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SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ
ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLER
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TANZANYA'DA ENERJİ DIPLOMASİSİ VE YABANCI YATIRIM PROMOSYONU:
ENERJİ SEKTÖR ANALİZİ

Yüksek Lisans Tezi

OLGA ARTHUR MAPUTA

İstanbul, 2020

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ABSTRACT

Tanzania has been improving itself to move away from poverty that has been dragging the country since independence. As step forward, it has been growing its economy to accelerate its efforts toward developments. Also its population has been growing fast and indeed has provided new challenges. Its energy sector has been facing challenges due to the fact that hasn't been producing enough compared to incoming demands.

Scholars have shown that issues like no diversification of energy sources, rapid economic growth and high population has made it nearly impossible for energy sector to provide enough power. Government has done some efforts as the first initiatives to reduce the problem but to some limitations it had to include energy diplomacy as the joint initiative to help solve the problem since alone the efforts done hasn't been helping that much.

To produce the results for this paper, data collected from different sources were analyzed through document analysis (review) method to evaluate the energy problem and the energy diplomacy efforts which lead to investment promotions in the sector. For this both qualitative and quantitative methods well incorporated in order to give more clear information on the study.

The results have shown that it's true that the country is facing energy problem with the causes being the ones identified in the study. In spite the efforts from the government yet energy problem has proven to be persisting and it's where energy diplomacy comes in s the assistance to help the issues of energy and it relations by providing investments (financially), technology support and knowledge transfer.

The paper concludes with recommendations to the government to do more in the field of energy diplomacy and create more relations so as to explore more potential in its sector and brings more opportunities for investment.

Keywords: energy problem, economic growth, population, energy diplomacy, foreign investment

ÖZET

Tanzanya, ülkeyi bağımsızlıktan bu yana sürükleyen yoksulluktan uzaklaşma konusunda kendisini geliştiriyor. İlerleme olarak, gelişmelere yönelik çabalarını hızlandırmak için ekonomisini büyütüyor. Ayrıca nüfusu hızla büyüyor ve gerçekten de yeni zorluklar ortaya koyuyor. Enerji sektörü, gelen taleplere göre yeterince üretim yapmadığı için zorluklarla karşı karşıya bulunuyor.

Araştırmacılar, enerji kaynaklarının çeşitliliği, hızlı ekonomik büyüme ve yüksek nüfus gibi konuların enerji sektörünün yeteri kadar güç sağlamasını neredeyse imkansız hale getirdiğini göstermiştir. Hükümet, sorunu azaltmak için ilk girişimler olarak bazı çabalar sarf etti, ancak bazı sınırlamalara rağmen, sorunu çözmek için ortak girişim olarak enerji diplomasisini içermesi gerektiğinden, yapılan çabalar bu kadar yardımcı olmadı.

Bu yazının sonuçlarını üretmek için, farklı kaynaklardan toplanan veriler, sektördeki yatırım promosyonlarına yol açan enerji problemini ve enerji diplomasisi çabalarını değerlendirmek için belge analizi (gözden geçirme) yöntemi ile analiz edildi. Bunun için çalışma hakkında daha net bilgi vermek amacıyla iyi bir şekilde dahil edilen hem niteliksel hem de niceliksel yöntemler.

Sonuçlar, ülkenin araştırmada tanımlanan sebeplerle enerji sorunuyla karşı karşıya olduğu doğru olduğunu göstermiştir. Hükümetin çabalarına rağmen, enerji sorununun devam ettiği kanıtlandı ve enerji diplomasisinin enerji konularına yardım etme yardımı ve yatırımlar (finansal olarak), teknoloji desteği ve bilgi aktarımı sağlayarak ilişkilerini sağladığı yer.

Rapor, hükümete enerji diplomasisi alanında daha fazla şey yapma ve sektöründe daha fazla potansiyel keşfetmek için daha fazla ilişki oluşturma ve yatırım için daha fazla fırsat getirme önerileriyle sonuçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: enerji sorunu, ekonomik büyüme, nüfus, enerji diplomasisi, yabancı yatırım

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACEC- Africa Clean Energy Corridor

ACP- African, Caribbean and Pacific

EAPP - Eastern African Power Pool

EBA - Everything but Arms

EWURA - Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

GCC – Gulf Cooperation Council

IDA - International Development Association

IPP's - Independent Power Producers

MEM - Ministry of Energy and Minerals

MITI- Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment

MKUKUTA - Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction

MPEE- Ministry of Planning Economic and Empowerment

NORAD - Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

PPP's - Public-Private Partnership's

REA - Rural Energy Agency

SAP's- Structural Adjustment Programs

SE4ALL - Sustainable Energy for All

SIDA - Swedish International Development Agency

SPPA - Southern African Power Pool

TANESCO - Tanzania Electric Supply Company

URT - United Republic of Tanzania

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

The growing trend in Tanzania has provided the country with the opportunity to enjoy economic benefits. Most of its industries are developing which assures the country to prosperity future. As development kicks in, Tanzania finds itself with an energy challenge to feed its growing economy. Tanzania was mushrooming with industries as privatization took effect by allowed individuals and private sectors to operate which over flooded the economy. At the time the country was also started to see population change as the number increase which led to more problems for the energy sector. Being blessed with nature with options to develop itself unfortunately Tanzania is still lagging in utilizing those resources which have caused it to continue depending on electricity as the main running source of power and a little mix from petroleum and coal. As it moves through its options, government efforts are not making much difference which makes it turn to energy diplomacy.

1.2. Research question

This study is set to answer the question of how does Tanzania's energy problem promotes energy diplomacy and investment in the energy sector? The energy sector has evolved and a lot has been structured or changed to face a new era that global is facing. As countries have been moving forward in giving data and information about their energy sector development, Tanzania has also done the same by hosting and proving statements to what has been done in the energy sector but on the energy relations, investment or any assistance that have happened on the sector we know so little about that's what made this study important as it tries to check these energy relations connection and investment promotion in the sector.

Tanzania energy sector has been facing problems that resulted from the inadequate production of energy in the country. Issues of climate, old infrastructures, and technology, as well as poor administration, have made the sector dormant in reaching growing demands. Ministry of Planning, Economic and Empowerment (2016) said that while Tanzania has large and valuable forests, deforestation and forest degradation continue at a rapid pace. In part, with the rapid growth of the population, the forests are cut to satisfy basic requirements, including the need for wood fuel, building materials, and new agricultural land. In turn, deforestation contributes to soil erosion and erratic rainfall.

To add more fuel to the fire economic and population growth have made it nearly impossible to solve the problems and speed up development in the country. Oyedepo (2012), Sahu (2008) as cited by Kichonge et al (2014) said that the demand forecast is essential to assess and plan for supply through the use of the energy resources for a given set of demand. The population is a major driver of energy demand although its most weighty determinant is the level of economic activity and its structure as measured by the total GDP together with several sectors and sub-sectors of the economy.

Also, several institutions are managing the sector. TANESCO is the sole institution in electricity supply and despite operating for years its performance hasn't given the sector good results. Eberhand et al (2018) said that its present structure continues to be characterized by a poor-performing, vertically integrated, state-owned utility (whose attempts to contract IPPs are sporadic and not always successful) and the prominence of non-transparent deals. Yet the problems prevail which required more support and one among the efforts is energy diplomacy through its relations with neighboring countries and abroad.

This is question is important as the country is on the quest to find possible solutions to its energy problem, its attempted efforts leave the mark yet to be studied. As it will be seen in the following chapters, this study presents awareness to policymakers, politicians, and the society in general about diplomatic efforts that the government has been engaging on so far as the way to find the solution to the energy problem that the country is facing. These efforts will help to enlighten policy and politics practitioners to understand the basics of diplomacy and to be informed when deciding in the future. For politicians, they need to be aware of every possible angle of the policy as well as its background and so through this study energy diplomacy as the result of an energy problem tells them these possible angles. Also, this study serves the community to understand the connection between energy and diplomacy.

1.3. Literature Review

The exiting energy problem has resulted in energy diplomacy as the government has done some efforts in reviving the sector to be able to respond to demands but with no satisfying outcomes. Tanzania has turned to energy diplomacy as a possible way to reduce or end the energy problem. In this, the country has been involved in various activities and reached out to international energy institutions for assistance. Irena (2017) said "Tanzania approached the International Renewable

Energy Agency (IRENA), undertaking to conduct the Renewables Readiness Assessment (RRA) process with IRENA's support. Completion of the process will help to establish an effective framework and stimulate stakeholder efforts to accelerate our energy transition". Sectors have been developing and diversity makes it so competitive that it resulted in energy demands to level up.

In solving this energy problem Tanzania has been using embassies and other missions abroad with energy sources or consumer of it has helped to learn and get experiences on both how to produce, what to use to produce if you are a non-producer and what alternatives to use to handle or solve the energy problem. URT Foreign Policy (2015) stated that areas of critical interest to the URT shall be pursued bilaterally with other countries and within multilateral arrangements, placing due priority on the consolidation of the traditional relations we have had with our trading and development partners and opening up new areas and regions of the economic South where the potential for national gain exists.

Energy diplomacy as the way to attain more support for its endeavors, Tanzania is an active member of international organizations and regional groupings since independence. Identifying its interest as well as other the government is a member of the UN and a host of its agencies, EAC and SADC to mention just a few, which have changed the energy situation in the country. With their historical ties, these relations have made it easier and possible for these countries to support one another. These Tanzania's geopolitics arrangements have helped the country to enjoy energy benefits from both blocs. As for the UN, the presence of its agencies has been assisting the country to pursue its interests widely especially in energy efficiency.

Though these energy relations, Tanzania has been able to benefit from technical support and financial assistance which have steered the investment in the sector. With the expenses of energy technology and infrastructures, these investments have boosted energy production, energy distribution, and supply to more people than before. EU report (2016) said it (energy diplomacy) "has promoted the introduction of innovative approaches for decentralized solutions to energy supply based on renewable sources, as well as grid development and new connections in rural areas. Support has also entailed activities to strengthen capacities of key stakeholders in the sector, in rural electrification planning and policy, as well as regulatory reforms".

As said above the study is important because the energy problem with energy diplomacy hasn't been studied before and that leaves the gap that this study is filling. The study gives alternatives to policymakers and helps to show a clear picture of how Tanzania has used energy diplomacy as part of its efforts. What did they use and what makes them use those methods to engage and promote investment in the sector. It helps to contribute to the missing link between energy and diplomacy.

1.4. Research method

This work can be considered as exploratory research which is characterized by its flexibility. When a problem is broad and not specifically defined, the researchers use exploratory research as a beginning step. Exploratory studies are a valuable means of understanding what is happening, to seek new insights, to ask questions, and to assess phenomenon in a new light (Yin, 1994).

To answer the question of how energy problem has contributed to the promotion of energy diplomacy and investment, a qualitative approach has been used to collect and analyze data as it helped to bring a clear understanding of the concept and allows thoroughly evaluation of the study.

1.5. Research outcome

Through the study, other government efforts in the fight to reduce energy problems have been identified. Tanzania took initiatives to try to resolve its problem by reforming the sectors through policymaking and reviewing the existing ones to fit with the changes in the sector. In addition to that, formulating institutions and increase participation of private sectors were also implemented. Through these, the government successful was able to introduce some programs such as Big Result Now and connect some rural villages to the grid.

As feedback from energy relations, the country has seen great improvements in the side of resource diversification to include the utilization of other sources of power. Together with this, investment also has been promoted due to increased interest in the sector now that other resources are involved. These developments came as a result of the willingness of the government to participate in finding solutions through energy diplomacy. Moreover, the study has seen that despite developments that have been made, there is still much to be done to solve

the problem. Economic and population developments are just taking their toes and as these continue to grow thus, with time energy demands will only grow more.

As a way forward, the governments should continue to pursue energy diplomacy with more strategies in place to avoid confusion during implementation. Move involvement of the community for them to understand the importance of energy-saving and the use of clean energy to help reduce environmental problems. To develop energy diplomacy expertise center to equip them with skills and knowledge on the issue. These should be participating in the policy-making process and energy priorities formulation. This will help to make the process fair and inclusive by avoiding biases of only involving politicians and engineers.

1.6. Research structure

This paper will have five chapters where the first one will explain the introductions of the study, the research question, and what exactly the thesis is going to talk about. This chapter also shows the importance of the paper as well as the contribution it makes to the existing knowledge on the topic.

Chapter two gives insights about the existing knowledge about the study writings. The chapter gives a review of the literature gives explanations on what others are saying about the study. And, chapter three will justify the method used in the research data collection for this study. The methodology chapter clarifies the usage as well as the data found during the study.

