UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

THE ECONOMIC SURVEY 2020

Produced by:

Ministry of Finance and Planning
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THE ECONOMIC SURVEY 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES **Page No.**

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADF	African Development Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfCFTA	The African Continental Free Trade Area
AMCOS	Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies
AQSRB	Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ARV	Antiretroviral Drugs
ARIPO	African Regional Intellectual Property Organization
ATCL	Air Tanzania Company Limited
ATM	Average Time to Maturity
ATR	Average Time to Refixing
AUC	African Union Commission
AU	African Union
BAKITA	National Kiswahili Council
BASA	Bilateral Aviation Safety Agreement
BoT	The Bank of Tanzania
BoP	Balance of Payment
BRELA	Business Registrations and Licensing Agency
CAMARTEC	Centre for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology
CBE	College of Business Education
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CCRT	Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust
CFS	Container Freight Station
CFS	Consolidated Fund Services
CMSA	The Capital Markets and Securities Authority
CNC	Computer Numerical Control
COASCO	Co-operative Audit and Supervision Corporation
COMESA	The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COSOTA	Copyright Society of Tanzania
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease
CRB	Contractors Registration Board
CT	Computed Tomography
DIT	Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology
DITF	Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair
DPs	Development Partners
DSE	Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange
DSA	Debt Sustainability Analysis
EAC	The East African Community
ECA	Export Credit Agency
ECD	Empty Container Depot
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EMS	Expedited Mail Service
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EPZA	Export Processing Zones Authority

ERB	Engineers Registration Board
FCC	Fair Competition Commission
GBS	General Budget Support
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GNI	Gross National Income
GRA	General Resources Account
GWh	Gigawatt Hours
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HDI	Human Development Index
HPV	Human papillomavirus infection
HESLB	Higher Education Students' Loans Board
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICD	Inland Container Depot
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFEM	Interbank Foreign Exchange Market
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISTA	the International Seed Testing Association
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LITA	Livestock Training Agency
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
M1	Narrow Money Supply
M2	Broad Money Supply
M3	Extended Broad Money Supply
MAKISATU	Science, Technology and Innovations Competition
MATT	Multi-Agency Task Team
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MPRU	Marine Parks and Reserves Unit
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
MSCL	Marine Service Company Limited
MUST	Mbeya University of Science and Technology
MV	Merchant Vessel
MW	Megawatt
NBC	National Bank of Commerce
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
NCC	National Construction Council
NEEC	National Economic Empowerment Council
NEDF	National Entrepreneurship Development Fund
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIC	National Insurance Corporation
NIDA	National Identification Authority
NIC	National Irrigation Commission
NM-AIST	Nelson Mandela African Institutes of Science and Technology

NSE	Nairobi Stock Exchange
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
PCP	Programme for Country Partnership
pCUM	City Urgent Mail
PCCB	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
PET	Positron Emmission Tomography
PRGT	Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust
PSSSF	Public Service Social Security Fund
PSSN	Productive Social Safety Net
PWP	Public Works Programme
RCF	Rapid Credit Facility
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
RFI	Rapid Financing Instrument
SBA	Stand-By Arrangement
SBF	Standby Credit Facility
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SADC	The Southern African Development Community
SAT	Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
SITE	Swahili international Tourism Expo
TaESA	Tanzania Employment Services Agency
TAEC	Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission
TACRI	Tanzania Coffee Research Institute
TAHUDE	Tanzania Human Development Foundation
TALIRI	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks Authority
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
TANROADS	Tanzania National Roads Agency
TANTRADE	Tanzania Trade Development Authority
TARI	Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute
TARURA	Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency
TASAC	Tanzania Shipping Agency Corporation
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority
TAZARA	The Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority
TBA	Tanzania Buildings Agency
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TCDC	Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission
TCRA	Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority
TEMDO	Tanzania Engineering and Manufacturing Design Organisation
TEMESA	Tanzania Electrical, Mechanical and Electronics Services Agency
TEUs	Twenty Equivalent Units
TI	Transparency International

TIA	Tanzania Institute of Accountancy
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TICTS	Tanzania International Container Terminal
TIN	Taxpayer Identification Number
TIRA	Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority
TIRDO	Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization
TFS	Tanzania Forest Services Agency
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Agency
TMRC	Tanzania Mortgage Refinance Company
TOSCI	Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute
TPA	Tanzania Ports Authority
TPSF	Tanzania Private Sector Foundation
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TRC	Tanzania Railway Corporation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	The United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
WCF	Workers Compensation Fund
WHC	Watumishi Housing Company
WMA	Weight and Measurement Agency

IMPORTANT ECONOMIC EVENTS

DATE	MONTH	EVENTS
6	February	The Government launched the second round of the third phase of the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF III)
17	March	The Government announced temporary closure of some economics activities following the outbreak of COVID-19
23	May	National Public Health Laboratory at Mabibo Dar es salaam which has a capacity to test 1,800 samples of COVID-19 within 24 hours started operating after completing expansion of laboratory building.
11	June	East African Community Member States presented their respective national annual budget for the year 2020/21.
1	July	The World Bank announced Tanzania a lower-middle income country.
4	July	The Government launched the fifth Economic Empowerment Council.
10	July	The Government launched the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Program.

Table A: BASIC ECONOMIC STATISTICS - TANZANIA MAINLAND

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020p	2020/19 Change (%)
Population (millions)	46.1	47.4	48.7	51.0	52.6	54.3	55.9	2.9
Gross Domestic Product, at current prices (Shs. million) **	82,603,388	94,349,316	108,362,324	118,744,498	129,043,901	139,641,854	148,522,111	6.4
Gross Domestic Product, at constant 2015 prices (Shs. million) **	88,874,111	94,349,316	100,828,393	107,657,405	115,141,329	123,196,736	129,095,844	4.8
GDP per capita, at current prices (Shs.)	1,793,387	1,990,492	2,225,099	2,327,395	2,452,406	2,573,324	2,653,790	3.1
GDP per capita, at constant 2015 prices (Shs.)	1,929,529	1,990,492	2,070,398	2,110,088	2,188,195	2,269,888	2,306,682	1.6
Consumer Price Index (%)	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.3	3.5	3.4	3.3	-2.9
Balance of merchandise trade (US$ million)	-5723.7	-5016.3	-3589.8	-3040.95	-3853.51	-3415.5	1,517.2	-55.6
Current Account balance (US$ million)	-5,048.6	-4,477.4	-2,740.5	-1,827.1	-2248.3	-1490.9	-994.8	-0.33
Consumption of cement ('000 Tons)	4,082,681	4,404,187	6,028,794	4,359,163	4,577,117	6,104,108	6,777,008	11.0
Electricity sold (KWH million)	5,051.5	5,297.1	5,496.1	5,565.8	5,876.6	6,161.0	6,199.4	0.6
Tourist earnings (US$ million)	1,983.0	1,901.9	2,131.6	2,199.8	2,432.9	2,604.5	714.5	-72.6
Railways: Cargo transportation ('000 Tons)	160.0	363.6	198.0	341.0	379.3	355.1	339.7	-4.3
Education: Students in Primary Schools ('000) *	8222.7	8298.3	8639.2	9317.8	10,112	10,605	10,925	3.0
Education: Students in Secondary Schools ('000) *	1947.3	1774.4	1807.0	1908.9	2,149	2,338	2,473	5.8
Hospital: Number of beds	50,670	-	59,757	60,952	62,203	80,164	84,162	5.0
EXPORTS OF CASH CROPS (MILL.US$)								
Traditional Commodities								
Coffee	130.52	160.88	153.69	126.27	148.00	152.2	145.2	-4.6
Cotton	52.31	28.16	46.76	36.76	68.38	91.8	87.5	-4.6
Sisal	16.76	26.53	17.23	28.73	32.54	19.3	17.6	-8.9
Tea	57.10	47.21	44.79	49.13	45.82	45.7	32.4	-29.1
Tobacco	137.79	214.79	339.20	195.81	269.95	146.5	148.7	1.5
Cashewnuts	212.09	196.42	320.24	529.70	109.56	353.1	359.6	1.8
Cloves	15.91	25.49	10.47	55.42	0.36	9.1	17.1	87.9
Non-Traditional Commodities								
Minerals	1926.32	1893.92	1930.02	1694.48	1615.40	2,326.7	3,369.1	44.8
Manufactured goods	1139.10	785.44	684.86	676.27	894.29	851.8	908.6	6.7
Fish and fish Products	167.91	161.48	143.70	193.01	181.85	168.0	139.6	-16.9
Horticultural	19.29	193.27	274.10	148.65	147.70	202.4	274.1	35.4
Re-export	219.77	339.08	194.07	143.16	186.71	242.8	87.7	-63.9
Other exports	500.68	315.25	271.64	223.29	340.40	394.3	474.2	-20.3
MONETARY AGGREGATES								
Money supply-M3 (Sh. billion)	18,614.2	22,115.3	22,877.8	24,714.3	25,823.5	28,313.1	29,918.2	5.7
Net domestic credit (Sh. billion)	18,863.7	22,505.5	23,775.8	24,977.2	26,249.3	28,103.3	26,139.6	-7.0
GOVERNMENT FINANCE	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19p**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2020/21 Percentage change**
Government Recurrent Revenue (Shs. billion)	10,957,765.3	14,048,034.0	16,639,831.5	17,944,887.0	18,529,558.0	21,069,956.8	24,065,543	14.2
Government Recurrent Expenditure (Shs. billion)	10,893,486.1	13,420,045.1	11,625,865.8	12,852,304.0	13,806,788.9	14,201,148	16,321,179	14.9
Government Development Expenditure (Shs. billion)	3,710,228.2	4,339,552.9	7,272,824.3	7,615,768.3	8,493,838.5	9,301,503	12,779,255	37.4

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

* For Government and Private Schools

** From 2012, Base year is 202

TABLE B: TREND OF KEY MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS (2013 - 2020)

CALENDAR YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GOWTH DOMESTIC PRODUCT								
Real GDP (mp)	6.8%	6.7%	6.2%	6.9%	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	4.8%
Nominal GDP (mp)	17.1%	13.2%	14.2%	14.9%	9.6%	8.7%	8.2%	6.4%
Investment/GDP	37.5%	37.7%	32.8%	32.2%	34.0%	38.4%	39.9%	39.7%
Savings/GDP	10.7%	13.0%	13.2%	17.2%	15.8%	16.3%	18.0%	18.3%
PRICES AND INTEREST RATE								
CPI Inflation (end of period)	5.6%	4.8%	6.8%	6.5%	4.0%	3.3%	3.8%	3.2%
CPI Inflation (period average)	7.9%	6.1%	5.6%	5.2%	5.3%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%
GDP deflator Inflation (bp)	10.7%	4.8%	6.1%	7.1%	2.5%	2.0%	0.9%	0.7%
GDP deflator Inflation (MP)	9.7%	6.1%	7.6%	7.5%	2.6%	1.6%	1.1%	1.1%
Short term lending rate (up to one year)	14.0%	14.7%	14.2%	13.7%	18.3%	18.2%	16.7%	15.7%
Short term deposit rate (12 months)	11.6%	10.8%	10.8%	11.5%	11.7%	8.8%	8.8%	8.3%
Interest rate spread (one year)	2.44%	3.86%	3.45%	2.19%	6.64%	9.47%	7.89%	7.45%
Exchange rate (Tshs /USD) Annual average	1,605.4	1,661.2	2,007.0	2,188.0	2,240.8	2,275.4	2,299.8	2,305.6
MONEY								
M3 Growth rate	10.0%	15.6%	18.8%	3.4%	8.0%	4.5%	9.6%	5.7%
M2 growth rate	10.9%	17.0%	13.4%	5.3%	10.4%	3.8%	11.8%	8.2%
Non-Performing Loans	6.6%	6.8%	6.6%	10.3%	11.5%	10.7%	9.8%	9.3%
Growth of credit to private sector	15.3%	19.4%	24.8%	7.2%	1.7%	4.9%	11.1%	3.1%
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (RATIO TO GDP)								
Export of goods	11.9%	12.4%	11.1%	10.0%	8.6%	7.9%	8.8%	10.0%
Export of goods and services	19.2%	20.6%	19.0%	17.4%	15.9%	15.0%	15.8%	14.0%
Import of Goods	25.0%	26.2%	22.7%	17.4%	14.4%	14.7%	14.1%	12.0%
Import of good and services	30.6%	32.6%	28.8%	21.9%	18.3%	18.1%	17.0%	14.0%
Current Account	-11.3%	-12.2%	-10.3%	-5.6%	-3.5%	-3.4%	-2.1%	-0.8%
Reserves months of imports	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.0	6.6	4.9	6.4	5.6
GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS (RATIO TO GDP)								
Fiscal Year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Domestic Revenue	12.5%	13.1%	12.4%	13.9%	14.7%	14.6%	13.9%	14.7%
Tax revenue	11.4%	11.9%	11.2%	12.2%	12.4%	12.3%	11.6%	12.2%
Total Expenditure (Net lending)	18.8%	17.9%	16.5%	17.5%	16.6%	16.7%	16.8%	16.4%
Reccurent expenditure	13.4%	12.9%	12.3%	13.2%	10.2%	10.5%	10.4%	9.9%
Development Expenditure	5.4%	5.0%	4.2%	4.3%	6.4%	6.2%	6.4%	6.5%
Official Grants	2.3%	2.0%	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Deficit (excluding grants)	-6.5%	-4.2%	-4.9%	-3.0%	-1.3%	-2.5%	-3.2%	-2.6%
Deficit (including grants)	-4.2%	-2.3%	-3.6%	-2.6%	-0.3%	-1.7%	-2.5%	-2.0%
External loans	2.6%	2.0%	2.7%	0.4%	0.4%	1.2%	0.2%	1.7%
Domestic loans (Commercial bank)	1.0%	1.2%	0.6%	1.5%	-0.9%	-0.3%	1.8%	-0.3%

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

PART I
GENERAL ECONOMIC REVIEW

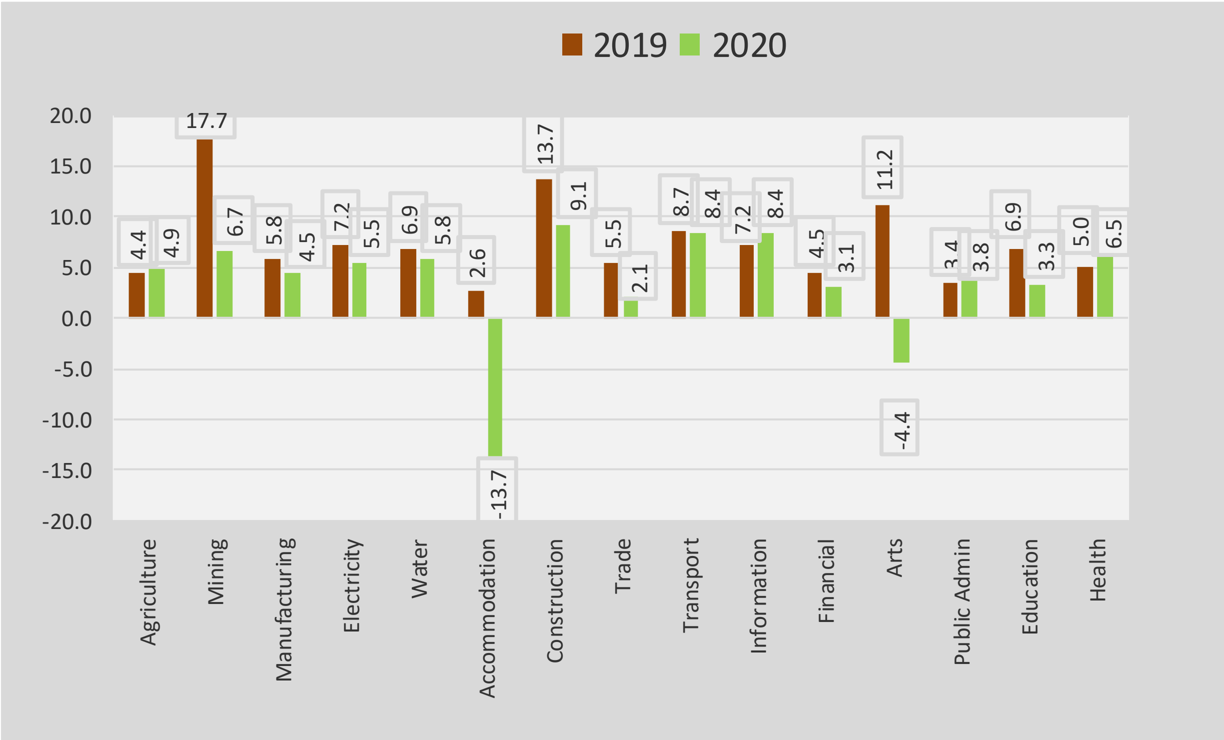
CHAPTER 1

THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Economic Growth

1. In 2020, the economy registered a real GDP growth of 4.8 percent compared to 7.0 percent in 2019. The slowdown in growth was due to: heavy rainfall which caused destruction of transport infrastructure and delayed implementation of some projects; and the spill-over effects of the measures taken by major trading partners to contain the spread of COVID-19. The measures taken included lockdown, closure of borders and international travel restrictions. Such measures plunged the global economy into recession in which most economies experienced negative growth in 2020 whereas, 11 out of 45 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa recorded positive growth. Despite slowdown in growth, Tanzania economy recorded a positive growth due to the Government's decision of not implementing lockdown measures except for temporarily closure of schools and recreation activities in the second quarter of 2020. COVID-19 adversely affected hospitality industry and recreation activities which registered negative growth in the year 2020.

