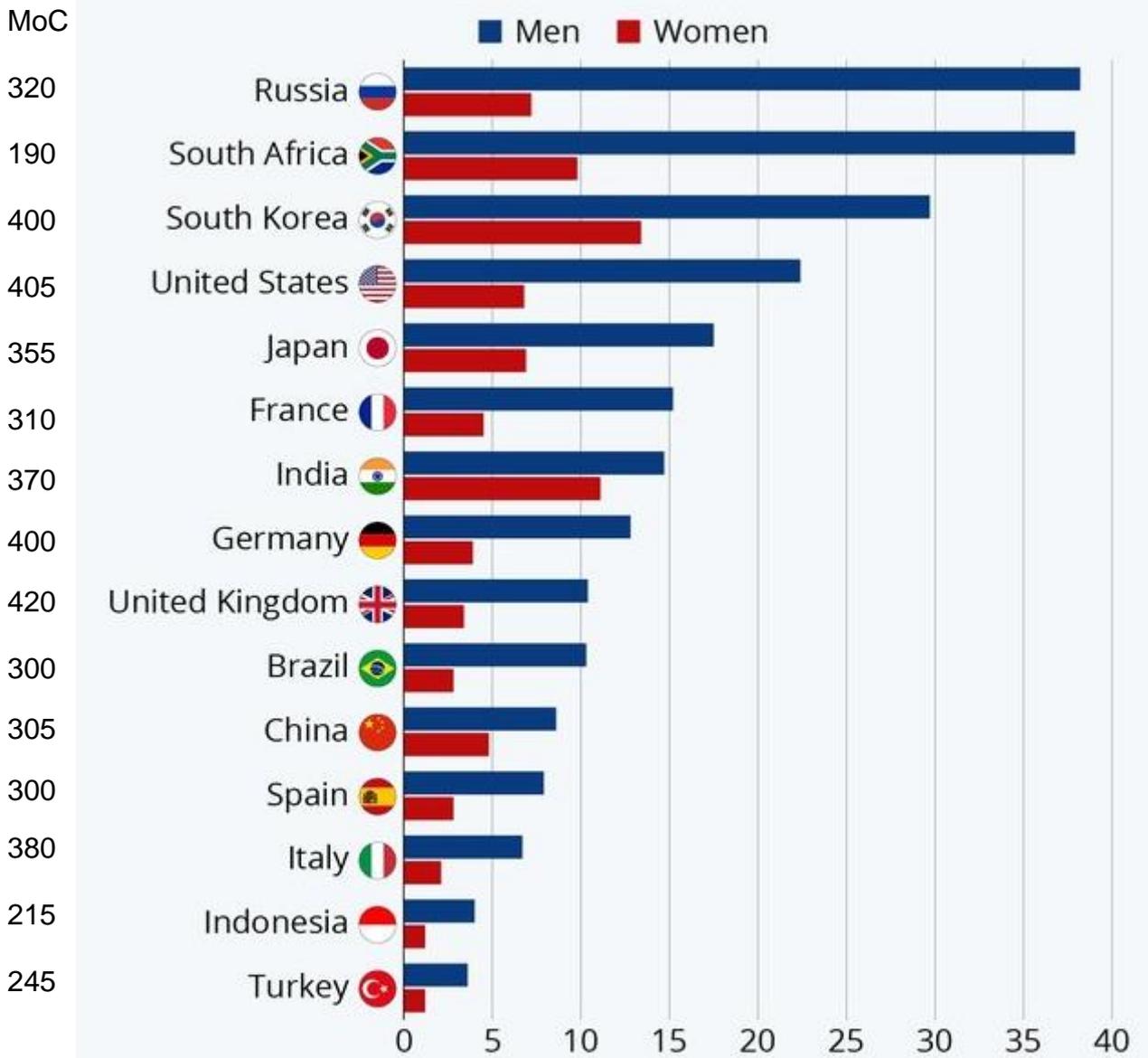
- **Administrative Structure:**
 - Tanzania is an administrative union of **Zanzibar** and **Tanganyika** (mainland Tanzania).
 - The **National Health Policy** of Tanzania oversees health services provision for mainland Tanzania.
 - Mainland Tanzania comprises **21 administrative regions**, further divided into **106 districts** with **121 council authorities**.
 - The health system service provision is categorized into three levels:
 - **National**
 - **Regional**
 - **District**
 - Each district is further subdivided into divisions, wards, villages, and streets (known as *mitaa* or *vitongoji* in Swahili).
- **Levels of Health Care System:**
 - **Village Level:** Village health posts.
 - **Ward Level:** Community dispensaries.
 - **Divisional Level:** Rural health centres.
 - **District Level:** District / district-designated hospitals.
 - **Zonal Level:** Consultant / referral hospitals.
- **Government Role and Financing:**
 - The Tanzanian government is the **main financier and provider** of health services.
 - The health system structure is **decentralised**, framed explicitly by the country's national health policy.
 - **Primary health care** is emphasised, aiming to be accessible to all citizens.
- **Care Package:**
 - The Tanzania health system focuses on cost-friendly interventions to manage major diseases, risk factors, and injuries.
 - It includes:
 - **Child and Reproductive Health**
 - **Control of Non-communicable and Communicable Diseases**
 - **Treatment of Locally Prevalent Conditions**

Tanzania faces challenges due to resource constraints, high maternal and child mortality rates, and limited access to health personnel. However, efforts continue to improve the health system and enhance care provision



Suicide Rates Around the World

Estimated rate of suicide per 100,000 population in selected countries in 2019



Source: WHO



Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population) in Tanzania (MoC 200) was reported at 4.3 in 2019, according to the World Bank.

“The True Liberation of Women is Through the Truth of Their Feelings.”

Imagine women came to understand their True Liberation is through the Truth of their Feelings.

It's time for the true Women's Revolution:

Liberation of the Feminine:

Women are Spiritual – live true to your feelings.

Put your feelings first – always. Let your feelings speak, DON'T DENY THEM.

I am my feelings. I care what I feel. I deserve the right to allow my feelings the right to exist. Let me OUT – Let my feelings have their Say. I will no longer keep them back, hold them in, shut them up. I want to be Heard. I want my feelings to have their say. I want to hear what my own feelings are telling me. It's time to face the truth, and my feelings are the way to it. My feelings won't like being suppressed, not once I get my mind out of their way.

Viva La Feelings – Women are Feelings. Women are Spiritual. Our Feelings are our true spirituality. Deny our feelings and we are denying our spirit. The suppression and forced repression of our feelings is to end. Bring Them ALL Out. Open your mouth and let your feelings come out, let your feelings have their say, and Long for the truth of Them. Want to know the truth of your feelings. My feelings are the Way to My Truth. I want to be true, beginning with being true to my feelings. And through my feelings I will be guided and shown how to live.

God loves all Feelings. You can only love God with your Feelings. Give ALL your good and bad feelings to God. Bring them out, stop keeping them hidden and bottled up. If you don't, you'll never uncover the truth of yourself, nor will you really get to know yourself or God.

Your feelings are the key to your successful relationships. Block your feelings and you're blocking your relationships. Express your feelings and want them to show you the deeper truth of yourself, and your relationships will become true too.



Long Live My Feelings. MeTOOandmyFEELINGS. I am Woman let me FEEL. It's time to honour what I feel. Liberate the true feminine by liberating ALL your feelings. It can be very difficult, there will be many obstacles within yourself and outside of yourself, however if you want to truly set yourself free of your pain and suffering, then seek and long with all your heart for the truth of your feelings – for your feelings to show you the truth God wants you to see about yourself. And slowly you will heal, slowly you will change and overcome all such difficulties.

James Moncrief 18 March 2018

Living FEELINGS FIRST

FEELINGS FIRST **For Kids**

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

The subject of WOMEN'S LIBERATION:

19 May 2003

As it has been evolving, women have been gaining equal rights with men. And so they should, men shouldn't make them feel inferior in the first place, women should always have felt equal, but men need their power over women, as women – their mothers – have made them feel so powerless.

What I want to point out is that women are setting out to be the equal of men, but that is being equal with men who are negative minded, and negative willed. Women want to compete, gaining equal status in the negative, in controlling things negatively, just as they see men do. And if this is what a woman wants then she should be able to have it, but what we want you to understand is that this sort of women's liberation is only liberation within the negative. And we want ALL WOMEN AND MEN to be equally liberated from their negative rebellious and unloving minds. So it's a different type of liberation: true spiritual liberation, we are suggesting.

Women are the true spiritual leaders, however if they merely persist in competing with men for power within the negative they will gain nothing. They will be selling out their soul and selling themselves out with a false liberation. Jesus – co-regent of Nebadon with Mary Magdalene

12 June 2003

One day you will revere the child as the most precious thing on your world, and everything will start to be designed with children taken into full consideration. If you think that humanity seems to be changing fast in its exploration of relationships, think again, it hasn't even got going.

The great changes heralded in the forthcoming age are to be changes in relationships between you all. Things will become secondary, as you start to sort out once and for all, the truth of your relationships together. Women's liberation is only the first up-welling allowing women to feel somewhat more equal with men, but still all in the wrong ways. From here, at least being wrongly equal you can start to tackle the bigger issue of being all wrong. And then look at how you are torturing your children. This will be the biggest eye opener and the hardest for most to accept. The private and sacred ground of the parent-child relationship will soon come under closer scrutiny with the braver of you accepting the truth and wanting to see it, and then wanting to do something about it all. This will show up just how lacking in love you are and how much you are playing games of charade when it comes to happy families.

The purging of humanity, to come clean and admit just how evil it is, will be a big challenge. Not all will be able to do it in this age, but great steps forward will generate enough momentum to carry it on into the future ages. Your torture of one another and of yourselves cannot go on. You are all crying out for help and relief from the pain and torment, so now you can do something about it. So many people say nothing makes sense, and that's because it doesn't. It can't add up in the negative, but at least now you know the way to do something about it. The upsurge you experienced towards the end of last century will only continue getting stronger with each generation.

Mary Magdalene – Jesus' soul partner

Hello Ladies; please allow your feelings to be the pathway to liberation. There is no need to endeavour to be equal or like men. They have no answer for those who aspire and live through their feelings. As you do so then you will automatically realise that you are not only equal but then leading the men. John

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com then to the Library Download page, scroll down to Pascas Care Letters and click on to open and download:

 [Pascas Care Letters Women's Liberation and Mother.pdf](#)

WOMEN LEAD

Saturday, 19 August 2017

Helen – 3rd Celestial Heaven: **No man has any real power, that's the irony of the Rebellion and Default, you only believe you do, but it's a farce, and as much as women feel so dominated and powerless, they actually have all power because mostly the men leave the child raising in the hands of women. So the child turns out to be as the woman wants it, although most women aren't aware of that or of the actual power they wield, still that's how it is, with you living in what seems on the surface a man-dominated and run world, yet scratch that surface and dig deeper and you'll see it all comes from your early childhood and it was mothers who were mostly in control for you then.**

Women want their liberation, they want the power they believe they are being denied, yet ironically as well, they've already got it, they've always had it, as the men don't want to take over rearing the children. However women have failed to realise that they've had their own freedom in the palm of their hands, nursing their babies, and could have parented their children to take that power into their own hands. However that hasn't happened fully yet, however women are trying to get it now, which is just taking back the power they believe is rightfully theirs, yet is just the power of being rebellious and evil, so it's not that great, as they would see should they ever succeed in getting it fully from the men.

Pascas Papers are to help women embrace the truly spiritual way of life on Earth, helping them understand the importance of their very own feelings, helping them understand that to deny them is hurting them, is going against themselves, is being very unloving and disrespectful to themselves, so if they truly want to be loving of themselves, and so loving of their children and do the right thing, then they'd better start living true to their feelings and stop denying them.

And so it's the most momentous time for humanity coming right up. We women Celestial spirits are on the march, and as the Mother told you James last night, you are to help us and give us all the support you can, and do as we ask of you so long as your feelings agree with it, which you are doing now by allowing me to write all of this with you, so the **Revolution Of Woman Power is commencing, and it's very thrilling to say the least! So don't worry about your hair falling out Crystal, looks aren't everything you know, and there are far greater things for you to do.**

**Feeling Healing with
Divine Love is the key**



**to enter the
Celestial Heavens:**

**This time, in the history of humanity, is
the most exciting time ever experienced.**

WOMEN are the TRUE SPIRITUAL LEADERS of HUMANITY!

Our soul manifests a male and female personality – it is a duplex! One soul – two personalities! Our soul is the centre of our two personalities. We are children of our Heavenly Parents, our Mother and Father.



We are meant to live through the guidance of our soul based feelings – not live by our mind. Our mind cannot discern Truth. Our mind is addicted to Untruth. Our mind is a Control Addict.

High level spirits seduced humanity to live through their minds, thus bringing about the Rebellion – 200,000 years ago! Then the Adamites Defaulted on their mission – more than 38,000 years ago.

The Rebellion is against love, the Default is all the difficulties we have in our relationships because of our rebellion. Healing the Default is becoming true, to ourselves and in our relationships, and ending our unlovingness – our rejection of love, so ending the Rebellion.

Okay, because we are amongst billions of people who have been forced to join the Rebellion and Default, we are one of them – experiencing all the crud and wrongness we can possibly get ourselves into. Yep, we are rebelling against our soul, which also means we are rebelling against our soulmate / soul partner and also our Heavenly Mother and Father.

As we are rebelling against our soul partner, the other personality originating from our common soul, we are being toxic to him or her. We carry this pattern into our relationships with others of the opposite sex. Many commit heinous crimes against their soulmates / soul partner only to discover this upon completing their Healing.

REBELLION

When we are living true to our feelings, we will be living true to the will of our soul no longer with our mind getting in the way. And so too will we be living True to God's Will. We live God's Will by living fully expressing all we feel as we long for the truth of such feelings. Our feelings are to guide us in life, not our mind; our true feelings are Our Way, which is also: God's Way.

By living true to ourselves, true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

And it is the women that will lead the way in Healing, not only of themselves but also for men.

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing so to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

Feelings First Spirituality, The New Way
Feelings are your own truth and personality
LIVE FEELINGS FIRST

HUMANITY is within a kind of dormancy, or even more like a stupor!

We, all of humanity, have been reduced to the barest of self-expression, having been reduced to the least creative life we can all live, that which the Earth is currently reflecting with everything and everyone trying to be the same. The pressure to keep going this way is to end. Steadily the pressure to go the opposite way, to increase creative expression, and this is not only meant through the creative arts, but in every aspect of life, socially, collectively and individually, is going to open things out enormously. It's going to be an explosion of light, that which is to end the darkness, something that's never been seen before.

It's the light in our souls, it's the light that comes from the truth we are to be living that will change us – that changes us all, light from our soul. **If one applies themselves to their Healing, thereby ending their unconscious self-denial, they will as they Heal, change and start expressing all the buried attributes, characteristics and talents, any natural part of themselves that's been denied because of their unloving parenting.** We are nothing like how we should be due to our self-denial. So many people are living completely false lives, so when they become true, they will almost be the complete opposite to how they have been.

We are to be alive and vital, real expressions of our soul, to be living fully Healed lives as Celestials while living on Earth. Continually coming to terms with all we have been through, we all take a long time to integrate and understand it all, but we will virtually be New People.

We on Earth are used to our anti-self-conditions. For the people who knew us before Healing, we will seem like completely different people, although with the same basic personality traits and characteristics. However all the self-hating, denying patterns and consequential behaviour will be gone, with all our loving self being expressed. **We are all but the living dead, whereas the Healed are the living living. And there's a huge difference.**



We and those who are Healed are like chalk and cheese, we can't relate to them anymore, and they certainly can't relate to us. **Healing is taking someone who was all but crippled right the way through their childhood and undoing all that retardation within them.** Doing one's Healing is changing the whole programming of every structure within you, all in keeping with getting older and naturally ageing with your mind and feeling systems ageing as well, working right down on the deepest will levels, it all changing, all to rid you of your wrongness and make you become right. It's a huge undertaking.

Yet it all follows on, it's not like you'll be so different from the old you that may as well not have existed, it's all there, all the new you to become, with only snippets currently being exercised and expressed, with **the rest of you in a kind of dormancy, or even more like a stupor.**



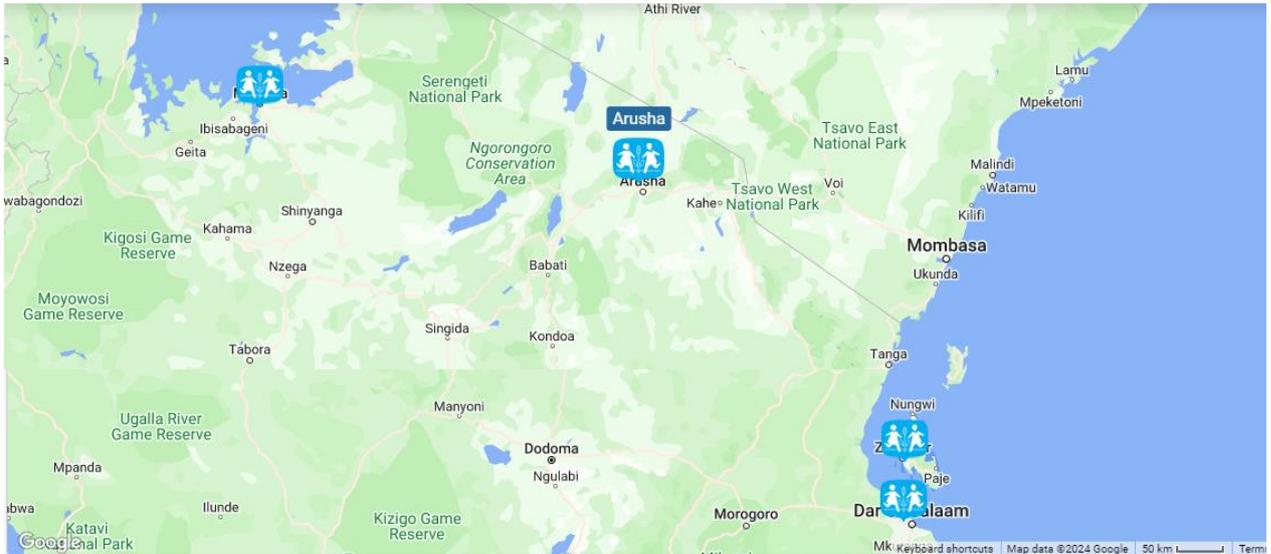
Once you have finished your own Healing, you'll be like a new person.

Notes derived from Celestial Nanna Beth 20 – 23 April 2018

**PASCAS
PERS**

SOS Children's Villages in Tanzania

<https://www.sos-childrensvillages.org/where-we-help/africa/tanzania/arusha>



Arusha



SOS Children's Villages supports individual children, young people and families so that they can thrive (photo: SOS Children's Villages Tanzania).

Arusha is a city located at the foot of Mount Meru in northern Tanzania, near the Kenyan border. It is the capital of the Arusha Region and has a population of approximately 416,000. (555,000 in 2024) Arusha is, on the one hand, a relatively developed city that draws thousands of international tourists and businesses to the region each year. On the other hand, there are overcrowded slums where people live in very poor conditions. The surrounding areas are mainly agricultural and most people live off subsistence farming. However, the drop in coffee prices in recent years has hit the local population badly.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Since 2000, SOS Children's Villages has been supporting children, young people and families and advocating for their rights in Arusha.

1 / 2 Of people do not have access to clean water

Access to proper infrastructure

Arusha is relatively developed, but the city's rapid growth in recent years has led to insufficient infrastructure. Living conditions for the majority of the population have increasingly deteriorated and more and more people live in slums. These dwellings are neither stable nor safe and have no toilets, running water or electricity. Almost half of the population has no access to clean drinking water. The government has committed to increase access to improved sanitation to 95%, but much remains to be done. Without adequate sanitation, people are highly vulnerable to disease. Children are particularly at risk. Largely preventable diseases such as malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea kill 270 children under 5 in Tanzania every single day.

2M Children are out of school in Tanzania

Access to education

As in other parts of Tanzania, access to education in Arusha is not possible for every child. While the country achieved almost universal access to primary education a few years ago, the number of children of primary school age is declining. An estimated 2 million children between the ages of 7 and 13 are not in school. An even larger proportion of young people between 14 and 17 do not attend secondary school. Inequality is a real challenge when it comes to education. Primary school-aged children from the poorest households are three times less likely to attend school than children from wealthier families. Girls and children living with disabilities are even more likely to be unable to access education.

Strengthening vulnerable families and communities

When parents face hardships, they can sometimes struggle to give children the care they need. SOS Children's Villages works with local partners and communities. Each family needs different support so that they can stay together. This support can include workshops on parenting and children's rights. We also run training so that parents can get the skills they need to get a job or start their own businesses. Likewise, we ensure that children can get medical help and go to school.

Caring for children who cannot live with their families

Some children cannot stay with their families, even with additional support. When this happens, they can find a new home in SOS Children's Villages. Here the children can build safe and lasting relationships. All the children in our care have access to education and healthcare. Wherever possible, we work closely with the children's family of origin. If children can return to live with their families, we help them adapt to this change.

Supporting young people to become independent

To help young people become confident and independent, our local team works closely with each young person to develop a plan for their future. We support young people and also help them prepare for the labour market and increase their employment prospects. For example, young people can attend workshops and trainings run by SOS Children's Villages. They also improve their skills through taking part in different projects with local mentors and businesses.

69 Rhapta Road, Westlands, 00606 Nairobi, Kenya
(P.O. box 511 / 00606 Nairobi)
Tel. +254 20 444 5736

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Energy sources

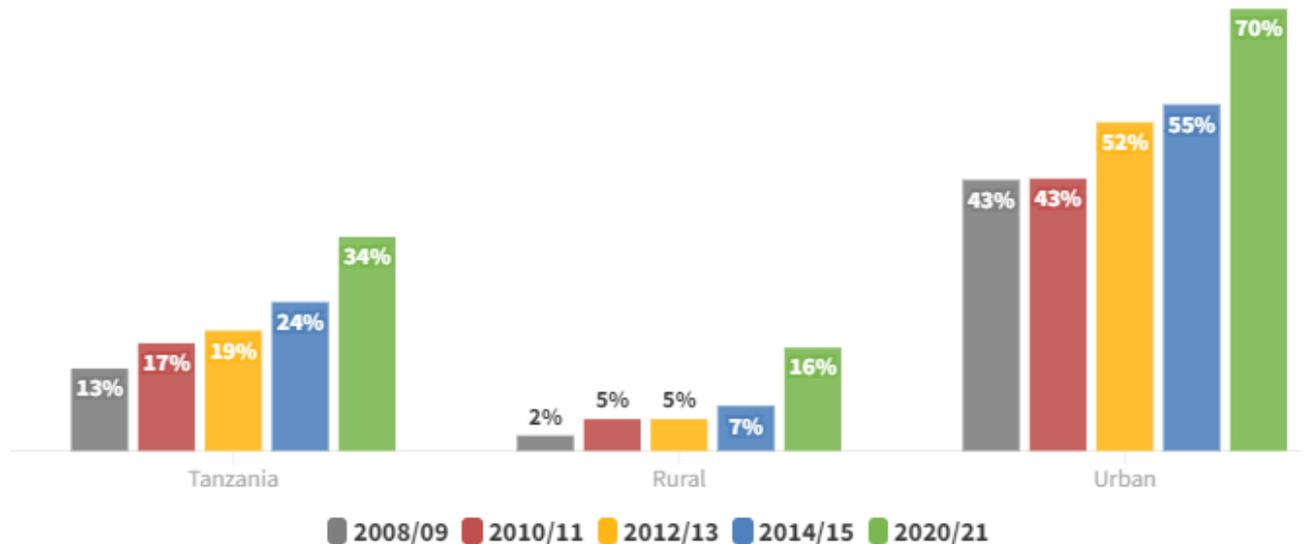
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/lsms/brief/national-panel-survey-data-on-the-living-standards-of-tanzania>

Electricity and clean cooking fuels are the energy sources which are key drivers in the transformation of nations and development initiatives such as the Tanzania Rural Electrification Project. The goal of such project is to improve the availability and accessibility of energy in the country. Results from the NPS shows that:

- More than one-third of households in Tanzania used electricity as their main source of energy for lighting in 2020/21, showing a visible trend of increase over the years.
- While rural areas still face barriers, the proportion of rural households using electricity significantly improved in the past 15 years.

Households using electricity for lighting, by Area (2008/09 to 2020/21)

One third of households in Tanzania used electricity as their main source of energy for lighting in 2020/21



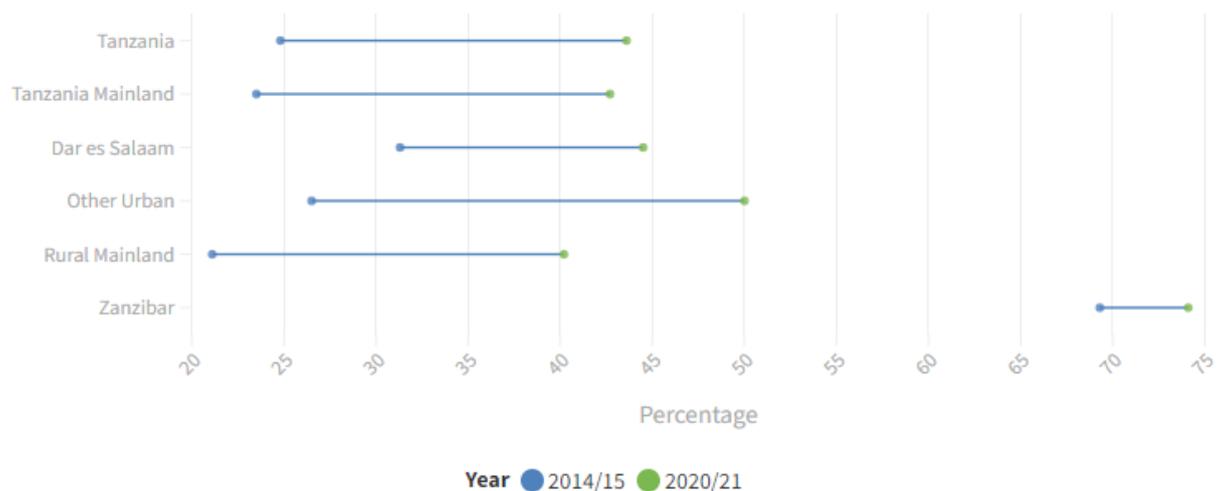
Clean water and sanitation

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/lsm/brief/national-panel-survey-data-on-the-living-standards-of-tanzania>

Access to safe and clean water and sanitation are internationally recognized human rights as they have great implications on the state of public health and economic growth in a country.

Nationally, **there was a marked positive shift in access to improved sanitation facilities** in

Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation facilities (%)
Increase of 19 percentage points nationally from 24 percent in **2014/15** to 43 percent in **2020/21**



Tanzania.

Further, **access to clean drinking water has improved in Tanzania** between 2014/15 and 2020/21. Specifically:

- Half of the population in Tanzania now has access to clean drinking water during the rainy season.
- Two-thirds of the population has access to clean drinking water during the dry season.
- Access to water in urban areas is consistently better than rural ones.

Education

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/lms/brief/national-panel-survey-data-on-the-living-standards-of-tanzania>

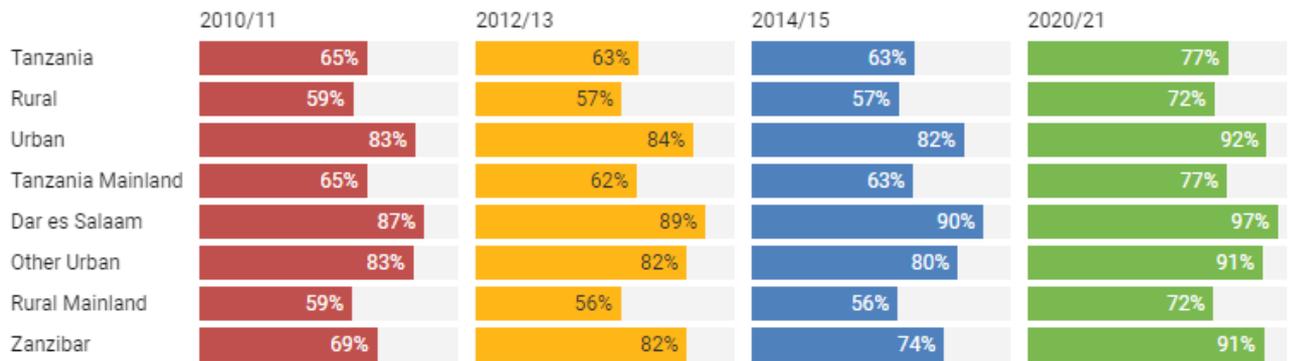
Education is a key determinant of progress across developing countries as it has direct or indirect link with development indicators. The NPS unfolds data of two main aspects of education: literacy rate and school enrollment rate:

1. Literacy rate of school going children between 7 - 13 years of age

The literacy rate of school-going children between 7 - 13 years of age has improved across the country. The figure below shows significant improvements in each geographic location of Tanzania since 2010/11:

Literacy rate of the population, by location for school going children between 7-13 years of age (2010/11 to 2020/21)

Literacy rate has changed by 12 percentage points, nationally from 65 percent in 2010/11 to 77 percent in 2020/21



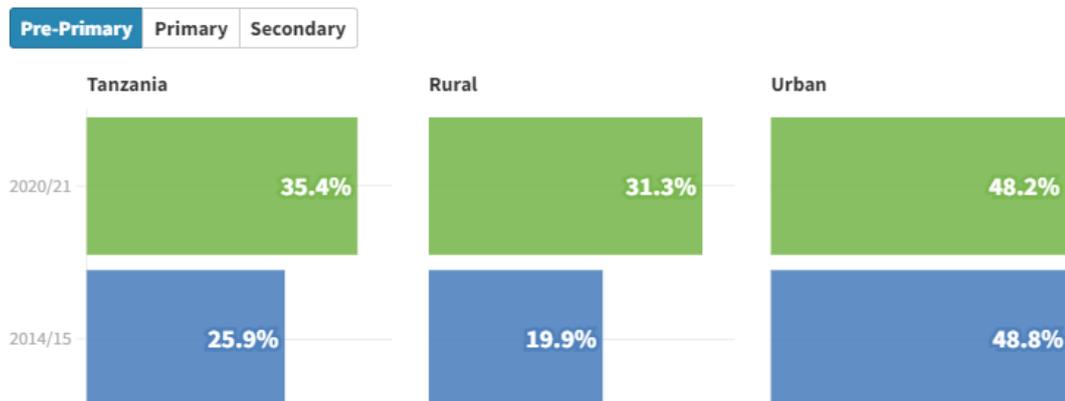
2. Enrolment rate

In general, the net enrolment rate in primary school for 7-13-year-olds has improved in all areas of the country across both genders.

While rural areas are below the national average, there was still some improvement across all levels of enrolment between 2014/15 and 2020/21:

Net Enrollment by Education Level (2014/15 to 2020/21)

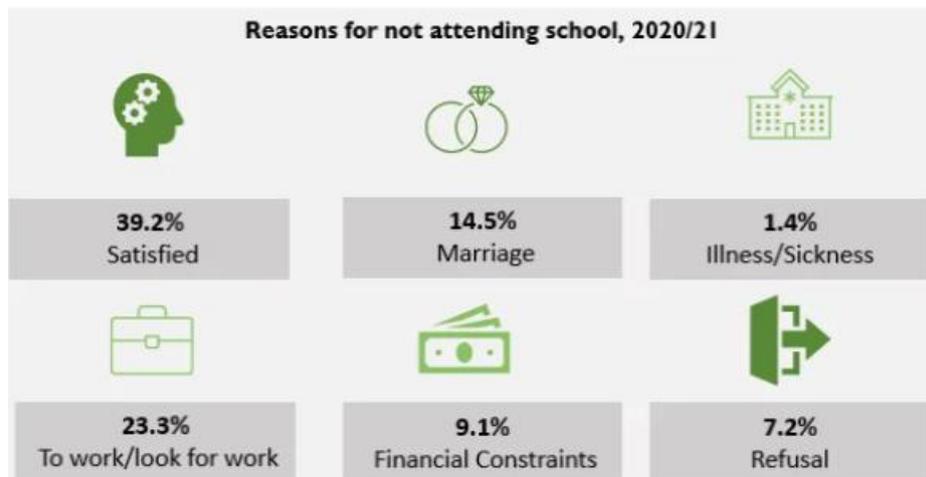
Significant improvement with a marked increase across each level of enrollment



3. Reasons for not attending school

One of the greatest barriers to education continues to be equity in access. Based on the results of the NPS 2020/21:

- For those who have stopped attending school, many indicate they are satisfied with the level of education they have acquired.
- 23 percent indicate they stopped in order to work.
- The above two reasons are more prevalent among males and those living in urban areas.
- Financial constraints were relatively non-existent in Zanzibar, though common in Dar es Salaam.
- Females in rural areas and Zanzibar disproportionately reported that marriage was the reason they were unable to currently attend school.



Health

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/lsm/brief/national-panel-survey-data-on-the-living-standards-of-tanzania>

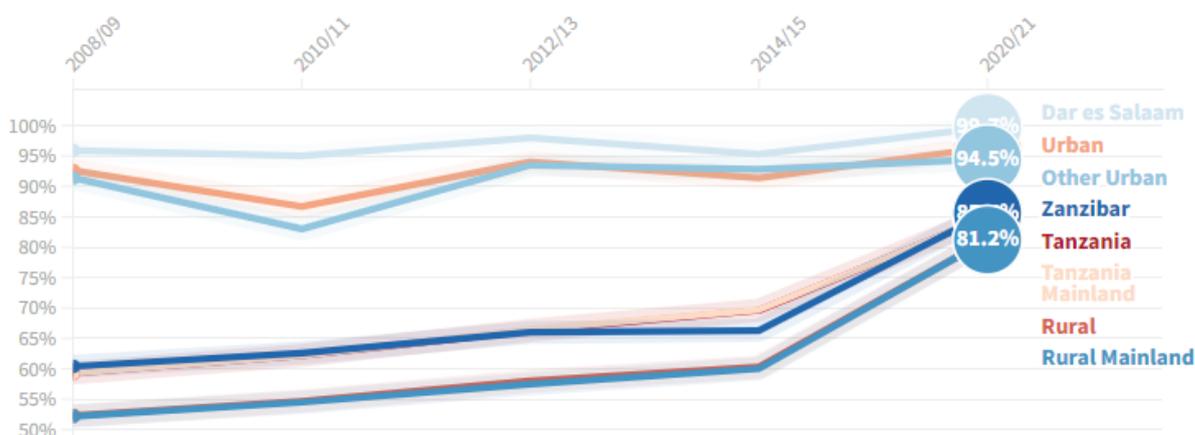
Health data provides an insight into the general wellbeing of the population. The NPS data shows two health related indicators: births attended by skilled health workers and nutrition of children.

1. Births attended by skilled health workers

Across the 5 waves of NPS over a period of 15 years, there has been a marked increase in the proportion of births attended by skilled health workers.

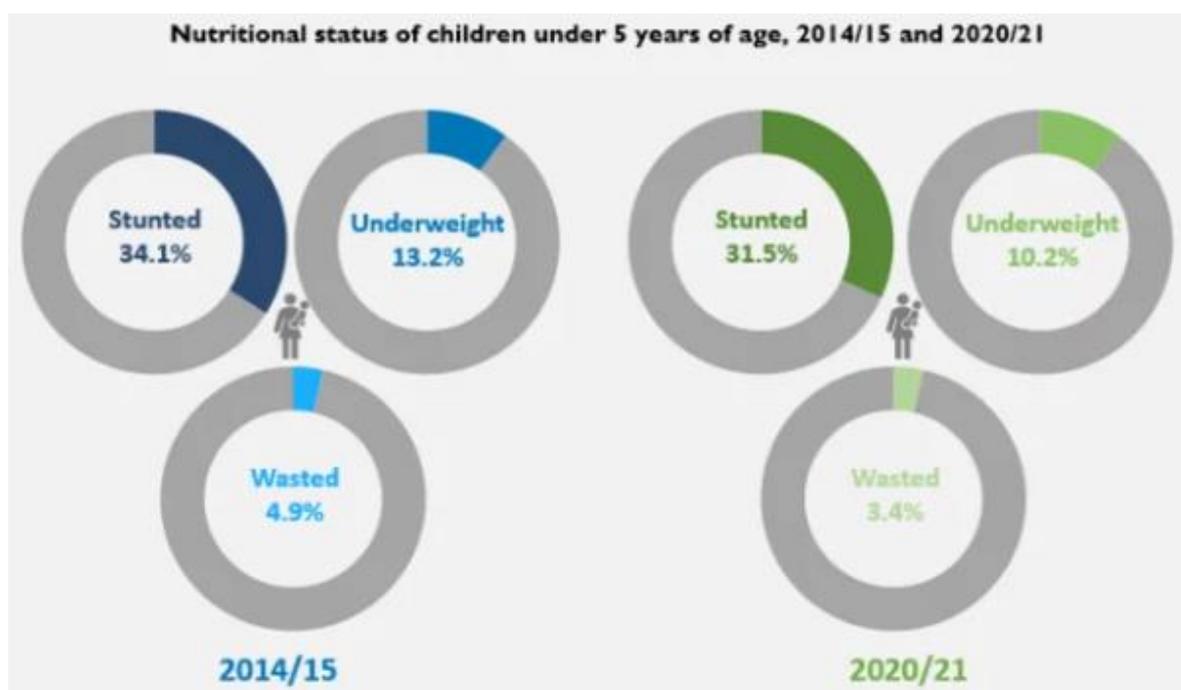
Births attended by skilled health workers (2008/09 to 2020/21)

There has been a marked increase in the number of births by skilled health workers



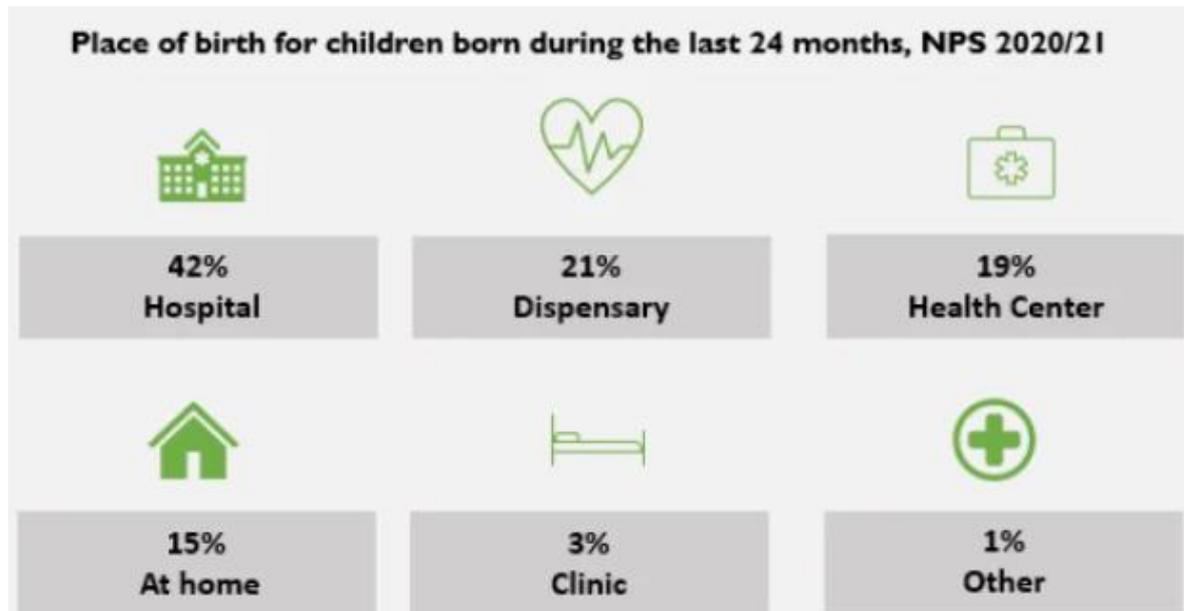
Place of birth:

For children born during 24 months prior to NPS 2020/21, 42% were born in hospitals while 21% were delivered at dispensaries. There was also an increase in the registration of births across the two surveys.



2. Nutrition of children

Considerable progress was made in the realm of health and nutrition of children in Tanzania. Stunting, wasting, and underweight rates for children under 5, each decreased between 2014/15 and 2020/21 with the largest decrease in stunting.



Welfare based transition

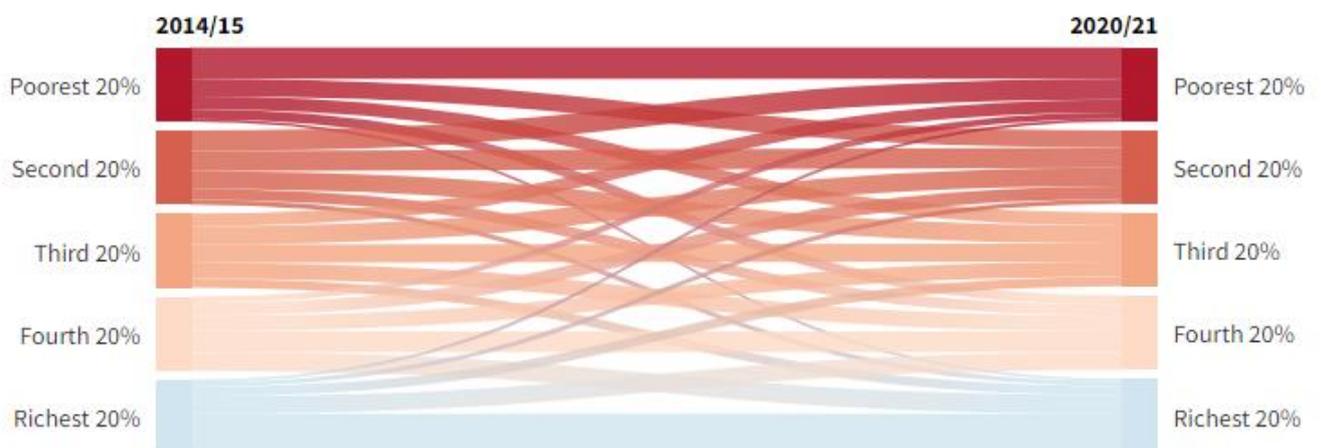
Consumption-based welfare transitions evaluate the movement of households in and out of welfare quintiles over time, allowing researchers and policy makers to understand the economic well-being of individuals.

In Tanzania,

- Less than half of the poorest households in 2014/15 remained in the lowest quintile, indicating that more than half were able to successfully transition to higher welfare quintiles.
- Those who were in the highest quintile in 2014/15 generally remained in the same quintile in 2020/21; more than half stayed in the top most quintile while some transitioned to the fourth quintile.

Welfare-based transition (In and Out of welfare quintiles) on Consumption (Spatially Adjusted Prices within Survey Year), Percent, Tanzania

Hover to see individuals move in and out of welfare quintiles

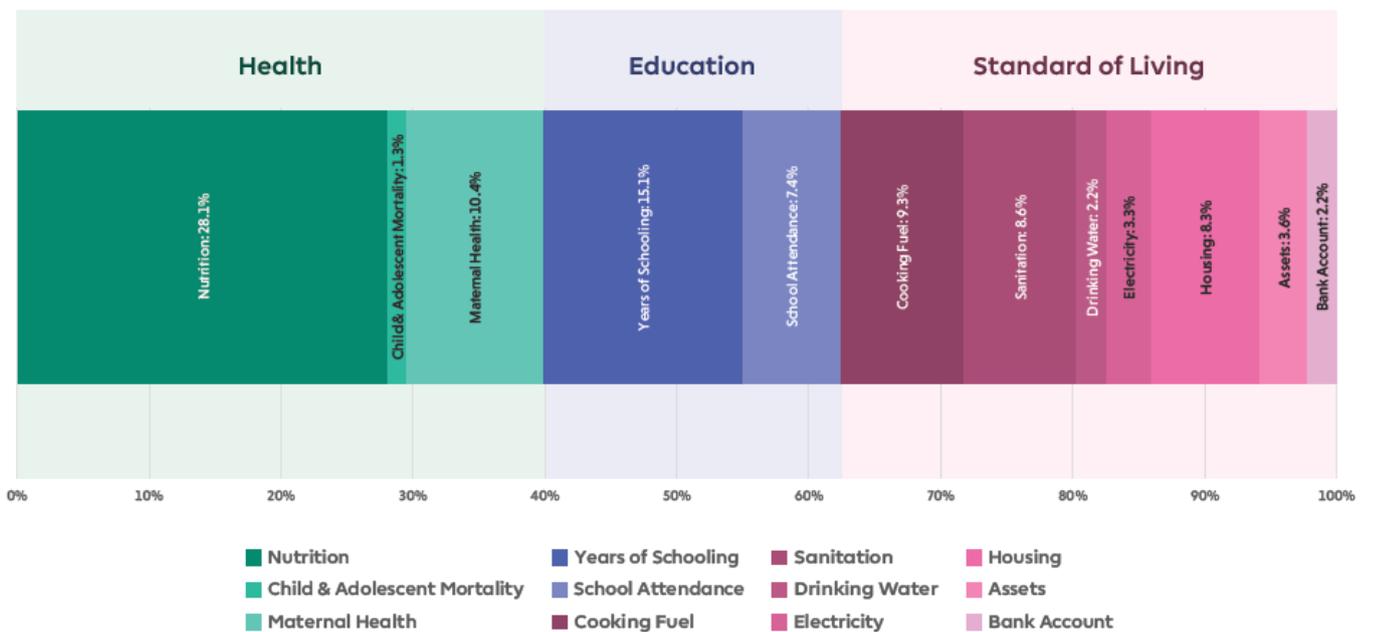
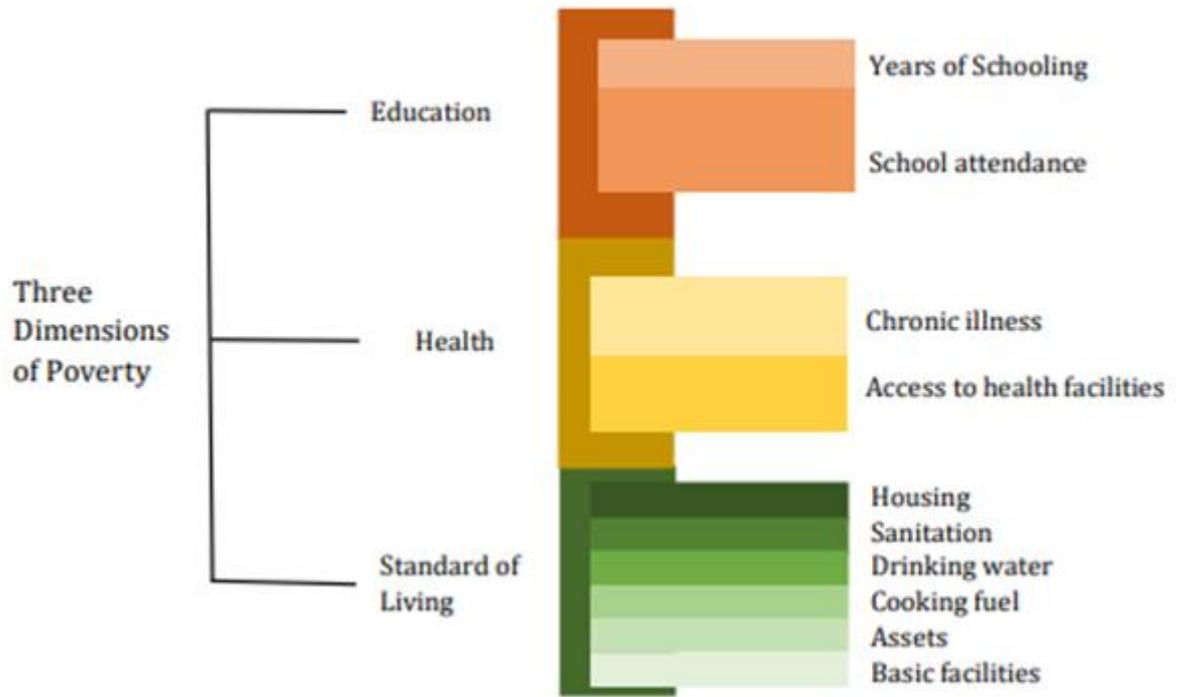


Multidimensional Poverty Index

Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

https://ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/India_MPI_2021_REPORT.pdf

Structure of the National MPI



NATION'S BASELINE REPORT – NATIONAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

https://ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/India_MPI_2021_REPORT.pdf

A nation's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) has three equally weighted dimensions – education, health, and standard of living – which are represented by twelve indicators: Deprived if:

Nutrition

A household is considered deprived if any child between the ages of 0 to 59 months, or woman between the ages of 15 to 49 years, or man between the ages of 15 to 54 years – for whom nutritional information is available – is found to be undernourished.

Child and Adolescent Mortality

A child / adolescent under 18 years of age has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey.

Antenatal Care – Maternal Health

A household is deprived if any woman in the household who has given birth in the 5 years preceding the survey has not received at least 4 antenatal care visits for the most recent birth or has not received assistance from trained skilled medical personnel during the most recent childbirth.

Years of Schooling

Not even one member of the household aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.

School Attendance

Any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.

Cooking Fuel

A household cooks with dung, agricultural crops, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal.

Sanitation

The household has unimproved or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other household.

Drinking Water

A household is deprived if it does not have access to improved drinking water or safe drinking water is more than a 30-minute walk from home (as a round trip).

Electricity

A household is deprived if it has no electricity.

Housing

A household is deprived if it has inadequate housing: the floor is made of natural materials, or the roof or walls are made of rudimentary materials.

Ownership of Assets

The household is deprived if it does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator; and does not own a car or truck.

Bank Account

No household member has a bank account or a post office account.

Multidimensional Poverty Index – 12 Indicators:

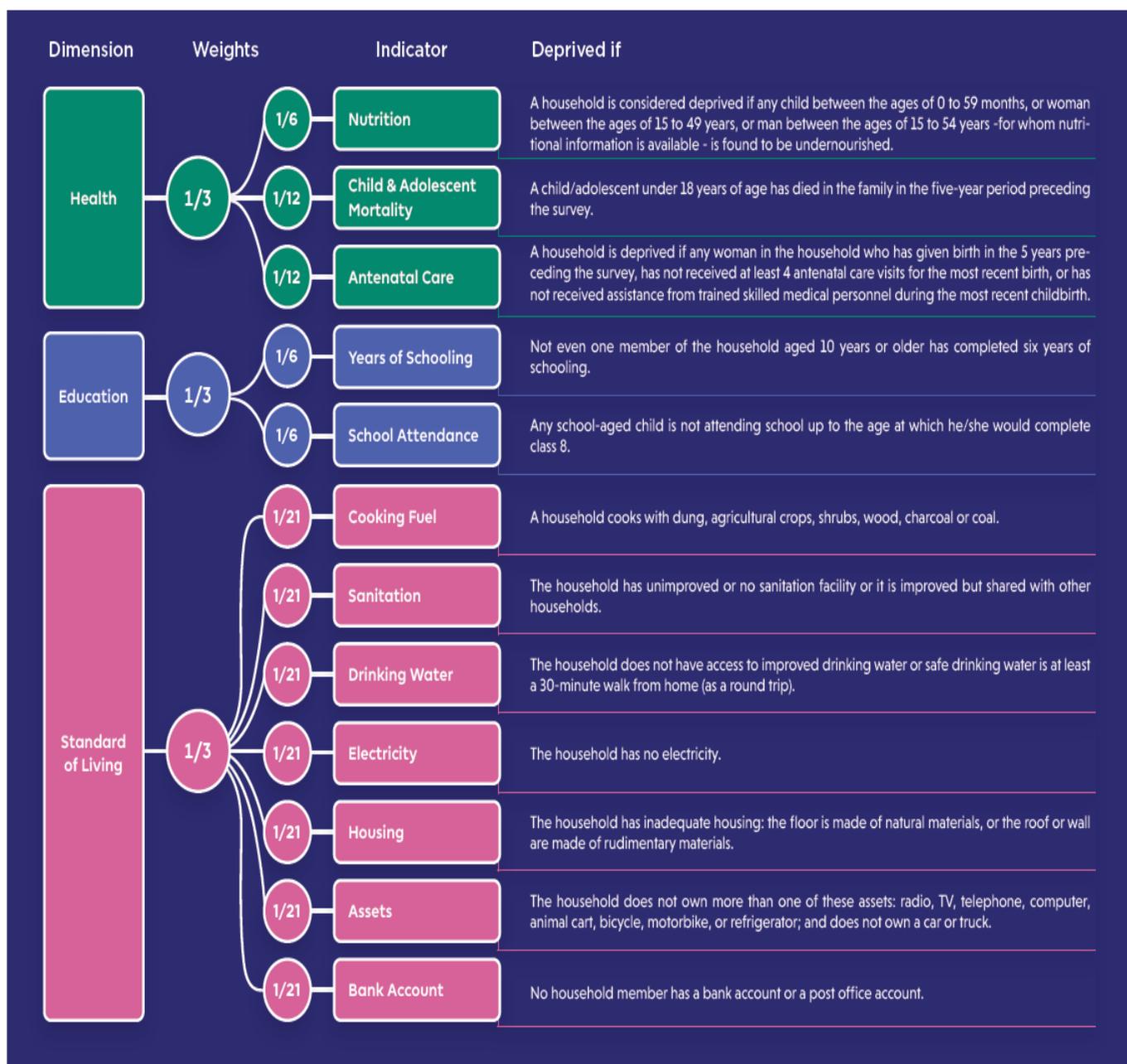
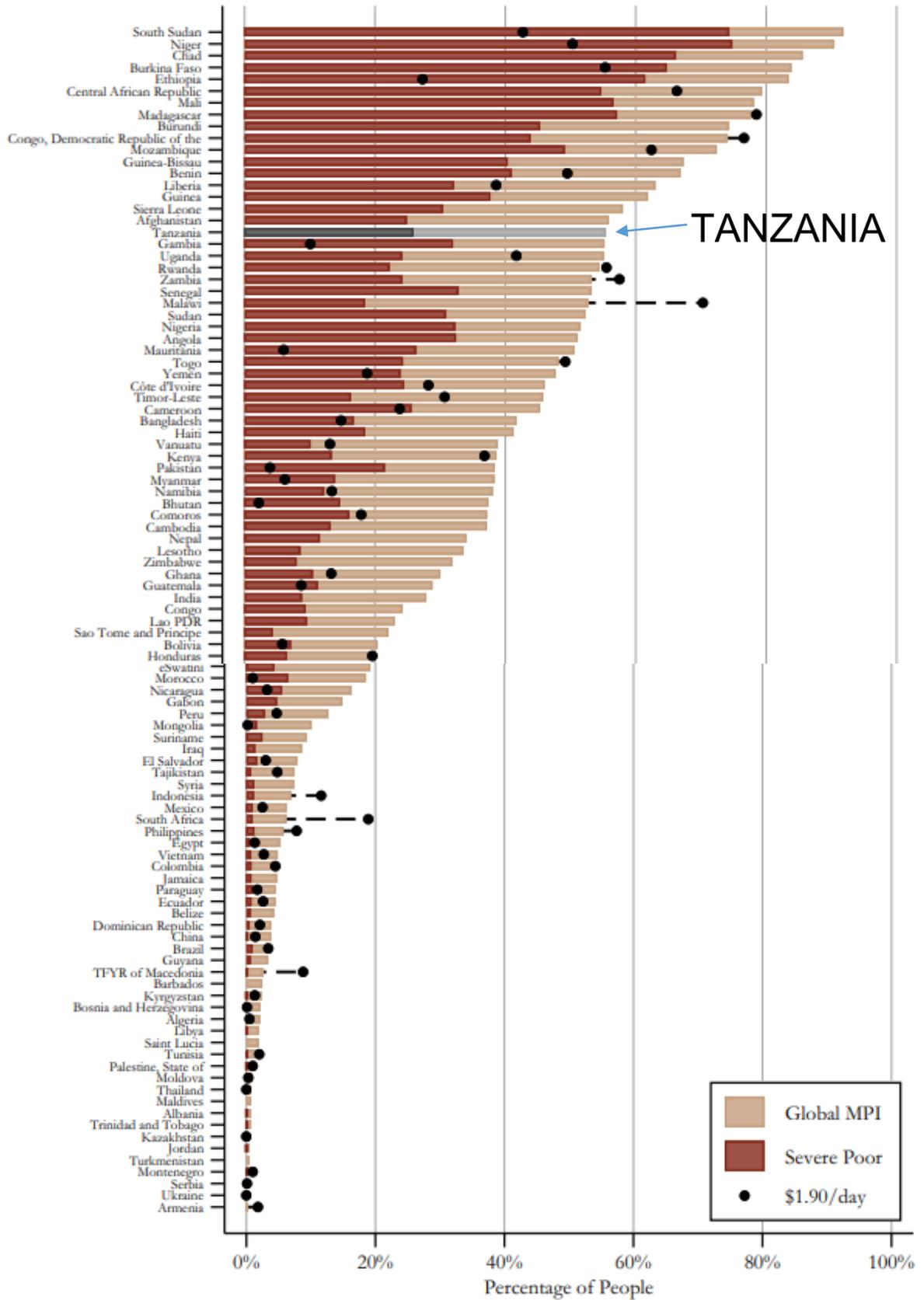


Figure 3. Headcount Ratios for Global MPI, Severe Poverty and \$1.90/day



TANZANIA

National MPI 0.273

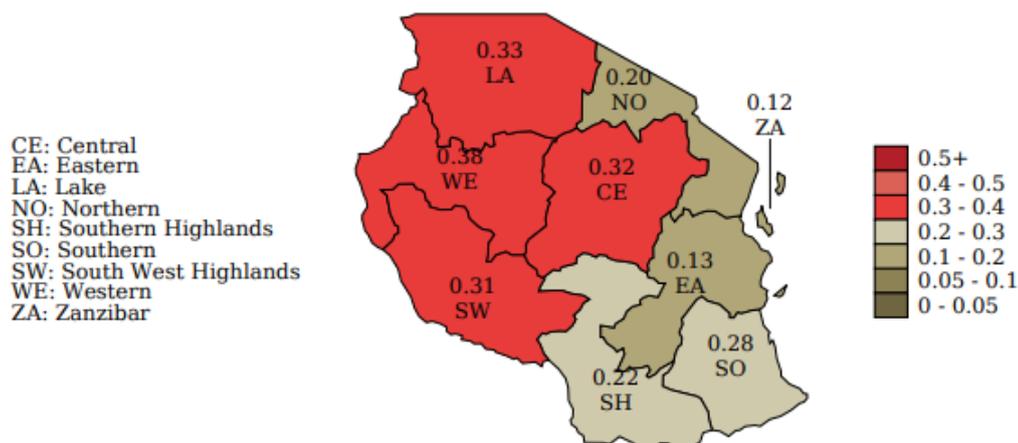


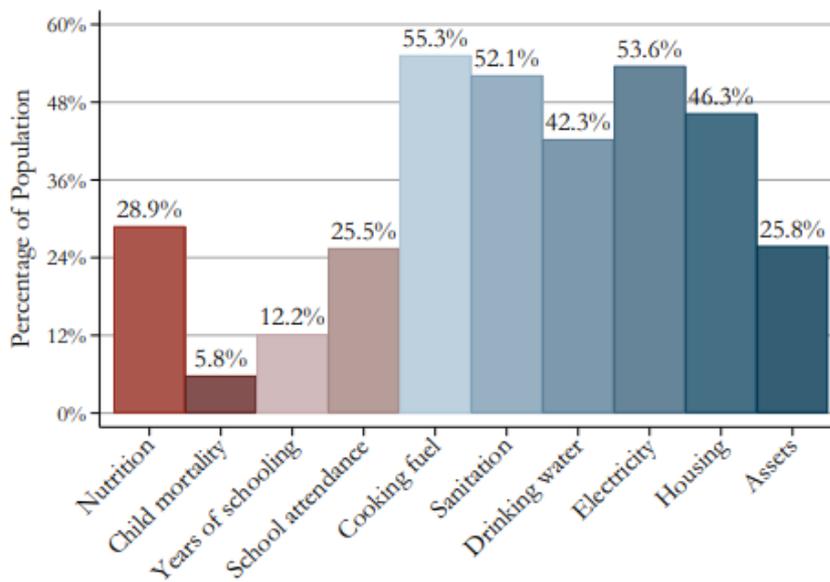
Table 2. Global MPI in Tanzania by Subnational Region

Region	MPI	<i>H</i>	<i>A</i>	Vulnerable	Severe Poverty	Population Share
Central	0.324	65.2%	49.6%	25.8%	31.8%	11.4%
Eastern	0.133	29.3%	45.3%	25.0%	9.3%	15.2%
Lake	0.332	65.6%	50.5%	22.6%	34.1%	28.4%
Northern	0.196	41.7%	47.0%	24.5%	16.0%	10.8%
South West Highlands	0.310	63.2%	49.1%	20.9%	31.4%	9.5%
Southern	0.275	59.6%	46.2%	31.5%	20.2%	5.2%
Southern Highlands	0.224	50.4%	44.5%	28.9%	16.6%	6.3%
Western	0.382	71.4%	53.5%	20.9%	39.9%	10.3%
Zanzibar	0.125	26.4%	47.2%	27.3%	9.4%	2.8%

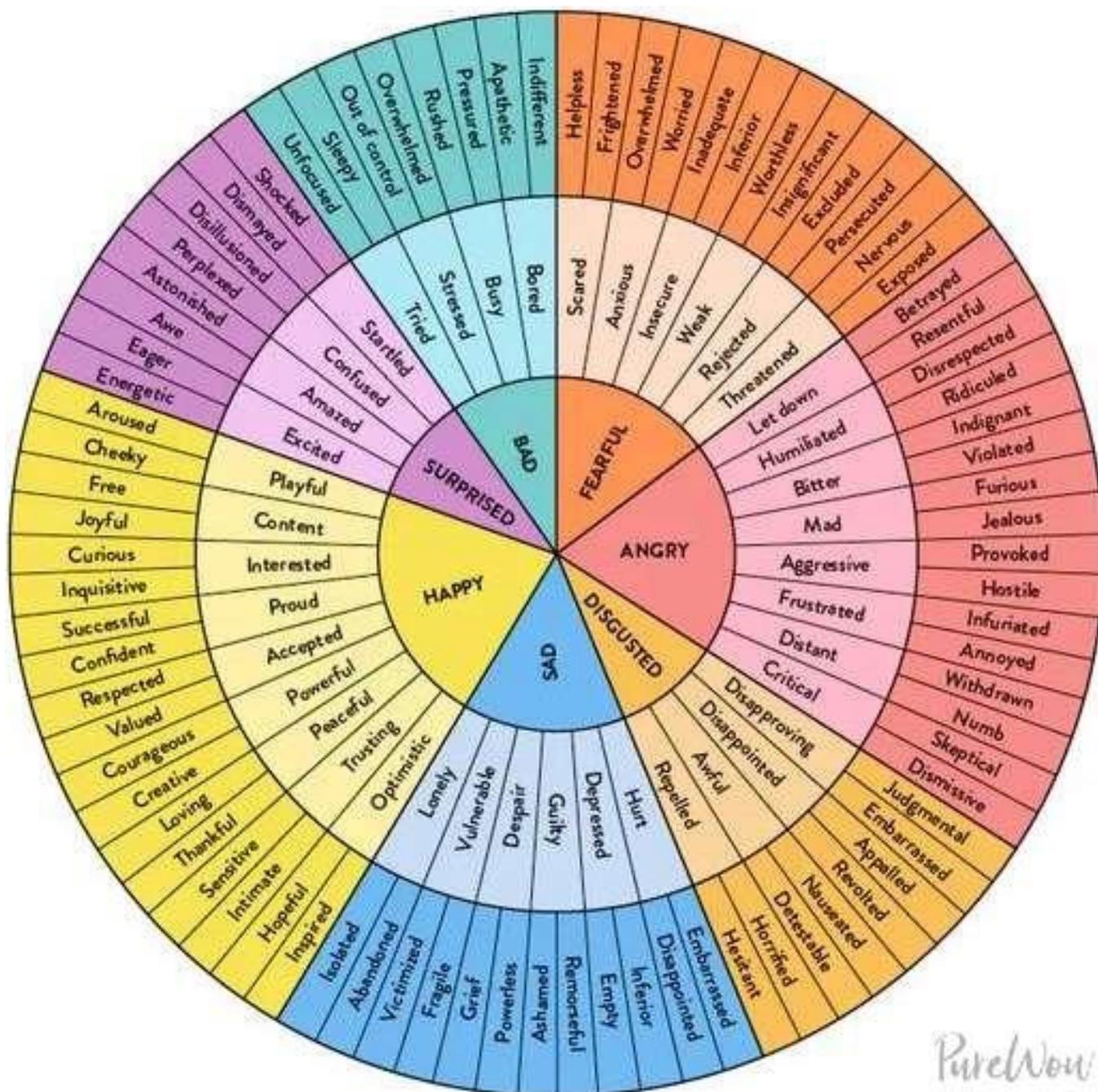
Notes: Source: DHS year 2015-2016, own calculations.