Chapter four is all about data findings and discussion where data will be presented and summarized. The last chapter (five) concludes and recommends from the findings. What should be added or removed for the best and more improvements in the sector? Also, this chapter will show the implication of the study from the found knowledge and for future research concerning energy diplomacy.

The following chapter gives an energy diplomacy overview where it explains the reasons or motivations behind engaging in it. It also presents the Tanzania energy problem situation.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter begins with a historical background of Tanzania. Then goes further to give explanations' on what energy diplomacy is and what it does. Taking into consideration of this paper, the chapter highlights how energy diplomacy works and its implementation. Finishes with the highlights on Tanzania's energy problem and an overview of how much has been done on the issue (topic).

2.1. Tanzania historical background

Tanzania is the union of two countries, Tanganyika and Zanzibar were in 1964 agreed to form one country thus, Tanzania. Tanganyika gained its independence in 1961 from the British after almost 43 years of colonialism. Before this, the country was a Germany colony famously known as Germany East Africa together with Rwanda and Burundi from 1885 soon after the end of the Berlin Conference which defined and divided Africa amongst European nation's control. Tanganyika was then taken by the British after the First World War as Germany lost all of its colonies.

In both the colonial period (Germany domination and British rule), Tanganyika was more of the producer of raw materials and food to feed European industries and other needs that colonial masters found necessary. Ocheni & Nwankwo (2012) said that "colonialism shaped both the economic and political structure of African colonies to be in line with the need of the metropolis. It ensured that African economic and political structures both in form and content serve the interest of their home government (European powers)". Both colonial masters were not for the development of the colony as most of these policies were to secure raw materials and other natural resources that were of value to ensure their survival. There were almost no development initiatives to try to develop colonies apart from remaining that were used at the time such as infrastructures mainly railways, roads, schools, and hospitals, and administrative buildings as the mode of interaction were always one-sided with no much thoughts to improve indigenous lives.

Very small is known about powering system during colonialism but colonial master provided productive areas mostly in the North of the country with necessary means to assist them with production and transportation to easy distribution of products and services while ignoring other areas commonly South and Central as these only provided laborers and, were also resistance dominated. As Hasenöhr (2018) wrote that "to Britain's African and Asian territories, there is

surprisingly little work done on colonial electrification, or even on the broader issues of infrastructure development and energy transitions Electricity was not a straightforward 'tool of empire', however. Recent research, for example by Jonas van der Straeten on East Africa, has shown that it took British staff and administrators up until the 1940s and 1950s to realize the potential that electricity (might have) had for colonial policies. In contrast to roads, sanitary, or water infrastructures, electricity was not regarded as an essential public work or even a service to be provided by the colonial administrations themselves. Electricity was a luxury to be enjoyed by European settlers, entrepreneurs, and administrators".

The country (Tanganyika) gained its independence through peaceful means with no form of violence. After independence and the union, Tanzania took the path of socialism while building itself and transforming under the leadership of Julius Kambarage Nyerere (first prime minister and president) widely addressed as Mwalimu means "Teacher" from scratches of colonialism. Anyimadu (2016) "the country's first president, Julius Nyerere, regarded as the father of the nation, led Tanzania for its first 24 years following independence, and the legacy of *ujamaa* continues to color the outlook of the state. Nyerere's promotion of a singular Tanzanian identity over tribal or religious affiliations, and his prioritization of Kiswahili over English as the official language of government, education, and culture, has had a lasting impact".

In doing so, Mwalimu Nyerere had to develop strategies and techniques to move forward. He developed what we call African socialism through his UJAMAA principles with more focus on people inclusion as the main initiators of development efforts. Arkadie (1995) wrote that "the Arusha Declaration, issued by the ruling party, engendered international approval because of its emphasis on the priority attached to rural development, its rhetoric of self-reliant development, and its commitment to egalitarian economic and social policies. The Arusha Declaration seemed to incorporate a clear vision of Tanzanian development, which was implemented with great vigor by a charismatic and honest leader. The argument in the declaration was that self-reliance and egalitarianism could be best achieved by combining a leading role for the state in all large-scale activities with the promotion of rural development through cooperative agriculture".

During colonialism, indigenous were not included in any important decisions or activities rather they were only laborers working for their masters who caused them to feel like foreigners or guests in their lands. Thus, Mwalimu Nyerere through UJAMAA people's participation was

crucial. In 1967 Arusha Declaration was launched to be a roadmap, guideline principles for development with more efforts to fight against poverty, agriculture, and good leadership and remove illiteracy. Nationalization policy was put in place to make sure that means of the economy was under state control.

Arkadie (1995) wrote "the argument in the declaration was that self-reliance and egalitarianism could be best achieved by combining a leading role for the state in all large-scale activities with the promotion of rural development through cooperative agriculture with emphasis on rural development (Ujamaa villages) and concern for the broad spread of the benefits of economic growth. Also, there was increasing centralization of economic authority and urgency in the implementation of programs. By the mid-1970 the degree of state intervention and central economic control had gone well beyond that envisaged at the time of the Arusha Declaration".

Despite good intentions, this practice led the country to economic reforms. The desire to create a self-developed state and to provide for its people, as a result, there was too much spending (first economic crisis). Arkadie (1995) argued that "the need for reform was evident at the beginning of the 1980s when the economy was faced with a deep crisis. The immediate symptoms were an extreme shortage of commodities, the result of a crippling shortage of foreign exchange, which in turn reflected such long-term phenomena as stagnation in export crop production, excessive dependence on donor support, and low productivity of the public sector investment programs in industry and infrastructure. The economic system facing the crisis had been created following independence which had brought economic policy change in four major areas: the growth in public spending accelerated, control over the economy, and impressive expansion in social service provision".

After some challenges at the end of the 1970s especially from the Kagera war of 1979, there were reforms and programs presented to underdeveloped countries from International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB): Structural Adjustments Programs (SAPs) and Economic Recovery Program. Gradually Tanzania accepted these programs in 1982 and after President Nyerere retired in 1985 after leading the country for two decades. Arkadie (1995) wrote that "the changing stance of the government can be traced from the denial of the need for reform in 1979-80 to the acceptance of some modest reforms in the Structural Adjustment Program of 1982 and the agricultural policy adopted at the same time, to the agreement of the Economic Recovery

Program with the IMF and World Bank in 1986. During those years, there were contradictory movements in policy, and the process was described as "ambiguous" in its intent as late as 1986. In his last year in office, the government acknowledged that it would have to accept substantial reforms to negotiate renewed support from the Bretton Woods institutions and the bilateral aligned with them. That was a pragmatic response to the realpolitik of the aid process by a government in desperate need of additional foreign exchange support rather than the adoption of a new strategy".

Under his leadership, Tanzania experienced improvements compare to how the colonial masters left it. By practicing socialism, Tanzania had good relationships with Russia than then USSR and China as well as other developing countries in Asia and Latin America. During the peak of the Cold War, Tanzania through Non-Aligned Movements (NAM) to not take sides to secure help from both sides when needed. Illiteracy and poverty reduced economic growth through agriculture and the practice of good politics with good leadership. From 1985-1995, under President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Tanzania saw changes in policies and programs in the country. Arkadie (1995) wrote that "in 1985 Nyerere was succeeded by President Mwinyi, it was under Mwinyi, therefore, that the Economic Recovery Program (July 1986 to June 1989) was adopted and the agreement was reached for support with the IMF and World Bank. Two years before agreement on the Economic Recovery Program with the IMF and the World Bank, the government began to explore its route to reform. In the 1984 budget, a series of measures were introduced that incorporated an important shift in policy".

The government accepted these programs which mainly focused on privatization, economic liberalization, political freedom (multiparty system), and reduction of public spending. As a result of these programs, there was some economic growth and increase of private economy but also they increased donor dependency, social hardships, and imports were high. Arkadie (1995) argued that "with structural adjustment, there has been positive growth and flowering of private economic activity although the external pressure on the government to improve the fiscal balance and to impose a monetary constraint. Under donor pressure, beginning in 1985 the government moved to reduce budgetary subventions to the parastatals and state employees to be reduced. There was a large expansion in external financial and program support and substantial finance to rehabilitate basic infrastructure, particularly the road system, which had deteriorated badly. In the period preceding structural adjustment, government interventions to alter the location of

Tanzania in the international division of labor were signally unsuccessful thus; the reform process as it has been experienced so far has done little to restore the capacity of the state".

At this time there was already some discovery of gas in Songo Songo and Mnazi Bay but with no developments as the nation had no way to develop them. Until this time energy wasn't an issue of debate as the main importance was the reduction of poverty and creating an independent state with efforts from its people. To have a country that can provide for it thus people's development was very important as they will be able to develop other spheres of life which caused weakness in other areas such as the energy and power sector as it remained undeveloped.

President Benjamin Mkapa (1995-2005) and President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete (2005-2015) came in as implementers of most of those Structural Adjustment Programs especially in privatization and political freedom. Being a single party system for a long period, these programs brought the wind of change where people were allowed to form political parties such as Civic United Front (CUF) and National Convention for Construction and Reform (NCCR) Mageuzi to express their opinions free from the ruling party and in 1995 it conducted its first election. Establishment of industries, reducing nationalization of some industries to partial government control to allow free economy.

It was in this time where the national electric company (TANESCO) was established to regulate, produce and supply energy in the country as the usage was diverse and an increase of demands started to hit the more the country. Population growth and other developments led to the rise of energy consumption which resulted in various acts as the way forward to help the energy sector deal with these demands as explained in chapter five. By being foreign ministers both understood the importance of these principles in today's world as well as their implementation since the world was changing to include them in daily life it was fair enough to allow free politics practices, uncontrolled economy operations, and people to be free to express them.

2.2. Tanzania geopolitical overview

Tanzania is located in eastern Africa bordering nearly 9 countries (Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Malawi, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Zambia) and the Indian Ocean on Eastern side. It is also in the same location side as South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia. The country has been enjoying peace and stability despite geopolitical social, economic, and political challenges and opportunities. Tanzania geopolitics has mainly

been shaped by Pan-African vision to see African identity, economic independence, and a developed Africa. From the establishment of the UJAMAA and Arusha Declaration, Mwalimu Nyerere worked to create and applied socialist principles that were unique for the nation and not necessarily to be western or eastern values. His visionary ideas and belief on UJAMAA transcend to today's behavior and interactions. Sharp (2013) wrote that "Tanzanian geopolitics have been and, in some ways, continue to be constructed dialectically in terms of the country's role in promoting diverse futures: an African identity, Cold War non-alignment, a Pan-African vision, and a place of radical, alternative thought for people from around the world. Most important is the recognition of shared vulnerability and a shared desire to challenge this situation and indeed to change it, rather than being an identity premised on the exclusion of otherness".

Also, the country has taken the role of peacemaker and builder because since its independence has been the pioneer of peace and freedom. It was in a front line during struggles for independence in assisting other nations to remove them from colonial domination such as South Africa. Being in a Great Lake Zone, the trend has developed to today's practice where it has been involving itself with peacekeeping missions, mediation, and providing a home for refugees. Tanzania hosts refugees from DRC and Burundi who have been provided with homes as well as for some citizenship. USAID paper on Land Tenure and Property Right (2018) wrote that "for decades, Tanzania has hosted the largest refugee population in Africa and is considered one of the world's major refugee-receiving states. According to UNHCR, there are currently 253,190 refugees in the country; Burundian and Congolese refugees comprise the majority. Additionally, the current instability in Burundi has increased the number of individuals seeking refuge in the country. Many of these camps are located in the northwest regions of the country, including Kigoma, Katavi, and Tabora. Tanzania also hosts a large population of urban refugees. The government estimates the number of refugees in Dar es Salaam alone to be at least 10,000".

Also, it has been deploying its troop's conflict areas such as Congo and condemns attacks and conflicts that have dominated the region. Together with sending troops, Tanzanians envoys as negotiators and mediators have played an important role in helping the peace building process in the region. Carvalho & Okumu (2013) wrote that "history, both past and recent, shows various attempts at conflict resolution in the DRC by African neighbors and actors. The late 1990s marked a clear period of peace process initiation as the build-up to the Lusaka Accords. Mediation efforts by South Africa, Zambia, Libya, Tanzania, and Mozambique sought to bring

together the various conflict groups operating in the DRC with the government. Key African leaders played a significant role in mediating the Burundi conflict and ensuring the successful completion of the peace process. In November 1999, Nelson Mandela of South Africa was appointed the new mediator after Julius Nyerere of Tanzania".