Chart 1.1: Growth Rates of Some Economic Activities



2. GDP at current prices amounted to 148,522,111 million shillings in 2020 compared to 139,641,854 million shillings in 2019. Given the estimated Tanzania Mainland population of 55,966,030 in 2020, GDP per capita increased to 2,653,790 shillings from 2,573,324 shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 3.1 percent. The per capita GDP realised was equivalent to USD 1,151.0 in 2020 compared to USD 1,118.9 in 2019.

3. Agricultural activity which includes crops, livestock, forestry and fishing grew by 4.9 percent in 2020 compared to 4.4 percent in 2019. The growth was attributed to adequate rainfall in areas of production and availability of water and pastures for livestock. The overall share of agriculture to GDP increased to 26.9 percent in 2020 from 26.6 percent in 2019.

4. Growth rates of crops and fishing sub-activities increased by 5.0 percent and 6.7 percent in 2020 compared to 4.4 percent and 1.5 percent respectively in 2019. Crops and fishing sub-activities accounted for 15.4 percent and 1.7 percent share to GDP respectively in 2020. In addition, livestock sub-activity recorded a growth of 5.0 percent in 2020 as in 2019 and contributed 7.1 percent to GDP in 2020. The growth rate of forestry sub-activity declined to 3.2 percent in 2020 from 4.8 percent in 2019 and its share to GDP remained at 2.7 percent in 2020 as it was in 2019.

5. In 2020, monetary agricultural activities grew by 5.0 percent compared to 4.5 percent in 2019 whereas, non-monetary agricultural activities grew by 4.2 percent compared to 3.9 percent in 2019. Growth rates of monetary crops, fishing, livestock and forestry sub-activities were 5.1 percent, 6.7 percent, 5.2 percent and 3.2 percent in 2020 compared to 4.6 percent, 1.5 percent, 5.0 percent and 4.8 percent respectively in 2019. On the other hand, the rate of growth of non-monetary crops, fishing, livestock and forestry sub-activities in 2020 was 4.6 percent, 3.7 percent, 3.7 percent and 3.4 percent compared to 3.4 percent, 1.4 percent, 4.6 percent and 4.6 percent respectively in 2019.

6. In 2020, mining and quarrying activity recorded growth of 6.7 percent compared to 17.7 percent recorded in 2019. The growth was attributed to continuous improvement in management and control of mineral resource operations. Despite the slowdown in growth, the share of mining and quarrying to GDP increased to 6.7 percent in 2020 from 5.2 percent in 2019.

7. In 2020, manufacturing activity grew by 4.5 percent compared to 5.8 percent in 2019. The slowdown in growth rate was attributed to scarcity of imported raw materials for industrial production as a result of COVID-19 effects. Share of manufacturing activity to GDP decreased slightly to 8.4 percent in 2020 from 8.5 percent in 2019.

8. In 2020, growth of electricity supply activity was 5.5 percent compared to growth of 7.2 percent in 2019. The slowdown in growth was caused by fall in demand of electricity following temporary closure of some economic activities due to COVID-19 pandemic. However, the share of electricity activity to GDP remained at 0.3 percent for four (4) consecutive years.

9. In 2020, water supply, sewerage and waste management activity grew by 5.8 percent compared to 6.9 percent in 2019. The growth was due to on-going Government efforts to improve water supply and sewerage infrastructures which increased the capacity to produce and supply water. During the period under review, share of water supply activity to GDP increased to 0.5 percent from 0.4 percent in 2019. In addition, monetary and non-monetary water supply, sewerage and waste management activity grew by 6.2 percent and 4.4 percent in 2020 compared to 7.2 percent and 5.8 percent respectively in 2019.

10. In 2020, construction activity recorded a growth of 9.1 percent compared to 13.7 percent in 2019. The growth was attributed to on-going construction of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, airports and railway projects. In addition, some projects that were being implemented by foreign contractors and use imported raw materials were delayed due to the outbreak of COVID-19. Furthermore, monetary and non-monetary construction activity grew by 9.1 percent and 8.8 percent in 2020 compared to 13.9 percent and 11.3 percent respectively in 2019. Despite decreased growth, share of construction activity to GDP increased to 14.4 percent in 2020 from 14.2 percent in 2019.

11. In 2020, trade and repair activity grew by 2.1 percent compared to 5.5 percent in 2019. The slowdown in growth was on account of COVID-19 effects which suppressed consumer's purchasing power and prompted change in preference towards necessities and low-price goods. The share of trade and repair activity to GDP was 8.7 percent compared to 8.8 percent in 2019.

12. Transport and storage activity grew by 8.4 percent in 2020 compared to 8.7 percent in 2019. The downtrend was a result of decrease in number of passengers and cargos transported through air, railways and roads following containment measures taken by our trading partners including international travel restrictions to curb the spread of COVID-19. The share of transport and storage activity to GDP increased to 7.5 percent in 2020 from 6.9 percent in 2019.

13. Accommodation and food services activity was hit hardly by COVID-19 pandemic as a result its growth contracted by -13.7 percent in 2020 compared to positive growth of 2.6 percent in 2019. The negative growth was associated with drastic decrease in the number of foreign customers particularly tourists following travel restrictions to combat the spread of COVID-19. Correspondingly the share of accommodation and food services activity to GDP fell to 1.0 percent in 2020 from 1.3 percent in 2019.

14. In 2020, information and communication activity recorded a growth of 8.4 percent compared to 7.2 percent in 2019. The growth was attributed to increased use of mobile phones and social media in communication and search for various news and events as well as virtual meetings particularly, during COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the share of information and communication activity to GDP remained the same at 1.5 percent in 2020 as it was in 2019.

15. Financial and insurance service activity grew by 3.1 percent in 2020 compared to 4.5 percent in 2019. The growth was attributed to measures taken by Bank of Tanzania to address various challenges facing the sector including increased non-performing loans. In addition, slowdown in growth was caused by decrease in growth of credits to the private sector and bank deposits due to COVID-19 pandemic. The share of financial and insurance services to GDP remained the same at 3.5 percent in 2020 as it was in 2019.

16. Real estate activity maintained the same growth rate of 4.5 percent in 2020 as in 2019. The growth was attributed to increase in demand for residential houses, commercial buildings and offices in urban areas. Growth of monetary and non-monetary real estate activity was 4.5

percent and 4.6 percent respectively in 2020. In addition, the share of real estate activity to GDP increased slightly to 2.9 percent in 2020 from 2.7 percent in 2019.

17. In 2020, professional, scientific and technical activities grew by 7.3 percent compared to 7.6 percent in 2019. The growth was on account of increase in demand for professional, legal, and accounting services. Share of professional, scientific and technical activities to GDP increased to 0.7 percent in 2020 from 0.6 percent in 2019. On the other hand, growth of administrative and support service activity which includes leasing of equipment and machinery; employment placement; tourism, security and office services; and leasing of intellectual property decreased to 7.8 percent in 2020 from 8.4 percent in 2019. Furthermore, the share of administrative and support service activity to GDP was 2.7 percent in 2020 compared to 2.6 percent in 2019.

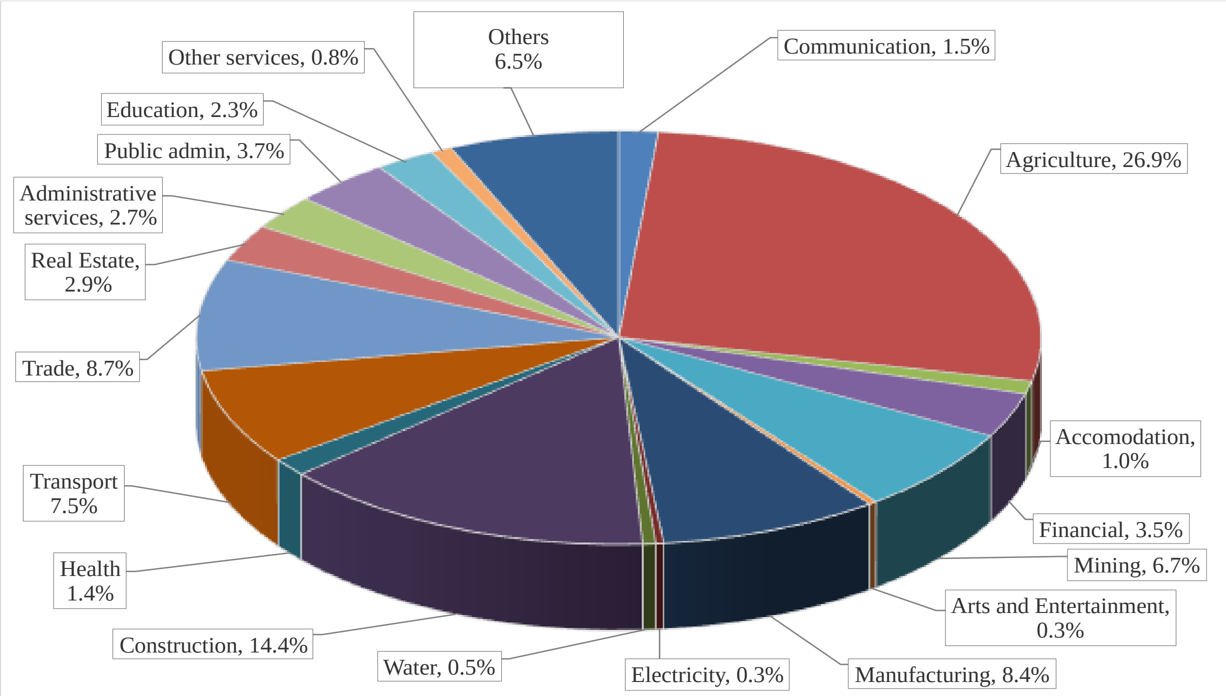
18. Public administration and defence activity which includes general public administrations, judiciary, immigration, foreign affairs, defence, public order and safety as well as management of public reform programs recorded a growth of 3.8 percent in 2020 compared to 3.4 percent recorded in 2019. The share of public administration and defence activity to GDP declined to 3.7 percent in 2020 from 3.8 percent in 2019.

19. In 2020, education activity grew by 3.3 percent compared to 6.9 percent in 2019. The slowdown in growth was a result of temporarily closure of primary and secondary schools as well as higher learning institutions to curb the spread of COVID-19. Subsequently, the share of education activity to GDP dropped to 2.3 percent in 2020 from 2.4 percent in 2019. On the other hand, human health and social work activity grew by 6.5 percent in 2020 compared to 5.0 percent in 2019. This was due to initiatives taken by different stakeholders in financing health sector to address the COVID-19 pandemic, communicable and non-communicable diseases. The share of human health and social work activity to GDP remained the same at 1.4 percent for five (5) consecutive years.

20. In 2020, the growth rate of arts, entertainment and recreation activity contracted by -4.4 percent compared to positive growth of 11.2 percent recorded in 2019. The contraction was a result of decline in the sales of cultural products due to decrease in the number of tourists who are the main customers. In addition, restrictions imposed on social gatherings in the second quarter of 2020 as a result of COVID-19 pandemic affected arts and entertainment industry. The share of arts, entertainment and recreation activity to GDP remained the same at 0.3 percent in 2020.

21. In 2020, growth rate of activities of households as employers was 3.1 percent as it was in 2019. In addition, the share of the activities to GDP remained the same at 0.2 percent. Other service activities recorded a growth rate of 5.0 percent in 2020 compared to 6.7 percent recorded in 2019. The share of other services activities to GDP continued to remain constant at 0.8 percent.

Chart 1.2: Sectoral Share to GDP



Price Trends

22. In 2020, headline inflation continued to decelerate and maintained a single digit of 3.3 percent from 3.4 percent recorded in 2019. The decline in inflation rate was mainly on account of: prudent implementation of fiscal and monetary policies; stability of global oil price; and stability of the Tanzanian shilling against other major currencies.

23. The analysis of price trends for the main groups of goods and services revealed that majority of groups recorded low inflation rates in 2020 compared to 2019. During the period under review, increase in inflation was observed in food and beverage and communication groups. Food and beverage inflation rate increased by 4.1 percent in 2020 compared to 2.9 percent recorded in 2019. In addition, following four consecutive years of deflation, communication group recorded an increase in inflation by 0.4 percent in 2020. On the other hand, alcoholic drinks and cigarettes group was the only group which recorded a negative growth in 2020. Inflation for the rest of the groups was low in 2020 compared to 2019. Despite declining inflation for housing, water, electricity and other fuels group to 7.6 percent in 2020 from 7.9 percent in 2019, the group recorded the highest inflation rate in 2020 compared to other groups. The downward trend of inflation in this group was on account of decline in global oil prices and Government efforts to improve water supply services in rural and urban areas.