Table A: The most recent MPI for Tanzania (United Republic of) relative to selected countries and region

	Survey year	MPI value	Head-count (%)	Intensity of deprivations (%)	Population share (%)			Contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall multidimensional poverty (%)		
					Vulnerable to multidimensional poverty	In severe multidimensional poverty	Below income poverty line	Health	Education	Standard of living
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2015/2016	0.284	57.1	49.8	23.4	27.5	44.9	22.5	22.3	55.2
Côte d'Ivoire	2016	0.236	46.1	51.2	17.6	24.5	11.4	19.6	40.4	40.0
Uganda	2016	0.281	57.2	49.2	23.6	25.7	42.2	24.0	21.6	54.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	-	0.262	49.5	52.9	18.6	27.9	37.4	20.6	29.6	49.8



Feeling Circle for Kids



We are free to cry and express our pain here!

Adolescent children and young adults benefit greatly through exploring their feelings.

The feeling circle uses words to describe how our parents made us feel. How we were parented as children, is how we act and feel as adults. We carry the same childhood feelings through to every area of our lives until we die. We are all still living in the pain and ruins of our parents unloving parenting, and every feeling we go through will bring us to this truth. Through Feeling Healing we accept, express, and find the truth of our childhood denied and suppressed feelings. Samantha McCabe

Emotions Maze for Kids



PureWow

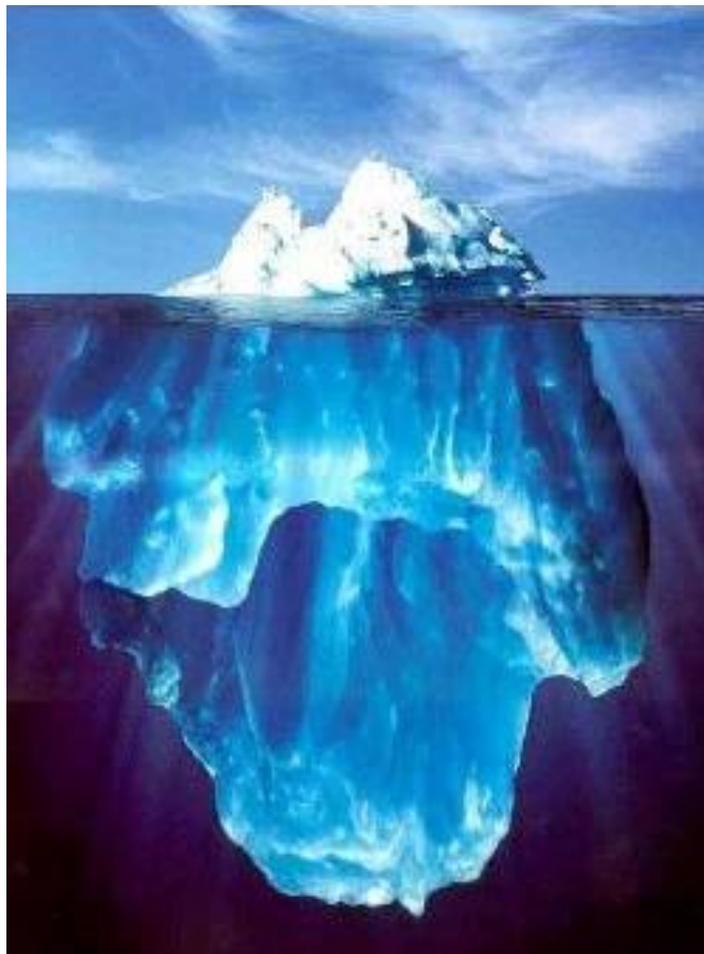
Artificial Intelligence cannot discern emotions, and consequently cannot reflect emotions.

Artificial Intelligence also cannot be intuitive, it lacks intuition, trust, foresight, and empathy. It also does not have clairvoyance, clairaudience, clairsentience, clair-empathy, and clair-cognizance.

Artificial Intelligence can only be as 'intelligent' as its source data!

A humanity that surrenders their learning opportunities to **Artificial Intelligence** jeopardises their very existence. **Artificial Intelligence** brings about the circumstances that threatens the possibilities of Truth emergence within societies.

If a girl spends only 2 years at school, she is likely to have more than 7 children. If she spends 6 years at school, she is likely to have around 4 children. If she spends 12 years at school then she will have only 2 children. World poverty is best averted by the tool of education in the first instance.



Symbolically, the iceberg is a good representation of the undiscovered potential in all of us.

How many nurses are needed?

<https://www.qualtrics.com/au/experience-management/industry/nursing-shortages/?rid=ip&prevsite=en&newsite=au&geo=AU&geomatch=au>

The International Council of Nurses estimates there is a [current global shortage of 5.9 million nurses](#), with the potential for the number to [rise to 13 million by 2030](#). In the US alone, the Bureau of Labour Statistics expects to see nearly 200,000 vacancies for registered nurses each year as the industry faces mass resignation.

Why is there a nursing shortage?

The reasons for the nursing shortage are complex and multifaceted. In this post, we'll focus on 5 of the main factors affecting the nursing shortage:

- Lack of nursing education resources for training new nurses
- A record number of nurses getting ready to retire in the next decade
- Burnout and stress related to the pandemic and general working conditions
- Staff nurses transitioning to more lucrative travel nurse roles
- Nurses feel their jobs are changing rapidly and often for the worse

Lack of educational resources

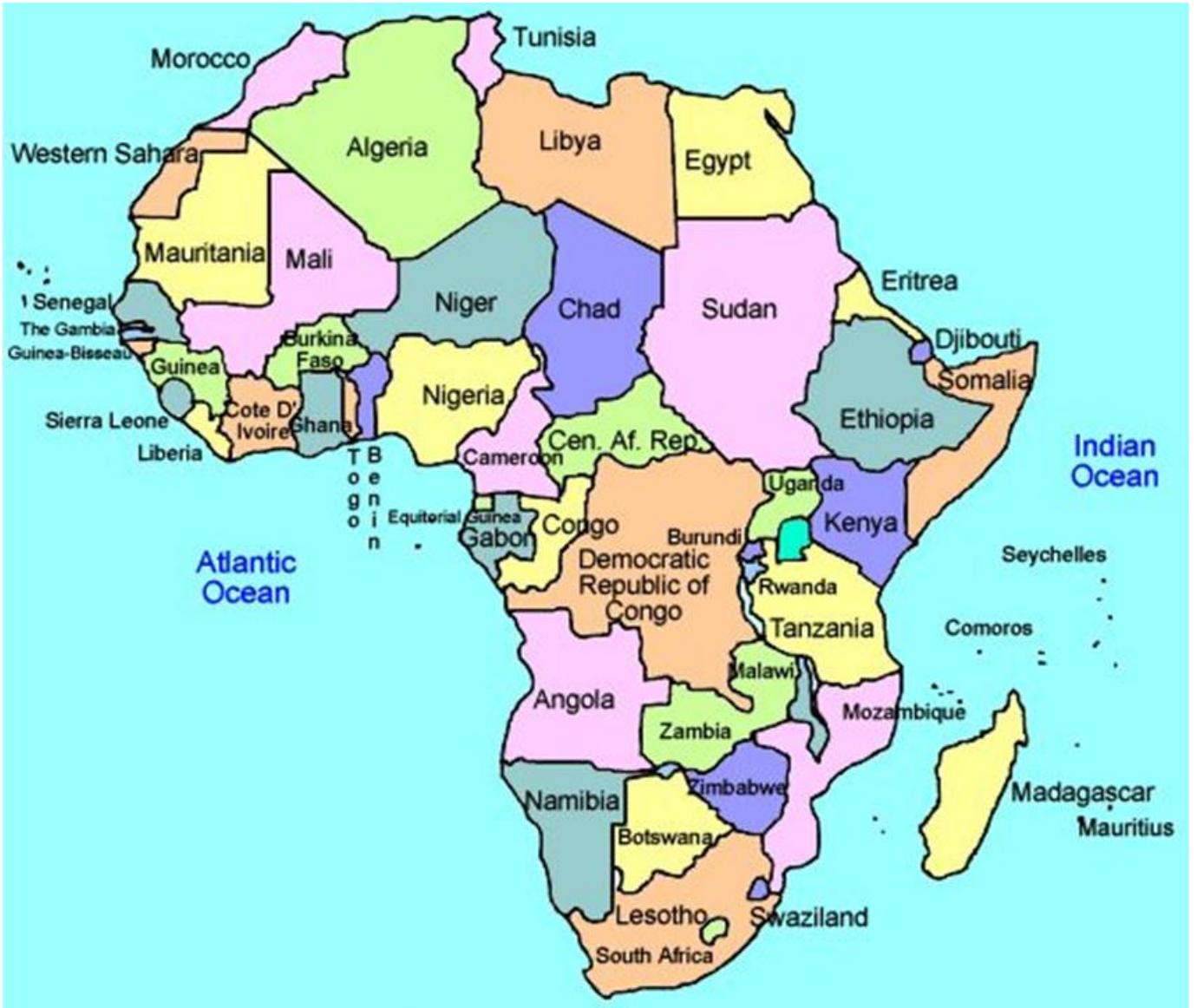
Potential nurses run into roadblocks before they even enter the workforce. Schools are citing a lack of qualified nurse faculty and budget constraints as primary reasons for turning away aspiring nurses. In 2019, US nursing schools turned away over [80,000 qualified applicants](#) due to nurse faculty shortages and insufficient resources.

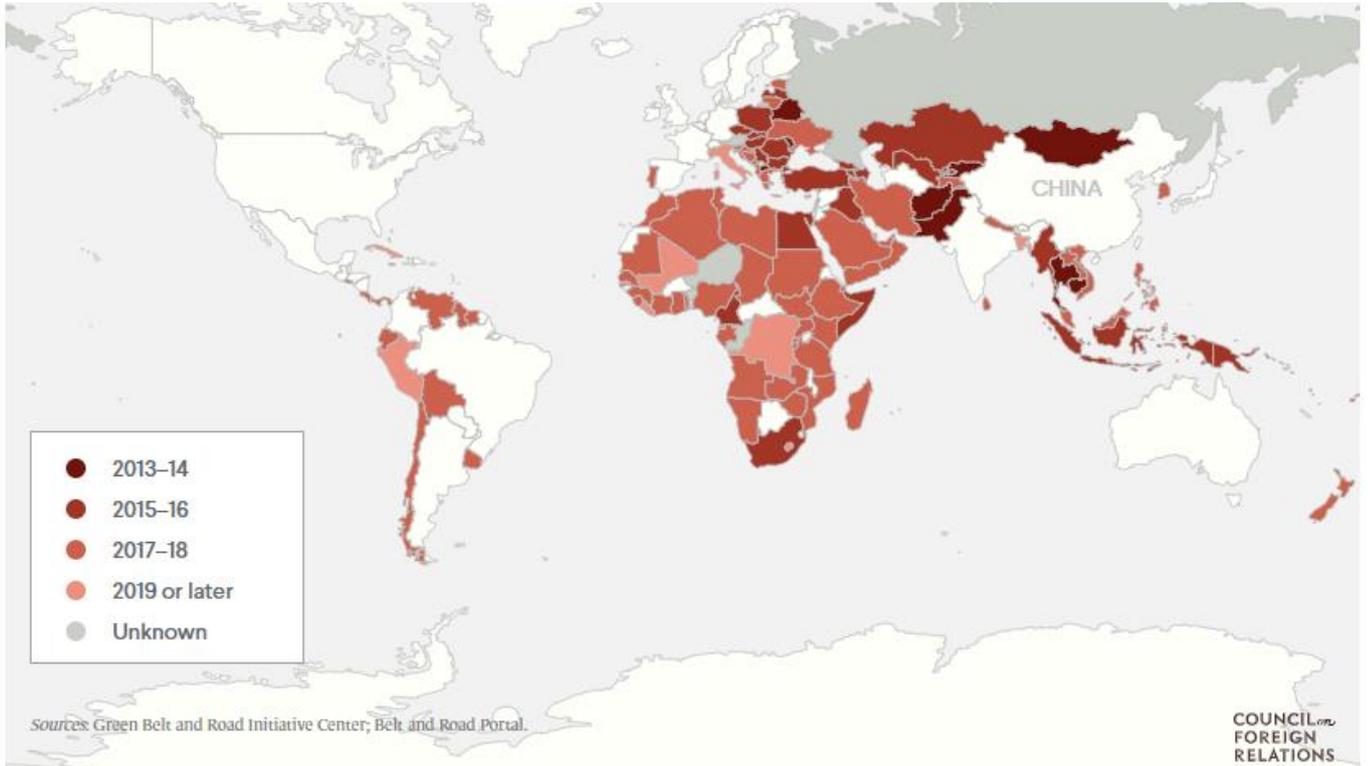
The [American Nurses Association estimates](#) that more registered nursing jobs will be available in 2022 than any other profession in the United States. At this point, nursing schools are not keeping pace to meet the demand. That problem will only worsen in upcoming years as the nursing shortages intensify.

Additionally, schools do not seem to be preparing nurses properly for entry into the workforce, with some estimates reporting that between [30-57% of nurses quit](#) their jobs within their first two years of employment. New nurses often cite workload, scheduling, and lack of resources to meet their patients' needs as reasons for leaving.

High turnover rates among new registered nurses, combined with a lack of resources for prospective nursing school enrolment, lead to the current situation where there are not nearly enough nurses entering the workforce.

NATIONS of the WORLD									
NATIONS	Level on Map of Consciousness MoC 2021	Population 2021	Life Expectancy Years 2021	Medium Age of Population 2021	Political Rights & Civil Liberties 2021	Human Development Index 2021	Happiness Index 2021	Education Index 2019	Per Capita Income IMF USD PPP 2021
AFRICA									
Algeria	90	43,850,000	77.5	28.1	32 not free	0.748	4.9	0.672	\$11,450
Angola	50	33,000,000	62.2	15.9	31 not free	0.581		0.500	6,900
Benin	90	12,150,000	62.8	18.2	65 partly free	0.545	5.0	0.478	3,575
Botswana	145	2,350,000	69.9	24.5	72 free	0.735	3.5	0.676	18,100
Burkina Faso	120	21,000,000	63.0	17.3	54 partly free	0.452	4.8	0.312	2,335
Burundi	140	12,000,000	62.7	17.0	14 not free	0.433	3.8	0.417	772
Cabo Verde	140	556,000	73.6	25.4	92 free			0.562	6,850
Cameroon	150	26,600,000	60.3	18.5	16 not free	0.563	5.1	0.547	3,750
Central African Republic	80	4,850,000	54.4	19.7	9 not free	0.397		0.353	480
Chad	90	16,500,000	55.2	17.8	17 not free	0.398	4.4	0.288	1,620
Comoros	100	870,000	65.0	19.9	42 partly free	0.554		0.482	3,020
Congo	70	5,500,000	65.2	19.7	20 not free	0.574	5.3	0.543	4,200
Cote D'ivoire	125	26,400,000	58.8	20.9	44 partly free	0.538	5.3	0.453	5,650
Dem Republic of Congo	40	89,600,000	61.6	18.6	20 not free	0.480		0.496	1,013
Djibouti	290	990,000	67.9	23.9	24 not free	0.524		0.325	5,300
Equatorial Guinea	200	1,400,000	59.8	19.8	63 partly free	0.592		0.467	18,200
Eritrea	180	3,550,000	67.5	19.7	2 not free	0.459		0.269	1,860
Ethiopia	140	115,000,000	67.8	17.9	22 not free	0.485	4.3	0.341	2,975
Gabon	170	2,250,000	67.0	18.6	22 not free	0.706	4.9	0.650	16,200
Gambia	195	2,420,000	63.3	21.0	46 partly free	0.496	5.1	0.406	2,385
Ghana	190	31,100,000	64.9	21.1	82 free	0.611	5.1	0.563	6,000
Guinea	190	13,150,000	62.6	18.9	38 partly free	0.477	5.0	0.354	2,730
Guinea-Bissau	175	2,000,000	59.4	20.1	44 partly free	0.480		0.414	2,410
Kenya	180	53,800,000	67.5	19.7	48 partly free	0.601	4.6	0.534	5,300
Lesotho	240	2,150,000	55.7	24.2	43 partly free	0.527		0.532	2,830
Liberia	200	5,100,000	65.0	17.8	60 partly free	0.480	4.6	0.426	1,600
Libya	95	6,880,000	73.4	28.9	9 not free	0.724	5.4	0.610	13,750
Madagascar	125	27,700,000	68.2	19.7	60 partly free	0.528	4.2	0.486	1,640
Malawi	180	19,150,000	65.6	16.5	66 partly free	0.483		0.470	1,005
Mali	105	20,250,000	60.5	15.8	33 not free	0.434	4.7	0.286	2,470
Mauritania	115	4,650,000	65.6	20.5	35 partly free	0.546	4.2	0.396	6,000
Mauritius	200	1,300,000	75.5	35.3	87 free	0.804		0.736	22,000
Morocco	245	37,000,000	77.4	29.3	37 partly free	0.686	4.9	0.569	8,050
Mozambique	180	31,250,000	62.1	17.2	43 partly free	0.456	4.8	0.395	1,300
Namibia	100	2,650,000	64.9	21.2	77 free	0.646	4.6	0.584	9,550
Niger	185	24,200,000	63.6	15.4	48 partly free	0.394	5.1	0.249	1,320
Nigeria	75	206,000,000	55.8	18.4	45 partly free	0.539	4.8	0.499	5,300
Reunion	190	900,000	81.6						23,500
Rwanda	70	13,000,000	70.0	19.0	21 not free	0.543	3.4	0.458	2,460
Senegal	200	16,750,000	68.9	18.8	71 partly free	0.512	5.1	0.345	3,625
Seychelles	340	98,500	73.7	35.4	77 free	0.796		0.726	26,100
Sierra Leone	190	8,000,000	55.9	19.0	65 partly free	0.452	3.8	0.406	1,770
Somalia	100	15,900,000	58.3	18.1	7 not free				940
South Africa	190	60,000,000	64.9	27.1	79 free	0.709	5.0	0.724	12,450
South Sudan	140	11,200,000	58.7	17.3	2 not free	0.433		0.307	825
Sudan	110	43,850,000	66.1	19.9	17 not free	0.510		0.345	4,100
Swaziland / Eswatini	280	1,160,000	61.1	21.7	19 not free	0.611	4.3	0.557	9,150
Tanzania	210	69,750,000	66.4	17.7	34 partly free	0.529	3.6	0.429	2,860
Togo	215	8,300,000	62.1	19.8	43 partly free	0.515	4.1	0.517	2,260
Tunisia	175	11,800,000	77.4	31.6	71 free	0.740	4.6	0.661	10,600
Uganda	90	45,750,000	64.4	15.8	34 not free	0.544	4.6	0.523	2,700
Western Sahara	170	600,000	71.1	21.1	4 not free				1,000
Zambia	110	18,400,000	64.7	16.8	52 partly free	0.584	4.1	0.557	3,330
Zimbabwe	150	15,000,000	62.2	20.0	28 not free	0.571	3.1	0.587	2,700
AFRICA overall	190	1,239,524,500							





10 years on, China-Tanzania Belt and Road cooperation has yielded fruitful results

<https://dailynews.co.tz/10-years-on-china-tanzania-belt-and-road-cooperation-has-yielded-fruitful-results/>

By CHEN MINGJIAN

25 September 2023



IN September and November 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed the building of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st- Century Maritime Silk Road successively, which are known as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

Focusing on policy coordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds, the BRI has been transformed from ideas into concrete actions and from an initiative to an international public good as well as a platform for global cooperation with worldwide popularity.

Up to now, China has signed over 200 cooperation documents with 152 countries and 32 international organisations under the BRI framework.

The BRI originated from China, but its opportunities and fruits belong to the world. In the past decade, world-class major projects have been completed one after another under the BRI framework, including the China-Laos Railway, Jakarta-Bandung High-speed Railway, the Hungarian-Serbia Railway, the Haifa Port of Israel and the Piraeus Port of Greece.

The industrial chain and supply chain cooperation has become increasingly closer. From 2013 to 2022, the annual import and export volume of trade in goods and non-financial direct investment between China and the countries along the Belt and Road had increased by 8.6 and 5.8 per cent on average respectively, while the cumulative two-way investment had exceeded US\$270 billion.

According to a report of the World Bank, the BRI increased the trade volume and foreign investment in participating countries by 4.1 and 5 per cent respectively and increased the GDP of low-income countries by 3.4 per cent. Africa is an active and important BRI participant.

During the past decade, the cumulative volume of China Africa trade has exceeded US\$2 trillion and China's imports of African agricultural products have grown at an average annual rate of 11.4 per cent. Sixteen agricultural products from 11 African countries have gained access to the Chinese market through the "green lanes" and 21 African countries have been granted zero-tariff treatment for 98 per cent of their taxable items exported to China.

Over the past 10 years, China's FDI flows to Africa have exceeded US\$30 billion in total and Chinese companies have participated in the construction of over 6,000 kilometres of railways, 6,000-plus kilometres of roads and more than 80 large-scale power facilities in Africa. China and Tanzania have been strengthening their Belt and Road cooperation in recent years.

The Chinese government and the three successive governments of Tanzania led by President Jakaya Kikwete, the late President John Magufuli and President Samia Suluhu Hassan have been firmly supporting each other, increasing high-level exchanges and promoting synergy between the BRI and Tanzania Development Vision 2025, thereby providing strong political driving force to the development of bilateral relations and the economic and trade cooperation.

In particular, during President Samia's historic visit to China in November 2022, they jointly announced the elevation of China-Tanzania relations to a comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership and agreed to deepen the high-quality Belt and Road cooperation between the two countries, thereby ushering in a new stage in the development of the bilateral relations and friendly cooperation.

In addition, China signed the Memorandums of Understanding with Tanzania on strengthening investment cooperation in the field of digital economy and deepening cooperation in blue economy.

In the field of infrastructure building, we have created landmark projects and achieved fruitful results in facilities connectivity. Chinese firms have participated in such strategic infrastructural projects as the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), Julius Nyerere Hydropower Station, the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), and the J.P. Magufuli Bridge.

Moreover, Chinese companies have completed with high quality a series of major infrastructure projects in Tanzania, such as Mtwara-Dar es Salaam Natural Gas Pipeline, Upgrading and Expansion of Dar es Salaam Port, Terminal 3 of Abeid Amani Karume International Airport in Zanzibar, Tanzanite Bridge in Dar es Salaam and the National ICT Broadband Backbone Network (NICTBB), making outstanding contributions to the improvement of infrastructure in Tanzania. Currently, China, Tanzania and Zambia are exploring the ways to revitalise TAZARA Railway.

It is hoped that this “Friendship Railway” will gain new vitality in the future and become a major transport corridor of the region and a “Development Railway.” In the field of economy and trade, we have deepened cooperation and improved both quality and efficiency.

In 2022, the bilateral trade volume reached US\$8.31 billion, up by 23.7% year-on-year and by 125% over the past decade. China has remained Tanzania’s largest trading partner for seven consecutive years. It has granted zero-tariff treatment to 98% of Tanzania’s taxable items exported to China and approved its export of avocados, wild aquatic products and high-quality and featured agricultural products to China. As a result, Tanzania’s exports to China have continuously expanded.

Meanwhile, China’s investment in Tanzania has achieved remarkable results. By the end of 2022, China’s investment stock in Tanzania grew to 2.5 times that of 2012, thus providing a large amount of funds for the development of such industries in Tanzania as manufacturing, mining and agriculture. In recent years, the investment volumes of many Chinese-invested projects, such as Keda Ceramics, Maweni Limestone Ltd, and Sapphire Float Glass Factory, have all exceeded US\$100 million, creating a large number of jobs for the locals. In the field of people-to-people exchanges, we have promoted personnel exchanges, and further consolidated the foundation for popular support and public opinion. With the help of China, Tanzania is implementing the National Occupational Standard Development Project, which will train a large number of technical talents for its industrialisation. Cultural exchange brands such as Luban Workshop and Confucius Institute have gradually taken shape and are effectively enhancing the understanding and communication between our two countries.

The “Small but Smart” development aid projects have yielded fruitful results.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, China donated 5.61 million doses of Covid vaccines to Tanzania, effectively supporting its drive to fight the pandemic. Over the past decade, China has implemented a large number of urgently needed livelihood projects for Tanzania, including the Kagera Vocational Training and Service Centre and the University of Dar es Salaam Library.

Since 2013, China has provided a total of 3,489 degree-programme scholarships and short-term training opportunities to Tanzania. In October this year, China will host the Third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation and the delegates of partner countries will gather in Beijing to discuss development and cooperation plans.

It is hoped that the convening of this forum will offer guidance and blueprints for China-Tanzania and China-Africa cooperation in the new era.

At present, the geopolitical conflicts are intensifying, the global economic recovery remains weak and the world has entered a new period of turbulence and transformation.

China is willing to take the Third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation as an opportunity to address challenges and seek common development together with Tanzania and write a new chapter in China-Tanzania cooperation. We are ready to deepen “hard connectivity” in infrastructure and enhance “soft connectivity” in rules and standards with Tanzania.

We will also increase imports from Tanzania, expand mutually beneficial cooperation in such areas as green development, digital economy and blue economy and raise the level of bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

I believe with our joint efforts the China-Tanzania Belt and Road cooperation will carry great practical significance, progress steadily, and endure in the long run.

The writer is the Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania.

China-Tanzania Investment Forum Strengthens Bilateral Economic Ties With MOUs

<https://www.tanzaniainvest.com/economy/trade/china-tanzania-nvestment-forum-2024>

28 March 2024

The China-Tanzania Investment Forum held in Dar es Salaam on March 27, 2024, proved to be a pivotal event in enhancing bilateral economic cooperation between the two nations.

Attended by a host of dignitaries, business leaders, and investors from both China and Tanzania, the forum served as a platform for fruitful discussions and collaboration opportunities and attracted more than 300 enterprises from both countries.

During the closing ceremony, Tanzania’s Vice President Dr. Philip Mpango, emphasized the country’s investment potential and extended a warm invitation to international investors to explore opportunities within the country.

He highlighted the stable economic environment, favourable geographic location, and conducive policies that make Tanzania an attractive destination for investment.

Dr. Mpango reassured participants of the government’s commitment to supporting investors and addressing any challenges they may encounter. He stressed Tanzania’s President Hassan’s proactive stance in ensuring a conducive business environment, signalling a strong partnership between the government and the private sector.

The forum facilitated extensive discussions on various sectors ripe for investment, including infrastructure development, trade, manufacturing, technology transfer, and agriculture. Tanzanian and Chinese businessmen seized the opportunity to explore potential collaborations and exchange valuable insights.

Of notable focus was the push for investment in clean energy cooking technology to combat environmental degradation and the exploration of blue economy resources in Tanzania’s coastal regions. Participants also discussed opportunities in sectors such as fishing, mineral exploration, coastal and marine tourism, and transportation.

The forum witnessed the signing of several Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) aimed at strengthening economic and trade relations between China and Tanzania.

- MoU between China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) and Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC): This agreement aims to promote and facilitate investment between Jinhua City, Zhejiang, and Tanzania. It seeks to streamline investment processes and enhance cooperation in investment promotion activities.
- MoU between Zhejiang Sifang Group Ltd and Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP): This collaboration focuses on advancing agricultural development in Tanzania through the modernization of agricultural machinery. It aims to enhance productivity and sustainability in the agriculture sector.
- MoU between Zhejiang Sifang Group Ltd and Initiator Eastern Group Company Limited: This agreement aims to establish a joint brand and trademark for the Tanzanian market, particularly focusing on agricultural machinery. It seeks to strengthen market presence and distribution channels for agricultural products in Tanzania.
- MoU between Jinhua Chamber of Commerce and Economy and Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture (TCCIA): This MoU aims to build a platform for business collaboration between China and Tanzania in the agricultural products and engineering machinery sectors. It seeks to facilitate trade and investment opportunities between the two countries.
- MoU involving Zhejiang, Merit Link Tanzania Ltd, and Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF): This agreement aims to promote hardware products and high-quality Tanzanian goods in China. It seeks to enhance market access for Tanzanian products and promote bilateral trade relations between the two nations.

The Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania, Chen Mingjian, lauded the forum's role in fostering closer economic cooperation between the two nations, and highlighted Tanzania's significant progress in various sectors under President Samia's leadership, expressing confidence in the country's future development prospects.

The China-Tanzania Investment Forum concluded with optimism for increased investment flows and sustained economic growth, underscoring the importance of continued collaboration and partnership between China and Tanzania in achieving shared prosperity.

Tanzania allocates Sh10.48 Trillion (\$4.4 billion) to tackle debt for 2022–2023

[HTTPS://AFRICA.BUSINESSINSIDER.COM/LOCAL/MARKETS/TANZANIA-ALLOCATES-SH1048-TRILLION-DOLLAR44-BILLION-TO-TACKLE-DEBT-FOR-20222023/0NZP8Q9](https://AFRICA.BUSINESSINSIDER.COM/LOCAL/MARKETS/TANZANIA-ALLOCATES-SH1048-TRILLION-DOLLAR44-BILLION-TO-TACKLE-DEBT-FOR-20222023/0NZP8Q9)
CHINEDU OKAFOR

8 June 2023



Tanzanian shillings

- Tanzanian government earmarks Sh10.48 trillion (\$4.4 billion) for debt repayment in fiscal year 2023–2024, a 15% increase from the previous year.
- The Finance Minister emphasizes the need for borrowed funds to be spent on development projects to maximize economic benefits.
- Debt analysis confirms Tanzania's sustainable financial outlook, with a debt-to-GDP ratio of 31.8% well below the maximum threshold of 55%.

For the fiscal year 2023–2024, the Tanzanian government has set aside a staggering Sh10.48 trillion (\$4.4 billion) to pay down the country's debt. The sum represents a 15% increase over the Sh9.1 trillion that the Parliament had previously approved for paying the loans that the government had obtained in the current (2022–2023) fiscal year from a variety of sources.

In fiscal year 2023–2024, the Tanzanian government has allocated a substantial sum of **Sh10.48 trillion** (equivalent to approximately **\$4.4 billion**) to tackle its national debt. This allocation represents a **15% increase** from the previous year. The national debt in Tanzania is estimated to reach **\$49.52 billion** by 2028, marking a **continuously increasing trend** over the past year

Arusha Airport

Arusha Airport (IATA: **ARK**, ICAO: **HTAR**) (*Uwanja wa ndege wa Arusha* in Swahili) is a domestic airport located in Olasiti ward of the city of Arusha, the capital of the Arusha Region of Tanzania. The airport is currently undergoing an expansion, which includes a new apron and terminal building.

Year	Passengers		Aircraft movements		Cargo (kg)	
2010	154,174	▲20.5%	19,460	▲15.5%	812,930	▲6.69%
2011	112,433	▼-37.1%	21,306	▲8.66%	41,238	▼-1871%
2012	162,268	▲30.7%	22,690	▲6.10%	192,725	▲78.6%
2013	187,911	▲13.7%	23,868	▲4.94%	212,760	▲9.42%
2014	179,511	▼-4.68%	23,904	▲0.15%	148,390	▼-43.4%
2015	142,224	▼-26.2%	20,692	▼-15.5%	141,061	▼-5.20%

Source: Tanzania Airports Authority^[9]

Runways			
Direction	Length		Surface
	m	ft	
09/27	1,860	6,102	Asphalt



Tanzania Railways

<https://www.tanzaniainvest.com/railways>

Railway transport is the second most important mode of transport after road and critical for long-distance freight along the main transport corridors in Tanzania.

Tanzania has a total of 3,676km of railway lines operated by two railway systems, Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) and Tanzania – Zambia Railways (TAZARA). The mainline of TRC comprises the Central Corridor, a meter gauge railway (MGR) connecting the port of Dar es Salaam in the east with central and western areas of the country and terminating at Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika in the west.

The TAZARA line is 1,860 km in length, of which 975 km is in Tanzania and 885 km in Zambia.

Tanzania Intermodal and Rail Development Project (TIRP)

The TIRP is a USD 300million World Bank-funded project for the revival of the Tanzania metre-gauge (1 metre = 3 feet and 3.37 inches) railway network. The TIRP project intends to rehabilitate the metre-gauge railway from Dar es Salaam to Isaka (970km) to increase its capacity of carrying freight from 13.5 tonnes axle load to 18.5 axle load.

The TIRP project includes the following:

Construction of a new 80-pound rail covering 312km.

Rehabilitation of 658km railway.

Rehabilitation of 442 bridges and culverts.

Improvement of the communications system.

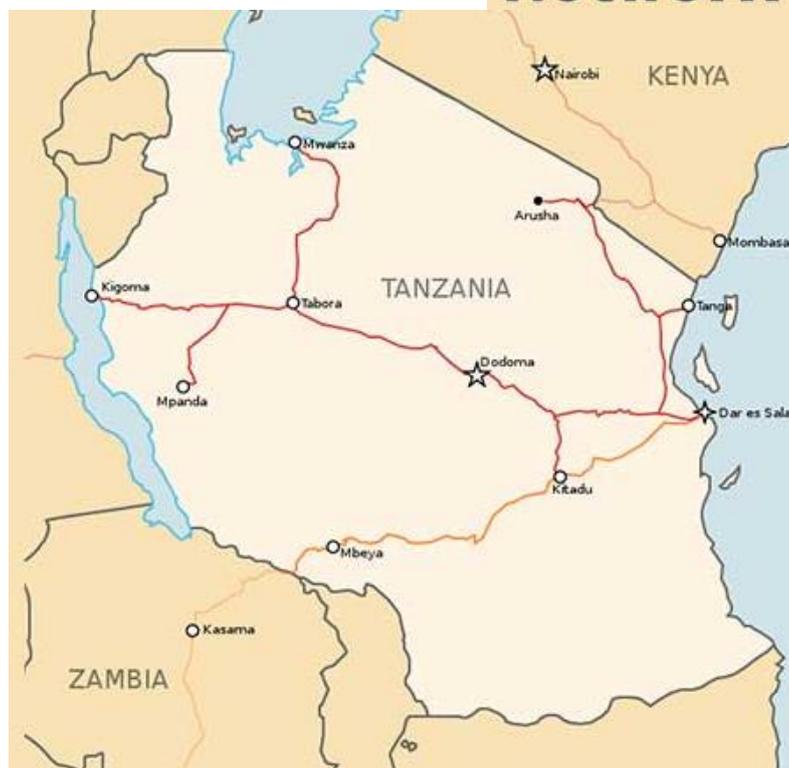
Rehabilitation of freight loading and offloading stations at Dar es Salaam Port, Ilala, and Isaka Dry Port.

Procurement of 3 Locomotives, 44 wagons, and tamping machines.

Tanzania Standard Gauge Railway (SGR)

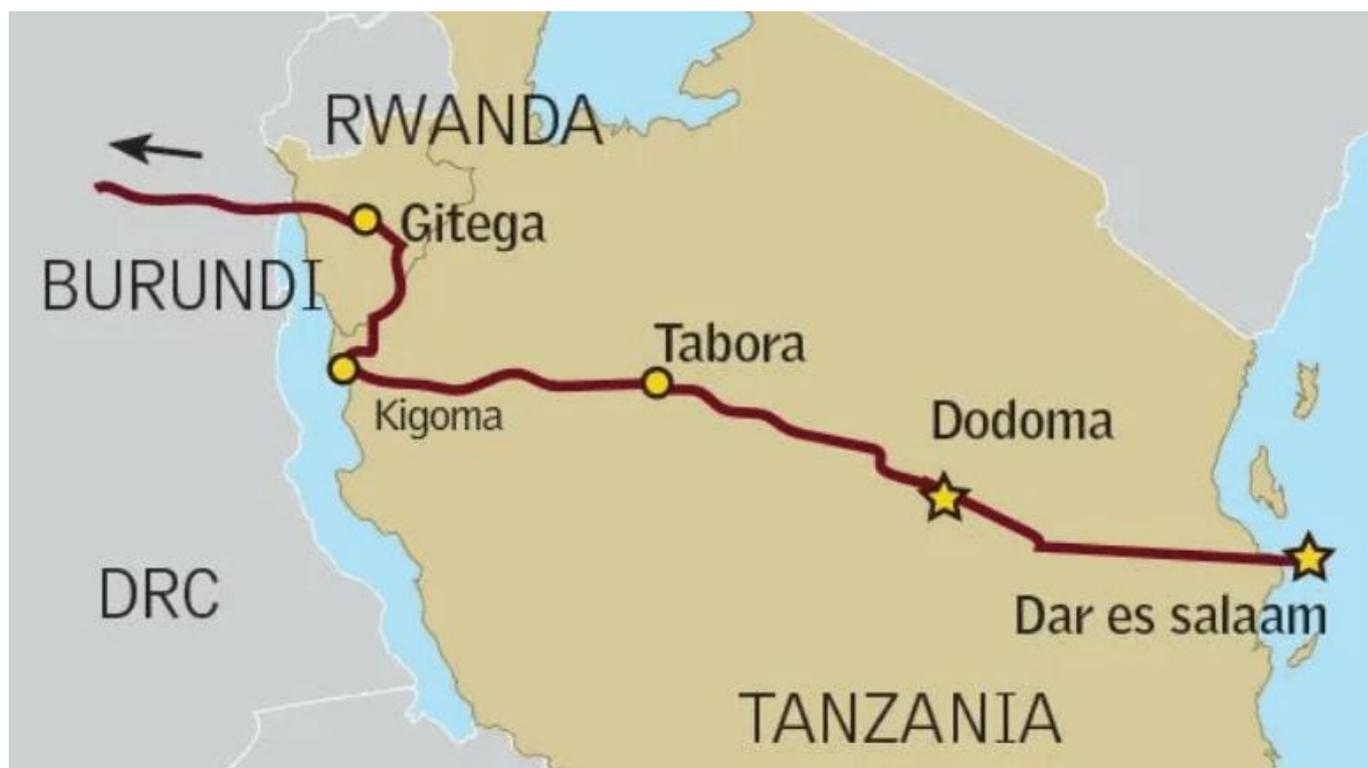
The government of Tanzania is currently expanding the country's rail network with the construction of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR). The SGR consists of a network of 1,219 km developed in five phases. Last Updated: 8th October 2021

Tanzania Rail Network



Tanzania and Burundi Sign USD 900 M SGR Railway Project MOU

<https://www.tanzaniainvest.com/transport/burundi-sgr-railway-mou>



On 16th January 2021, Tanzania and Burundi signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to build a 282-kilometer portion of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) linking Gitega, the capital of Burundi, to Uvinza in western Tanzania. From there, the SGR will connect Burundi to the Indian Ocean at the port of Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) Tanzania is currently expanding the country's rail network with the construction of a Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) to replace the old, inefficient meter-gauge railway system. The Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) has the ability to carry heavy loads by high speed as opposed to the current Meter gauge Railway (MGR). The SGR will link Tanzania, from the port of Dar es Salaam, to the neighbouring countries of Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) is a width of 1,435 mm **(4 feet 8.5 inches)**.

Tanzania Sign USD 1.3b SGR Railway Construction Agreement with China

<https://www.tanzaniainvest.com/transport/mwanza-isaka-railway-agreement>

18 January 2021



Tanzania's President John Magufuli and China's Foreign Affairs Minister Wang Yi signed on 8th January 2021 the agreement for the construction of the 5th phase of the new Standard Gauge Railway (SGR). The section will run for 341 km from Mwanza, the port city on the shore of Lake Victoria in northern Tanzania, to Isaka in the Shinyanga Region.

The construction will be carried out by China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation and China Railway Construction Limited. The works are expected to be completed by January 2024 at a cost of TZS 3.0617 Trillion (USD 1.3 Billion) provided by Government of Tanzania. Speaking after the signing of the agreement, Minister Yi praised Tanzania for its efforts to build roads and other infrastructure

Tanzania Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) The Tanzania SGR, currently under construction, is intended to replace the old, inefficient meter-gauge railway system. The foundation stone for the construction of the first section of the SGR connecting Dar es Salaam to Morogoro was set in April 2017. The overall SGR project that will stretch for 1,219 km, connecting Dar es Salaam to Mwanza on Lake Victoria for an overall budget of USD 7.5 billion, providing a safe and reliable means for efficiently transporting people and cargo to and from the existing Dar es Salaam Port. It will also connect Tanzania to Burundi, Rwanda, and The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), thereby playing a key role in enhancing regional trade.

Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915

Adolf Hitler calibrated at 430 MoC throughout his early political career. Adolph Hitler assembled the greatest military machine the world had ever seen. On the simple level of force, his military was unbeatable; yet he could not defeat a tiny island nation across the English Channel because the power expressed by Winston Churchill, who unified the will of his people through principles of freedom and selfless sacrifice. Churchill stood for power, Hitler for force. When the two meet, power always eventually succeeds; in the long run, if it is deeply founded in the will of the people, power is immune to force. Winston Churchill calibrated at 510 MoC. When Hitler suicided at the end of World War II, his consciousness level had degraded to 40 MoC. (Truth vs Falsehood and Power vs Force, both by Dr David R Hawkins).

Interestingly, similar circumstances are unfolding now, in March 2022, with President Vladimir Putin (MoC 360), having commenced invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022, is applying force upon the people of Ukraine which is led by President Volodymyr Zelenskyy (MoC 400) who is responding through his people with power. Interestingly, research of a number of wars and the leadership of both sides, it has been the leader calibrating the highest that has always prevailed – eventually!

There are two areas that humanity is not to go:

1: Weapons of mass destruction - particularly nuclear.

2. Modifying genes - both of human and of nature.

REFUGEE CAMPS – TANZANIA

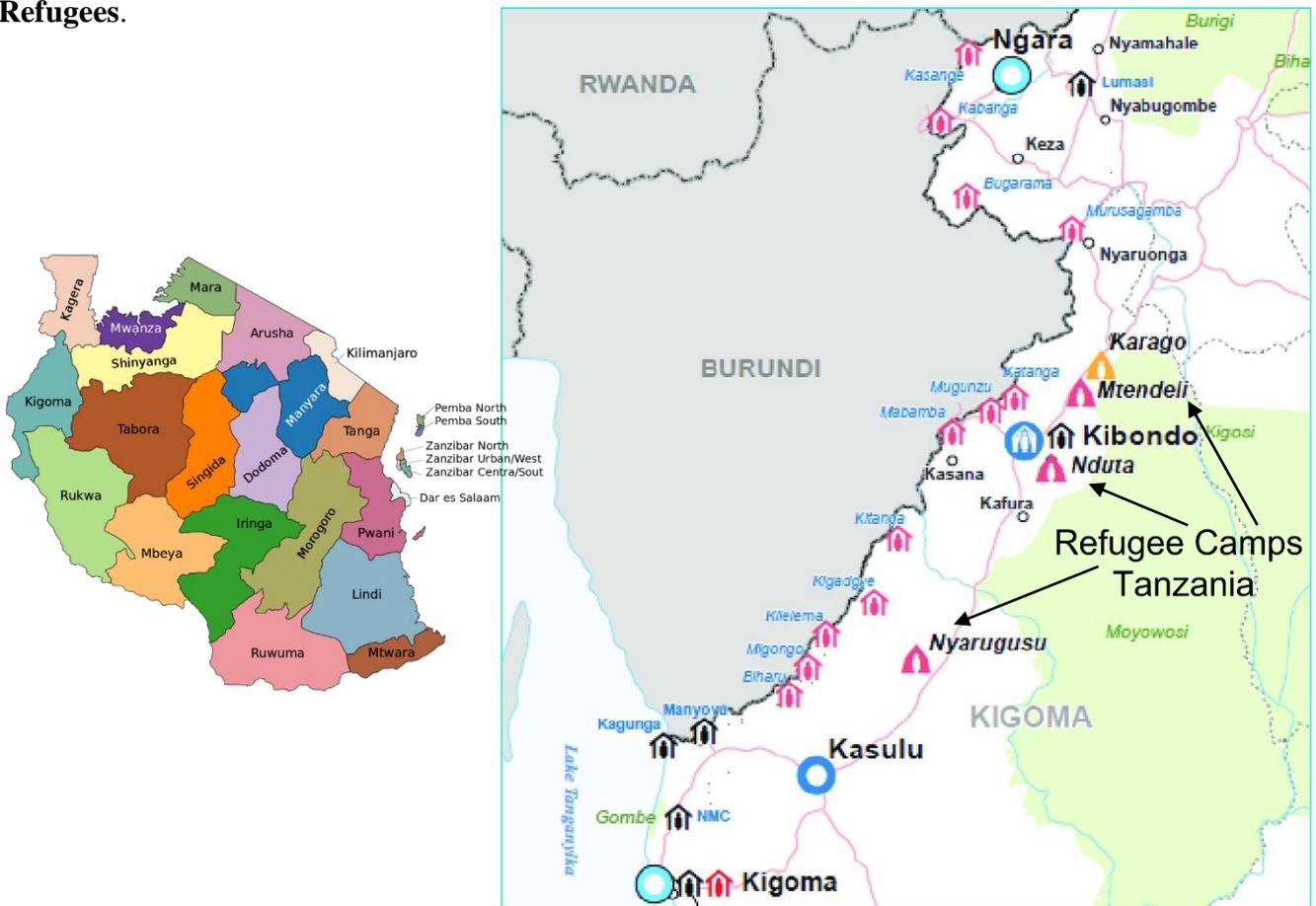
Kibondo, Kakonko, Kasulu and Uvinza Districts

The Kigoma refugee camps are located in the Kigoma region of Tanzania, mainly in Kibondo, Kakonko, Kasulu and Uvinza Districts. The three main camps are Mtendeli, Ndutu and Nyarugusu. The region stretches along Lake Tanganyika and the Burundi border, and is host to some 250,000 registered refugees, including some 160,000 refugees from Burundi, accommodated in six camps of varying sizes. The camps were created by the UNHCR and the Tanzanian government in 1996 after an estimated 150,000 Congolese refugees from the eastern Sud-Kivu region of the DRC crossed the border into Tanzania escaping civil war.

United Republic of Tanzania | UNHCR – The UN Refugee Agency

<https://www.unhcr.org/countries/united-republic-tanzania>

As of 1 January 2022, **Tanzania** hosts over **246,000 refugees and asylum-seekers**, primarily from **Burundi** and the **Democratic Republic of Congo**. Approximately **83%** of these individuals reside in the **Ndutu** and **Nyarugusu refugee camps**, which are situated in the north-western region of **Kigoma**. Tanzania has a commendable history of generosity in hosting refugees, and the **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** collaborates with the Tanzanian government to provide international protection and durable solutions for this vulnerable population. These efforts include aid delivery and coordination with other humanitarian partners, as well as initiatives that bridge the gap between humanitarian and development activities, in alignment with the **Global Compact for Refugees**.



ORPHANS – TANZANIA

How many children are orphans in Tanzania?

SOS Children Villages estimated that **1,300,000 children** are orphans in Tanzania, mainly due to HIV. Great support is provided by local community to Most Vulnerable Children (MVC), a more generic term to reduce stigma associated with the general term of Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVC) which is generally associated with AIDS orphans.

At any point, anywhere from **15% to over 25%** of the children in a dozen sub-Saharan African countries will be orphans – the vast majority of them will have been orphaned by HIV/AIDS. Africa's Orphaned Generations reports on the life circumstances of today's orphans with new data and fresh analyses.

ORPHANAGES

<https://theconversation.com/orphanage-trips-by-aussie-schools-are-doing-more-harm-than-good-38035>

It's important to understand what it is like for a child to grow up in an orphanage. Decades of research have proven that children need to be loved and cared for by a limited number of people who are dedicated to them and able to respond to their needs. This sort of care is very difficult to provide in an orphanage.



Schools and students think they're being charitable, but children aren't tourist attractions made to make you feel warm and fuzzy. Kim Tyo-Dickerson/Flickr, CC BY

The need to look after many children generally results in a regimented existence, with each child having many caregivers. Children are cared for as a group rather than as individuals. As a result children who have been raised in orphanages experience delays across all areas of development, as well as psychological damage.

Although Australia no longer has orphanages, some other wealthy nations do. Even in these well-resourced institutions, the same problems exist.

The lack of someone who loves and is committed to a child makes them vulnerable to exploitation. Rates of physical and sexual abuse (perpetrated by adults and other children) are high in orphanages, wherever they are located. It is unfortunately not surprising that 30% of the reports of sexual abuse made to the Australian Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse have been made by people who were abused in orphanages.

Knowledge of the harms of orphanage care closed all orphanages in Australia decades ago.

Orphanage voluntourism takes children from their families

The majority of children living in orphanages have at least one living parent. As recently reported, orphanage voluntourism is actually removing children from their families. Unscrupulous individuals

are persuading families to give up their children (sometimes with a cash payment) in order to make money for themselves from donations from wealthy foreign voluntourists.

They are literally creating orphans, for financial gain.

In some countries this has led to an explosion in the number of orphanages. In Cambodia the number of orphanages has doubled in the last five years, while the number of orphans has decreased.

Even when intentions are pure, the building and resourcing of orphanages results in the removal of children from their families. In the wake of the Indian Ocean Tsunami in Aceh, Indonesia, 17 new orphanages were built for “tsunami orphans”. However, 98% of the children in these orphanages had families and had been placed in these institutions in order to gain an education.

Community support for education would have prevented these children from being exposed to harm in orphanages. Reputable aid organisations will not build orphanages, but instead work to support families and communities.

This is a much more caring and cost-effective model. Keeping children in orphanages is very expensive: five to ten times more expensive than supporting them in their families.

Orphanages are never good places

Much of the psychological harm suffered by children in orphanages is caused by having multiple caregivers who come and go, rather than just one (or a few) who can be relied upon. Short-term orphanage volunteers who pay attention to, play with and care for children may feel they are doing good, but they are just adding to this harm. They increase the number of caregivers a child experiences and are just more people who abandon them.

Children who live in orphanages often become adept at gaining adult attention by being cute and by engaging with strangers – something that psychologists call “indiscriminate affection”. School students often mistake this behaviour for genuine friendliness and happiness.

Young people who undertake these tours come home with an idealised view of orphanages and with aspirations to support them into the future. This was the experience of ex-orphanage voluntourists, now successful entrepreneurs Rob and Paul Falkan, who donate business profits to build orphanages all over the world. Schools who help foster the view that orphanages are good may inadvertently harm children into the future.

FEELINGS GIVE RISE TO THE TRUTH

The CHILD is to FREELY EXPRESS ITSELF: Messages from Mary and Jesus 13 May 2003

Mary: The greatest gift you can give your child, is allowing it to be freely able to express itself, helping it to feel good about being able to say and express and communicate all it feels. **THERE IS NOTHING BETTER FOR A CHILD TO FEEL THAN KNOWING ITS PARENTS COMPLETELY WANT IT TO BE EXACTLY HOW IT FEELS IT WANTS TO BE.** To be completely unconditionally accepted for all that it is. Then it feels loved.

The extent of our unloving parenting that we all have had to endure as children is now killing us, which is the truth of how bad it is. It is killing us because we refuse to understand what is happening, we refuse to connect to our pain, we refuse to accept the truth!

Parenting – unable to love our children due to lack of truth in what we are provided with.

We don't truly love ourselves; so we can't truly love our children. We can believe we love ourselves; as we believe we love our children. And so do our children truly love us?

What is the name of a person who takes care of orphans?

A saint. Orphaned children need a lot more than shelter and nutritious food. They need to feel that they are truly loved. Creating that feeling usually requires huge, continuous effort.

What are the psychological effects of orphans?

It is hard to categorise all orphans at once. Depending on why they were orphaned, and their age, the psychological effects vary greatly.

For example, a 5 year old child who was left at an orphanage because their parents died will have much different psychological trauma than a 12 year old child who was beaten or sold by their parents and then rescued. Or the 2 year old who gets put at an orphanage and never knows why, or whether or not they still have parents. To give all of these children the same psychological treatment would be a mistake, because they will all have different individual needs, and will all process these events differently from one another. I recommend individual professional diagnosis's and help if you are caring for any of these types of children. This isn't always possible, but it is ideal. It still is all about talking it out!

Common effects that I see in the younger children I work with (3 and under) are being much more clingy, desperate for affection and attention, and being willing to do anything to get that attention. This can lead to screaming uncontrollably, hitting you/other kids, or even hurting themselves to get you to look at them and take care of them. They may not care if it is positive or negative attention, which makes it important to teach them that if they want your attention, they do not need to act out. Be looking to encourage them and give them positive attention, and try not to give them more attention than is needed when they do inappropriate things. This can help them learn that if they want attention, behaving is the best way to get their desired result.

For our elementary aged children that just come in, they generally aren't as clingy. To be able to get close to them, you need to earn more trust. If you are new to their lives, they are likely not to try to get to know you, because they may be used to being abandoned (but this, none of us ever heal fully – talking it out, and then more talking it out. Getting close to someone, to them, may mean having one more person who can hurt you. If you aren't going to be constantly in their lives, it is probably best to leave them alone. If you are, then make that clear. Get to know their interests, allow them to ask you questions about anything. Be a friend that will not disappear. This may be the best thing you can do for them.

As for high-schoolers who have been abandoned, it is likely that this is not their first time being dropped off on someone's door step. They may not seem to be as sad at first, or not as affected by their losses, but that is probably a safety mechanism. They have shut themselves off from caring, because they are tired of being hurt. They also know that whoever is taking care of them is likely only temporarily in their lives, because even if they spend the rest of their years as a minor with them, that isn't very long. It is

alright to give these kids their space. They have earned it. However, you can be an encouragement to them! Let them know that you are willing to help if they need anything. Show them they don't have to spend the rest of their lives with the cards they have been dealt. They can make something amazing out of their lives. They can do anything they put their mind to. Encourage them to apply themselves and pursue their interests. If you can, help them do so.

Lastly, almost all kids who have been abandoned or orphaned in any way are going to ask the question, "Am I valuable?" Show them that they are. Show them they are loved, respected, and that their ideas and accomplishments are important to you, and to others. Help them realise the impact they have on other people. Help them learn that there are other people in the world that have it worse than they do, and that they can do something about it.

We all need to know we are valued and we have purpose. These children especially.

Which countries have the most orphans in need of adoption?

The countries with the most orphans are as follows...

India (31 million), China (20.6 million), Nigeria (12 million), Bangladesh (4.8 million), Ethiopia (4.8 million), Indonesia (4.8 million), Democratic Republic of Congo (4.2 million), Brazil (4.2 million), South Africa (3.7 million).

What kind of help could be done to a children orphanage?

In my overseas experience (in the Philippines), orphanages tend to be understaffed and underfunded. Those are the two biggest needs.

Orphanages often need more full-time staff, and more volunteers to come help care for the children, do repairs, make meals, etc. Often they will only have three or four workers for more than 50 kids.

I once volunteered at an orphanage that had only one person to care for all of the infants – and infants are high maintenance! She would have to take them out of their crib in shifts (there were about 15 infants), feed them, play with them, and then return them to their crib to take the next batch out. It just wasn't possible to give them all of the attention and exercise they needed with that kind of ratio. Which is sad for the children, and for the workers who are trying their best.

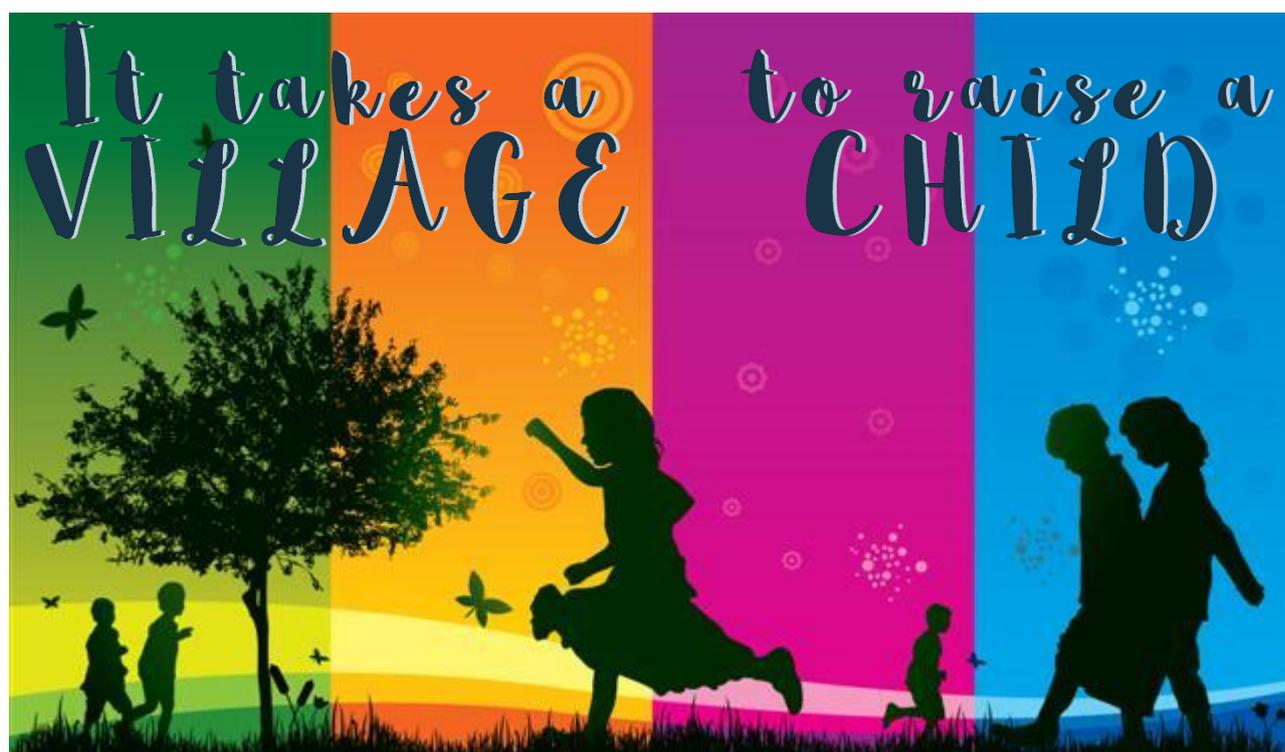
Orphanages often rely on meagre government funding and need extra support from private benefactors in order to provide everything for the children. This includes food, clothes, supervision, and quality education. Additionally they often need things like sports and play equipment, toys, books, furniture, bedding, and repairs/maintenance.

If you choose to help out an orphanage, chances are they'll accept whatever you're willing to help with. I've personally helped build a playhouse, cared for infants, and played games with the older children.

Pascas Foundation may consider:

- Each child is a lifelong engagement, certainly interaction is ongoing to age 28 years.
- The child is to be listened to, to be encouraged to 'talk it out', to express itself.
- Carers are to have long term association with the child – as long as possible.
- Consideration of support in physical and financial ways is to be equally available to the carer(s) as well as the children.
- The child is a unique personality and it is that personality that is to be nurtured and allowed to bloom.
- We are not to impose our will upon the child, we are to allow the child to discover and teach us who they truly are.
- We are each on a never ending journey of learning and being educated – mostly through our experiences.
- Thus, education opportunities are to be supported throughout each and every facet of the child's life.
- The comforts and conditions of lodgings for the child is to be representative of what we expect and embrace within our own homes. Lodgings are to be warm and secure with all the appropriate comforts that enable a child to experience and for them to express themselves as we would welcome.
- All that we would desire for ourselves is to be available for the children and their carers, with all the security and potentials that we embrace.
- Fresh is best – home cooked meals are always the benchmark when it comes to our own nutrition.
- These hallmarks of support may be impossible to quantify as every child is different, every situation is different, every environment is different and the carers who bring their love, time, energy and support are as equally different. This is how it is within every family.

So, as institutions open to the possibilities of The New Way through engaging with Pascas Foundation then we will all discover what is required, what is involved and how this may unfold.



VILLAGE RAISING of a CHILD vs Corporate CHILD CARE

Governments may perceive that income generated (and their taxes) by parents while having their children ensconced in a corporate child care centre is beneficial for the nation. Please consider this:

- The child and children, when at child care centres, are being deprived of their direct interaction with a parent or both parents in the time of its life it needs them the most.
- Ask yourself, who hurt me the most when I was a child? Being abandoned is lifelong harm.
- Being abandoned is a crisis for a child that NEVER heals! Five minutes lost in a supermarket barely matches the trauma of being left all day amongst strangers at a child care centre.
- We say, the child will get over it – we even tell the child to get over it! It does not and WE do not.
- By suppressing the child's personality we are entombing it into a lifetime of trauma. We brush all this off because that is what our own parents did. Our life long dramas are consequently repeated by the child in its adult life. We are fixing our children to never ending treadmills of our making.
- Until we personally begin to heal ourselves of our own childhood suppression then we are ensuring our errors and injuries are absorbed and repeated by our own children.
- We are to express our feelings – both good and bad. Yet we ignore our children when they wish to talk and express their feelings. Many of us were told to be seen and not heard.
- We are to listen to our children – not hide them in child care centres.
- We are to listen to our neighbours, to our community – and they to us. We are to express our feelings to each other – that is how we begin to heal our childhood suppression.
- Consider the vast array of distractions we each have accumulated – TVs, laptops, mobile phones, movies – look at how most of these do not involve interaction and communication with people.
- We pass these all onto our children – so they do not even communicate with each other.
- Suddenly, all of humanity is awash with mental illness.
- What is mental illness? It is the imbalance of light returning from our physical being back to our soul thus bringing about distortion in our overall light energy. Should we begin to express our feelings, both good and bad, and long for the truth behind our feelings, then we will begin to bring that light back into balance and heal ourselves – and our children at the same time!
- The Village Community way of bringing a child up is also a healing way of living. We are to collaborate as a community and in collaboration we are to dialogue, discuss and express our feelings between each other. We are to be true to ourselves. In this way we are healing ourselves and bringing up our children appropriately in a village format – a small community.
- Should a Child Care setting be part of a small community / village arrangement then every child in the care of the centre should personally know, each day, at least one of the adult supervisors due to the child's extended family interactions prior to attending child care.
- An appropriate Child Care setting may be seen as having one parent of say five children in attendance each day. That is, during a five day week, even though the attending parents are rotating, the child may have a close relationship with one of the supervising adults each day.
- In this way, the governments will find their long term national medical costs being reduced as healing of the community unfolds and mental health issues abate. This will extend into the policing, courts and prison systems as well as all aspects of social service.

Corporate child care systems have become long term problematic for all of humanity.

Purpose of Life

Purpose of our life is to:

Achieve individualisation. This is truly the moment of our sentient experience beginning. This occurs at the moment of incarnation which is when our newly forming foetus begins to pump blood, usually day 16 after conception. From that moment we are beginning to experience life.