Concerning energy, Tanzania has potential energy and natural resources neighbors starting with Uganda which is rich in oil, Mozambique with gas and oil discoveries, DRC with oil, coal, and gas, and South Sudan with oil. Having difficulties in the power sector, Tanzania so far hasn't pursued aggressive policies to connect with these states strategically for power rather relying on good faith and friendly relations that it has to secure energy relations. Thus, for some time Tanzania has been importing oil from Uganda to fuel its economy. As for Mozambique the strong ties that these countries have allowed them to cooperate in culture and education. Because the country is also discovering potential energy resources in its northern parts where it borders Tanzania (the same side where it discovered his gas potentials) much hasn't been done just initial affirmation of cooperation as both are in the process of developing these discoveries.

Page (2013) said that "onshore oil discoveries in Uganda have been followed by discoveries in Kenya. Offshore we have seen world-class discoveries of gas in Tanzania and Mozambique. Now every potential hydrocarbon basin across East Africa is the subject of intensive interest. In Mozambique, Anadarko and Eni acquired concessions in the Rovuma basin, off the northern coast, in 2006. In 2010-2011 the companies made a series of massive gas discoveries. Though commercial discoveries of oil in Uganda were first made in 2006, it seems likely that there will be additional resources in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), on the other side of Lake Albert, though the political instability of the DRC makes future exploration efforts uncertain".

DRC and South Sudan despite being highly blessed with resources their political instabilities which cause distancing from others have much to do with its interactions with their fellows. Tanzania has participated actively and fully in peace processes in DRC together with other UN forces to end the war that has caused the country its glory. South Sudan after gaining independence in 2011 and joined EAC in 2016, Tanzania establish any firm energy relations but its support for stability and peace in the country.

From this, it can be seen that Tanzania's history has much to do with what the country is going through and how the situation is the way it is today. Colonial arrangements have created the

arrangements to how the installments are done today as the infrastructures that they were left somehow helped the country to continue with the same trend. Focusing on productive, commercial, and economically advantageous areas awhile leaving out rural and other unproductive regions has caused the problem to persist. Besides, the new government under Mwalimu Nyerere was more people's development than restructuring sectors by putting more efforts into the eradication of illiteracy, disease, and hunger leaving sectors especially energy isolated. As other regimes came in the same trend followed which escalated the energy problem in the country as its population has been continuously left in the dark. Now that the country experiences improvements in different sectors it overwhelms the sector when it cannot produce or supply enough following demands. For this reason energy thirsty and desperation for not being able to solve the problem despite efforts from responsible authorities, energy diplomacy comes as the solution or an alternative to the problem.

2.3. What is energy diplomacy?

Energy diplomacy is when one or more states conduct energy interactions in terms of either energy trade and exploration or transportation. These relations established between two or many nations, individuals or institutions to cooperate in energy issues from discovery, research, explorations, transportations, and trade. Due to the changing nature of the energy resource and the security in the world energy diplomacy became necessary since the world economy depends on energy. These interactions or cooperation are not restricted in only the above-mentioned activities as they can be in the form of financial assistance, energy group clubs relations as well as technology and manpower transfer.

Goldthau (2010) said that nations have historically used various forms of energy diplomacy, ranging from development assistance and aid to bilateral subsidies and preferential loans, political support on an international level, and even military cooperation and arms sales. Griffiths (2019) went further to give the example of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and said "the results demonstrate the strategic importance of fostering bilateral energy diplomacy with countries that can provide security of domestic energy supply, markets for the long-term monetization of resources and support for economic diversification. For example, the GCC and Asian countries position energy at the core, infrastructure, and investment as the next level of engagement and finally joint development of advanced technologies".

To many, the term may come as a new notion but rather energy diplomacy has been in conduct for a long time. Its usage and application date back years ago as a strategy to trade expansion, policy-making, and peace. When European industrialization was booming, they needed more energy more power to run their economy and produce to cope in competitive environments at the time hence they initiated these relations through scrambling different places for energy and other resources they could find useful with all means necessary. Goldthau (2010) wrote that throughout mankind's history, energy resources have both been the cause of or proxy for foreign policy or even military actions. At the beginning of the twentieth century, British-Russian rivalry over the control of Persia is believed to have strengthened after the discovery of oil in the region.

Targeting Italy's access to oil and other resources, Italy invaded Abyssinia in 1935. Germany's strong import dependency on overseas oil and the Soviet Union's dependency on Caspian oil reserves are believed to have been a core cause of Berlin's decision to invade the Soviet Union in 1941, to seize control of Caspian energy. Hence the link between energy and diplomacy or even military action is not a recent phenomenon. One can notice that these relations started at the time where colonialism or even before that since most of our countries today are '50s-'60s year old free from such domination.

With the new states, these cooperation's continued and even survived cold war period despite few bumps from ideological differences but still endured to today where these states are signing free energy agreements and other deals since there are various development and discoveries which have been made plus the new energy study of resources and climate change issues have caused these relations to take a different turn. The term being fused to diplomacy its meaning and understanding can either be confusing or easily taken sometimes since it's the matter of adding the word energy but the term can carry more than what it seems. Energy diplomacy can be seen and understood as energy policy, as geopolitics problem, as global governance of energy dimension as it is defined differently by scholars but they all accept and agree, with all the study, that energy diplomacy is the search for energy safety as the way to reduce if not tackling energy deficits as follow:

As defined by Goldthau (2010) energy diplomacy is "the use of foreign policy to secure access to energy supplies abroad and to promote (mostly bilateral, that is, government to government) cooperation in the energy sector". This explanation implies that the main actor is the state and

with foreign policy in place, it gives states the authority to express their needs and to walk through stipulated principles towards energy relations. The definition identifies the state as the primary participant in energy diplomacy activities such as negotiations and signing of agreements and that makes it more political rather than economical.

Furthermore, the definition takes energy diplomacy as a probability term as a tool to help achieve certain goals. This shows that states tend to use it as a refuge to solve their energy problems. It talks more about the security and self-reliance principles of states. By having energy relations states can secure and benefit from guaranteed access to the resources as well as the supply of it. As governments are involved the definition is inclusive in the sense that the search for energy it's not only for large consumers of developed countries but also for developing countries. These countries experience the heat for energy thirsty as they are rising from the bottom with economic growth, mushrooming of small industries and efforts of providing a better life for their citizens makes it even hard for them than large consumer.

On the other hand, Griffiths (2019) defined energy diplomacy as "government-related foreign activities that aim to ensure a country's energy security while also promoting business opportunities related to the energy sector". This definition gives a wide picture and flexibility to states to engage in various activities as long as they ensure access and supply of energy. It also emphasizes energy security as the underlined purpose of such activities without any restrictions to trade and exchange in the name of energy. If one can look closely this allows activities like an investment, development support, and joint projects that are so much intertwined in energy relations. Also, it brings other actors like state energy companies, non-governmental energy agencies, and multinational corporations participating in energy quest. The state being the main actor in energy diplomacy doesn't robe the chance for other actors to engage in these activities. These business opportunities open door to markets result in a healthy competition which only influences the product obtained and for this case oil and gas.

As for Aalto (2016) "energy diplomacy refers to the practices and norms by which political institutions and large energy companies cooperate to promote energy trade. Energy diplomacy comprises meetings, negotiations, and agreements to build a political framework for energy trade. The goal is to find a balance between the supply and demand of energy. Energy diplomacy, thus, is about the extension of diplomatic practices into energy trade". This

definition, as said earlier energy diplomacy can be defined through diplomacy with energy included. The last definition gives the expression that energy diplomacy is all about business and trade-oriented which is true because to access or supply one must give and take hence profit. Furthermore, it brings in both the aspects from the above definitions as there is the need and search for the resource (trade-based) and governing actions through political frameworks.

This explanation apart from just telling about the concept, it also includes the governance essence of the energy sector in it. States searches for energy resources but importantly they cooperate for control, regulations, and management of these resources as well as themselves. Energy diplomacy brings them together to find solutions for how things are the way they are in the sector domestically and globally. States come together to find and create frameworks and formations of regulatory institutions to turn to when problems arise and the need for management of pricing and trade conducted among them.

Being a wide concept from the above perspective some scholars such as Jesse Richman, Simon Xu Hui Shen, Goldthau to mention just a few tend to see it as the strategy where it acts on its own by choosing possible ways to bring the best outcomes. For instance, Griffiths (2019) wrote "a strategic objective as with all forms of foreign policy, foreign energy policy is designed to protect and support national interests including universal access to reliable and affordable energy that supports economic development. Energy security, including energy availability, is perhaps the defining feature of national energy policy, although other essential elements are energy affordability, energy efficiency, environmental preservation, energy sector regulation, and energy sector governance". Energy diplomacy has been playing an important role in global relations today as it's taken as the tool to secure energy resources in a peaceful way possible.

It acknowledges that there is a need to have these relations so that the guarantee can be provided for all parties involved. Energy diplomacy has been seen in several foreign policy implementations notably in the USA, EU, Middle East, China, Russia, Venezuela, and North Africa as when Griffiths (2019) said for "GCC countries, energy security and economic efficiency in the power sector are key energy policy concerns. A strategic framework for the development of special bilateral diplomatic relations between GCC and Asian countries positions energy at the core, infrastructure, and investment as the next level of engagement and finally joint development of advanced technologies as an ultimate ambition. This framework, which is

consistent with China's articulated approach to engaging Arab countries, builds on current bilateral energy relations to further support GCC countries in their economic diversification efforts".

States as part of their responsibilities to serve the people and other international duties, they embark on various activities for different reasons. In energy diplomacy, though it is known that states are creating these energy relations to create a secure pass for oil, gas, and other natural resources that can serve the purpose. As shown above, energy diplomacy involves business opportunities for these states which help them to explore other options in the field like expand their products, creation of new energy partners, or just simply by market access.

Now, to what motivates or seen as the reason for states to conduct these relations and what means are used, one can see energy diplomacy as a means to achieve economic growth and political influence. According to Griffiths (2019) said that "once bilateral diplomatic relations are established, the effectiveness of these relations in supporting a country's energy interests depends on the power or influence that a country can establish with its counterparts". Most competitors in energy relations are developed countries since having the resources, helps them to maintain their desired outcome by taking to account the glory and the benefits of being able to influence those possessing energy resources to be it economically or politically. Powerful countries after having relations with energy producer countries, they try to use their economic power or political principles to influence these countries.

For example in trading or pricing, these countries may condition the possessing countries to have the same political systems (democracy, free elections, or human rights) for them to do trade together or to free their economy and allow privatization to continue having these relations. As argued by Shen (2011) that "by preaching liberal democracy the United States is better able to pursue its interests, reduce security threats in its environment, and foster a stable political order when other states particularly the other major great powers are democracies rather than non-democracies including democracy, economic openness and interdependence, institutions and the containment of conflict. Liberal democracy naturally and automatically applied to facilitate its energy interests".

Also, energy diplomacy serves as a source of attraction for neighboring countries and partners. Soft power, in general, has always brought people and states together, it's how it works and so

does energy diplomacy. Agreeing with another country shows how reliable, confident, trustworthy, and responsible a country is. Griffiths (2019) said "soft power is a very important concept in this regard because soft power is defined as how one country gets another country to do what it wants via perceived legitimacy, the attractiveness of ideology and culture, and societal norms. In essence, soft power is about affecting behavior without commanding. Hence, the importance of trust and collaborative partnership in energy relations makes bilateral diplomacy, which is a key tool of soft power, essential for international relations during an energy transition".

The decision to have relations with others doesn't come easily but when there is something strong to offer becomes irresistible for others to not be attracted to it. Challenges have made states to cooperate in finding solutions by creating partnerships and alliances. For example, Griffiths (2019) by using the GCC example said that "geopolitical challenges that will arise during an energy transition make the establishment of special bilateral diplomatic relations increasingly important". When neighboring states see another conducting something profitable or facing a challenge it is only logical that they join hands plus when one country opens up its doors to others it attracts much more since every state is looking for some opportunities to move forward than just energy relations.

In the quest of making more profit, increase mutual market access has become a state agenda. Being a producer or possessing a good amount of energy to be it gas, oil, or electricity, the important part is to have places to sell and by being sure of having costumers and guaranteed consumers of the products. Energy diplomacy opens up more doors for more markets to either sell or buys by opening their market to other people they develop and grow in terms of expertise, joint projects, and economic growth through investments. Kitonga (2015) wrote that within the context of the International Energy Charter, open markets imply having a competitive market for energy products, materials, equipment, and services. It also includes transparent access to energy resources, removal of barriers, promoting the development and interconnection of energy transport, promoting access to capital, and facilitating the transit of energy. In energy diplomacy, both parts and all those are involved benefit each other's market especially when the partners are in a regional block.