Table 1.1: Price Indices and Inflation Rates for Goods and Services Consumed by Urban Dwellers (2001=100)

Year	Description	Food & Beverage	Alcoholic Drinks &Cigarettes	Clothing & Footwear	housing, water, electricity and other fuels	Furnuture, Household, Untensilsand House Repair	Health Services	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Entertainment	Education	Hotel and Restaurant	Other goods and services	Overall Price Index/ Inflation
2015	PRICE INDEX	96.8	99.2	98.4	100.9	98.2	97.9	98.8	99.8	98.4	99.6	99.1	98.4	97.9
2016		103.8	103.2	102.2	107.3	101.7	103.4	99.5	99.1	101.1	102.3	103.1	101.7	102.9
2017		113.3	106.6	105.8	115.4	104.7	106.0	99.9	98.2	102.3	103.2	104.4	105.0	108.4
2018		116.6	108.4	108.9	129.2	107.4	107.4	102.5	96.6	102.8	105.8	105.7	106.7	112.2
2019		120.0	111.0	112.1	139.4	111.5	109.3	105.7	96.5	104.3	107.6	110.2	109.3	116.1
2020		124.9	110.8	114.5	150.0	113.5	110.2	107.2	96.8	104.7	109.0	111.9	110.3	119.9
2015	INFLATION	8.7%	3.6%	4.1%	1.6%	1.6%	3.0%	-0.6%	0.3%	1.6%	2.9%	4.6%	2.9%	5.6%
2016		7.2%	4.0%	3.9%	6.3%	3.6%	5.6%	0.6%	-0.7%	2.7%	2.7%	4.1%	3.4%	5.2%
2017		9.1%	3.3%	3.5%	7.6%	2.9%	2.6%	0.5%	-0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	1.2%	3.2%	5.3%
2018		3.0%	1.6%	2.9%	12.0%	2.5%	1.3%	2.5%	-1.6%	0.5%	2.4%	1.3%	1.6%	3.5%
2019		2.9%	2.4%	3.0%	7.9%	3.9%	1.8%	3.1%	-0.2%	1.5%	1.8%	4.2%	2.4%	3.4%
2020		4.1%	-0.1%	2.2%	7.6%	1.8%	0.8%	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	1.5%	0.9%	3.3%

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

24. The price trend analysis in other selected groups revealed that, annual food inflation (food consumed at home and food consumed in restaurants) was 5.0 percent in 2020 compared to 4.3 percent recorded in 2019. The increase was due to heavy rainfall which caused destruction of transport infrastructures and resulted into rise in food price. On the other hand, non-food inflation was 2.8 percent in 2020 compared to 4.0 percent in 2019. Energy inflation decreased to 5.0 percent in 2020 from 9.0 percent in 2019. This was due to stability in domestic prices of petrol, diesel and kerosene resulted from decline in global oil prices and transportation costs. Moreover, core inflation decreased to 2.3 percent in 2020 from 3.0 percent in 2019 as a result of effective implementation of fiscal and monetary policy.

25. In 2020, price indices for higher, middle and lower-income groups decreased to 2.4 percent, 3.5 percent and 2.1 percent from 3.6 percent, 4.5 percent and 3.8 percent respectively in 2019. This was a result of decrease in the general price of goods and services mainly consumed by these groups including clothing and footwear; cost of health services; and transport.

Table 1.2: Inflation Trends for different Income Groups

Year	Income Level	Food & Beverages	Alcoholic drinks & Cigarettes	Clothing & Footwear	ElectrHoushousing, water, electricity & other fuels	household untensils& House Repair	Health Services	Transport	Communication	Recreationj and Entertainment	Education	Hotel and Restaurant	Other goods and Services	Overall Price Index
2015	HIGH INCOME	8.8%	6.5%	0.9%	7.1%	0.7%	1.2%	3.6%	2.9%	0.8%	2.1%	8.4%	-0.7%	6.5%
2016		8.6%	3.3%	1.8%	8.8%	3.3%	14.1%	-2.3%	2.4%	1.1%	-1.6%	5.1%	3.5%	4.8%
2017		9.2%	2.1%	1.8%	1.3%	5.4%	2.5%	4.9%	0.6%	-1.2%	-0.1%	0.8%	3.2%	4.2%
2018		7.0%	0.2%	2.5%	5.6%	1.1%	0.1%	6.4%	0.4%	0.8%	7.8%	1.0%	0.6%	4.7%
2019		4.4%	0.0%	2.4%	8.1%	2.0%	4.1%	2.8%	1.5%	0.7%	1.5%	3.7%	0.4%	3.6%
2020		7.6%	0.2%	1.4%	6.7%	0.5%	0.6%	-1.8%	0.6%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	-0.2%	2.4%
2015	MIDDLE INCOME	2.9%	7.4%	2.1%	14.6%	4.5%	3.1%	4.4%	0.5%	3.9%	5.5%	11.4%	5.0%	5.6%
2016		3.3%	2.5%	1.1%	12.4%	1.4%	13.4%	0.3%	0.6%	2.9%	-2.3%	8.3%	5.4%	4.5%
2017		4.6%	2.3%	1.4%	2.2%	3.3%	2.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	-0.1%	1.2%	1.1%	2.6%
2018		7.0%	-0.5%	2.1%	4.1%	1.3%	0.3%	-18.8%	-0.1%	0.1%	8.6%	-0.5%	1.5%	1.9%
2019		5.6%	0.4%	3.5%	6.6%	2.2%	4.5%	5.6%	1.4%	2.0%	0.0%	2.7%	2.6%	4.5%
2020		4.5%	0.1%	1.3%	9.7%	0.5%	0.7%	-0.8%	0.6%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	3.5%
2015	LOWER INCOME	5.9%	14.2%	9.0%	3.4%	6.0%	5.6%	-0.2%	0.0%	5.6%	-0.3%	7.1%	2.7%	5.4%
2016		3.6%	8.2%	-2.4%	7.1%	2.7%	12.1%	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	-5.2%	6.8%	6.0%	4.3%
2017		3.4%	2.9%	1.3%	0.9%	3.1%	1.6%	-0.1%	0.4%	1.7%	3.9%	0.5%	0.9%	1.9%
2018		4.5%	0.0%	3.1%	5.7%	1.9%	0.1%	-12.5%	-0.1%	1.1%	5.5%	0.1%	1.6%	2.0%
2019		4.6%	0.8%	4.0%	5.6%	1.9%	3.1%	4.9%	1.0%	2.3%	-0.1%	2.2%	2.5%	3.8%
2020		1.1%	0.0%	1.2%	9.4%	0.6%	0.9%	-0.2%	0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	2.1%

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Capital Formation

26. In 2020, capital formation at current prices amounted to 59,235.4 billion shillings from 55,762.4 billion shillings recorded in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 6.2 percent. In addition, capital formation at 2015 constant prices increased by 4.8 percent to 51,708.0 billion shillings in 2020 from 49,349.3 billion shillings in 2019. The ratio of capital formation to GDP at current prices increased to 39.9 percent in 2020 as it was in 2019.

27. Fixed capital formation which includes buildings, transport equipment; machinery and equipment; other machinery and equipment; animal resources; and intellectual property products, research and development and professional services at 2015 constant prices increased to 57,519.8 billion shillings in 2020 from 53,777.6 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 7.0 percent. In addition, fixed capital formation at current prices increased by 7.8 percent to 64,049.9 billion shillings in 2020 from 59,440.5 billion shillings in 2019. On the other hand, the value of change in inventories at 2015 constant prices decreased by 5,811.7 billion shillings in 2020 compared to a decrease in value by 4,428.3 billion shillings in 2019. Furthermore, the value of change in inventories at current prices decreased by 4,814.5 billion shillings in 2020 compared to a decrease of 3,678.2 billion shillings in 2019.

28. Capital formation in buildings activities at 2015 constant prices increased by 5.1 percent to 47,526.3 billion shillings in 2020 from 45,205.6 billion shillings in 2019. Similarly, capital formation in buildings activities at current prices increased by 5.6 percent to 53,000.5 billion

shillings in 2020 from 50,182.0 billion shillings in 2019. The growth was attributed to increase in construction of residential and commercial buildings. In 2020, the value of imported transport equipment; machinery and equipment; other machinery and equipment; animal resources; and intellectual property products, research and development and professional services at 2015 constant prices increased by 2.9 percent, 25.6 percent, 20.2 percent, 13.2 percent and 14.7 percent and also at current prices increased by 16.0 percent, 23.2 percent, 20.2 percent, 14.6 percent and 15.3 percent, respectively.

29. Capital formation in the public sector that includes central Government, public institutions and corporations at current prices increased by 12.1 percent to 19,791.4 billion shillings in 2020 from 17,653.8 billion shillings in 2019. Moreover, capital formation in the private sector at current prices increased to 44,258.5 billion shillings in 2020 from 41,786.7 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 5.9 percent. The share of capital formation to fixed capital formation in the public sector and private sector was 30.9 percent and 69.1 percent respectively in 2020.

Table 1: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At current prices)

Shs. Million

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
A	**Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing**	**25,234,560**	**29,739,111**	**34,154,594**	**35,962,728**	**37,192,537**	**39,965,062**
	Crops	13,279,392	16,474,729	19,703,004	21,003,720	20,686,963	22,867,959
	Livestock	7,158,457	8,205,007	8,857,939	9,240,100	10,345,069	10,609,888
	Forestry	2,920,425	3,094,767	3,310,076	3,459,581	3,738,360	3,947,993
	Fishing	1,843,401	1,929,747	2,245,558	2,218,731	2,379,172	2,494,162
	Agriculture support services	32,886	34,861	38,017	40,596	42,973	45,060
	Industry and Construction	**23,103,647**	**26,937,139**	**29,735,584**	**34,851,874**	**39,944,212**	**44,932,190**
B	Mining and quarrying	4,055,619	5,299,362	5,206,217	6,573,059	7,213,403	9,921,721
C	Manufacturing	7,411,672	8,467,126	9,102,282	10,418,776	11,860,403	12,539,107
D	Electricity supply	798,801	472,868	413,351	348,527	369,917	398,086
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	390,758	433,132	519,909	566,562	628,187	745,222
F	Construction	10,446,797	12,264,650	14,493,826	16,944,950	19,872,302	21,328,055
	Services	**38,146,529**	**42,747,407**	**45,066,596**	**48,059,561**	**51,417,505**	**55,201,494**
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	8,747,862	9,861,678	10,843,499	11,793,201	12,264,511	12,933,035
H	Transport and storage	6,929,895	7,549,484	7,897,993	8,381,276	9,622,792	11,172,778
I	Accomodation and Food servises	1,421,916	1,523,035	1,602,543	1,653,792	1,764,898	1,506,711
J	Information and Communication	1,681,098	1,739,556	1,829,360	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,751
K	Financial and Insurance activities	4,189,021	5,268,866	4,789,632	4,947,301	4,927,613	5,259,757
L	Real estate	2,949,598	3,162,290	3,334,171	3,553,630	3,834,061	4,253,836
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	518,123	617,914	726,707	817,442	903,234	986,133
N	Administrative and Support service activities	2,183,917	2,661,978	3,027,384	3,306,554	3,640,720	3,992,260
O	Public Administration and Defence	4,548,604	4,846,491	4,986,287	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,531,515
P	Education	2,413,306	2,673,289	2,864,290	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,439,015
Q	Human Health and Social Work activities	1,419,090	1,540,484	1,681,353	1,816,738	1,920,963	2,044,830
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	248,510	285,626	322,353	374,924	427,887	416,049
S	Other service activities	717,898	831,216	959,152	1,037,612	1,140,417	1,217,190
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	177,691	185,501	201,872	215,564	241,246	251,635
	All economic activities	**86,484,736**	**99,423,658**	**108,956,774**	**118,874,163**	**128,554,255**	**140,098,746**
	Taxes on products	7,864,579	8,938,667	9,787,724	10,169,738	11,087,600	8,423,365
	GDP (at market prices)	**94,349,316**	**108,362,324**	**118,744,498**	**129,043,901**	**139,641,854**	**148,522,111**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 1A: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (MONETARY AND NON-MONETARY) BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At current price)

Shs. Million

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	A: MONETARY						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price	**84,275,963**	**97,295,383**	**106,025,246**	**114,220,803**	**124,491,292**	**132,130,577**
A	**Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing**	***16,020,386***	***19,628,661***	***22,561,096***	***22,410,625***	***23,371,988***	***24,989,034***
	Crops	7,176,326	9,729,649	11,822,710	11,350,635	11,179,456	12,358,090
	Livestock	5,160,608	6,322,457	6,877,739	6,661,287	7,457,872	7,648,783
	Forestry	1,882,033	1,706,926	1,680,599	2,229,486	2,409,141	2,544,237
	Fishing	1,768,534	1,834,769	2,142,032	2,128,621	2,282,546	2,392,865
	Agriculture support services	32,886	34,861	38,017	40,596	42,973	45,060
	Industry and Construction	**22,361,768**	**26,111,436**	**28,749,158**	**33,722,200**	**38,766,672**	**43,685,850**
B	Mining and quarrying	4,055,619	5,299,362	5,206,217	6,573,059	7,213,403	9,921,721
C	Manufacturing	7,411,672	8,467,126	9,102,282	10,418,776	11,860,403	12,539,107
D	Electricity supply	798,801	472,868	413,351	348,527	369,917	398,086
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	272,990	301,821	372,032	395,810	438,862	525,028
F	Construction	9,822,685	11,570,259	13,655,276	15,986,029	18,884,087	20,301,908
	Services	**38,029,229**	**42,616,618**	**44,927,268**	**47,918,240**	**51,265,032**	**55,032,328**
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	8,747,862	9,861,678	10,843,499	11,793,201	12,264,511	12,933,035
H	Transport and storage	6,929,895	7,549,484	7,897,993	8,381,276	9,622,792	11,172,778
I	Accomodation and Food Services	1,421,916	1,523,035	1,602,543	1,653,792	1,764,898	1,506,711
J	Information and Communication	1,681,098	1,739,556	1,829,360	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,751
K	Financial and insurance activities	4,189,021	5,268,866	4,789,632	4,947,301	4,927,613	5,259,757
L	Real estate	2,832,298	3,031,501	3,194,842	3,412,309	3,681,588	4,084,669
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	518,123	617,914	726,707	817,442	903,234	986,133
N	Administrative and Support service activities	2,183,917	2,661,978	3,027,384	3,306,554	3,640,720	3,992,260
O	Public Administration and Defence	4,548,604	4,846,491	4,986,287	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,531,515
P	Education	2,413,306	2,673,289	2,864,290	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,439,015
Q	Human Health and Social work activities	1,419,090	1,540,484	1,681,353	1,816,738	1,920,963	2,044,830
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	248,510	285,626	322,353	374,924	427,887	416,049
S	Other service activities	717,898	831,216	959,152	1,037,612	1,140,417	1,217,190
T	Activities of Households as Employers	177,691	185,501	201,872	215,564	241,246	251,635
	Gross value added	**76,411,383**	**88,356,716**	**96,237,522**	**104,051,065**	**113,403,692**	**123,707,212**
	Add Taxes on products	7,864,579	8,938,667	9,787,724	10,169,738	11,087,600	8,423,365
	B: NON-MONETARY						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price	**10,073,353**	**11,066,941**	**12,719,252**	**14,823,098**	**15,150,563**	**16,391,535**
A	**Agriculture, forestry and fishing**	9,214,174	10,110,449	11,593,497	13,552,103	13,820,550	14,976,028
	Crops	6,103,066	6,745,080	7,880,294	9,653,085	9,507,507	10,509,869
	Livestock	1,997,848	1,882,549	1,980,200	2,578,812	2,887,197	2,961,106
	Forestry	1,038,392	1,387,841	1,629,477	1,230,096	1,329,219	1,403,757
	Fishing	74,867	94,978	103,526	90,110	96,626	101,296
	Industry and Construction	**741,880**	**825,703**	**986,427**	**1,129,674**	**1,177,540**	**1,246,340**
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	117,768	131,311	147,877	170,752	189,325	220,194
F	Construction	624,112	694,392	838,550	958,922	988,215	1,026,146
	Services	**117,300**	**130,789**	**139,328**	**141,321**	**152,473**	**169,167**
L	Real estate	117,300	130,789	139,328	141,321	152,473	169,167
	GDP at market prices	**94,349,316**	**108,362,324**	**118,744,498**	**129,043,901**	**139,641,854**	**148,522,111**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 2: SHARE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At current price)