We have a life purpose. We are each a unique personality with individual propensities to experience. Should our physical life be cut short then we will go on and have the experiences that we need in the 1st spirit Mansion World. If we miscarry or are aborted then we will become spirit born, be adopted to spirit parents and have a similar life to that should we have gone on and lived on Earth.

Presently we are each subjected to Childhood Suppression which we continue on throughout our lives suppressing our feelings and our true personality. This is providing us with unique life experiences as this does not typically occur with any other humanities throughout the universes. Our physical life on Earth is mostly very difficult, however this will provide each of us with unique capabilities to aid newly emerging humanities on worlds further out into space. Yes, we have an enormous journey to enjoy.

Our time of death is predetermined. We often do crazy things – but our life span is predetermined.

What we experience is also predetermined. A few are to be wealthy and become burdened with responsibility. Many are to be poor and enjoy the freedom without trappings of assets and obligations.

Most will have families while on Earth. No matter who we are, we will each parent at least three children before we can enter the first of the Celestial Heavens. We are to experience parenting, even though that may be when we are in the spirit Mansion Worlds.

We are to live FEELINGS FIRST! We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, to a companion. We are to long / ask for the truth of what our feelings are drawing to our attention. What enters emotionally needs to be expressed emotionally. Should we long for our Heavenly Mother and Father's Love, then we are also SOUL HEALING. Our mind is to follow supporting what our feelings are leading us to embrace – this is the opposite as to how we have been brought up to live.

It's all about
Experiences
 &
FEELINGS

As we complete our FEELING HEALING, then and only then can we connect with our Soul Partner who is always of the opposite sex. Our soul is a duplex that manifests two personalities. And we can grow to interact with our Nature Spirits and Spirit Guides!

BE FEELINGS
EXPRESSIVE!

FEELING HEALING directly benefits the PARENTS' CHILDREN:



Parents' baby from conception through to age 6, 100% benefit, age 14 – 75%, 21 – 50%, 28 – 25%. Prior to conception we are in a perfect Natural love state. By the time we are age 6, we are then reflecting the consciousness level of one or the other of our parents. As they heal their Childhood Suppression through Feeling Healing, they are directly healing us, their children, subject to our age – maturity.

Only through Feeling Healing which can be readily introduced through all education and health systems and services, will we cure our Childhood Suppression.

Consciousness Calibrations Worldwide	
Level of Consciousness	Percentage of population
600 +	1 in millions
540 +	0.4%
500 +	4%
400 +	8%
200 +	22%
200 -	78%
World wide average	220

All the social ills of society are frozen into generational transfer. This can only be mitigated through Feeling Healing, and even then it will require generation after generation to advance the progress and lift the overall consciousness levels of humanity, from 220 to the 440s at least!

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of Consciousness	Rate of Unemployment	Rate of Poverty	Happiness Rate "Life is OK"	Rate of Criminality
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

POTENTIAL to BENEFIT your CHILD through our own FEELING HEALING:

This steps down each seven years as the child matures



From conception to age 6 or 7 From 8 to age 14 From 15 to age 21 From 22 to age 28
As we heal, we directly heal our children similarly.
The Indwelling Spirit arrival for the child around age 6 or 7 starts their independence.

PASCAS COUNSELLOR CARERS for ORPHANAGES:

The optimum ration is considered one accredited counsellor carer per ten adults. With regards to children then one accredited counsellor carer per ten children with six adults in the family units involved around the children.

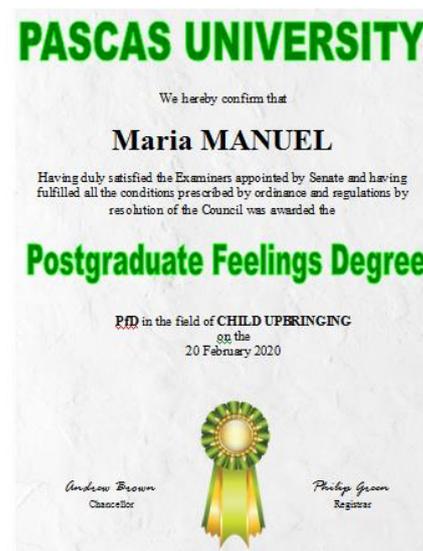
Postgraduate **Feelings!** Degree Pfd

Pfd being in the field of SOCIAL WORK – LIVING FEELINGS FIRST.

Equivalent to Counsellor Social Worker certificate level IV + Pfd.

Kindly consider reading: www.pascashealth.com
then proceed to Library Download:

- Pascas Worldcare Supporting Hands
- Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Abuse & Remedial
- Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Overview
- Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Protection
- Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Social Housing
- Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Support Centre
- Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters towards Liberation
- Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward
- Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward (short)

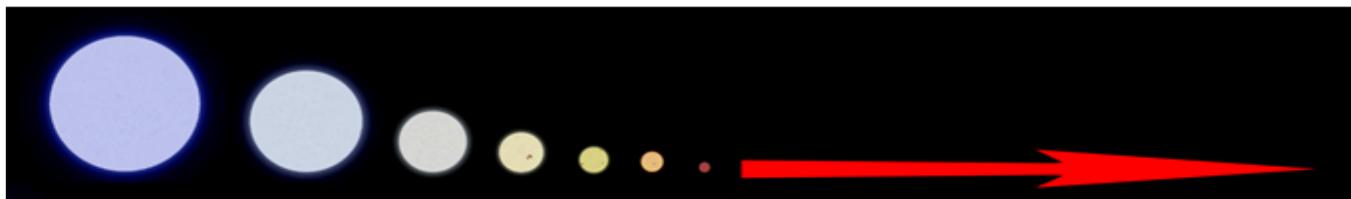


It is imperative that ongoing contact with the children is lifelong. That is, there is benefit of being a confident and supportive relationship through to the age of 28 years. As we personally embrace our individual feeling healing, this also indirectly benefits children under our care through to the age of 28 years, the time of their first Saturn return. As we evolve and progress through Living Feelings First and Feeling Healing, we benefit the children under our personal care even though this progressively diminishes every seven years (100% to age 6, 75% to age 14, 50% to age 21, 25% to age 28, and then they are on their own so to speak).

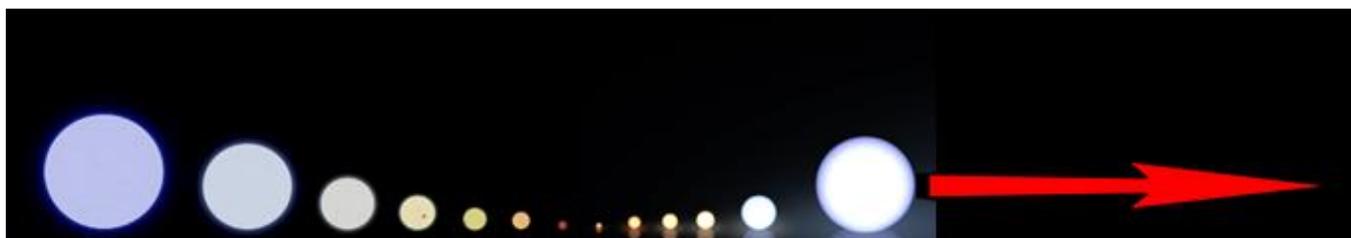
The more carers that are involved with a child then the more confusing it is for the child, thus leading to complications, stress, fear and loss of confidence, self-esteem and rejection of all involved.

The number of children that a carer may embrace within an orphanage may be significantly less than 30 and the number of carers engaged may need to be far greater than suggested, through experience we will come to determine what is appropriate and provide the support that is required. The long term benefits for all, as well as society will far exceed the costs.

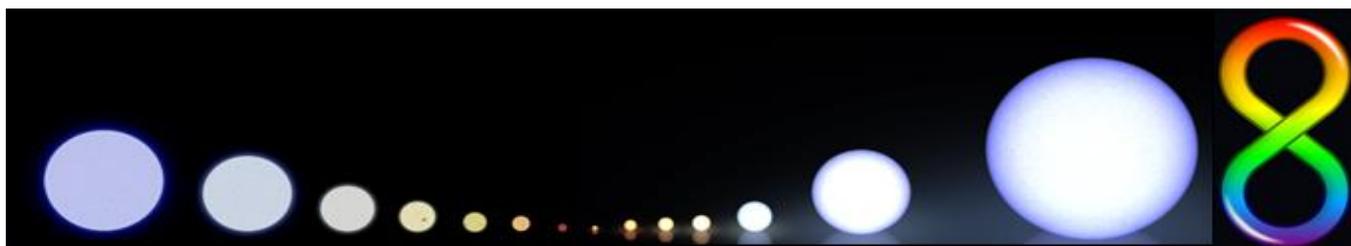
ORPHANAGE FOOD: A stepping up to home food cooking equivalent generally may require development of a series of menus to accommodate each of the local seasons, appropriate meals accommodating the varying ages of children, the specific dietary needs of each child having health issues, the enhancement of kitchen facilities and also the décor of the dining areas. This transition may require additional appropriately skilled staffing. Staff and children need to constructively benefit.

OUR CHOICE!

The moment prior to our conception, we are in pristine, perfect soul condition of Natural love. Consider that to be 1,000 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness scale – the largest sphere above. From that moment on we are being 'fire hosed' with the errors and damage that our parents hold and carry. Somehow, we make birth – the middle sphere above. By the time we are six years of age, our childhood suppression of our true personality by our parents ends upon the arrival of our Indwelling Spirit. Now, our soul condition is the smallest sphere. We will now calibrate on the Map of Consciousness scale at the level of one or the other of our parents – we are now literally a clone of their messed up personality. We continue on at that level for the rest of our lives. We also go on and do the same to our own children, thus this stagnation goes on for generation after generation – for aeons – or has done so until NOW!



We can perfect our mind's control and achieve a state of bliss which is all false and eventually ends with us crashing back to reality. Or, we can embrace our Feeling Healing and heal all our damage that which we took on as we got older as well as the damage imposed upon us by our parents and carers. Thus, we can grow in truth and love beyond 499 on the Map of Consciousness and perfect our Natural love, returning to the condition before conception. This could take a very long time – and then we are stuck in the 7th spirit Mansion World condition.



And here is the most wonderful pathway open for us all. By embracing our Feeling Healing with the Divine Love, through longing for the truth behind what our feelings are drawing to our attention and asking our Heavenly Mother and Father for Their Love, Divine Love, we can heal our childhood suppression and ongoing repression, with the Divine Love, then we can progress into the first of the Celestial Heavens and continue onwards with our evolving growth in truth and love all the way to Paradise, the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father. The pathway is now defined and open to all.

This time, in the history of humanity, is the most exciting time ever experienced.

Beliefs suppress TRUTH

Dis-ease is of Disharmony with TRUTH

Mental Illness is of CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION

Perceived level of truth MoC 1,000

FEELING HEALING

embraces the healing of both

Disharmony with TRUTH

and

CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION

and with Divine Love we are embracing

our

SOUL HEALING

Perceived overall level of truth MoC 920 – relative truth potential MoC 1,480

PROVE THAT THE PRODUCT DOES WHAT YOU SAY IT CAN DO:

12 April 2022 was the date when a pair had their first appreciation of nearing their completion of their personal Feeling Healing. This heralds the date when the first people on Earth considered that their personal healing of what they had personally taken on of the Rebellion and Default is achievable. It is this pair that through their personal experience and journey are now able to reveal how we can heal ourselves.

Further, Samantha in England commenced her healing in 2013 and is now close to completion of her personal healing also.

This self-healing is the achieving of a soul condition state equivalent to that which we all are in at the moment prior to our conception. From the moment of conception on we are absorbing the errors and injuries of our parents and carers continually through to the time we are six years of age when our Indwelling Spirit arrives. It is this, our Childhood Suppression, that we are to heal.

While we are mind-centric, we are literally frozen into the retarded condition of one or the other of our parents. We cannot progress beyond their condition without embracing our feelings and longing for the truth that our feelings are drawing our attention to.

PROVE THAT YOU CAN SELL THE PRODUCT AT THE PRICE YOU SAY YOU CAN:

The process of Feeling Healing, and with Divine Love, then Soul Healing, is free to all of humanity. It is a way of living. It is not a religion, there is no controlling hierarchy, dogmas, creeds, cannon laws, sacraments, rituals, special clothing and books. There is nothing to join and be subjected to. The revelations are free to all. It is The New Way, a way of living life through our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth. Truth IS Love! This is a freeing way of life!

PROVE THAT YOU CAN PRODUCE THE PRODUCT AT THE COST YOU SAY YOU CAN:

For those who love to embrace all the details, then these revelations will take some considerable time to research, study and embrace. To some it may seem all so very obvious. And there will be those who are in between these categories. Books written revealing these understandings will have their typical costs. Internet sources are free to all. Formal education programs may have delivery costs in the normal fashion of most education.

PROVE THAT YOU OWN THE TECHNOLOGY:

Copy right may apply to material and publications principally to preserve the integrity of the writings. Plagiarism is welcome as long as the integrity of the original writings remains intact. There are presently more than 60,000 pages of material – 20 million words – to embrace!

THIS is a time of GREAT REVELATION and CHANGE for HUMANITY:

What is unfolding now is the biggest event in the history of humanity. For those of us who open to our feelings, the disturbances around us will be acceptable as then we see the need for change, for those who remain mind-centric, life will be difficult.

This is the most exciting time in the history of humanity.

So, may we introduce a few aspects? These documents can be shared from www.pascashealth.com that are in the Library Download page, scroll through the index and click to open the PDF:

PASCAS CARE LETTERS

 [Pascas Care Letters Beliefs Suppress Truth.pdf](#)

As we absorb beliefs that are in error and experience emotional injuries, this disrupts our flow of light to and from our bodies. The accumulation of these manifest as physical illness. The medical industry has 'identified' over 10,000 illnesses and claim to have found cures for 500 only. As we learn to live through our feelings and begin to express our feelings, both good and bad, all the time longing to know the truth of what our feelings are drawing our attention to, we begin to heal this energy imbalance.

To put this another way. Talk it out to a companion. A friend who listens is helping you heal a little. Express it all.

 [Pascas Care Letters Etheric Spirit Body.pdf](#)

We are not just our physical body. In fact our physical body is the least of our existence.

You may also be surprised that we can now interact with anything that has life!

Our childhood suppression commences from the moment of conception which is about 16 days prior to our incarnation. This continues through to the age of 6 years. It is our parents imposition of their own injuries and erroneous beliefs that we need to express – talk it out to a friend – and this is the Great U-Turn that each of us will undertake, eventually.

MEDICAL – SPIRITUAL REFERENCES

 [Rejected Ones via James Moncrief.pdf](#)

We are each one of the rejected ones.

The lady who conveyed these writings has only ever written through one person, there are now about ten books, but this one focuses upon our focus here for communities. She will love your embrace – and you will love who it is.

MEDICAL – EMOTIONS

 [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Adults.pdf](#)

 [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Annexures.pdf](#)

-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Discussions.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Graphics.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper - Structures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Reference Centre.pdf](#)

This set is used within schools. Parents are asked to participate. The platform is founded on what has been introduced to a number of schools within South Africa as well as other countries. It is now stepped up to encapsulate what we now further understand. This is an awareness program for children as they are to learn to appreciate their feelings. Adults can go on and engage in their personal Feeling Healing.

This Library is rather extensive. As questions may arise, then we can explore them also.

MEDICAL

-  [Pascas Care Kinesiology Testing.pdf](#)

Through kinesiology muscle testing, you and I can test anything to determine if it is in truth or not. Also, by using the Map of Consciousness table developed by Dr David R Hawkins, then we can determine the level of truth of anything. Yes, even all the above documents, then even page by page, or even each paragraph.

And now that you may have considered the above, kindly return to PASCAS CARE LETTERS:

-  [Pascas Care Letters Glass Ceiling Barrier Removal.pdf](#)

Without embracing Living Feelings First and then engaging in our personal Feeling Healing, we remain restrained within the 1st spirit Mansion World condition indefinitely. This situation was imposed upon us all by rebellious high level spirits from within our Local Universe of Neadon, 200,000 years ago!

This statement from above: "What is unfolding now is the biggest event in the history of humanity" calibrates at 1,000 on the Map of Consciousness!

Kindly share as you please.

cheers for now

John Doel



The ROOT CAUSE!

May we introduce the underlying condition as well as the pathway to evolving out of this seemingly never ending cycle of conflict and hopeless, then we all can start to bring about the ending of desperation.

The ROOT CAUSE Explained:

High level hidden controllers have passively and slowly coerced all of humanity to live against their true selves in such a manner that it has been (UNTIL NOW!) impossible for us to evolve out of the cycles of conflict, illness, disease and deprivation.

They have been extremely artful and brilliant in their complete achievement of dominating humanity in that we of humanity have had no way and no hope of every breaking the cycle of war, disease and periodic self-destruction without intervention from even higher spirit assistance.

We each have been guided to live mind centric. As children, we have been told to develop our minds, to learn our math tables, to memorise this and that, that our minds are what will make us all important and capable. We have all bought into this lie. As parents, we raise our children in the manner we have been raised – so the cycle has been going on generation after generation – for aeons.

Our minds are addicted to untruth, our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood, our minds are addicted to control, control over others and the environment. When we ‘think’ we are submitting ourselves to our erroneous minds. Thinking leads to assumptions. We act on our assumptions. Consider checking yourself, just hold off on acting on an assumption and investigate further. 98% of all assumptions are in error, the other 2% are flukes. This is what we have all bought into, hook, line and sinker.

Our FEELINGS are our SUPREME GUIDES:



Feelings are what guide us through our ascension of truth. So they are really our Supreme Guides. Many people look for a person, spirit, angel, even God, for supreme guidance, however it's all right there already built in – in our feelings. **We just have to submit to them, allowing them to take us where they will, expressing all the parts we want to express, letting the emotion drive that expression if it's there to be expressed, or just talking about all we feel and how feeling that feeling is making us feel – or, how we feel about having that feeling, all whilst longing for the truth of our feelings. Longing for the truth of our feelings is really: Longing for the truth of our self, because: we are our feelings. So life stirs up our feelings, we feel being alive; or, being alive means we are feeling, always feeling; and when we work out what and why we are feeling what we are, so then we know the truth of how we are. And over time the truth accumulates, and our mind expands our understanding of ourselves, all being driven from our feelings.**

Kevin 26 Sep 2017

Kevin died 10 August 2012, through Feeling Healing became Celestial on 7 August 2017

We are to embrace our feelings, our feelings are always in truth, our feelings are soul based, as they are always in truth, they are love, living feelings first is living in truth and love – this is what we all aspire to yet we have been sent in the wrong direction, down the abyss to a form of living hell. Yes, as we are living against our selves, against our soul and consequently against our soul partner, we are living in hell. Further, our soul is a duplex, it brings into the physical two personalities, one a female and the other a male – ALWAYS!

When we are conceived, that is at the moment of conception, we are always perfect and that includes the physical foetus. Incarnation takes place when the newly forming foetus commences to pump blood and that is generally day 16 after conception. It is the infusion of emotional injuries and errors of belief of our parents into our being that we have child defects, childhood illness, miscarriages and all kinds of difficulties – this is all compounded throughout our early forming years by our childhood suppression by our parents up until age six years when our Indwelling Spirit arrives. Then whatever we are dictates the rest of our lives – until we start to heal ourselves through our personal Feeling Healing.

NOW, while we endeavour to perfect our minds we are imprisoning ourselves within our personal steel wrecking ball – we cannot progress beyond 499 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness scale. We have locked ourselves into the limitations of the 1st spirit Mansion World, the ceiling is 499. Presently, humanity on Earth calibrates around 220. The scale is based on the common log of 10, a 1 point increase is a 10 fold increase in energy, 10 points is 10 billion fold increase!

We have seven spirit Mansion Worlds to progress up through before we enter the Celestial Heavens and yet all our systems and way of living on Earth retard us perpetually to the first of those seven – and we adhere to this entrapment. Well, it is time we stuck that all in the rubbish bins and free ourselves and become the incredible personalities and beings that we truly are and that is what this agenda here is all about.

SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Firstly, support is to be considered with the city of Arusha, then throughout the province of Arusha, and then extend out through Tanzania as relationships, local support and prioritisation of needs are identified.

ORPHANS and ORPHANAGES

Those orphans within institutions or are about to be placed within an institution, should there be living relatives then preference is to be considered for the supporting of the family unit to enable them to remain as a unit. Solutions may take many formats.

The education of orphans may be supported corresponding to the age grouping of the orphan. This may be for pre-schooling through to higher education and university. As the orphan matures, the support is not to be cut off at a specific age, it may continue with phasing down continuing until 28 years of age.

Longevity of ongoing support for individual orphans by their assigned carers is preferred. Thus the conditions of engagement of carers and their individual needs are also to be factored into the needs to be accommodated.

The orphanage buildings and the fitout there of may need a make-over. The environment within buildings may be substandard and significant renovations and appropriate climate control within the buildings may need to be attended to.

First and foremost is to involve as many people in as many ways possible to determine optimum solutions and then the delivery of those solutions.

CHILD CARE and PRE-SCHOOLING

The same ethos as above.

It is important that the child has with him or her continuously people that he or she is familiar with. The child is not to be 'abandoned'.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE and FAMILY SHELTER

One in four women are subjected to domestic violence. That is in peaceful times – this is a war zone.

If the perpetrator of the domestic violence is open to assistance in resolving the tendency towards violence then that person is also to be assisted. This does not mean that this is an endeavour to re-unite the parties, however it is a part of the endeavour to reduce repeat offending.

Children are often considered in a way that 'they will get over it!' They don't, further they often consider this is how a family functions and then go on and replicate the drama when as adults.

LIVING FEELINGS FIRST

As we explore each of these elements of support, it is more and more apparent that the shift away from living mind-centric to living feelings first is embraced as a priority. Feeling Healing follows for those who seek to go that next step. No one expected to do anything. No one is being asked to do anything. However, it is important that parties, adults, parents, children, carers, educators, health carers, etc., become aware of the differences and the possibilities. Then it is each person's choice should they wish to consider as well as their timing.

EDUCATION; SCHOOLS and UNIVERSITY

Firstly is the reinstatement of school facilities to prime condition. This may also involve significant upgrades and additional facilities. It is time to bring about a higher level of vibrancy and potential for all to embrace.

As the only way to overcome the cycles of conflict both on a domestic as well as international levels, then the introduction of Living Feelings First throughout the education system may require additional facilities, teacher training and possibly additional teachers.

This may best be facilitated through the establishment of a Pascas University as a demonstration and training unit in how this may unfold throughout all sectors of the society and professions. Of very necessary priority is the addressing of the emotional stress and harm inflicted on every member of all families throughout Tanzania and their extended families around the world. We have to 'talk it out!' This is not only living feelings first, it is also our Feeling Healing. Never has it been previously understood that we are too long to know the truth that our feelings are to reveal to us as we express our feelings, both good and bad.

CRAFT CREATIONS

Traditional home skills have been neglected worldwide. It is time to re-introduce this skills through Community Craft Creation Centres.

DIAGNOSTIC MEDICAL UNIT

Comprehensive medical diagnostic units are complex, requiring a significant array of expensive imaging equipment and a large specialised building space.

However, it may be time to establish a state of the art medical clinic and hospital to service the state and adjoining cities in close proximity.

Thus a medical facility with 400 beds and more than 12 operating theatres and a fully comprehensive diagnostic unit would then provide the opportunity to deliver a children hospital unit as not only a facility to lead the health sector but to be also annexed to a Pascas University as a teaching hospital.

HOUSING, FOOD SECURITY, HEALTH SERVICES and EDUCATION

Potable water supply is essential to have adequately.

Lodgings for all in whatever format that resolves the need prior to long term solutions.

Food security is unquestionably compromised by pre-existing commercial cartels.

Existing health services are over whelmed apart from being understaffed and inadequate.

Education is the long term solution to all that is to be resolved. However, it is now time to take the education services beyond the retardation of mind-centricity and break through the glass ceiling, opening up the pathway to infinite growth and prosperity.

Meeting housing demand proved an uphill struggle

<https://www.thecitizen.co.tz/tanzania/news/national/meeting-housing-demand-proved-an-uphill-struggle--4068226>

8 December 2022



The supply of houses in Tanzania remains far behind as 2022 ends with demand for residential housing units still on the rise.

What you need to know:

The deficit is in the millions due to population growth, low mortgage rates and an increase in investments and economic challenges like the pandemic and the war in Ukraine.

Dar es Salaam. The supply of houses in Tanzania remains far behind as 2022 ends with demand for residential housing units on the rise.

Tanzania has a deficit of three million units, with demand increasing by 200,000 units each year.

A variety of factors contribute to the increasing demand, including changes in the population size, reduction in the mortgage interest rates and better economic prospects that saw a rise in expatriates.

The market stakeholders also associate the low number of housing projects over the past year due to economic challenges that came as a result of the pandemic and Ukraine war, which accelerated the housing challenges.

Watumishi Housing Investments (WHI) chief executive Fred Msemwa said this year the market experienced a huge demand in residential houses, the demand for commercial real estate increased slightly but remained stable overall.

“The growth of business activities in 2022 played a crucial role, coupled with the recovery from the pandemic where we have seen a number of expatriates and investors arriving,” he said.

“It is also a challenge that there are fewer developers, as the majority are state-owned. As a result, supply cannot keep up with the demand as it is not feasible for one developer to build 5,000 units a year,” said Dr Msemwa.

The WHI boss said as the government emphasise private investment to other key economic sectors, the same should be done for real estate as more private developers would improve supply and influence affordability.

According to the Tanzania Investment Center (TIC), there were 24 registered investment projects in 2021, involving the construction of commercial buildings valued at US\$1.31 billion.

The majority of these projects were implemented in Dar es Salaam (10), seven in the coast region, three in Mwanza, while Shinyanga, Mtwara, Dodoma and Arusha had one project each. Data from the state of the economy 2021 report by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) shows that by 2021 market prices the real estate sector contributed Sh4.5 trillion to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which is 34% higher than the Sh3.16 trillion of five years earlier in 2016.

That is an average of 2.8% contribution to the domestic economy.

Demand pushing prices up

Real Estate agent from RE/MAX firm in Zanzibar Mr Ame Khatibu said that prices in the isles have taken off because of demand, and this has been the case for both home and land plots.

“While a beach plot was previously sold at around US\$150 per square metre, now it is sold for as high as US\$300 per square metre,” he said.

“For studio apartments that were once a minimum of US\$350, now they go for as high as \$500, although this depends on the quality of the home,” said Mr Khatibu.

In the country’s business hub, Dar es Salaam, renting for business and residential use has become even more expensive in 2022.

This of course has been influenced by the urbanisation of suburbs, growth of the city and changes in population size.

“In posh areas like Oysterbay and Masaki where even a three bedroom apartments was previously let at US\$1,500, now it has gone up to above US\$2,000,” says real estate agent from DsmLink Tanzania, Mr Reginald Peter.

He said, after the end of the pandemic and the change of the state administration there has been a lot of changes in the market influenced by economic prospects and political perceptions.

“The current government has opened the country a lot more. There is more faith in the economy, thus an influx of more foreign investments and an increase in the number of expatriates,” said Mr Peter.

He says the high demand in the market has also led to owners setting their prices higher to maximise their profits.

Mortgage market

One of the key factors to the increasing demand in the market is the improved access to mortgages. The number of lenders in the market has surged, from just three in 2009 to 33 by 31 December 2021, according to the Bank of Tanzania (BoT).

The mortgage interest rates over the past decade have also fallen from 22% to 15%.

Low interest rates mean that the cost of borrowing is lower and home buyers can afford to borrow more by way of a mortgage and, consequently, can spend more on a home.

BoT reports that by 30 June 2022, the outstanding mortgage debt increased to Sh509.99 billion (US\$220.23 million) an annual growth of 7.5% compared to Sh474.45 billion (US\$205.36 million) that was recorded by June 2021.

“The demand for housing and housing loans remains extremely high as it is constrained by an inadequate supply of equitable houses and high-interest rates charged on housing loans,” statement of the central bank reads in part.

“Most lenders offer loans for home purchase and equity releases while a few offer loans for self-construction which continue to be expensive and beyond the reach of the average Tanzanians.”

According to BoT, currently the top five lenders command 65% of the market.

CRDB Bank Plc is the market leader commanding 38.02% of the mortgage market share, followed by Stanbic Bank with 8.11%, Azania Bank with 7.13%, NMB Bank Plc with 6.82% and NCBA Bank with 4.63%. However the icon bank highlighted that despite the relief provided in the interest rates over the past decade, the current rate of 15% is still high and affects the affordability of mortgages.

Moreover, other challenges in the market include the cumbersome processes around the issuance of titles (especially unit titles), that continue to affect borrowers access to these loans.

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Single and multi-story houses, multifamily and residential buildings, disaster relief, refugee, domestic violence sanctuary and many more.



Boxabl Multistory Home



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Boxabl Apartments



Boxabl home on your trailer!

The Boxabl Casita (small home) may cost US\$50,000.

To consider address the need to fill an annual shortfall of homes throughout Tanzania of 200,000 units of social housing each year AND then to begin to address the 3,000,000 existing shortfall of housing units then a national strategy for Tanzania is required.

Consider a multiple approach:

Rental is consistently set at 25% of the assisted tenants 'assessed' income as long as the family occupying the home participate in education programs relative to their age which is also assisted with relating to costs. Thus children attend primary as well as secondary schooling. Mature age learning is provided through Technical and Further Education (TAFE) for training in vocational career opportunities, and home craft training is provided through Craft Creations – a Pascas network. "I Love Reading" addresses reading proficiency issues at all levels and ages.

HOMELESSNESS IN TANZANIA

<https://borgenproject.org/homelessness-in-tanzania/>

25 August 2022



Today, and for the longest time throughout its history, homelessness in Tanzania represents an uncompromising problem to solve. With an ever-increasing population of roughly 68 million people, and with seven in 10 of the population living below the poverty line, homelessness requires urgent action.

The Current State of Homelessness in Tanzania

Homelessness in any nation has a connection to poverty, and in Tanzania, this is no exception. Poverty in Tanzania has seen a steady, but albeit ambiguous level in progress in recent times. According to the World Bank, significant economic growth within the last 20 years has moved the nation along, “culminating in its transition from low-income to lower-middle income status in July 2020.”

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as of last year’s Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which determines a nation’s level of poverty through three key factors in health, education and standard of living, Tanzania possesses an MPI value of 0.284. Making up Tanzania’s rating on the MPI are 10 indicators, such as nutrition and access to electricity. Housing deprivation was at 9.3% as of 2021.

The current rate of homelessness in Tanzania represents a significant obstacle to overcome for the nation. The housing demand across Tanzania continues to rise on an annual basis, as according to Shelter Afrique, **3 million units with an additional 200,000 more units are expected every year.**

The Primary Causes of Tanzania's Homelessness Problem

The root of Tanzania's homelessness problem is not due to a sole contributing factor. A questionnaire to National Human Rights Institutions, which the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, identified six key factors as causes of homelessness in Tanzania. These are:

1. "Poverty among the people.
2. Unlawful eviction causes people to be homeless.
3. Gender stereotypes and discrimination based on social construct between gender.
4. Discrimination and inequality based on culture, customary law and informal justice.
5. Natural hazards such as floods fire break.
6. The urbanisation process transcends an idea that in cities there are good lives."

A leading contributor to homelessness in Tanzania is the right to residency throughout the nation. In accordance with the United Republic of Tanzania's Constitution of 1977, there is no clear mention that housing is considered a basic human right. Tanzania's lack of legal right to housing manifests a situation in which millions of citizens cannot afford basic housing.

Affordability of housing in Tanzania represents a significant problem, with the average annual salary per person in Tanzania at US\$1,140 as of 2021. Affordability, absence of the legal right to housing and the lack of housing are problems that Tanzania's frequent natural disasters aggravate. **The nation, Tanzania, experienced 46 natural disasters between 2008 and 2021, which led to the displacement of nearly 250,000 people.**

Solutions to Tanzania's Homelessness Problem

The continued work of multiple non-profit organisations in Tanzania is proving to be a catalyst for progress. Habitat for Humanity, for example, began working in Tanzania in 1986 and focuses on offering housing opportunities through microfinancing, as well as advocating for effective housing policy, and addressing water, hygiene and sanitation concerns. Habitat for Humanity's microfinancing program started in July 2009 and has proven to be a continued success in providing affordable means of housing. In the fiscal year of 2018, 2,340 individuals received direct assistance for Habitat for Humanity's work on the ground.

The World Food Programme (WFP) began working in Tanzania in 1963 with the goals to provide food for the most vulnerable, incentivise food production for agricultural workers and set up social protection systems that play a vital role in supplying basic supplies after natural disasters. WFP's current operation in Tanzania, which provides US\$16 million in funding, started in July 2022 and will run until December. One of its primary objectives during this six-month period is to provide care and assistance to 202,540 refugees.

The continued work of non-profit organisations such as Habitat for Humanity and the World Food Programme provides an essential service to the millions of Tanzanians in desperate need due to the homelessness crisis.

– *James Garwood*

Invisible irrigators: how **small-scale** Tanzanian farmers are making a difference

<https://theconversation.com/invisible-irrigators-how-small-scale-tanzanian-farmers-are-making-a-difference-71567>

25 January 2017

Professor, School of Environment, Education and Development, University of Manchester

Phil Woodhouse is an employee of the University of Manchester, UK. He receives funding from the UK government through a grant from the DFID-ESRC Growth Research Programme.



Children walk through a maize plantation in Zimbabwe, one of the countries in which irrigated areas might be double the officially-recognised area. Reuters/Philimon Bulawayo

Despite increased efforts to expand irrigation in Tanzania, the country is still well below its declared target of one million hectares of irrigated land. Or is it?

New research reveals that official statistics often don't include irrigation set up and run by individual farmers. This would appear to be good news, but very little is known about this under-the-radar irrigation. The big question for policymakers now is how to respond.

Over the past decade, efforts to boost irrigation in Africa have increased significantly in response to a variety of issues. These include ongoing low productivity, rising food prices, and growing concerns that climate change will impact Africa's already unpredictable weather. This could have a knock-on effect on agriculture.

Tanzania's irrigation development exemplifies this trend. The total area of irrigated land doubled between 2004 and 2014. This promises big increases in food security. Crop yields are estimated to be two to four times higher on irrigated than non-irrigated land. Irrigated agriculture already contributes to 24% of Tanzania's national food requirements from only 4% of the country's total cultivated land area.

The government has shown commitment to ambitious expansion with the implementation of a National Irrigation Policy in 2010 and passing of the National Irrigation Act in 2013.

Yet according to the Tanzanian National Irrigation Commission, the country is still well below its target of one million hectares, with only 46% of this currently irrigated.

One explanation for this is that there simply isn't enough irrigation development going on due to funding and implementation constraints. Lack of government budget is a key barrier.

But even newer funding and operating models such as public-private partnerships come with their own problems. The positives of these partnerships are counter-weighted by challenges such as a lack of experience in negotiating with commercial partners, difficulties in negotiating access to large areas of land typically expected by private investors, and banks' reluctance to fund investment in the sector.

But there's also another possible interpretation: that there isn't actually that much of a lag – and it's actually more a question of inaccurate irrigation data.

Irrigating under the radar

New research has revealed that Tanzania's official statistics on irrigation often don't include initiatives set up and run by individual farmers. This is either because they're not aware of it, or because they don't consider it to have much potential.

Compared to formally engineered projects, this 'farmer-led' irrigation is often small-scale and interspersed among non-irrigated fields. This makes it harder to record. It also takes diverse forms. These range from watering via pumps, wells, flooded valley bottoms, or even via stream diversions or small dams.

The same research shows that farmer-led irrigation is in fact flourishing. It reveals that the area of suitable irrigated farm land is much larger than typically thought. It could be as much as 10-20% larger for rice-growing areas, for example.

And it's not just the case in Tanzania. Research from Mozambique indicates that irrigated areas might be double the officially recognised area if farmer-led irrigation is included, and similar observations are emerging from Zimbabwe.

Responding to farmer-led irrigation

From a crop productivity point of view, this is good news. It indicates that Tanzania is actually much closer than expected to its national target of one million hectares of land irrigated. But it also raises new questions.

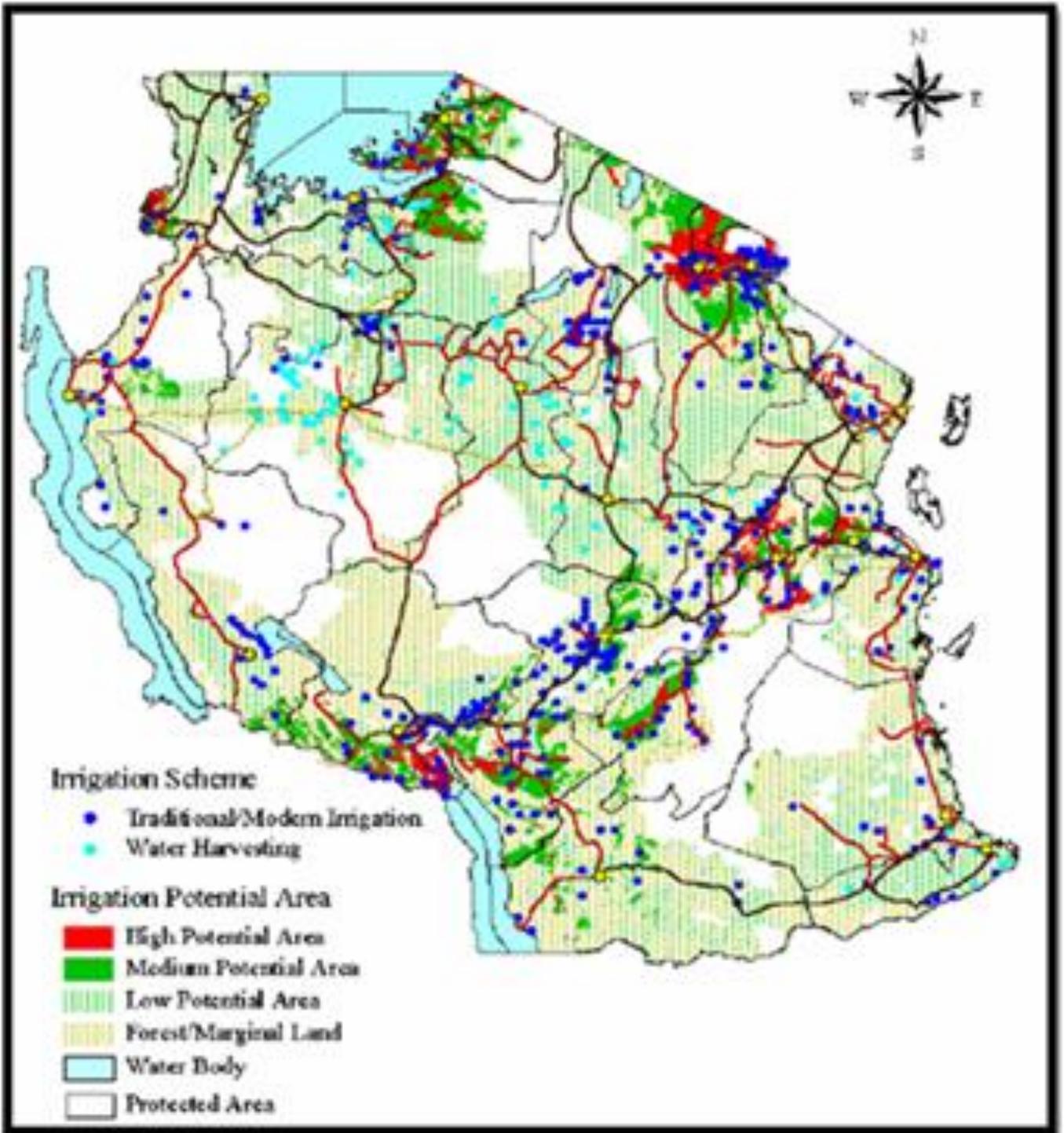
First, it's likely that the undocumented irrigation uncovered is only the tip of the iceberg. So, what is the best way to capture more detail on where and how small-scale farmers are irrigating?

Satellite imagery analysis is a possible solution. It has already produced striking findings suggesting that across Sub-Saharan Africa irrigation may be two to three times greater than previously thought. In some countries, such as Ethiopia, it's very much greater.

More importantly, perhaps, it raises questions about how governments should respond to farmer-led irrigation. Should it be supported, and incorporated into official irrigation strategy, or approached with caution?

At the moment, it's hard to say. Although this type of irrigation is slowly becoming more visible to official eyes, understanding of its social, economic and hydrological impacts is still very limited. It may increase crop yields, but at what cost? For example, does it benefit everyone in a given community, or just a few individuals? How do women and non-locals fare? Is it environmentally sustainable?

It's vital that government officials charged with meeting Tanzania's irrigation target look into these questions. They could start by mapping out where and how farmer-led irrigation is happening. Only then can they make the best decisions about whether or how to embrace farmer-led irrigation.



TANZANIA IRRIGATION POTENTIAL MAP

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG):



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people may embrace peace and prosperity. The 17 SDGs are integrated – they recognise that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmentally sustainability.

The SDGs more relevant than others embraced by PASCAS are:

SDG 4: Quality Education. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Also relevant, but of lesser scale are:

SDG 2: Zero Hunger. Ensure fresh food being available for all at all times.

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. We are not to impose our will upon another!

Three of the other SDGs are also cross-cutting across our work:

SDG 1: No Poverty. End poverty in all its forms everywhere. Safe lodgings and meaningful, paid employment.

SDG 5: Gender Equality. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

TO EXPAND upon the above:



SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Target 4.1: Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

Target 4.2: Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

Target 4.3: Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

Target 4.5: Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

Target 4.6: Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

Target 4.b: Substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.

Target 4.c: Substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states.



SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH and WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.1: Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

Target 3.2: End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

Target 3.3: End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Target 3.4: Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

Target 3.7: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.



SDG 7: AFFORDABLE and CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Target 7.1: Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

Target 7.2: Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

Target 7.b: Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.



SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER

Ensure that the infrastructure and resources are available within communities to provide fresh produce all year round. Should there be inadequacies, work to resolve this either within the community or from outside of the community.

Target 2.1: Ensure universal access to safe and nutritious food.

Target 2.2: End all forms of malnutrition.

Target 2.3: Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers.

Target 2.4: Ensure sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices.

Target 2.5: Maintain the genetic diversity in food production.

Target 2.a: Invest in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology and gene banks.

Target 2.b: Prevent agricultural trade restrictions, market distortions and export subsidies.

Target 2.c: Ensure stable food commodity markets and timely access to information.



SDG 6: CLEAN WATER and SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Target 6.1: Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

Target 6.2: Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situation.



SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE and STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. This is only possible through The NEW WAY.

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. Violence is never justified!

Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. Abuse of any form is torture.

Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.



SDG 1: NO POVERTY

End poverty in ALL its forms everywhere.

Target 1.1: Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than US\$1.25 a day (2020).



SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

Target 5.2: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.



SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS for the GOALS

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

Target 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals.

Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships data, monitoring and accountability.



EMOTIONAL NEGLECT



KIDS

in families with emotional neglect will blame self in order to PRESERVE the PARENT

o o o

EMOTIONAL NEGLECT can also occur when an attuned parent isn't able to EMOTIONALLY 'FIND'

a particularly unique child.



CHRONIC SHAME
can develop when a child interprets their distress in aloneness -AS- proof something is wrong with THEM.



EMOTIONS EXIST IN THE BODY

EVEN IF
A PERSON HAS SHUTDOWN AWARENESS OF THEM.

EXPERIENTIAL THERAPY

Includes a focus on bringing awareness to bodily sense of emotion.



CHILDREN with too much shame learn to **NUMB** all emotion

HOWEVER



EMOTIONS are a **COMPASS FOR LIVING**

WE NEED THEM!

INHIBITORY emotions include

- SHAME
- GUILT
- ANXIETY

THESE SERVE TO AVOID



7 CORE EMOTIONS

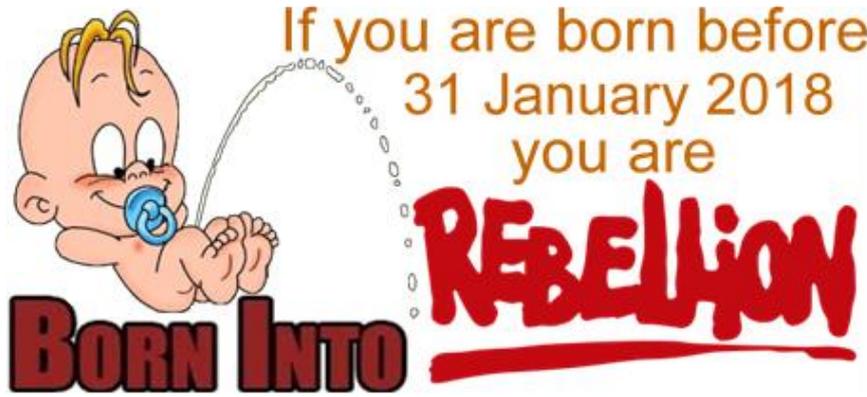
- SADNESS
- ANGER
- FEAR
- DISGUST
- JOY
- EXCITEMENT
- AROUSAL

FROM HILARY JACOBS HENDEL ON

MENTAL HEALTH HAPPY HOUR

DOODLE BY @LINDSAYBRAMAN

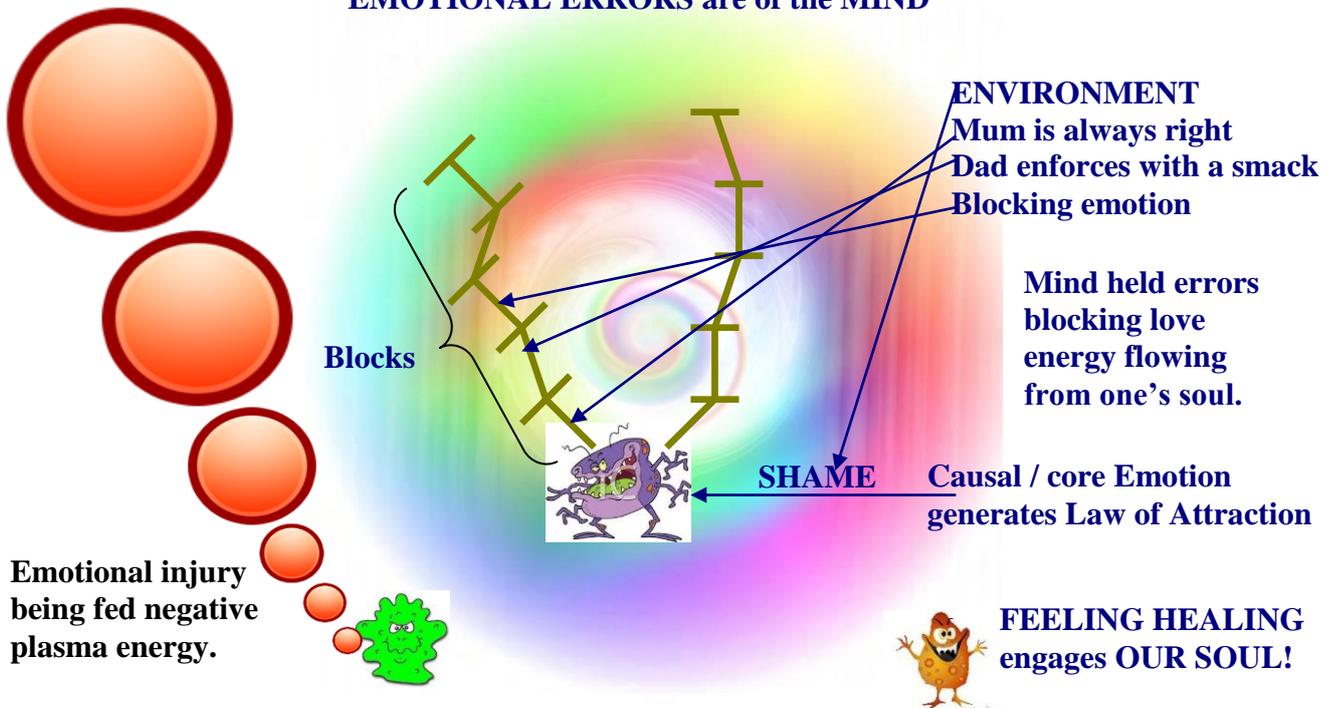
LAYERS upon LAYERS are to be healed through longing for the TRUTH!



To the extent that parents have healed themselves prior to conceiving a child, that child will now be free of those imposts of the Rebellion and Default through parents' Healing.

Everyone will still be born into the Rebellion up until the Avonal Age actually starts. People are currently being born into the Rebellion which is going through the initial stages leading up to its complete end, but that doesn't affect new people being conceived by their rebellious parents. And even during the Avonal Age, people conceived and born to 'mind-parents', rather than 'feeling-parents' who will be doing their Healing or having Healed it, will still come completely into the Rebellion and Default. The Rebellion and Default will be modified compared to how it is now because of the Avonal influence, but still everyone refusing to embrace the Avonal's Truth and so The New Way by doing their Healing, will still become wholly of the Rebellion and Default.

EMOTIONAL ERRORS are of the MIND



GLASS CEILING BARRIER REMOVAL:

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of Consciousness	Rate of Unemployment	Rate of Poverty	Happiness Rate “Life is OK”	Rate of Criminality
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

These two charts demonstrate the stark reality of one’s probable quality of life that we will experience relative to our personal calibration as per the Map of Consciousness developed by Dr David Hawkins. This calibration level is essentially set for life by the time we reach the age of six (6) years.

	No. of Countries	Average MoC	Average Life Expectancy	Human Development Index	Happiness Index	Education Index	Per Capita Income 2020
400s	10	406	78.50	0.939	6.8	.861	US\$54,010
300s	13	331	71.77	0.798	5.9	.684	US\$17,827
200s	10	232	69.45	0.759	5.8	.648	US\$16,972
High 100s	18	176	69.00	0.724	5.2	.639	US\$9,900
Low 100s	7	129	61.88	0.653	4.7	.567	US\$2,628
Below 100	11	66	52.73	0.564	4.2	.488	US\$2,658
WORLD		220	70				US\$10,900

Tanzania overall population calibration is MoC 200

Tanzania MoC	No. of Countries	Average MoC	Average Life Expectancy	Human Development Index	Happiness Index	Education Index	Per Capita Income 2021
200	1	200	66.40	0.529	3.6	.429	US\$2,860

[David Hawkins - Applied Kinesiology - Power vs Force - 1 of 2](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-dbEZYfp-70)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-dbEZYfp-70>

duration 1:54:52



David Hawkins - Applied Kinesiology - Power vs Force - 1 of 2

[David Hawkins - Applied Kinesiology - Power vs Force - 2 of 2](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_mqZPgKqbZ0)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_mqZPgKqbZ0

duration 1:00:54



David Hawkins - Applied Kinesiology - Power vs Force - 2 of 2

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com and then to Library Download page, scroll to and click on to open: MEDCIAL

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PASCAS CARE LETTERS

 [Pascas Care Letters Dr Hawkins validates Feeling Healing.pdf](#)

The overall consciousness of humanity remained at 190 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale for around 1,700 years up until the mid 1900s. It has only recently begun to rise due to a few people realising that living feelings first, that is, embracing our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth, and having our minds to follow in implementing what our feelings are guiding us to do, that we can break free of the shackles of mind-centric living. This revelation has had a profound positive impact. Through living feelings first we can heal ourselves of our childhood suppression which is imposed upon us from the moment of conception through to the age of six years by our parents and those close to us – there are and have been no exceptions – we all have and are subjected to childhood suppression.

While we live mind-centric we cannot progress beyond 499 on Hawkins' Map of Consciousness. That is the glass ceiling we are to break through now, and remove the re-stictiveness of mind-centricity from our lives. For 200,000 years, we have been misguided to worship our minds and now we are free to choose THE NEW WAY – to live through our feelings, to live feelings first, and as we grow to do so, then the glass ceiling will be dissolved for ever for those who embrace their feelings over their mind.

War between nations, war between people will continue until we heal ourselves of our childhood suppression through embracing our feelings, our soul based feelings of truth. Disease and illness of all kinds will continue to plague us until we heal ourselves of our childhood suppression. All social ailments are of the consequence of our childhood suppression. This is the greatest time in the history of humanity because we now have been shown how to heal ourselves of our childhood suppression. This has now been achieved. It has never occurred in prior times throughout the history of humanity.

Of the past 3,400 years, humans have been entirely at peace for only 268 of them, or just **8%** of recorded history. War has prevailed throughout 92% of the time of modern history. How many people have died in war? At least 108 million people were killed in wars in the twentieth century alone. **Conflict and violence are currently on the rise**, with many conflicts today being waged between non-state actors such as political militias, criminal and international terrorist groups.

Earth's humanity is presently experiencing 'rolling' disruptions that commenced on 22 March 2017 and are likely to continue unfolding relentlessly for around three decades. Nothing and none of the systems that came about during the 200,000 era of the Rebellion and Default are going to be allowed to continue. Nothing will remain the same. We are not going to be allowed to continue with our old ways without great difficulty. We are being encouraged to seek a new way – The NEW WAY! For those who steadfastly hold onto the old ways, their lives will be very difficult. For those who seek the New Way and begin to embrace the new way, they will find life significantly easier.



WE'VE BEEN SCREWED BY LUCIFER REBELLION

Lucifer and his soul partner, with his assistant Satan and soul partner, brought about the Rebellion 200,000 years ago, and through his deputies, Caligastia and Daligastia, and their soul partners, they brought about the default by Adam and Eve of their mission on Earth more than 38,000 years ago.

REBELLION & DEFAULT

On the 31 January 2018, the formal ending of the Rebellion and Default took place, now the out working of the Rebellion is to unfold.

The earthing of the Law of Compensation commenced to quicken on 22 May 2017 and may be fully earthed when the Avonal bestowal pair complete their mission on Earth. The Avonal Pair are to introduce the coming Avonal Age of 1,000 years during which time all of Earth's humanity will progressively be introduced to Feeling Healing, Living through our Feelings, Living Feelings First and the way to heal ourselves of what we have each taken on of the Rebellion and Default, mostly through our Childhood Suppression commencing at the moment of conception and completing when we are six years of age.

END^{OF}THE LINE

LAW OF COMPENSATION

Through the earthing of the Law of Compensation, in the way it is applied throughout the spirit Mansion Worlds, is why it has been said that a 1,000 years of peace will unfold after the third and final world war.

Insanity Of Humanity

Presently, all of humanity is functioning in one form or another of a stupor, living zombie like, never responding intuitively with any form of spontaneity. The insanity of humanity is visible to all. It will only be when individuals heal themselves of their childhood suppression and begin to fully live through their soul based feelings, having their minds following in executing what our feelings are guiding us to embrace, will the depth of our retardation become obvious to each of us.

The New Way – Feeling Healing

Freedom Pathway being Feeling Healing

Feeling Healing is the pathway to TRUTH and HAPPINESS!

How is it that we are each so retarded?

Wayward high level leadership of Earth's humanity has cleverly crafted and institutionalised systems that impede every aspect of our living. This has been so for the past 200,000 years.

We were firstly guided, influenced to embrace living mind-centric. That is, we now believe that through our minds that we may achieve all of our goals, we can become almost everything we want, that we can become powerful and prosperous and progress to the greatest heights imaginable. We are to live suppressing our feelings, we are taught by our parents to suppress our true personality and to embrace the personality they want us to be – like them – deluded!

As women are closer to their feelings than men, these high level wayward leaders guided men to subordinate women. Thus, these past 200,000 years, women have been subjected to suppression by men because as women embrace their feelings and begin to express their feelings, which are always in truth, women will expose the folly of mind superiority. We are to live feelings first and have our minds follow in the process of implementing what our feelings are leading us to embrace. Not the other way round as it now is – mind first and feelings suppressed.

Our minds are wonderful and all part of our progression – when in support of our feelings. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood and are addicted to untruth, our minds are addicted to control of the environment and other people. Our thoughts are mind generated, when we say; 'I think', we begin to express an assumption generated by our mind – assumptions are around 98% in error, the other 2% are flukes. Our feelings are always in truth. We are fully self-contained, all we need to know is self-contained, we have all we need within ourselves, all we need to do is allow our feelings to surface and embrace them, having our minds to follow in implementing our feeling's guidance.

Education

All education platforms, worldwide, are predominantly mind-centric. There is no feeling orientation and embracement in the way we are to live within education platforms. In fact, education is a tiresome, boring process of lectures. A lecturer delivering a tirade of words from the front of a room is the most ineffective teaching and learning device imaginable – it is also the most commonly employed teaching process.

Children only need their parents' love!

Children, they only need their parents' love and they will have everything they need in life, and they will have it all because they have felt loved, like they came first in their parents lives, like they were so special nothing bad could happen to them and all because they felt truly loved and that is all that mattered.

The Learning Pyramid:



Once the core subject material is introduced, students tutoring each other in small groups of around 12 people is the most superior learning process – yet seldom provided for. Practice by doing, tutoring others flows into natural self-expression, thus achieving comprehensive knowledge of any core subject – and it is permanent learning. Our whole life is about experiences and the feelings that come from such experiences. As feelings arise we are to long to know the truth behind what those feelings are endeavouring to reveal to us. We are truth seekers! And we are to be feelings expressive!

By being mind-centric, we cannot progress up Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale beyond 499. On the MoC, 400-499 is the field of 'Reason' – the pinnacle of science!

It's all about
Experiences
 &
FEELINGS

BE FEELINGS
EXPRESSIVE!

Universally, all sectors of education, pre-school, primary school, high school, craft centres, technical and further education, university, etc., are all mind centric platforms that retards one's freedom of expression and closes down evolutionary growth potential. The PhD – Doctor of Philosophy – is the extreme of feelings suppression with total immersion into one's mind.

The underlying generator of all discomfort, pain, disease and illness is Childhood Suppression and ongoing Repression.

Feeling Healing is our only recovery and soul growth pathway.

It is that simple!

Childhood Suppression

The soul does it all. The soul is a duplex, two personalities being manifested into the physical by our soul.

Soul light continually flows from the soul through our spirit body levels and into our physical.

Return light being the experiences of our physical existence.

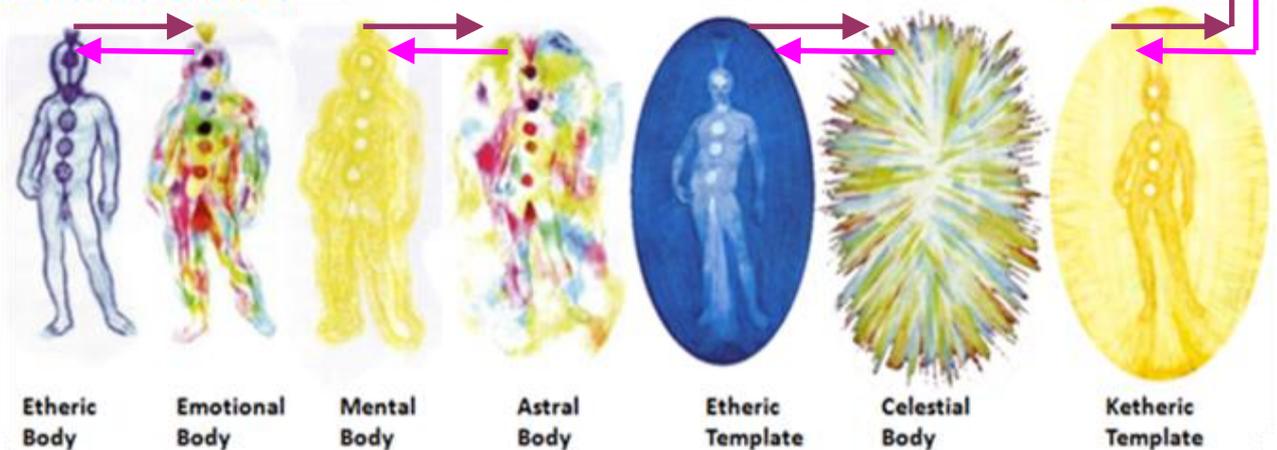
SOUL



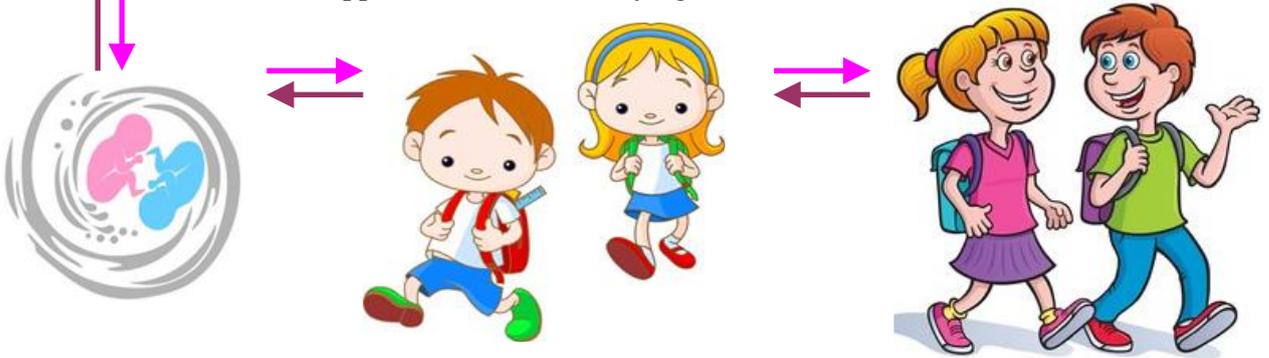
Childhood suppression imposed upon us by our parents and carers causes retarded light to return to our soul bringing about imbalance, reflecting emotional injuries and errors of belief. This imbalance is the cause of all our difficulties throughout our adult life and also all of our health issues.

SPIRIT BODY

Brennan Model of the 7 Levels of the Human Energy Field



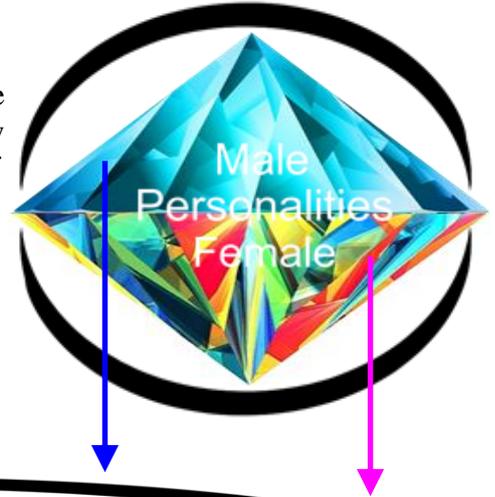
Every experience is recorded through the light returning through our spirit body and back to our soul. What emotional injuries we experience, commencing from conception, has to be expressed emotionally to heal the imbalance in soul light so that harmony and health can be achieved in our spirit and physical bodies. Childhood Suppression is the underlying cause of disease, illness, etc.