Lastly is to ensure energy security. As the main function and reason why states engaged in energy diplomacy are to find energy security sources as well as to relieve themselves from power deficits. Griffiths (2019) said, "energy security and economic efficiency in the power sector are key energy policy concerns expected to play an important role in the foreign energy policies and bilateral energy diplomacy efforts". Due to developments and the need to feed their industries, states have been merging hands with others in making sure the search and discoveries of scarce resources such as energy (natural gas and oil) are guaranteed. For example "GCC countries are pursuing the development of their own indigenous natural gas resources as well as the deployment of clean energy, including both nuclear and renewables, to achieve domestic energy security at the lowest possible cost" (Griffiths, 2019).

Interdependence has made it possible for countries to depend on each other and exchange resources when needed. Industrialization and other development in sectors such as transportation led to the increase of energy consumption plus population growth in the global needs even more energy than what is produced. Hence energy diplomacy contributes to deficit relieves by facilitating explorations and discoveries of more energy and supply of energy to those needing it.

States have always been keen on how they are positioning themselves, especially where there are high stakes involved. Despite having the reasons to engage energy diplomacy and conduct these interactions, states have been using different forms of interactions or strategies to make sure that their counterparts are in a position to either trade or to agree on the terms that are put during their relations. Goldthau (2010) said linking development assistance and resource access is the dominant pattern. Financial assistance mostly through preferential loans, loans turned into grants and debt relief. Moreover, funding instruments have turned most into important donor countries.

Also, development-related efforts include various forms of nonfinancial assistance such as the construction of hospitals, malaria prevention centers, schools, improvements in roads and infrastructure, stipends, political support at the international level and military cooperation tend to accompany political support and exchange for favored access to resources.

For instance, China-Africa with development-related efforts, GCC with Asian countries with financial assistance, U.S-Central Asia and the Middle East as Shen (2011) wrote that "The United States authorized enhanced policy and aid to support conflict amelioration, humanitarian

needs, economic development, transport, and communications, border controls, democracy, and the creation of civil societies in the South Caucasus and Central Asia".

These forms go specific with country profile but sometimes all can be seen in a single country as they can multipurpose tasks. From the above explanations, it's clear that energy diplomacy is both a political term linked to foreign policy, political institutions and it takes the state as its primary point of analysis. It's no doubt that when international relation is concerned states are at the front sit and does so in relations forged. But also it is economically placed when companies, business, and trade are involved. Issues of revenue, price arrangement, investments, and economic impacts of these interactions can very much be included in energy diplomacy. It's a demand for producing countries and a supply to consuming countries where both maintain affordable service prices.

Furthermore from consuming countries are looking to increase their existing reserves. These may not be a producer or have any strong backgrounds in energy relations but due to existing circumstances, they are to make these relations easy their problems example African countries and European countries. European Energy Security Strategy (2014) wrote import dependency will keep increasing overtime to compensate for the declining domestic production the increasing share of renewables as well as the reduction of overall demand seems to have contributed to a stabilization of import dependency. Therefore, exchanges of information on negotiations with external suppliers among the EU member states could also contribute to assuring the security.

This creates a good foundation in understanding that energy diplomacy can be used by any country as long as the nature of interactions are outlined and specified because despite conducting these energy relations it's not always about gaining influence or obtaining a place at the table sometimes these relations are the only chance for these states to their solve energy problems (domestically) without having other motives simply because energy relations present opportunities to support the existing issue in the sector which allow stead sustainable prosperity for these countries. It's important for them that these relations function properly to bring assurance to energy accessibility.

2.4. Tanzania's energy problem

Since independence 1961, it has been moving forward with a small pace since it had to first build itself as a nation by uniting the people and to restructure its government. With the change of

government in 1995, the implementation of economic liberalization started with principles of a free economy, privatization together with a multiparty system. Slowly adaptation of these political environments and economic life started to blossom where industries were revived, transportation and agriculture sector, mining, and energy as well as trade giving hope for the nation to move forward. Tanzania was dominated by liberalization and macroeconomic stabilization which caused the energy sector to do more than before because industries were consuming more power as they needed twice the energy to run the machine and produce more.

According to the Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment (2016) said that Tanzania is a fast-growing economy with rates above average sub-Saharan Africa since 2005. Tanzania's manufacturing has witnessed a healthy growth rate of 7.6 % per annum. Starting from 2000 Tanzania has already made important steps in this direction while several policy strategies targeting various economic sectors have been promoted and received increasing support. From 2000 to 2010 Tanzania's manufactured exports have been growing rapidly at 31% annually on average. As the free economy, industries produced more to cope with competition from within and outside which was only possible because of technology improvement and efficiency from workers contributed to economic growth. As sectors developed so do energy consumption in construction, telecommunication services, manufacturing, and agricultural sector. The use of electricity, coal, and gas contributed to building desired products which increase the demands. All these led to economic development by responding to demands calling which resulted to increase government revenue through tax payment and purchasing power.

Apart from industries and heavy-duty sectors, these developments paved ways for small businesses eager to serve society and ready to compete. As important as they are these businesses such as supermarkets, car showrooms, internet café, textile, furniture building, and hardware factories have also been consuming a quite level of energy which added to the total energy usage. As Teske et al (2017) said "the growing economy requires a reliable power supply for small and medium businesses (SME's), industry and the transport sector. Economic developments made everything seemed good but the energy sector was crying for the burden of not being able to cope up with the situation".

At the same time population was also growing led to power generation to be doubled to reach the demand for individual needs and enterprises? Over time the population has grown bigger and the

demand has also grown more. As the economy grew, people started to migrate to look for better chances as well as a good life in big cities, this led to urbanization and overpopulation which then caused overload management in administration. It's good to have a big population because serve as the market, they buy and consume what is produced.

Also with a high population, it guarantees the availability of manpower as well as human development. Nyari et al (2015) said "in 2012 census Population and Housing Census estimated the population of Tanzania to be 45 million people. The growth rate was estimated to be 2.7%, which implies that in the next 26 years the populations will double the current". Other like Kitonga (2015), Irena (2017), Agwanda & Amani (2012) and Msyani (2013) acknowledged the contribution of the population in the energy sector and how it affects it as Agwanda & Amani (2014) said "the speed at which the demographic transition takes place is important because different speeds create different social, economic and environmental challenges and opportunities for countries. As the population grows, so does the demand for resources".

Mushrooming of industries and population growth, energy consumption also had to change. Means of the economy have expanded with the introduction of technology; they needed enough supply of power to operate to meet the demands of consumers. Population growth led to widening power extension channels to even a place that had no line installment for more service in education and the health center.

Despite being rich with enough resources to produce enough power and even possible to share with others, these resources haven't been utilized and so are left untapped. Sven et al (2017) stated Tanzania needs to build and expand its power generation system to be almost entirely new to increase the energy access rate by building new power plants no matter the technology will require new infrastructure and access to finance approximately 160 billion US dollars. The forecast will be focused on simulations of future demand based on social, economic, and technological development.

Tanzania depends on hydropower to create electricity, especially for urban areas while the rural population relies mostly on biomass (wood and charcoal). It's undeniable that the country needs new power sources simply because these new demands are only the beginning. Both the economy and the population are faced with challenges due to rapid development happening in the country despite their growth.

Many writers have written about the energy sector in Tanzania with its energy problem being one of the main focuses such as Kitonga (2015), Irena (2017), Agwanda & Amani (2012) and Msyani (2013). Also in various reports and researches by various energy agencies and ministries, this issue was dominant. Issue such as energy sources, challenges, and opportunities in the sector and investments as every aspect was important to understand how the sector is and its potential to the process. With its steady gradual steps to development and its desire to move forward attracted more attention to the sector to how it can support the country's plans. As wide as it is, the sector hasn't been efficient enough to move with the speed of developments happening in the country. As the report of African Development Bank Group (2015) on energy resources in the nation stated that "Tanzania is endowed with diverse renewable energy resources ranging from biomass, hydropower, solar to wind. Much of this potential has not been fully exploited".

Tanzania population still is using biomass as the main source of power in both rural and urban areas. Almost 80% are depending on biomass for daily activities leaving only 20% with electricity which also is not even reliable as there have been some shorts or cutting here and there. Kitonga (2015) wrote that "access to energy is 36%, 20% in urban areas and 16% in rural areas, which is considerably low, leading to constraints on growth and a low level of earning potential. For example Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, Mwanza, Arusha, and Kilimanjaro apart from being big cities with every active commercial and social activities but still the access and supply of electricity are low and the government hasn't been fully providing a strong source of power despite their importance in economic life.

Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) has been putting efforts toward supply, planting, and placing in every household with electricity but due to several challenges that are beyond its doings, it hasn't been successful in providing such energy in Tanzanian community from both sides. It produces electricity but the use of old instruments, poor technologies and lack of expertise have made the various initiatives impossible energy consumption plus climate and other uncontrollable factors have exceeded the production capacity and are just other obstacles to solve.

African Development Bank Group (2015) stated "that as a result of climate change Tanzania has witnessed increasingly unreliable rainfall patterns and more frequent and prolonged droughts over the past two decades. These, in turn, have affected the country's power sector due to its

heavy dependence on hydropower. This situation has induced power crises and increased dependence on expensive and environment polluting fossil fuels most of which are imported".

As far as gas is concerned Tanzania lacked potential in the gas sector. Despite two discoveries in Songo-Songo and Mnazi Bay, these were economically infeasible to develop. In 2010 in the southern shores of it, more gas was discovered and placed Tanzania in African map for the emerging gas producer as noted by Cargill (2013) that "Tanzania is drawing growing attention as a pivotal country in East Africa for oil and natural gas exploration, has led the region in terms of discoveries of natural gas in 2012. With known gas reserves of approximately 7.5 billion cubic feet, the potential to transform Tanzania's international standing and domestic electricity production is considerable."

Solar energy is mostly accessible compare to other forms and yet it is not used. Solar energy is mostly accessible compare to other forms. Renewable energy has proven to be reliable and useful but the response it says something else. The initial purpose of including providing solar panels was to help those who cannot access or afford electricity necessity. In the country, solar energy hasn't been utilized due to expensive technology as well as infrastructures which leave the energy sector to depend on hydropower.

African Development Bank Group (2015) stated that Tanzania has limited expertise in undertaking feasibility studies, detailed design, and construction of renewable energy power plants. Consumers are unaware of product standards, available technology choices, and efficient alternative production methods. Renewable energy projects generally have a high capital cost, and typical financing instruments available on the Tanzanian market are not well-suited to the development of renewable energy projects, which require low cost, long-term debt. Despite the potential of solar thermal and the demand for low-temperature water for both domestic and commercial applications, uptake is low. Lack of awareness, inability to mobilize financing, relatively lower priority given to such investments, and other more advanced solar technologies, such as concentrated solar power, are not present in the country.

As for Nyari et al and Agwanda & Amani, they have focused their efforts on checking the demands, consumptions, and other potential sources of energy. As the country takes steps to reduce poverty and other problems, it's notably clear that's energy problem is directly connected to these steps. As explained earlier that economic and population growth has pushed the energy

demands higher than before the chance for other sources of power is needed and it is worth exploring.

Nyari et al (2015) wrote that Tanzania is blessed with abundant resources however today the country energy sector specifically electricity depends mainly on hydro-energy resources, oil, and natural gas. The annual energy consumption of the country is approximated to be more. Moreover, Tanzania receives between 2800 – 3500 hours of sunshine per year. This makes the country to be one of the potential areas for solar energy applications in both electricity and other applications. For them, energy demands have increased rapidly and that has caused some kind of shock in the energy sector which requires interventions by looking for other alternatives.

Furthermore, Tanzania by not being a potential participant in energy relations in terms of a producer or guaranteed customer, nothing much has been studied on the issue of energy diplomacy. Scholars have focused more on the problem with little research being done on the name of diplomacy regarding energy but have shown the number of relations that indicate some energy benefits are coming from relations that Tanzania has made. As explained above energy diplomacy is an old notion but to some countries, it can be a new phenomenon simply because energy diplomacy activities are not popular. Tanzania has been an active player in diplomatic relations with neighboring countries, African nations, and other countries outside Africa. It has been keeping in touch with fellow nations in energy issues as its energy production hasn't been enough to offer the services to the people and run its economy as population growth and other human factors have increased the energy consumption.