Percent

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A	**Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing**	**26.7**	**27.4**	**28.8**	**27.9**	**26.6**	**26.9**
	Crops	14.1	15.2	16.6	16.3	14.8	15.4
	Livestock	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.1
	Forestry	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Fishing	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Agriculture support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B	Mining and quarrying	4.3	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.2	6.7
C	Manufacturing	7.9	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.4
D	Electricity supply	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
F	Construction	11.1	11.3	12.2	13.1	14.2	14.4
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.7
H	Transport and storage	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.9	7.5
I	Accommodation and Food services	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0
J	Information and Communication	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
K	Financial and insurance activities	4.4	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5
L	Real estate	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
N	Administrative and Support service activities	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
O	Public Administration and Defence	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7
P	Education	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Q	Human health and social work activities	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
S	Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	All economic activities	**91.7**	**91.8**	**91.8**	**92.1**	**92.1**	**94.3**
	Taxes on products	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.9	5.7
	GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 2A: SHARES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (MONETARY AND NON-MONETARY) BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At current prices)

Percent

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	A: MONETARY						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price						
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	**17.0**	**18.1**	**19.0**	**17.4**	**16.7**	**16.8**
	Crops	7.6	9.0	10.0	8.8	8.0	8.3
	Livestock	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.1
	Forestry	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Fishing	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
	Agriculture support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B	Mining and quarrying	4.3	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.2	6.7
C	Manufacturing	7.9	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.4
D	Electricity supply	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
F	Construction	10.4	10.7	11.5	12.4	13.5	13.7
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.7
H	Transport and storage	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.9	7.5
I	Accomodation and Food Services	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0
J	Information and Communication	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
K	Financial and Insurance activities	4.4	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5
L	Real estate	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
N	Administrative and Support service activities	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
O	Public Administration and Defence	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7
P	Education	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Q	Human health and social work activities	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
S	Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	All economic activities	**81.0**	**81.5**	**81.0**	**80.6**	**81.2**	**83.3**
	Taxes on products	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.9	5.7
	B: NON- MONETARY						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price	**10.7**	**10.2**	**10.7**	**11.5**	**10.8**	**11.0**
A	**Agriculture, forestry and fishing**	9.8	9.3	9.8	10.5	9.9	10.1
	Crops	6.5	6.2	6.6	7.5	6.8	7.1
	Livestock	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0
	Forestry	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9
	Fishing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
F	Construction	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
L	Real estate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 2B: EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (At current market prices)

Shs. Million

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gross Domestic Product (GDPmp)	**94,349,316**	**108,362,324**	**118,744,498**	**129,043,901**	**139,641,854**	**148,522,111**
Final consumption	**69,619,572**	**74,761,715**	**81,577,249**	**87,731,958**	**93,002,322**	**99,965,192**
Government	9,366,334	9,824,677	10,097,404	10,468,798	10,978,620	11,195,316
Household	60,047,089	64,699,505	71,211,545	76,966,654	81,712,049	88,445,302
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	206,149	237,532	268,299	296,506	311,653	324,574
Capital Formation	**30,907,602**	**34,865,346**	**40,427,427**	**49,493,556**	**55,762,365**	**59,235,366**
Gross fixed capital formation	30,070,195	35,492,828	42,141,921	50,387,086	59,440,540	64,049,913
Changes in Valuables	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290
Changes in inventories	-65,636	-1,732,887	-2,720,674	-2,108,634	-4,951,512	-6,652,837
Exports	**16,138,367**	**17,717,213**	**17,993,324**	**19,160,137**	**22,160,020**	**20,813,548**
Goods - fob	8,708,690	9,177,377	8,924,522	10,066,069	12,305,060	14,617,648
Services	7,429,677	8,539,835	9,068,803	9,094,069	9,854,960	6,195,900
Imports	**22,316,226**	**20,665,232**	**20,320,749**	**23,103,332**	**24,152,270**	**21,051,375**
Goods - fob	16,955,419	15,602,694	15,816,338	18,797,200	20,120,379	18,098,427
Services	5,360,807	5,062,538	4,504,411	4,306,132	4,031,891	2,952,948
Errors and Omissions	0	1,683,283	-932,752	-4,238,418	-7,130,583	-10,440,620

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 3: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At constant 2015 prices)

Shs. Million

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A	**Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing**	**25,234,560**	**26,436,338**	**28,008,976**	**29,504,198**	**30,802,027**	**32,321,327**
	Crops	13,279,392	13,996,348	14,895,622	15,659,175	16,351,312	17,174,752
	Livestock	7,158,457	7,506,593	7,876,592	8,266,049	8,676,074	9,107,854
	Forestry	2,920,425	3,034,569	3,180,379	3,334,791	3,495,187	3,608,190
	Fishing	1,843,401	1,864,627	2,020,292	2,206,242	2,239,892	2,389,915
	Agriculture support services	32,886	34,201	36,091	37,941	39,562	40,615
	Industry and Construction	**23,103,647**	**25,817,955**	**28,565,774**	**31,344,128**	**34,976,982**	**37,507,952**
B	Mining and quarrying	4,055,619	4,356,709	4,588,624	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,850,231
C	Manufacturing	7,411,672	8,213,364	8,889,818	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279
D	Electricity supply	798,801	869,262	877,667	928,174	994,879	1,049,611
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	390,758	417,899	444,660	477,510	510,411	540,159
F	Construction	10,446,797	11,960,720	13,765,005	15,655,747	17,802,021	19,421,672
	Services	**38,146,529**	**40,549,564**	**42,689,011**	**45,369,789**	**48,114,453**	**50,173,139**
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	8,747,862	9,260,703	9,821,248	10,396,691	10,965,038	11,194,534
H	Transport and storage	6,929,895	7,324,856	7,815,845	8,736,561	9,493,191	10,293,276
I	Accomodation and Food Services	1,421,916	1,480,052	1,525,619	1,604,391	1,645,950	1,419,654
J	Information and Communication	1,681,098	1,718,548	1,824,471	1,989,717	2,133,312	2,313,033
K	Financial and Insurance activities	4,189,021	4,235,515	4,115,393	4,094,972	4,281,167	4,412,967
L	Real estate	2,949,598	3,077,086	3,211,895	3,354,518	3,505,485	3,663,972
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	518,123	606,207	694,291	763,332	821,636	881,833
N	Administrative and Support service activities	2,183,917	2,611,498	2,892,463	3,054,288	3,311,753	3,569,800
O	Public Administration and Defence	4,548,604	4,793,820	4,907,113	5,064,968	5,238,491	5,438,923
P	Education	2,413,306	2,665,336	2,859,171	3,046,789	3,257,406	3,363,845
Q	Human Health and Social Work activities	1,419,090	1,497,896	1,611,999	1,746,731	1,833,514	1,952,425
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	248,510	280,131	307,907	350,027	389,225	372,120
S	Other service activities	717,898	814,529	912,404	971,690	1,037,083	1,089,265
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	177,691	183,387	189,193	195,113	201,203	207,492
	All economic activities	**86,484,736**	**92,803,857**	**99,263,761**	**106,218,115**	**113,893,462**	**120,002,418**
	Taxes on products	7,864,579	8,024,535	8,393,644	8,923,215	9,303,274	9,093,427
	GDP at 2015 market prices	**94,349,316**	**100,828,393**	**107,657,405**	**115,141,329**	**123,196,736**	**129,095,844**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 3A: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (MONETARY AND NON-MONETARY) BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (At constant 2015 prices)

Shs. Million

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	A: MONETARY						
	Gross Domestic Product at 2015 market price (GDPmp)	**90,262,677**	**96,464,568**	**103,029,270**	**110,210,543**	**118,007,109**	**123,641,315**
A	**Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing**	**21,953,873**	**22,914,869**	**24,357,439**	**25,671,332**	**26,820,733**	**28,171,298**
	Crops	11,330,959	11,852,633	12,666,159	13,361,566	13,975,902	14,689,561
	Livestock	6,131,537	6,458,453	6,797,008	7,080,239	7,435,167	7,820,592
	Forestry	2,629,474	2,720,412	2,853,656	3,002,559	3,147,670	3,248,720
	Fishing	1,829,018	1,849,169	2,004,525	2,189,028	2,222,432	2,371,811
	Agriculture support services	32,886	34,201	36,091	37,941	39,562	40,615
	Industry and Construction	**22,391,185**	**25,070,677**	**27,685,960**	**30,352,531**	**33,879,613**	**36,319,467**
B	Mining and quarrying	4,055,619	4,356,709	4,588,624	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,850,231
C	Manufacturing	7,411,672	8,213,364	8,889,818	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279
D	Electricity supply	798,801	869,262	877,667	928,174	994,879	1,049,611
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	302,407	326,898	350,019	369,545	396,149	420,891
F	Construction	9,822,685	11,304,444	12,979,833	14,772,116	16,818,914	18,352,455
	Services	**38,053,040**	**40,454,486**	**42,592,227**	**45,263,466**	**48,003,489**	**50,057,123**
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	8,747,862	9,260,703	9,821,248	10,396,691	10,965,038	11,194,534
H	Transport and storage	6,929,895	7,324,856	7,815,845	8,736,561	9,493,191	10,293,276
I	Accomodation and Food Services	1,421,916	1,480,052	1,525,619	1,604,391	1,645,950	1,419,654
J	Information and Communication	1,681,098	1,718,548	1,824,471	1,989,717	2,133,312	2,313,033
K	Financial and Insurance activities	4,189,021	4,235,515	4,115,393	4,094,972	4,281,167	4,412,967
L	Real estate	2,856,109	2,982,008	3,115,112	3,248,194	3,394,521	3,547,957
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	518,123	606,207	694,291	763,332	821,636	881,833
N	Administrative and Support service activities	2,183,917	2,611,498	2,892,463	3,054,288	3,311,753	3,569,800
O	Public Administration and Defence	4,548,604	4,793,820	4,907,113	5,064,968	5,238,491	5,438,923
P	Education	2,413,306	2,665,336	2,859,171	3,046,789	3,257,406	3,363,845
Q	Human health and social work activities	1,419,090	1,497,896	1,611,999	1,746,731	1,833,514	1,952,425
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	248,510	280,131	307,907	350,027	389,225	372,120
S	Other service activities	717,898	814,529	912,404	971,690	1,037,083	1,089,265
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	177,691	183,387	189,193	195,113	201,203	207,492
	All economic activities	**82,398,098**	**88,440,032**	**94,635,626**	**101,287,328**	**108,703,835**	**114,547,888**
	Taxes on products	7,864,579	8,024,535	8,393,644	8,923,215	9,303,274	9,093,427
	B: NON-MONETARY						
	Gross Domestic Product at 2015 market price (GDPmp)	**4,086,638**	**4,363,825**	**4,628,135**	**4,930,787**	**5,189,627**	**5,454,529**
A	**Agriculture, forestry and fishing**	3,280,687	3,521,469	3,651,537	3,832,866	3,981,294	4,150,029
	Crops	1,948,433	2,143,714	2,229,463	2,297,609	2,375,410	2,485,191
	Livestock	1,026,920	1,048,140	1,079,584	1,185,810	1,240,908	1,287,262
	Forestry	290,951	314,157	326,723	332,233	347,517	359,470
	Fishing	14,383	15,458	15,767	17,214	17,459	18,104
	Industry and Construction	**712,462**	**747,278**	**879,814**	**991,597**	**1,097,369**	**1,188,485**
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	88,351	91,001	94,641	107,966	114,262	119,268
F	Construction	624,112	656,276	785,173	883,632	983,107	1,069,217
	Services	93,489	95,078	96,783	106,323	110,964	116,016
L	Real estate	93,489	95,078	96,783	106,323	110,964	116,016
	GDP at 2015 market prices	**94,349,316**	**100,828,393**	**107,657,405**	**115,141,329**	**123,196,736**	**129,095,844**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 4: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - ANNUAL GROWTH RATES (At constant 2015 prices)

Percent

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A	**Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing**	**5.4**	**4.8**	**5.9**	**5.4**	**4.4**	**4.9**
	Crops	7.6	5.4	6.4	5.2	4.4	5.0
	Livestock	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
	Forestry	3.4	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.2
	Fishing	-4.5	1.2	8.4	9.2	1.5	6.7
	Agriculture support services	4.5	4.0	5.5	5.2	4.3	2.7
B	Mining and quarrying	10.0	7.4	5.3	1.5	17.7	6.7
C	Manufacturing	7.1	10.8	8.2	8.3	5.8	4.5
D	Electricity supply	-2.0	8.8	1.0	5.8	7.2	5.5
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	2.4	6.9	6.4	7.4	6.9	5.8
F	Construction	12.9	14.5	15.1	13.8	13.7	9.1
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	3.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.5	2.1
H	Transport and storage	5.4	5.7	6.7	11.8	8.7	8.4
I	Accommodation and Food services	1.7	4.1	3.1	5.2	2.6	-13.7
J	Information and Communication	7.8	2.2	6.2	9.1	7.2	8.4
K	Financial and insurance activities	11.3	1.1	-2.8	-0.5	4.5	3.1
L	Real estate	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	15.7	17.0	14.5	9.9	7.6	7.3
N	Administrative and Support service activities	10.5	19.6	10.8	5.6	8.4	7.8
O	Public Administration and Defence	7.2	5.4	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.8
P	Education	10.4	10.4	7.3	6.6	6.9	3.3
Q	Human health and social work activities	5.1	5.6	7.6	8.4	5.0	6.5
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	7.7	12.7	9.9	13.7	11.2	-4.4
S	Other service activities	4.7	13.5	12.0	6.5	6.7	5.0
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
	All economic activities	**6.9**	**7.3**	**7.0**	**6.9**	**7.2**	**5.4**
	Taxes on products	-1.7	2.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	-2.3
	GDP at 2015 market prices	**6.2**	**6.9**	**6.8**	**7.0**	**7.0**	**4.8**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Chart 1.3: GDP Growth Rate at constant 2015 Prices