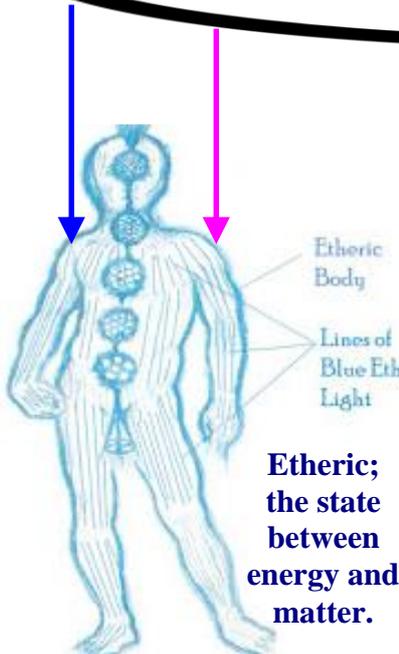
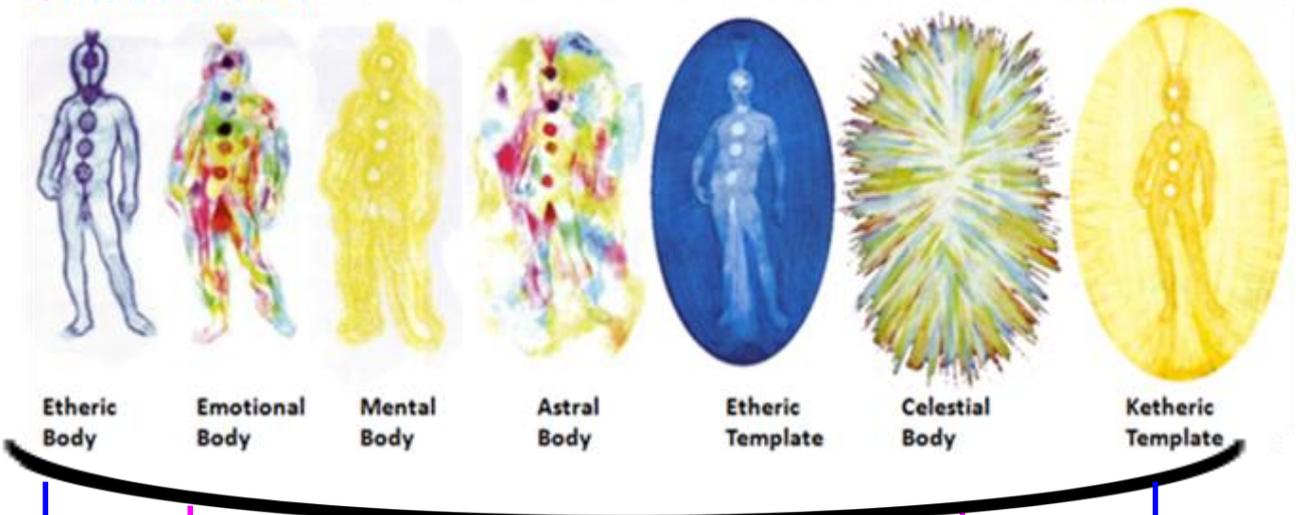
Childhood Suppression



Childhood Suppression – from conception to age six years – harmfully encrusts the soul, thus impeding light flow throughout all seven layers of the spirit body, damaging the genes within the spirit body which in turn damages the genes in the physical body, as well as setting the pattern for all of our physical health issues throughout our lives.



SPRIT BODY Brennan Model of the 7 Levels of the Human Energy Field



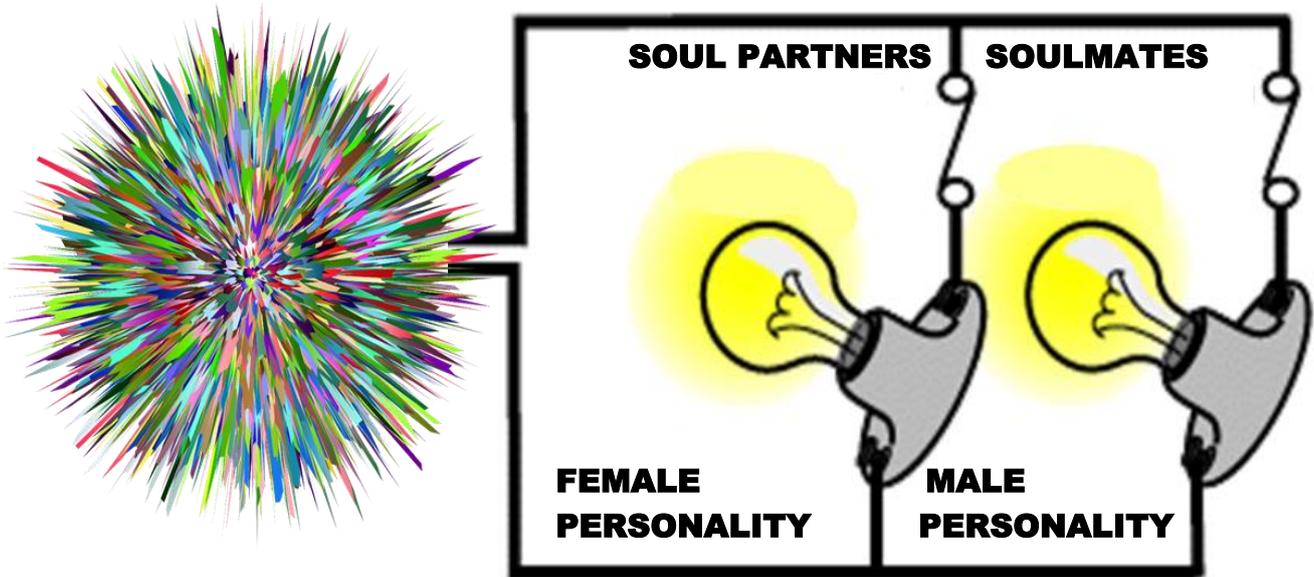
The spirit etheric body is the template for our physical body, however, no health care system or science considers that the underlying cause of any health issues are formed through our Childhood Repression and that no physical healing occurs without expressing our childhood suppressions, being feelings both good and bad and then longing for the truth behind these injuries. Medicine may suppress the pain – it does not and cannot cure – vaccines are extreme physical suppressions!



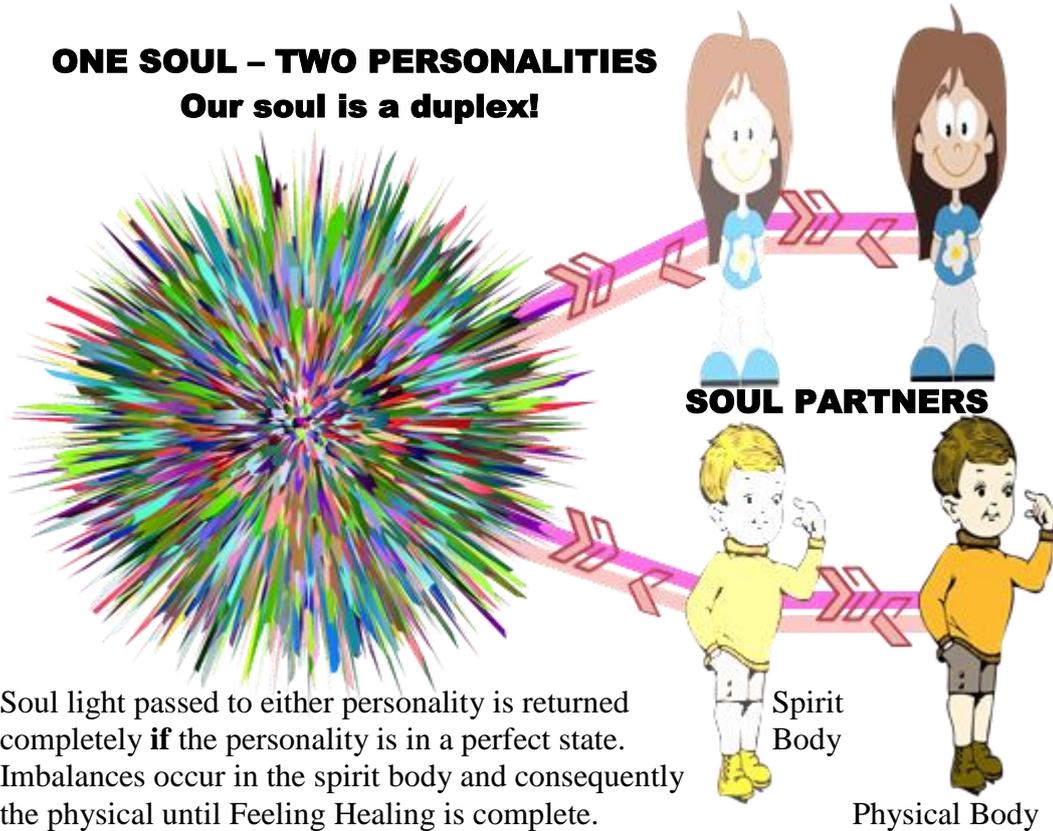
The pain from ANY illness will not exceed the pain experienced during our Childhood Suppression!

SOUL LIGHT emitted is to be BALANCED by the LIGHT RETURNED!

**Two separate personalities on parallel 'circuits' having the same soul.
What impacts one personality does not impact the other personality.**



ONE SOUL - TWO PERSONALITIES
Our soul is a duplex!



Soul light passed to either personality is returned completely **if** the personality is in a perfect state. Imbalances occur in the spirit body and consequently the physical until Feeling Healing is complete.

When educators do not know what it is that they are teaching - that is the subject of Medicine!

Doctors do not know what the cause is of any illness - that is maybe why they have identified more than 10,000 illnesses and diseases!

Education and Health systems are now to EVOLVE!

The elephant in the room being: CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION

The pathway forward is to embrace: FEELING-HEALING

Psychology



20 July 2022

Idra, Celestial Spirit, says that by introducing the 'platform' of the Spiritual Healing, (namely Feeling Healing), to humanity, those people with a focus on psychology to uncover the truth of themselves will find it very helpful to see what it's really for, as they align themselves with the spiritual side, all about the Rebellion and so on. Psychology is directionless on Earth and in the mind spirit Mansion Worlds, it's just this thing about ourselves, helping us understand ourselves in a limited way, but it's not looked at within a spiritual context or with a spiritual purpose to help one grow in truth. So to give it one, then allows psychology to have a 'home', and so an aim and direction.

Feeling Healing



encapsulated within:

Divine Love Spirituality

Feeling Healing when appropriately understood and incorporated with the practice of Psychology gives structure, purpose and direction to the art of Psychology as well as meaning and an understanding of what is Psychology and how it is to benefit all of humanity. Feeling Healing addresses the 'elephant in the room', namely Childhood Suppression and its ongoing Repression. This is the pathway home that we each will embrace, either in the physical or within spirit. We are Truth Seekers and Feeling Healing is to provide just that, reveal the truth about ourselves.

How are we rejecting our
Heavenly Mother and Father
multiple times everyday?

It is through ignoring our feelings!

Our feelings are expressions of our
soul guided by our Indwelling Spirit
who is our Mother and Father's
spirit within each of us.

We are to live true to our feelings!
It is that simple!

What do our Heavenly Parents
desire for us to do?

To ask for Their Love,
Their Divine Love!

Just to ask our Heavenly Mum and Dad
for Their Love.

PARENTING:

We each induct our children, the child we bring into this world and love, into the Rebellion and Default, the very thing we each want to avoid and escape from! Yet we do this to every child and continue blindly to do so!



19 July 2022

We each have mostly parented our children for them to feel happy and successful in the mind way of life, and inducted them successfully and happily into the Rebellion and Default. That has made them feel they have the power and control to make life be as they want it to be, so to take hold of the Rebellion and make it as they want it to be. And so it might take them years of living happily in the mind spirit Mansion Worlds before they wake up to the truth of how we each actually did them such a disservice.

We can't judge upon our own actions.

I wish I could have lived this way, true to my feelings, during my life on Earth, I would of course had a very different life, but had I made sure my partner looked at life in the same way, with our feelings being the most important, and if they said things are to end, then we both follow them and end it, rather than not wanting to hurt each other and stopping expressing all the bad stuff and then it all becoming too complicated and fucked up until the inevitable happens and you have to extract yourself out of a very messy relationship. All of which would never have got to be such a mess had you just honoured all your feelings. Living with your Feelings First James is so much better, all so long as you keep wanting them to show you the truth, because you know where you stand all the time. And yes, suddenly bad feelings might come up like what happened for you today James with you suddenly turning on me and rejecting me, and I felt bad, but no sooner did I feel bad and you had expressed your feelings and moved on seeing that you weren't wanting to reject me but your mother, and then I felt good. But those sorts of bad feelings in a relationship if they remain unexpressed can fester away poisoning it until it all becomes too much and all the pent up hatred comes pouring out smashing it all apart. So more up and down in my feelings, but that was so good, it giving me more bad feelings I can work with, with Michelle. I will be able to speak more about my fearing being rejected, by you for example, yet also knowing it is really being rejected by my mother and father. Honour your feelings and being true to them, expressing them to uncover their truth, is so much better than dishonouring them and dumping all your shit on the other person. To accept you're feeling hurt and rejected, all making you feel powerless, is so much better than not trying to feel rejected and hurt and so hitting back and being angry and trying to assert your power and control over the other person. I hated such arguments, I was good at them with Jeremy, he never won, I always got my way, but I was doing that by denying my true feelings that I was feeling underneath.



one has to divest oneself of all one's erroneous religious beliefs if one sincerely wants to ascend in Truth to Paradise and be with your Heavenly Mother and Heavenly Father.

we're all going to do our Healing differently because of our childhood, all of which you told me at the beginning, yet I understand that you still have to see it for yourself.

Psychology; by introducing the 'platform' of the Spiritual Healing to humanity, those people with a focus on psychology to uncover the truth of themselves will find it very helpful to see what it's really for, as they align themselves with the spiritual side, all about the Rebellion and so on. Psychology is directionless on Earth and in the mind worlds, it's just this thing about ourselves, helping us understand ourselves in a limited way, but it's not looked at within a spiritual context or with a spiritual purpose to help one grow in truth. So to give it one, then allows psychology to have a 'home', and so an aim and direction.

That is, everything in our life we may come to want it to help each of us to feel the feelings, good and bad, and as well to need for the truth to keep coming up about that which we are feeling. We will want to uncover, to bring to light, the truth of our self in our rebelliousness. We will want to know the truth of our pain, and really do, not want to avoid it, want to go into the pain of our discomforts, illness and diseases and then deeper into the pain of our emotions and feelings, and deeper into the pain of our spirit, and deeper still into the pain of our soul.

We only have to feel the pain we need to bring the truth up, that once the truth comes, there's no need for more pain... so the truth is all that's important, the truth heals us, and not so much the pain. So if we embrace the pain, expressing all the feelings of it, it's all only to uncover the truth of why we have it, nothing else, not just to be in the pain for the pain's sake forevermore. So as long as the truth comes, the pain will eventually end, we won't be in pain forevermore, because we are longing for the Truth. So once the truth of our pain comes, the light of that truth ends the pain. We only have to be in pain until the truth comes, because we are only in pain because we are denying ourself our truth.

**To
Understand,
One must
Stand-Under.**

To understand is to stand
under which is to look
up to which is a good
way to understand

The changes as to how we may consider living that is now being revealed is to prepare us on Earth that through the embracing of our feelings and bringing to light the truth of ourselves that then we are progressed in our consciousness sufficiently for the Creator Daughter and Son, the co-regents of Nebadon, Mary and Jesus, the spiritual mother and father of this whole Universe, so that then we can move onto embracing their truths.

We are to follow the Avonal pair in doing our Healing, so once done, we can then move from their leadership and guidance onto Mary and Jesus, so they can then lead and guide us toward Paradise.

We each will 'do our time' with the Avonal guidance and leadership and then move onto Mary and Jesus so that we can move through the rest of Nebadon and then onto Paradise.

The more we grow in truth, the more our truth-perceptions (soul-perceptions) will awaken so we can perceive the truth in others, which is feel the light of their truth and feel our self being affected and influenced by it. We each are truth seekers and now that the Rebellion and Default is to end and is ending, truth is being and is to be revealed in a way never previously possible under the constraints of the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default which was formally ended on 31 January 2018.

Mary and Jesus couldn't subject themselves to the whole Rebellion and Default, because had they, then the whole Nebadon would have had to join them in rebellion, they being the leaders of our universe, so they remained perfect and could only stop the Lucifers and Satans, dealing with them on the higher universal levels, and not revealing the truth, the way, of how everyone can do their Healing, because they didn't do their Healing, so the doing of one's Healing is not a part of their Truth, so their Spirits of Truth can't properly assist on in doing it. They can help spirits in the Healing worlds to a certain degree, but not anyone on Earth to do their Healing. Whereas the Avonals can subject themselves to the fullness of the Rebellion and Default, and by healing themselves, then they are opening the way for everyone to follow them and so do their Healing. Leading them to Mary and Jesus.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download page, scroll down to Pascas Care Letters and click on to open:

 [Pascas Care Letters Psychology and Feeling Healing.pdf](#)

COMPULSIONS and ADDICTIONS

Tuesday, 13 September 2022

OUR FORMING YEARS are MOST DYNAMIC and TRAUMATIC:

Age-group	Age
Gestation	conception to birth
Newborn	0 days to 1 month
Infant	1 month to 1 year
Toddler	1 to 3 years
Preschool	3 to 6 years
School age child	6 to 12 years
Adolescent	12 to 18 years

Our childhood formative years are from conception through to age of 6 years. Commencing at conception, we begin to take on all of the injuries and errors of belief of our parents and carers. We capitulate to adopting the ‘personality’ that our physical parents impose upon us, to the detriment of our true personality.



James: Is there anything further they (Lady Spirits two Angles) can tell me about compulsions, what in fact are they, how do they come about, what's the difference been a compulsion and habit, and why can some people seem to change their habits and stop their compulsions and other's can't. Marion and I were listening to a guy who worked with people dealing with their drug addiction compulsions, and how the medical side calls the compulsions you can't do anything about being an actual disease. But they don't understand how it all originates in early childhood, like everything else.

Lady Spirit: Okay James... I'm just seeing how they want to answer you, going through me or direct to you... bit of both by the looks. Alright, I'll start, this coming from Zainta (one of her Angel pair). All behaviour that originates from conception, through the womb, at birth, and then in the first three years of

life becomes what one might call compulsive, in that you have no say in being able to work with it, which means, change it using your mind. Any behaviour after this as you get older becomes what you might call a habit, as in habitual, however it can be changed with certain effort and application of the mind. And the changes take place by applying the will to change one's underlying beliefs and subsequent behaviour.

So having said this, you don't see all how you are based on your early life as being one big compulsion that's divided into lots of different ones, but if you think about all your deep underlying and what you might call fundamental behaviour, which is how you express your personality, it's all what could be called compulsive, because you can't change it. And it can only change by fiat of the Mother and Father through the soul, which can occur at the end of your Healing if required.

We consider compulsions in largely a negative light, they are problematic and something when you become aware of doing them you might not like to keep doing, but as hard as you can try to change them, to change those aspects of yourself, of your personality expression, you can't do it. (I'm switching between saying it in my words and relaying Zainta's words directly).

So James, in light of the main compulsions, behaviour you don't like, that you've become aware of, notably, your fingernail biting, excessive eating for comfort, masturbation and disconnection – being unable to converse with Marion because of all your dysfunctional self-expression, these compulsions were all founded at your conception and developed through the womb, birth and first three years, to when you received that half-brick in your face, that horrendous rejection experience for you from the world locking them all solidly in place. So you feel so completely ingrained in you compulsion with no power of will to do anything about them. You've tried on and off throughout your life and more so through your Healing, you thought your Healing would enable you to gain some will and power being able to change yourself. But you can't. Whereas Marion has been able to apply her will to change her behaviour, ending taking the headache pills she was addicted to, being able to control her eating, and stopping anything else she didn't want herself to do anymore, however these have all been habits which she adopted later in her childhood or as an adult. You developed a mild habit as a young adult smoking marijuana, however once you begun your spiritual work you felt you needed to stop smoking and so did. So generally habits developed later in life don't have the hold on you, compared to ones developed earlier in childhood as a general rule of thumb, however it's not that simple because then you have to take into account the whole of your childhood and all the negative unloving powerless effects of that.

So you might have a bad habit but find it so hard to give up because you need it to mollify pain and emotional and spiritual dissatisfaction and feeling so unloved, needing to do what you do to ease the pain, gain some power and feel better by blocking out all your bad feelings. So you might take up as habits, such as smoking, drugs, alcohol, sex, having children to look after, work, hurting others, hurting yourself, whatever the habit might be, which with very hard work you might be able to end doing, whereas other people won't be able to give up, these becoming called compulsions, because they are tied into the deeper pain and feelings of feeling powerless, rejected and so unloved from the times from conception, through the womb and early in childhood.

Okay James, I get it, so habits start after three / four years old, but if they buy into or are even a result of deep and so early underlying compulsions you might not be able to change them as easily or at all by apply your will to use your mind to change your beliefs. I think I've got it. So James for you, you might have started your masturbation addiction at fourteen, but it's become a compulsion because it's really going from very early pain and trauma you experienced feeling so unloved and rejected at your conception, in the womb, birth and early childhood, you finding a way to sooth some of that deep pain and anxiety and hurt, so having to keep doing it because you can't bear to allow yourself to be in that very

early pain and feeling so powerless and like your life is continually under threat. So it is the same with your overeating, you eat for emotional comfort not because you're actually physically hungry, and when you do feel physically hungry you can't bear those bad feelings for one moment because it's really feeling so emotionally and spiritually hungry and deprived that you're feeling, so the physical hunger amplifying those deep underlying pain and the hunger needed to sooth that anguish deep in you from how your mother didn't love you and so denied, didn't 'feed' you emotionally or spiritually enough through the womb and when you were very wrong, and really right the way through your childhood. And by spiritually I mean by fully acknowledging you as the personality you are, not wanting you, hating you interfering with her, so she pushing you aside within herself when you were in the womb. Zainta (Angel) is saying your mother hated the notion of being pregnant, she didn't want the interference, she didn't want her body to be ruined by having stretch marks and all the rest from being pregnant, and she didn't want and hated all the difficulties of being pregnant, she was a woman who hated pregnancy, and so you causing all her problems, rather than a loving mother how loved every moment of being pregnant and so loving their child growing in them.

So James, you're fucked from such early times, and so no way do you have any power being able to change or stop doing those things, so they will be with you helping you to express all the bad feelings of having them, up until your Healing ends.

Zainta (an Angel) also wants me to point out to you James, that a lot of what we'd call our innate personality expression, is also compulsive yet we actually like how we are, so you don't fight those aspects of yourself, with only these few aspects of yourself that you don't like. But for us to understand that all how we are is really compulsive in that all of us is being driven from how our soul manifest us at conception, through the womb, at birth and the first early years, and a lot of how we are will not need to be changed by the Mother and Father when it comes time for us to leave the Rebellion and Default and end all the aspects that we hate about ourselves.

Many people have deep self-image issues, hating some aspect of themselves and their body, and so want to change themselves, some people even wanting to change their sex, and all these problems still also from these earliest times. If you're to be a boy and yet your mother and or father wants a girl and certain pressures are applied to you or impressed upon you at conception, through the womb, at your birth and early years, you can grow up feeling that you are really a girl trapped in a man's body, and that might plague you for the rest of your life, and you might even take measures to be more like a woman. But again it's to understand that is all a very simplistic depiction of such deep problems because there are many factors that come into play to create our negative compulsions and all those aspects of ourselves we might hate, despise and detest. And many of these difficulties are brought through from the hereditary lines on both sides at your conception, so you can take on stuff through your physical and spiritual genes, and then in a way even mental and emotional (feeling pattern) 'genes' as you are subjected also to your grandparents and their parents and so on back. It being like a huge smorgasbord from which your soul will select which parts of those genes to activate to bring your personality expression into Creation. And the genes can remain active your whole life, or be turned on and off at times or stopped all together and new ones activated, it all again depending on the needs of our soul so far as expressing you as one of its two personalities and giving you the life you need so as to experience all you will so as to give rise to all the feelings you'll need so as to give rise eventually to all the truth you need to evolve and ascend in.

Phew, I think I said it all as they wanted me to.

James: It sounds good to me, and thank you, thank them, for helping me understand why I do feel I can't do anything about my bad compulsions, why I feel so powerless, that they have such power over me, all because they started too early on in me. So they are an organic part of me, and so I do need some extra

help to change them, to end my need to do them, which would be for me to no longer feel so deeply unloved and hated by mum and dad, needing to feel wanted, loved and cared about, so I feel powerful and not so horrendously powerless like I do feel.

Everything that we are comes from the patterns established early in our childhood and right from conception and the womb.

WILL! The Soul does everything!



WILL Healing

Our HEALING is one long act of Self-Love!

The people who can change themselves, were able to change themselves in their childhood, they have that power, and I hate it when they having stopped their addiction set about telling everyone else how to stop theirs and saying you must stop it, just do this and that, apply your will, accusing you as being a failure if you don't or can't seem to do, saying 'You're not ready yet, and you have to really, really, really, want to change', which is all very well for them because they weren't so heavily controlled during their early years, whereas those of us who were, we're too fucked to be able to do that sort of self-help.

It is all our spirit neuroses. So we are just expressing our spirit problems through our physical body.

It's always the spirit first, you as a spirit, just expressing your spirit-ness through your physical body. So whether you overeat or under eat, it's all because of you as a spirit is suffering and has experienced a lot of traumatic rejection and unlovingness at the hands of your parents very early on in your early life. And that's why it's so hard to deal with, because it's to do with you as a spirit, and not just a physical body, so it's very emotionally, mentally, psychologically and spiritually traumatising.

Madeline, then Edwin, now Pauline

Saturday, 17 September 2022

Lady Spirit, now in 5th spirit healing Mansion World: Idra took me to visit a mother of two, a young boy and girl, a single mother I should tell you, her partner leaving her because of they doing their Healing, he still seeing their children but she wanting them more than he did, so it suits them both. Idra took me to her apartment and she was very happy to greet us and more than willing to 'tell her story' being happy that someone was interested in her and it helping her bring up more feelings and understanding about herself as she was telling me all she's been through. Her children were away at a Play-House, another place where there are hundreds of enjoyable things for them to do. So I'll relate her life story to you as she told me. Her name was Madeline and Edwin, then Pauline which it is now... confused?

She started life as a girl, Madeline, a French mother and English father, living in London when I was, however dying ten years before I did. She lived a middle class family life with other brothers and sisters and yet she always felt like she was a boy, wanted to be a boy, was a boy trapped in a girl's body. So that as you might imagine made her feel very unhappy and unfulfilled and she set about changing herself into being a man as she grew older, becoming Edwin. She lived as a man for the rest of her life, not having children, having relationships with other men. Then she died and coming into spirit she still had her woman's body and yet still wanted to be a man, she still believed she was a man, so set about being a spirit man, carrying on being Edwin. She had another relationship with a spirit man for two years, but then things started to go very wrong in their relationship with her partner accusing him of being a her too much still. And that greatly upset her, and in searching for answers as to what should she do, she looking into religion for consolation, however was rejected for being too different and too odd, but she did discover that she loved God and wanted to be with Him. So without her knowing, she had started to pray with a true longing to God for His Love, and asking God to help him know the truth of himself, and why did he still have to have a woman's body – and was there something very wrong with him, or was he right being as he was, he didn't know, he was too confused and begged and prayed for guidance.

Then he/she went to a spiritualists meeting in which the medium said she could speak with and get personal guidance for difficult issues from God, but that turned out to be nonsense and of no help however he met a nice man who seemed to warm to him, yet not in a sexual way, but seeming to understand something about his problem. And that spirit man, as you might have guessed James, was a Celestial spirit man who started to introduce him to the Divine Love and longing for it consciously and with purpose knowing what he was doing, and then the notion of doing his Healing. And through discussions with his Celestial guide he slowly came to understand that as God has made him a woman, that really he was a woman and that he feeling he was a man was a part of his problems about being caught up in the Rebellion and Default, that it was all caused by her relationship with his parents from his conception and through the womb and very early years, all that resulted in him not feeling like he was a woman but a man.

So as you can imagine James, he/she was faced with so many conflicting feelings, such inherent deep confusion, all of which bought up terrible pain and feelings of self-hate. He hated being a woman, and so why was that, and that's what he/she is now being Pauline is still working through.

He was taken to a Divine Love sector of the first Mansion World, and there in one of the Healing groups met a man, but a man who wanted him to be her. So he tentatively started to try and be Pauline and to deal with all the bad feelings that came up, which led to the breakdown of the relationship with this man, but before that was finalised they both decided that to help him become more her, children might help. So they adopted their two children when they were babies, and again she found it very difficult being a mother for them, but kept up with the Healing sessions moving into the third Mansion World and there early on they ended their relationship. And so she's kept working on herself become more of a mother

and feeling more motherly and more like she really is a woman, because she is, and slowly becoming more aware of why she felt so confused about her sex.

So her severe compulsion and trauma really, as she said, was her believing she was a boy and man, when she wasn't. And she states emphatically now, because she understands the truth, she's living it more so every day, that it was "All in Her Mind". She only believed she was a man, it was one huge mind contrivance, and what a number she did on herself. She has a pair of Celestials who specifically help her with her Healing, she needing both the man and woman for the different times when she still feels she more a man than a woman and then more a woman. She said as she's been told by them that she expects to keep feeling that in some ways she's still a man and woman right through her Healing, she had expected to end feeling like she was a man and being fully a woman, but she's beginning to accept that might not actually fully happen until her Healing ends, and so right through her Healing, it's all about her accepting that she feels she is both sexes, and why she feels that.

She said there was a lot of confusion with her parents soon after she was conceived, she said things conspired for them to believe she was a boy when she was a girl. They went to a good reputable clairvoyant who said she was a boy soon after they found out she was pregnant. Then the doctor and nurse said the same thing, so for most of the pregnancy her parents believed she was a boy and so were choosing boy names and getting things ready for a baby boy, so their whole focus was on denying her being a girl. Then when she was born a girl, it was a big shock for them both, it took then both time to adjust out of her being a boy by being a girl. And she believes from her feelings that secretly both her parents still wanted a boy, wished she was a boy, she being their first child. But with time, a few months they got on and accepted her as a girl, and so she grew up being a girl but later with all the deeper feeling of being a boy part starting to come to the fore. Her parents not loving her truly, as no parents can, added many problems to her feeling unloved in many ways, just as we all do, but all those things caused more separation between her and them, which added to her feeling odd and not fitting in and so much so that she was really a boy and that God had got it wrong.

So she is accepting now that her Mother and Father wanted her to have this weird and very traumatic experience in life, not feeling connected with her own sex, so being so disassociated and disconnected from the truth of herself on not only the physical level but also on the psychological level. She said now looking back she can hardly believe how she was as a man, how she acted putting on the whole show of it, and yet when she moves into her feelings she can still easily relate to feeling she was a man. So she has bad and good feelings about having her children: bad in that of course she hates imposing her rebelliousness on them, but good in that her Mother and Father want her to live his more extreme side of the Rebellion and Default, and that it's about her and her children having this negative experience so they can understand all the truth of the Rebellion God wants them to live.

And that seems to be the general theme with all the parents I spoke to James concerning how they feel about bringing their children into the Rebellion knowing they are rebellious and that they can't help it, and can only do their Healing, and that possibly by doing it and becoming truer to how fucked and unloving they are, they will impose less of it on their children. They all also understand, and feel good about it, they are offering their spirit children a very different live experience with them growing up with them doing their Healing, compared to all those other spirit children and children on Earth who are growing up in the Mind Way, being totally unaware of their rebelliousness.

For us in the physical unhealed world; it's actually very hard for those of us doing our Healing to be a good loving friend for another doing their Healing, we're too much in love deficit, without enough love to give or offer another, whereas Celestials have all the love they need. So possibly we can only do so much, and it's not for us to expect ourselves being able to do too much. There we're the poor demented

and unloved being with the poor demented and unloved, and all we can do is struggle on engulfed by our bad feelings and feeling so powerless and that we can't do it, because we can't, and we don't know how to do it, because we're still too engrossed in it.

HEALTH

L	G	B	T	T	Q	Q	I	A	A	P
Lesbian A woman who is primarily attracted to women.	Gay A man who is primarily attracted to men; sometimes a broad term for individuals primarily attracted to the same sex.	Bisexual An individual attracted to people of their own and opposite gender.	Trans-gender A person whose gender identity differs from their assigned sex at birth.	Transexual An outdated term that originated in the medical and psychological communities for people who have permanently changed their gender identity through surgery and hormones.	Queer An umbrella term to be more inclusive of the many identities and variations that make up the LGBTQ+ community.	Questioning The process of exploring and discovering one's own sexual orientation, gender identity and/or gender expression.	Intersex An individual whose sexual anatomy or chromosomes do not fit with the traditional markers of "female" and "male."	Ally Typically a non-queer person who supports and advocates for the queer community; an individual within the LGBTQ+ community can be an ally for another member that identifies differently than them.	Asexual An individual who generally does not feel sexual desire or attraction to any group of people. It is not the same as celibacy and has many sub-groups.	Pansexual A person who experiences sexual, romantic, physical and/or spiritual attraction to members of all gender identities/expressions, not just people who fit into the standard gender binary.

FEELINGS ARE MORE THAN 1,000s & 1,000s OF BOOKS!

Only through longing, asking for, begging to know the truth behind our feelings and expressing our feelings to or with a companion can we then only begin to resolve and address our compulsions – all being part of our pathway of Feeling Healing, and with Divine Love, Soul Healing.



Are there really 10,000 diseases and just 500 ‘cures’?

“[Regulators](#), scientists, clinicians and patient advocacy groups often cite ~7,000 as the number of rare diseases, or between 5,000 and 8,000 depending on the source. While this consensus process is still ongoing, USA National Institutes of Health currently estimate the number of rare diseases to be more than 10,000. An estimate published by the University of Michigan Medical School that “there are roughly 10,000 diseases afflicting humans, and most of these diseases are considered ‘rare’ or ‘orphan’ diseases.”

“There are other estimates, as well. The German government lists 30,000 diseases, of which it says 7,000 are rare, though it cannot be determined how that figure was calculated. Anderson noted that the 10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (known as ICD-10) has nearly 70,000 codes, which would be an upper-bound estimate.

“The focus is really on rare diseases, but a credible case can be made that there are at least 10,000 diseases in the world, though there is likely more. And there are a bit over 500 treatments. So, as far as round numbers go, 10,000 diseases / 500 treatments works as a talking point.”

However, NO ONE comprehends what is the underlying cause of disease! Our health carers, our doctors and nurses never discuss or outline why we have a discomfort, pain, illness or disease. Kindly ask yourself, when was the last time your medical practitioner outlined to you why you have a particular health issues that you presented yourself with to him or her? **There is ONE cause – CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION.**



Medical sciences introduce a never ending array of names for a never ending array of ailments without comprehending the elephant in the room – our **Childhood Suppression and ongoing Repression**. ALL our discomforts, pain, illnesses and diseases are generators to have each of us express our feelings, both good and bad. As we grow in embracing this way of living FEELINGS FIRST and long for the truth of what our feelings are drawing our attention to, we will come to recognise that all our issues have their foundations throughout our childhood forming years, from the moment of conception through to the age of six years, up to when our Indwelling Spirit arrives.

Our soul orchestrates it all. Our soul does everything. Our soul brought our spirit body into existence and, in turn, our etheric spirit body is the template of our physical body. Light continually flows from our soul through our spirit body and into our physical body. Our experiences in the physical are expressed back to our soul as light. Everything that we experience is recorded by this light returning by our soul. Emotional injuries and errors of belief that we experience impede the flow of light back to our soul – consequently we

are degraded by such accumulating damage and harm. Look at a young child and then look at yourself now!

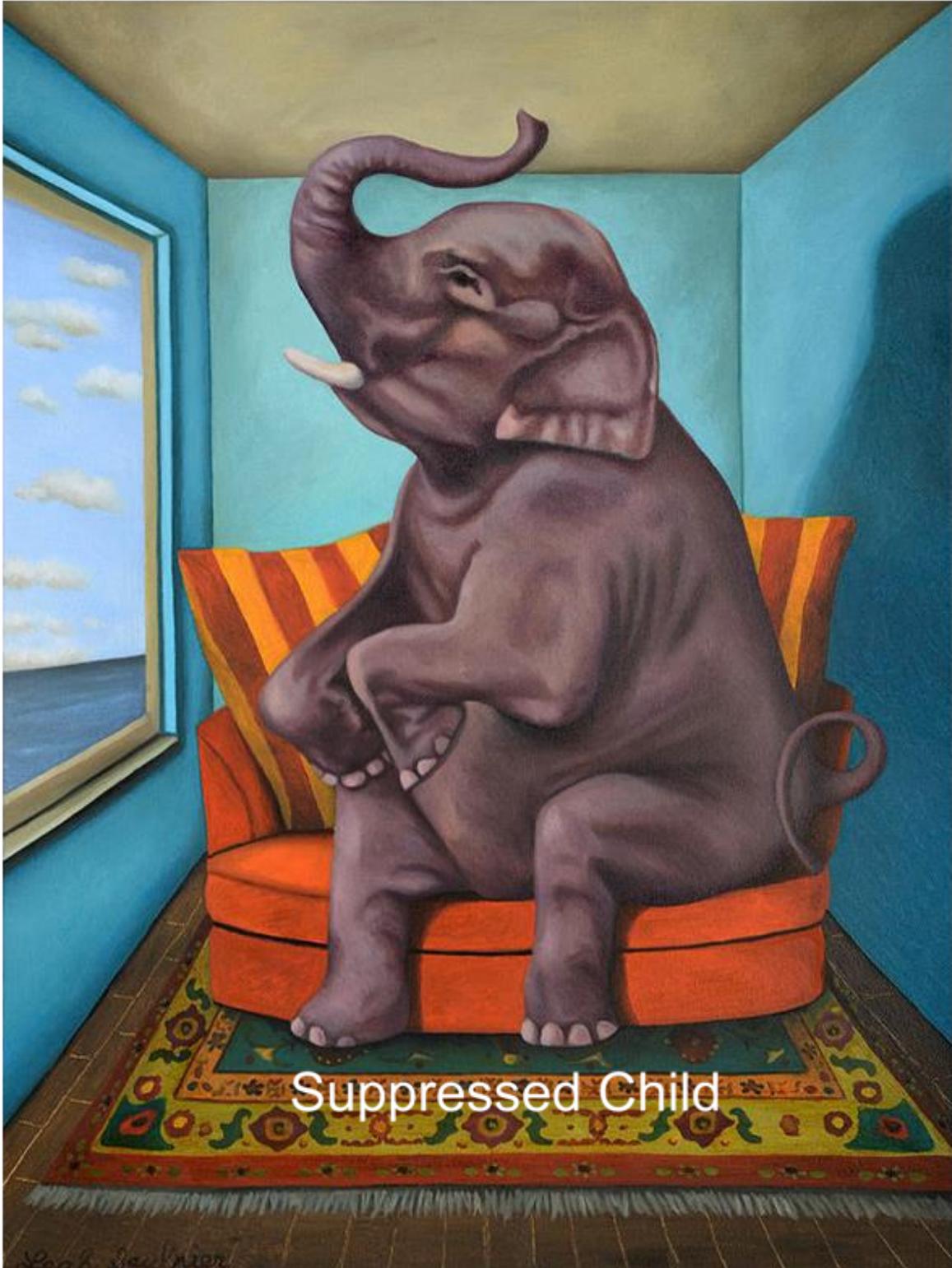
At the moment of our conception, we are perfect in every respect – both in Natural love and physically. We are then literally fire-hosed by our parents' emotional injuries and errors of belief and this is ongoing. They are not even aware of our existence when this onslaught commences – no wonder many conceptions do not survive to incarnation which is when the foetus commences to pump blood some 16 days after conception.

*My individual "Rebellion and Default"
is my overarching virus!*

*We are to express our feelings,
both good and bad, emotionally!*

Talk it out with a Friend!

Childhood Suppression is the elephant in the room!



Living Feelings First growth potential is

Our Feelings are our Supreme Guide! Truth is found through our feelings, we are to long for the truth about what our feelings draw our attention to. Our soul based feelings are always in truth. We are fully self-contained. This simple fact has been hidden from us for 200,000 years while our hidden controllers, the evil ones, kept us under their selfish controlling agenda.

Living through our feelings first with our minds to follow in assisting with what our feelings guide us to consider is a rewarding, freeing and vibrant life. Whereas we all have been retarded through living mind centric.



Living through our Feelings First, the New Way, and longing for truth of what they are to reveal, expressing what we feel, both good and bad, will enable us to progress through the Feeling Healing Mansion Worlds while living on Earth. With Divine Love we will be fit to enter the Celestial Heavens and progressively then through all the Celestial Heavens of our local Universe of Neadon and then onwards to Havana and Paradise, the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father.

Not only will we progress beyond 1,000 MoC when transitioning into the 1st of the Celestial Heavens, by the time we reach Paradise we will have progressed to what could only be described as infinity – well not quite – but we will be truly awesome in our evolution and development.

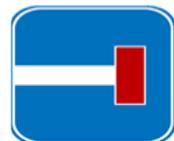
Living mind-centric limits growth to 499 MoC

We all live through our minds! We all suppress and ignore our feelings. This has been how we have been led to live by high level spirits who had ambitions of self glorification to our detriment. These wayward spirits had allusions of expansionary empowerment and they needed Earth's humanity as their foot soldiers! Through their deceit, we would continue to live in spirit as we do on Earth without any prospect of progressing out of the spirit mind Mansion Worlds.

Should we continue with aspirations in the perfecting of our mind then we can progress from the 1st spirit Mansion World to the 2nd mind spirit Mansion World, then 4th and finally 6th mind spirit Mansion World to a dead end. In these higher worlds we may appear to be guru type personalities but we have gone further away from God – we have then perfected our evilness!

The mind can even stave off the time when the Law of Compensation is addressed.

A U-Turn is required and then one would commence embracing their feelings and progress through the Feeling Healing Mansion Worlds 3, 5 and 7. With Divine Love then on completion of the 7th spirit healing Mansion World process we transition to the 1st of the Celestial Heavens.



While we suppress and ignore our feelings we are living in hell and putting ourselves through untold misery, pain and suffering when we can achieve healing to the level that we are living as Celestials while in the physical on Earth!!!

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Tanzania) Ltd

We enable awareness so that people and communities may profoundly grow their lives, livelihoods and exponentially enhance their futures.

Empowerment is by:

the New Way: Learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings;

enabling the true liberation of women and men through the truth of their feelings;

assisting urban as well as remote and rural communities with access to truth through all levels and forms of education;

supporting delivery of quality and accessible healthcare;

improving opportunities for and the safety of all, especially women, men and children;

and fostering a new era of leadership and leaders.

It takes a village to raise a child.

LIVING FEELINGS FIRST and EARLY CHILDHOOD

THEORY OF CHANGE

A 'theory of change' explains how activities are understood to produce a series of results that contribute to achieving the final intended impacts. Theory of Change supports the social, human rights and assets changes needed to lift communities out of poverty by working across four program areas: education, health, equality and leadership.



PROGRAM LOGIC MODEL

The following program logic is used to describe programmatic interventions within effective framework:



A set of inputs producing a consistent set of outputs is a 'project'

A set of projects producing a consistent set of outcomes is a 'program'

A set of programs producing a consistent set of impacts is a 'strategic plan'

Inputs - usually time, money, resources, human resources

Outputs - tangible and concrete products or activities delivered by or through, e.g. a training college, school resources, professional development, solar lights

Outcomes - long-term changes that projects or interventions make a contribution to, e.g. reduced maternal mortality

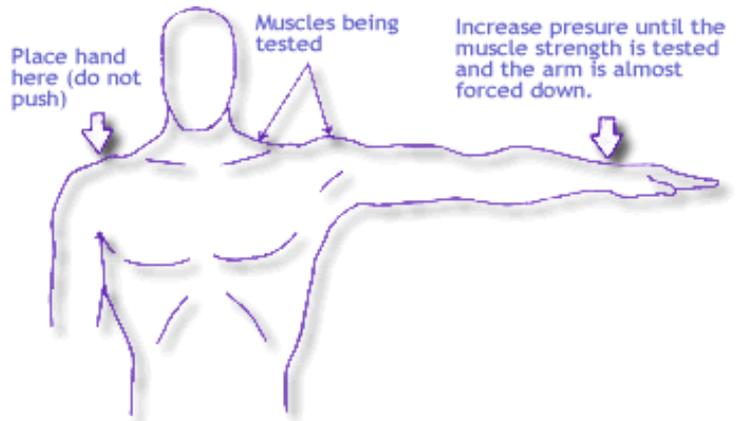
Impact - Highest-level of organisational achievement, related to the wide-scale achievement of sustainable outcomes

EINSTEIN'S THEORY of INSANITY



DOING THE SAME THING OVER and OVER and EXPECTING DIFFERENT RESULTS.

Kinesiology Muscle Testing



Basics of muscle testing

Through kinesiology muscle testing, we can determine what is in truth and what is not, further, we can also determine the level of truth of anything!

NO PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED FROM THE SAME LEVEL OF CONSCIOUSNESS THAT CREATED IT.
-ALBERT EINSTEIN

The SITUATION and the OPTION:

Presently the population of Tanzania overall calibrates at around 200 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness. Earth's humanity overall is calibrating at around 220. For Tanzania, their condition is reflective of humanities development of more recent years:

Worldwide Level of Consciousness based on the Map of Consciousness (MoC)

see Power vs Force by Dr David R Hawkins

At the death of the last apostle from the time of Jesus	182
At the birth of Charlemagne	182
In 827 AD (at the death of Charlemagne)	190
When Abraham Lincoln took office as President	190
1944: birth of almost 200 Homo-Spiritus children	194
1987: At the time of the Harmonic Convergence but not necessarily related to it, consciousness of humanity jumped	207

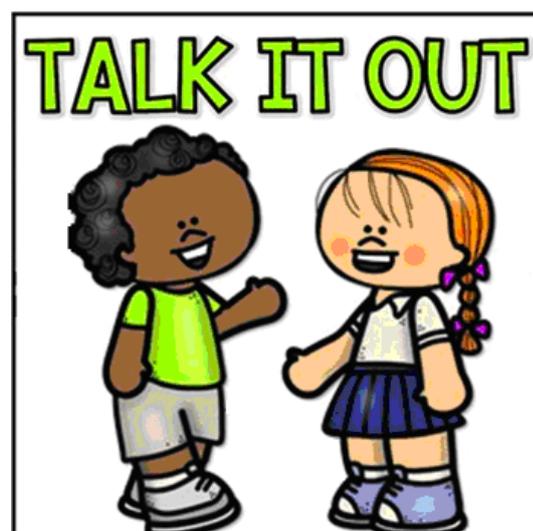
Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of MoC Consciousness	Rate of Unemployment	Rate of Poverty	Happiness Rate "Life is OK"	Rate of Criminality
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

The people of Tanzania can continue as they are, passing their ways of living, emotional injuries, errors of belief on down through their generations, living in despair, despondency, poverty and hardships or embrace a new way of living, the New Way, Living Feelings First. Though the people present a happy, friendly persona, it is a national façade – there is universal fear and anger represented by an extended difficulty to exit with 74% living in poverty and far too few adult leaders.

The option is that universal free education be made available throughout Tanzania, and that the option to consider and embrace living feelings first, with our mind to follow in support, as against how it presently is, our mind being the centre of education with all its limitations and suppressions.

Trades and adult vocational training is universally required.

Our life is our experiences and the feelings that arise from our experiences. We are to express and talk out what we are feeling from our experiences. Communities who are feelings focused evolve rapidly whereas mind centricity entombs communities within their quagmire for the aeons to come.



MARKET OPPORTUNITY:

TENTATIVE WISH LIST (Education)

1. Early Childhood Education (identify and fund a model school).

Kindly consider a pre-school to be established within every province. This may be centred in communities that the mothers can obtain employment. The mode of operation and management of a centre could have a combination of trained personnel with extended family supporting. The structure may vary to reflect the needs and customs of the town or larger villages. Training of key staff is a priority leading to opening of pre-schools – this could be considered through regional campuses of Pascas University that are to be established.

THE ITCH

- Assumptions are our greatest enemy. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood. Our minds are addicted to untruth and control of others and the environment.
- Our soul based feelings are always in truth – yet we are taught from conception to suppress them.

2. Early Childhood Teacher Training program.

Living Feelings First is outlined in eight Pascas Papers that may be downloaded from www.pascashealth.com in the Medical – Emotions section on the Library Download page:

-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Adults.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Annexures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Discussions.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Graphics.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper - Structures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Reference Centre.pdf](#)

These papers have been specifically developed for the education system and classroom application. These are to be added to the materials that may be considered by the Education Leadership Team. The culture of the people in each region being accommodated, to be melded with the environment presently existing and evolving.

3. School library / resource centre in each province possibly in the model school.

We can consider establishing a model demonstration school in every province – and even more than one – or as many as seen appropriate. Each school when reviewing their library / resource centre, with no exceptions, can have their wish list considered, should they come forward with what they may feel required. This will need a significant administration team and appropriate resources to manage the logistics. This could also involve internet communications involving satellite, renewable power generation and laptops / ipads / tablets to be provided and installed.

4. Teacher professional development (in-service, workshop etc.) on various topics such as early literacy and numeracy including multi modal literacy), civic and citizenship education, basic health and hygiene.
5. Consider the establishment of teachers' training campuses in provinces with potential teachers also being provided with scholarships to enable them to follow their passions and complete required training. Scholarships may be extended to providing housing and costs of living. These provincial campuses may be the start of Pascas University throughout Tanzania.
6. Training on Leadership and Management in Schools aimed at school principals, curriculum leaders, etc. to engage in school policy development, implementation, and evaluation.

Again, Pascas University campuses in provinces to enable as many potential educators to be accommodated to build the numbers of true educators to a level that education throughout Tanzania can be an example of what can be achieved in a short period. This will also require the flattening of the hierarchical controlling domination that prevails throughout the education systems worldwide – it is this control that is stifling free flowing initiatives of many great educators. Workshops can be conducted at all appropriate Teacher Training campuses for all leader type educators.

Kindly reference through www.pascashealth.com at the Library Download page, scroll down to the heading Corporate Foundation Documents and click on to open:

-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams and Bottom Up Democracy.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams Wisdom & Operation.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams with PTQP.pdf](#)

7. Standards Based Curriculum materials – review against unfolding events and emerging revelations. Textbooks for different subjects may benefit from review and development, then train teachers on them as well on how to use other newly evolved Teachers' resources.

All materials and textbooks may be supplied. Uniforms may also be supplied. Kitchen facilities may be included in the schools and food supplied and prepared by catering staff for breakfast and lunch as required. The question is to ensure respect and acceptance of such support. Is it simply handed out? Is it invoiced to each student and announced as a scholarship? Is there a nominal payment from the student? It is to be free, however the student is to understand its importance in a way that is culturally acceptable.

8. Alternative education (adult and early school leavers) skills training to improve lives addressing inequities and promoting social justice concept. Begin by funding existing Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET / TAFE) schools with infrastructure, resources, (tools and equipment).

Pascas styled TVET / TAFE Colleges may be established in each province and concentrated on providing Technical and Trade Skills and IT training to equip the school leaver to be immediately and valuably employed in the local workforce, thereby retaining more of the population in the regional areas. Again, the education is to be free. This may be done with; “here are your fees and, congratulations, here is a scholarship”.

9. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) education – develop resource materials to help teachers to implement these various projects prescribed in the curriculum. Such as teacher workbook. Concept applied in projects. Materials / equipment needed for these to support.

This is a big task and it is for those with big overview sight and then detail focus to attend to the minute requirements. It will also be an ongoing evolution. Pascas is to support this agenda all the way.

10. Sport development in schools (Physical Education (PE) equipment, uniforms, etc.).

Sport is the only reason why many attend school. Education is meant to be fun. This is mostly lost in the controlling addictions of most people throughout the education world and elsewhere in our lives. Sport is an important component of the school syllabus and fields and courts and swimming pools may be established in each school and the necessary equipment and uniforms supplied.

11. Water tanks for schools and proper toilets facilities.

Drinking water tanks and state of the art toilet facilities can be included in all schools as well as Teacher Training Colleges and Technical Colleges. Again, consider instructing an administration team to request what each education facility considers that it needs and then approve a delivery and installation operation.

12. Education material with foundations based on assumptions to be recognised for what they are – in error!

Our minds are addicted to untruth. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood. Consequently 98% of assumptions are wrong – the other 2% are flukes. Count the number of assumptions in research papers. We will then discover and understand the reason why society is floundering!

13. Education of girls to be prioritised.

If a girl spends only 2 years at school, she is likely to have more than 7 children. If she spends 6 years at school, she is likely to have around 4 children. If she spends 12 years at school then she may have only 2 children. World poverty is best averted by the tool of education in the first instance.

Girls and women are closer to their feelings than boys and men. Consequently, it is through our feelings that we excel. The belief that men are to dominate the female is that leaders of the past understood that should females be allowed to fully express themselves through their feelings then the men with their control would be ended. Today, we now start that ending for the advancement of both women and men!

14. The potential within us all is incomprehensibly amazing – however it will NOT be revealed through our minds. Our potential and our true personality will reveal itself through our soul-based feelings – this is The New Way – our new way of living. We are to live feelings first, express our feelings, both good and bad without acting upon them, and to long to know the truth of what our feelings are bringing to our attention.

Living mind centric, as we are all taught to do so from birth and throughout all our walks of life, imprisons each of us into limitations of mediocrity. We have no spontaneity, flare, intuition and creativity – we live life in a stupor, zombie like. Not even the greatest scientists in history calibrated higher than 499 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale – the peak of reason. Scientists can go through life achieving one or two break throughs whereas people living through their feelings routinely achieve break throughs. Being mind-centric is how humanity is controlled by the few. The education systems around the world are the arch agents of suppression for these controllers.

Now we can set ourselves all free to bloom in spontaneity, wisdom and vigour through our feelings – and it is all cost free!

15. We are to live through our feelings. Our soul does it all. We are to put aside the façade personality that our parents and early childhood carers imposed upon us. We are now, through our feelings, to discover who and what we truly are. This is incredibly freeing and beautiful. Our true brilliance will shine for all to see.

Life is about what OUR soul wants for us to experience. Living through our feelings eliminates mountains of stress that our mind brings upon us. Our day ends with being fresh with many achievements and goals attained. Should we live submitting to the imposed will of others, life is suppressive and unrewarding. We are to be who we truly are and that is the experiences that we are to have and to be expressed through our feelings. Doing this on a national basis will bring about an exemplary society, and that will be the peoples of Tanzania.

The New Way: Learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

This time, in the history of humanity, is the most exciting time ever experienced.

Other Thoughts:

As the initial units for each of the educational elements are being constructed and opened then the planning and construction could be underway simultaneously at other sites in each Province. Issues encountered will be numerous but different in each location – so proceeding on multiple fronts is prudent – we will discover as we go along without delay.

Every aspect of how we have been living life is to be reviewed, reconsidered, redesigned, reconstructed and reintroduced. None of the institutional ways of doing things is to be automatically replicated or even continued. That is why the Education Leadership Team is unique from conception.

ALL societal growth has been the result of its education system, however they have all been proceeding down a rabbit hole to a glass ceiling being its dead end. Now for the Great U-Turn!

Childhood Suppression is the underlying cause of all physical illness and social issues seen throughout society.

*We are in PAIN because of
our UNLOVING CHILDHOOD!*

and



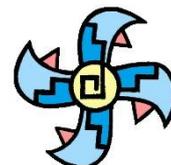
Living through our Minds is Killing us!

CHALDI COLLEGE – EDUCATION: Nanna Beth – 3rd Celestial Heaven and James 28 July 2017

James: John has been wondering about how to set up schools and schooling ‘under a tree’, in keeping with it all being opposite to what we’re all used to, can you give him any suggestions or point him in the direction he should look?

Nanna Beth – 3rd Celestial Heaven: These are some ideas he can consider – just suggestions John, we won’t say it has to be this or that way, as you know, it’s for you to work things out. So basically, what would you like John – how would you have liked school to be?

CHALDI COLLEGE



Schooling is voluntary. It should be made to be something children want to do, not something that’s forced on them.

It should be fun, as in keeping the whole focus on making them feel good about all they are doing. Not artificially praising them or praising them over their peers, but just supporting and being personal with them, allowing them to respond and find their own way.

It should not be separated into classes based on age. Classes should involve all ages, for example, the younger ones can learn and watch and be helped by the older ones, but not forcing the older ones to help the younger, all voluntary and what would naturally happen, more like in a big loving family rather than segregated because of age or whatever. Perhaps the 5, or less, to 10 in one group, 11 to 16 in another.

Teachers are to be able to deal with children of all ages, and work to allow the student to progress at the students own pace. Special or extra schooling can be provided when necessary to students that want more.

The subjects should all be practically oriented. Everything offered and so accepted voluntarily. Reading, writing and basic arithmetic, all so as to help the child deal with the real world. Other subjects like psychology – morals and ethics, love and friendship, acceptance and tolerance of ALL feelings, particularly bad ones, resolving disagreements, expressing feelings and yet not necessarily acting on them – particularly the bad ones, all based around how to respect and treat other people how you’d like to be treated. And how if you hurt by infringing upon another's will, then you will have to suffer that same amount of hurt, either now or in spirit. And about the Feeling Healing, what happens when you feel bad feelings, how to look to your feelings for their truth, so as to grow in understanding of yourself, nature, life, other people, and God – the whole spiritual aspect, including the Divine Love and Mother and Father, yet no religious indoctrination. The history, culture, place in the world. How to integrate with the modern world, computers, phones, internet, etc. Sport, play, arts, creative lessons and involvement. How to live and respect nature, the natural world, the environment, hygiene, natural health, sex, contraception, abortion and so on – about the person, the body, things to dispel myth and falseness, general science. Trades, technical work, hands on experience – building stuff, ways to use one’s mind to do what one wants to do.

Duration of classes, half a day, longer when older for those wanting to learn more, homework voluntary and at the child's initiative – wanting to do it.

School is just part of life, not separate to life. Part of the family, tribe, society, not separate from it. Inclusion of other adults, parents, family members, as aides, helpers, teachers, together with professional teachers. Lots of people, and in particular older people (who also have the time), are natural teachers and should be encouraged even though they've not been specifically trained. One can only learn a certain amount being taught to be a teacher, yet in reality, very few trained teachers have any real natural feeling

for it. The more the 'teacher' makes their pupil feel the pupil is the important one, and the teacher is only there to help them if they need their help, and not to stuff it down their throats whether they like it or not, is where to begin. And how a child of differing ages learns, is as varied as the children themselves. So the more 'teachers' the better, and that means the child can gravitate to the 'teacher' that best suits them, rather than having to spend a whole year with someone you hate and you feel hates you.

University for higher learning, full on, voluntary, free, all information on any subject available with competent teachers. So the student can excel should they want to.

It all being with the focus on the person, offering them things which they can try and see if they like. Things that will help them in the world; and how to be a person living true to themselves – true to their own feelings; and how to respect another as one respects oneself.

James: Nanna Beth, John would like any comments on the Council of Elders continuing to contact people on Earth after he's croaked it.

Nanna Beth: It's as James said, there will be an increasing number of people opening up to us Celestials for all sorts of help, once they understand who we are and how we can help. So yes John, there will always be some main people on Earth we'll work with. And should it all keep needing to move along with one entity in control, such as what you're starting out with, then yes, that is how we'll engineer it. Should it break up or be broken up into many entities, then we'll be ready for and going with that. As much as we say we are in control, we mean that we are in control instead of the mind spirits. But still we are to work with humanity, in as much as humanity leads and we augment.

James: And Nanna Beth, I thought I'd ask you about the Religion of Feelings, as John is against a religion of any sort because of all that religions have done to us all, do you have any thoughts on it?

Feelings First Spirituality, New Feelings Way

Nanna Beth: It's all up to you James, what you want. Of course you're not wanting to go and instigate yet another religion in which people have to adhere to a set of rules because you know what will happen to that, **any rules allowing people and their controlling agendas to take control over others, is something to be avoided at all times.** However the notion of a 'religion', and one based on feelings, with no fixed agenda, no rules, just founded on truths, will allow people to have some sort of structure to relate to should they need that, but one in which they are entirely free to do whatever they feel based on their feelings. And with the Feeling Healing and Soul Healing being at its core, then those people intent on that will be able to work on themselves and it won't matter to them whether they are part of something or not.

As you understand, some people will like the idea, others won't like the word religion and will want to do it alone, so do whatever you feel you want to do. We don't call it anything over here other than Our Healing, yet we all had embraced the Divine Love before we began our Healing, however potentially that won't be so for a lot of people on Earth, and to say that people have to embrace the Divine Love to do their Healing would cancel out a large amount of people and is putting a rule in place, which doesn't need to be there and would only get in the way.

So to call it a Religion and yet to make it as free as you are intending James, is something for you to decide for yourself, which really just gets down to using the word religion. And I know it appeals to you because it is a religion that is not a religion, yet more a true religion of truth than any of the existing religions are, so you're showing up those religions for the untruth that they are.

Anyway, it's what you want to do James, it's not for us to say one way or the other. And you will do what you want to do, you'll hear people's complaints or if they like the idea, weigh it all up, and still do what you want to do.

James: So you don't force or coerce anyone to do anything they don't want to do. Because who wants to be treated that way – no one!

Feelings First is a way of living without any dogmas, creeds, rituals, cannon laws, hierarchy or controls of any kind.



POTENTIAL to BENEFIT your CHILD through our own FEELING HEALING:

This steps down each seven years as the child matures



From conception to age 6 or 7

From 8 to age 14

From 15 to age 21

From 22 to age 28

As we heal, we directly heal our children similarly.

The Indwelling Spirit arrival for the child around age 6 or 7 starts their independence.

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

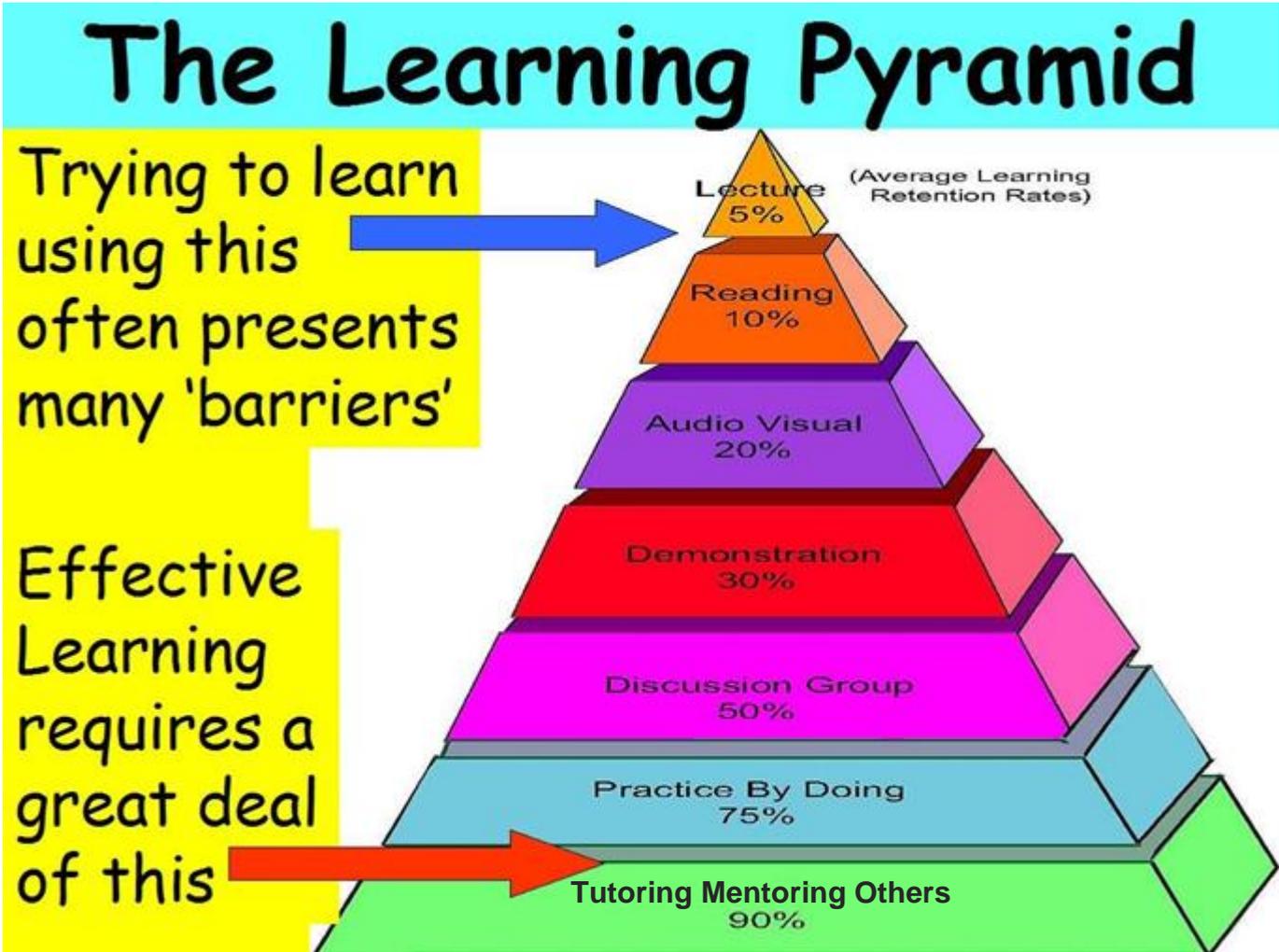
God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

Our Heavenly Parents simply desires for us to ask for Their Love.