With this foundation, it's clear now that energy relations are part and parcel of state relations. The scarcity of energy has proven to result in a more meaningful way of conducting both business opportunities and obtaining political advantages. The form of its intervention gives a clear pass to both developing and developed countries to participate regardless of power which makes it important. Furthermore, the energy deficit has driven Tanzania to position itself in search or secure energy relations. To get a clear picture next chapter explains the methods used to study this topic.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the research method used to explore the question in this study. For this study, one method of data collection was used followed by a justification for using the method.

3.1 Methodology: An overview.

The study seeks to understand Tanzania's energy problem and how energy diplomacy has promoted investment in the sector. This study is exploratory in nature as Sekaran (2003) said that "an exploratory study is undertaken when not much is known about the situation at hand or when no information is available on how similar problems or research issues have been solved in the past". The aim is to gain familiarity with the issues and to gain a deeper understanding of the topic. As Zikmund (2003) notes "the first step in exploratory research is to analyze the existing studies in the subject area then transform potential issues into a more defined problem to develop research objectives". Chapter two has provided an analysis of the previous studies in energy problems and energy relations to build a foundation for further research.

3.2. Research design

Research design varies depending on the nature of the research and the problem researched. For this study historical research design fits accordingly. This aims at a systematic and objective evaluation and synthesis of evidence in order to establish facts and draw conclusions about past events. It uses primary historical data, such as archaeological remains as well as documentary sources of the past. Apart from informing us about what happened in previous times and re-evaluating beliefs about the past, historical research can be used to find contemporary solutions based on the past and to inform present and future trends. It stresses the importance of interactions and their effects (Walliman, 2011). The previous chapter explained the existing situation by navigating its history to create a better understanding of the study.

3.3. Research strategies and techniques

In this study, a case study strategy was applied to facilitated better outcomes of the research. Porta & Keating (2008) wrote that "a case study is a research strategy based on the in-depth empirical investigation of one or a small number of phenomena in order to explore the configuration of each case and to elucidate features of a larger class of (similar) phenomena by developing and evaluating theoretical explanations". The study is set out in Tanzania specific on

the energy sector to look at how energy problem has resulted in energy diplomacy and promotion of foreign investment in the country.

3.4. Research approach

The qualitative approach emphasizes processes and meanings that are not measured in terms of quantity, amount, intensity, or frequency. These kinds of data are therefore descriptive in character. The study has used qualitative research techniques in making sure that all data collected are well-sorted and examined. This includes all methods which are not numbers or mathematical methods in analyzing and processing information collected for this study and for the sake of this study documentary analysis was used. Different documents were collected, organized into their specific group for later review to be incorporated in the study.

3.5. Data collection methods and analysis

The following collection methods were used in this study: secondary data and documentary review methods. Through these methods, the study created reliable information to enhance the validity of this paper. The assortment of optional information was done to build up the background on the issues as well as historical, economic, and social factors surrounding the case study in order to provide contexts that have influences on the situation. Written materials such as strategy documents, workshops, and conference reports, organization reports, and reviews as well as policies were collected through the internet.

In regard to the documentary review, Payne and Payne (2004) as cited by Mogalakwe (2006) "described the documentary method as the techniques used to categorize, investigate, interpret and identify the limitations of physical sources, most commonly written documents whether in the private or public domain". In this paper, qualitative data analysis was approached as a way to interpret data and to show a clear understanding of the condition of energy sector problems in Tanzania and the effort that the government put in solving or reducing those problems at how is shown in the following chapter.

3.6. Why this methodology?

Forgiving a clear picture of energy diplomacy and Tanzania energy problem, this methodology creates a way of explaining and outlining what exactly the situation is and the engagement of Tanzania government in the energy sector, how they did what they did and what made it possible

for the results that are seen today. The exploratory method gives an understanding of the general sense of the topic while documentary analysis further goes deep into analyzing and reviewing energy diplomacy and the promotion of foreign investment in energy.

Also, the design used in this study helped in topic choice and selection of cases to be studied after going through the existing data by showing the gap in the energy sector that hasn't been studied. It gave the study the elaborative data and information regarding the trends in Tanzania energy diplomacy and how far the country has evolved with its efforts to solve the energy problems.

Through this study 110 documents from public and private domains were collected and reviewed, data were arranged according to the specific issued studied (economic growth, population size, and consumption level) to help them focus on every pair independently. Such instruments permitted a comparison of the mentioned texts as well as the elaboration of data clearly. The results of this study are explained in the next chapter.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA FINDINGS

This chapter presents the results of this thesis by showing what causes energy problem in the country by looking at Tanzania's economic growth, demography arrangements as well as diversification of energy resources in the sector. It also presents government efforts that have been done to reduce the problem and identifying the energy diplomatic initiatives used.

4.1. The state of Tanzania's economy and its energy problem

Since independence 1961, it has been moving forward with a small pace since it had to first build itself as a nation and restructure its government. Over the years Tanzania has been improving its economic performance, making it one of the fast-growing economies. Economic Commission for Africa (2015) wrote that "the strong economic performance recorded by the United Republic of Tanzania over recent years continued into 2015. The United Republic of Tanzania has become one of the fastest-growing economies in Eastern Africa". Efforts to move away from poverty and other problems holding it toward being a middle-income country include reform-oriented strategy. Treichel (2005) said that the main feature of Tanzania's strong growth performance is the impact of reform-oriented policies by pursuing economic reform program pattern results in growth.

Tanzania has seen its good days in economic, political, and social spheres. Tanzania has undergone impressive political and economic developments and improvements in social welfare in recent years. Sector such as agriculture and mining have brought the country the big amount of revenue with the export of tobacco, coffee, cashew nuts, and gold as Rwebangila (2015) said that "important exports in 2012 were tobacco (TShs 384 billion corresponding to US\$ 0.24 billion), coffee (TShs 293 billion corresponding to US\$ 0.19 billion) and cashew nuts (TShs 222 billion corresponding to US\$ 0.14 billion). Minerals, such as gold (which in 2012 represented TShs 3,410 billion or US\$ 2.2 billion in exports) and tourism are also increasingly contributing to a substantial proportion of the country's economy".

Apart from these economic endeavors, the country has witnessed population growth which added pressure as demand and consumption increased. In addition, social welfare has increased the chance to beat poverty as well as economic activities. Under government plans to reduce poverty, wide expansion social services to address social issues and to provide basic needs as Economic Commission for Africa (2016) said that "the country's second strategy for growth and

poverty reduction – MKUKUTA II – contained a set of six goals directed at improving quality of life and social well-being".

Also, urbanization has presented demands for more buildings to accommodate the growing number of people in urban areas. The growth of its population proved to boost the construction and wholesale sectors. Economic Commission for Africa (2016) argued that "construction and the wholesale and retail trade subsectors are the largest subsectors in terms of gross value added. Both subsectors are growing rapidly and construction activity is likely to continue to grow as urbanization continues and a growing middle class invests in improved housing". Being potential for developments all these activities required a single common sector to run them all that is energy.

Findings have shown that both mention above (economic improvements and population growth) have been part of the sources of the energy problem. Being an important asset in economic life and people's daily activities, growth in both caused energy consumption to increase which made it difficult for the energy sector to respond to. Nyari et al (2015) wrote that "energy is one of the crucial inputs in all aspects of development as it supports population growth, urbanization, and industrialization as well as the tourism industry. In developing countries like Tanzania, the electricity supply is usually low compared to its demand". Due to this, the sector has been struggling to meet existing and new demands. As said before population growth has increase construction activities and yet with new buildings domestic usage is doubled or multiplied to incorporate the users of energy. Electricity is the main energy that is used in daily activities, petroleum together with biomass as other sources haven't been fully incorporated. With imported oil petroleum demands are met while electricity has mostly been produced with hydropower but still its generation and distribution are insufficient. As for biomass like charcoal and firewood are easily accessible.

Furthermore, results show that a lack of adequate resources and poor infrastructure are also seen contributing to the energy problem. Tanzania apart from having various resources the fact that those resources are not developed and engaged in solving this problem placed the country with inadequate resources status. Depending on a few of its resources, it prolongs energy problems to exist since there is no diversification of resources to be utilized in the sector. This makes the

sector dormant as there is no stretching capacity of its resources which caused inefficiency energy generation.

The number of Tanzanian population accessing electricity is still low in both urban and rural areas due to poor extension infrastructures available. In order to supply electricity, power plants, generators and grids are needed especially in rural areas now Nyari et al (2015) said that "there are two methods of supplying electricity to both rural and urban areas in this country; grid extension and the use of isolated diesel generators. Both options are not sustainable for rural areas since grid connections are costly and isolated diesel generators necessitate continued reliance on expensive diesel fuel For an instant, the World Bank estimates that grid extension prices vary from USD 6,340/km in densely populated regions to USD 19,070/km in regions with the dispersed population".

In addition, some literature also pointed out issues of policy challenges, institution framework as well as private sectors involvement. Economic Commission for Africa (2015), Mnzava (2005) and Irena (2017) said that the results of policies to promote industrialization have thus far been mixed, Lack of policy review and research, low creditworthiness of TANESCO into power generation in Tanzania, view of hazard with respect to the private area and somewhat legitimizes its low association in the sector. These policies and institutions, their existence is to make sure that the sector is directed in a certain way with acceptable rules to ensure that all industries involved in it are given considerable attention and importance on how it contributes either through production or supplying in reducing the energy problem.

Thus, with surrounding issues around the energy sector only solving these issues will help to relieve the sector from the burden it's carrying. It's no doubt that the sector has a problem as Kitonga (2015) said "Tanzania like other countries in sub-Saharan Africa faces a shortage of energy, particularly in electricity and modern energy sources. Insufficient power generation capacities, as well as inadequate transmission and distribution networks, have made the situation worse. Energy is a critical prerequisite for all sectors of the economy. It is an essential service, the availability, and quality of which can determine the success or failure of development endeavors. The importance of energy as a sector in the national economy can therefore not be overemphasized".

Like any other, the energy problem has presented challenges for the government at the same time an opportunity. It presented the need to reform, create, and reduce some of the things that were in the sector.

4.2. Government efforts

Study shows that the government has responded positively by issuing some policies, making budget and adaptations of some institutes. Scholars such as Kitonga (2015), Rwebangila (2015), and Nyari have commended the efforts taken by the government in try to solve this problem and making sure that it's providing reliable energy supply and affordable in the country.

First, the government has formulated policies and acts to regulate the energy sector. These policies and laws came as the way forward to govern the sector conducting its daily activities as well as the people involved. As wide as the sector is, these policies vary from electricity, natural gas to renewable energies. Through different policies, the government has been able to control production and usage in the sector. Also, they have provided assistance in data and statistics in consumption capacity and demand.

Importantly these policies have been reviewed and reformulated over time and when necessary new policies or acts have been designed with additional sections to address new issues at hand. Kitonga (2015) said "the first energy policy was formulated in April 1992. Due to changes in the energy sector and the overall national economy, this policy was revised and published in February 2003 and has been under revision again since 2014. The broad objective of the National Energy Policy is to ensure the availability of reliable and affordable energy supplies and use them in a rational and sustainable manner to support national development goals. These policies guide the development of the energy sector in Tanzania. There are other policies that are available, including the Natural Gas Policy (2013) and the Petroleum Policy (2014)".

The energy industry is governed by national energy policy which regulates energy production and supply to its end-use. Together with it other policies and acts are in place to easy power appropriation and supply in the country. Irena (2017) said that "National Energy Policy 2015 ensures an efficient and sustainable energy value chain which includes production, procurement, transportation, Distribution and end-use systems, the National Energy Policy aims to ensure the provision of reliable and affordable energy in Tanzania. Electricity Act 2008 and Rural Energy Act 2005 provide for the facilitation and regulation of generation, transmission, transformation,

distribution, supply, and use of electric energy as well as cross-border trade in electricity and rural electrification planning and regulation".

Also, there are a number of roadmaps and strategies which fall in the policies sector as they place the alternative part in supporting policies. Irena (2017) wrote "Electricity Supply Industry Reform Strategy and Roadmap (2014), National Public-Private Partnership Implementation Strategy, Power System Master Plan (2012) aim to improve the quality of services and goods delivered to customers, efficiency, sound business environment and the growth of the power sector to allow the country to meet its development targets. The overall objectives of these supplementary plans helped the government to implement policies and increased supply of reliable power as well as to associate currently off-grid areas".

In addition to that, the government created institutions to deal with daily activities in the sector. In its plans and schedules in making the energy sector active, meaningful, and sustainable, Tanzania government has put several instruments which are to direct, manage and organize daily activities, follow-ups, and reports about and everything done in the sector. These institutions act as the connector and links between the government and the sector by making sure that the government interests are upheld and achieved while providing services and assistance to investors and the people at large. To manage conflicts when arising and advise investors in places to invest and giving ways out of how to process are some of the responsibilities of these instruments.