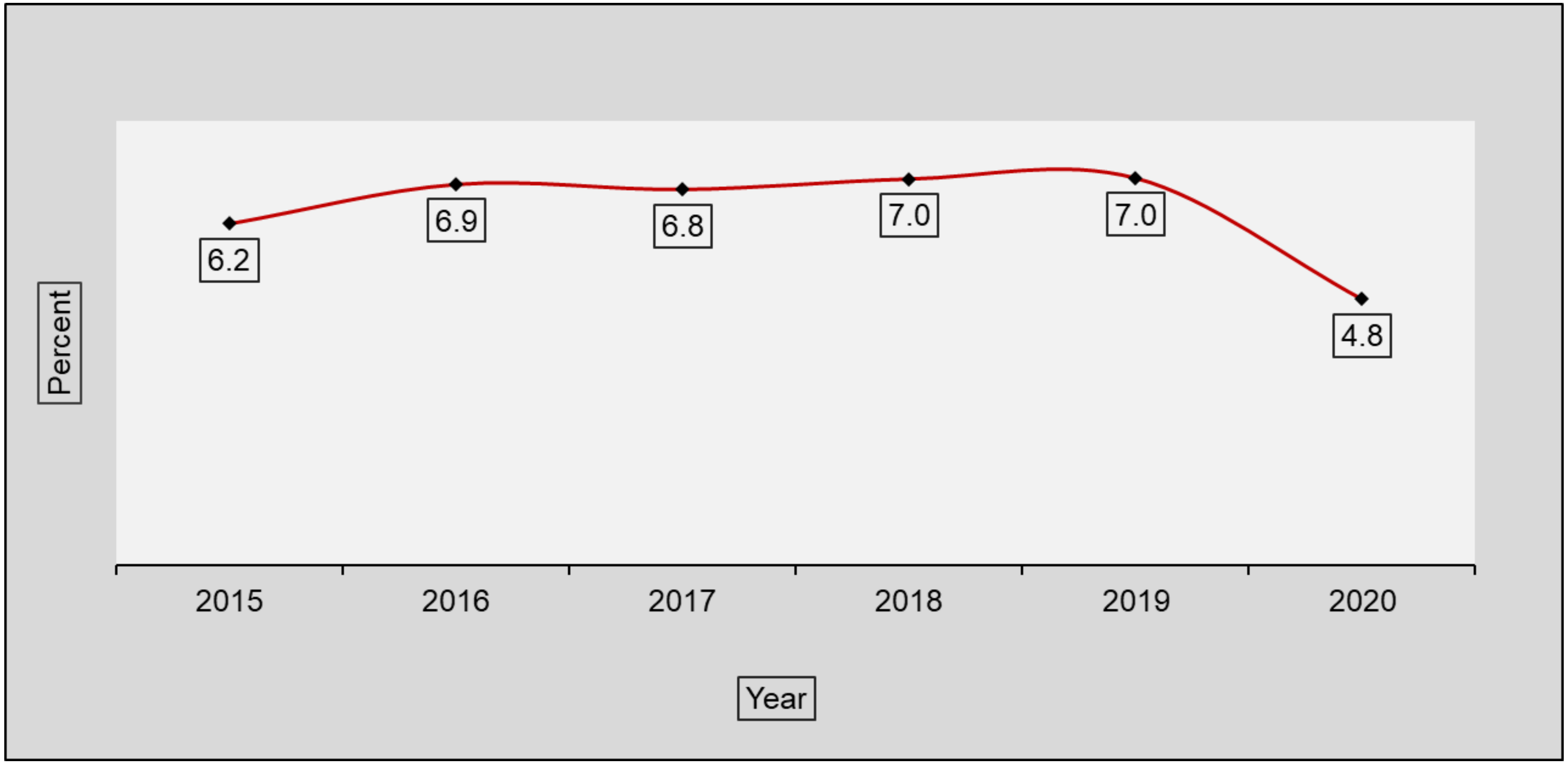


Table 4A: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (MONETARY AND NON-MONETARY) - ANNUAL GROWTH RATES (At constant 2015 prices)

Percent

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	A: MONETARY						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price (GDPmp)						
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	**6.9**	**4.4**	**6.3**	**5.4**	**4.5**	**5.0**
	Crops	10.4	4.6	6.9	5.6	4.6	5.1
	Livestock	5.9	5.3	5.2	4.2	5.0	5.2
	Forestry	3.7	3.5	4.9	5.2	4.8	3.2
	Fishing	-4.5	1.1	8.4	9.2	1.5	6.7
	Agriculture support services	4.5	4.0	5.5	5.2	4.3	2.7
B	Mining and quarrying	10.0	7.4	5.3	1.5	17.7	6.7
C	Manufacturing	7.1	10.8	8.2	8.3	5.8	4.5
D	Electricity supply	-2.0	8.8	1.0	5.8	7.2	5.5
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	2.0	8.1	7.1	5.6	7.2	6.2
F	Construction	12.5	15.1	14.8	13.7	13.9	9.1
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	3.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.5	2.1
H	Transport and storage	5.4	5.7	6.7	11.8	8.7	8.4
I	Accomodation and Food Services	1.7	4.1	3.1	5.2	2.6	- 13.7
J	Information and Communication	7.8	2.2	6.2	9.1	7.2	8.4
K	Financial and Insurance activities	11.3	1.1	-2.8	-0.5	4.5	3.1
L	Real estate	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	15.7	17.0	14.5	9.9	7.6	7.3
N	Administrative and Support service activities	10.5	19.6	10.8	5.6	8.4	7.8
O	Public Administration and Defence	7.2	5.4	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.8
P	Education	10.4	10.4	7.3	6.6	6.9	3.3
Q	Human Health and Social Work activities	5.1	5.6	7.6	8.4	5.0	6.5
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	7.7	12.7	9.9	13.7	11.2	- 4.4
S	Other service activities	4.7	13.5	12.0	6.5	6.7	5.0
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
	All economic activities	**7.3**	**7.3**	**7.0**	**6.9**	**7.3**	**5.4**
	Taxes on products	-1.7	2.0	4.5	6.3	**4.3**	**- 2.3**
	B: NON-MONETARY						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price (GDPmp)	**-0.6**	**6.8**	**6.1**	**6.4**	**5.2**	**5.1**
A	**Agriculture, forestry and fishing**	-3.9	7.3	3.7	5.0	3.9	4.2
	Crops	-6.2	10.0	4.0	3.1	3.4	4.6
	Livestock	-0.6	2.1	3.0	9.8	4.6	3.7
	Forestry	0.7	8.0	4.0	1.7	4.6	3.4
	Fishing	-5.1	7.5	2.0	9.2	1.4	3.7
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	3.4	3.0	4.0	14.1	5.8	4.4
F	Construction	19.5	5.2	19.6	12.5	11.3	8.8
L	Real estate	1.5	1.7	1.8	9.9	4.4	4.6
	GDP at market prices	**6.2**	**6.9**	**6.8**	**7.0**	**7.0**	**4.8**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 4B: EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (At a constant 2015 prices)

Shs. Million

Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gross Domestic Product (GDPbp))	**86,484,736**	**92,803,857**	**99,263,761**	**106,218,115**	**113,893,462**	**120,002,418**
Net Taxes on Product	**7,864,579**	**8,024,535**	**8,393,644**	**8,923,215**	**9,303,274**	**9,093,427**
Gross Domestic Product (GDPmp)	**94,349,316**	**100,828,393**	**107,657,405**	**115,141,329**	**123,196,736**	**129,095,844**
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT						
Gross Domestic Product, (GDPmp)	**94,349,316**	**100,828,393**	**107,657,405**	**115,141,329**	**123,196,736**	**129,095,844**
Final consumption	**69,619,572**	**70,594,782**	**73,603,189**	**77,376,434**	**79,848,346**	**83,205,811**
Government	9,366,334	9,667,251	9,771,806	9,965,992	10,310,060	10,647,864
Household	60,047,089	60,697,766	63,578,381	67,135,273	69,253,213	72,259,048
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	206,149	229,766	253,003	275,169	285,073	298,899
Capital Formation	**30,907,602**	**33,795,169**	**38,338,123**	**44,669,633**	**49,349,298**	**51,708,028**
Gross fixed capital formation	30,070,195	34,878,462	40,376,858	46,705,540	53,777,604	57,519,761
Changes in Valuables	903,043	902,490	858,566	776,123	925,034	1,096,591
Changes in inventories	-65,636	-1,985,783	-2,897,301	-2,812,030	-5,353,340	-6,908,325
Exports	**16,138,367**	**16,137,713**	**15,480,491**	**15,316,635**	**17,905,766**	**15,683,119**
Goods - fob	8,708,690	8,060,826	7,805,507	7,608,448	9,797,768	10,233,451
Services	7,429,677	8,076,886	7,674,984	7,708,187	8,107,998	5,449,668
Imports	**22,316,226**	**20,331,252**	**18,879,441**	**22,025,703**	**22,051,517**	**19,922,411**
Goods - fob	16,955,419	15,631,116	15,311,240	18,593,941	18,940,515	17,554,120
Servises	5,360,807	4,700,136	3,568,202	3,431,761	3,111,002	2,368,291
Errors and Omissions	0	631,981	-884,958	-195,670	-1,855,158	-1,578,703

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 5: CAPITAL FORMATION BY TYPE OF ASSETS (At current market prices)

Shs. Million

Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Buildings and structures	22,807,556	27,721,670	33,872,241	41,694,655	50,181,960	53,000,466
Transport equipment	1,663,027	1,514,772	1,413,888	1,763,519	1,933,144	2,241,710
Machinery and equipment	3,194,486	3,430,297	3,756,643	3,400,915	3,508,102	4,323,098
Other Machinery and equipment	1,172,391	1,366,982	1,441,018	1,688,577	1,785,118	2,146,447
Animal resources yielding repeat products	375,399	425,361	461,511	510,723	566,744	649,209
Intellectual property products/ R&D/ professional services	857,335	1,033,744	1,196,620	1,328,698	1,465,471	1,688,984
Fixed Capital Formation	30,070,195	35,492,828	42,141,921	50,387,086	59,440,540	64,049,913
Changes in Valuables	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290
Changes in Inventories	-65,636	-1,732,887	-2,720,674	-2,108,634	-4,951,512	-6,652,837
Total Capital Formation	**30,907,602**	**34,865,346**	**40,427,427**	**49,493,556**	**55,762,365**	**59,235,366**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 6: CAPITAL FORMATION BY TYPE OF ASSETS (At Constant 2015 prices)

Shs. Million

Type	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Buildings and structures	22,807,556	27,512,753	32,836,681	38,590,978	45,205,617	47,526,349
Transport equipment	1,663,027	1,373,682	1,173,050	1,778,192	2,128,145	2,189,915
Machinery and equipment	3,194,486	3,268,709	3,473,892	3,136,401	3,075,952	3,862,605
Other Machinery and equipment	1,172,391	1,323,953	1,335,724	1,525,517	1,563,289	1,878,735
Animal resources yielding repeat products	375,399	385,150	414,428	434,150	472,426	534,673
Intellectual property products/ R&D/ professional services	857,335	1,014,215	1,143,083	1,240,303	1,332,176	1,527,483
Fixed Capital Formation	30,070,195	34,878,462	40,376,858	46,705,540	53,777,604	57,519,761
Changes in Valuables	903,043	902,490	858,566	776,123	925,034	1,096,591
Changes in Inventories	-65,636	-1,985,783	-2,897,301	-2,812,030	-5,353,340	-6,908,325
Total Capital Formation	**30,907,602**	**33,795,169**	**38,338,123**	**44,669,633**	**49,349,298**	**51,708,028**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 7A: CONTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL FORMATION BY TYPE OF ASSETS (At Current prices)

Percent

Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Buildings and structures	73.8	79.5	83.8	84.2	90.0	89.5
Transport equipment	5.4	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8
Machinery and equipment	10.3	9.8	9.3	6.9	6.3	7.3
Other Machinery and equipment	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.6
Animal resources yielding repeat products	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Intellectual property products/ R&D/ professional services	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.9
Fixed Capital Formation	97.3	101.8	104.2	101.8	106.6	108.1
Changes in Valuables	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.1
Changes in Inventories	-0.2	-5.0	-6.7	-4.3	-8.9	-11.2
Total Capital Formation	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 7B: CAPITAL FORMATION BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS (At Current Prices)

Shs. Million

Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A. Fixed Capital Formation	30,070,195	35,492,828	42,141,921	50,387,086	59,440,540	64,049,913
1. Central Government	7,219,843	8,944,186	10,914,757	13,124,780	14,979,006	16,588,928
2. Parastatals	589,169	745,349	1,011,406	1,106,303	1,248,250	1,537,198
3. Institutions	812,232	851,827	1,095,690	1,056,017	1,426,572	1,665,298
4. Private Sector	21,448,950	24,951,465	29,120,067	35,099,986	41,786,712	44,258,490
B: Changes in Valuables	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290
C. Changes in Inventories	-65,636	-1,732,887	-2,720,674	-2,108,634	-4,951,512	-6,652,837
D. Total Capital Formation	**30,907,602**	**34,865,346**	**40,427,427**	**49,493,556**	**55,762,365**	**59,235,366**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 8: INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES OF GOODS CONSUMED BY MINIMUM WAGE EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (DEC. 2015=100)

Year	ALL ITEMS		ALL ITEMS	
	INDEX	% CHANGE	INDEX	% CHANGE
2003	28.4	5.8	26.3	5.4
2004	30.2	6.4	28.1	6.8
2005	32.7	8.3	30.1	7.3
2006	36.5	11.5	33.2	10.3
2007	39.9	9.3	36.3	9.3
2008	46.8	17.3	41.9	15.2
2009	54.7	16.8	50.0	19.4
2010	61.9	13.2	59.0	18.0
2011	66.5	7.4	63.2	7.1
2012	79.0	18.8	77.8	23.2
2013	86.3	9.3	86.0	10.5
2014	93.0	7.7	92.2	7.3
2015*	98.0	5.4	97.7	5.9
2016	102.2	4.3	101.2	3.6
2017	104.1	1.9	104.7	3.4
2018	106.1	2.0	109.4	4.5
2019	110.1	3.8	114.4	4.6
2020	112.4	2.1	115.6	1.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

*The reference period has been changed from Dec. 2015 =100

Table 9: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR MINIMUM WAGE EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (2001= 100)

Year	Food	Beverages and Cigarettes	Rent	Electricity Kerosene and Water	Clothing and Footwear	Furniture and Household Utensils	Services and other Household Requirements	Health Services	Recreation and Entertainment	Transport	Education	Others	ALL PRICE
2004	123.5	122.9	100.0	142.0	97.2	137.4	80.5	85.1	99.4	104.1	191.1	123.0	121.9
2005	125.7	120.0	113.6	162.3	108.7	115.7	110.0	113.6	110.4	109.8	115.0	121.1	126.5
2006	138.6	141.8	132.8	193.7	108.0	115.4	109.6	118.8	113.5	134.0	93.3	139.3	126.1
2007	151.5	159.5	146.1	209.1	124.1	131.7	119.1	114.8	148.5	114.9	104.0	128.4	154.2
2008	174.6	175.1	199.3	269.8	139.3	160.5	138.4	134.0	110.8	179.5	99.2	137.2	180.9
2009	208.5	210.8	206.6	276.6	152.8	173.3	167.1	163.8	124.7	225.9	111.3	147.7	211.3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR MINIMUM WAGE EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (Des. 2015 = 100)

Year	Food and Beverages	Alcoholic Drinks and Cigarettes	Clothing and Footwear	Electricity, Household and Water	Furniture and Household Utensils	Health Services	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Entertainment	Education	Hotel and Restaurants	Others	OVERALL PRICE INDEX
2013	85.98	75.34	85.60	88.69	88.81	90.62	86.32	100.00	90.84	102.73	85.16	84.36	86.34
2014	92.22	81.64	93.45	94.93	92.39	91.24	100.08	100.00	94.70	102.72	91.76	94.05	92.95
2015*	97.67	93.26	101.90	98.12	97.91	96.35	99.91	100.00	100.00	102.40	98.24	96.61	97.97
2016	101.19	100.89	99.41	105.13	100.55	108.05	100.84	100.57	101.22	97.07	104.92	102.41	102.21
2017	104.67	103.85	100.71	106.08	103.70	109.73	100.74	100.95	102.92	100.84	105.48	103.38	104.10
2018	109.36	103.85	103.87	112.15	105.67	109.80	88.19	100.86	104.08	106.36	105.60	105.01	106.15
2019	114.38	104.67	107.98	118.42	107.72	113.26	92.54	101.84	106.52	106.25	107.91	107.62	110.13
2020	115.62	104.69	109.30	129.54	108.35	114.26	92.33	102.06	106.37	106.12	108.61	107.93	112.39

Source: National Bureau Statistics
NB. Monthly consumer price index has been released for 12 months since 2003
*The reference period has been changed from Dec. 2015=100
“Consumer price index from 2005 to 2009 was classified based on National Classification while consumer price index starting from 2010 followed Classification of individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP)

Table 10: COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BYMIDDLE GRADE WAGE EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (Dec. 2015=100)