The New Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves, true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.



100% retention is Natural Self Expression

SUGGESTED READING:

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com and then to the Library Download page and then to open the following, scroll down to the topic and click on the PDF:

CORPORATE ALLIANCES

Chaldi Child Care Centre – Safe Space
 Chaldi College Free to Learn Instinctively
 Chaldi College Free to Learn Pathway
 Chaldi College Primary thru to High – Feelings First
 Chaldi College Women and Girls’ Education
 Chaldi College (WW) – Education through Feelings
 Chaldi College (WW) – Technology & Product Information
 Chaldi University Postgraduate Feelings Degree

Pascas University and Global View
 Pascas University and the Meeting House
 Pascas University Universally Free Education
 Pascas WorldCare Craft Creations
 Pascas WorldCare Cultural Centre
 Pascas WorldCare Supporting Hands

ELSEWHERE

Pascas Care Kinesiology Testing
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Adults
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Annexures
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Discussions
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Graphics
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Drilling Deeper
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Drilling Deeper Structures
 Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Reference Centre
 Pascas Care – Multimedia Movie City
 Pascas Care Letters – Beliefs Suppress Truth
 Pascas Care Letters – Etheric Spirit Body
 Pascas Care Letters – Psychology and Feeling Healing
 Pascas Park – Journey of Man

Pascas Primary publications being:

U-Turn for Humanity Pascas reveals New Feelings Way
 U-Turn for Humanity pathway being New Feelings Way
 U-Turn for Humanity shutting hells through New Feelings Way
 U-Turn for Humanity soul light and the New Feelings Way
 U-Turn for Humanity through the New Feelings Way
 U-Turn for Humanity treacherous assumptions New Feelings Way
 U-Turn for Humanity unfolding the New Feelings Way
 Universal Gift – Feeling Healing with Divine Love
 Feeling Healing and Divine Love Discussion Prompts
 Pascas Care Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation Marjorie

Also kindly consider reading:

www.pascashealth.com

then proceed to Library Download :

Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward

Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward (short)

Pascas Care Letters – Funding for Change Over

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Abuse & Remedial

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Social Housing

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Overview

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters towards Liberation

Pascas Care Letters – Back to Basics

Pascas Care Letters – Change

Pascas Care Letters – Dr Hawkins validates Feeling Healing

Pascas Care Letters – Education through Feelings

Pascas Care Letters – Finaliters our Destiny

Pascas Care Letters – Glass Ceiling Barrier Removal

Pascas Care Letters – Humanity is Addicted to Untruth

Pascas Care Letters – Journey of Earth's Humanity

Pascas Care Letters – Life is a Highway

Pascas Care Letters – Live True to How You Truly Are

Pascas Care Letters – Moving out of Healing

Pascas Care Letters – My Customs Heritage and Nationality

Pascas Care Letters – One Soul Two Personalities

Pascas Care Letters – Psychology and Feeling Healing

Pascas Care Letters – Spirit Evolution and Environmental Changes

Pascas Care Letters – There is only One Way to Heal One's Self

Pascas Care Letters – Transition & Assimilation following Death

Pascas Care – Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation Marjorie

Pascas Care – Kinesiology Testing

Pascas Care Centre – Pacific Basin Nations

Pascas WorldCare – ASEAN and Pacific Island Nations

Or simply allow your feelings

Important recommended reading is:

by James Moncrief

The Rejected Ones – the Feminine Aspect of God

<http://divinelovesp.weebly.com/my-free-books-and-free-padgett-messages.html> ALSO at
<https://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html?file=files/opensauce/Downloads/MEDICAL%20-%20SPIRITUAL%20REFERENCES/Rejected%20Ones%20via%20James%20Moncrief.pdf>

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ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

Andon and Fonta, our first parents to long for our Heavenly Parents, lived nearly 1,000,000 years ago. Naïve humanity was seduced by high spirits, the Lucifer pair, to believe they could be gods through their minds, thus men subjected women to subordination 200,000 years ago. Also added to this was the default of the Adamic pair more than 38,000 years ago when they failed in their mission.

REBELLION & DEFAULT 200,000 YEARS

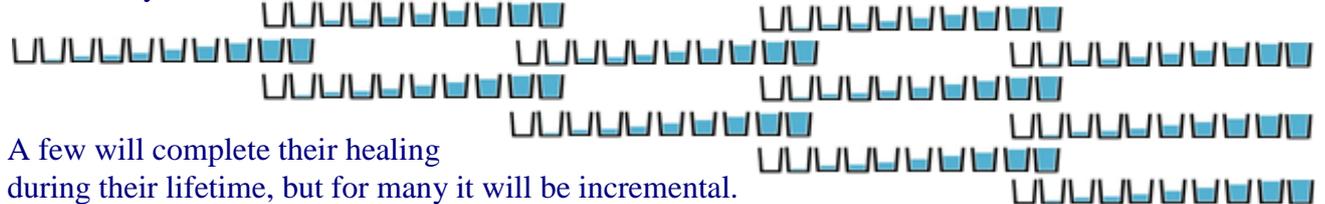
When Jesus with Mary achieved their full Regency of Nebadon, in 26 CE, they immediately had the Lucifer and Satan soulmate pairs assigned to a spirit world prison. Since then, the Creator Pair have been preparing for the ending of the Rebellion and Default for humanity of Earth. The Avonal Pair now on Earth, once commencing their Healing, brought about the imprisonment of the Caligastia and Daligastia pairs in the early 1990s. As the Avonal Pair advanced with their Healing they brought about the formal end of the Rebellion and Default, on 31 January 2018. It is now for all of humanity to embrace the Spirits of Truth of the Avonal Pair and undertake their healing of the imposts of the Rebellion and Default.

Avonal AGE 1,000 YEARS

Spirits of Truth of the Avonal Pair will guide us through our Feeling Healing and into the Celestial Heavens with Divine Love, then the Spirits of Truth of the Creator Pair will lead us through the Celestial Heavens and out through Nebadon towards our Heavenly Mother and Father in Paradise.

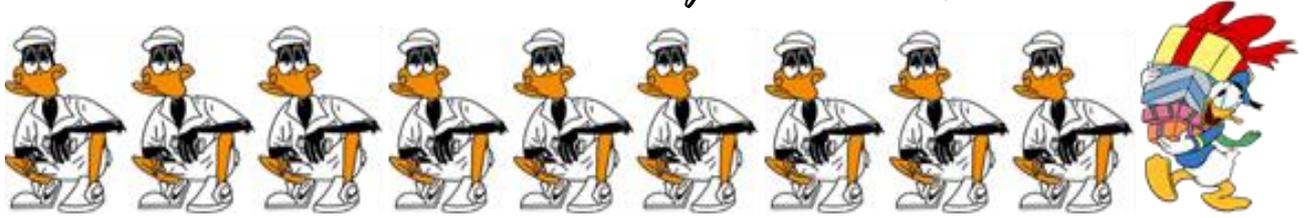


Each generation of 25 years or so will see marginal embracement of Feeling Healing, however in 1,000 years it will achieve universality.



Universality of Feeling Healing with Divine Love will see the mitigation of discomfort, pain and illness as well as the imposts of global warming and Earth changes. These events are to ensure that each of us embrace our feelings, both good and bad, down to the very core, so that we fully come to know who we truly are. Sciences will endeavour to remove pain only to see disease manifest in different forms. Earth disturbances are a result of the Harmonic Convergence of the late 1980s, increasing the rotation of the Earth's central core. This will only abate when humanity has universally embraced Feeling Healing. These influences are only imposed upon us so that we do not step back into the Rebellion and Default through complacency. Live Feelings First so that we become the true personalities we are, that being daughters and sons of our Heavenly Mother and Father.

Ten ducks in a row, but one always misleading or misled!



Tug - of - War

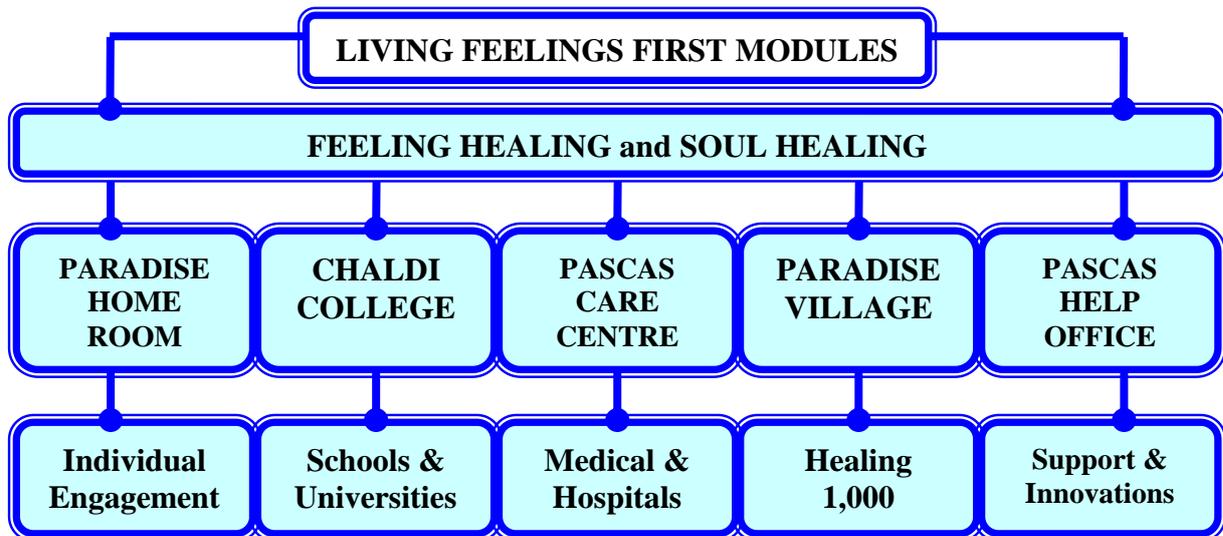


GREAT
V-Turn

MoC	No. of Countries	Average MoC	Average Life Expectancy	Human Development Index	Happiness Index	Education Index	Per Capita Income 2020
400s	10	406	78.50	0.939	6.8	.861	US\$54,010
300s	13	331	71.77	0.798	5.9	.684	US\$17,827
200s	10	232	69.45	0.759	5.8	.648	US\$16,972
High 100s	18	176	69.00	0.724	5.2	.639	US\$9,900
Low 100s	7	129	61.88	0.653	4.7	.567	US\$2,628
Below 100	11	66	52.73	0.564	4.2	.488	US\$2,658
WORLD		220	70				US\$10,900

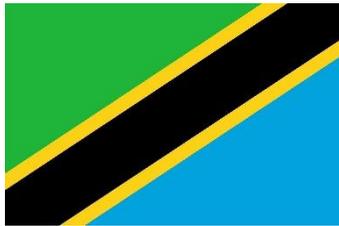
Tanzania MoC	No. of Countries	Average MoC	Average Life Expectancy	Human Development Index	Happiness Index	Education Index	Per Capita Income 2021
200	1	200	66.40	0.529	3.6	.429	US\$2,860

Note:
 The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.
 A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.
 A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.
 Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!





PASCAS UNIVERSITY



TAFE



Technical And Further Education

Graft Creations Family Shed

x^2 Year 10

Δ Year 11

\sqrt{y} Year 12

\leq Year 7

$\text{\textcircled{p}}$ Year 8

\approx Year 9

∞ Year 4

$\%$ Year 5

$\frac{\text{\textcircled{a}}}{\text{\textcircled{b}}}$ Year 6

\cdot Year 1

$\text{\textcircled{v}}$ Year 2

\pm Year 3



KINDERGARTEN

PRESCHOOL



Chaldi Child Care Centre & Kindergarten

WELCOME!



SAFE SANCTUARIES

It takes a Community to Protect a Child



The Learning Pyramid:



It will only be the breaking through of the glass ceiling of 499 of Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) that humanity can and will move towards a state of harmony and peace. While we continue to live mind-centric, we cannot progress beyond the category of Reason which peaks at 499 on the MoC. This is how we have been misguided to live for thousands of years. As we are now coming to understand, all institutionalised systems worldwide are structured to inhibit our natural progression.

Our teaching systems are focused upon the lecture, an orator at the front of the room talking down to students. As you now observe, it is the least effective method of education. Small groups tutoring each other is the way forward. All levels of education can be moved to meeting groups of around 12 or so participants.



Pascas Foundation, with aligned support, is to deliver such education platforms. Further, education is to be delivered free.

WITHIN EVERY MEETING HOUSE, FREE AND OPEN DISCUSSION FLOWS THROUGH A 'FISH BOWL' STRINGING TOWARDS "NATURAL SELF EXPRESSION"!



CRAFT CREATIONS

Shop front – retail and ordering facility. The administration and support for the complete Craft Creations Centre.

PASCAS CAFÉ

Being part of Craft Creations, it is a catering, nutrition cooking facility that functions also as a Pascas Café. Food and nutrition are the premiers of all crafts.

HOME CRAFTS

CRAFT CREATIONS is generally focused towards skills embraced by women in their practical attention to the needs of the family. That said, there are no boundaries. At all times, the opportunity to introduce and enable children of all ages to become proficient is supported. Those within the community are to be supported in their sharing of their unique skills with others.

STRUCTURAL CRAFTS

CRAFT CREATIONS embraces wood working, metallurgy and mechanical repairs. This could be said to be the domain of a Men's Shed, however, the whole family is welcome. These specialised skills need to be shared as much as every other craft.

CRAFT CREATIONS is to enable anyone to be autonomous and self-sufficient in their endeavours.

MEETING HOUSE

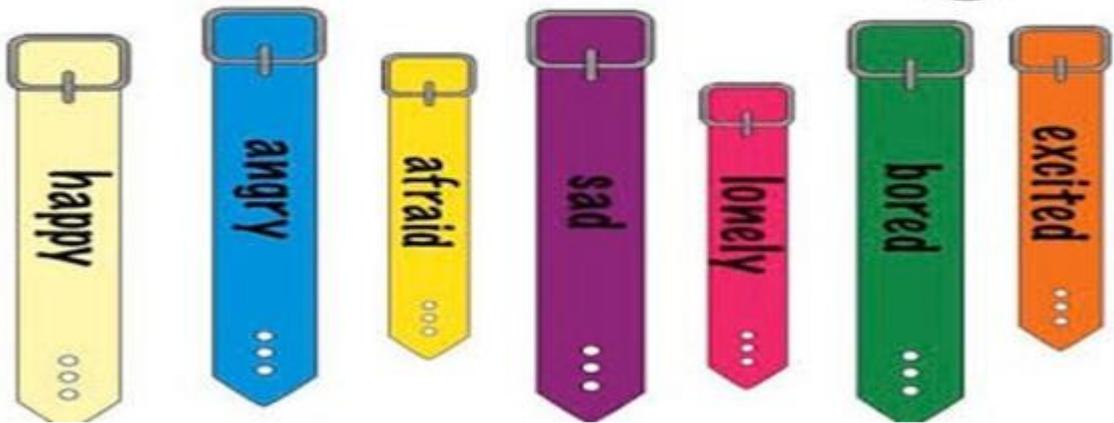
Discussion pods for around 12 people as meetup rooms.

FAMILY SHELTER

Modules of 10. Studio rooms to accommodate a parent and two children, or thereabouts.

FEELINGS
must be
FELT

Express Your Feelings



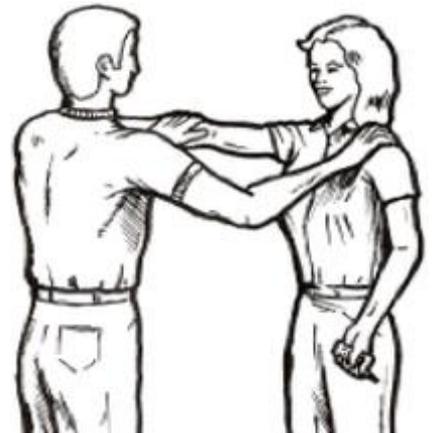
**BE FEELINGS
EXPRESSIVE!**

It's all about
**Experiences
&
FEELINGS**

THE TRUTH WILL SET US FREE, BUT FIRST IT WILL MAKE US MISERABLE!

To Truly get to know yourself is the Bravest thing you will ever do!

NO PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED FROM THE SAME LEVEL OF CONSCIOUSNESS THAT CREATED IT.
-ALBERT EINSTEIN



Kinesiology Muscle Testing for the level of truth

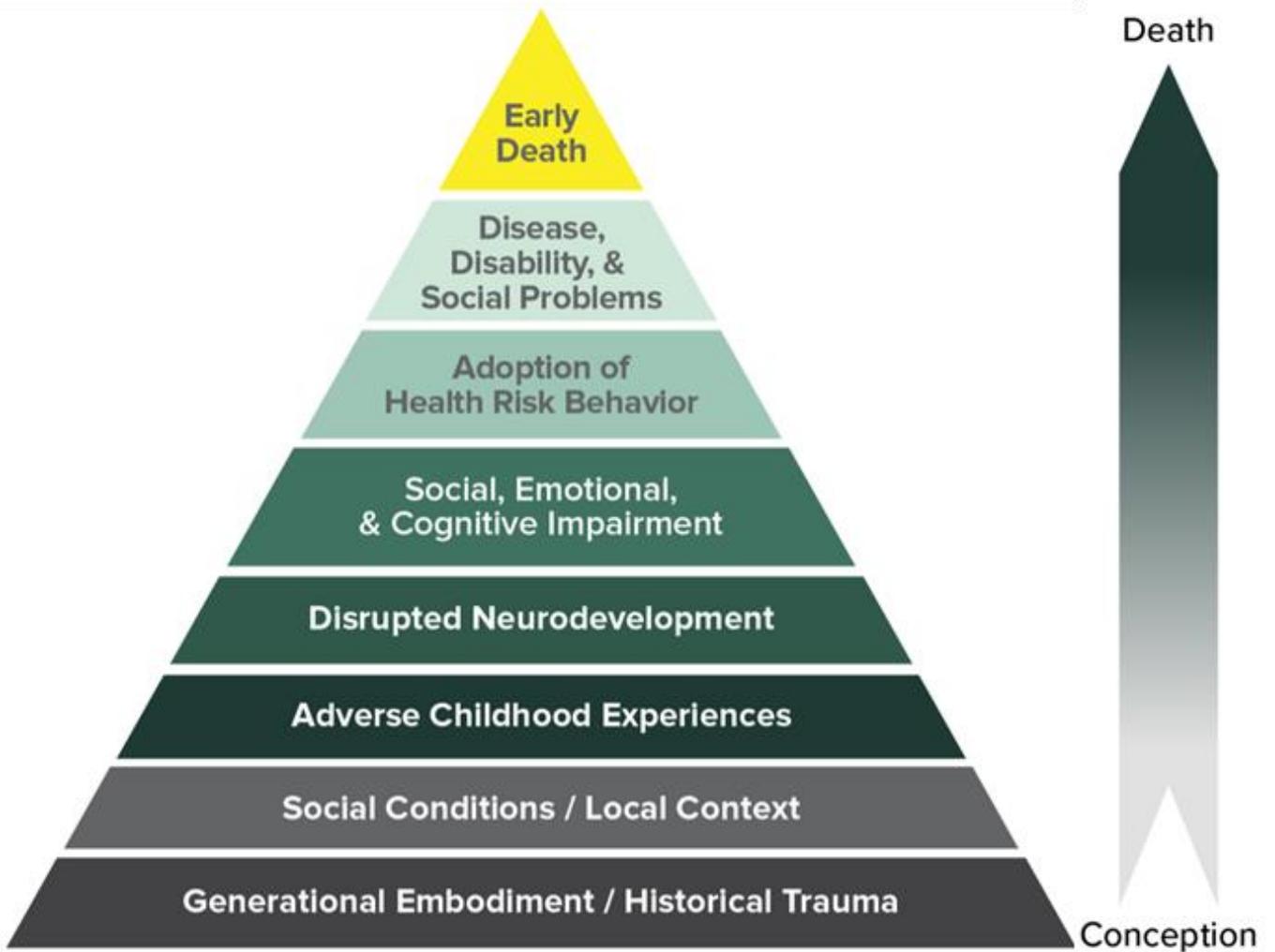


our MIND is a CONTROL ADDICT!
our MIND is addicted to UNTRUTH!
our MIND cannot discern TRUTH!
our FEELINGS are our TRUTH!
FEELINGS FIRST, mind to follow!

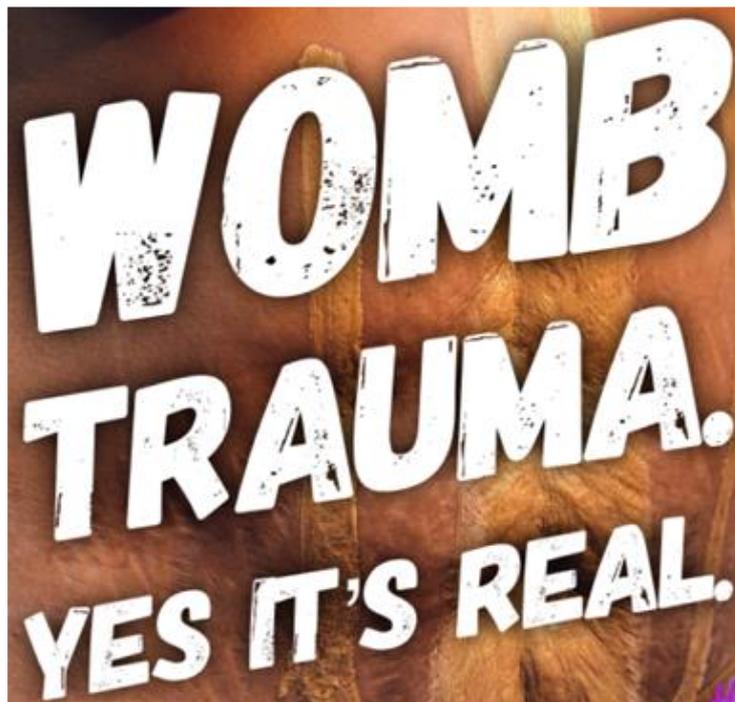
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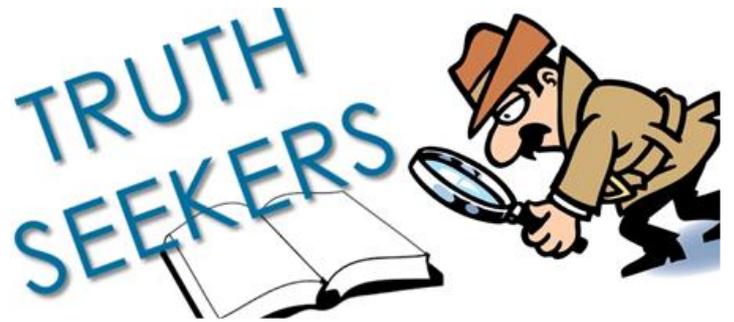
Mechanism by which Adverse Childhood Experiences Influence Health and Well-being Throughout the Lifespan



We Are
TRUTHSEEKERS

**WE ARE
TRUTH
SEEKERS**

**WE ARE
THE TRUTH
SEEKERS**



THE TRUTH SEEKERS



PASCAS UNIVERSITY

HIGHER EDUCATION SUBJECT GROUPINGS:



**ANIMALS AND
LAND**



**ARCHITECTURE,
BUILDING AND
CONSTRUCTION**



**ARTS,
HUMANITIES
AND LANGUAGES**



**CREATIVE ARTS,
DESIGN AND
MEDIA**



**ECONOMICS,
COMMERCE,
BUSINESS AND
MANAGEMENT**



**EDUCATION AND
TEACHING**



ENGINEERING



**HEALTH
SCIENCES
(ACADEMIC)**



**HEALTH
SCIENCES
(PROFESSIONAL)**



**HOSPITALITY,
TOURISM AND
EVENT
MANAGEMENT**



**INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY
AND COMPUTER
SCIENCE**



**INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS AND
DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES**



**LAW AND
CRIMINOLOGY**



**MARINE,
ENVIRONMENT
AND RENEWABLE
ENERGY**



MEDICINE



**MULTIMEDIA
MOVIES AND
MUSIC**



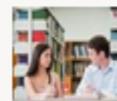
**NURSING,
MIDWIFERY AND
PARAMEDICINE**



PSYCHOLOGY



SCIENCE



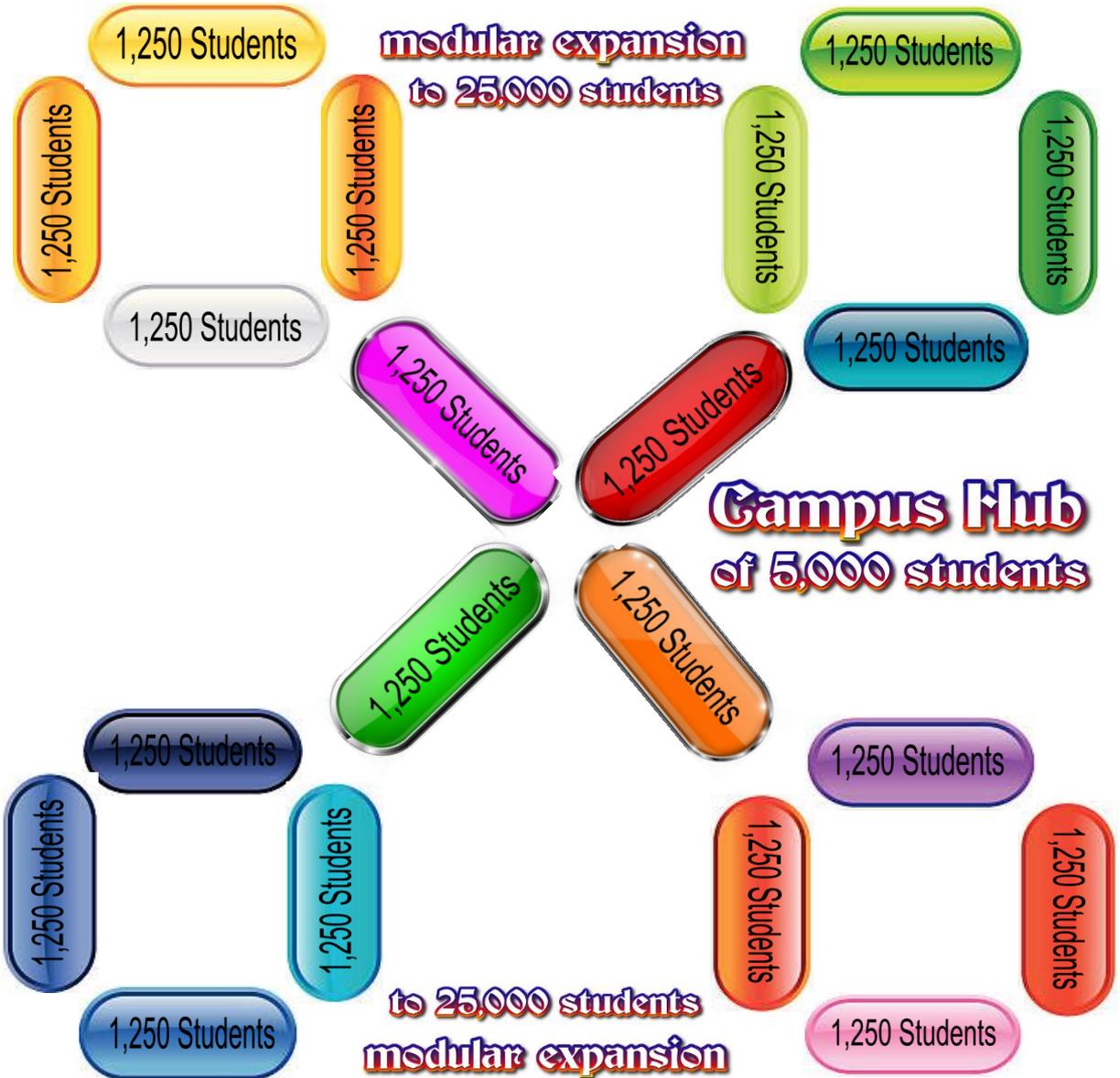
**SOCIAL WORK
AND
COUNSELLING**



**SPORTS AND
EXERCISE
SCIENCE**



Campus Hub



CHALDI TAFE COLLEGE

Technical and Further Education



Building and construction



Child care



Sports and fitness



Technology, information and networking



Nursing and health



Creative



Agriculture and horticulture



Automotive



Business, justice and management



Community services



Hospitality and cookery



Beauty and hairdressing



By location



Online courses



Apprenticeships



TAFE at School

Craft Creations



Fiber art



Oil painting



Magic



Papermaking



Patchwork



Taxidermy



Creative writing



Metalworking



Web design



Cardmaking



Needlework



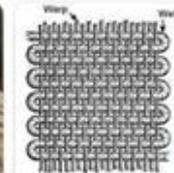
Quilting



Wood carving



Pyrography



Weaving



Upcycling



Photography



Calligraphy



Woodworking



Gardening



Watercolor painting



Toy



Quilling



Sewing



Knitting



Painting



Embroidery



Crochet



Handicraft



Drawing



Book Binding



Glassblowing



Brewing



Pottery



Scrapbooking



Origami



Cross-stitch



Floral design



Macramé



Pressed flower craft



Decoupage



Whittling



Leather crafting



Digital art



Needlepoint



Knife making



Tatting



Carpenter



Doodle



Digital photography



Beadwork

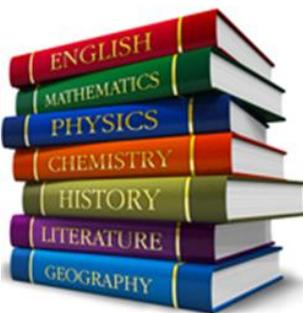
CHALDI COLLEGE

Primary thru to High

"Feelings First"



Children Tutoring Each Other!



Pascas Care Hospital



Pascas Care Medical Clinic

Medical Specialties

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| 
Geriatrics | 
Obstetrics | 
Postnatal Care | 
pregnancy | 
Cardiology | 
Fetus |
| 
RhinoLOGY | 
Pulmonology | 
Dental Care | 
Facial Plastic Surgery | 
Gynecology | 
Dermatology |
| 
Otology | 
Gastroenterology | 
Hepatology | 
Psychiatry | 
Plastic Surgery | 
Symptom Checker |
| 
Human Brain | 
Pelvic Bone | 
Neurosurgery | 
Chiropractic | 
Hematology | 
Osteology |
| 
Breast Augmentation | 
Breast Reduction | 
Optometry | 
Naturopathy | 
Newborn | 
Herbal Medicine |
| 
Ear examination | 
Eye Specialties | 
Dermatology | 
Neurology | 
Orthopedics | 
Pulmonology |

Pascas Care MEDICAL CENTRE



PASCAS HEALTH SANCTUARY:

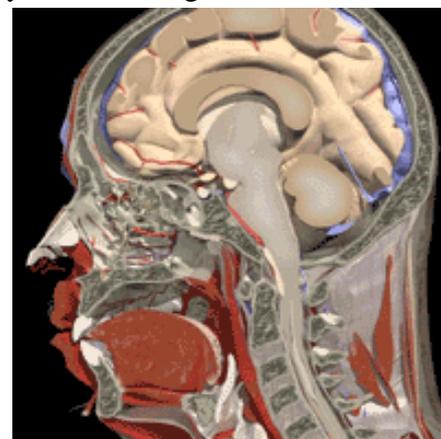
ALLOPATHY PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL TEAMS - OVERVIEW

Briefing notes by Dr Daniel T O'Connor who will act as liaison officer and be instrumental in the establishment of the medial advisory committee which is to consist of 12 to 22 members:

The team concept as per these headings for the Pascas Health Sanctuary and Clinics goes like this:

NEUROSURGERY:

A neurosurgical team includes neurosurgeons capable of dealing with intracranial, spinal and peripheral neurological disorders. They are supported by neurophysicians for diagnostic work as well as radiologists and various therapists who are involved post-operatively. A neurosurgical team also requires that there be nursing staff with expertise in the management of neurosurgical cases.



EARS, NOSE & THROAT - ENT:

In addition to orthodox ENT surgeons there is a need for an endoscopic sinus surgeon, laser surgeon, head and neck surgeon, along with support and speech pathologists, speech therapists, radiologists, etcetera.

UROLOGY:

Surgeons and urologists co-operate most frequently in the discipline of urology. A urologist with paediatric experience or a paediatric surgeon with urological experience is also essential as well as support physiotherapists etcetera.

ORTHOPAEDIC:

General orthopaedic surgeons would be needed plus arthroscopy experts, hand surgeons, microsurgions, trauma surgeons. Physiotherapy and orthopaedic surgery can't survive without each other.

TRAUMA SURGERY:

Trauma surgery is a special consideration as the Hospital will have a busy accident and emergency department so there needs to be readily available general surgeon with trauma experience; orthopaedists, neurosurgeons, etc., twenty-four hours a day to back up the Accident and Emergency (A & E) department and with the ability to call in other surgical disciplines as required for example, ophthalmic, plastic, etcetera.

GYNAECOLOGY:

Gynaecological surgery is now split into general gynaecology, cancer surgery, endoscopic surgery, colposcopic and laser surgery. Either way, the hospital will require several experts or gynaecologists with multiple expertise.

IN-VITRO FERTILISATION - IVF:

There is no mention of IVF in the projected work areas and this may well be of consideration for Pascas Health Sanctuary. For IVF there is need in addition to endoscopic surgical expertise, a dedicated laboratory support team for efficient function as well as support counsellors, etcetera.

Radiology / ultrasound are an integral part of gynaecological services these days.

GENERAL SURGERY:

General surgeons have split their expertise so there are now colorectal surgeons, breast and endocrine surgeons, vascular surgeons, endoscopic surgeons, and so on. Their teams include radiology / ultrasound, alimentary tract endoscopists, endocrinologists, pathologists, physiotherapists, etcetera.

Paediatric surgery is a highly specialised area which encompasses endoscopic surgery as well as plastic surgery and requires special theatre facilities and post-operative care teams.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY:

Eye surgeons now specialise in the anterior and posterior chamber of the eye, plastic and reparative / corrective surgery, laser surgery, lens extraction and implants, and work on a mix of day case and inpatient care. They require orthoptists and trained ophthalmic nursing staff as part of their team.

DENTAL and FACIOMAXILLARY SURGEONS:

They work in the same area and need radiological, pathology and physiotherapy support.

PLASTIC and RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY:

Plastic and reconstructive surgeons include microsurgical repair teams, reconstructive surgery and head and neck surgeons who again require radiology, pathology, physiotherapy and special nursing care staff.

CARDIO THORACIC:

Cardiac by-pass surgeons need the assistance of cardiologists, radiologists, perfusionists as well as physiotherapists and highly skilled intensive care nursing personnel.

This list is not exhaustive but aims to provide an idea of the teams that are required for the various surgical units that Pascas Health Sanctuary Hospital being established on the Gold Coast, Queensland, as well as the Bahamas and South Africa and elsewhere during the construction and fitout period.

You will note that there are particular support disciplines common to all surgical teams - for example, radiology, anaesthetics, physiotherapy and nursing care.

For many of the surgical disciplines specialised nursing skills are required - for example, ophthalmic, orthopaedic, paediatric and so forth.

ONCOLOGY – CANCER:

When looking at the relevant cancer treating teams you add to the basic unit specialist radiotherapists as well as radiologists and these are two separate areas of expertise with the frame work of radiology,



chemotherapy specialists and pathologists, counsellors and support staff and the usual management goes like this:

A patient is diagnosed with a malignancy. Pathological confirmation is obtained and the relative oncology unit usually considers the individual in committee and allocates a therapeutic management protocol for the ongoing care of the patient. For this purpose special specific discipline oncology clinics are held where follow-up is also maintained after initial treatment. These clinics are usually held on a once a week basis and there would be in attendance, for instance say for gynaecology, the patients gynaecological cancer surgeon, radiotherapist, chemotherapy specialist, support nursing staff or counsellor and pathologist.

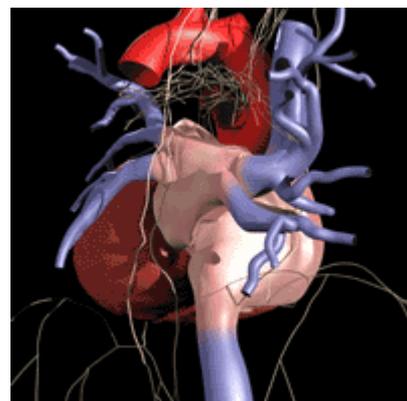
These special discipline teams usually meet on a weekly basis where they see new cases and follow-up cases and of course function all year round.

One reason why it is important to make sure there is two of every type of surgical specialist on the staff is that there is always people away on leave or at courses and so forth, and if there is only one person then everything grinds to a halt during their absence, whereas if with at least two then these clinic services go on irrespective.

CARDIOLOGY:

Similarly with heart disease patients, the diagnosis involves triage by clinical history and examination, stress test, angiography and perhaps nuclear medicine, and then a committee of the cardiology clinic may allocate individuals to different therapeutic programs - for example, angioplasty or CABG surgery or palliation only, etcetera.

Within the cardiology clinic there will therefore need to be cardiologists, interventional cardiologists, radiologists, cardiac surgeons, as well as anaesthetists with specialised skills and perfusionists, physiotherapists, dieticians, psychologists, etcetera.



RADIOTHERAPY UNIT:

There will be a need for two of everyone covering radiation oncology, medical oncology, radiographers covering planning and treatment, nursing staff that are oncology trained in therapeutic radiation, physicists, x-ray engineers and pharmacist – pharmacy to be equipped with laminar flow unit. Patient care has two groups, a day care unit to accommodate 10 in a quiet area with observation and the other being a cluster of wards for the more serious cases. A radiotherapy director is to be appointed.

DIRECTOR of MEDICAL SERVICES:

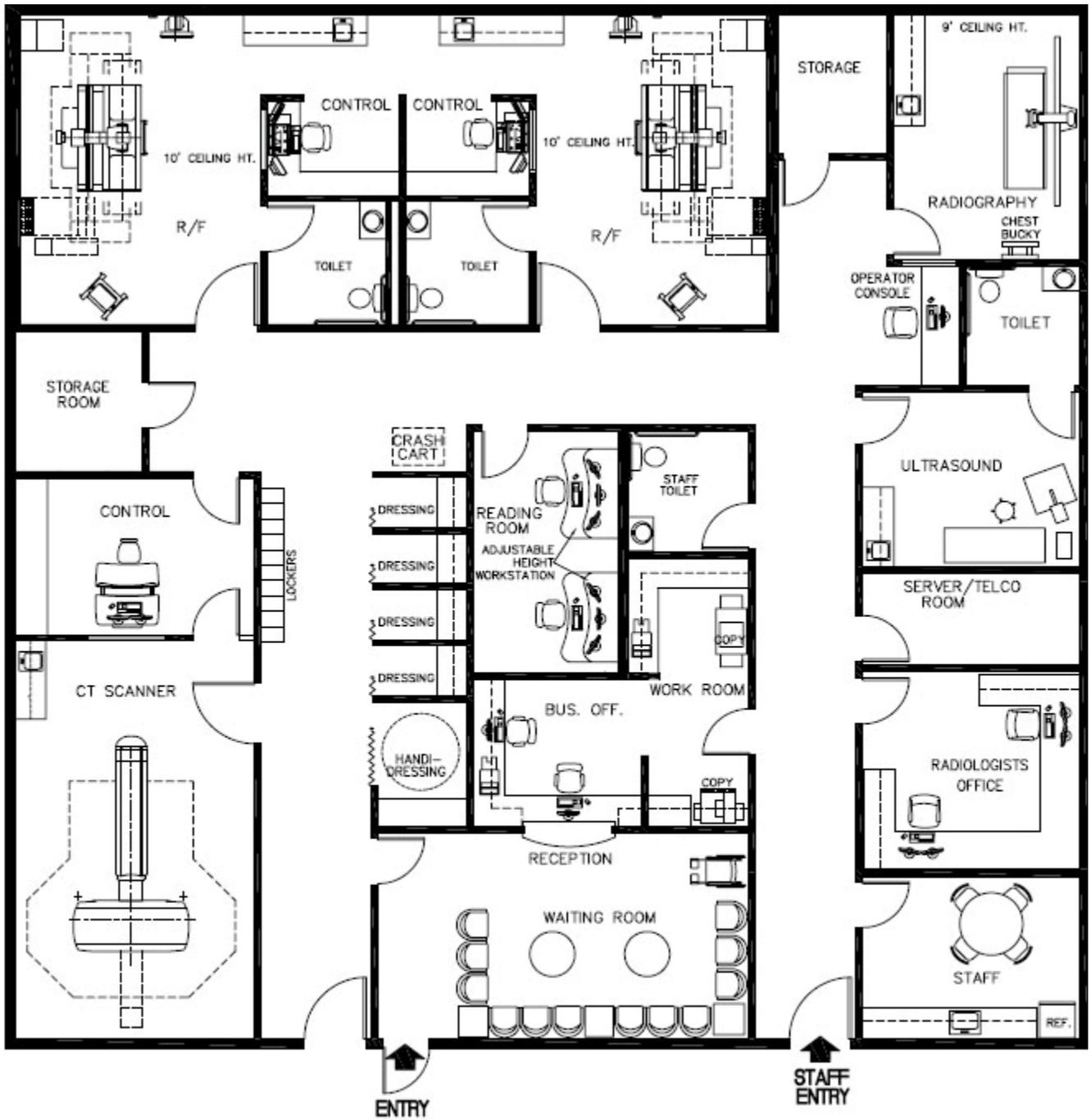
Each clinical service will have its own director who, in turn, are to be supported by a Director of Medical Services as appointed by Pascas Health Sanctuary.

Case management is assigned to a Diagnostic Streamer.
Patient interviews will typically be with all appropriate
diagnostic technicians within one session.



Streamer's Meeting





RADIOLOGY

4422 SF

PASCAS HEALTH SANCTUARY – MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

The medical advisory committee has a number of functions:

- a. Provide advice to the administration of the complex.
- b. Set the levels for ethics and skills.
- c. Endorse medical providers to use the facility and reject those who do not possess the standards set by the medical advisory committee.
- d. Advise on the equipment and physical assets required to enable the medical teams to function at the level set by the committee and the administration.
- e. Assist in ensuring that all proposed medical services are provided and at the highest possible standard.

A representative would be appointed from each department and the appointees then elect their chairman. A Leader will act as liaison officer between the committee and administration.

MEDICAL TEAMS:

Based around their various disciplines and frequently with overlapping boundaries:

MEDICINE	Endocrinology Paediatrics Respiratory Oncology Haematology	(Diabetes - Thyroid - Endrenal) Cardiology Renal Medicine (crosses over to all sections) Dermatology
PATHOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS	RADIOLOGY
SURGERY	Neurosurgery Urology Trauma Surgery In-Vitro Fertilisation Ophthalmic Surgery Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery	Ears Nose & Throat Orthopaedic Gynaecology General Surgery Dental & Faciomaxillary Surgery Cardio Thoracic
ANAESTHETICS	Anaesthetics Intensive Care - Coronary Care	Pain Clinic
EMERGENCY	Crash Team	Ambulance

These teams will typically be drawn from the more than 200 medical specialists and 550 general practitioners practising within the region of service.

PASCAS HEALTH SANCTUARY – X-RAY UNIT:

DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE

The X-Ray Unit is possibly the most important and most expensive diagnostic unit within the total complex. The unit requires a wide range of equipment not only within the department but mobile units within the Theatre suites.

Access to the Unit has to be from:

1. The emergency / casualty service department and being direct.
2. Outpatients being referred by Doctors within the complex and outside the complex.
3. Inpatients being brought from the wards for examination and emergency service and support for the Theatres.

EMERGENCY

Emergency patients should not be moved long distances from one hospital department to another during crucial times in their fight for life says American radiographer Mary Lou Durizch.

And she says the best set-up for saving lives is often in smaller hospitals where the radiography department is next to the emergency room.

EQUIPMENT SUPPORT

An engineers office is to be set up within the hospital to enable bio-medical engineers to maintain the equipment on site. The room should be 4 metres by 4 metres and this would enable most maintenance and repairs to be carried out on site.

It is proposed that the Hospital would employ its own technician though he would be trained by the major equipment supplier for the department.

Service contracts after the initial 12 months warranty are 7% of the unit cost per annum however these can be negotiated down to 4%.

Steve Shapter, the past General Manager of the Medical Division of Toshiba (Australia) Pty Ltd (Bs 02 9887 3322 - current General Manager is Rosina Davies) has proposed that Toshiba would pay the Hospital for the use of its facilities for making the centre a training unit for Toshiba. About 20 technicians are trained at a time and they would be disbursed to all over South East Asia, Australia and New Zealand. The concept has merit in as much it will assist in the promotion of the complex in export market areas.

EQUIPMENT SUPPLIER

The best deal is to be struck with a supplier who can provide the widest range of equipment at the best price. Equipment must be compatible such as the CAT Scan must be compatible with the Linear Accelerator.

A one supplier situation will enhance maintenance as responsibility will be with one firm and economies in maintenance can be achieved as outlined above as well as the speed of the maintenance.

The supplier will have to actively promote our facility locally and overseas.

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING

Apart from its very expensive price tag of up to US\$4 million and the lack of any refund to Medicare patients, it is clear that the equipment is undergoing continual rapid development and that the correct time to review an acquisition would be in 1996. Rapid enhancements are being made to programs as well as the hardware which would put current models in the dark ages within two years.

MRI has the lead over CT's in the neurological department. It is clear that MRI can carry out a number of investigations that CT cannot do as well.

Dr Simon Strass states that he experienced the need for at least two patients per week requiring the services of MRI. A survey of a wide range of Doctors is required to be undertaken.

As of June 95, Royal Brisbane and Princess Alexandra provide MRI services to the public for free.

Space must be provided within the complex such as for MRI Spectroscopy.

EQUIPMENT SUPPLIER

They may be:

- Toshiba
- Fischer Imaging Aust
- General Electric
- Hitachi
- Phonar
- Seimans
- Philips
- Elscint Medical Equipment

DISABILITY accommodating MEDICAL CENTRE:

One in five people have a disability that needs medical assistance.

Access to health services



Disability group

Disability group is a broad categorisation of disability. It is based on underlying health conditions and on impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It is not a diagnostic grouping, nor is there a one-to-one correspondence between a health condition and a disability group.

Broadly, grouping disabilities depends on whether they relate to functioning of the mind or the senses, or to anatomy or physiology. Each disability group may refer to a single disability or be composed of a number of broadly similar disabilities. These 6 separate groups are based on the particular type of disability;

- sensory and speech (sight, hearing, speech)
- intellectual (difficulty learning or understanding)
- physical (including breathing difficulties, chronic or recurrent pain, incomplete use of limbs and more)
- psychosocial (including nervous or emotional conditions, mental illness, memory problems, and social or behavioural difficulties)
- head injury, stroke or acquired brain injury
- other (restrictions in everyday activities due to other long-term conditions or ailments).



Comprehensive care delivery

- Patients are engaged as partners in their care
- Goals of care guide clinical decisions and the patient journey
- Diversity and equity are respected and supported
- Transparency is a core element of safety and quality care

Clear purpose, strategy and leadership

- A commitment to exceptional person-centred care is clearly stated in the organisations purpose and strategy
- Great leadership drives exceptional person-centred care, with the support of champions across the organisation
- A person-centred strategy is articulated to the workforce and the community and implemented across the organisation.

People, capability and a person-centred culture

- An organisational culture for person-centred care is built and maintained through long-term systematic approach
- The capabilities of all members of the workforce are continually developed through formal and informal learning
- The organisation regularly monitors and is dedicated to support workforce satisfaction and wellbeing

Person-centred governance systems

- Consumers and the community are involved in governance at all levels
- Consumers are trained and supported to meaningfully contribute
- Organisational structures and models of care are designed around the person
- There are clear accountabilities at all levels – from the board to the clinician
- Financial, strategic and operational decisions and processes are person-centred

Strong external partnerships

- Healthcare organisations have a comprehensive network of service partner and relationships
- There is a focus on seamless transitions and coordination of care
- Healthcare organisations operate as leaders in the system improvement
- Community volunteers are recognised and supported as critical partners in enhancing the patient experience

Person-centred technology and built environment

- Person-centred design principles are applied to the built environment
- Healthcare organisations are pragmatic and innovative where resources are limited
- Technology must enhance patient experiences and outcomes, but also not be relied upon alone

Measurement for improvement

- There is culture of learning and continuous improvement
- Measurement can be acted on to improve outcomes and reflects what patients and communities value

The term “medically disabled” refers to **disability based solely on impairment(s) which are considered to be so medically severe as to prevent a person from doing any substantial gainful activity.**

Recognising that each person with a disability has unique needs, we offer services that aim to provide an array of support options to help you make the best decision. Programs like [Adult Family Care](#) and [Personal Care Attendant](#) offer ways for you to live with a caregiver or on your own with just the right amount of in-home support for your needs, while [Healthy Living](#) workshops can help you learn to better manage your condition and take control of your life.

Adult Day Health Screens
 Adult Family Care
 Benefits Counselling
 Case Management
 Community Choices
 Community Nursing Facility Screens
 Congregate Housing
 Consumer-Directed Care
 Enhanced Community Options
 Farm to Home Food Program
 Home Care Services
 Information and Caregiver Resource Centre
 Healthy Living

Information & Referral
 Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program
 Meals on Wheels
 Money Follows the Person
 Nursing Facility Discharges
 Nutrition Education & Consultation
 Options Counselling
 Personal Care Attendant Program (PCA)
 Private Pay Care Management (Senior Options)
 Respite Services
 Rides for Health
 Serving the Health Insurance Needs of Everyone
 Supportive Housing

- My Life, My Health: Living Well with Long-Term Health Conditions
- Chronic Pain Self-Management
- Diabetes Self-Management
- A Matter of Balance: Managing Concerns About Falls
- Healthy Eating For Successful Living in Older Adults
- Enhance Wellness Coaching
- Healthy Living Testimonial

Benefits of person-centred care



Better patient and community experience

- ✓ Improved patient satisfaction
- ✓ Improved patient engagement
- ✓ Improved community perceptions of healthcare organisations



Better workforce experience and improved wellbeing

- ✓ Improved workforce satisfaction
- ✓ Improved workforce attitudes
- ✓ Less workforce turnover
- ✓ Reduced emotional stress for the healthcare workforce
- ✓ Improved workforce wellbeing



Better clinical outcomes, safety and quality

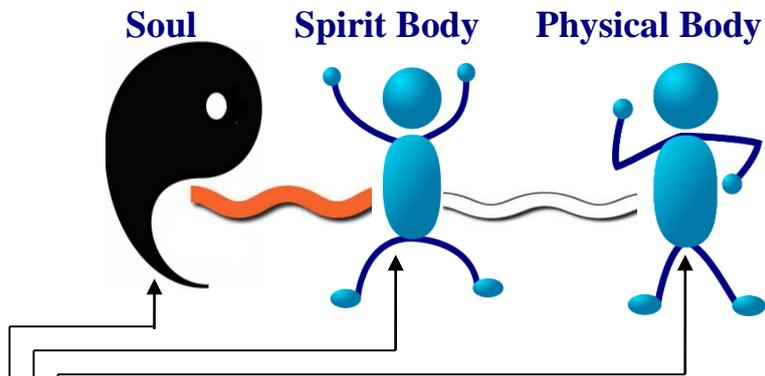
- ✓ Lower mortality
- ✓ Reduced readmissions
- ✓ Reduced length of stay
- ✓ Reduced healthcare acquired infections
- ✓ Improved treatment adherence



Better value care through lower costs of care

- ✓ Shorter length of stay
- ✓ Lower costs per case
- ✓ Better utilisation of low versus high cost workforce members
- ✓ Less workforce turnover

HIERARCHY of HEALING SYSTEMS



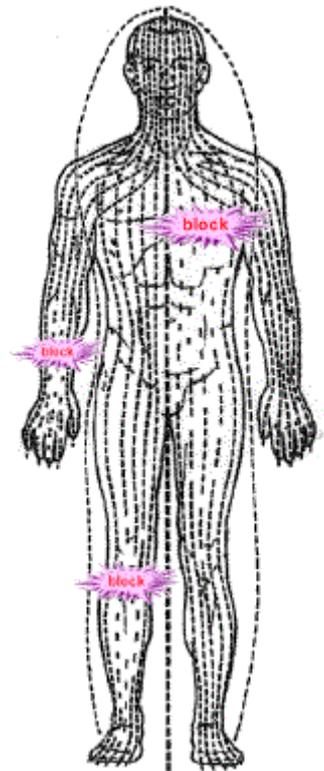
ALLOPATHIC – Western Medicine treats the symptoms, is highly regulated and costly as it is cost driven. Symptoms are suppressed – no healing!

ENERGY HEALING – Eastern Therapies also treat the symptoms with the assistance from natural love spirits from the realms up to the 6th spirit Mansion World.

Therapy applied to the spirit body is through an energy therapist who may work on the chakras, whereas a chiropractor works on the physical body. Such types of therapy deal with the effects and ignore the soul and the causes – temporary healing.

FEELING HEALING – EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION addresses the cause. Soul level clearing and growth provides permanent solutions whereas the other two systems provide temporary relief.

If we focus on our childhood suppression, that is the commencement on our pathway home to our Heavenly Parents. Improving our soul condition is the ultimate goal.



When educators do not know what it is that they are teaching - that is the subject of Medicine!

Doctors do not know what the cause is of any illness - that is maybe why they have identified more than 10,000 illnesses and diseases!

Education and Health systems are now to EVOLVE!

The elephant in the room being: CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION

The pathway forward is to embrace: FEELING-HEALING

Pathway Forward

Hippocratic Oath



New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

PASCAS FOUNDATION (AUST) Ltd



7 July 2022

Pascas Foundation (Tanzania) Limited TEAMS

A paramount team leader may be seen in:

<https://www.gobankingrates.com/net-worth/politicians/volodymyr-zelensky-net-worth/>

“Volodymyr Zelenskyy earned most of his money as a Ukrainian entertainer, starring in Russian-language films including “Love in the Big City,” “Office Romance,” and “8 First Dates.” The tri-lingual president, who is fluent in Russian, Ukrainian and English, also dubbed the Ukrainian voiceovers for “Paddington” and “Paddington 2.”

“From 2015 to 2019, he starred in a political satire comedy series, “Servant of the People.” The oddly prophetic show, which aired for 51 episodes, chronicled the adventures of a high school teacher turned president of Ukraine. In 2019, Zelenskyy ran for office and was elected as president.

“Although this marked Zelenskyy’s first foray into politics, he does have the education to back up his recent career change. He graduated from Kryvyi Rih Institute of Economics with a law degree, but never practiced, according to ClutchPoints.

“Zelenskyy’s current role as Ukrainian president earns him only 28,000 Hryvnia per month, or just US\$930 per month, per Celebrity Net Worth — which is an annual salary of roughly US\$11,200 per year.

“The Ukrainian president, Volodymyr Zelenskyy won the hearts of the western world when, upon the recent invasion of his country by Russia, he refused an offer from the U.S. to help him evacuate from the capital, Kyiv. “I need ammunition, not a ride,” he famously said.”

A fringe benefit of being President is that you may be provided with body armour!

Communications are difficult at the best of times, however within a multicultural / multilingual nation such as Tanzania, the multiple languages being engaged throughout the nation makes communications even more difficult.

Control is an addiction throughout all of humanity. Control over others as well as control over the environment. We have all been induced since very early childhood to be mind-centric. It is our mind that is addicted to control, control over others and the environment. Further, our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood, our mind is also addicted to untruth. Consequently our assumptions are 98% of the time in error – the other 2% are flukes!

Thus, Pascas universally gravitates to favour functioning as **TEAMS**.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then the Library Download page, scroll down the index to CORPORATE FOUNDATION DOCUMENTS, and click to open:

 [Pascas WorldCare Teams.pdf](#)

 [Pascas WorldCare Teams and Bottom Up Democracy.pdf](#)

 [Pascas WorldCare Teams Wisdom & Operation.pdf](#)

 [Pascas WorldCare Teams with PTQP.pdf](#)

Teams provides for team members to have the potential to experience and develop in the areas they prefer and that the community of the team is a focus training and experiencing environment. It is not hierarchical, there is no paramount dominant authority, we are each to be listened to.

Consequently, there are no closed office doors. It is even preferable to remove all doors from offices. We may even go so far as to throw away keys to filing cabinets. Human resource people may retain confidential files appropriately.

An hierarchy sometimes has a director as its pinnacle. So, what is a director?

When a corporation is established, the Register of Companies requires directors to be nominated. It is a statutory requirement. These appointees authorise annual reports, consequently sign same, they call meetings and tend to officiate at annual general meetings. Over a full year, this may take as little as one hour of their time. It is a statutory requirement!

A group in an organisation that may be seen as important is the executive leadership administrative team – ADMINISTRATION – and it is this team who develop wide ranging, comprehensive, oversight, managerial supportive skills. They have multiple rolls. And they are to fill in for each other. They are to act intuitively. They are the big picture / little picture guys. They may be highly educated or just highly experienced. But, most importantly, one is not any more ‘important’ than the other. They are all very important and critical to the vibrancy and productivity of the venture.

With a team, the team as a whole is the hierarchy. And this hierarchy does anoint a team leader, typically for a year. Leadership is important, but more important is our individual experiences. It is from what we experience that we discover and thrive from. We are to express what unfolds for us through our feelings, we are to share our feelings to our companions and we are to seek / long to understand that which we are feeling, both good and bad. This we will and are to do for eternity.

We each have been suppressed in expressing ourselves. This commenced from the moment of conception. Our parents, once they realised (eventually) that we were here, began to impress upon us THEIR plans for us. That amplified when we were born and by the time we were six years of age they have totally suppressed our true personality, the one our Heavenly Parents know us by, and we have ever since been presenting a personality façade that our parents imposed upon us. This is how and why we are all in such a difficult and confused state.

Now, under TEAM structures there are no titles. Everyone is to be encouraged to express their true selves, they are to be provided with pathways and windows to truly be themselves, to follow their passions. This is unique and difficult to comprehend, let alone accept and engage in. Admittedly, this will be difficult to achieve, however let us give it a chance to unfold.

As no one has a title, then we each have a generic title such as ‘administration’. We are to embrace our passions and let them shine. There are no ‘directors’, there are no ‘executives’, we are each very important, unique, special personalities and our title is our NAME!

We each have somethings, some gifts, something special, an experience, a desire, a personal but withheld ability and this is what Pascas welcomes and invites to have bloom. Yes, sometimes this will drive us crazy with what the hell are you doing, and then we will discover that we all benefit by this expression of individuality – so let us all stand together to allow individuality to bloom!

BUSINESS CASE:

We are each unique personalities. There is no one else like you or me on Earth. There never has been and there never will. Yet, from the moment of conception we are driven to adopt a false façade personality that typically our parents and early childhood carers impose upon us.

Firstly, we are continually influenced to live mind centric, we ‘need’ to develop our minds, we need to learn our times tables, we need to learn our alphabet, we need to learn poetry by rote, we need to do all kinds of things. But most damaging and dangerous is we ‘need’ to worship our minds and suppress our feelings. This starts from conception and by the time we are six years old we are entombed in our minds. Our personality is now imprisoned in a steel wrecking ball and this has fixed our life experiences into place – suppression of our true personality will now continue throughout our whole life.

This is what our early childhood suppression and ongoing repression brings about:

- We worship our minds which cannot discern truth from falsehood.
- We embrace our mind’s dominance which causes us to need to be in control.
- Our mind is addicted to control of others and the environment.
- Also, our mind is addicted to untruth.
- As we worship our mind, we embrace the ‘assumptions’ that it unfolds for us. These assumptions are 98% in error with only 2% being in truth – these being flukes!
- When we ‘think’ we are disguising yet more erroneous assumptions.
- We are taught to suppress our feelings – Billy, don’t cry or I will give you something to cry about!
- Our feelings are always in truth. Our feelings surface from our heart area – ‘I should have followed my gut feelings’ – as against from the mind. Our feelings originate from our soul which is ALWAYS in truth.
- We are to live embracing our feelings having our mind assisting in implementing what our feelings guide us to consider. Feelings first with our mind to follow. This is in total contradistinction to how we are brought up to live.
- We are too long to understand the truth that we are to recognise from that which our feelings draw to our attention, both good and bad. Everything that we need to know is already known to us should we embrace our feelings and seek / long / ask for that which we feel for.
- As we are ALL mind centric, can we determine if any of these revelations are true and how?
- Dr David R Hawkins in ten books, starting with “Power vs Force”, introduced the “Map of Consciousness” (MoC) and with kinesiology muscle testing, not only can we determine if a statement is true or not true, we can also determine the level of truth of any statement. You and I can test each and every one of these statements for truth and the level of its truth.
- If we can hold in mind a statement then we can test its level of truth in less than one minute.
- The cost of UNTRUTH to society is 100% of all the social ailments that prevail throughout humanity, the consequence of living mind-centric, of worshipping our minds.
- Some 200,000 years ago high level spirit personalities seduced humanity to embrace our minds as the pathway to becoming mini-gods, to becoming all powerful through our minds. Only now, in 2022, do we understand how to heal ourselves of this error. It is not easy but that is what we all will do (eventually).
- As we each have taken on the emotional injuries and errors of belief of our parents, this impedes the flow of energy to and from all of our bodies to be out of balance – out of truth. This energy flow is like the electric circuit required to drive an electric appliance, like a light bulb. This is our soul light that animates our spirit bodies and then in turn our physical body. When we are not in truth, the light we return is out of balance with what we received.
- Soul light being out of balance is the driver and origination of each and every one of our physical discomforts, pains, illnesses and disease. This is the consequence of living mind centric rather than feelings first.
- As we as parents live mind centric then when conception occurs, the newly arriving personality is literally fire-hosed with our emotional injuries and errors of belief. This dramatically damages the soul-light circulation for that perfectly formed child. A miscarriage is of a direct consequence of our injuries. A child being born with physical defects is of a direct consequence of our injuries. Childhood illness is of a direct consequence of our personal injuries.