Ministry of energy and mineral (MEM) is the main instrument in the sector of energy acting under government jurisdiction in executing every activity in the energy field. With the mandate of the government, it was established with full capacity to manage and organize the energy sector. Mokveld & Von Eije (2018) wrote that "the Ministry of Energy and Minerals is responsible for the national energy policy and coordination of the activities in the sector. Its task is to create an attractive framework so that all stakeholders can operate successfully. MEM has responsibility for creating and reviewing policies and strategies as set out in the National Energy Policy and the National Energy Strategy through issuances and guidelines".

TANESCO Electricity Company has been operating since the 1960s but with time its efficiency has dropped and the government had to create other assisting institutions to help with energy production and regulations. Eberhand et al (2018) ambitious reforms envisioned for the

electricity sector was due to TANESCO's management because the quality and reliability of supply were still poor and the financial standing of the state utility was persistently weak. From there EWURA and REA were created. Rwebangila (2015) said that "the sector is regulated by the Acts of 2001 and 2006 which establish the Energy and Water Utilities Authority (EWURA) as the regulatory authority, the National Energy Policy of 2003 that aims at promoting sustainable energy in Tanzania, the Rural Energy Act 2005 which established the Rural Energy Agency (REA), the Rural Energy Board (REB) and the Rural Energy Fund (REF)".

Through these institutions, the government has been able to implement its plans and strategies by initiating and conducting different projects. They also do research and facilitate studies in regard to electrification in rural areas together with others under the ministry. Apart from challenges and shortcomings, they have managed to help some rural areas (villages) to be connected or put in consideration for the national grid as Irena (2017) said that "as part of the Rural Energy Act to support the Government of Tanzania's endeavors to accelerate access to rural areas The Rural Electrification Investment Prospectus shows that approximately 46% of rural populations are near the grid, 20% are further away but located in densely populated areas and 34% are further away in low-density areas". Also with solar power, it has been able to encourage rural residents to use as the alternative for electricity.

Another point worth noting is the involvement of private sectors (public-private partnerships). Due to the increase in demand, the government had to turn to private sectors as the alternative to provide service. Eberhand et al (2018) said that "National Energy Policy opened the sector to private participation, including a provision to encourage private electricity generation and distribution in areas where TANESCO had not established a public power supply system". These sectors have always been around but this time they were actively involved in producing, supplying, and even selling the energy to make sure that the demands are met. Irena (2017) said "emergency power producers and IPPs these are private investors owning power plants of more than 10 MW and contributing 40% of the installed electricity capacity. Also, there are Small power producers these are private companies operating small renewables-based power projects (up to 10 MW) under an SPPA to sell power to TANESCO or directly to customers".

Also private solar-based companies most of these are organized under the Tanzania Renewable Energy Association but work autonomously in solar PV installation, importing and selling solar

PV products. These companies include ENSOL, Sustainable Energy Services Company (SESCOM), Ashton Energy, and Zara Solar. Kitonga (2015) said Tanzania opened its market to allow private sector participation and private sector projects can play a big role in national development through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP's). Based on this, the government gives major consideration to private investment in hydropower generation to sustain isolated mini-grid systems in rural areas, integrate transmission and distribution extensions to an industrial anchor, create distribution reinforcements and grid extensions and reduce power losses.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPP's) has really provided assistance to the sector apart from reducing energy problem it has given people options with many energy providers where they can connect or buy from and also it has brought more competition in energy market from producing and selling which improved efficiency and accountability in the sector. Reyes (2010) said that "these private-sector focused off-grid initiatives have provided the bedrock for the government's Rural Electrification Expansion Program, which should assist the government in making access to electricity part of everyday life for at least 500,000 households, schools, hospitals, agricultural and small business owners in numerous villages across the country".

Tanzanian government took initiatives to make sure that the energy problem is limited if not eradicated. All these efforts have proven to be helpful in combating energy problem including Big Result Now as Kitonga (2015) wrote that "under the Big Result Now Initiatives is implementing different projects for the purpose of increasing power generation, access to electricity and bringing reliable power to the citizens for economic growth, for example, Kinyerezi-I (150 MW). There is also the reinforcement of transmission infrastructure and the building of new transmission lines from Iringa-Shinyanga, Singida-Arusha-Namanga, Makambako-Songea, and Lindi-Dar-es-Salaam. At the times there are already underway programs such as Ngombeni-Mafia, Island Darakuta-Manyara and Mofajus-Mpanda have received a positive response since they are bringing hope and opportunities for these people to use and engage in their business as usual".

Apart from the above effort, the study showed that still, energy problem has continued to persist in the country. Initiatives haven't been adequate to solve the problem which made the country engage in energy relations as an alternative of last resort in solving the problem. As argued in chapter two, energy diplomacy hasn't been mentioned but rather there are relations that the

government has been engaging to which are energy-related in nature hence energy diplomacy. Eberhard et al (2018) showed that "the following issues have been cited as impediments: a lack of serious developers, a lack of funding potential. The sector has suffered from poor governance by consistent and robust decision-making. Planning has become a political exercise, Private power and its benefits are effectively being crowded out".

4.3. Energy diplomacy initiatives

There seems to be a real disconnection between plans and action, and the necessary efforts into realizing the plans. To find a clear path for assistance in solving its problems, Tanzania has taken initiatives in energy diplomacy. Guided by its foreign policy, Tanzania takes stand into creating beneficial and mutual relations as URT Foreign Policy (2015) stated that "the economic and socio-political shift that has occurred in the domestic and international scene, there is need to adopt Tanzania's foreign policy to this new situation placing priority on the securing the core national interests as a sovereign state. Steering international processes towards contributing to Tanzania's efforts at economic development through elaborating arrangements for accessing technical assistance, financing, fair trading, and investments".

Through diplomatic mission abroad government has designed more than 50 diplomatic missions abroad and it has been using them to acquire information relating to resources and availability of energy connection the global. Existing missions facilitate the sector with reports and analyzed data concerning energy security and the possibilities of acquiring and attracting them. Also, these missions have been providing platforms for interviews and discussions with officials and experts in the field from hosting countries, ambassadors, energy scholars and also requested officials from Tanzania to share, inform, exchange, and express their ideas on the issues of energy. Again, preparations, hosting, and conducting both official and state visits have made these missions to be the center and meaningful positioned to apply and serve Tanzania's goals on energy relations to be realized. In 2013 the then minister of energy, Professor Muhongo attended a meeting where he talked about the energy sector and possible opportunities for investment and development.

Through these also Tanzania has paved the way for businessmen and investors to acquire firsthand information but also to channel their interests before arriving in Tanzania. Embassies and consuls have been the traditional ways of how Tanzania engages and conducts its diplomacy and energy security relations. In addition, apart from the old ones, it has been opening new

embassies to deepen more the relations as well as to be insured support in the development of the energy sector particularly. For example in Tanzania opened its embassy in Turkey in 2017 before that Tanzania had a consul office in Istanbul only.

Another is through engaging in the international forum and hosts some of them. Tanzania has been participating in different international forums and platforms since in this globalization times no country can ignore what is happening in the other side of the world and so Tanzania has been actively pledging membership in various energy use conferences, environmental conservation workshops, and pollution reduction meetings from a regional level to global. For example, African petroleum contracts in 2013 addressed issues of laws and investment to improve petroleum regimes. Others are the Vienna energy conference attended by deputy minister and East African power industry convention in 2012.

By attending these big platforms, they present chances to networking, rare opportunities of meeting influential people in the sector as well as to exchange ideas for better tomorrow. Usually, speakers and contributors are well known and important people in the energy field (scientist, researchers or directors of energy institutions) and by being able to meet them or talk with them can impact even countries relations and sometimes one can learn more about his/her country energy status and how others perceive the county to which helps to self-evaluate but also to improve or correct where it needed.

In these meetings and conferences top officials, minister, and even president participate depending on the topic but importantly is that attendance in these platforms shows the commitment, will, and readiness of the country towards the issues discussed. Depending on the issues one can be given the chance to speak or contribute by expressing the challenges, opportunities the countries have as well as efforts that have been done so far regarding the issue. This can move people's interest in the country and hence energy relations have been developed from there. Besides attending Tanzania has also been a host of some conferences and other energy platforms which brings inclusions and representations on the topic at hand and it can also change the status and positions in international standards by bringing more opportunities and new relations.

Moreover, the government has put efforts toward environmental conservation and energy sustainable use. The changing nature of globalization has brought attention to environmental

issues and changing patterns in climate thus, led to international joint efforts to tackle these issues for a better future. Pollution, climate change, and global warming have affected everyone especially those who are depending on nature to live. An increase of heat, drought, low-level rainfall, ice melting, air pollution, and land and land degradation are the results of these issues which are the outcomes of industrialization and excessive use of unclean energy.

Tanzania is still depending on agriculture as the backbone of its economy through exporting tea, cocoa, and cotton, and also its population engages in cultivation activities for daily livelihood as the source of income. With environmental issues, Tanzania experienced drought and change in rainfall (extreme and low) which have caused both power supply initiatives, trade loss, and food due to low production. As the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (2013) said wrote that the droughts experienced in the year 2000 and again in late-2010 through 2012 reduced hydro generation resulting from these droughts led to severe energy shortages which culminated in load shedding.

Moreover, human factors have also played a role in escalating these issues by deforestation (cutting trees) and excessive use of manure and the use of fire in agriculture and creating a subsection from water mainstream which results in a low level of water for power production. Casmiri (2009) wrote that "Tanzania is facing a serious challenge in balancing the goals of maximizing social well-being through efficient and sustainable use of resources while at the same time minimizing environmental damage. Climate change has been identified as a new emerging challenge that will affect the country severely due to the country's dependence on the use of natural resources, rain-fed agriculture, hydropower, and biomass for household". The point is that since everyone has contributed to these problems despite the fact that the effects are felt differently because there are places where they suffer the consequences without having the same share in pollution, it's only fair that they take initiatives to reduce or solve them.

As a way forward, Tanzania engages in clean energy usage, environmental conservation projects, and sustainable agriculture as a way to have reliable and safe energy use. Kitonga (2015) said that Tanzania has taken some measures of mitigation and adaption for climate change, such as the National Adaption Plan for Action (2007), Sector Environmental Action Plan (2011-2016), and the National Climate Change Strategy. Nevertheless, Tanzania is an active member of the Africa Clean Energy Corridor (ACEC) this initiative includes the mobilization of cost-effective

renewable power options and the development of an enabling framework to attract investment for the integration of a higher share of renewable energy into the transmission system network.

Through these efforts, it has received support in energy sector-specific in renewable energies different projects and programs have been initiated to educate and encourage the population to use clean energies and expertise exchange to share their skills to run meaningful and useful projects. As far as these issues are concerned Tanzania alone apart from having energy problem already cannot solve these issue alone as they add more burden to countries' efforts to relieve itself from energy deficits and so by engaging in these programs Tanzania has created more allies in energy sector supporting it in its endeavor in finding ways out of energy problems.

Furthermore, Tanzania has been foster neighboring relations and joining regional groupings. As one of the freedom champions in Africa, the country has good relations with almost every country if not all. For more than 50 years of independence, Tanzania still maintains close ties with its neighbors and with the continent in general (Africa). Having come from the same fate (colonialism) its roots are still strong and giving helping hand every time problems arise in the region or in the continent. For example in 2010, Tanzania was one of the recommended countries in the list for mediation in Kenya violence after the election. Also, it has been playing an important role in peacekeeping missions in Congo and sometimes it takes on leadership roles at the regional level. From the historical point of view plus above few mentioned points Tanzania has managed to benefit energy relations with its neighbors namely: Tanzania-Mozambique (natural gas), Uganda and Kenya (oil and electricity), Tanzania-Zambia (oil) and opened dialogue between Tanzania and Congo over a joint project for oil and natural gas exploration in Lake Tanganyika.

Landlocked Rwanda and Burundi have been using Tanzania as the transit root (through the Dar-es-salaam port). As Kitonga (2015) said "Tanzania imports its petroleum requirements in refined form and some crude oil. These imports account for about 30% of the total import bill. Of the imported fuel, more than 40% is used locally, with the balance being transported by cargo to landlocked neighboring countries like Rwanda, Burundi, Malawi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Tanzania transports crude oil via a pipeline that runs from Dar-es-Salaam Port to Ndola Zambia". All these have contributed to better brotherhood between these countries and development in their energy sectors but also in trade and investment promotion.