Year	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Average	Change (%)
2003	30.4	30.4	30.9	31.7	30.8	2.3
2004	32.8	33.1	33.5	34.2	33.4	8.2
2005	34.9	35.3	36.7	37.3	36.0	7.9
2006	38.3	39.4	39.5	40.2	39.3	9.2
2007	41.7	43.3	44.4	46.0	43.9	11.5
2008	48.5	49.9	51.2	52.7	50.6	15.3
2009	55.7	57.3	60.3	62.3	58.9	16.4
2010	63.9	64.6	65.1	65.6	64.8	10.0
2011	67.9	69.3	70.3	72.1	69.9	7.9
2012	78.4	81.6	82.7	83.4	81.5	16.6
2013	87.6	88.6	88.5	88.4	88.3	8.3
2014	92.8	94.2	94.5	93.5	93.7	6.2
2015*	96.5	98.9	100.6	100.0	99.0	5.6
2016	102.1	104.3	103.8	103.8	103.5	4.5
2017	104.5	106.7	106.7	107.0	106.2	2.6
2018	105.7	108.5	108.7	109.8	108.2	1.9
2019	111.9	113.5	113.0	114.0	113.1	4.5
2020	116.9	117.0	117.3	116.9	117.0	3.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
*The reference period has been changed from Dec. 2015=100

Table 11: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR MIDDLE GROUP WAGE EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (Dec. 2015 = 100)

Year	Food and Beverages	Alcoholic Drinks and Cigarettes	Clothing and Footwear	Electricity, Household and Water	Furniture Household Utensils	Health Services	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Entertain.	Education	Hotel and Restaurants	Others	OVERALL PRICE INDEX
2013													
First Quarter	94.6	82.5	94.0	70.7	90.1	90.0	78.0	98.7	90.0	83.5	80.0	85.4	87.6
Second Quarter	94.6	83.5	94.7	73.7	90.4	90.1	83.6	99.0	90.8	84.2	80.7	86.0	88.6
Third Quarter	92.7	86.2	95.6	76.2	90.8	91.3	88.0	99.2	91.5	85.9	81.6	88.2	88.5
Fourth Quarter	91.7	88.0	95.7	77.5	91.3	91.7	89.5	99.2	92.2	86.8	82.5	88.8	88.4
2014													
First Quarter	98.1	88.8	96.0	80.3	92.1	92.2	93.5	99.3	92.6	91.8	83.5	90.2	92.8
Second Quarter	99.1	89.0	96.6	82.8	93.2	94.8	94.2	99.5	93.2	94.3	85.8	90.6	94.2
Third Quarter	97.3	92.9	97.3	86.8	96.7	97.0	96.3	100.0	95.0	95.9	88.0	93.6	94.5
Fourth Quarter	93.7	97.0	98.0	89.6	99.0	97.8	97.7	100.0	97.2	95.9	90.5	95.7	93.5
2015*													
First Quarter	97.3	97.9	98.5	93.4	99.6	97.8	98.6	100.2	97.2	99.0	93.8	96.0	96.5
Second Quarter	100.1	98.1	98.9	96.7	99.3	97.8	99.3	100.3	97.3	99.9	96.4	96.6	98.9
Third Quarter	101.8	98.9	99.0	99.4	99.4	98.4	100.5	100.2	98.2	100.0	98.0	96.7	100.6
Fourth Quarter	100.4	100.0	99.8	99.5	99.9	99.6	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.0	99.2	100.0
2016													
First Quarter	101.81	100.94	99.84	108.37	99.89	106.44	99.44	100.00	100.34	97.77	100.70	101.37	102.05
Second Quarter	104.35	100.23	100.67	111.35	101.13	111.18	99.79	100.65	100.98	97.34	105.93	102.20	104.35
Third Quarter	103.90	101.28	99.83	107.36	100.24	113.92	100.57	101.22	101.05	97.34	106.92	102.16	103.81
Fourth Quarter	102.52	102.55	100.25	110.34	102.43	114.81	99.94	101.34	101.94	97.34	105.83	103.52	103.79
2017													
First Quarter	105.73	103.07	100.93	105.30	104.32	114.49	101.20	101.35	101.16	97.34	106.10	102.99	104.48
Second Quarter	110.22	103.61	101.49	108.85	104.02	114.00	102.03	101.35	101.70	97.34	105.91	103.44	106.72
Third Quarter	107.86	103.86	101.84	115.20	104.13	114.10	99.40	101.34	101.41	97.34	106.27	103.89	106.65
Fourth Quarter	107.75	103.85	101.95	117.53	104.36	114.48	99.98	101.28	101.91	97.34	106.27	103.25	107.02
2018													
First Quarter	111.38	103.06	101.58	112.37	104.56	114.41	80.57	101.28	101.05	105.74	104.96	103.43	105.75
Second Quarter	117.46	103.06	102.80	114.81	105.34	114.57	80.87	101.18	101.75	105.74	104.97	104.92	108.50
Third Quarter	116.84	103.06	104.34	116.35	105.73	114.65	81.26	101.12	101.55	105.74	105.55	105.35	108.73
Fourth Quarter	115.96	103.21	106.12	121.73	106.68	114.80	84.15	101.17	102.12	105.74	106.91	106.24	109.82
2019													
First Quarter	119.35	103.50	106.54	123.10	107.69	118.59	85.96	102.55	103.36	105.74	108.48	107.91	111.91
Second Quarter	123.24	103.50	107.13	122.92	107.94	120.09	86.49	103.03	103.56	105.74	108.62	108.00	113.48
Third Quarter	121.21	103.50	107.82	124.54	107.77	120.10	86.49	102.29	104.49	105.74	108.59	107.40	112.96
Fourth Quarter	123.84	103.50	107.79	125.41	108.11	120.21	86.11	102.45	103.13	105.74	108.15	107.64	113.96
2020													
First Quarter	129.28	103.50	108.53	131.29	108.35	120.24	86.38	102.69	103.41	105.71	108.16	107.21	116.89
Second Quarter	127.07	103.50	108.65	138.02	108.42	120.64	84.99	103.32	103.43	105.71	108.16	107.85	117.03
Third Quarter	126.63	103.50	108.64	139.25	108.47	120.73	85.17	103.32	103.46	105.71	110.24	108.26	117.35
Fourth Quarter	126.71	104.11	108.95	135.44	108.46	120.73	85.78	103.32	103.47	105.71	110.24	108.54	116.91

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
*The reference period has been changed from Dec. 2015=100
Consumer price index from 2004 to 2009 were classified based on National Classification, it is therefore difficult to link to consumer price index starting from 2010 as this followed Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP)

Table 12: COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY HIGH INCOME GROUP IN DAR ES SALAAM (2015=100)

Year	Food and Beverages	Alcoholic Drinks and Cigarettes	Clothing and Footwear	Electricity, Household and Water	Furniture and Household Utensils	Health Services	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Entertain.	Education	Hotel and Restaurants	Others	OVERALL PRICE INDEX
2013													
First Quarter	83.1	81.4	93.8	83.9	96.1	94.8	86.4	95.5	93.9	84.4	84.9	96.4	85.5
Second Quarter	81.7	82.1	95.2	83.4	96.3	94.8	94.1	95.7	96.1	84.4	85.3	96.8	85.6
Third Quarter	82.8	87.7	96.3	84.3	97.1	94.8	95.6	95.7	96.3	84.4	85.8	97.2	86.6
Fourth Quarter	84.2	90.4	96.4	86.4	97.7	94.8	96.2	95.7	96.0	84.7	87.4	97.2	87.9
2014													
First Quarter	88.5	90.4	97.5	87.6	97.7	95.5	96.6	95.7	98.8	95.7	87.9	99.0	90.6
Second Quarter	87.9	90.4	97.6	88.1	98.5	97.7	97.6	95.7	98.9	98.6	88.0	99.8	90.7
Third Quarter	88.0	92.9	97.5	92.7	97.8	97.5	98.7	95.7	99.3	98.6	90.4	101.2	91.8
Fourth Quarter	89.7	95.6	97.3	95.1	98.2	97.3	99.3	95.6	99.8	98.6	92.5	99.9	93.3
2015*													
First Quarter	92.5	96.7	97.8	95.2	98.3	97.5	101.2	97.6	99.7	100.0	95.4	100.2	95.1
Second Quarter	95.1	98.1	97.8	96.0	98.2	97.5	102.5	97.7	100.0	100.0	97.5	98.6	96.8
Third Quarter	97.6	99.0	98.5	97.1	98.7	98.4	102.6	98.5	100.2	100.0	97.5	98.7	98.3
Fourth Quarter	100.0	99.6	99.3	101.1	99.6	99.3	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0	98.4	99.6	100.0
2016													
First Quarter	102.6	100.4	99.8	105.2	100.2	107.3	98.6	100.0	100.4	98.6	100.4	101.4	101.0
Second Quarter	105.3	100.9	100.7	107.2	103.0	111.9	98.9	100.6	101.3	98.4	103.1	102.0	102.5
Third Quarter	106.0	102.3	99.7	104.3	100.1	114.0	99.7	101.2	101.0	98.4	102.9	102.7	102.4
Fourth Quarter	104.4	102.8	100.2	106.9	104.4	115.0	99.8	101.3	101.9	98.4	102.4	105.0	102.8
2017													
First Quarter	107.4	102.9	101.3	105.5	107.3	115.2	101.7	101.3	100.1	98.4	102.5	105.3	104.0
Second Quarter	112.6	103.8	102.0	105.8	107.7	114.7	103.2	101.3	100.6	98.4	103.1	105.4	105.8
Third Quarter	116.9	104.1	102.1	107.7	107.3	114.2	104.8	101.3	99.4	98.4	103.4	106.3	107.4
Fourth Quarter	119.9	104.1	102.4	110.0	107.2	115.2	106.8	101.5	99.8	98.4	103.0	107.3	108.9
2018													
First Quarter	120.6	104.1	102.8	110.4	107.6	115.1	107.8	101.7	100.4	101.4	103.0	105.2	109.5
Second Quarter	121.9	104.1	103.9	112.9	108.6	115.1	110.4	101.8	100.9	107.6	103.2	106.6	111.2
Third Quarter	123.3	103.8	105.2	113.8	108.9	115.0	111.6	101.8	101.3	107.6	103.9	107.5	112.1
Fourth Quarter	122.9	103.8	105.9	115.9	109.2	114.9	113.4	101.8	100.7	107.6	106.1	107.7	113.0
2019													
First Quarter	124.8	103.9	106.1	116.4	110.4	118.4	113.5	103.3	101.3	107.6	108.2	107.7	113.9
Second Quarter	128.5	103.9	106.8	123.5	110.8	120.1	114.4	103.8	101.8	107.6	108.3	107.7	116.0
Third Quarter	127.5	103.9	107.4	124.5	110.6	120.0	114.1	103.0	102.5	107.6	107.5	107.3	115.7
Fourth Quarter	129.4	103.9	107.5	125.4	110.9	120.1	113.6	103.2	100.7	107.6	107.8	105.9	116.1
2020													
First Quarter	136.7	103.9	108.3	128.0	111.1	120.1	113.9	103.4	101.4	107.5	108.0	105.6	118.2
Second Quarter	136.1	103.9	108.4	131.7	111.2	120.5	111.1	104.1	101.4	107.5	108.0	107.1	117.9
Third Quarter	137.2	103.9	108.4	132.6	111.3	120.5	111.1	104.1	101.5	107.5	109.3	107.4	118.3
Fourth Quarter	139.0	104.8	108.6	130.5	111.3	120.5	111.3	104.1	101.5	107.5	109.3	107.5	118.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

*The reference period has been changed from Dec. 2015=100

Consumer price index from 2004 to 2009 were classified based on National Classification, it is therefore difficult to link to consumer price index starting from 2010 as this followed Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP)

Table 13: COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR HIGH INCOME GROUP IN DAR ES SALAAM (Dec.2015 =100)

Year	Months				Average	Change (%)
	March	June	September	December		
2003	29.92	30.22	30.19	30.24	30.14	4.2
2004	30.98	31.77	32.30	33.02	32.02	6.2
2005	33.62	33.88	34.76	36.80	34.77	8.6
2006	37.88	38.51	38.90	40.13	38.86	11.8
2007	42.19	43.45	44.68	45.76	44.02	13.3
2008	48.86	50.13	53.91	55.41	52.08	18.3
2009	57.72	58.40	61.62	63.21	60.24	15.7
2010	63.41	64.89	65.82	66.29	65.10	8.1
2011	68.73	70.77	72.83	75.67	72.00	10.6
2012	78.04	79.50	80.40	82.20	80.04	11.2
2013	85.48	85.58	86.64	87.93	86.41	8.0
2014	90.61	90.68	91.84	93.27	91.60	6.0
2015*	95.14	96.78	98.27	100.00	97.55	6.5
2016	101.02	102.52	102.43	102.81	102.20	4.8
2017	104.01	105.76	107.37	108.93	106.52	4.2
2018	109.52	111.24	112.15	113.00	111.48	4.7
2019	113.92	115.99	115.74	116.09	115.44	3.6
2020	118.15	117.85	118.31	118.52	118.21	2.4

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
*The reference period has been changed from Dec. 2015=100

Table 14: COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY URBAN DWELLERS IN TANZANIA MAINLAND (2015=100)