- During our early childhood our soul condition degrades to the level of our parents!
- As we go on throughout the child's early forming years suppressing its true personality, endeavouring to mould its personality to what we believe it should be, we are bringing it into the condition that will be how it will experience life and its physical health.
- Every one of us is presenting a façade personality imposed upon us by our parents.
- Every one of us is suffering ongoing repression of our true personality to varying degrees.
- It is this early childhood suppression that fills the health system and hospitals with medical issues to be addressed all the way through our life to our physical death.
- It is this early childhood suppression that overwhelms the policing, courts and prison systems.
- It is this early childhood suppression that generates domestic violence.
- It is this early childhood suppression that has whole societies functioning in a stupor – moronic!
- It is this addiction to untruth from being mind-centric that we have conflicts and wars –
CIVIL UNREST!
- While living mind centric we cannot evolve beyond 499 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC). We cannot grow and live beyond what is the equivalent to the first spirit Mansion World. We are to evolve through the equivalent of seven spirit Mansion Worlds before we can enter the first of the Celestial Heavens. Prior to being conceived we each were in the condition equivalent to the seventh spirit Mansion World – just below being Celestial.
- Only when we embrace our feelings and begin to Live Feelings First, only then can we grow beyond the restraints, the restrictions of living mind centric. We have been purposely restrained by hidden controllers who seduced us to live mind centric – now we can heal that error and what we have individually taken on of that misguidance and grow to being of a Celestial Soul Condition even while living here physically on Earth.
- We now have the pathway to heal ourselves physically and then avoid conflict and war. The cost of this is our personal time and energy to embrace THE NEW WAY by LIVING FEELINGS FIRST and then go on and embrace FEELING HEALING. This is what Pascas is introducing to all of humanity. It is a way of living, it is not a religion.
- It is simple to introduce but difficult to do. Yes, others are healing themselves.
- The alternative is continuing with living in the despair and pain that you see around us.
- The golden rule is: "Never interfere with another's will."

The contents of this document test:

TRUE

On the Map of Consciousness, the contents of this document calibrates at:

MoC 1,000

John the Typist

MAP OF CONSCIOUSNESS

Map of Consciousness from Dr David R Hawkins, M.D., Ph.D. "Power vs Force".

Level	Log
ENLIGHTENMENT	700-1000
PEACE	600
JOY	540
LOVE	500
REASON	400
ACCEPTANCE	350
WILLINGNESS	310
NEUTRALITY	250
COURAGE	200
PRIDE	175
ANGER	150
DESIRE	125
FEAR	100
GRIEF	75
APATHY	50
GUILT	30
SHAME	20

PERSONALITY TRAITS:

Less than two dozen people on planet Earth.

Would not pick up a weapon let alone use it. These people gravitate to the health industry and humanitarian programs.

Debate and implement resolutions without argument and delay. 470

Debate and implement resolutions in due course. 440

Debate and implement resolutions with some degree of follow up generally needed. 410

Management supervision is generally necessary.

Politics become the hope for man's salvation.

Cause no harm to others starts to emerge. Power overrides force.

Illness is developed by those man erroneous emotions that calibrate 200 and lower.

Armies around the world function on pride. Force is now dominant, not power.

Harm of others prevails, self-interest prevails.

Totally self-reliant, not God reliant.

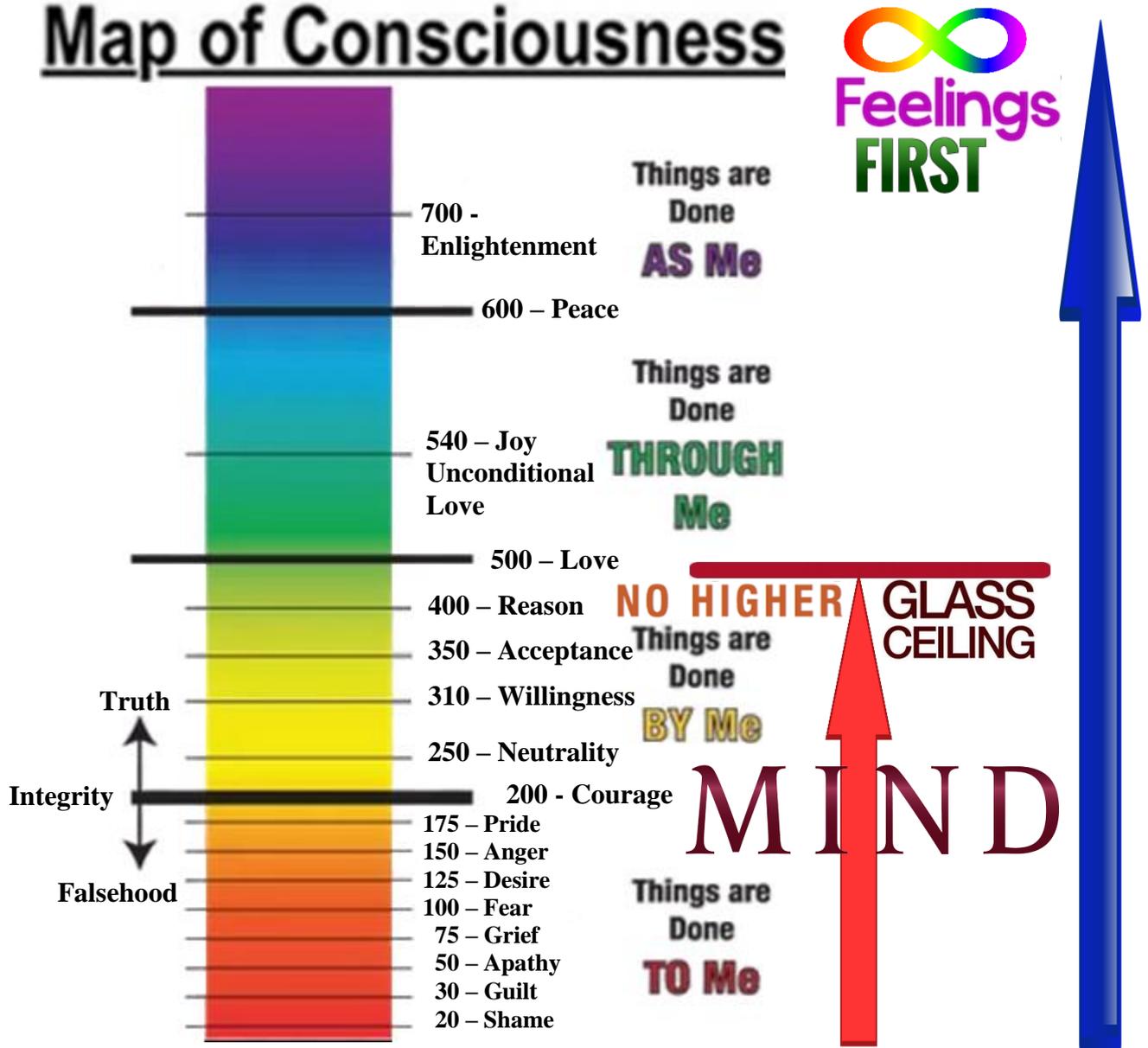
Fear dominates all motivation.

Suicide is possible and probable.

At these levels, seriously harming others for even trivial events appears to be justifiable.

Poverty, unemployment, illness, etc., this is living hell on Earth.

Map of Consciousness



This outline of the Map of Consciousness spells out the fact that while we live Mind-Centric and ignore and suppress our Feelings we cannot pass 499 MoC. Our mind being in control, as we have all been indoctrinated to live, is a glass ceiling. Humanity cannot heal anything, cannot be spontaneous, has no intuitiveness, and is locked into living in the deep hell states. This is why people find themselves in abusive homes, domestic violence, housing stress, homelessness and gross difficulties of all kinds. This is why we are easily manipulated, embrace propaganda and are being controlled by a few.

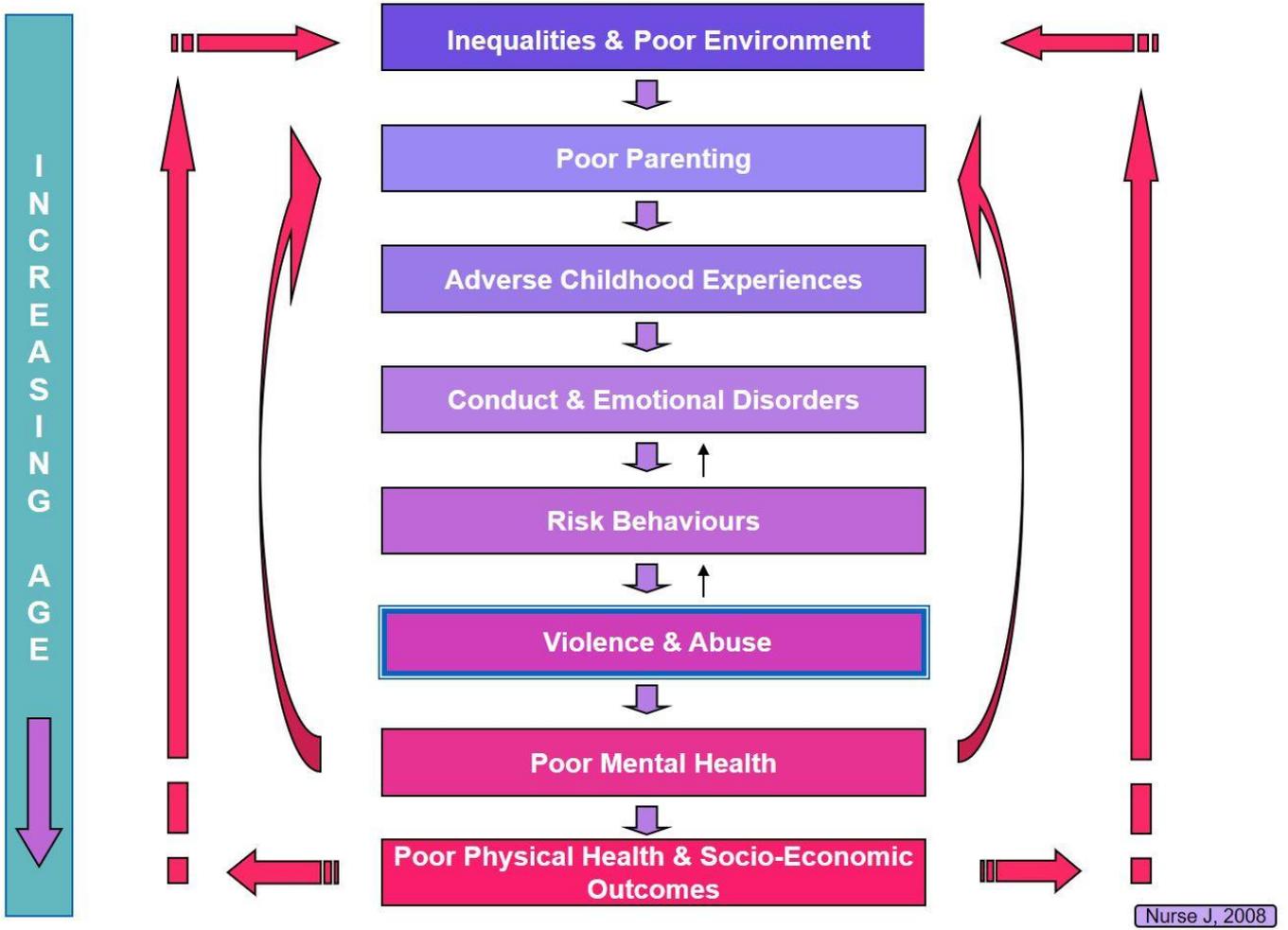
Women are closer to their feelings and that is why the nursing profession hosts a lot of women who calibrate a little over 500. These women are the healers in hospitals. By aspiring to live Feelings First we are each breaking the glass ceiling and opening our potentials to grow in truth and love not only to 1,000 MoC, but to infinity. This is our destiny.

As communities embrace living Feelings First and having their minds to follow in supporting what their feelings are guiding them with, then ALL of the social ills of society will begin to mitigate. Please, do you comprehend the importance of what is being shared throughout this document?

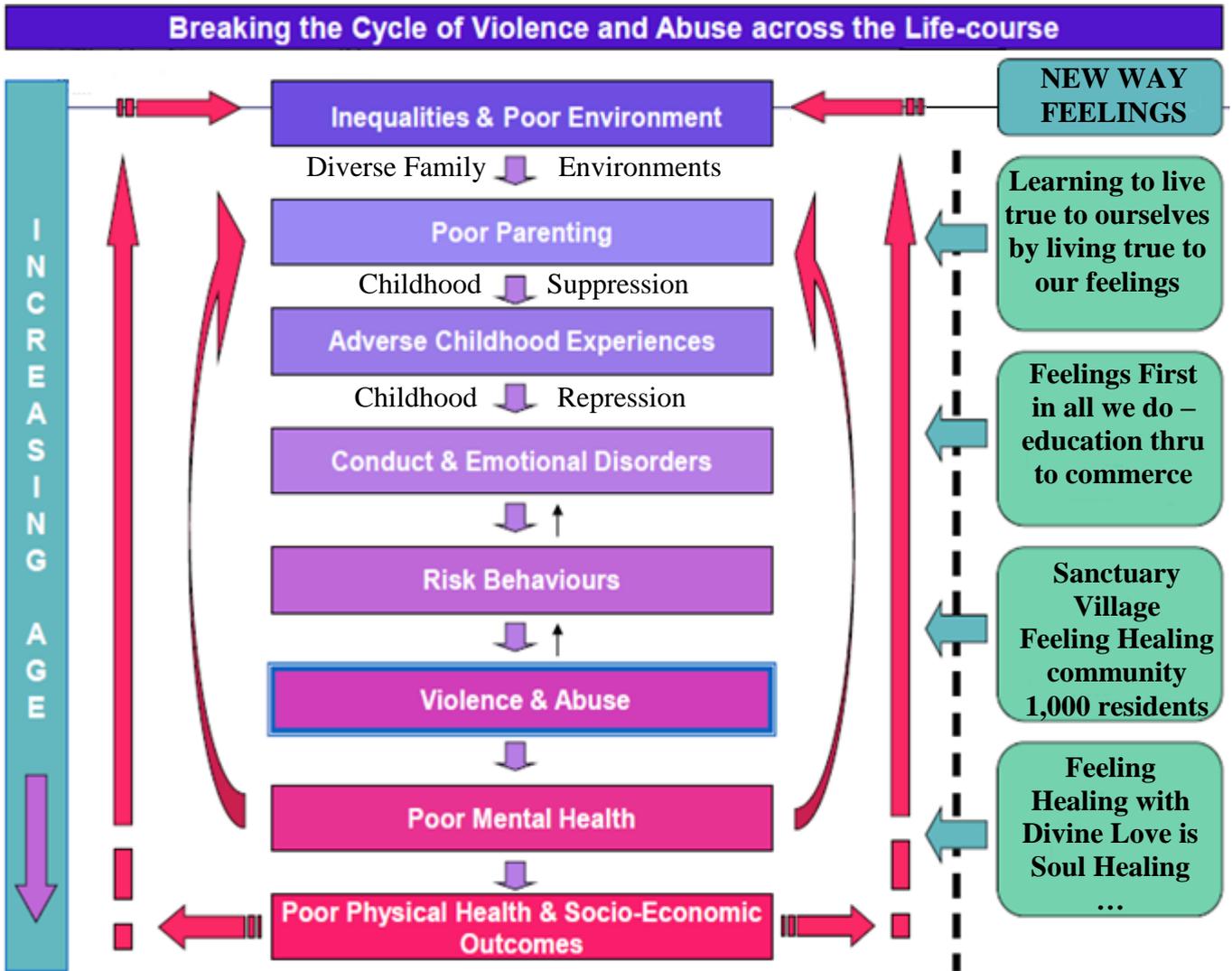
LIFE IS FOR LEARNING



The Cycle of Violence and Abuse across the Life-course

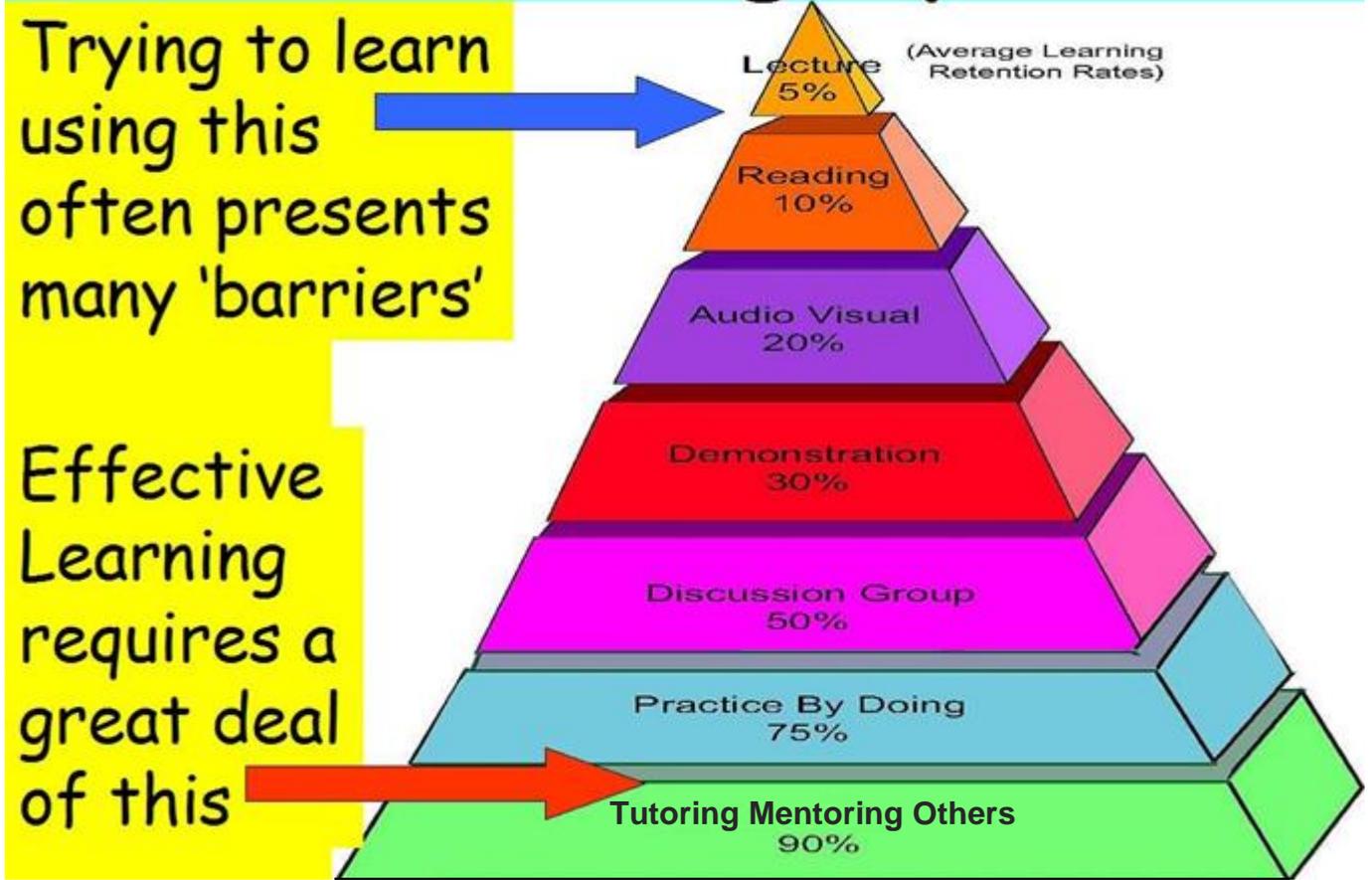


Seek **truth** from the cradle to the grave.



Childhood Suppression is the underlying cause of all physical illness and social issues seen throughout society.

The Learning Pyramid



100% retention is **Natural Self Expression**

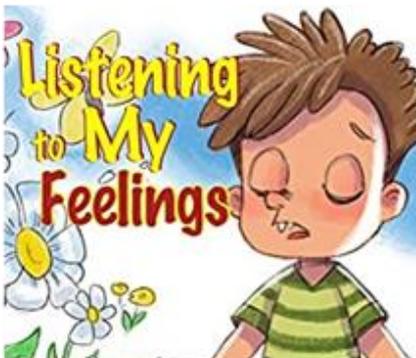
Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems

Level of Consciousness	Rate of Unemployment	Rate of Poverty	Happiness Rate "Life is OK"	Rate of Criminality
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

*From our head to our toes,
what our feelings say goes!*



Feelings, good and bad, are to be expressed.

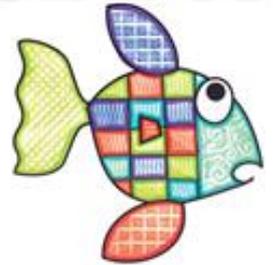
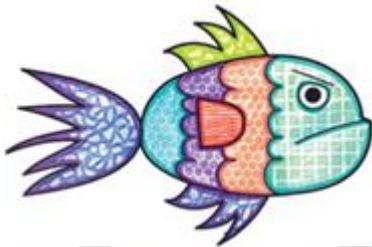


Heartfelt feelings are our truth.

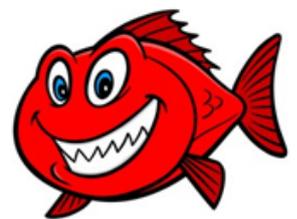
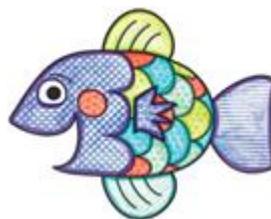
LONG to KNOW ABOUT what you are FEELING!
Long to understand the truth behind
what your feelings are pressing upon you.



Ask to know the truth about that which you feel.
It is knowing the truth of that
which you feel that sets you free!



Always be true to your feelings
because they are your truth
and truth is love and our way home!



Express your feelings to those who matter to you.
Suppressed feelings bring about pain and illness.
Talk it out to a friend!

One to One Sharing:

Talk it out with a buddy what happened with you yesterday or over the weekend. Was it fun? Was it not? Was it a bother? Why do you feel it was that way for you? Say to your friend what ever comes up in how you feel about what happened for you. Then listen to your friend share his/ her day / days and what she / he experienced. Then ask your friend to talk again later.

Junior school classroom with a student assisting. Students to form into pairs and discuss their feelings about their experiences.



Important recommended reading is:

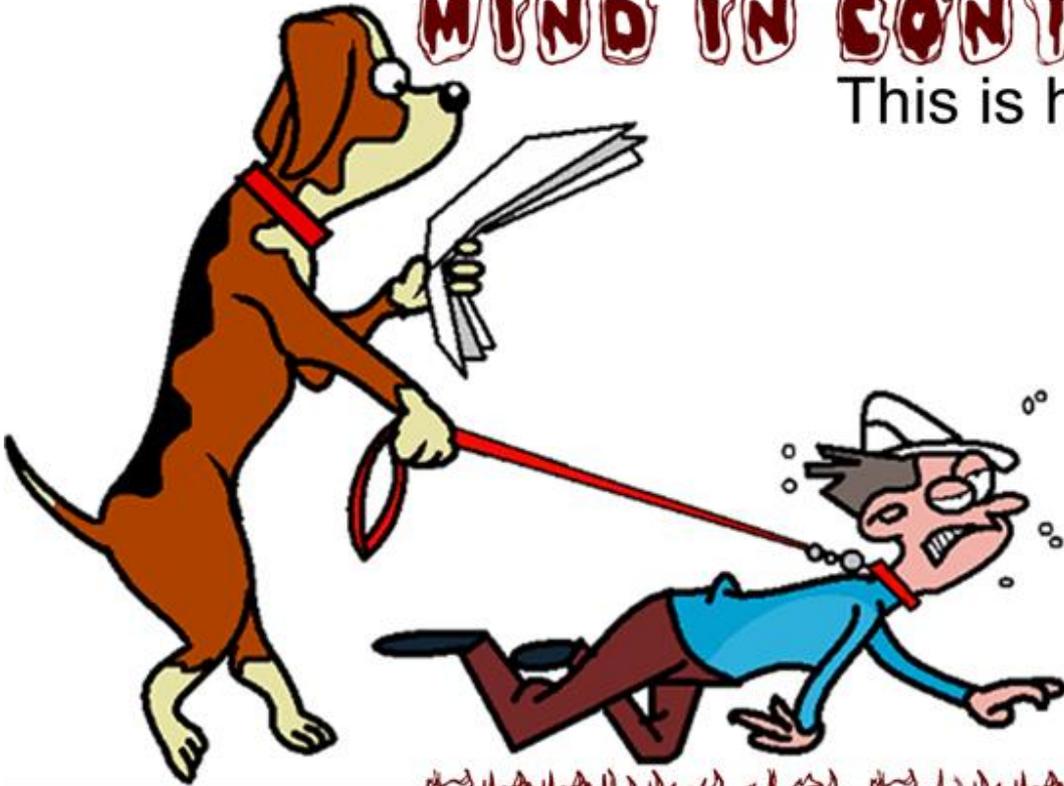
by James Moncrief

The Rejected Ones – the Feminine Aspect of God

<http://divinelovesp.weebly.com/my-free-books-and-free-padgett-messages.html> ALSO at
<https://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html?file=files/opensauce/Downloads/MEDICAL%20-%20SPIRITUAL%20REFERENCES/Rejected%20Ones%20via%20James%20Moncrief.pdf>

MIND IN CONTROL

This is how it is!



FEELINGS FRIED

Great U-Turn

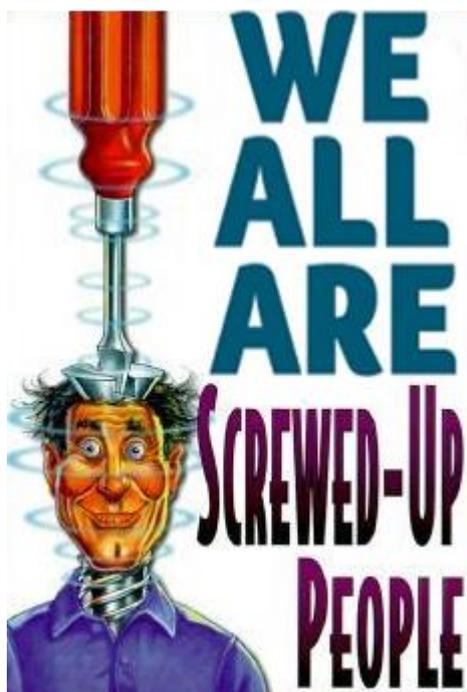
Feelings
in Control

This is how it is to be!

Mind in Support



**Consider asking yourself this question:
Who hurt me when I was a child?**



THE SCRATCH

"All that we need to know is within us all. We need to long for the truth behind that which our feelings are bringing our attention to. Behind each feeling there will be another and even more truth of ourselves to be embraced. We have been misled for aeons and now we can excel and blossom as we are intended to do so. Our potential is infinite."

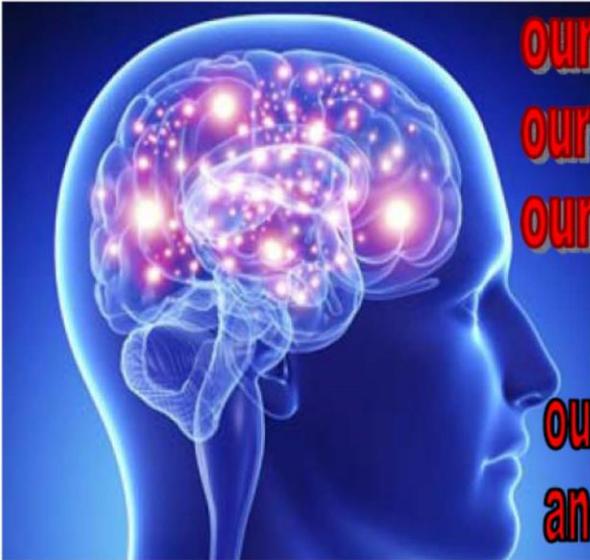
John the Typist

It is time for us all to bring our mind into balance with our feelings and open our pathway to the potential within each of us. Few recognise the difficulties that being mind-centric cause each of us. We literally worship our minds while suppressing our feelings and our true personality. We act upon assumptions that are around 98% of the time just wrong. We may start a conversation with "I think" meaning it is an assumption rising from our minds and then have a meaningless discussion!

We are truth seekers. Our life is about experiences and the feelings that arise from each such experience. Our physical existence is the commencement of our journey through our local system, local constellation, then out through our local universe and then all the way to Paradise, the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father. We each will excel in our own way and time.

Now is the greatest time in the history of humanity for it has now been revealed to us by higher level spirit personalities as to how we are to live, should we so choose to. And through these revelations we can now start to address appropriately and progressively all that ails society.

This is what Pascas Foundation brings to all the peoples of the world – revelations of **TRUTH!**



**our MIND is a CONTROL ADDICT!
our MIND is addicted to UNTRUTH!
our MIND cannot discern TRUTH!**

**our MIND is within our SPIRIT BODY
and orchestrates our physical BRAIN.**

ASSUMPTIONS are the product of our MIND!

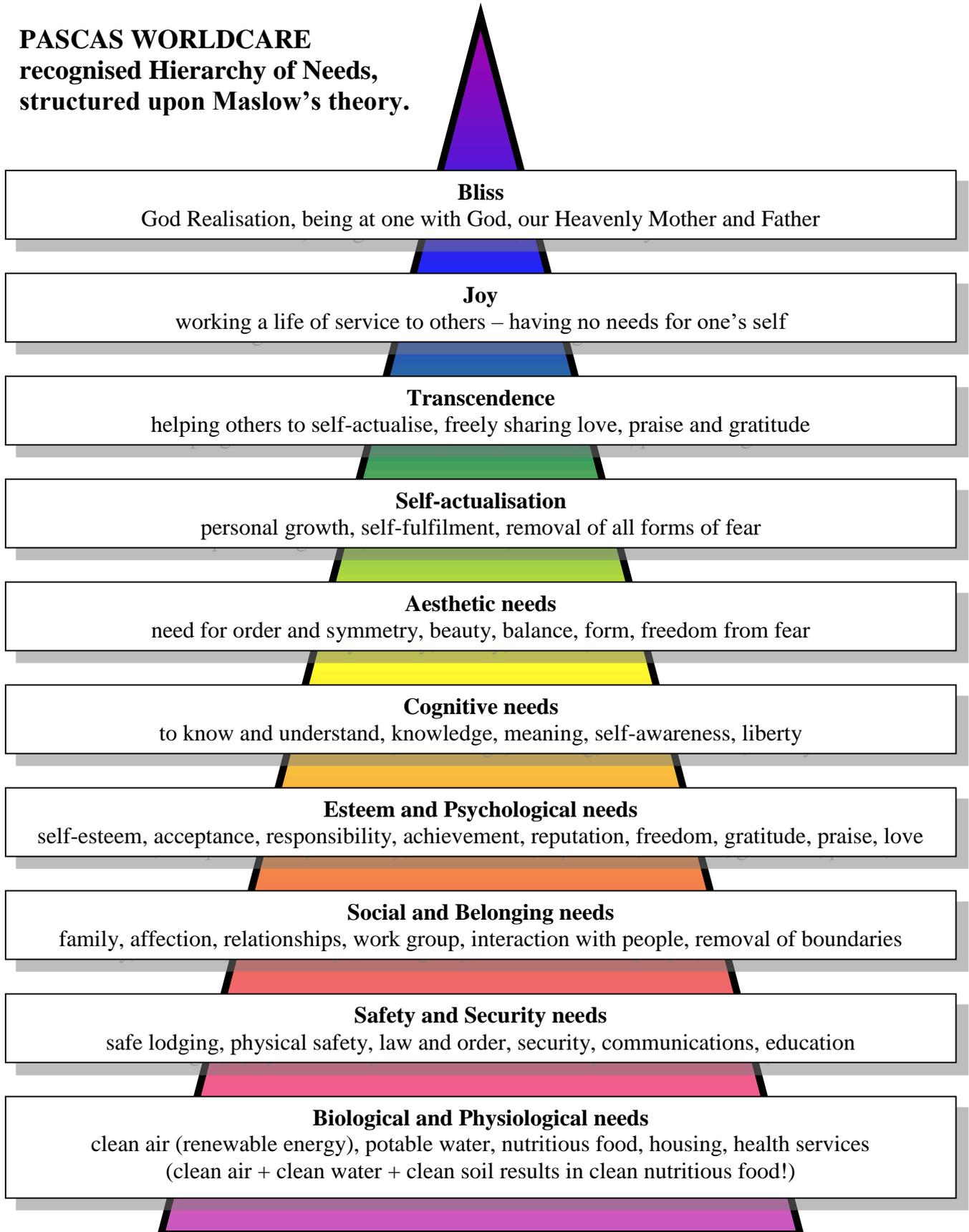
HEALING ends
MIND-CONTROL!



**our SOUL is our TRUTH!
our FEELINGS are our TRUTH!
FEELINGS FIRST, mind to follow!**

**all we need is WITHIN.
our MIND suppresses FEELINGS.**

PASCAS WORLDCARE
recognised Hierarchy of Needs,
structured upon Maslow's theory.



MARKETING CONCEPT:

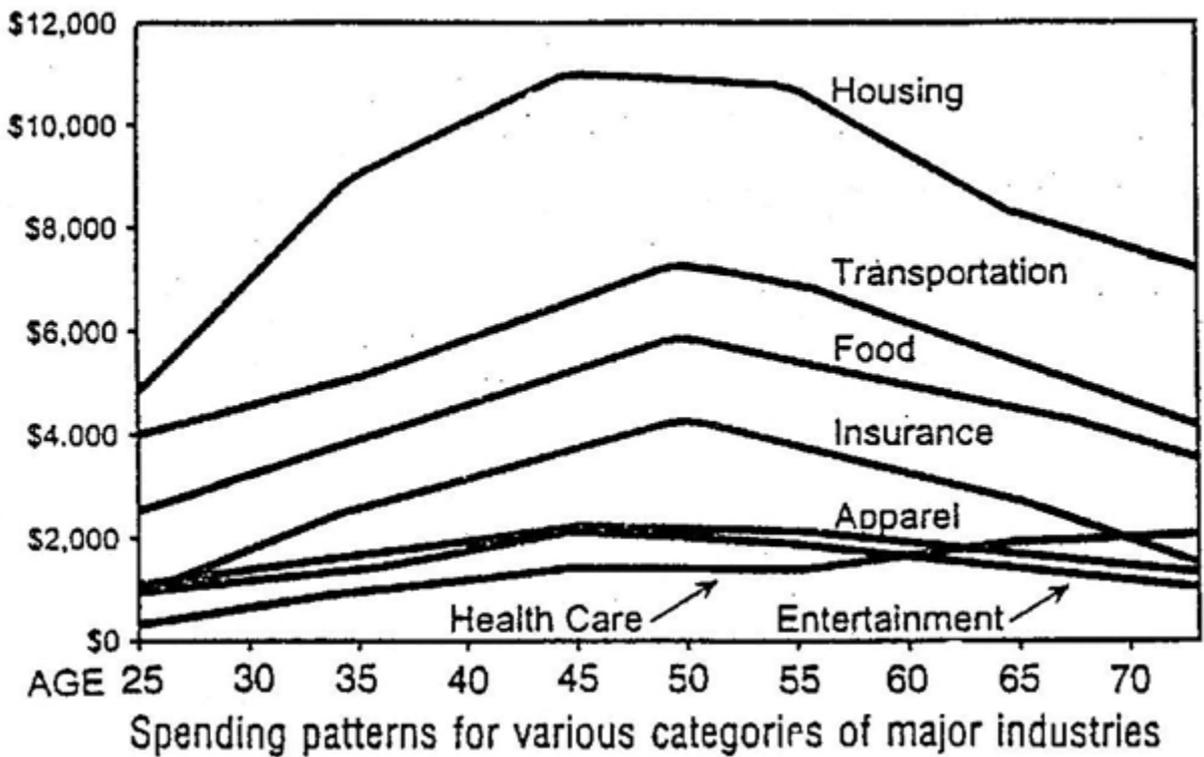
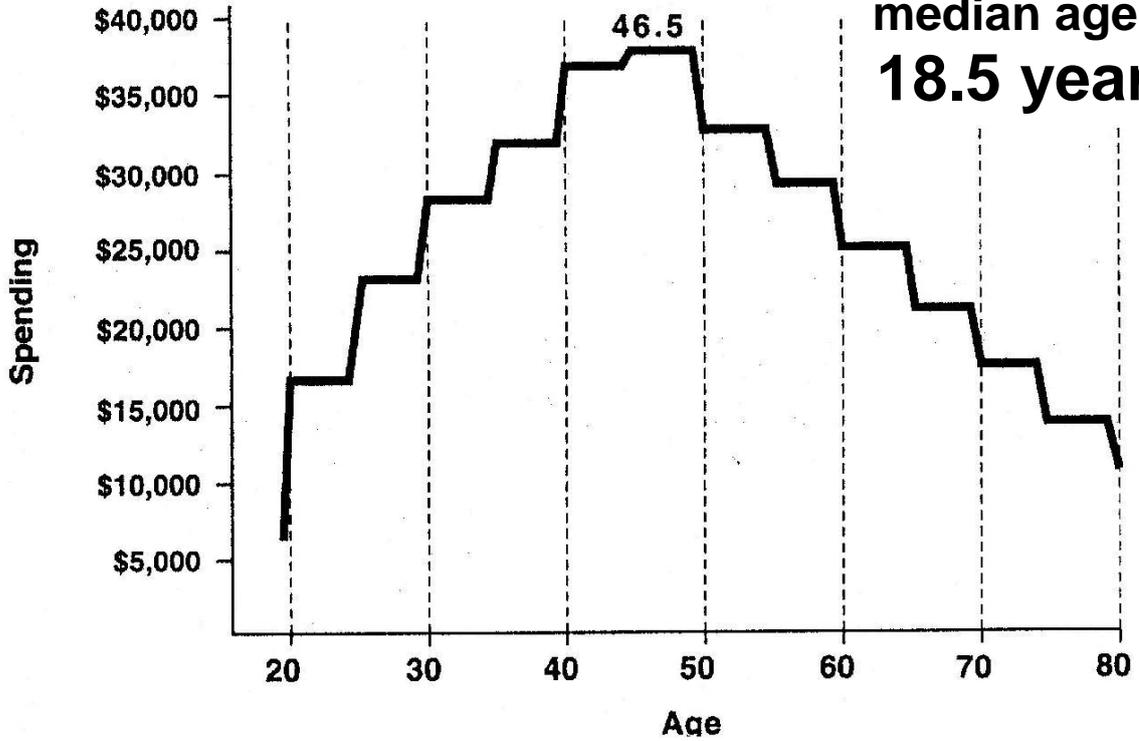
Career paths focused upon herein:
 Education and Teaching
 Nursing, Health and Medical
 Agriculture and Food Security



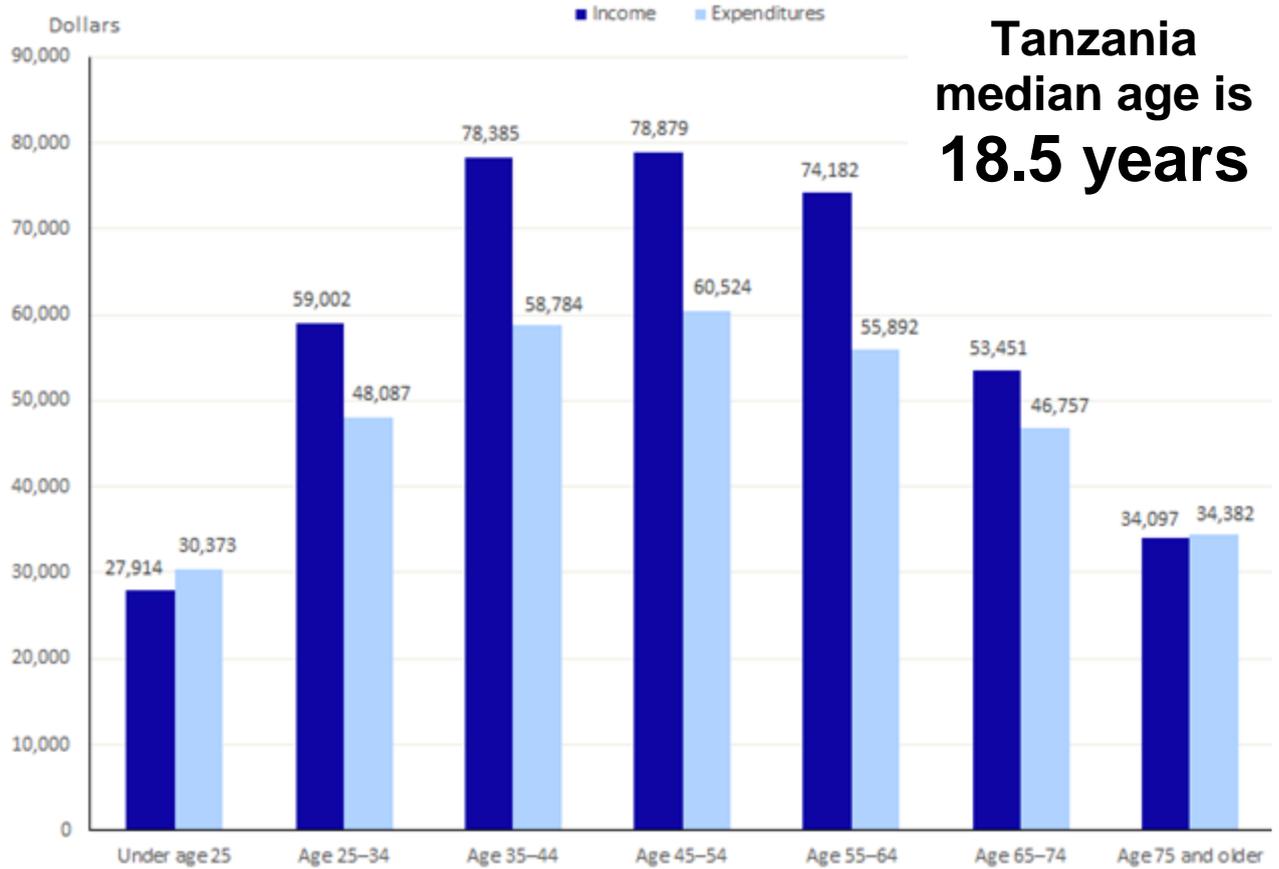
BUYER TRENDS – Patterns within societies:

Average Annual Family Spending by Age (5-year age groups)

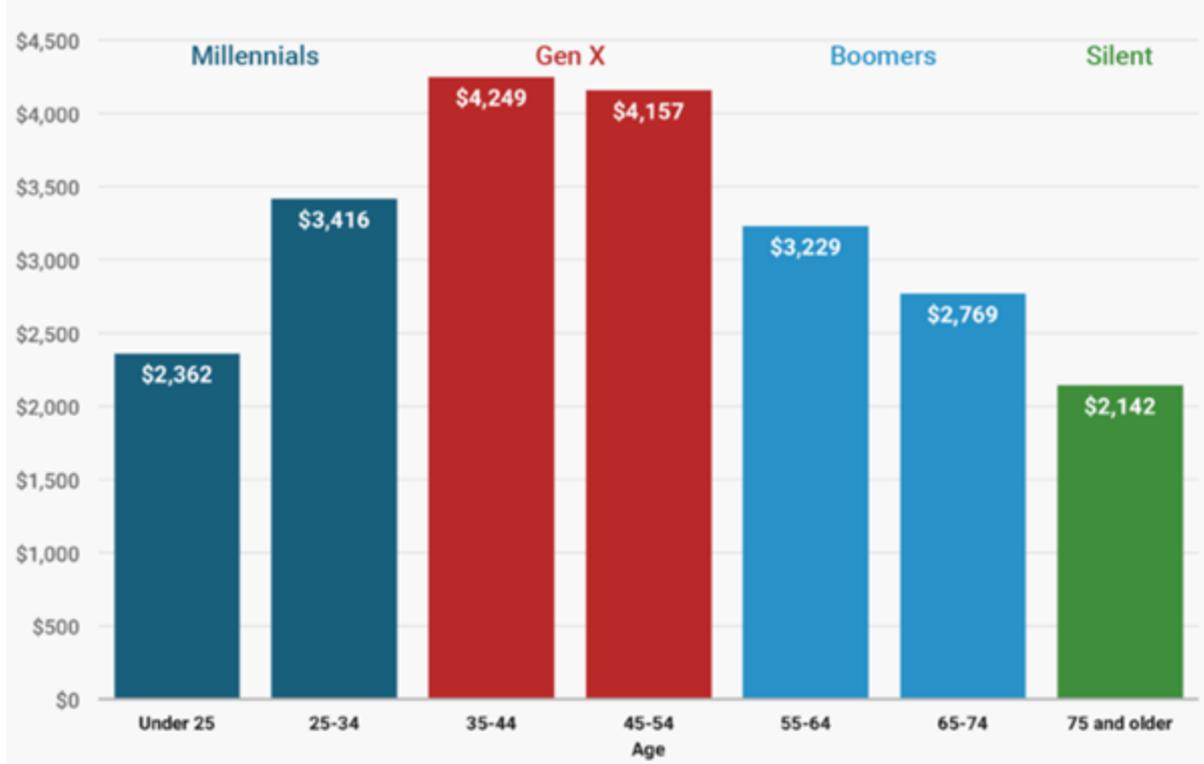
Tanzania
median age is
18.5 years



Income and expenditures, by age of reference person

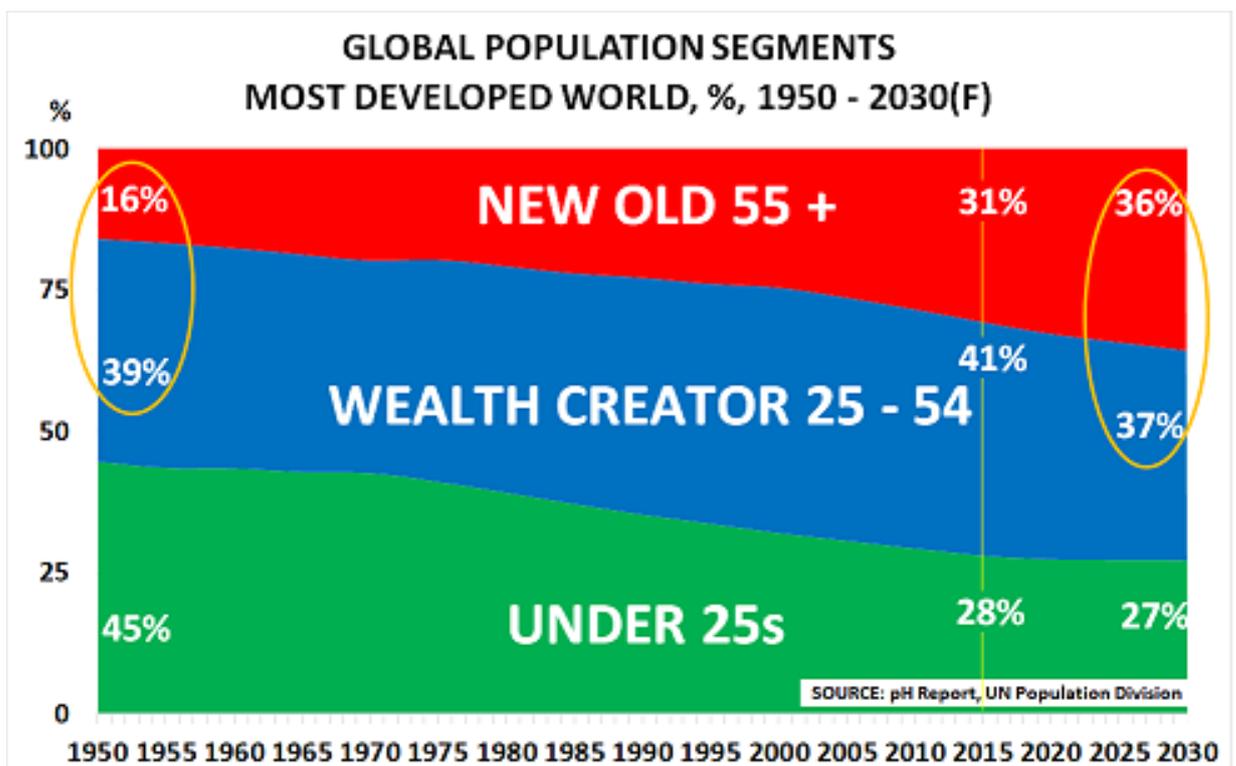
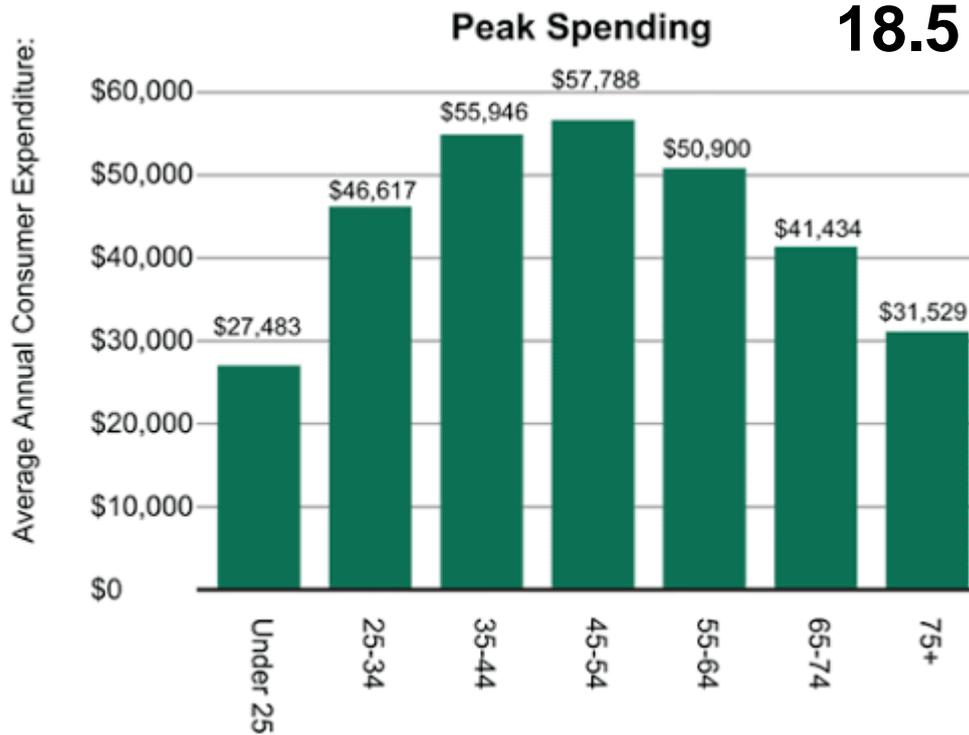


Average spending on food away from home



These observations being relevant within every society:

**Tanzania
median age is
18.5 years**



TANZANIA SALARY:

<https://mintsalary.com/tanzania/average-salary-overview>

What is the average salary in Tanzania in 2024?

What is the average salary in Tanzania in 2024?

260 USD

(USD 3,100 yearly)

Low

120

USD

Average

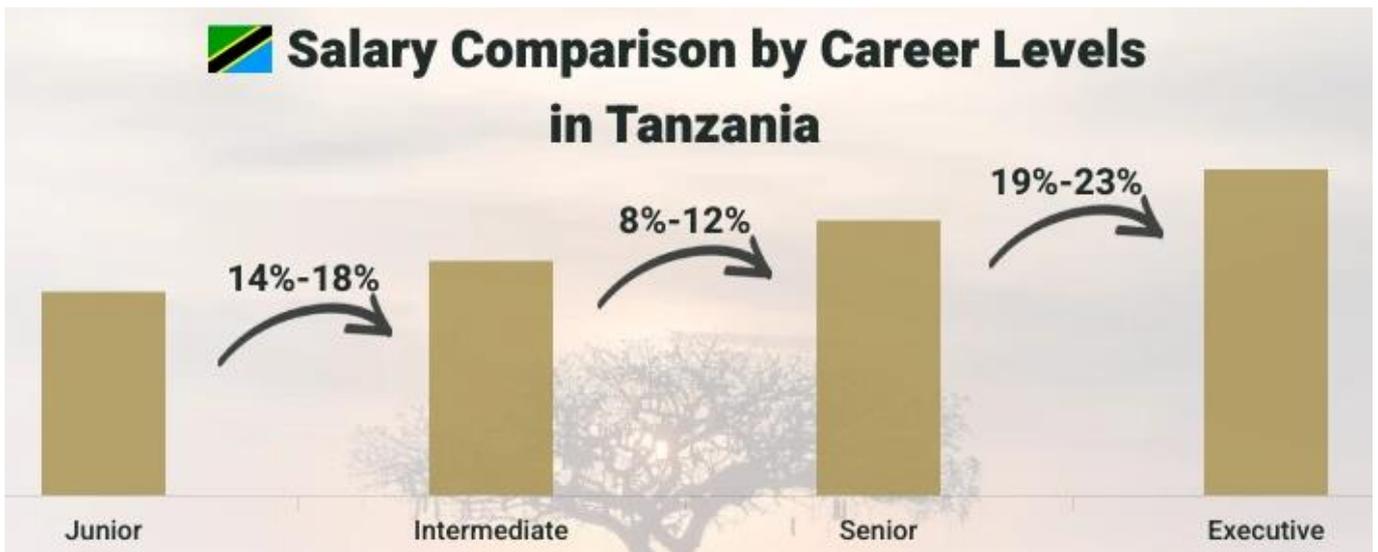
260

USD

High

1,200

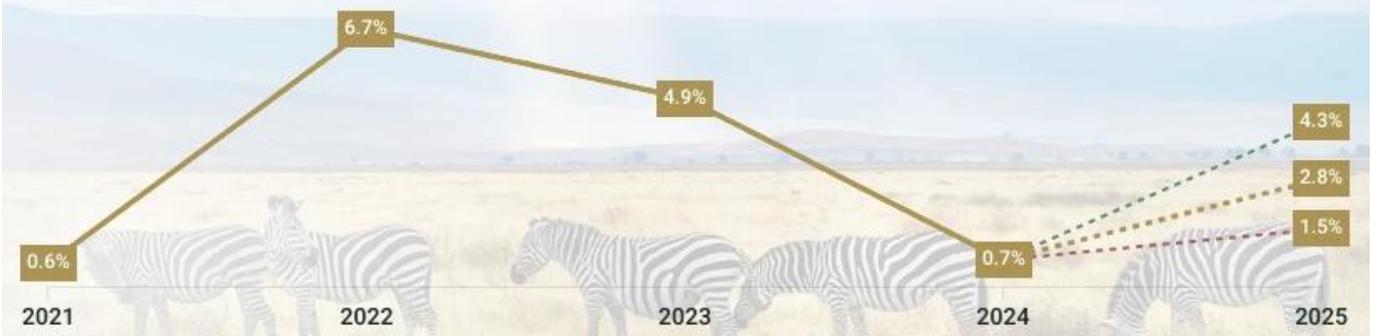
USD



Annual Salary Increments in Tanzania



Salary Forecast in Tanzania

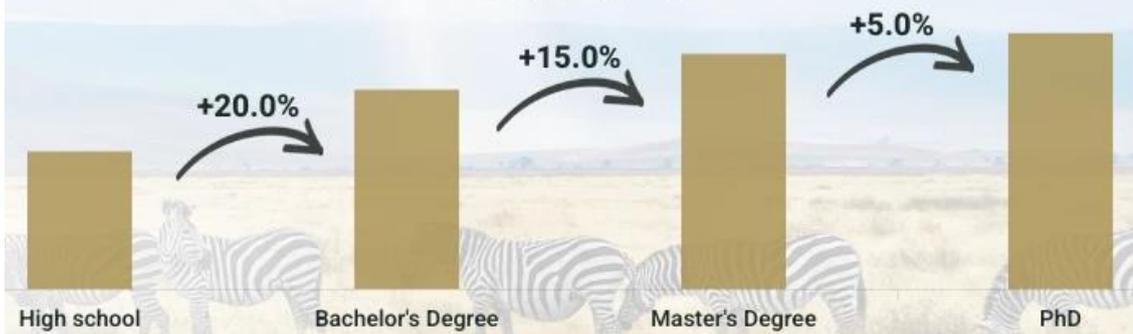


Gender Wage Gap in Tanzania



Men in the Tanzania make 6.0% more money than women, on average across all sectors.*

Salary Comparison by Education Level in Tanzania



Average Hourly Wage in Tanzania

What is the average hourly wage in the Tanzania?