Being a southern and eastern country, Tanzania is a member state in the East African Community (EAC) and the southern Africa development community (SADC) and from both has been enjoying the power corridors which in one way or another have contributing to energy problem solving and strengthening the sector. Kitonga (2015) said Tanzania is an active member of SADC and is a participating member of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) and Eastern African Power Pool (EAPP). The main goal is to establish cross-border regional electricity trading in Eastern and Southern Africa. Tanzania in collaboration with neighboring countries is implementing regional electricity networking projects, for power trading within the region. SAPP coordinates electric utility companies of its member states: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Malawi, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, and Namibia. The Eastern Africa Power Pool is comprised of Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Ethiopia, and South Sudan.

In African Union, Tanzania through its role in peace and security keeping, democracy, human rights, and community empowerment has given it the bong with many including energy producers such as Angola and Nigeria and enjoy investment benefit from its example Dangote in Mtwara. Furthermore, these relations have just giving credits to each and every participant by advancing and transferring technology from one country to another, increase competition in trade and production in the region especially in EAC and SADC, promotion of investments, removal of travel obstacle (visa-free and on arrival), tariff reduction and harmonization of policies which are mutually seen in their conducts between one another.

Lastly, the government has strengthened its mutual ties with development partners. As part of efforts in solving energy problems in the country, traditional partners were ready to lend a hand thus, our relations continued. Developed countries (development partners) were worth turning to since they have already made big steps in development plus with their help (in skills, knowledge, technology, and economic power) it easy to move from the current status to an even better future. Ministry of Energy and Minerals (2013) said that "there is a well-coordinated and inclusive partnership of development partners who are committed to supporting sustainable energy development in Tanzania. Their harmonized assistance is aligned with the country's national priorities and strategies. For example, a well-coordinated working group of development partners involved in the energy sector, chaired by the Swedish International Development Cooperation

Agency (SIDA), meets regularly to discuss key sector issues and challenges, as well as development partners' approaches and interventions to address those issues".

Energy is one of development agenda issues, so much linked to poverty and in developing countries, it needs more efforts which Tanzania as one of those countries alone cannot solve. Since the efforts and initiatives haven't been that much of help changing the situation, energy relations with energy producers and development partners were inevitable since they have the source of power but also the capacity and resources that Tanzania needs to ending energy problems and relieve itself from dependency.

Discovery of gas came as a blessing but also brought challenges in terms of technology for exploring and producing it as well as an inadequate investment has hindered the development of different projects. Kitonga (2015) wrote that the World Bank, the European Development Fund (EDF), KfW, and other international organizations are providing grant capital to renewable energy projects in Tanzania through various funding windows. They also provide technical assistance for example by sending experts to Lake Ngozi in Mbeya. Development Partners and the European Commission have shown interest to counter this problem by boosting technical capability, while also providing financial instruments that de-risk projects and ensure they get off the ground.

In regard to renewable energies and electricity, the gap is not closing due to increase usage of inadequate infrastructure (old technologies and instruments) which have made the country seek even more cooperation to respond to growing demands from economic and population growth. These relations have made it easy for Tanzanians to access energy by helping them to live their lives, carrying out their small business and in other social services like education and hospitals as they are to relying on these energy relations. Mokveld & Von Eije (2018) added that "numerous development agencies and partners active in Tanzania cover energy within their areas of focus. These include but are not limited to the EU, UK Department for International Development (DFID), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), International Development Association (IDA), and Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)". Mainly due to transportation and home usage oil (petroleum and kerosene), Tanzania has been getting oil from the Middle East especially Saudi Arabia. From Asia China and Japan have been supporting the energy sector and technology transfer.

EU has been involved in the energy sector by supporting the country through the provision of expertise, giving scholarships to further education in the sector of energy for workers and young professions, and financial support by investing in different projects in electricity and renewable energies, oil, and natural gas. Particip (2015) wrote that "the EU is a key partner supporting the energy sector in Tanzania to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Ongoing support ranges from improving rural energy access from mini-hydro projects, biogas digesters, and solar systems, to the development of transmission and distribution infrastructure. Alongside the energy and electricity sectors, the EU is also supporting the development of capacities and skills in the Extractives sector (Oil and Gas)". Energy has been identified as one of the three focal areas of EU cooperation for the period 2014-2020, with a focus on access (rural electrification) and core sector reforms with a total allocation of EUR 180 million. The cooperation of all stakeholders in the energy sector, and the coordination of the many development partners and developers, will be the key to success.

Also through different agencies and funds such as EU-AID have provided solar panels and other instruments for the sector so as to make sure that the energy relations that they have are not in vain. European Union has been supporting renewable energies apart from individual member states' efforts in different projects in the country. Mokveld & Von Eije (2018) said "SIDA aims to directly support access to electricity for sustainable energy promotion through an improved regulatory framework and private sector engagement being the focus. NORAD reports investing over EUR 9.5million in Tanzania in 2015 in the environment and energy sectors. Further support has included funding pilot studies for a regional power line between Tanzania and neighboring Kenya and on-grid development plans with TANESCO.

More recently Norway has funded the drawing up of a now adopted investment plan for village electrification that could see the country further fund grid expansion and private investment in isolated networks as well as to distributed systems in partnership with Lighting Africa Tanzania".

From these relations, Tanzania has received a considerable level of investments in the sector in technology, supply, manpower, and explorations from states, development funds, and multinational companies.

Results show that by engaging in energy relations Tanzania energy problem has reduced compare to how it was. Energy diplomacy has helped the country to improve its electricity production and diversify its resources by supporting renewable energy programs, especially in the rural area. EU report (2016) wrote that "the EU has joined forces with Tanzania to fight against energy poverty. It has promoted the introduction of innovative approaches for decentralized solutions to energy supply based on renewable sources, as well as grid development and new connections in rural areas. Support has also entailed activities to strengthen capacities of key stakeholders in the sector, in rural electrification planning and policy, as well as regulatory reforms. The EU continues to work closely with the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM), the Rural Energy Agency (REA), the regulatory authority EWURA and the power utility TANESCO". This can also be seen in other countries like South Africa, Mozambique, and Kenya.

Tanzania has been using energy diplomacy as the way to attain more support for its endeavors through opening embassies and consular in countries with energy sources or consumer of it has helped to learn and get experiences on both how to produce, what to use to produce if you are a non-producer and what alternatives to use to handle or solve the energy problem, for example, Tanzania has long time relation with OPEC and from it has been importing oil and alike products to feed its need in the energy sector which has strengthened their relations even deeper and the result investments have been coming in from to develop energy subdivision in Tanzania other countries like Turkey and Indonesia these have been benefiting for being transit countries and through these relations, Tanzania has benefited the knowledge on how to deal with its energy problems.

Foreign missions abroad (embassies) have facilitated state and official visits which have brought positive results. Despite criticism on these visits on the basis of expenses but what they have brought back it's more than just those visits because the country has been managed to secure investments from big countries, multinational companies, and other international organizations. For example, the creation of the Mtwara-Dar es Salaam gas pipeline under the Chinese government support others are European collectively or individually, Japan and USA have given much contribution and support to the sector by technology and knowledge transfer, technical support and financially by investing.

Eberhand et al (2018) noted that "the estimated USD 1.91 billion earmarked for investment in the generation projects noted earlier, the government was expected to contribute USD 615 million, approximately 32 percent, of the new capacity. Thus while ownership of assets would be dominated by TANESCO in the near term, funding was to be supplemented notably by the Chinese". These trends of investments can be witnessed in other nations as EU report (2016) said "in 2014 renewable energy investments totaling €231.9 million (i.e. support to Morocco's Ouarzazate solar project and South Africa's Xina Solar One project) accounted for approximately 30 percent of newly approved projects in the energy sector. Investment in renewable energy is now the rule, and no longer the exception".

In addition, Tanzania through energy diplomacy has been able to signed energy charters such as the international energy charter of 2015 and Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative. Both presented the country with investment prospects as well as improvements as Rwebangila (2015) said "Tanzania's SE4AL seeks to integrate the multitier efforts that the Country is implementing towards providing universal access to energy, increasing energy efficiency and generating an increase in the use of renewable energy. The Government of Tanzania continues its commitment to transform its energy sector and to deepen the reforms needed to scale up public and private investments in the sector". Countries like Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia, and Uganda have also been implementing SE4ALL as the initiative in their energy relations. To strengthen its energy diplomatic activities the country is also a signatory of EBA, ACP-EU, and US-EAC cooperation in which it has been able to secure investment and technology support.

In conclusion, it's no doubt that the Tanzanian government has made improvements in its fight against energy problem and applied possible means to provide reliable energy to the country. As challenges kept hindering these efforts, the government took energy diplomacy as the best option to solve the problem. And these results have shown that the move was right as energy diplomacy indeed has helped with the problem by developing plans, technical assistance, and promote investment to fund different projects in the country.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

As the final chapter, it gives a conclusion of what has been done by summarizing the focus of this thesis and recommends some ways on which Tanzania can use on its efforts to eradicate the energy problem.

5.1. Conclusion

This thesis was set to answer how Tanzanian energy problem has promoted energy diplomacy and investment in the energy sector. For long the country has been struggling with energy deficit which has affected its progress to development. Despite improvements, the country has achieved them only push more for energy consumption which the sector hasn't been able to cope with due to low production and delay supply. The sector faced problems like poor management, poor technology, and inadequate infrastructure which after government support proven to not be enough energy diplomacy initiatives were in place to support those efforts.

This question and the study, in general, were important because it helped to shed light on the diplomacy side of energy and government efforts. Energy diplomacy is not the notion that comes in mind when people discuss energy in developing countries but most government activities indicate that they are indeed forms of energy diplomacy. The study has explained energy diplomacy and their form of intervention which helps to connect the dots from actual government activities and realize that apart from being a developing country, energy diplomacy can exist and be practiced even from the smallest initiatives. Also, the study has helped to study energy from the social science perspective. Most studies have elaborated energy from science or engineering and include social aspects as an alternative but this paper has incorporated energy to be the center of every process and created the interconnection between energy and social spheres.

To find out about the question, the study started by looking at the energy problem in the country and what seemed to be the cause of it. To create a good connection, chapter two starts by introducing energy diplomacy and went on to check the energy problem in Tanzania. Through a collection of different materials, the study was able to pinpoint the energy deficit and its sources. Also, the position of the government and the role it played in solving the issue has been studied. In the end, the study outlined the turning point where diplomacy is put in place to help solve the problem and how the country engaged in it.

The study has found out that Tanzania energy problem hasn't been solved yet but reduced to some extent due to the number of efforts that have been done by the government as well as energy relations that have been assisting the country. By putting close follow up in every initiative has helped to make this reduction possible as for now, a number of rural and urban residents have access to electricity and solar power compared to how the situation was before. Being able to access power and use it continuously has solved many from using traditional power sources (biomass-charcoal) transforming them into using modern clean sources despite the fact that there is still a high number of people who are using the same unclean because energy problem still persists.

Different efforts done by the government have really played a great role in making these improvements possible through various projects and strategies that have paved the way for a fruitful outcome. The government through TANESCO with established institutions such as REA and EWURA especially has pushed forward the importance of energy-saving which helped a lot in giving them a clear picture of energy overview domestically and globally and what awaits if they continue to use to misuse the energy without thinking of tomorrow. This has resulted in more awareness in clean energy usage and environment conservation as the population that has been touched with these programs act as an example to the general community in practicing energy-saving and clean energy usage.

Seeing government efforts and steps taken toward solving this problem has helped the population to trust more their government programs because of the outcome that they have seen like the installment of power lines, assessments of areas for energy connection, provision of power panels and actually for some to be connected to the power grid and into alternative off-grid connections for making sure that everyone has light. The fact that it's not enough to eradicate the problem once and for all though, these efforts the government has been doing they are possible means to reduce the sufferings of its population.

Both electricity and renewable energy sectors have been developed in a way that now they need to maintain their speed pace in generating power and supply into proper usage. Their infrastructures have been improved and up to date technologies have been installed to reduce energy loss and time spent in generating and distributing power. The knowledge and skills have been impacted into energy sector officials and workers on techno-how as well as administration

and management so as to uplift the sector and its practitioners into more reliable service and safe work environments by participating in prepared seminars on energies as well as leadership workshops to avoid misconduct and mismanagements of the sector and to bring the best of it.

The knowledge acquired from these gatherings is expected to have good contribution toward energy sector development to face challenges arising every day in the society, as known, the incoming demands from the high population as well as economic development of the country have been the most challenging for their great role-playing in energy problem and so through these interactions and seeing others experiences will definitely help and challenge their mindset on how they have been dealing with these problems and probably they will change to the positive side on how they can use such skill in their daily activities in the sector.