Year	Food and Beverages	Alcoholic Drinks and Cigarettes	Clothing and Footwear	Electricity, Household and Water	Furniture and Household Utensils	Health Services	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Entertain.	Education	Hotel and Restaurants	Others	OVERALL PRICE INDEX
2013 First Quarter	83.4	87.6	90.5	86.1	94.4	91.0	90.7	98.7	95.6	91.7	91.8	88.6	86.7
Second Quarter	82.9	88.3	91.2	90.1	94.6	91.7	96.1	98.5	96.0	91.9	92.2	89.4	87.3
Third Quarter	81.6	92.4	92.3	90.7	95.0	91.9	97.8	99.0	96.4	92.1	92.3	90.9	86.9
Fourth Quarter	83.7	93.5	92.8	92.0	95.6	92.0	98.4	99.1	96.4	92.1	92.9	91.7	88.4
2014 First Quarter	88.9	93.8	93.8	96.8	96.1	92.8	98.8	99.2	96.6	96.8	93.3	92.6	91.9
Second Quarter	89.7	93.8	94.1	98.7	96.8	95.2	99.4	99.5	96.7	96.8	94.5	96.6	92.9
Third Quarter	88.6	96.8	94.5	100.5	96.9	95.8	100.0	99.9	96.9	96.8	95.2	96.6	92.7
Fourth Quarter	89.2	98.6	95.5	101.1	96.9	96.2	99.6	99.7	97.0	96.8	96.1	96.7	93.3
2015* First Quarter	93.5	98.8	97.0	101.6	97.4	96.6	97.5	99.8	97.1	98.6	97.6	97.4	95.7
Second Quarter	97.3	98.8	97.8	99.8	97.4	97.1	97.6	99.8	97.5	100.0	98.9	97.8	97.8
Third Quarter	97.5	99.4	99.1	101.1	98.7	98.4	100.3	99.7	98.9	100.0	99.8	98.5	98.5
Fourth Quarter	98.9	99.8	99.7	100.9	99.3	99.5	99.8	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.4
2016 First Quarter	102.1	100.4	101.0	103.8	100.5	101.6	99.1	99.5	100.4	101.8	100.5	100.8	101.4
Second Quarter	104.2	103.2	101.9	107.3	101.5	103.2	98.9	98.8	100.9	102.3	103.6	101.4	103.0
Third Quarter	103.9	104.4	102.8	107.8	101.9	104.0	99.8	99.1	101.2	102.6	104.4	101.9	103.3
Fourth Quarter	105.1	104.9	103.3	110.1	103.1	104.6	100.0	99.1	101.7	102.6	104.1	102.6	104.2
2017 First Quarter	111.4	105.5	104.4	112.5	104.2	105.3	100.0	98.7	101.5	102.9	104.3	103.4	107.1
Second Quarter	115.7	106.5	105.8	113.6	104.7	105.8	100.1	98.1	102.0	103.1	104.4	105.5	109.1
Third Quarter	113.2	107.0	106.4	116.7	104.8	106.2	99.5	98.1	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.7	108.6
Fourth Quarter	112.9	107.5	106.5	118.8	105.1	106.7	100.1	98.1	103.2	103.5	104.5	105.4	108.9
2018 First Quarter	117.4	107.9	107.6	122.3	106.1	107.0	101.2	98.2	103.1	105.5	105.2	105.7	111.4
Second Quarter	119.4	107.6	108.3	128.7	107.1	107.3	101.9	97.3	102.8	105.6	105.3	106.8	113.1
Third Quarter	115.9	108.4	109.4	131.4	107.8	107.5	102.4	95.5	102.7	106.0	105.7	107.0	112.2
Fourth Quarter	113.9	109.6	110.2	134.4	108.5	107.7	104.5	95.5	102.6	106.0	106.7	107.5	112.3
2019 First Quarter	118.0	110.8	111.4	137.4	110.4	108.6	105.0	96.3	103.3	107.5	109.1	108.6	114.7
Second Quarter	121.5	111.5	112.0	141.2	111.6	109.5	106.1	96.9	105.3	107.7	110.4	109.5	117.0
Third Quarter	119.9	110.9	112.3	139.6	111.9	109.5	105.8	96.3	104.6	107.7	110.5	109.6	116.2
Fourth Quarter	120.5	110.7	112.7	139.6	112.2	109.5	105.8	96.4	104.1	107.7	110.7	109.7	116.4
2020 First Quarter	124.6	110.8	113.7	143.8	112.8	109.5	107.1	96.8	104.4	108.9	111.1	110.1	118.9
Second Quarter	126.7	111.3	114.5	151.8	113.6	110.0	107.0	97.1	104.8	109.0	111.3	110.5	120.8
Third Quarter	124.3	111.1	114.7	151.9	113.8	110.5	107.2	96.7	104.9	109.0	112.5	110.4	120.0
Fourth Quarter	124.2	110.2	115.1	152.4	113.8	110.6	107.3	96.8	104.8	109.1	112.6	110.4	120.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

* The reference period has been changed from Dec. 2015=100

Consumer price index from 2004 to 2009 were classified based on National Classification, it is therefore difficult to link to consumer price index starting from 2010 as this followed Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP)

Table 15: COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY URBAN DWELLERS IN TANZANIA MAINLAND (Dec.2015=100)

Year	Period				Average	Change %
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Forth Quarter		
2003	37.1	37.6	37.4	38.3	37.6	5.3
2004	39.0	39.0	39.1	40.4	39.4	4.7
2005	40.6	41.2	41.3	42.4	41.4	5.0
2006	43.8	44.9	43.7	45.1	44.4	7.3
2007	46.9	47.5	47.4	48.2	47.5	7.0
2008	51.1	51.9	52.3	54.2	52.4	10.3
2009	57.7	57.8	58.4	61.0	58.7	12.1
2010	61.3	62.1	61.9	62.4	61.9	5.5
2011	65.8	68.2	71.0	74.2	69.8	12.7
2012	78.6	80.5	81.4	83.4	81.0	16.0
2013	86.7	87.3	86.9	88.4	87.3	7.9
2014	91.9	92.9	92.7	93.3	92.7	6.1
2015*	95.7	97.8	98.5	99.4	97.9	5.6
2016	101.4	103.0	103.3	104.2	102.9	5.2
2017	107.1	109.1	108.6	108.9	108.4	5.3
2018	111.4	113.1	112.2	112.3	112.2	3.5
2019	114.7	117.0	116.2	116.4	116.1	3.4
2020	118.9	120.8	120.0	120.0	119.9	3.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
*The reference period has been changed from Dec. 2015=100

Chart 4: TREND OF INFLATION - Tanzania Mainland

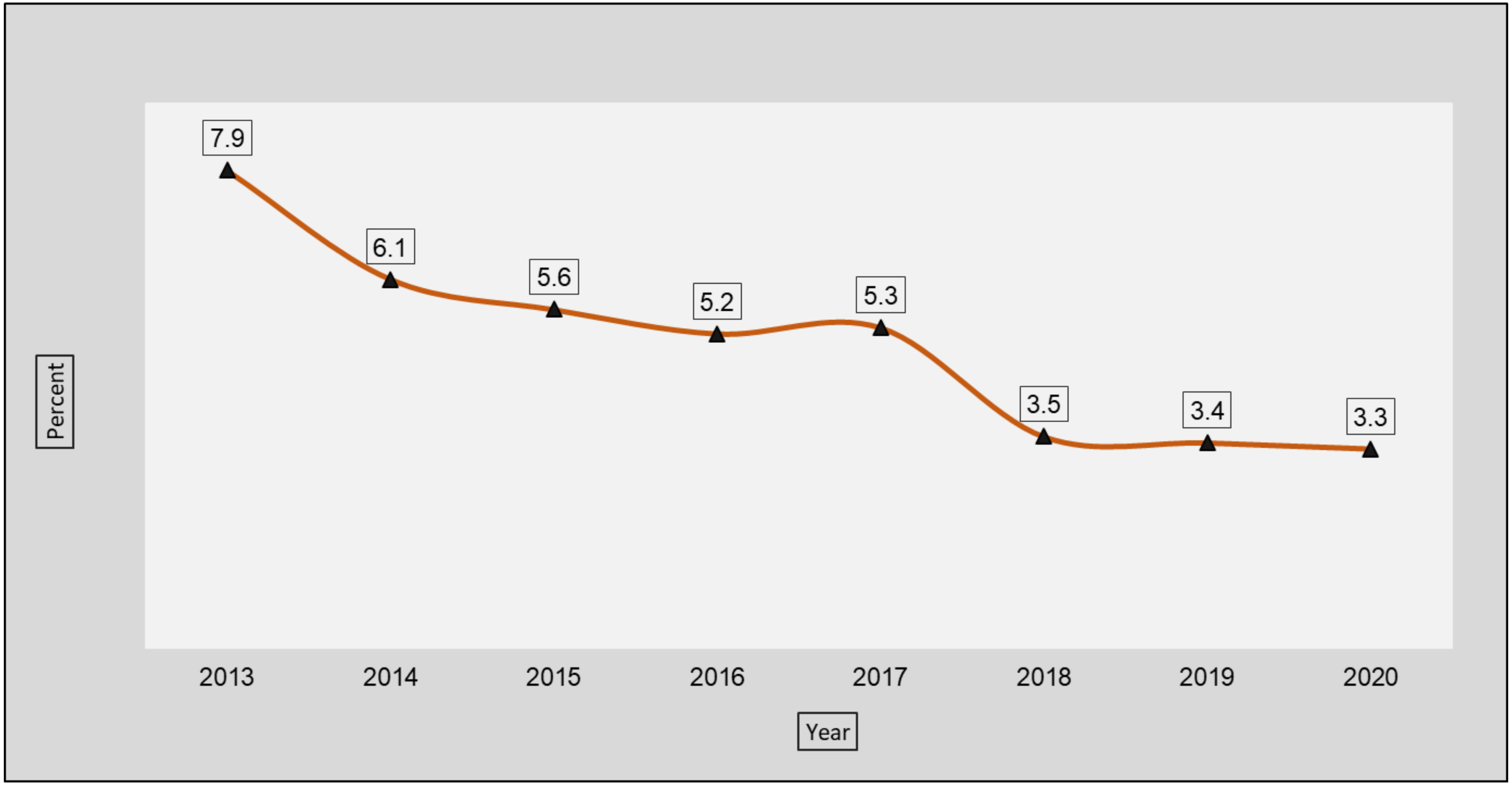


Table 16: DIFFERENT INDICES OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY URBAN RESIDENTS IN TANZANIA MAINLAND (Dec.2015=100)

Year	Index			Urban Dwellers Tanzania Mainland	Change (%)			Urban Dwellers Tanzania Mainland
	Income				Income			
	Minimum	Middle	High		Minimum	Middle	High	
2003	28.4	30.8	30.1	37.6	5.8	2.3	4.3	5.3
2004	30.2	33.4	32.0	39.4	6.4	8.2	6.2	4.7
2005	32.7	36.0	34.8	41.4	8.3	7.9	8.6	5.0
2006	36.5	39.3	38.9	44.4	11.5	9.2	11.8	7.3
2007	39.9	43.9	44.0	47.5	9.3	11.5	13.3	7.0
2008	46.8	50.6	52.1	52.4	17.3	15.3	18.3	10.3
2009	54.7	58.9	60.2	58.7	16.8	16.4	15.7	12.1
2010*	61.9	64.8	65.1	61.9	13.2	10.0	8.1	5.5
2011	66.5	69.9	72.0	69.8	7.4	7.9	10.6	12.7
2012	79.0	81.5	80.0	81.0	18.8	16.6	11.2	16.0
2013	86.3	88.3	86.4	87.3	9.3	8.3	8.0	7.9
2014	93.0	93.7	91.6	92.7	7.7	6.2	6.0	6.1
2015*	98.0	99.0	97.5	97.9	5.4	5.6	6.5	5.6
2016	102.2	103.5	102.2	102.9	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.2
2017	104.1	106.2	106.5	108.4	1.9	2.6	4.2	5.3
2018	106.1	108.2	111.5	112.2	2.0	1.9	4.7	3.5
2019	110.1	113.1	115.4	116.1	3.8	4.5	3.6	3.4
2020	112.4	117.0	118.2	119.9	2.1	3.5	2.4	3.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

*The reference period has been changed from Dec. 2015=100

CHAPTER 2

MONEY AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Money Supply

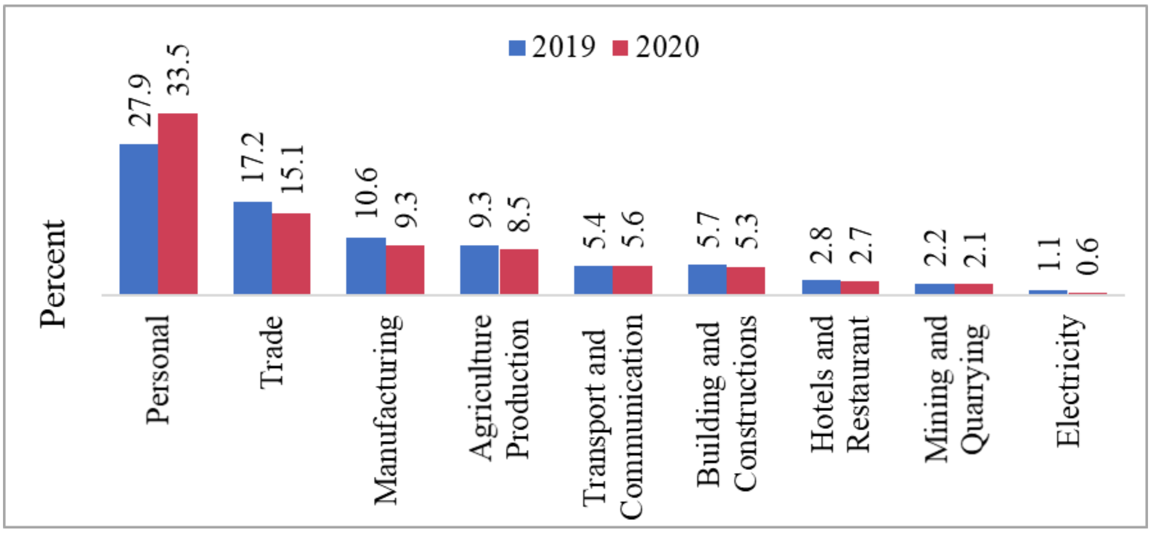
30. In 2020, money supply continued to record satisfactory growth consistent with the demand of various economic activities despite the effects of COVID-19. During the period under review, the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) took various measures to ensure there is sufficient liquidity in the economy to meet the needs of various economic activities including: reduction of statutory minimum reserve requirement to 6.0 percent from 7.0 percent; reduction of discount rate from 7 percent to 5 percent; and reduction of haircuts on government securities from 10.0 percent to 5.0 percent for Treasury bills, and from 40.0 percent to 20.0 percent for Treasury bonds in order to increase banks' ability to borrow from the Bank of Tanzania with less collateral than before. In addition, the BoT continued to enhance liquidity in the banking sub-sector by providing short-term loans and purchasing foreign currency from the inter-bank foreign exchange market.

31. Following successful implementation of accommodative monetary policy, extended broad money supply (M3) expanded by 5.7 percent to 29,918.2 billion shillings in 2020 from 28,313.1 billion shillings in 2019. Further, broad money supply (M2) grew by 8.2 percent to 23,015.2 billion shillings in 2020 from 21,280.3 billion shillings in 2019. Furthermore, narrow money supply (M1) also increased to 14,313.6 billion shillings in 2020 from 13,325.1 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 7.4 percent. In addition, currency in circulation increased by 6.6 percent to 4,500.5 billion shillings in 2020. The growth of money supply was attributed to an increase in credit extended to Government and private sector by the banking sub-sector. Generally, measures taken contributed to sufficient supply of liquidity in the banking sub-sector which decreased interest rates in the financial markets and thus, eased and increased credit access to the Government as well as the private sector.

Credit to Central Government and Private Sector

32. In 2020, credit extended by banking sub-sector through purchase of Government securities to the Central Government increased by 48.7 percent compared to a decrease of 13.1 percent in 2019. Despite the significant increase, the Government continued to maintain domestic borrowing limit not exceeding one percent of GDP to avoid crowding out of private investment. On the other hand, credit extended to the private sector was 20,308.3 billion shillings in 2020 compared to 19,695.4 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 3.1 percent. The slowdown in credit growth was on account of adverse effects of COVID-19 on the global economy which affected some businesses in the country, in particular tourism and transportation and thus, decrease demand of new credit. During the period under review, highest credit growth was recorded in personal loans, transport and communication as well as mining and quarrying. In addition, credit to private sector were mostly extended to personnal loans which accounted for33.5 percent of total credit followed by trade (15.1 percent), manufacturing (9.3 percent) and agricultural activities (8.5 percent).

Chart 2.1: Share of Credit to Private Sector in various Economic Activities



Commercial Banks' Deposits

33. In 2020, deposits in commercial banks were 23,722.1 billion shillings compared to 22,758.9 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 4.2 percent. Out of these, private sector deposits were 23,069.2 billion shillings equivalent to 97.2 percent. The increase in deposits was due to the commercial banks sensitization to encourage citizens to deposit in banking system, continued expansion of service delivery by increasing banking branches and use of banking agents. In addition, the ratio of foreign currency deposit to total deposits was 27.2 percent in 2020 compared to 27.1 percent in 2019.