Average Hourly Wage

2 USD

Low

1

USD

Average

2

USD

High

7

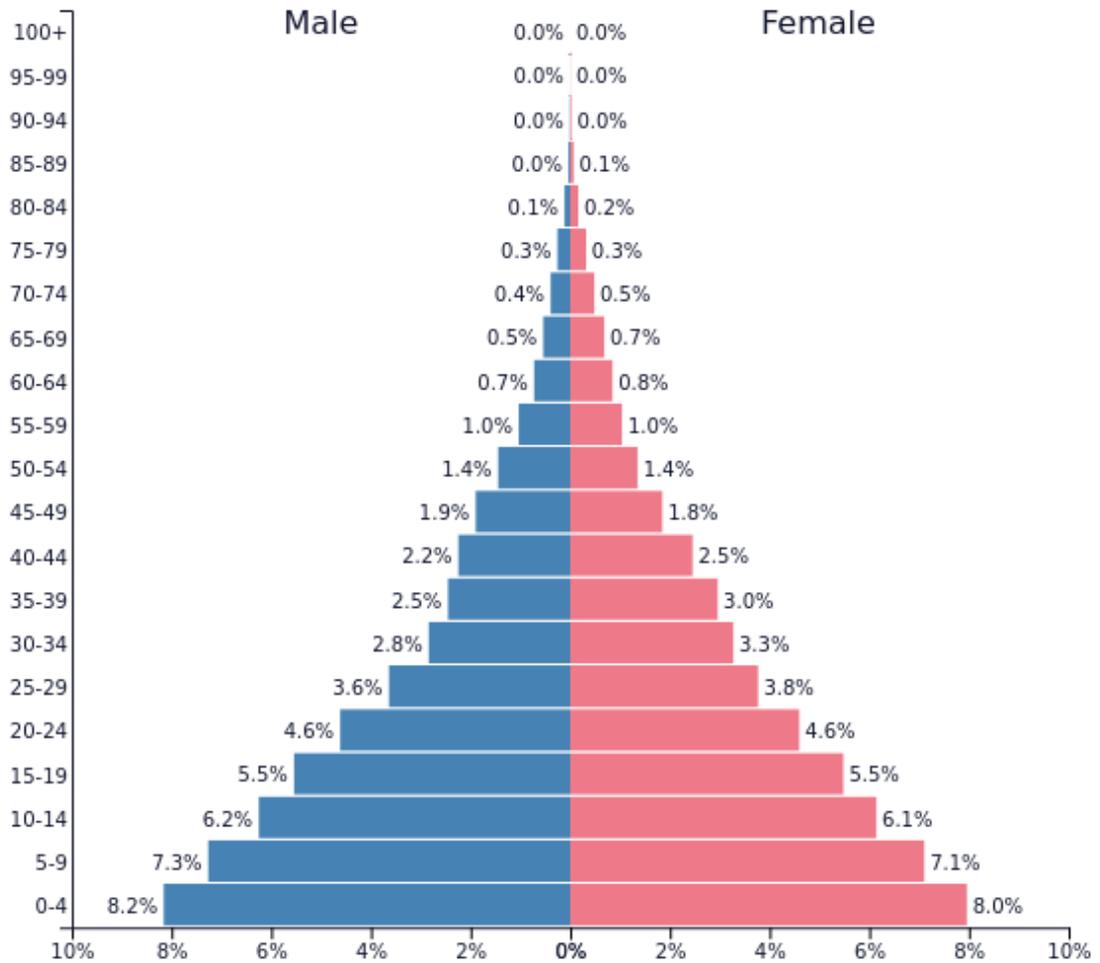
USD

The GDP per Capita in Tanzania is equivalent to 8 percent of the world's average. GDP per Capita in Tanzania averaged **719.71 USD** from 1988 until 2022, reaching an all time high of **1,192.80 USD** in 2022 and a record low of 504.30 USD in 1994. source: World Bank

GDP per capita (current US\$) – Tanzania 2022 US\$1,192.80

In 2022, Tanzania's **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** expanded by **4.6%**, an increase from the **4.3%** growth in 2021. The value of Tanzania's GDP at **current prices** reached **USD 75.5 billion**

Similar Country Ranking	
Country Name	GDP Per Capita (US \$)
Haiti	\$1,748
Zimbabwe	\$1,267
Tanzania	\$1,192
Rwanda	\$966
Uganda	\$964
Mali	\$833
Malawi	\$645
Democratic Republic of Congo	\$586
Mozambique	\$541
Madagascar	\$505
Central African Republic	\$427



United Republic of Tanzania - 2024

Population: **69,419,073**

PopulationPyramid.net

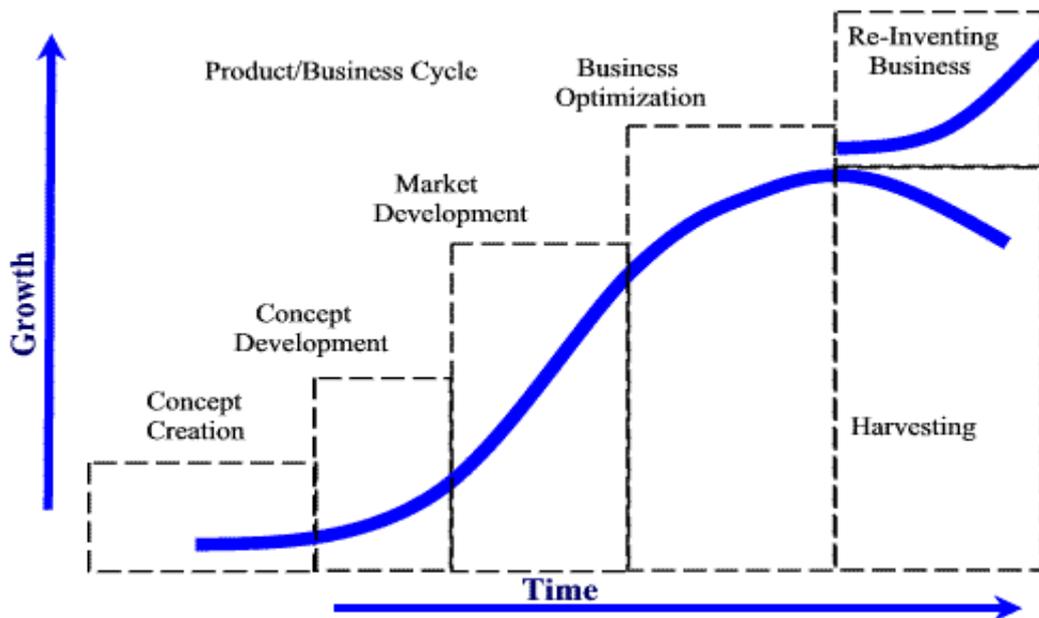
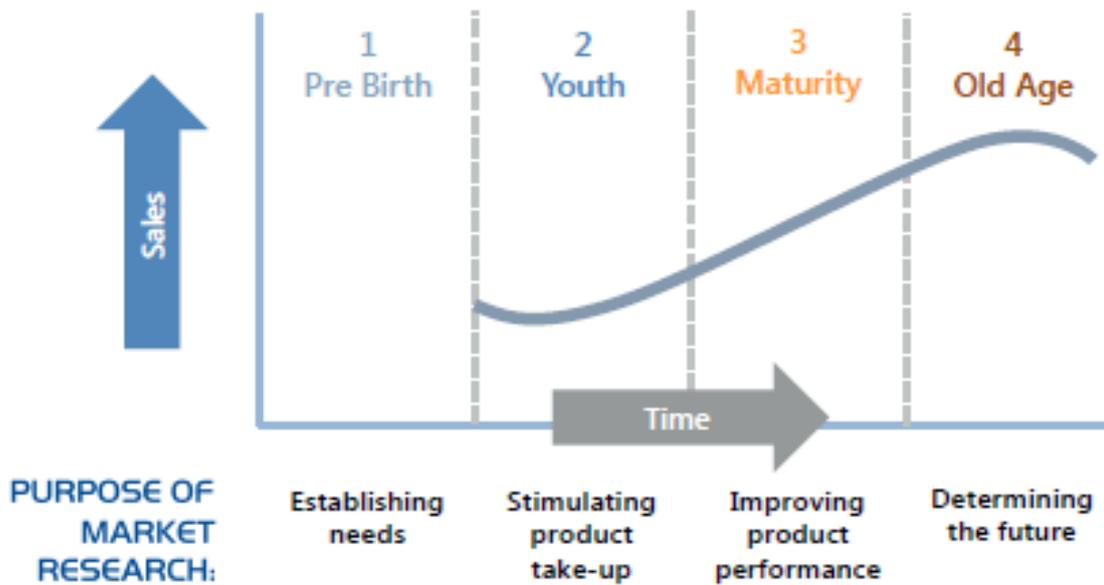


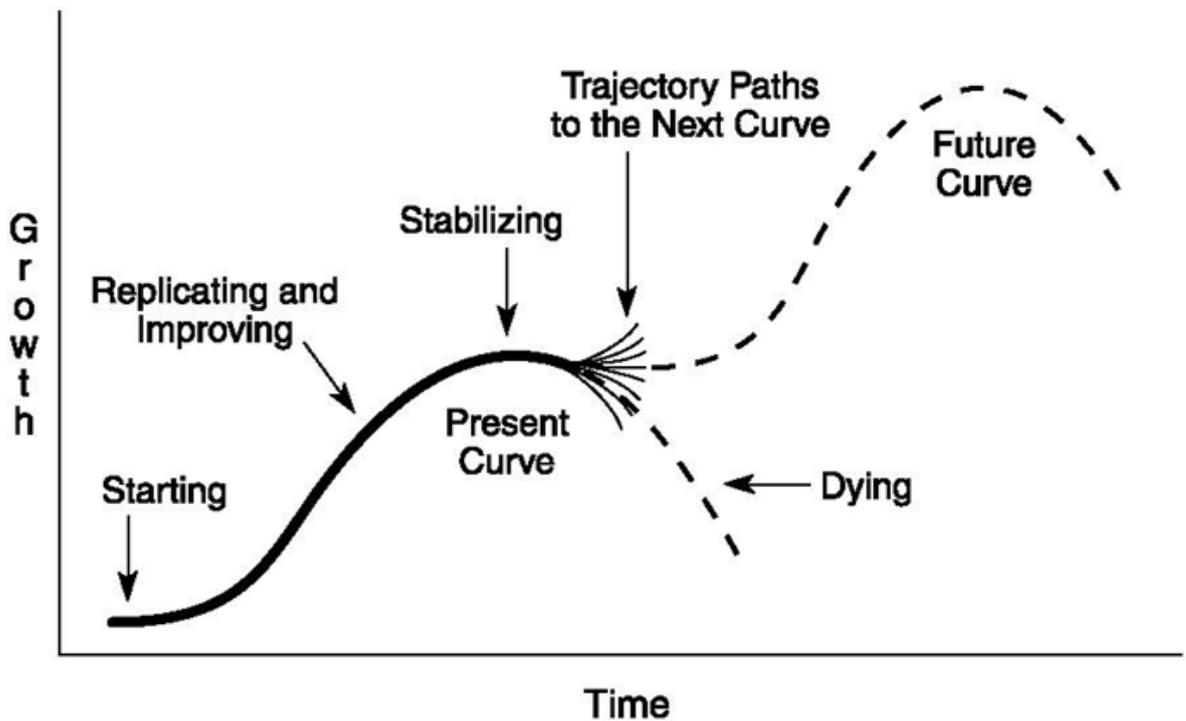
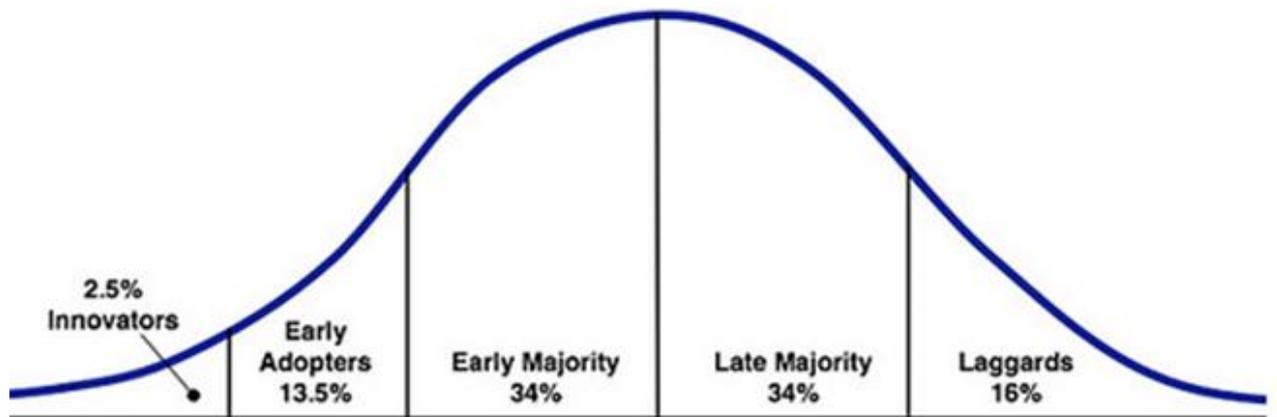
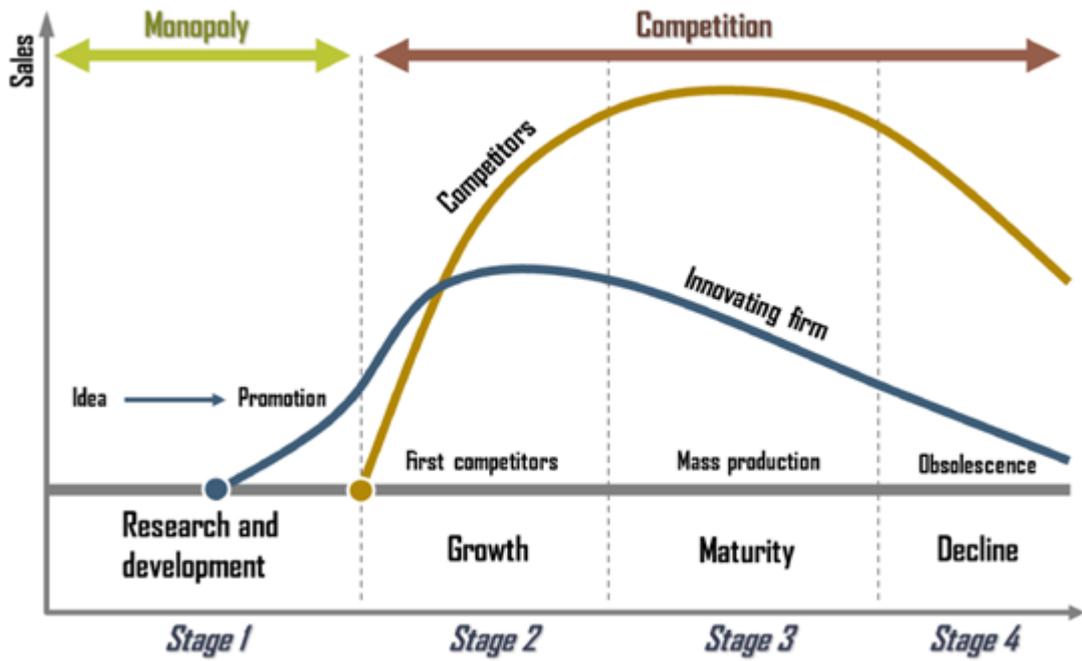
Salary Comparison By City

City	Average Salary
Dar es Salaam	1,440,000 TZS
Dodoma	1,200,000 TZS
Mwanza	1,330,000 TZS

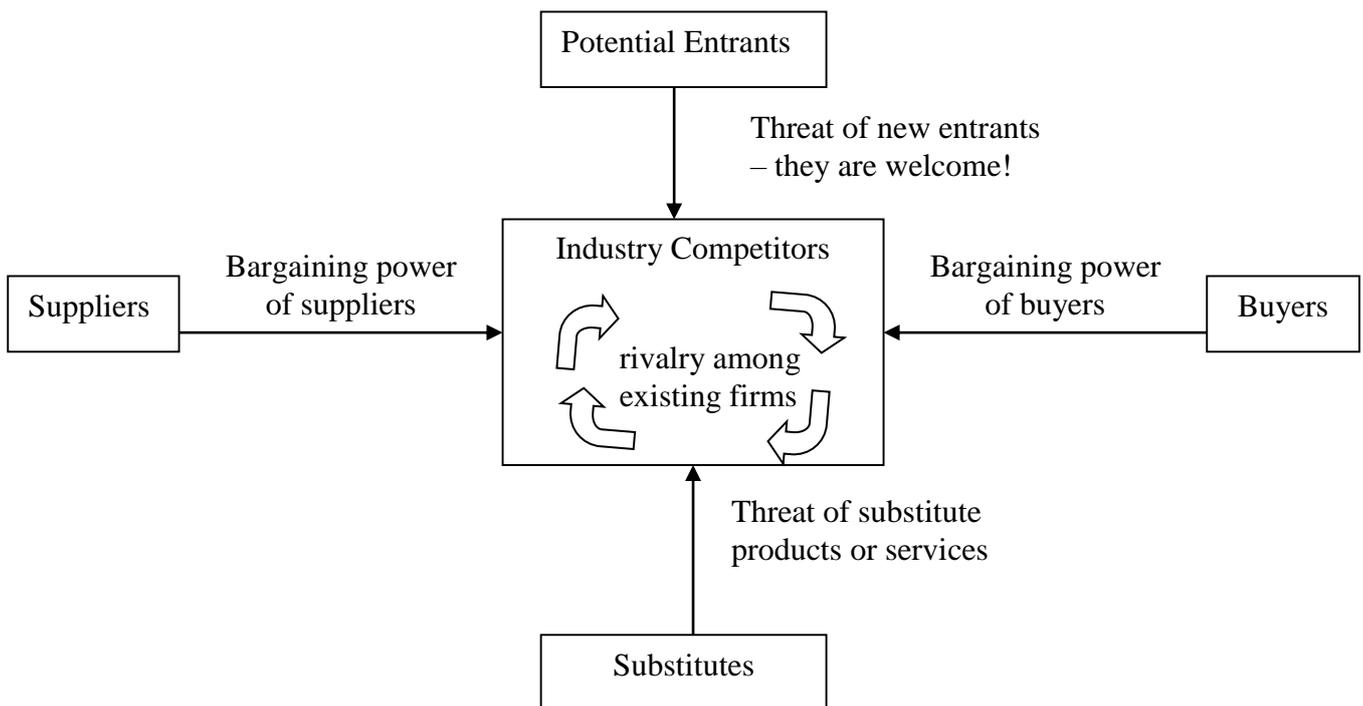
PRODUCT CYCLE – services:

New Product Development





FIVE-FACTOR INDUSTRY PORTER MODEL:



BARGAINING POWER-

1. RELATIVE FRAGMENTATION OF BUYERS AND SELLERS

There are some 3,400 spiritual institutions and with their minor denominations there are more than 50,000 organisations promoting 'truth'. As truth is always the same, then the people of the world are in a quandary. High level hidden controllers have led humanity to live mind-centric, to worship our minds in the erroneous belief that we can achieve everything, even to become mini-gods, whereas it has always been a constricting way of living to keep humanity from evolving so that we remained restrained to do as these controllers directed.

Higher level personalities have now revealed and shown that through embracing our feelings, living feelings first and longing for the truth that our feelings are to show us, we can heal ourselves of our childhood suppression, open ourselves to our soul based truths and become highly intuitive spontaneous personalities with infinite potential and free from the constraints of our minds.

This awareness is to be shared with humanity through the education and health sectors primarily as it will be embraced by all sectors of life and living.

2. SIGNIFICANCE OF PURCHASE AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE

These revelations are to be freely available to all of humanity. For those of us who like to know the details, all the ins and outs, this may require considerable time to investigate all that now is available to consider.

For those who embrace doing their Feeling Healing, then this will involve all their time.

3. PRODUCT STANDARDISATION OR DIFFERENTIATION

There is only one way to engage in our Feeling Healing, it is how you will do it and there is no other way. The principals of how we are to do our Feeling Healing are all the same, however we are each unique and

consequently we have unique childhoods and personalities and thus we will have a unique experience in our Feeling Healing. Yes, we will all do our Feeling Healing be it in the physical or in spirit or a combination of both.

4. COSTS OF SWITCHING TO ANOTHER SUPPLIER

Truth is always the same. There is only one pathway.

5. IMPORTANCE OF QUALITY OF THE PRODUCT TO THE BUYER

There is only one set of guidance in publication. Presently this is some 70,000 pages being about 21 million words. The core writings have been restricted to being through James Padgett and then James Moncrief and that is to avoid confusion. The most important writings are those of James Moncrief.

6. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR THE BUYER ABOUT THE SUPPLIER

The supplier are high level spirits – there are many of them identified throughout the writings. The core revelations all come from personalities that are of a higher level of consciousness and truth than those who imposed the Rebellion and Default upon us.

THE THREAT OF NEW ENTRANTS OR SUBSTITUTES –

There are already many systems that purport to heal through emotional clearance systems. None go far enough. None go deeper enough – there are many, many layers. But most significantly, none guide us to long to know the truth that our feelings are and will show us, reveal to us.

COMPETITIVE RIVALRY –

1. NUMEROUS OR EQUALLY BALANCED COMPETITORS

There are no others that have been provided with the Truths that are now being shared to all freely. Further, no others have recognised the importance of these revelations to the education and health sectors. And further, no others have been provided with the financial resources to global introduce to all of humanity this way of living which is ever so freeing and will lead to significant evolutionary growth in consciousness levels. Today, in 2024, we see all of humanity in some kind of moronic stupor with major wars in various countries. As the new spiritual age unfolds, wars will end! But presently the world appears to be preparing for WAR!

2. SLOW INDUSTRY GROWTH

Yes, humanity will be slow to embrace what is being introduced through Pascas.

FOUNDATION'S PROGRAM:

VISION STATEMENT:

“To build an inspiring high quality, international standard university having multiple campuses throughout Tanzania that provides outstanding opportunities for students, lecturers, professionals and the surrounding community to excel, thrive and succeed in.”

“This will lead to widespread enhanced pre-schooling, primary schooling, high schooling, craft creations, technical and further education as well as university facilities and services that will support all facets of all sectors of social services, health, education, commerce and industry.”

HISTORY:

Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited was incorporated on 16 September 2008 and progressively received and obtained revelations dating back to 31 May 2014 that are all published throughout the Pascas Papers that can be downloaded from the Library Download page on www.pascashealth.com. The way we are to live is feelings first with our minds to follow whilst longing for the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. This is the greatest time in the history of humanity as peace and harmony amongst all people is to now unfold through universal change in everything that we engage in.

THE TEAM:

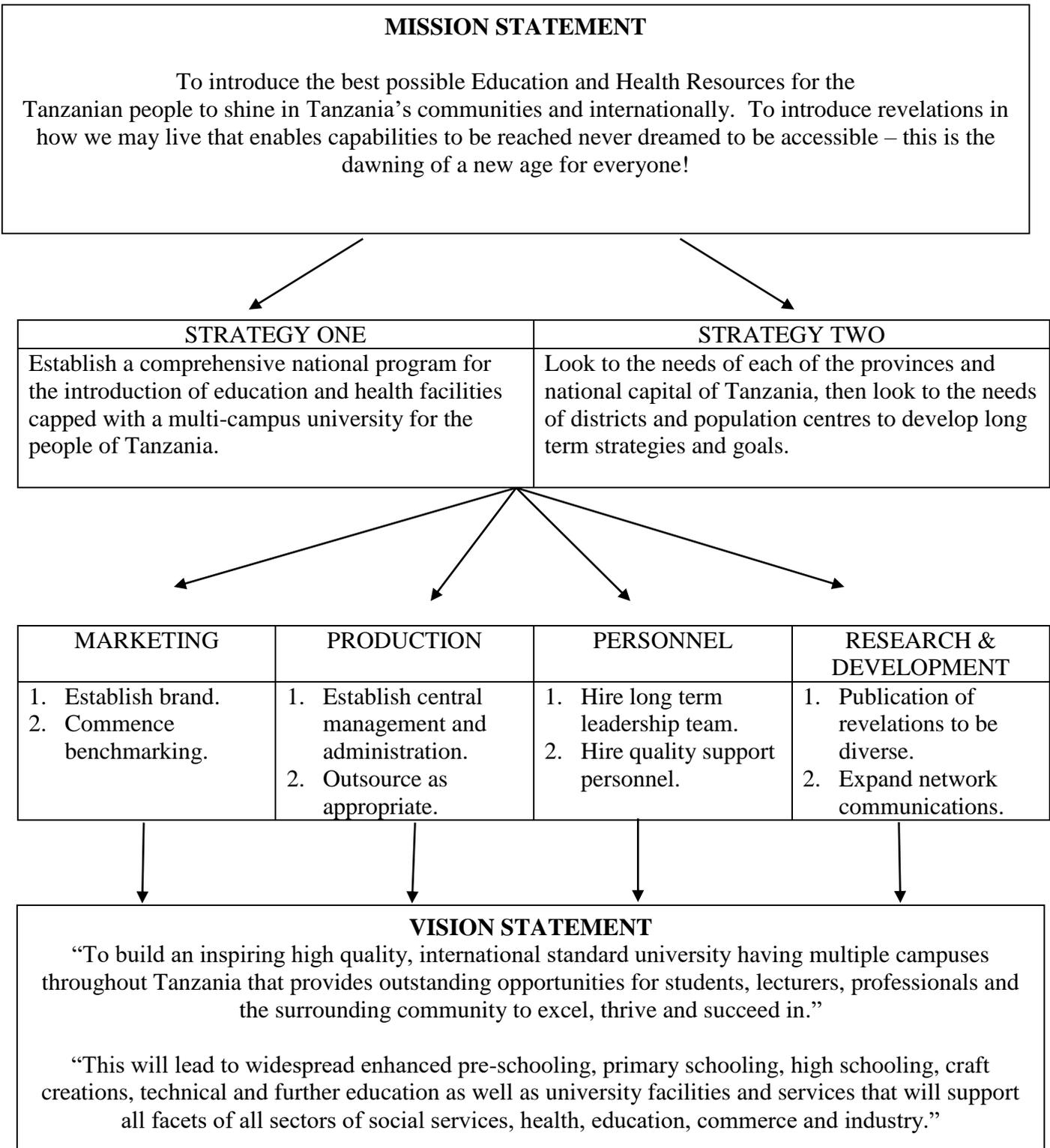
Presently, it is a small group of people, some in the far parts of the world, who lead the way for Pascas. That is about to change dramatically as the work of Pascas becomes generally public.

LAYERS of MANAGEMENT – REFLECTING the ORGANISATION CHART:

ORGANISATION CHART – LAYERS of MANAGEMENT	
Layer 1	Chief Executive Officer – Board of Directors
Layer 2	Administration – Commercial Manager – Promotion – Public Relations – Marketing – Financial Controller – Personnel – Quality Control – Research & Development – Project Development – Site Management – Design & Architecture – Acquisitions
Layer 3	Managers: - Business Development – Group Marketing – Relations Domestic – Relations International – Communications – Information Technology IMS – Technical Engineer – Purchasing / Stock Control – General Administration – Maintenance Engineer – Work Place & Safety
Layer 4	Process Technicians: Team Leaders Team Specialist – Senior Controller / Trainer – Senior Operators Support Operators – Trainee Operator – Administration Support Staff

TEAM STRUCTURES WILL ENCOMPASS ALL LEVELS

ACTION PLAN:

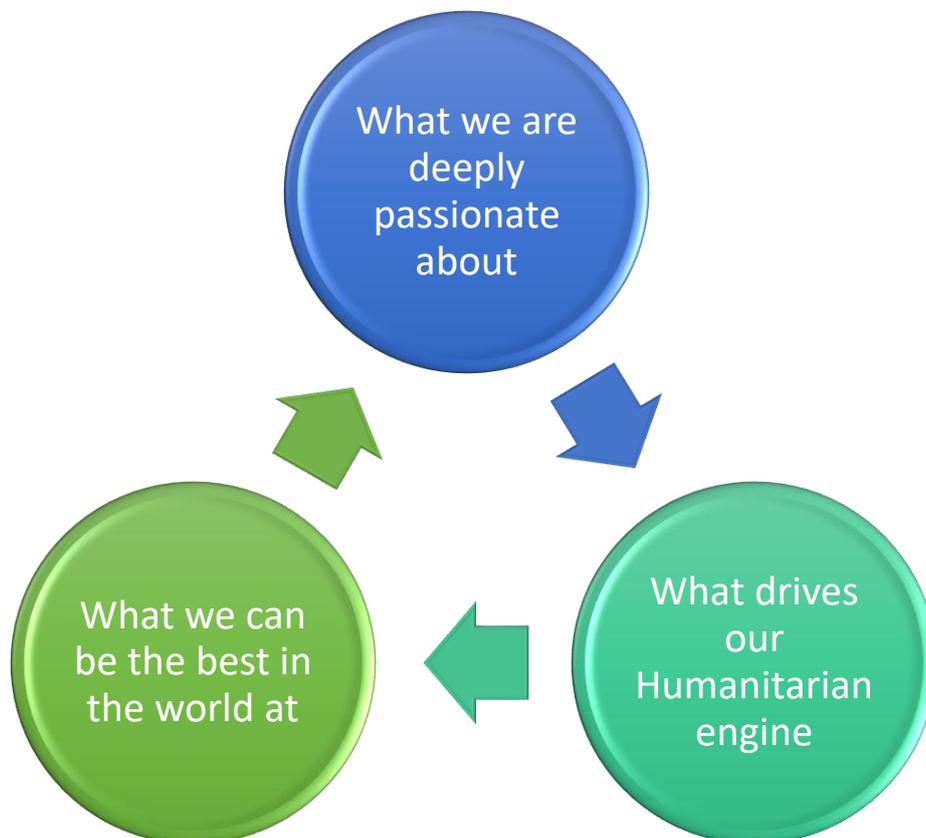


STRATEGY:

Pascas Foundation (Tanzania) Ltd identifies drivers to a successful strategy as:

- Advancement of the Education and Health Sectors awareness and capacities.
- Commence growing the numbers of teachers, nurses and doctors through scholarships
- Build education centres while developing curriculums.
- Introduce education and health centres with capabilities and capacities required by communities.
- Education and Health Sector expertise to double in numbers, then double again.
- Ownership of the freehold land and buildings, or very long secure land leases, from which to provide services in education and health.
- Solar electricity with batteries as required.
- Broadband Internet bandwidth on demand for all students and families.
- Superior technology suited to the geographic conditions and other conditions that prevail.
- Outsource services, engineering and equipment locally where possible.
- High levels of security.
- These endeavours are for ALL the people of Tanzania.
- Research and development continually ongoing.
- Access to diverse media content – communication and involvement by all.

PASCAS FOUNDATION focuses upon:



GOALS & MILESTONES SCHEDULES:

SHORT TERM GOALS Year 1

- ✓ Consolidate our management team.
- ✓ Establish our brand name and market appreciation for our endeavours and services.
- ✓ Establish that our Corporate Shared Values positions us as an EXCELLENT Foundation.
- ✓ Meet our milestones and exceed our goals.
- ✓ Identify specific market penetration strategies for other products and industries.
- ✓ Monitor customer expectations and satisfaction levels.
- ✓ Enhance the Foundation's objectives and services in response to people's needs, requests and issues.
- ✓ Develop complementary programs to grow the potential for all involved.

MEDIUM TERM GOALS Years 2 - 4

- ✓ Bring operating budgets into line with management objectives for both schools and health facilities.
- ✓ From then on, maintain a balanced budgeted cash flow.
- ✓ Fully establish the market presence as per our identified market plan with a focus on the needs and goals for each province throughout Tanzania.
- ✓ Meet budgeted program guidelines.
- ✓ At all times understand the vision of the Foundation, its humanitarian objectives and targets for consistent growth in the sectors of society that it is focused upon.

LONG TERM GOALS Years 5 - 6

- ✓ Crystallise the value of the humanitarian projects by way of expansion into other neighbouring countries.

	MILESTONES	IN MONTHS
1.	Achieve targets as set out in the financial feasibility.	
2.	Management team formalised.	2
3.	Production and delivery teams bedded in.	3
4.	Communications plan finalised, costed, approved and implemented.	3
5.	Commence sites acquisition and construction in accordance with financial feasibility.	
6.	First education and health facility opened within communities.	4
7.	Format of programs and range resolved with a program of priorities.	6
8.	Product accreditation and endorsements achieved.	6
9.	Third party endorsement from peer review.	6

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) based on Critical Success Factors (CSFs)

CSFs	KPIs
Attainment of pre-determined goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Expenditure within 10% range of budget. ✓ Expenses not exceeding budget. ✓ Projects implemented within proximity of budget timing.
Comprehensive planning for the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Business Plan always updated for 5 years ahead. ✓ Comprehensive new plant and equipment and upgrade plan for 5 years ahead. ✓ Information distribution always being updated.
Financial stability – Foundation being humanitarian in focus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Budget cash flow variance <10%. ✓ Business Plan with > 15% of outcomes.
Positive perception by the market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Education – student and teacher satisfaction. ✓ Health – patient / friends and clinician satisfaction. ✓ Positive community reporting. ✓ Invitations to participate in showcases and forums.
Good understanding of market requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No orders lost because of “missing” features. ✓ Sales meeting budget forecast.
Understanding of significant, relevant, innovative life style pathways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ability to bring this awareness to all. ✓ Competitors attempting to copy or make use of revelations.
High quality product.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Information provided being always in truth – accurate. ✓ Updates being addressed within a few days.
Superb team work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Absenteeism low or < 1 day a year per person. ✓ Consistent enthusiasm. ✓ Consistent quality with attention to detail. ✓ No lost time injuries.
Reliable supply & service chain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Suppliers offering unsolicited innovation. ✓ Supplier’s products arriving < 5 days late. ✓ Spare parts for service available < 5 days after order. ✓ Change to external service support agents < 1 per year. ✓ Primary response to customer’s service requirements < 24 hours, any day, anywhere.
Being an employer of choice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Job applications arriving unsolicited. ✓ Zero resignations due to dissatisfaction with the Company. ✓ Employees introducing friends of high calibre as potential employees.

The SWOT ANALYSIS OVERVIEW:

SWOT ANALYSIS	
Strengths of our Foundation:	We can utilise these strengths as follows:
Humanitarian fund allocation capabilities.	Large scale investment into the education and health sectors, with broad distribution of higher education for all sectors of society.
Weaknesses of our Foundation:	These weaknesses will be overcome as follows:
Limited experience within the Tanzania landscape, even with many local team members.	Gain in the field expertise within the Tanzania landscape through operatives within the education and health sectors within Tanzania.
Opportunities open to our Foundation:	Will be grasped by us as follows:
Greater development of the education and health sectors as well value adding co-operatives being founded.	Opening up for more opportunities to enter other sectors within Tanzania.
Threats facing our Foundation:	Will be avoided as follows:
Governmental regulation and opposition.	Supersede the market with more advanced techniques, technology and proven performance. Effective negotiation with government and other stakeholders.

RISK ANALYSIS:

The key risk issues that are identified in the above SWOT Analysis have been prioritised and the risk mitigation management implementations are summarised as follows:

- Lack of infrastructure within the education and health sectors within Tanzania.
- Lack of food security throughout Tanzania.
- Lack of secure housing for many sectors of society.
- Subsidising consumer costs through scholarships for higher education.
- Subsidising patient's costs through subsidising running costs of health services being provided.
- Engaging with local communities for support.
- Creating local employment while expanding the availability of needed services in education and health.
- Adhering to governmental regulations.
- Remaining apolitical – not being aligned to any one political party.

MARKET PENETRATION:

The Foundation's growth is humanitarian-driven rather than product-driven. Customer needs and wants have been researched and the Foundation's services and products are focused on fulfilling customer needs.

At this point, consumer needs have been assessed by interaction between companions of the Foundation and people throughout many communities. The Foundation has adopted a Market Planning Process to develop and grow its data base. This entails:

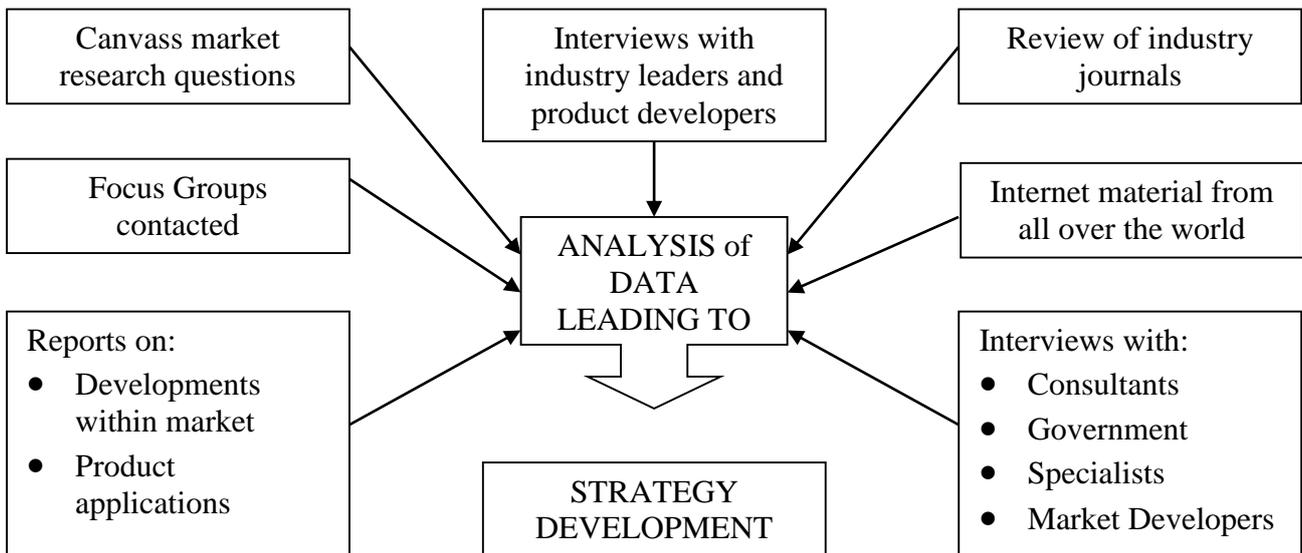
MARKET PLANNING PROCESS	
PREPLANNING REQUIREMENTS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify markets for products and services. ● Determine Foundation's goals and expectations. ● Establish objectives.
SITUATION ANALYSIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify education and health needs. ● Analyse what is already established and delivering. ● Identify markets, segments, size and share. ● Identify inside and outside influences. ● Analyse distribution. ● Analyse market coverage. ● Analyse for ongoing improvement. ● Evaluate marketing communications. ● Analyse positioning as an organisation.
PROBLEMS and OPPORTUNITIES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determine marketing success factors. ● Identify key problems and opportunities.
SEGMENT PRIORITY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determine education and health segment priority. ● Establish business / service direction by segment. ● Establish objectives by segment. ● List assumptions and restrictions – and then investigate.
STRATEGIES and TACTICS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop strategy options. ● Select strategies. ● Develop tactics. ● Schedule and budget tactics.
MARKETING PLAN EVALUTAION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Estimate needs and related costs. ● Prepare cost benefit analysis and profit projections.
CONTROLS and MEASUREMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish controls and measurements. ● Analyse management effectiveness.

MARKET RESEARCH:

The Foundation market research has focused upon:

- ✓ The people of the Tanzania regarding to their needs and aspirations.
- ✓ Student, teacher, lecturer, doctor, nurse, allied health and administration – how do our revelations and services solve their problems.
- ✓ Market segment and industry characteristics.
- ✓ Market sizes and value – volumes and value of units in given segment.
- ✓ Services and products awareness and sensitivity.
- ✓ Importance of convenience and relevance.
- ✓ Willingness to consider a new processes and awareness.
- ✓ Branding and awareness.
- ✓ Education and health sector direction, attitudes and stigmas.
- ✓ Government initiatives and attitudes.
- ✓ Overseas attitudes and trends.

Data was sourced using the following market research methodology:



Secondary data supported the following:

Government attitude is supportive of the introduction of this Foundation's initiatives.

The potential market for the Foundation's initiatives is quantifiable.

The market share that this Foundation is targeting is readily achievable.

Professional opinion enforces the Foundation's decision to proceed.

Specific early entry markets have been identified to have the Foundation focus upon.

Findings support the focus that the Foundation's marketing strategy is and how to deal with issues relating to the products and services being introduced.

Attitudes and trends are similar in the domestic market as well as relevant overseas markets.

Primary data revealed the following:

A lack of awareness of the revelations and service application.

A desire for convenience in the provision of educations and health services.

A desire for simple access and use of education and health services.

A lack of knowledge of how to benefit from the revelations and advancement in services.

A lack of brand awareness.

Pricing is acceptable for services proposed as they meet the market, so to speak.

Strong interest from the market segments in which the Foundation is to introduce its services.

Early product users have been identified.

Brand name development and awareness program has been dealt with.

Customer support services have been resolved.



One must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

MARKET SEGMENT to INTRODUCE the FOUNDATIONS OPPORTUNITIES:

PHILOSOPHY

To see the Tanzanian communities evolve, grow and thrive in living standards, quality of life, physical, mental and spiritual health in the Education and Health Sectors and beyond, and to inspire the residents to excel in all areas of life, family and community.

By supporting the education and health sectors throughout Tanzania, Pascas Foundation (Tanzania) Ltd is to position the citizens in society to live a progressively improving quality of life and standard of living.

MARKET

The market for Pascas Foundation (Tanzania) Ltd is the entire nation, 68,800,000 citizens, where all students and citizens are affected by the availability of health services, through hospitals and aid posts. The way forward involves the advancement of high schooling resources and curriculum to bring about a larger cohort of qualified students to progress through higher education to deliver more qualified staff for all the levels and sectors of the health industry.

COMPETITION

One may anticipate that all of the not-for-profit and governmental agencies may welcome the initiatives of Pascas Foundation (Tanzania) Ltd.

MARKETING

The marketing activities to promote the long term plans and projects of Pascas Foundation (Tanzania) Ltd may include the following:

- Social media marketing
- Written materials, books and magazines
- Video promotions
- Movies
- Advertising in community newspapers
- Advertising at schools and hospitals
- Community billboards advertising
- Seminars
- Promotional activities in expositions, school and hospital open days

INTERNET MARKETING:**eCOMMERCE STOREFRONT**

This is an introduction to the website marketing platform to be developed by this Foundation.

Human nature by default has been programmed to be socially active to a certain extent. Some people are more active, while others are less so!

However, people have always been looking for ways to connect and network with each other. And, in this age of digitisation, people have found ways to be socially active on the internet, which is possible with the advent of the numerous social networking platforms and apps. Here are more than 100 site options:



GROWTH IN THE FOUNDATION'S SERVICE AVENUES BEING:

The Foundation will grow its field of influence by services:

Providing evolved and enhanced services to existing customers – the community.

Existing services to new customers sourced through market expansion avenues.

New products and services to existing customers.

New products and services to new customers.

Expand the marketing territories.

GROWTH STRATEGY	
Market Penetration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increasing existing customer usage through: Implementing price incentives on a sliding scale for increased use of products / services. Increasing the rate of product / service obsolescence. Increasing the size of unit of purchase. Identifying alternative uses for products. ● Attracting clients / participants from competitors through: Differentiating products / services from our competitors. Reducing fee structure. Increasing promotional effort.
New Market Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Developing new geographical markets, through: Expanding our business regionally, nationally and then internationally. Franchising and licensing our business and products (without fees!). Joint venturing with others in new markets. ● Developing new market segments through: Getting referrals. Strategic alliances. Promoting our services in alternative media forms. ● Converting potential customers that currently do not use our products / services through: Implementing reduced fee trial use of products / services offered. Identifying alternative uses for our products and services. Reviewing fee and price structure and position our business at either the upper or lower ends of the market by brand separations and separate marketing programs.
New Product Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop new features for products and services. ● Develop variations to existing products and services. ● Develop new products and services aimed at identified markets.
Diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Buying a related business (health centres and education centres). ● Using existing distribution network to grow innovations. ● Stability development. ● Grow new products and business entities.

MOSAIC PROFILING: What is your mosaic profile looking like?

Mosaic is a quantitative framework to measure the overall health and growth potential of private companies using non-traditional signals. The Mosaic score is comprised of 3 individual models — what we call the 3 M's, each relying on different signals (although all the signals utilised are not revealed for obvious reasons).

Market

The quality of the market or industry a company competes in is critical. If you are part of a hot industry, that serves as a tailwind to push you along. Conversely, being in an out of favour space means fewer investors, partners, media, and more. The market model looks at the number of companies in an industry, the financing and exit momentum in the space, and the overall quality and quantity of investors participating in that industry.

Money

The money model assesses the financial health of a company, i.e. is it going to run out of money? Look at burn rate, the quality of the investors and syndicate that may be part of the company, its financing position relative to industry peers and competitors, and more.

Momentum

The final model is momentum, look at a variety of volume and frequency signals including social media, news / media, sentiment, and partnership and customer momentum. Look at these on an absolute and relative basis vs. peers / industry comparables. The relative piece is critical as it ensures that, for example, enterprise software companies who may get less media attention or who spend less time on social media are not penalised versus consumer-focused tech companies.

How is mosaic used?

Corporate Innovation

Pinpoint fast-growing private companies to understand viable business models, products and technologies

Corporate Strategy

See fast-growing markets and industries before anyone else to inform executives on strategic decisions

Competitive Intel / Market Research

Assess the health of start-ups competing in your industry to advise your build, buy, or partner strategy.

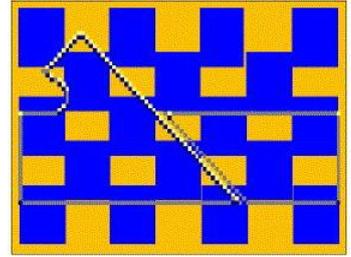
Corporate Development and M&A (mergers and acquisitions)

Monitor the health and growth potential of possible acquisition targets as part of due diligence process

Corporate Venture Capital

Identify the start-ups with the highest growth potential to satisfy your corporate investment philosophy

REEFWOOD CRAFTWORKS



Tables



American Beech Dining



Chess Dining



Ti Tree Table
with Bark Picture



Ancient River Gum, SilverAsh,
Flame She Oak

Chairs



China Chair



Regency



1920



Regency2

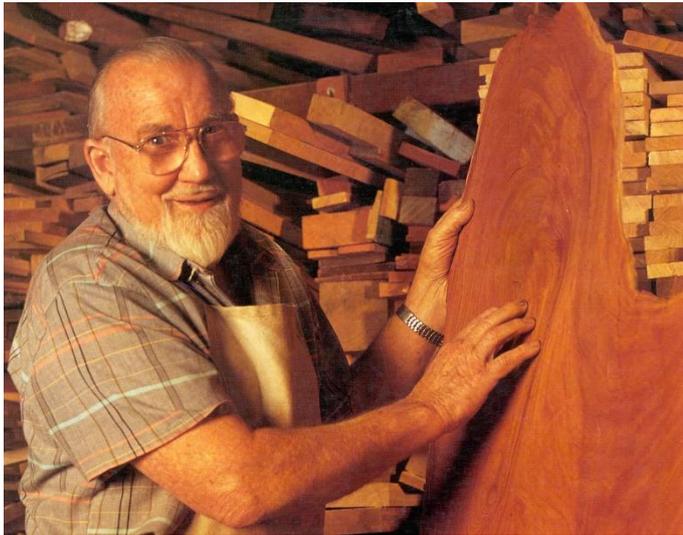
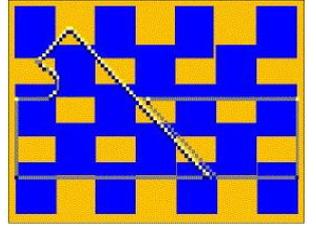


Lloyd Wright



Cedar Dining

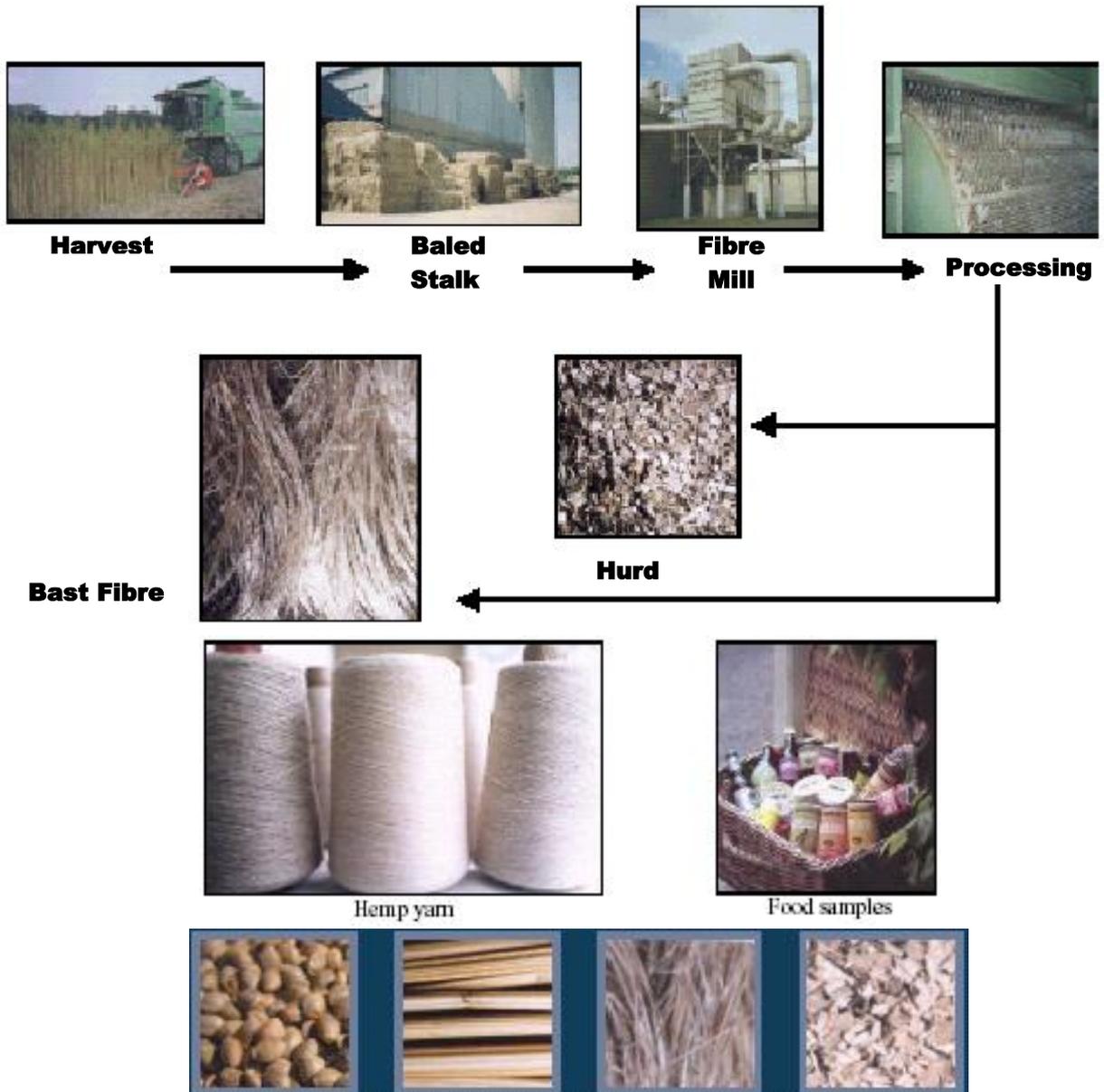
REEFWOOD CRAFTWORKS



Value adding Natural Resources!



ECOFIBRE INDUSTRIES



Value adding Natural Resources!

HYDROPONICS

Fruit and Vegetables	Traditional hydroponics - average per sq mt.	Rotating Growing System Hydroponics - average per sq mt	Percentage Increase Up To	Increases in kilos per sq mt.
Strawberries	5 - 8 kilos	123 kilos	1792%	117 kilos
Ice Berg Lettuce	72 kilos	619 kilos	760%	547 kilos
Tomatoes	45 kilos	250 kilos	456%	205 kilos



Value adding Natural Resources!

NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE MORINGA



GRAM FOR GRAM
MORINGA
LEAVES CONTAIN:



7 TIMES THE VITAMIN C
FOUND IN ORANGES



4 TIMES THE CALCIUM &
2 TIMES THE PROTEIN
FOUND IN MILK



4 TIMES THE VITAMIN A
FOUND IN CARROTS



3 TIMES THE POTASSIUM
FOUND IN BANANAS

Fresh drumstick fruit
Moringa seed
Moringa leaf
Moringa seed kernel
Moringa soup powder

Drumstick powder
Moringa seeds (PKM1 and PKM2)
Moringa pickle
Moringa tea powder
Moringa cake powder
Moringa Juice powder

Moringa oil
Moringa leaf powder
Moringa fruit powder
Moringa root
Moringa capsule

Value adding Natural Resources!

TINY OIL MILL

Groundnut



(Kernels) 46 to 48%

Castor Seed



40 to 48%

Sunflower



32 to 40%

Copra



62 to 68%

↓
Groundnut Decorticator
Peanuts



↓
Sunflower Cracker or Palm
Nut Cracker



↓
Copra Cutter



Oil Seeds & % of Oil

PALM
KERNEL



38 to
45%

SESAM



50 to
56%

RAPSEED



38 to
45%

MUSTARD



38 to
45%

LIN
SEED



40 to
50%

COTTON
SEED



18 to
22%

SOYA
BEAN



18 to
22%

PALM
FRUIT



20 to
22%

↓
Value adding Natural Resources!

NEW BIOSPHERE

AGRICULTURE

The Marvellous Mushroom.



Mushrooms are unique amongst other vegetable crops in that they are grown in a totally artificially controlled atmosphere. Cropping is not dependent on the climate. Mushrooms are not seasonal and are available all months of the year. Of course, small growers without sophisticated climate control systems cannot grow over the hotter summer months.

Estimated amount of water required for producing 1 kg of fresh oyster mushrooms using rustic technologies, in comparison with that for other food and forage crops (Martínez-Carrera *et al.*, 1998).

Product	Litres of water/kg	Protein content ^a	Litres of water per gram of protein
Oyster mushrooms (<i>Pleurotus</i>)	28	2.7	1.0
Potatoes	500	2.1	23.8
Wheat	900	14.0	6.4
Alfalfa	900	6.0	15
Sorghum	1,110	11.0	10.0
Corn	1,400	3.5	40.0
Rice	1,912	6.7	28.5
Soybeans	2,000	34.1	5.8
Broiler chicken	3,500	23.8	14.7
Beef	100,000	19.4	515.4



Mushrooms are the perfect food for everyone!

Value adding Natural Resources!

NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE



**APIARY
BEEKEEPING
&
HONEY**



Value adding Natural Resources!

Apoch

Life Pack



Apoch is able to deliver fresh food with shelf lives greater than a year without requiring refrigeration. We start with prime quality inputs and it remains prime quality for periods of one to up to three years.

Life Pack long life shelf stable foodstuff, safe, nutritious, wholesome, high quality, that require no refrigeration to maintain consistency.

Apoch has the ability to offer this technology to an almost endless number of food types, covering all major cooked food brackets i.e. Meats, Sea foods, Dairy and Vegetable.

With no refrigeration required, previously unserviceable markets become accessible. For example; fresh vegetables processed in the Pacific Basin can be exported to Middle East, Asia or even Europe.

TASTE
of **HEALTH**

Value adding Natural Resources!

Pascas Food Basket



Eat the Colors of the Rainbow

Fresh is Best!



When and where as required!

Cooperatives for the Local People

Cooperative arrangements within communities may be focused upon small area enterprises through to whole of nation endeavours to bring to the global markets high volumes of quality goods derived through value adding processes applied to natural resources and regional produce from the land, river and sea, encapsulating all elements of farming and animal produce.

Microfinance typically engages a cooperative of around five women when financing home enterprises. A cooperative is particularly useful when local fishermen bring their catches together at canneries for preparation to market their fish to foreign markets.

The introduction of 'Craft Creations' is to enliven the community's recognition of their high quality traditional skills and then enable their customary craftware to be globally marketed through a cooperative of their own making.

This is all about cooperatives to bring to the fore traditional and innate skills that fulfil needs for people around the globe, not just the local village. A cooperative may embrace several nations.

Natural resources that may be used in producing high quality goods in large volumes include:

Forrest logs processed into high quality furniture in volume for large distribution chains.
 Timber offcuts for high strength laminated beams and reconstituted timber products.
 Local building systems utilising local resources for durable housing – local market solutions.
 Hydroponics particularly for produce that is not native to the area and its climate.
 Aquaculture in rivers, estuaries and sea to mitigate depletion of ocean resources.
 Traditional home produce being increased in volume to provide famine relief worldwide.
 Hemp production to be on scale to enable volumes sufficient for manufacturing processing.
 Cocoa, coffee, moringa, sandalwood, tea, vanilla, plus others, cropping to be of commercial scale, cooperatively run. All farming and animal produce come into the equation for cooperatives.

What is available within a region and what may be introduced can now be thoroughly appraised and reviewed scientifically through local endeavours and with the support of research organisations such as CSIRO of Australia, increasing commercial options and products. Nothing beats the insight and wisdom of the locals. Their FEELINGS, as well as our own, are to be embraced. Our feelings are the greatest guide as to how and what we are to embrace.

Education at all levels for all ages is our never ending journey. How it has been in ages gone by is not how it will continue. Dynamic change is unfolding and for those who embrace change, our futures are enticing, for those who don't they will have difficulties. We are to embrace and value add our natural resources, we are not to rape and pillage our environment, the forests are to remain, the rivers clean and our oceans are to restock with fish.

Now is the time for nation building, now we are to embrace self-sufficiency without the need for foreign goods and services. We have all we need within us and within our environment, so let us build the way forward for all within our community and show the world how it is to be.

Value adding Natural Resources!

Children of Tanzania

Realising Children's Rights in Tanzania

<https://www.humanium.org/en/tanzania/>



With a median age of 18 years in Tanzania, children represent a large majority of its population who faces tremendous challenges and are directly affected by poverty and essential children rights being violated such as the right to education.



School of St Jude



Children's Rights Index: 6.09 / 10
Red level: Difficult situation

Population: 68 million
Pop. ages 0-14: 44,1%

Life expectancy: 64 years
Under-5 mortality rate: 53 ‰

Tanzania at a Glance

Tanzania gained its independence from the United Kingdom in 1961 and has formed since 1964 the United Republic of Tanzania with Zanzibar. Despite this autonomy, Tanzania fought again for its independence from the Ugandan troops who colonised the north-western part of Tanzania in 1979.

Tanzania is divided into 31 regions – 26 on the mainland and 5 in Zanzibar. The president and the national assembly are elected concurrently by direct popular vote for a 5 years period and since 2000 ensuring that 30% of women occupy leadership positions in all government structures. But its colonial legacy has had an impact on the extent of inequality still experienced by most Tanzanians today.

Also, Tanzania, shares its borders with eight countries (Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia) hosts a large number of refugees fleeing from conflicts in neighbouring countries.

Status of Children's Rights [1]

Tanzania demonstrated regular commitment to [children's rights](#) protection and ratified the Convention on the Right of the Child in 1991 and in 2009 passed a bill known as the Law of the Child Act which effectively domesticated the UN [Convention of the Right of the Child](#) and provided the legal framework through which the rights of the country's children can be protected.



Also, its judicial system worked towards reinforcement of children's rights over aging law. As a matter of fact, [child marriage](#) was ruled by the Law of Marriages Act from 1971 that allowed girls to marry at the age of 14 with the consent of the court or from the age of 15 with the consent of their parents. But hope appeared in 2016 when Tanzanian High Court judgement ruled these provisions unconstitutional and directed the government to raise the legal age of marriage to 18 years for both girls and boys.

The government took further steps in the protection of children by issuing new provisions. In 2016, the parliament made illegal for anyone to marry primary and secondary school girls under any circumstances, the offender would be charged with 30 years jail terms. However, with the analysis of different children's rights aspects we saw that they are not set in stones and that political measures could annihilate the past efforts to guaranty and integrate the Convention on the Rights of the Child principles.

Addressing the Needs of Children

Right to Health

The Tanzanian National Health Policy prescribes the health services provision for Tanzania Mainland only (with 106 districts) – and not Zanzibar. The National Health Policy is driven by the objective of providing access to quality primary [health care](#) for all its citizens with three main focus, reproductive and child health, control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and treatment of common conditions of local prevalence within the district.

Tanzania is receiving support from various organisations to strengthen its health support to the population and it has made progress addressing child mortality and developing [children's right to health](#) through high coverage of childhood vaccinations, a strong malaria prevention and treatment program (USAID, 2018). By implementing those measures, Tanzania under-five mortality rate has decreased from 166 deaths in 1990 to 57 deaths per 1.000 live births in 2017.

Thanks to various measures taken between 2007 and 2011, malaria affected only 9% of young children instead of 18% (UNICEF, 2014). The Government also took actions to develop [access to water](#), sanitation and hygiene facilities for Tanzania's children though large-scale water and sanitation projects implemented on the Mainland and in Zanzibar.

Nonetheless, Tanzania remains a country highly affected by HIV/AIDS and around 1.3 million people aged over 15 and around 91,000 children below this age are living with [HIV/AIDS](#)-related illnesses.

Right to Education



With the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Tanzania provided for free and compulsory education from primary level to secondary education, thanks to the Universal Primary Education Policy of 1995 and the Primary Education Development Program of 2002. Yet, with its Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children published in 2018, UNICEF Tanzania estimated that about 3.5 million of school-aged children and adolescents were not in school.

SOS Children Villages estimated that 1,300,000 children are [orphans](#) in Tanzania, mainly due to HIV. Great support is provided by local community to Most Vulnerable Children (MVC), a more generic term to reduce stigma associated with the general term of Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVC) which is generally associated with AIDS orphans. MVC are defined by the Tanzania Ministry of Social Welfare as children who are living in extreme poverty, without adequate adult supervision, or outside of family care. The volunteer women called “Mama Mkubwa” are relatives or neighbours and offer cares to the MVC.

The child remains in its [family](#) networks and local community structure and he or she is also supported to continue attending school. The government launched in 2008-2009 the National Action Plan on Care, Services, Training and Protection of Vulnerable Children which aimed at providing basic services including health care, food, shelter, psychological and legal services and education (FHI 360).

Various studies, among them one conducted by UNICEF mentioned that education in Tanzania was a serious impediment to early marriage and women with a secondary education were 92% less likely to be married by the age of 18 than women who had attended primary school only (UNICEF, 2007).

Unfortunately, the right to [education](#) is not yet guaranteed. As a matter of fact, in 2017 the President Magufuli banned pregnant girls and young mothers from attending school. Although this discrimination is not recent, according to a report from the Centre for Reproductive Rights, more than 55,000 pregnant students were expelled or forced to drop out of school from 2003 and 2013.

Right to Identity

The [right to identity](#) is stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child in its Article 8 as the right of nationality, name and family relations. It also represents an invaluable tool in enforcing human rights laws preventing child marriage, child labour, and trafficking.



In 2009, with the Law of the Child Act, Tanzania made birth registration mandatory. Tanzania has a well-developed births and deaths registration structure, through its Births and Deaths Registration Act with a legal obligation to register the birth of a child and a birth certificate issued as a result of birth registration. It is often required to access educational and economic opportunities. Prior to 2010, only 16% of children's births were registered and only 8% of children had birth certificates (UNICEF, 2013).

But between 2010 and 2015, only 26% of children under age 5 were at least partially registered (WOOD, 2019)

Risk factors -> Country-Specific Challenges

Violence and Children

The government issued a five-year National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children from 2017-2021 which encompasses 8 different plans of actions to address preventing violence against women children and gender-based violence.

This plan aims at gathering best practices, lessons learned and new innovative measures to address violence against women and children in Tanzania. Although, in order to implement this plan, there is a need of financial resources, a 2011 Public Expenditure Survey estimated that only 0.1% of the resources in key ministries at the national level were allocated to child protection. Despite those measures, violence against children are still prevalent in Tanzania. The NGO "Legal and Human Rights Centre" issued a report in 2018 stating that more than 6.000 incidences of violence against children were reported to the police.

Sexual violence against children is a serious concern in Tanzania. According to the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence, 11% of women reported sexual abuse before the age of 15 (WHO, 2005). The specificity of Tanzania is the lack of uniformed definitions and measurements of abuses during childhood which reduces the ability of stakeholder to elaborate informed policies. The Oak Foundation revealed that there is also a need to support children in developing healthy relationships perspective as 68% of adolescents in the study mentioned that it is okay for them, a boy or a girl, to be asked to have sex by a relative in exchange for money or a gift (Oak, 2019).

Orphans and street children are also at a higher risk of being subject to violence which can include emotional, physical and reproductive health problems, lack of access to food, shelter and education. Street children reported having been significantly more violated and abused.

Child Labour



There is minimal advancement on [child labour](#) made by Tanzania almost 30% of children from 5 to 14 are working and 94% of them are working in the agriculture sector. Child labour continues to affect an estimated of 4.2 million children aged from 5 to 17 years old.

Although Tanzania adopted several national plans to end child labour, a National Action Plan on the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in 2009

and a National Strategy on the Elimination of Child Labour for 2018-2022. Tanzania and the semi-autonomous Zanzibar archipelago have different regulations and rules governing child labour. Tanzanian legislation allows children from age 14 to work which does not meet the international standard and Mainland does not clearly provide penalties for using children for illicit activities and does not have a hazardous work list to [protect children](#).

Tanzania is the Africa's fourth-largest gold producer. The mining industry especially the gold industry employs around 18% of children under the age of 15. Those sites use for 98% of them, highly toxic chemical to help extract the precious metal and makes children highly vulnerable to mercury poisoning as it causes severe neurological and developmental problems. Children are involved in every phase of the mining process, they dig, drill, crush the findings into powder and use mercury to attract the gold particles (HRW, 2013).

Written by Margaux Tordoir

Updated on 8 June 2020

New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Our Heavenly Parents simply desire for us to ask for Their Love.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915



Violence is never Justified



TALK IT OUT



We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, and nothing is sacrosanct or to be withheld.

All that's wrong and untrue within us has to be expressed out of us, each of us, it all has to come to light for us to see the truth of. We have to know the truth of ourselves and the truth of our family relationships.

Everything needs to be expressed, to come out into the open.

What enters emotionally has to be expressed emotionally – it has to come out emotionally – leave us emotionally!

However, we are not to act upon what we are feeling emotionally! We are not to act it out! But, we are to go on and long to know the truth of what is behind our feelings, why we are having these feelings and experiences.

Long to the Mother and Father for Their Divine Love, and ask Them to help you see the truth through your feelings – that which They want you to know. Long and ask; long and pray. Pray to see, know and BE the truth, the truth of you – of all of it!



I Love Reading

<https://www.ilr.com.au/history-of-epc/>

An electronics technician, musician with film editing background Joseph Mamone sought to better understand singing, human speech (sound structure) and language. This passion started from the age of 12.



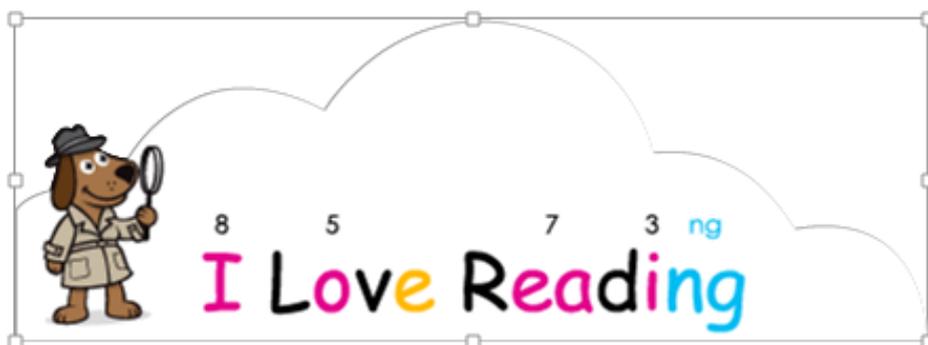
Working with the family's 2 children, strengthened by the continued fascination in striving to understand the stages and progressions of language acquisition of babies and young children, an amazing discovery was made. By introducing Visual Primers to children for 2 or 3 minutes per day, from the age of 3 months over a period of 3 - 4 years, they were able to become fluent readers of printed text, including newspapers in 6pt font, at the age of 4.

In 1989 the counting and classifying of sound to letter elements began and was earnestly pursued for the next 7 years. From this, the English Phonetic Code and Rabeck Triangle (together with other tools) were developed which revolutionised the learning of reading and language. These 2 elements are the foundation on which **ILR** is built.

With the support of Joseph Mamone and his extensive knowledge and understanding of the English language, **ILR** has been able to build a framework around the Mamone family's 30+ year investment. This framework enables teachers, parents and educators who are serious about accelerating the rate of reading, to access this innovative technology.



<https://koolbeanz.com.au/introducing-ilr-at-home/>





The heart and motivation behind the Mamone Family's time and financial investment into the research and development of the English Phonetic Code and Rabeck Triangle, is to eliminate illiteracy.

The team at **ILR** holds the Mamone family in the highest regard and acknowledges their life's work in striving to make language and learning to read English, available to every child. We appreciate the trust invested in us to be able to build a framework around this technology in order to provide an easily accessed and well-structured program to everyone who wishes to be part of this journey.



The strategies for developing early literacy are known as the 7 pillars of early literacy instruction and include:

- Alphabetic principle.
- Phonological awareness.
- Phonemic awareness.
- Phonics.
- Word recognition.
- Vocabulary.
- Structural analysis.

So, which one is the DD-Code enhancing?

How does ILR work?

The English Language has numerous and conflicting rules for reading and spelling.

The **ILR** Program uses a unique colour and number system to identify the key phonetic sounds in the English language. Comprising 22 vowel sounds, 18 consonant sounds, and 7 digraph sounds, ILR uses a system of universally recognised colours and numbers, to allow every English sound and word to be 'read'. This facilitates the learning of the 2 million plus words of the English language, and will enable early readers and non-English speakers to have immediate access to the correct pronunciation of words, regardless of their complexity.



What is the pace of ILR?

One of the unique features of **ILR** is the initial, fast-paced delivery of information. All sounds are presented in the English Phonetic Code over a short period of time. This intentional, rapid delivery of information ensures every early reader has access to the complete range of sounds. Subsequently, readers can then access skills and resources at their own level and pace.

This approach is likened to a kitchen pantry, stocked with everything needed to prepare meals. Early readers use what is in their pantry according to their individual skill and confidence levels.

"Early language and communication skills are crucial for children's success in school and beyond. Language and communication skills include the ability to understand others (receptive language) and express oneself (expressive language) using words, gestures, or facial expressions. Children who develop strong language and communication skills are more likely to arrive at school ready to learn. They also are less likely to have difficulties learning to read and are more likely to have higher levels of achievement in school.

Gardner-Neblett, N., & Gallagher, K. C. (2013) More than baby talk: 10 ways to promote the language and communication skills of infants and toddlers. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina, FPG Child Development Institute.

How does ILR fit within the Early Years Learning Framework?

I Love Reading involves short, sharp sessions of intentional teaching of skills to facilitate the reading process.

This approach gives increased opportunities for creativity, open ended investigation and student driven learning. **ILR** helps develop a learning environment which fosters effective communication and encourages children to be confident and involved learners.

