THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

DAR ES SALAAM WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION AUTHORITY

DAWASA

INVITATION FOR BIDS (IFB)

TENDER No: TR158/2023/2024/W/51

Date: 6th day of May, 2024
Country : The United Republic of Tanzania
Project : Wastewater Treatment System Development in Dar es Salaam

Description of Works: Wastewater Treatment Plant with a capacity of 25,000 m³/day, Two number of pumping station with capacity of 17,200 m³/day and 25,000 m³/day (Daily average)
Pipeline: 52.5 km (Gravity: 24.3km, Pressure: 8.4km, House connection :19.8km) and rehabilitation of existing sewer pipes and chambers in city center area

Loan/Credit No.: TZA 12

1. The United Republic of Tanzania has received a Loan from the Export-Import Bank of Korea from the resources of the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) of the Republic of Korea in the amount of 90,092,000USD toward the cost of Wastewater Treatment System Development in Dar es Salaam and intends to apply a portion of the proceeds of this loan to payments under the contract for Construction of Wastewater Treatment System Development in Dar es Salaam, Tender No. **TR158/2023/2024/W/51**

2. Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sanitation Authority, now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for the construction of wastewater treatment plant with a capacity of 25,000 m³/day, 52.5 km of sewer pipelines (Gravity: 24.3km, Pressure: 8.4km, House connection: 19.8km), two number of pumping station with capacities of 17,200 m³/day and 25,000 m³/day (Daily average), maintenance road (L=1.3km) for the sewer pipeline and rehabilitation of existing sewer pipes and chambers in city center area. The construction period is 36 months plus 12 months DLP. Technical Assistance for O&M (dispatch of technical experts for Operation and Maintenance) should be provided by the Contractor for 24 months after the completion of construction.

3. Bidding will be conducted through Competitive Bidding (CB) procedures specified in the Guideline for Procurement under EDCF Loans, and is open to all eligible bidders that meet the following minimum qualification criteria:
   - The bidder shall be nationals of Republic of Korea or juridical person incorporated and registered therein.
   - Key Criteria and requirements

Key Criteria
Minimum average annual construction turnover of 45,200,000 USD for the last 3 years
Completion (or substantial completion) of at least two contracts of similar size and nature, each with a value of 54,300,000 USD within the last 10 years.
Construction of wastewater treatment plant with a capacity of 20,000 m³/day or bigger using biological treatment process.
Installation of sewers with at least 26 km in length

Note: Refer to Section III of bidding document for more detailed qualification.

4. Interested eligible Bidders may obtain further information from Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sanitation Authority and inspect the bidding documents at the address below from 08:00 to 16:00 hours on weekdays.

5. A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by any interested Bidders on the submission of a written application to the address below and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee of USD300. The method of payment will be by direct deposit to the account of the Employer. The document will be handed out at the Employer's office. The delivery is not applicable. The bank details are as follow.

   Name of Bank: CRDB Bank PLC
   Account Name: DAWASA
   Branch Name: Holland House
   Account No: 01J1022022003
   SWIFT Code: CORUTZTZ

6. Bids must be delivered to the address below at or before 19th June, 2024 at 1400Hrs East Africa time. All bids must be accompanied by a bid security of 1,500,000 USD as sample form provided in the Bid Document. Late bids shall be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of the Bidder's representatives who choose to attend at the address below on 19th June, 2024 at 1400Hrs East Africa Time.

7. The Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sanitation Authority will not be responsible for any costs or expenses incurred by Bidders in connection with the preparation or delivery of Bids.

Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sanitation Authority
Attention: Chief Executive Officer
Address: DAWASA Building, Dunga/Malanga Road, Mwananyamala Area,
P.O.BOX 1573, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Country: Tanzania
Tel:+255-22-276-2480
E-mail:ceo@dawasa.go.tz / pmu@dawasa.go.tz

Ban exportation of raw minerals to enrich Africa

By ABELA MSIKULA

TO jog your memory the late President of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, while addressing the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) in 2013 said: "If we remain exporters of raw materials we will never go anywhere while other economies flourish. SADC exports 10 per cent to Europe while Asian countries export some 27 per cent, mark you industrialisation is now a thing."

Five years later when telling the locals that Ghana would no longer be exporting its cocoa raw, Ghanaian President Nana Akufo-Addo said, "There can be no future prosperity for the Ghanaian people in the short, medium, or long term if we continue to maintain economic structures that are dependent on the production and export of raw materials."

Again consider this background that for the last 500 years, the West has mapped Africa as a source of raw materials, disrupted vibrant African value addition, and arrogated itself as the place where industrial revolutions (value addition) happen. This strategy is clearly traceable from the transatlantic slave trade, continuing through European colonisation, to the current critical raw materials (CRMs) framing necessary for its digital and climate tech dominance. African countries have realized that continuing to export materials raw is an unsustainable path of dependency.