Tanzania apart from initiatives and projects it has been doing yet it still struggling to realize its full potentials and desired outcomes because of bad connections between its plans as well as its weak institutions. Others are corruption, poor policy, and lack of enough financial support. It's true that programs and reviews done to improve these issues have some hoe helped but still, they have always been dragging the government energy and effort into waste, for example, the institution established have faced with limitations in implementations of policies and due to high hierarchy and bureaucratic standard nature of the system which have made it impossible for these institutions to resolve issues on time simply because they are not empowered with a full mandate to execute the decision of some important issues.

The contribution that non-governmental sectors have brought to the energy sector is worth noticing and commending for changing the outlook of the sector and challenging the usual ways of doing things. They have brought integrity, efficiency and transparency in the management of the sector as well as the joint of solving problems by initiating projects to increase the electricity access and energy users in the country by helping to solve obstacles to reach those who were living far from the power sources and completing connections for those who were close but without power by either putting them in off-grid connections or supplying them with solar power. It's not a secret that these sectors have been producing and supplying communities with less but satisfying energy connections to allow them to continue conducting their daily activities. With them, they have been implementing government plans and programs to the societies acting as the linking chain to complement government efforts.

The will of the government to shift its focus from electricity as the main power used in the country is an important step toward diversification of the sector and solving energy problems since having a single source of power is one among the things that brought the country with the problem it's facing. TANESCO and REA have been operating in combining electricity generating and renewable energy production and supplying especially in rural areas which brings more motivations and aspirations into giving and designing more projects for these sources of power to see how they move the country from depending on electricity alone. Private sectors and civil society organizations together have been focusing more on renewable energies solar specific even though they also have been producing electricity to allow the sector to develop more sources of power rather than depending on only one source every time. As of gas, the government is determined to incorporate more gas projects now that more discoveries are in place and that their developments will give more support to the process of moving away from the burden of energy problems by depending on one source of power.

The completion of the gas pipeline that is transporting gas starting Mtwara to Dar es Salaam has brought the first realization of what can be done and achieved if other discoveries would have such a connection to other places especially demanding centers. The government plans for gas to make it and alternative together with solar are still in progress because most of the technologies for gas extracting and transporting it from one place and distributing need huge capital enough to invest in the project which has been a delay for the country. For time being, gas is more used in few houses for cooking and for those who can afford it because it's expensive and used very little in industries. For it to be used in daily activities the government should invest more in it and the expertise so as to ensure that this gas will be used and developed in good quality alternatively investments in the sector will also do it.

Foreign investment has been flowing in the country in assisting the government initiatives to reduce the problem through their support in strengthening private sectors, investing, and financing in multiple projects by both the government and independent producers. These have been coming in from international organizations, states, and non-international organization from seeing the efforts and the will that the government has shown in solving its problem. They have been providing education for the practitioners and the population in the importance of using clean energy as well as saving it, for practitioners have given the need to provide reliable energy and investing their minds into allowing the use of other sources of power especially renewable

which indeed has changed the game for they have investing much in these projects. In electricity, they have to invest in government plans and into small power producers to encourage them to do more for the energy sector.

To sum up, energy problem can be an endless struggle of everyday efforts since it is a part and parcel of every development happening in the country but can also be mitigated and solved at least to the level that the citizens will not see it as the serious problem as it is at the moment, with more enthusiasm and efforts it can be done. A Lot is needed to move the country from where it is as far as the energy problem is concerned but if the obstacles will be reduced and solved then maybe energy problem will not be seen as a critical problem.

This study helps to contribute to the existing knowledge of Tanzania's diplomacy. Currently, works of literature are focusing on economic diplomacy as the country is set to more inclusive and aggressive foreign policy and so this gives the red light that energy diplomacy can also be included to help the country attain its national interests. Also, this study helps to close the gap in both Tanzania energy studies and its international relations with the hope that this paper will put to rest the idea that there is no energy diplomacy in the country. It's not always that all countries follow certain patterns when it comes to energy diplomacy but rather every nation chooses what fits according to their need that's what this paper is presenting in regard to Tanzania's energy relations.

In regard to policymakers, this serves as the framework or rather a reference to what was and what can be to change or improve how the country has been interacting with others. This study challenges the idea of making policies while waiting for something to be done but rather as shown Tanzania has been involving in various activities to solve the problem apart of having policies in effect. If the policy will be arranged under the pro-active principle then this study would have served its purpose

The sector being too big the study has concentrated on electricity and a little bit touched gas and renewable energy such as solar energy. As for methodology the fact that energy studies a mixed approach could give more clarity by including numbers and other estimations. As for future studies, issues of energy pricing and economic impacts would contribute to existing researches and as an alternative, the politics of the energy sector can also have a big advantage in energy diplomacy.

5.2. Lessons from this study

This study should be taken as the introductory-explanatory work on energy diplomacy and its implementation. Understanding energy diplomacy has been a complex topic to be explained and how it works especially in Tanzania simply because it is not a famous concept or a common usage phrase. One can simply define it and give an understanding of it but how does it work is where this study comes in. It is important for readers to know that energy relations can be established with or without having resources or being a developed and powerful country. The motivation behind these relations matters more and comes first before checking the relative-advantages of the country (power, resources, and geography). As long as energy search is involved for any reason be it energy scarcity or addition to one's reserve, these relations thus, energy diplomacy can be created and be used. Its implementation might be different as a state might have separate interests in energy diplomacy but why engaging in these interactions are of important value. And so through this work readers can find energy diplomacy has been explained to understand the position of Tanzania and its energy diplomacy.

Also, it's important to understand that energy diplomacy can be used as a policy. The tendency of people specifically policymakers and politicians to isolate this idea and to always try to treat it as the object that needs to be done something for has created a limited opportunity for the country and in options in general. The fact that usually policies should be made for energy to be properly used or supplied, is fine because it is a resource and needs to be managed but what if energy can be let to create policies? How about it establishes its own pace on how to policies should be? This is what our policymakers should take from this study the ability to use energy diplomacy as the policy. It takes one trial to know how things will proceed, and for energy diplomacy, time is still on Tanzania's side, it has been seeing discoveries of gas and other energy potentials allowing them to create strategies for policy formulation. Consideration should be given to understanding environments, timing, and the community to allow better applications and implementations of these policies.

Furthermore trusting government actions and reasons behind them is another take. The role that the government plays in daily state activities is very important and especially when there are some acknowledgments from the public. Critiques and questioning are healthy to check and balance its movements (can be through the parliament's sessions, during elections, or local

authorities). It's of values to be informed about government actions so one question or criticize constructively. It has been a habit for the public to politicize every action that authorities are taken without understanding the reason behind it.

For example, traveling abroad of leaders, top officials, or presidents have faced with critiques that it is a waste of money and public funds associating it with personal interests. Without knowing that these journeys are taken for a better future of the country in search of solutions for problems including energy issues, and in order to create these relations official and state visits must be made or participating in various events, meetings and conferences make it worthy. Sometimes when new offices are established it's not for the chance to employ their friends or any sense of corruption-related issues but rather trying to enhance, modify or restructure these offices to bring necessary better outcomes and good service to the public.

In addition to that, the public must understand the world is changing and we are all part of it. Despite the existence of the energy problem in the country and dependence on biomass as a reliable source of energy but it has also been an additional cause of energy problems in the country. While cutting trees to be used for home consumption and other reasons it promoted deforestation and pollution which in return leads to both reduction of rainfall, drought, and environmental issues. The study shows that the country is relying on hydropower for the electrification process hence preserving sources (lake, rivers, and dams) and environments that lead to these sources to be useful (forest and trees) it is of paramount importance. The use of clean energy and energy-saving must be observed this was both environments can be saved and energy problem can be reduced.

Lastly, energy like any other field can be studied from the social science perspective. The fact that energy is much of a science branch, on the other hand, has much been incorporated in politics, economics, and history studies which drives much attention and interests of the social scientist to understand its position in spheres like management and policy, development, and diplomacy. Taking consideration of how much energy resources have caused war, instability and at the same time used as the conflict resolution strategy in finding peace allows itself to be studied so as to establish an understanding of its connection to the social sphere (people's lives), and not just being a sophisticated unseen matter.

5.3. Recommendations

Tanzania should be more involved in energy diplomacy activities: Tanzania has always been famous and important in the field of diplomacy but hasn't been that aggressive when it comes to issues of energy and its relations. It needs to engage more its energy sector and not just to allow it benefitting from diplomacy activities. It should develop its own means of publicizing and more out from the shadows of other sectors to put out its potentials and have the chance to shine on its own. Resources like wind, geothermal, gas, uranium, and coal all these are available in the country but since they are not developed or given priority and so they remain dormant with no hope to one day provide its contribution to the sector.

For that matter investment opportunities haven't been given to these resources but only electricity or solar and that's why it's still struggling to the extent its power sources for others are not invested into. Having these resources and hiding hasn't benefited the country much despite the investments that have been coming in through hydropower (electricity) and renewables. If it stretches itself into putting all energy resources into full practice of diplomacy it can receive more opportunities for its energy sector as well as investments to move its current situation into just a passing phase and for that, it needs more energy relations hence diplomacy.

Policy and institutional reforms: Tanzania has enacted different policies and acts to manage the sector as well as institutions to increase the effectiveness in daily activities. It's a good move to put some sets of rules to regulate the field but most of these policies are for the electricity industry without involving renewable energies which have been somehow falling out from the picture in its operations. For these policies to work effectively they need more inclusion of all energy sectors with less it makes them impossible to serve the sector actively and that's why reforms are inevitable. Furthermore, when it comes to investments it's clear that reforms are most needed so as to deal with more challenging matters of today.

Tanzania investment act of 1997 amended in 2002 is the one used to these investment deal which has some serious shortcomings including

no legal pieces of advice are provided by the center to investors and it doesn't give clear options on how to solve disputes when arising rather than giving open options into parties involved. Institutions in the energy sector are still struggling with the institutional structure and separation of power between them. From the ministry and EWURA, they are both doing the same thing

which makes it somehow unnecessary to have two institutions which practice almost the same responsibilities the same to TANESCO and REA, it could have been better to have a separate division dealing with some issues it is fine to delegate rather than to form a separate institution with the same functions. But since they are established already there should be a clear separation of duties and limitations for how far one can function this way will be easy to bring out to the best of all institution involved as well as the mandate to operate with full authority in some cases with no delays from other institution.

Encourage research and technology in the energy sector: Research hasn't been that much promoted in Tanzania and it has been involved in few research activities but right now there is a high need for research in the energy sector especially renewable energies since they have been taking a high turn in replacing electricity. These research centers will help to give clear analysis on these energy practices as well as the picture on how the situation is or will be since the issue of climate change have been affecting these energy sources and so through these centers, it will afford the government will necessary efforts and what to do before or after some issue happens and so research and technology are very important. Right now there are few universities that are providing degrees and short courses on energy issues and technology it's better to incorporate them and provide these research centers into their disposal to be able to utilize them effectively for the better of today and future generations.

Develop itself into transit country: Regional integration is very important to a developing country and since Tanzania is already in two EAC and SADC it should make the better of the fact that it can act as the transit country from both region arrangements. Already Tanzania transport oil from its shores to some landlocked countries and so it can all create better arrangements in being a transit country between member states. For example, the ongoing arrangement of Tanzania-Kenya-Zambia if this one it's possible then Tanzania can not only be a transit country in EAC but also in between two Regional block EAC and SADC. This will afford it's with more chances and opportunities to carry more tenders for the development of necessary infrastructures to transport these power be it oil or electricity or gas and it will benefit more with investments that will be coming in so either maintain these connections or its own projects which can be even better since it will be under both the framework of individual country and also regional blocks advantages.

5.4. Future research

To add more understanding to energy diplomacy knowledge a study in Tanzania regimes and their energy relations initiative would be advised. This study gave a general understanding of Tanzania's energy diplomacy but Tanzania has had four complete leaderships since its independence from President Mwalimu Nyerere to Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete with the fifth ongoing under President John Pombe Magufuli. By studying specific government phase will give more insights and information on how Tanzania has been conducting its relations with energy interests.

Through this, individual characteristics can be well analyzed in understanding state behavior at the time and how they have handled energy problems with diplomacy. As the result will help to enlighten the public with the role of each president (government) on how they have reduced energy problems in their time and can explain better the situation faced today. Also through this, issues of historical ties to colonialism or multinational organizations will come to light as each of these governments had to either reduce the past problems or relive it to solve their current problems.

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