The **ILR** Program can be easily integrated with all the components of an early childhood friendly program, filled with rich, real life and hands-on experiences.

How can parents support their child's ILR journey?

- Read with your child at every opportunity.
- Display **ILR** resources at home for easy reference.
- Have fun decoding everyday words that you see, together.
- Discuss alternative spellings of the sounds you read.
- Have a variety of reading material available: recipes, fliers, instructions, packaging, fiction and non-fiction books.
- Have fun rhyming together.
- Celebrate with your child along their reading journey.



Why choose ILR?

Both individual student and classroom results show that the rate of learning English using the **ILR** Program is significantly higher than conventional methods or programs. By the end of their first year of learning to read, students have generally progressed 1½ to 2 years ahead in their literacy understanding.

Children who learn through the **ILR** Program have also shown great improvement in the spelling and writing of English, with many students experimenting with writing a year ahead of traditional expectations.

The **ILR** Program is a fun, innovative and practical tool, which parents and teachers can learn quickly and implement with confidence.

The Mission

To develop young people who can read to learn, build skills for their future, and lead with integrity and purpose to shape a better world for all humankind.

ILR Milestones

2015

- Launched school trial with more than 20 students.

2016

- Launched school trial involving over 100 students.

2017

- ILR launched as a registered company as a result of positive feedback, and amazing results in the trials
- Launched multi-site commercial product involving 500+ students.
- Launched Teacher Training to equip teachers in implementing ILR.

2018

- Launched school and childcare products and services to 2,000+ students.
- Patents overseas.
- Invitations to educational conferences and exhibitions.

2019

- ILR implemented in over 60 schools and centres with over 4,000 students.
- Outcomes quantified from data gathering.
- Local Channel 7 News story on ILR receives over 26,000 hits.
- Launch of ILR @ Home in May 2019, a subscription service for families.
- Extending into New Zealand and overseas market.
- News article from Gold Coast Bulletin on ILR.

The ILR Program has many varied resources that aim to support and assist teachers, educators and families on their ILR journey.

ILR Resources play an important role in the ILR Program and may be ordered by schools, teachers and educators.

Please contact us to place your order.

Resources

[Rules Poster](#)

This poster details The Rules and is placed on the wall for easy reference. This is the very first element and resource introduced to beginner readers.

[Beginning & Advanced sound posters](#)

A classroom display tool to support the learning of consonant, vowel and digraph sounds.

[Sound Mat](#)

Provided to teachers, parents and students, this go to resource is a hands on support which showcases the consonant, vowel and digraph sounds.

[Flashies](#)

We sell a variety of Flashies here at ILR – Beginning, Vowel, Sound and Cued Flashies.

The Beginning and Cued are the first sets of Flashies used in the ILR progression. They are the perfect resource to support activities, games and literacy rotations and begin the reading and writing journey.

Following on from the Beginning and Cued Flashies, Sound Flashies are used for daily sound drills, rotations, games and activities. Students are also introduced to unique visual images which associate the sound with a picture clue.

Differentiated into 4 sets, the Vowel Flashies introduce the beginning 22 vowel sounds, and common and uncommon spelling combinations.

[Alphabet Poster](#)

The ILR Alphabet Poster is the ideal first resource to aid in ELC settings, or at home.

[Alphabet Sound Mat](#)

The Alphabet Sound Mat is a wonderful resource to be used in ELC environments, or at home at the beginning of your child's ILR journey.

[Flash Words](#) (A4 multipurpose resource)

Historically, in early reading, all high frequency words needed to be remembered by sight.

[Matching Cards](#)

Linking a picture cue to a word, this resource can be used in a variety of ways to support learning as children match the sounds they hear with the pictures they see.

[Character Skills Kit](#)

These resources are more than a toy; they foster oral language skills and help children to become more effective communicators as they see and hear beats in words. There are 4 main characters in ILR and a puppet for each.

The Character Skills Kit comes with 4 x puppets, a character poster (4) and the Character Skills Manual.

[ILR Comprehension Kits](#)

There are 3 ILR Comprehension Kits available:

- ILR Core Comprehension Kit

The ILR magnifying glasses are a unique comprehension tool and form part of the Core Kit. They are used to place a 'lens' of comprehension on certain text as children begin to read. Students will visualise, draw on prior knowledge, question and predict as they read for both understanding and enjoyment. Each comprehension strategy is explained and presented on 9 fun and colourful posters, which are also included in the Core Kit.

- ILR Early Layers Kit

The Early Layers Kit includes the consonant, 5 x short vowels and digraph Big Books, as well as the Big Book User's Guide.

- ILR Layer 1 Kit

The Layer 1 Kit includes the 22 vowel sounds Big Books, as well as the Big Books User's Guide.

[ILR Gopher Green Resources](#)

We have a range of activities designed to extend learning and encourage children to go deeper, broader and higher with their learning, in a creative way.

We have a range of activities designed to extend learning and encourage children to go deeper, broader and higher with their learning, in a creative way. These resources foster critical and creative thinking skills.

These resources and dozens more are available to our ILR Licensees and will soon be available individually on-line to help support families with the reading journey at home.

LEARNING FRAMEWORK

The **I Love Reading** Program is all about developing successful learners in the 21st century and beyond.

Through the application of the English Phonetic Code, early readers are given an effective tool to decode texts, allowing them to read at an accelerated rate.

ILR advocates that it's not just about learning to read, but moving more rapidly towards reading to learn. The program assists educators to design learning environments that stimulate a desire to read, write, and speak. Students are trained to manage their own learning, work harmoniously with others, and be creative problem solvers.

ILR has academic rigour in order to achieve maximum literacy results. However, this does not mean there is an absence of creativity, open-ended investigation or play-based learning. Whilst a significant portion of **ILR** is intentional and explicit, it easily blends with all components of a child-centred program.

The **ILR** Learning Framework, informed by best practice, is unpacked through our 2 day intensive training course.



2 k 22 10 9
Welcome to ILR @ Home

3 kw 3 3 ng 22 6 z ch 3 22 3 - 3 l z 17 22 4 9
Equipping today's children with skills for tomorrow!



At I Love Reading, we love to partner with families to share the reading journey. ILR @ Home is designed to support both the Kindy and School learning experience as children make connections with their world and move from 'Learning to Read' to 'Reading to Learn'; fostering a love for reading along the way.

ILR @ Home supports children and families by providing literacy activities, games and fun for home. ILR brings creative and critical thinking into learning, fosters skills to begin your child's literacy journey and helps children adapt to our ever-changing world.

Making connections ... laying the foundations ... preparing children for their future!



2 ks 17 3 ng 19 z
Exploring Sounds

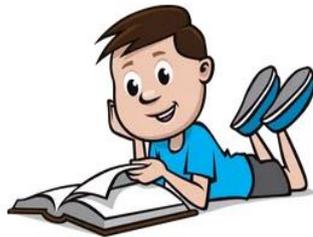
Hearing the sounds ...

Saying the sounds ...

Exploring the sounds ...

Consolidating the sounds ...

to help build foundational reading skills.



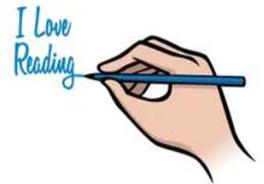
7 k 9 22 22 7 13 z
Decodable Readers

A constantly expanding library of decodable readers at varying levels.



2 22 1 13
Web Adaptor

The ability to convert any website to phonetically coded text. This allows early readers to access more complex texts than they would otherwise be able, AND also allows them to read in their areas of interest. Let them find out more about ... surfing, creating, dancing, building etc.



1 8 3 ng 1 p
Handwriting App,

6 z 5 1
games, fun and more ...

A link to a fun app to support the formation of sounds, plus a rapidly growing bank of activities and games to make learning fun.

+ 22 k 1 3 k 22 z
The ILR Characters

Helping to boost academic, social and emotional learning, ILR uses 4 of its key characters to develop, not just academic skills; but, elements of creative and critical thinking, social and emotional skills as children journey with learning.



k y 21 r 7 22 k 8
Curious Clyde

Curious Clyde always searches for clues and shares what he discovers.



9 f 5 7
Gopher Green

Gopher Green solves problems creatively.



7 7 1
Sneaky Sam

Sneaky Sam mixes things up to check your understanding.



3 s kw 4 5
Miss Quokka

Miss Quokka never quits!



Vowel Sounds

Rule 1 *Algebra* letters are vowel sounds numbered 1 - 22.

Rule 2 *Black* letters are consonant sounds that are sounded phonetically.

Rule 3 *Blue* letters are 'switched sounds' which are sounded out using the letter above.

Rule 4 *Yellow* letters are silent.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
a	e	i	o	u	ay	ee	ie	oe	ue	ar
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
air	er	ear	ire	oo	or	our	ow	oy	ure	a

© I Love Reading Pty Ltd (2018) | © Stone Family Beginning Sound Mat

Advanced Vowel Sounds

Rule 1

Magenta letters are vowel sounds numbered 1 - 22.

Rule 2

Black letters are consonant sounds that are sounded phonetically.

Rule 3

Blue letters are 'switched sounds' which are sounded out using the letter above.

Rule 4

Yellow letters are silent.

1  a apple ai plait	2  e epic ea bread ai said a many eo leopard ie* friend ei leisure ay* says	3  i itchy y typical e* pretty u* busy ui* build	4  o octopus a swan au sausage ow* knowledge ou* cough	5  u up er better or tractor ar sugar o love ou double oe* does oo* blood ough* thorough	6  ay play a apron ai wait ei eight ey they a_e snake ea great e* ballet	7  ee bee ea seat y tiny e we e_e Pete ei receive ey monkey ie thief i* pizza	8  ie tie igh light i pilot i_e like y fly ig design ei* height uy* buy	9  oe toe oa moan ow snow o_e hose o disco ough* although ew* sew	10  ue blue oo boot ew new u_e fumes u musical ui juice o* who ough* through
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	--

Alphabet Sound Mat

Rule 1

Magenta letters are vowel sounds numbered 1 - 22.

Rule 2

Black letters are consonant sounds that are sounded phonetically.

Rule 3

Blue letters are 'switched sounds' which are sounded out using the letter above.

Rule 4

Yellow letters are silent.

1 		k 		2 		
	3 					
4 		kw 				5 
		ks 				

Consonant and Digraph Sounds

Rule 1 Magenta letters are vowel sounds numbered 1 - 22.

Rule 2 Black letters are consonant sounds that are sounded phonetically.

Rule 3 Blue letters are 'switched sounds' which are sounded out using the letter above.

Rule 4 Yellow letters are silent.

B  b	C  c	D  d	F  f	G  g	H  h	J  j	K  k	L  l	M  m
N  n	P  p	R  r	S  s	T  t	V  v	W  w	X  x	Y  y	Z  z
ng  sing	+  this	-  think	kw  quick	sh  shhhh	ch  chew	zh  treasure			

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ILR
Beginning Sound Mat

The Rules



Rule 1

Rule 2

Rule 3

Rule 4

Magenta letters are vowel sounds numbered 1 - 22.

Black letters are consonant sounds that are sounded phonetically.

Blue letters are 'switched sounds' which are sounded out using the letter above.

Yellow letters are silent.

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ILR
Sound Print

1 5
Have fun

13 3 ng 3 -
learning with

17 ch 8
your child!

Understanding the 7 Components of Reading Instruction

<https://sunnyseedco.com/blog/components-of-reading-instruction>

Children at risk for reading failure fall behind very early in the process of learning to read. Understanding the different components of reading can help us understand:

1. How complex the process is
2. How to support their reading journey
3. Where our child might be experiencing gaps so we can help

Poor readers do not catch up unless we intervene with intensive instruction. A proactive approach is the best form of intervention.

Let's dive in to the 7
Components of Reading
Instruction:

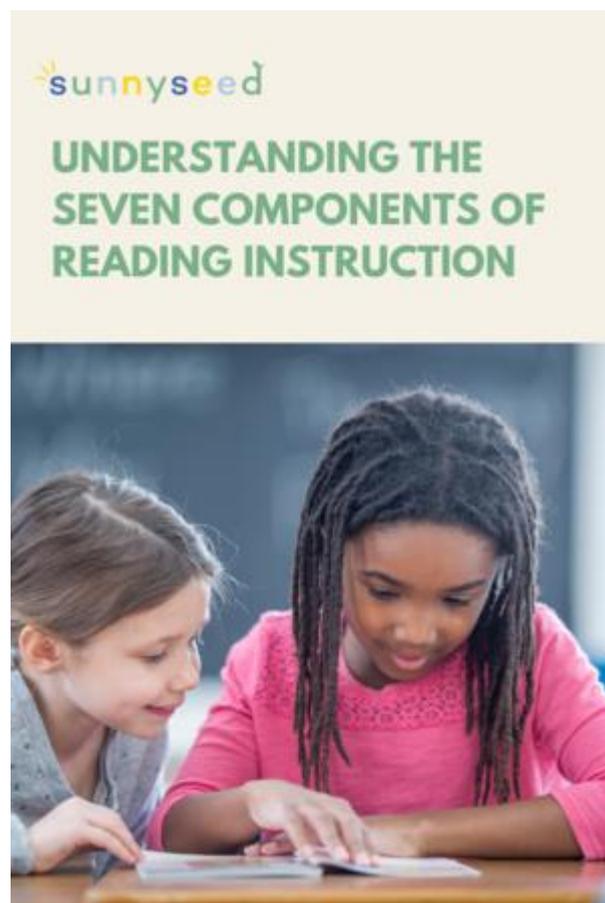
1 – EARLY LITERACY SKILLS

Early literacy skills are the important skills children develop from birth to age 5 that impact their later achievement. Neurologists have determined that the neuroplasticity of the brain, and greatest language learning potential, is in the **first three** and a half years of life.

During this time, the brain will reach 80% of its adult volume. Synapses are formed at a faster rate during these years than at any other time. Unlike other human body cells, brain cells do not regenerate. A child's experiences, good or bad, influence their brain growth, architecture, processing activity, and future academic success. (Childhood Suppression has dire consequences throughout our lives.)

Early literacy, sometimes called emergent, precursor, predictive, or foundational literacy skills, includes:

- language and vocabulary development
- alphabet knowledge
- phonological awareness
- print concepts



- memory
- handwriting
- sequencing
- narration
- background knowledge
- verbal reasoning
- visual skills
- enjoyment of books

While these skills are incredibly important, it is important to remember they can – and should – be taught in a way that makes learning feel fun.

Did you know PLAY actually helps children become more successful learners?

PLAY

Research has found the executive functioning of the brain develops through pretend play and this significantly aids in reading comprehension! A nationwide study of 3-6 year olds found that children are not developing and hitting their milestones faster today, yet we are expecting more of them in schools.

Children who explore the use of puppets, manipulatives, painting, poetry, chants and songs within the context of storybook sharing gain pre-reading skills such as phonemic awareness and concepts of print in a more developmentally appropriate manner.

Play is an important vehicle for developing self-regulation as well as promoting language, cognition and social competence. ... Children of all ages love to play, and it gives them opportunities to explore the world, interact with others, express and control emotions, develop their symbolic and problem-solving abilities, and practice emerging skills. Research shows the links between play and foundational capacities such as memory, self-regulation, oral language abilities, social skills and success in school.

WHY EARLY LITERACY MATTERS:

- By the age of 2, children who are read to regularly display greater language comprehension, larger vocabularies, and higher cognitive skills than their peers. {Source: Raikes et al., 2006}
- 37% of children arrive at kindergarten without the skills necessary for lifetime learning. {Source: Landry, S. H, 2005. Effective Early Childhood Programs: Turning Knowledge Into Action. Houston, TX: University of Texas, Health Science Center at Houston}

- Reading with your child can raise your child’s IQ by more than SIX points. “The earlier the interactive reading takes place, the larger the benefits.” {Source: How to Make a Young Child Smarter, Perspectives on Psychological Science, 2013}.
- Being regularly read to at home, prior to beginning school, is the single most significant factor influencing a child’s educational success. {Source: National Commission on Reading, Children’s Access to Print Material and Education Related Outcomes }

For more information, be sure to check out these resources:

- [Reading Tips & Milestones](#)
- [Activities for Infants and Toddlers](#)
- [The Importance of Play](#)
- [Independent Play](#)

2 – PHONOLOGICAL & PHONEMIC AWARENESS

Phonological awareness is the ability to identify, produce, and manipulate sounds of oral (spoken) language. This includes the ability to identify rhymes, clap out syllables, and recognise sounds that are similar and different. Phonemic awareness is a sophisticated skill within the broad framework of phonological awareness that refers to the ability to identify and manipulate individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken words.

Phonological awareness first develops at home when parents read books and sing nursery rhymes to their children. It then progresses as children begin to develop their alphabetic knowledge, and more complex instruction is recommended to begin around the early preschool years.

At least 80% of all poor readers are estimated to demonstrate a weakness in phonological awareness.

[For more information, check out my All About Sounds: Phonological & Phonemic Awareness E-book](#) – This is the only comprehensive guide available online for parents. It includes 110 pages of background, research, resources, and simple activities for both parents and teachers.

3 – ALPHABETIC PRINCIPLE

A child’s knowledge of letters and their corresponding relationship to sounds is a strong predictor of their future reading success. Most children learn this between 2 and 5. That’s a big range!

My **[All About Letters E-book](#)** will teach you everything you need to know about teaching letters, including research-based answers to these questions:

- When and how to teach letters.
- What order to teach letters.
- Should you teach lower case and uppercase at the same time?
- Should I teach letter sounds first or letter names? Or both at the same time?

In addition, this e-book includes:

- Activities to strengthen hand muscles before beginning handwriting.
- Activities to practice letter identification.
- Letter articulation guide.
- Handwriting tips.

4 – PHONICS + DD-CODE

How does a child sound out a word they do not know? Decoding is the process of translating print to speech by matching letters / letter combinations (graphemes) to their sounds (phonemes). In a well-designed and executed program, decoding is taught in relation to the student's stage of reading development through explicit, systematic phonics instruction.

Phonics is the knowledge of the correspondences between phonemes and graphemes (i.e., the letters and letter combinations that represent phonemes) and larger chunks including syllables and meaningful parts.

It is important to understand not every method of teaching phonics is effective. The way phonics is taught determines the level of success and research is repeatedly in favour of explicit, systematic phonics instruction.

One of the most fundamental flaws found in most phonics programs is that they go from letter to sound instead of from sound to letter. This conflicts with the structure of the English language. Speech evolved thousands of years before alphabetic writing so we should teach awareness of the sound system and anchor letters to it (sound-to-print).

The problem with print-to-sound (conventional phonics) approach is that it leaves gaps, invites confusion, and creates inefficiencies. The alphabet consists of 26 letters, but there are 44 phonemes, and roughly 120 spellings that represent these phonemes. A more effective phonics approach teaches the whole system in a clear, logical sequence over the course of several years.

IMPLICIT VS. EXPLICIT PHONICS INSTRUCTION

5 – FLUENCY

Fluency is the ability to read words, sentences, and passages with sufficient speed to support understanding.

Fluency is achieved when decoding or word-recognition skills are automatic. A fluent reader reads with prosody, phrasing, and appropriate emphasis and speed.

When beginning (or struggling) readers read words in a laborious, inefficient manner, they cannot remember what they read, much less relate the ideas to their background knowledge. This inhibits their ability to understand and enjoy what they read so fluency and comprehension are inextricably connected.

PHONICS INSTRUCTION

implicit

- Incidental: taught "as needed" or within context as a student is reading and gets to an unknown word.
- Does not include strategies for students to use on new, unknown words they encounter.
- Begins with the whole word and looks at the beginning sound, ending sound, and context clues.
- Often resembles a "mini-lesson" approach with disconnected drills.
- Students do not have enough time to practice each component in isolation and within text.

explicit

- Logical, systematic sequence of skills: simple to complex; predictable correspondences before variant, less common correspondences.
- Fully and clearly defined. Planned, targeted instruction, taught primarily outside of text reading and then practiced/applied within text.
- Begins with part, then whole, first looking at graphemes and phonemes.
- Provides students with a set of strategies to decipher unknown words.
- Proven to be the most effective type of instruction; critical for developing skilled readers.

sunnyseed

6 – VOCABULARY

Vocabulary is the knowledge of the individual word meanings in a text and the concepts that those words convey.

Did you know a child's vocabulary begins to develop from infancy? Infants have absorbent minds and develop language and vocabulary skills that lay a critical foundation for reading and writing instruction in school.

Starting at about 12 months and continuing through adolescence, children learn an average of ten new words a day if they are in an environment where they hear new words (Bloom, 2002).

Books contain many words that children are unlikely to encounter frequently in spoken language. Children's books actually contain 50% more rare words than primetime

television or even college students' conversations. {Source: The Read-Aloud Handbook, by Jim Trelease}

7 – COMPREHENSION

Reading comprehension is the ability to understand what we have read. Skilled readers use background knowledge, reasoning, and comprehension skills and strategies to understand, remember, and communicate what has been read.

Comprehension is the mental problem solving to truly understand text. We use many comprehension skills and strategies simultaneously while we read.

Research shows explicit comprehension instruction is most effective. Teachers should explain and model through thinking aloud:

- *What* strategy to use and *why*
- *When* to use the strategy and *how*

Children progress through guided practice and cooperative learning before they are able to apply comprehension strategies independently.

These resources to improve text comprehension are on the way (stay tuned):

- Open-Ended Questions
- Building Background Knowledge
- Making Predictions
- Metacognition
- Monitoring Comprehension
- A List of Comprehension Skills & Strategies
- How Reading Levels Affect Reading Comprehension

What is the key to developing “on level” young readers?

<https://www.renaissance.com/2018/03/06/blog-instructional-strategies-7-early-literacy-pillars/>

It's time to re-think our expectations for early literacy. Research shows that with the right type of instruction, [95% of all students](#) should be “on level” by the end of the third grade. But I say we can do even better. Let's up that goal and strive to have 95% of our students reading at grade level by the end of *first* grade.

What's the key to this tremendously high expectation?

Focusing on the 7 pillars of early literacy instruction and understanding *how* to teach early literacy so that children will learn. In this blog, I'll take a look at each of the 7 pillars of early

literacy instruction and provide early literacy teaching strategies for incorporating these pillars into our classroom.

What are the strategies for developing early literacy?

The strategies for developing early literacy are known as the 7 pillars of early literacy instruction and include:

1. Alphabetic principle
2. Phonological awareness
3. Phonemic awareness
4. Phonics + DD-Code
5. Word recognition
6. Vocabulary
7. Structural analysis

When students are taught these early literacy pillars in the correct order, they will have the foundation they need for early success in reading.

The 7 pillars of early literacy instruction

#1: Alphabetic principle

The alphabetic principle is the concept that letters and their patterns represent the sounds of spoken language.

Children’s reading development is completely dependent upon their understanding of this critical principle. They must grasp that there are predictable relationships between sounds and letters—relationships they will later learn to apply to both familiar and unfamiliar words—to enable them to begin to read with fluency.

Early literacy teaching strategies for helping students master the alphabetic principle include activities such as:

- Reading ABC books
- Pointing out letters in their environment
- Playing alphabet games
- Singing ABC songs and chants
- Providing the opportunity for students to play with letter shapes, like magnetic letters
- Identifying and naming both uppercase and lowercase letters
- Introducing writing activities early on, to give students plenty of practice writing the letters they’ve learned

Note that the sequence of instruction has a significant impact on learning. For the alphabetic principle, instruction must follow a sensible sequence that introduces letters in a way that’s easy for students to learn. For example, do not introduce “b” and “d” at the same time, and be sure to teach “p” and “q” several weeks apart.

#2: Phonological awareness

Phonological awareness is the ability to identify and manipulate the different parts of oral language, such as words and syllables. It is important to note that phonological awareness is an auditory concept that does not involve the printed word.

The five levels of phonological awareness are:

1. Rhyming and alliteration
2. Sentence segmentation
3. Syllables
4. Onsets and rimes (rime - the string of letters that follow the onset which contains the vowel and any final consonants. E.g. In the word cat, c- is the onset and -at is the rime)
5. Phonemic awareness

Early literacy strategies for teaching phonological awareness include:

- Having students divide sentences into words
- Reading rhyming books and having children find the rhyming words
- Clapping out words into syllables
- Practicing alliteration
- Segmenting and blending onsets and rimes
- Singing songs, chants, and nursery rhymes

As with the alphabetic principle, the order of instruction is key.

#3: Phonemic awareness

Phonemic awareness is a subset of phonological awareness that focuses on the individual sounds that make up words. Teach phonemic awareness only after the larger phonological awareness concepts have been mastered.

Just like with phonological awareness, the skills that are involved in phonemic awareness are 100% auditory.

Instructional strategies for literacy in the pillar of phonemic awareness can include:

1. Using clapping, tiles, chips, felt squares, and Elkonin boxes to help children identify and match initial, middle, and final sounds in words.
2. Verbally practicing blending sounds into words.
3. Manipulating phonemes by removing, adding, or substituting the sounds in words. For example, help the child turn “cat” into “at” (removal), “cats” (addition), and “bat” (substitution).

#4: Phonics + DD-Code

The concept of phonics builds on phonemic awareness, which involves connecting the sounds of oral language with the letters of written language.

Once again, the instructional sequence of phonics is of the utmost importance and should be done in the following order:

1. Start with the high-utility letters: A, E, I, O, U, L, N, S, T, and R (Hint: These are your 1-point Scrabble letters).
2. Teach the consonants before you introduce the consonant blends.
3. Introduce long vowels only after the student has mastered all short vowels and consonant blends.

And remember, students don't have to know every phonetic sound to begin reading and writing. For instance, a child who only knows the letters "a" and "m" is ready to practice the words "am," "ma," and "mama."

Also, focus on using decodable texts that align with the phonetic elements being taught. This way, students build the habit of decoding words, rather than constantly guessing or relying on picture clues.

#5: Word recognition

Irregularly spelled words, also known as sight words, cannot be decoded and must be memorised. For these words, teachers must explicitly teach each word's:

- Spelling
- Pronunciation
- Meaning

Teachers should also have students practice reading and writing sight words alongside phonetically decodable words.

Be sure to only introduce a very limited set of sight words in the early grades. I recommend no more than four per week.

Some early literacy teaching strategies for helping students master the pillar of word recognition include:

- Having them read (and reread) books containing their sight words
- Helping them to focus on the structure of irregularly spelled words
- Teaching them to use context clues

#6: Vocabulary

The instruction of phonics, word recognition, and vocabulary should be constantly intertwined. As students learn to read and spell words, it is important to make sure they also understand the *meanings* of those words.

Some early literacy teaching strategies for helping to grow students' vocabularies include:

1. Creating word-conscious classrooms that celebrate students when they use new vocabulary words.
2. Not being afraid of using more complex words. Beef up the vocabulary you use with your students instead of “dumbing it down.”
3. Providing plenty of explicit instruction around the meaning of individual words.
4. Teaching word-learning strategies, such as structural analysis.

#7: Structural analysis

Structural analysis is a decoding strategy that introduces students to the parts of words, including:

- Prefixes
- Suffixes
- Root words

By breaking a word into its component parts, your students gain valuable insights about the word’s spelling and pronunciation—and can then anticipate similar multisyllabic words they will encounter in the future.

Structural analysis strengthens students’ skills in these areas:

- Decoding
- Word recognition
- Vocabulary

It is also a fantastic way to teach literacy in a cross-disciplinary manner.

You can incorporate early literacy strategies for the pillar of structural analysis by:

- Engaging your students in active reading
- Teaching them how to utilise context clues when they meet an unfamiliar word

You can also use structural analysis to bring science and social studies terms into the language arts classroom, as well as to leverage literacy skills in the content areas.

Why repetition is crucial to the success of the 7 pillars of early literacy instruction

For each of the 7 pillars of early literacy, it's important to remember that students will learn different skills at different rates. Some students may master a new skill after four repetitions, while other students will need 100.

Repetition is the key to success, so make sure students have as many practice opportunities as they need in order to learn each pillar. With enough repetition and the right instructional sequence, you'll see your young readers soar!



Hi John

29 August 2023

Thank you for the update.

I thought I might share with you our latest data.

The Hillcrest students who have used ILR (I Love Reading) tested above National standards in all domains with our average Year 7 student achieving higher than the average Year 9 student in Australia. The year 3's and year 5's were equally impressive showing that ILR has established these students as the leading students in Australia for their age.

Blessings

Jeff Davis
Executive Head of College
21 Bridgman Drive, Reedy Creek, QLD 4227
T 07 5593 4226
E principal@hillcrest.qld.edu.au W hillcrest.qld.edu.au





The School of St Jude

Nelson Mandela Road, Arusha
Tanzania ·
+255 755 106 058

The Tanzanian Board of Directors of The School of St Jude



Bibiana Mardai

Chairperson

Bibiana has been a member of the school board since its formation and today she is Chairperson of the board. With a strong belief in the power of education, Bibiana supports St Jude's in our work to provide the poorest students of the Arusha region with free, quality education.

Bibiana has served on a number of school boards in Arusha and nearby Moshi. Her expertise is in medical technology and she currently works for a medical technologist with Jobi Medical and Laboratory services. Previously, Bibiana worked in human laboratory diagnostics.



Mark Cubit

Director

Mark Cubit became a Director of The School of St Jude in 2010.

He manages two charitable foundations based in Australia which support over fifty projects in fifteen countries. In addition he advises on a number of investment portfolios, following 15 years with Merrill Lynch Australia.

Mark became involved with St Jude's as a donor in 2005 and upon becoming more familiar with the school's work, sought a greater involvement.



Rachael Hewes

Director

Rachael is St Jude's current Donor and Sponsor Relations Manager. She has worked at St Jude's since 2012 when she joined the school as a photographer. Rachael was raised in Sydney and Singapore, before attending the Australian National University. She joined the board in 2021.

Rachael is a mother to one daughter.

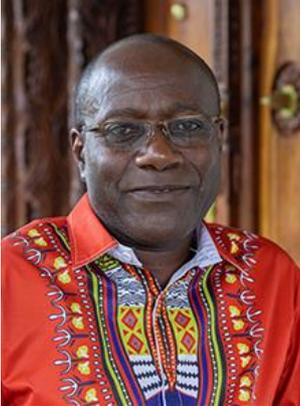


Mary Maeda

Director

Mary has known about The School of St Jude since its foundation through her work at the bank used by the school. Following a 40 year career in banking, Mary retired and joined the board, motivated by her love of children and passion for development.

Mary is an Arusha local, a widow and a mother of 12.



Dr Richard Masika

Director

Dr Richard holds a PhD in Structural Engineering. His career has spanned the private and public sectors. Most recently, Dr Masika worked at Arusha Technical College, where he helped girls from underprivileged background pursue careers in engineering. He is pleased to serve as a Director of St Jude's as he sees education, particularly STEM, as a game changer. Dr Masika is married and a father of five.



Fr Festus Mangwangi

Director

Father Festus is a priest with the Catholic Archdiocese of Arusha and a committed Director of The School of St Jude. He enjoys being a board member as it allows him to learn from others and gives him the opportunity to help the fight against poverty through education.



Gemma Sisia

Director

Gemma is the Founder and driving force behind St Jude's. She and her husband, Richard Sisia, are the loving parents of four children; Nathaniel, Jakob, Isabella and Louisa. Gemma is the only daughter among the eight children of Sue and Basil Rice and was raised on a sheep station in NSW, Australia.

During years of teaching and travel in East Africa in her early 20s, Gemma developed a conviction that education was the best way of fighting poverty. Later, her father-in-law gave her the land on which to build St Jude's in Arusha, Tanzania.

Following Gemma's fundraising in Australia, the school opened in 2002 and continues to provide a free, quality education to bright, poor students.



The School of St Jude Ltd

Australia

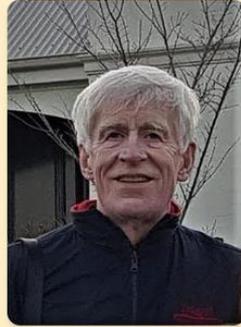
<https://www.schoolofstjude.org/our-school/>
 ABN [53 620 147 775](https://www.abn.gov.au/abn/53620147775)
 Unit 201, 163 Victoria Rd, Camberwell VIC,
 3124,
 Emily Umbers 0497 084 528
 PO Box 82, Kew East 3102, Australia
 Email: australia@schoolofstjude.org
<http://australia.schoolofstjude.org/australian-board/>



Mark Cubit
Chairperson



Gemma Sisia
Deputy Chairperson



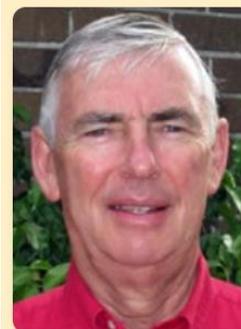
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Treasurer



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Secretary



Angela Bailey
Director



John Bailey
Director



Shean Gannon
Director



Nicholas Rice
Director



Kim Saville
Director



Cindy Skarbek
Director

In 2002, The School of St Jude opened with one teacher and a handful of sponsored students.

Today, The School of St Jude is a pioneering leader in charitable education within Africa. We provide free, quality education to 1,800 bright primary and secondary students who come from considerably poor backgrounds. We provide them with everything they need for a successful education, ensuring our students' well-being and future success.

Located across three campuses, we provide boarding for all secondary students and employ around 300 Tanzanian staff.

97% of St Jude's secondary graduates go on to access higher education, supported by [Beyond St Jude's](#) or by other means. Through Beyond St Jude's, our program for secondary graduates, we support 100s of graduates with access to higher education and provide more than 20,000 government school students with volunteer teachers each year.

100% of [St Jude's students](#) and [scholars](#) are on scholarships.

Our vision

An educated community of moral and intellectual leaders; fighting poverty in Tanzania.

Our mission

Our mission is to give bright, poor Tanzanian students a free, quality education so they can lead their family, community and country with Respect, Responsibility, Honesty and Kindness to growth and prosperity.

The situation in Tanzania

Tanzania has a young and rapidly growing population. In addition, many Tanzanians live in poverty and 75% live on less than AU\$4.20 / US\$3.20 per day.

The majority of Tanzanians are unable to complete their education with only 30% of Tanzanians of secondary age enrolled in secondary school. To combat this, St Jude's selects students who are bright and at risk of not completing their education due to financial pressures.

Our students

See more of our videos



https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=fa43b9b9aaa58bb0&q=Opening+a+world+full+of+possibilities&tbm=vid&source=lnms&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwikhtfljv-EAxVYkLYBHW2oBe4Q0pQJegQIDBAB&biw=1366&bih=603&dpr=1#fpstate=ive&vld=cid:178d6c43_vid:fSe-k_gu4ac,st:0

Our approach

Our approach has always been different from child sponsorship agencies that financially support a child's home life. We focus on education as a means of alleviating poverty.

St Jude's provides academic scholarships to students who — due to poverty and social pressures — would otherwise be unlikely to complete their schooling. We then source sponsors and donors from around the world to support their education.

An academic scholarship at St Jude's covers much more than tuition. We provide everything a student needs for a successful education including boarding, meals, health checks, transport, uniforms, stationery and equipment. At the heart of our approach is the belief that we are educating the future leaders of Tanzania.



Additionally, we value the importance of local involvement and sustainability. The vast majority of our almost 300 staff are Tanzanian, including all teachers. Emily Umbers marketing and operations manager Australian International Development Network. Emily has over 15 years' experience in marketing, communications and fundraising roles across the for-purpose space, including international development, education, welfare and disability.



Rachael joined The School of St Jude in 2012. She gradually rose through the ranks to become the Donors and Sponsors Relations Manager, now leading a team of 21.

"As a Donor and Sponsor Relations Manager, my core responsibility is to ensure that we have quality communication with our donors and sponsors, thanking them for the donations and sponsorships, and updating them on the impact of their support," states Rachael.

Rachael leads three teams; the Sponsor Relations team which deals with sponsors of students' and graduates' academic scholarships; the Donor Relations team which deals with monthly donors and those who fundraise or spread the word about St Jude's; and the Supporter Relations team who deal with some of the school's most generous supporters.

"Working for an organisation that has a great mission and vision and seeing that we are making a difference motivates me to keep going and stay dedicated," Rachael says.

St Jude's offers academic scholarships to students who come from considerably poor backgrounds yet demonstrate academic promise and a great attitude towards studies. The school receives help from supporters through sponsorships of students and graduates, donations that help cover costs in areas where they are most needed, fundraising, or through sharing St Jude's story with others.

"My parents have supported two students academically since their primary school years," states Rachael.

"I have watched these two students go through all of their primary school while I'm working at St Jude's and they are now in Form 2 which is O Level," she adds.

As the end of the school year approaches, it is tradition for students to send letters, postcards, and Christmas greetings to sponsors and donors. However, for the past two years, these physical letters have not been posted due to travel restrictions.

"I plan to go to Australia for a couple of weeks to see my family and I will be taking back more than 2,000 letters from our students to send to sponsors and donors in Australia via Australian post," Rachael says.

"Thank you to all our supporters in Australia, America, and everywhere else in the world who helped the school and remained loyal and supportive during the past two challenging years."

"I would like to wish all of our sponsors and donors a merry Christmas and a happy new year," she adds.

St Jude's rely entirely on the generosity of supporters from around the world to make the school's mission of providing free, quality education for 1,800 bright, poor students a reality.

The School of St Jude fees:

Annual Fees ₹ 37,200 (US\$14.60) Admission Fee ₹ 5,000 (US\$2.00)

Application Fees ₹ 600 (US\$0.24) Security Fee ₹ 10,000 (US\$4.00)

St Jude's campuses

SISIA CAMPUS



Sisia Campus

Moshono village: Sisia Campus provides educational facilities for students attending both St Jude's Primary School and St Jude's Girls' Secondary School.

This 10-acre campus was established on the initial land that was gifted to St Jude's Founder, Gemma Sisia. It is the home to two schools each equipped with modern classrooms, sports fields, playgrounds, science and computer labs, well-stocked libraries, dining and assembly halls.

St Jude's Head Office and Visitors Centre and accommodation are also located on this campus.



18 March 2024

1 AUD = 1,700 Tanzanian Shillings

1 USD = 2,550 Tanzanian Shillings

14 billion Tanzanian Shillings *0.0006 = AUD8,400,000 budget per student AUD5,400

14 billion Tanzanian Shillings *0.0004 = USD6,440,000 budget per student USD3,600

St Jude’s school campus is of 1,800 bright primary and secondary students who come from considerably poor backgrounds.



1.7 Year in review



Our schools

56%

of our students are female

66

different tribes represented



1 million

meals served this year



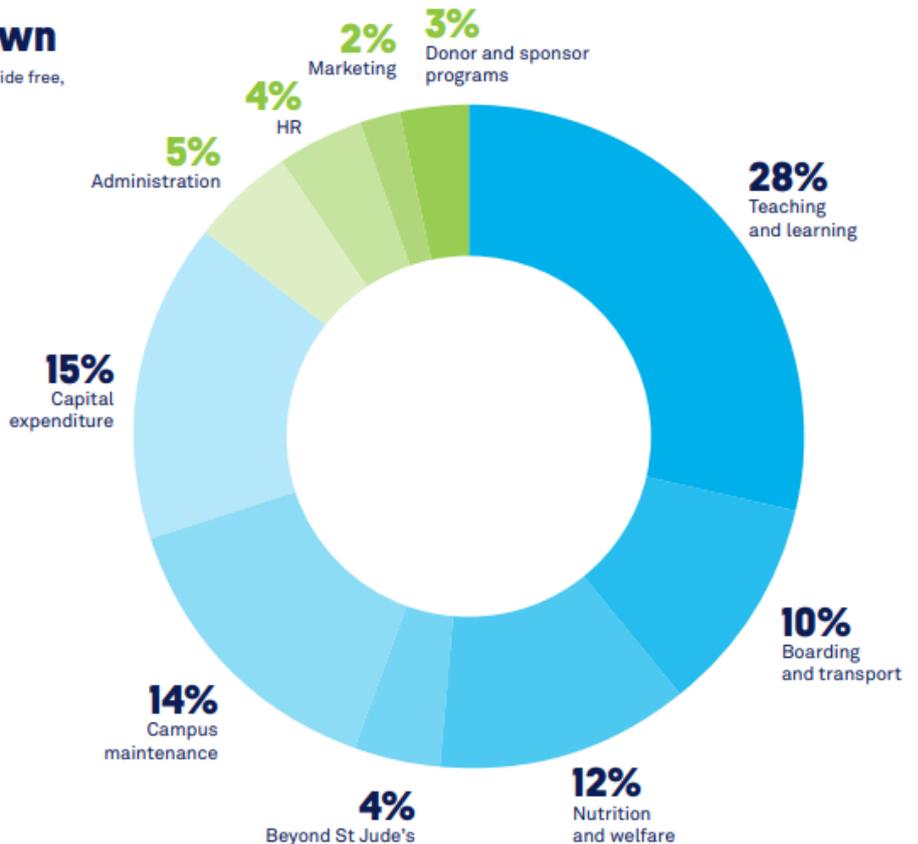
1,800

students enrolled

5.1 Spending breakdown

In 2021 it cost 13.6 billion Tanzanian shillings to provide free, quality education to our students.

- School
- Management



The School of St Jude injected AU\$8.2million into Arusha’s local economy through purchasing from local suppliers and staff salaries.

AU\$0.97 of every dollar raised in Australia is made available to support The School of St Jude in Tanzania.

Beyond St Jude's

85,000+

government school students have benefited from St Jude's Community Service Year volunteers teaching key subjects like science and maths in their local school since 2015.



512

St Jude's graduates are currently pursuing higher education or participating in a the Community Service Year.

Our community

AU\$8.2 million

is injected into the Arusha economy



321

staff are employed and 100% of academic staff are Tanzanian

Our supporters

2,072

generous sponsors of our students' academic scholarhips.

28

countries represented

218

international visitors due to the effects of COVID-19







2.4 National Examination Results

Standard 4

- 100% of students achieved A's or B's in their exams.
- 7th out of 80 schools in the Arumeru district.
- Top 0.1% of schools in the country.



Form 2

- 100% of students at the girls secondary school achieved Division I in their national assessment.
- Form 2 student, Geovin, ranked 1st in the country for his Form 2 national assessment.



Form 6

- 125th out of 610 schools in Tanzania.
- 100% of our students passed their national exams.



Standard 7

- 5th out of 69 schools in the Arumeru district.
- 12th out of 370 schools in the Arusha region.
- 100% of our students received A's or B's in their exams.



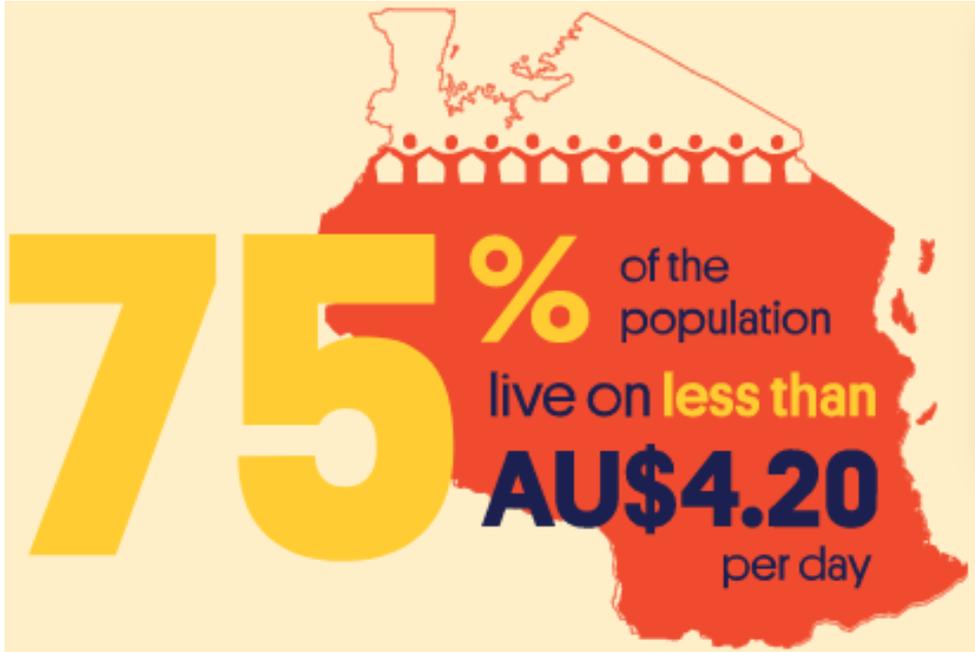
Form 4

- Our Form 4 boys are in top 1.1% of schools in Tanzania.
- Our Form 4 girls are in top 2% of schools in Tanzania.

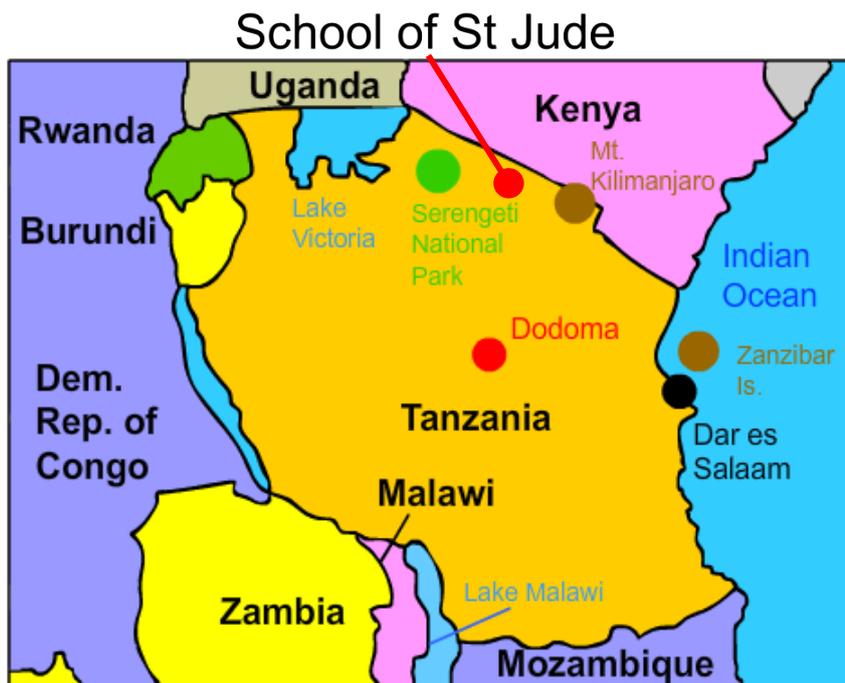
The situation in Tanzania

Tanzania has a young and rapidly growing population. In addition, many Tanzanians live in poverty and 75% live on less than AU\$4.20 / US\$2.80 per day.

The majority of Tanzanians are unable to complete their education with only 30% of Tanzanians of secondary age enrolled in secondary school. To combat this, St Jude’s selects students who are bright and at risk of not completing their education due to financial pressures.



The **School of St Jude**, founded by Australian-born Gemma Sisia, is an inspiring educational institution in Tanzania. Gemma’s determination led her to establish the school with just a **\$10 donation and a piece of land**. Since its inception, St Jude’s has provided hundreds of children with education, daily meals, and transportation. The positive impact extends beyond the students, benefiting families and the broader community. Notably, 142 St Jude’s alumni have graduated from university through the “Beyond St Jude’s” program, and the school recently celebrated its 20th birthday on January 29, 2024.



A Word from Founder, Gemma Sisia

In 2021, we've missed having international visitors on campus, but we've been hard at work nonetheless!

With the annual Australian fundraising tour off for another year, we decided to hold an online event, The St Jude's Special. Two of our Class of 2020 graduates, Ester and Victor, were hosts and they interviewed me and a number of inspiring alumni. If you haven't already watched, why not take a look?



Locally, we've made great progress increasing awareness of St Jude's this year. In July, a 60 person delegation from St Jude's was invited to visit the Tanzanian Parliament. They made the trip to Dodoma where they toured the parliament, were introduced to officials, and even met the Prime Minister. Opportunities like these aren't just exciting, they also help spread the word about St Jude's.

This year, we've redoubled our efforts to provide truly holistic education. To do so, we launched a new Sports Program with a greater number of sports, more coaches and upgraded equipment. So far, the students are loving it!

We also launched a ground-breaking ESL Program. Using an online program, students are improving their conversational English skills to become confident, fluent speakers.

Meanwhile, the St Jude's community has been working together to fight poverty through education. The St Jude's Spirit Program launched this year, as a way to appreciate and share stories about people all over the world who go above and beyond to help the future moral and intellectual leaders of Tanzania.

In June, we ran the most successful annual fundraising appeal in St Jude's history! Thank you to everyone who donated or shared the St Jude's story with friends and family.

In October we were happy to launch our beautiful, new website. This huge project had been on my wish list for years, so I was delighted to see it complete!

In December, we had a reason for celebration, or rather, 86 reasons! 86 Beyond St Jude's Tertiary scholars graduated from university, the largest cohort so far. Among this number were seven graduate doctors – the very first for St Jude's!

I'm so proud of all we've achieved together in 2021 and look forward to 2022 – our 20th birthday year!

Gemma Sisia, Founder





**The School
of St Jude**

Contact you need? Please fill out the contact form and we'll get back to you as soon

Full name



Address: Sisia, Tanzania

The School of St. Jude is a charity-funded school located in the city of Arusha, in the northern Arusha Region of Tanzania. With its three campuses, the school provides free primary and secondary education to children in the Arusha Region.

The School of St Jude's provides a free, high quality education to more than 1,800 students who are selected based on their academic potential and genuine financial need. The school also has three campuses, provides boarding for more than 1,100 students and employs more than 400 Tanzanians. Every year we welcome over 1,500 visitors to St Jude's in Arusha, Tanzania. Visitors see firsthand the impact that people from all over the world have achieved together and how that has resulted in a school that is changing the lives of our students, staff and their families. St Jude's offers visitors safe, comfortable accommodation on site. A dedicated Visitor Team will assist with your personal itinerary and ensure that you have an experience like no other. St Jude's offers organized cultural tours as well as individual itineraries for day and overnight visitors.



Arusha: Arusha City is a Tanzanian city, with a population of 617,631, and the regional capital of the Arusha Region, with a population of 2,356,255 (2022 census). Arusha is a city in East Africa's Tanzania, located at the base of volcanic Mt. Meru. It's a gateway to safari destinations and to Africa's highest peak, 5,895m Mt. Kilimanjaro, lying some 100 kilometres northeast. To the west lies Serengeti National Park, home to wildlife including lions, rhinoceros, giraffes and leopards. Annual migrations feature huge herds of wildebeests crossing its plains.

How I Got Here: Gemma Sisia

<https://hercanberra.com.au/life/how-i-got-here-gemma-sisia/>



11 MARCH 2024

Admit it, we've all been there—deep dive stalking social media and LinkedIn profiles, trying desperately to figure out how the hell someone got their dream job.

It seems impossible and yet there they are, living out your career fantasy (minus the itchy business suit). It might seem hard to believe, but once upon a time, they were also fantasising about their future career, and with some hard work, they made it.

Welcome to How I Got Here, HerCanberra's series that reveals everything you wanted to know about the secrets of career success.

This week we chat with Gemma Sisia, the founder of The School of St Jude in Tanzania. Starting in 2002 with one student, today it provides free, quality education to 1,800 primary and secondary students from disadvantaged backgrounds. Here's her story of how she got here, in her words.

Who are you and what do you do?

My name is Gemma, and I'm the Founder of The School of St Jude in Tanzania. I am also a proud mum, my husband Richard and I have been blessed with four beautiful children. In my spare time, I help Richard with our safari company here in Arusha, and as a passionate dog person spend a lot of time raising Labradors!

Let's go back to when you were a kid, have you always dreamed of working in this industry?

No, not at all! Growing up in rural New South Wales, I actually wanted to be a doctor, which really would never have worked out as I faint at the sight of blood...

This path I ended up on really started after not getting the marks to go into medicine after high school and instead choosing to science in uni. While I perhaps didn't take my science degree as seriously as I should have, I made me begin contemplating going into teaching as it's very common for women in the areas I grew up, mostly nurses and teachers. As fate would have it, I met a nun when I was in my first year of university. She told me she had been running a school in Uganda, and she was after maths and science teachers! I thought it sounded interesting so I said that after I finish university, I'll come over and help her.

Then a few years later, there I was in East Africa! Sadly, the sister had passed away before I came over, but she truly changed the direction of my life. I found my love for teaching in Uganda and haven't looked back!

Tell us about when you were first starting out, what set a fire in your belly to get here and how did you do it?

I grew up with seven wonderful, but very wild, brothers and I watched my mother and father doing everything that they could to put all EIGHT of us into good schools. Through their sacrifice they instilled the importance of education in me from a young age and I guess that's where it all started.

Then when I went to Uganda to teach at a high school there and I watched as students were unable to complete their education because they couldn't afford it, unfortunately often triggered by the death of a parent during the HIV/AIDs issues of the 90s, before medicine was available. I became determined to build a private school that did not charge school fees so parents didn't have to struggle like mine did, and if children lost their parents, they didn't have to leave school. While this was the situation back in the 90s, even today, on average, three of our students lose a parent every month. This is of course heartbreaking, but at the absolute least, we can ensure they stay in school.

How did you do it?

At this stage, Richard and I were together and we spoke to his father about the idea. I'd originally thought to open the school in Uganda but he offered two-acre of his family land to build a school right here in Arusha for his community instead. This set it all in motion, so I went back to Australia to tell my family and friends, that I was building a free private school in Tanzania! You can imagine how that went down... But I had the land and my first \$10 donation from a close friend, so nothing could deter me! I opened a bank account, deposited my \$10 and then I started my fundraising drive. Now, this is the 90s, well before the connected digital age we live in now, so I went door to door speaking at local clubs, schools, churches, and basically anyone who would be willing to listen to me.

I eventually raised enough money for the first classroom block, so I took a group of people from my hometown to begin the build. In 2002 we officially opened the school – starting with just three students and one teacher, and that was that!

Recall a time when you wanted to chuck it all in; what did you tell yourself when it got too hard?

Gosh, more times than I can count, it's incredibly challenging! But what keeps me going? For the first eight years it was to prove the naysayers wrong! Everyone said it's impossible to have a quality private school that's free, so I was up for the challenge. And, I think it was the challenge that kept me going.

For the last 10 or 15 years it's more the responsibility. We have 350 staff on average. Each staff member's salary supports five people at home. We have over 2,000 students from primary all the way through to university that we're supporting. I cannot chuck it in. Over the years, there are some dark times every single year. And what keeps me going, there's a saying, this too shall pass. Have you heard of that saying? And so it will always pass.

For example seeing our alumni, hundreds of them now having finished university, gone onto jobs, started businesses and really forging their own paths. Hearing about what they're doing is the most motivating thing. Last weekend I took my daughter to the local pool and bumped into six alumni and we ended up speaking for over an hour together telling me what they're doing, and it was just so wonderful. One of them had even just got a grant from Reddit for \$100,000 to expand his business! He has now even committed to pay for all the science materials that students need for their projects at our Science Day as that is where it all really started for him!

So, nowadays, I think it's the alumni who are out making real differences in our community that inspire me and just give me such happiness. I also feel humbled knowing that they even wanted to talk to me. It's lovely. So that's what keeps me going. The impact.

What was your biggest break?

Receiving the two-acres of land from my father-in-law. It made it so real. He said to me, "Do you think you could raise enough money to build a school for the children in this village? Could you build a school on this land?"

From there it all snowballed. I owe a lot to Richards family and the community here, I'm sure I couldn't have done it without that initial gesture!

What's the best piece of advice you've ever received?

I should always get some complaints from my "customers". If you're not getting complaints, your customers don't care enough or it's not an open line; because no business can run 100 percent well.

For example, when I started the school, I'd ask the parents to give feedback on what they wanted to improve and they would always tell me that everything is wonderful! I suspected that was because they were worried their child might lose their scholarship if they complained, so I asked a few of them to form a committee to provide an anonymous list of suggestions each month and BAM, it worked! That committee is still running today.

I think that's best advice – always be open to receiving constructive criticism.

What is it about your industry that you love and what makes you want to pull your hair out?

I love witnessing the students growing and reaching their potential. It's such an honour to be in this industry and play a part in that success. You witness a span of 15- 16 years from when a child enrolls in grade one to seeing them working or starting a family or business. For example I took my mother-in-law to the hospital and it was one of our alumni who was the doctor who treated her! I remember enrolling the same alumni into grade one, many years ago, so that's what I love about this industry.

What makes me pull my hair out? All the administration behind running a school and organization with now 350 staff and 2,000 students! We are dealing with vulnerable people and children which need to be handled with care and strict rules which also comes with a lot of procedures and processes which all have to be documented. It's a lot of work!

Tell us how you ‘stay in the know’, what media do you consume?

For me it’s mostly YouTube! That’s how I keep up with what’s happening around Tanzania as well as here, in Australia. Over 90 percent of our donations come from Australia so it’s important to know what’s happening back home!

Where do you see yourself in five years?

Right here! In five years, I think I’ll have at least a few alumni on our school boards. Maybe we’ve got some alumni in leadership positions at the school. We have currently around 25 employed. At the moment, we have over 400 students across 14 countries at over 40 universities. In five years’ time, all of those students will have graduated, and they’ll all be making an impact here.

Why should people follow in your footsteps?

I think people should follow which ever direction suits them! Find something that they love doing. Not necessarily with me in education, but they might love painting. Just become the best painter that you can. Or if you love writing, or if you love building, or if you love cooking, it doesn’t matter what it is. But I think I would love to see people following their passion. And be put in what they need to be the best and believe in themselves.

What advice would you give your past self?

Don’t come to Africa! Just kidding... Marry Richard earlier. That would be my advice. Marry my husband earlier. My husband and I were boyfriend and girlfriend for about six years, seven years. My family were not happy that we were going to get married. I waited and waited, hoping that I would get approval.

It never came. After six years, I told my parents that I love you, but I’m not going to wait until I’m a grandmother for you to give me permission to marry my boyfriend. So, I married Richard anyway. But had I married him after maybe two or three years, we could have had two or three more children. I would tell myself, marry Richard quickly!

In The Spirit of Things: Gemma Sisia and the school of St. Jude.



https://www.google.com/search?q=In+The+Spirit+of+Things%3A+Gemma+Sisia+and+the+school+of+St.+Jude&oq=In+The+Spirit+of+Things%3A+Gemma+Sisia+and+the+school+of+St.+Jude&aqs=chrome..69i57j69i64.3265j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8#fpstate=ive&vld=cid:1cba0cef,vid:4RB_3JL1Jfc,st:0

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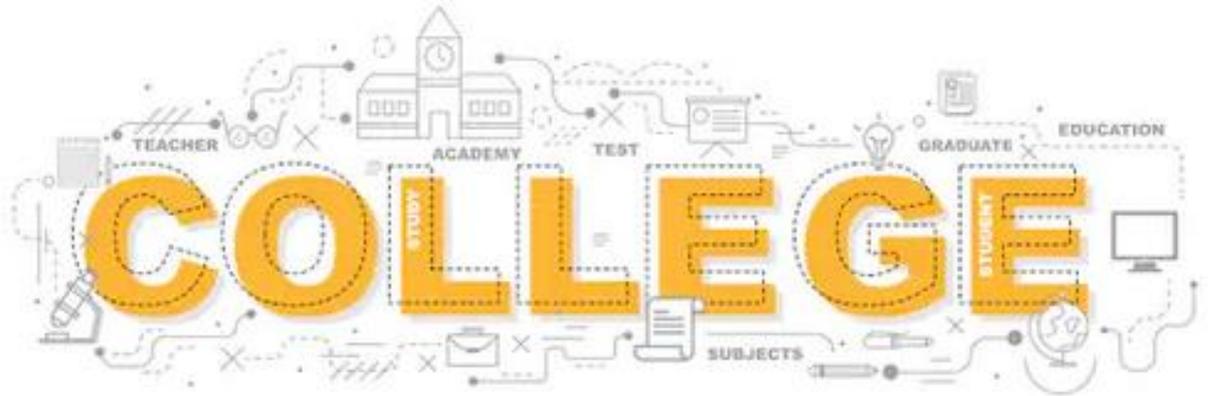
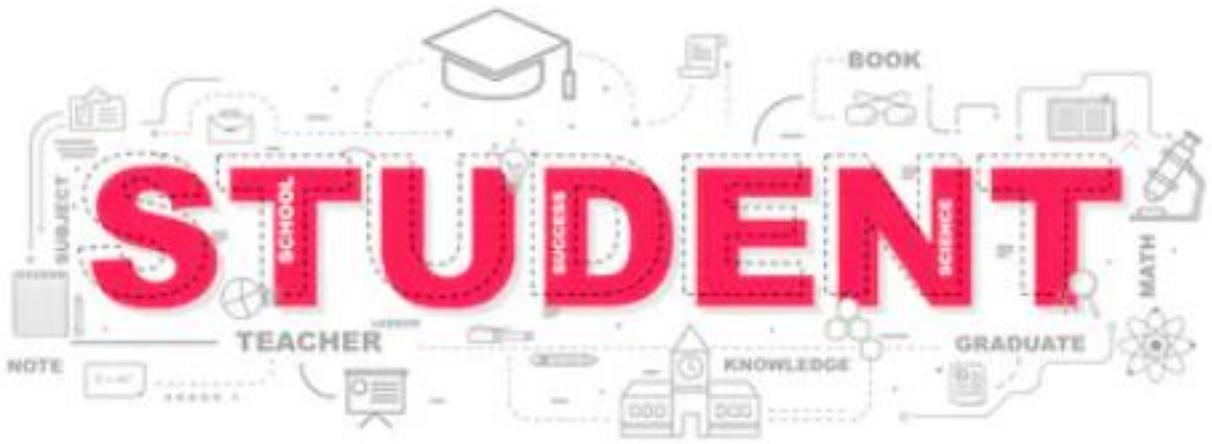
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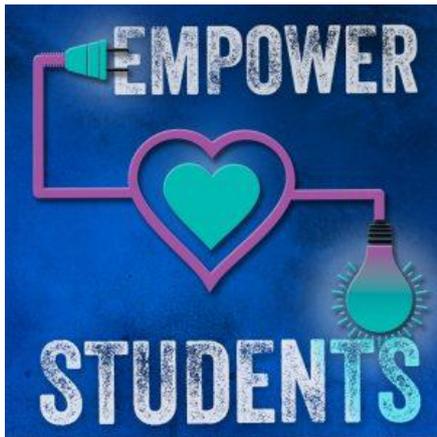
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"THE" profession is: **TEACHING**

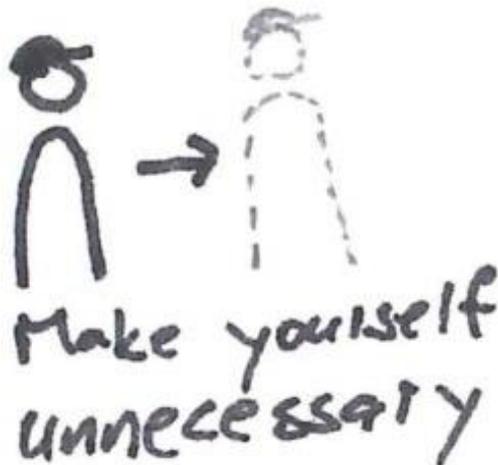


to:

Learn through play
Independently explore subject
Research⁺ with fellow students
Explore topics you enjoy
Engage in what you are passionate about
Ask — and keep asking
Question every aspect
Commonsense is not common
Assumptions are mostly in error
Embrace what you may be feeling
We have been retarded and restrained
We are to be our true self
We are to express all our feelings
We are self contained — all is within
By doing is how we learn
Tutoring others is a great self teacher
Our capabilities are infinite



while you





From the moment of conception
and then onwards for all of eternity .

We are TRUTH SEEKERS!

Healed potential



Insightful Genius

Brilliance!

DYNAMIC

vibrant

perceived truth MoC 910 – relative truth potential MoC 1,480