Emphasis is now on value addition, which is the norm in everyday life, rendered informal, marginal, even illegal under colonialism and never revisited, reconsidered, and formalized after independence.

With this background, opening up free minerals trade across Africa is what can enrich the continent and completely ban exportation of raw materials.

Again if the levies are a must, then the governments should set up small and friendly zones, so as to ease especially minerals processing within the continent.

This is to say that free trade will enable the countries with no mineral processing plants to serve their fellows, hence, promotion and enhancement of, among others, the value addition chain in mining sector.

Equally, if Tanzania, for instance, would be having enough plants for gold processing before processing, then free trade will help the country to reach its goals in the continent.

"This is how African governments and their people can benefit from the mining sector," said the Assistant Commissioner-License Administration, Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development in Uganda, Mr Vincent Kodi.

He aired his views during a three-day (April 24-26th) East and Southern Africa Regional Consultative Workshop Towards an Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) Continental Strategy, which was organized by the Interim Secretariat of the African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC), under sponsorship of the UNDP, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

The workshop brought together ASM and media stakeholders from about 20 Southern and Eastern Africa countries to discuss among others, improving market structures for ASM products, access to finance and financial inclusion for ASMs through credits and access to technology, child labor elimination, institutionalization as well as capacity building.

The Assistant Commissioner explained further that free trade will trigger figures to invest in African-rich mineral countries, with modern technologies while imparting the Africans with 'how-to-use' or kind of knowledge.

"It makes no sense when Africa sells raw materials at very minimal prices and import end-products at highest prices. Our universities produce lots of mineral experts who will have nothing do if exportation persists," he stressed.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Officer for African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC), Mr Theophilus Adoko supported the no-to-ban exportation of raw materials shortens the value addition chain, as majority Africans lack involvement opportunities.

According to him, the AMDC adopted what is called African Minerals Governance Framework; the document used to asses some few African countries, last year, in areas of among others, policies, capital, health and safety standards, human rights, environmental and social issues, including child labor as well as women engagement in mining sector.

Majority of ASMs found are exposed to dangerous in various ways, including lack of capital, contracts, poor working environment but also unorganized, with very minimal women involvement.

Among the assessed countries were Ghana, Morocco, DRC Congo, Zambia and Gabon, which had found with among-related policies but poor implementation. At least Ghana and Morocco do make it.

"Coming to human rights, employment wasn't there at all. Women themselves are not allowed to do some jobs, let alone limited access to land for mining," he said.

He stressed the ban of raw materials exportation, in a bid to enhance the value addition chain and therefore connect extraction with other sectors, for betterments of all Africans.

African governments should also prioritize transparency and accountability in extraction sector, so as to eradicate corruption and rent seeking behaviors.

The president of Federation of Small Scale Mining Associations of Zambia (FSSMAZ), Mr Joseph Mwansa also echoed free trade that it will in 100 percent promote value addition in mining sector, among other benefits.

Again, since ASMs face similar challenges, the president called on African mining Federations' joint efforts to bring a permanent solution.

The common challenges presented during the workshop were limited access to finance resources and markets for ASMs products, lack of skills, modern technologies and safety gears, low women participation as well as unorganized ASMs, to mention a few.

The FSSMAZ therefore does from time to time partners with other institutions which offer training programs on safe mining practices, environmental conservation, and financial management.

It is currently working to find partners who will help enhance the technical skills related to mining techniques, machinery operation, and mineral processing.

As a priority, he added, the Federation has established a sub-committee in charge of international relations that looks to promote the adoption of modern technology for efficient mining, processing and value addition by facilitating knowledge exchange and best practices through site visits and job on training and expert mentoring with international and local organizations.

The Federation is also concerned with environmental protection, with the president affirming that: "through sitting on different mine related boards, our membership have had access to various trainings and participation.

"It is from these interactions that awareness about sustainable mining practices, environmental conservation, encouraged information and responsible waste management is being championed by working hand in hand with the Environmental Management Agency and the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment," he said.

He insisted that successful implementation requires collaboration among stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector.

By addressing all these challenges and supporting ASM operators, the stakeholders can promote sustainable development and improve livelihoods in the mining sector.

"Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining plays a crucial role in the economies of developing countries, directly and indirectly supporting rural families globally," he stressed.

According to him, the AMDC adopted what is called African Minerals Governance Framework; the document used to asses some few African countries, last year, in areas of among others, policies, capital, health and safety standards, human rights, environmental and social issues, including child labor as well as women engagement in mining sector.

UGANDA Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development Assistant Commissioner-License Administration, Mr Vincent Kodi, presents a topic during the East and Southern Africa Regional Consultative Workshop towards an Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Continental Strategy in Dar es Salaam, recently.