Interest Rates Development

34. In 2020, overall interbank interest rate decreased to an average of 4.50 percent from an average of 5.13 percent in 2019. In addition, interest rate on Treasury bills decreased to an average of 4.42 percent in 2020 from 7.71 percent in 2019. Similarly, overall lending rate decreased to an average of 16.66 percent in 2020 from an average of 16.97 percent in 2019. Moreover, one-year lending rate decreased to an average of 15.73 percent from 16.69 percent in 2019. The decrease in lending rates was due to continued Government efforts spearheaded by the Bank of Tanzania aimed at reducing non-performing loans; ensuring sufficient liquidity in the economy to enable banks and financial institutions to increase lending to the private sector; and improving business environment in the country. On the other hand, time deposit rate decreased to an average of 6.70 percent in 2020 from 7.25 percent in 2019, and one-year deposit rate decreased to an average of 8.28 percent from 8.80 percent in 2019. As a result, the interest rate spread decreased to an average of 7.45 percentage point in 2020 from an average of 7.89 percentage point in 2019.

FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

Banking Services

35. In 2020, there were 55 financial institutions comprising of 46 banks and 9 other financial institutions compared to 60 financial institutions (51 banks and 9 other financial institutions) in 2019. The decrease was due to amalgamation of the following banks: NIC Bank Tanzania Limited and Commercial Bank of Africa (Tanzania) Limited to form NCBA

Bank Tanzania Limited; TIB Corporate Bank Limited and Tanzania Postal Bank to form TPB Bank Plc; and HAKIKA Microfinance Bank Limited, EFC Tanzania Microfinance Bank Limited and Mwanga Rural Community Bank Limited to form Mwanga Hakika Microfinance Bank Limited. As of December 2020, there were 969 bank branches compared to 941 branches in the same timeframe in 2019.

36. As of December 2020, the number of banks providing financial services through agents were 23 compared to 21 banks in the corresponding period in 2019. In addition, there were 40,410 banking agents as of December 2020 up from 28,358 banking agents in December 2019, equivalent to an increase of 42.50 percent. The increase was due to ongoing implementation of the Integrated Financial Services Plan 2018-2022 which enabled access to financial services in urban and rural areas mainly aggravated by the use of mobile phones and banking agents.

37. In 2020, deposit through agent banking services were 9,860,061 transactions worth 6,763.9 billion shillings compared to 7,522,863 transactions worth 5,464.9 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 31.1 percent. In addition, withdrawal transactions were 6,704,709 worth 2,548.28 billion shillings in 2020 compared to 5,377,436 transactions worth 1,833.06 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 24.7 percent.

38. In 2020, banking sub-sector remained stable, secure and profitable with sufficient liquidity and capital above the minimum regulatory requirement. Indicators of the banking sub-sector show that the ratio of liquid assets to demand liabilities remained above the minimum regulatory requirement of 20 percent although it declined to 30.24 percent in December 2020 from 31.01 percent in the corresponding period in 2019. In addition, the ratio of core capital to total risk-weighted assets and off-balance sheet exposures was 17.17 percent in December 2020 compared to 16.73 percent in the same period in 2019, above the minimum regulatory requirement of 10 percent. Similarly, banking sector assets improved due to decrease of non-performing loans to 9.32 percent in December 2020 from 9.84 percent in December 2019. The Bank of Tanzania continued to take various measures to contain non-performing loan within the prescribed target of less than 5 percent including mandatory requirement for banks and other financial institution to: improve credit management; implement special program to reduce non-performing loans for banks with higher ratios of NPLs; and make use of credit reference system to assess the creditworthness of the customer prior to loan approval. During the period under review, the gross profit in the banking sub-sector was 636.58 billion shillings compared to 577.39 billion shillings in 2019.

Microfinance Services

39. In 2020, the Government continued to implement microfinance policy, act and regulations by training various stakeholders including community development officers, ICT officers, media editors and microfinance focal persons at ministerial, regional and council levels. On the other hand, the Bank of Tanzania received 698 license applications for non-deposit microfinance operators, of which 215 licenses were issued. In addition, 241 license applications for SACCOS were received and 56 licenses issued.

Capital Markets and Securities Development

40. As of December 2020, the Capital Markets and Securities Authority (CMSA) issued 144 licenses to market intermediaries in capital markets compared to 76 licenses issued in the same period in 2019. In addition, CMSA through primary markets reviewed and approved applications for: listing of 2,164,349 shares of JATU company worth 1.08 billion shillings at Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange; trading of 16,808,412 shares of Akiba Commercial Bank worth 24.7 billion shillings; trading of 24,509,804 shares of Mufindi Wananchi Bank worth 5 billion shillings; and trading of 174,500,000 shares of NMB Commercial Bank worth 420.5 billion shillings from Rabobank Company to Arise Company.

41. In 2020, shares worth 591.2 billion shillings were traded at DSE compared to shares worth 624.8 billion shillings traded in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 5.4 percent. This was due to decrease in investment as a result of COVID-19 pandemic which caused investors to shift their investment profile from shares with high risks to Government securities.

42. As of December 2020, market capitalization for domestic companies increased by 2.2 percent to 9.2 trillion shillings compared to 9.0 trillion shillings in the corresponding period in 2019. This was due to increase in share prices of some companies listed in DSE as well as listing of JATU PLC shares. However, total market capitalization decreased by 11.7 percent to 15.1 trillion shillings as of December 2020 from 17.1 trillion shillings in the same period in 2019. The decrease in total market capitalization was due to decrease in share prices among cross listed companies including Jubilee Holdings, Kenya Airways, Kenya Commercial Bank, National Media Group and East African Breweries Ltd.

43. As of December 2020, Treasury bonds traded at DSE increased by 90.9 percent to 2.1 trillion shillings from 1.1 trillion shillings traded in the same timeframe in 2019. This was due to increased investment in Treasury bonds as investors shifted to risk free investment. In addition, the value of traded corporate bonds increased by 72.4 percent to 1.31 billion shillings in December 2020 compared to bonds worth 0.76 billion shillings traded in the same period in 2019.

44. As of December 2020, the value of collective investment schemes was 476.9 billion shillings compared to 329.6 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 44.7 percent. The value of all collective investment funds increased in 2020, with exception of Jikimu Fund which recorded net value of 17.96 billion shillings in the period ended December 2020 down from 19.77 billion shillings recorded in the same period in 2019. The value of Jikimu Fund decreased on account of payments made with respect to matured money market instruments and shifting of investment to Bond and Liquid Funds.

Table 2.1: Value of Collective Investment Schemes by Type of Investment

Type of Investment Fund	2019	2020	Percentage Change
Umoja Fund	217,343,594,420.1	237,355,417,114.1	9.2
Wekeza Maisha Fund	1,175,287,918.8	1,430,985,515.8	21.8
Watoto Fund	3,205,688,248.0	3,686,050,079.0	15.0
Liquid Fund	62,690,472,220.1	152,620,440,938.4	143.5
Jikimu Fund	19,775,644,400.1	17,964,415,714.4	-9.2
Bond Fund	25,445,083,010.8	63,929,897,105.9	151.2
Total	**329,635,770,217.8**	**476,987,206,467.5**	**44.7**

Source: Capital Markets and Securities Authority

Public Service Social Security Fund

45. In 2020, the Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF) registered 14,615 new members compared to 12,809 members registered in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 14.1 percent. In addition, members' contribution amounted to 1.4 trillion shillings in 2020 compared to 1.3 trillion shillings in 2019. Similarly, the Fund paid benefits worth 1.2 trillion shillings to 38,104 members in 2020 compared to 1.5 trillion shillings paid to 23,504 members in 2019. On the other hand, the revenue generated from the Fund's investment was 415.4 billion shillings in 2020 compared to 429.9 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 3.4 percent. This was due to drop in investment income resulting from decline in interest rates in the financial market and fall of rental income as some tenants shutdown their business following the outbreak of COVID-19. As of December 2020, the net asset value of the Fund was 5.7 trillion shillings compared to 5.5 trillion shillings in the corresponding period in 2019.

National Social Security Fund

46. In 2019/20, members contributing to the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) were 797,564 from 583,354 members in 2018/19, equivalent to an increase of 36.7 percent. In addition, the Fund had 22,042 retirees in 2019/20 compared to 18,838 retirees in 2018/19, equivalent to an increase of 17.0 percent. On the other hand, members' contribution amounted to 1.1 trillion shillings compared to 920.6 billion shillings collected in 2018/19, equivalent to an increase of 19.5 percent. Similarly, the benefits paid to members amounted to 461.9 billion shillings compared to 375.7 billion shillings paid in 2018/19, equivalent to an increase of 22.9 percent.

47. In 2019/20, investment income of the Fund amounted to 337.8 billion shillings compared to 115.9 billion shillings in 2018/19. The increase in investment income was due to improvement in revenue collection from investment and efficient management of financial systems. On the other hand, the net asset value of the Fund increased by 18.9 percent to 4.4 trillion shillings in 2019/20 from 3.7 trillion shillings in 2018/19.

Workers Compensation Fund

48. As of December 2020, Workers Compensation Fund (WCF) had registered 22,796 employers compared to 20,102 employers registered in the corresponding period in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 13.4 percent. In addition, employers' contributions decreased to 106.4 billion shillings in 2020 from 108.9 billion shillings in 2019. The decrease was caused by closure of some businesses and retrenchment of employees as a result of COVID-19 outbreak.

49. In 2020, investment income of the Fund amounted to 42.3 billion shillings compared to 25.02 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 69.1 percent. This was due to profit generated from the investment of employers' contributions in Government securities. In addition, income from other economic activities including services was 445.6 million shillings in 2020 compared to 82.6 million shillings in 2019.

50. In 2020, WCF spent 9.1 billion shillings as medical expenses and compensation to workers compared to 4.9 billion shillings incurred in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 85.7 percent. This was a result of public sensitization conducted regarding compensation issues and claim procedures which culminated into increase in claims due to injuries, sickness or death in the course of employment. On the other hand, net asset value of the Fund amounted to 333.5 billion shillings in 2020 compared to 278.1 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 19.9 percent. This was due to increase in collection of employers' contributions and income from investment as well as other economic activities. In addition, the Fund invested in the following areas: Government securities worth 264.0 billion shillings; bank deposits 14.8 billion shillings; Company deposits 2.9 billion shillings; Umoja Fund UTT 16.0 billion shillings; company shares 23.8 billion shillings; and residential/commercial plot in Dodoma 2.6 million shillings.

National Health Insurance Fund

51. In 2019/20, National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) contributing members increased by 9.2 percent to 1,055,555 members from 966,792 members in 2018/19. In addition, the Fund served 4,403,581 beneficiaries compared to 4,025,693 beneficiaries in 2018/19, equivalent to an increase of 9.4 percent. The increase in beneficiaries was due to the public sensitization and registration of various beneficiary groups through cooperative societies, informal sector groups including motorcycle drivers (boda boda) as well as individual members through health insurance packages.

Table 2.2: Contributing Members and Beneficiaries

Year	Members	Beneficiaries
2016/17	753,832	3,491,400
2017/18	858,446	3,918,999
2018/19	966,792	4,025,693
2019/20	1,055,555	4,403,581
Growth (Percent)	**9.2**	**9.4**

Source: National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF)

52. In 2019/20, the number of health facilities accredited by NHIF were 8,970 compared to 7,606 facilities in 2018/2019, equivalent to an increase of 17.9 percent. Out of those, 6,202 facilities, equivalent to 69 percent were Government owned; 905 faith-based facilities (10 percent); and 1,863 private facilities (21 percent).

Table No. 2.3: Health Facilities Accredited by NHIF

Type of Facility/Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Percentage change
Dispensaries	5,360	5,401	5,753	6,485	12.7
Health centers	705	713	766	853	11.4
Hospitals	278	286	298	346	15.8
Pharmacies	320	349	449	597	33.0
Specialized pharmacies	434	202	200	461	130.5
Specialized clinics	37	73	130	211	62.3
Diagnostic centers	6	6	9	16	77.8
Evacuating centers	-	1	1	1	0.0
Total	**7,140**	**7,031**	**7,606**	**8,970**	**17.9**

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

53. In 2019/20, NHIF income was 550.4 billion shillings compared to 502.9 billion shillings in 2018/2019, equivalent to an increase of 9.5 percent. The increase was on account of various efforts taken to register members from different groups in formal and informal sectors. In addition, net asset value of the Fund decreased by 7.7 percent to 1.2 billion shillings in 2019/20 from 1.3 billion shillings in 2018/19. This emanated from increase in payment of medical claims and decrease of investment income due to decrease in interest rates in the financial market.

Table 2.4: NHIF Income by Source (Billion shillings)

Financial Year	Members' Contributions	Investment Earnings	Others	Total Income
2016/17	367.6	109.5	1.9	479.0
2017/18	394.9	107.4	1.5	503.8
2018/19	431.0	84.8	3.1	518.9
2019/20	467.8	79.5	3.2	550.4
Percentage change	**8.5**	**(6.2)**	**1.8**	**6.1**

Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority

54. In 2020, there were 32 insurance companies registered by Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TIRA) to conduct insurance business as in 2019. During the period under review, TIRA registered 77 brokers, 4 reinsurance brokers, 756 insurance agents and 60 loss assessor and adjustor compared to 101 brokers, 3 reinsurance brokers, 643 insurance agents and 58 loss assessor and adjustor in 2019. In addition, 14 bancassurance agents were registered to provide insurance services and 3 actuarial firms were licensed in 2020. Moreover, underwritten policies issued by insurance companies increased by 5.1 percent to 1,694,666 in 2020 from 1,611,853 policies in 2019.

55. In 2020, insurance users increased by 17.1 percent to 6,686,267 customers from 5,709,878 customers in 2019. This was due to increased public awareness on importance of insurance. Furthermore, general insurance claims paid increased by 7.6 percent to 288,916 million shillings in 2020 from 268,393 million shillings in 2019. This was due to increase in insurance claims of accidents, motor, aviation and marine. Similarly, payments of life insurance claims increased to 64,227 million shillings in 2020 from 50,573 million shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 27.0 percent.

Table 2.5: Value of General Insurance Claims (Million Shillings)

Insurance Type	2019	2020	Percentage change
Fire	48,657	55,170	13.4
Engineering	7,418	7,097	(4.3)
Motor	88,060	93,920	6.7
Accident	11,212	13,360	19.2
Marine	7,066	8,967	26.9
Aviation	2,965	13,394	351.7
Health	96,023	88,451	(7.9)
Others	6,990	8,559	22.4
Total	**268,393**	**288,916**	**7.6**

Source: Tanzania Insurence Regulatory Authority

56. In 2020, insurance market increased marginally by 1.6 percent in gross premium written to 827.9 billion shillings from 814.5 billion shillings in 2019. In addition, general insurance premium decreased to 690.0 billion shillings in 2020 from 694.9 billion shillings in 2019. This was due to decrease in engineering insurance premium caused by a fall in foreign direct investments as a result of COVID-19 effects. Similarly, life insurance premium amounted to 137.9 billion shillings in 2020 from 119.6 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 15.3 percent. General insurance accounted for 83.3 percent of total premiums and life insurance accounted for 16.7 percent in 2020.

57. In 2020, total asset value of insurance companies was 1,181.0 billion shillings from 1,047.0 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 12.8 percent. This was attributed to increase in insurance premiums and capital growth of insurance companies. In addition, investment assets increased by 14.4 percent to 858.7 billion shillings in 2020 from 750.8 billion shillings recorded in 2019. The investment included deposits in financial institutions, cash and bank deposits (46.4 percent), Government securities (31.8 percent), shares (10.0 percent), real estate (9.8 percent) and other investment (2.0 percent). On the other hand, total liabilities amounted to 764.9 billion shillings in 2020 compared to 719.8 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 6.3 percent. Moreover, net assets increased by 27.1 percent to 416.1 billion shillings in 2020 from 327.2 billion shillings in 2019.

Table 2.6: Insurance Companies Assets and Liabilities (Million Shillings)

Assets and Liabilities	2019	2020	Percentage Change
Total Assets	1,047,040	1,180,960	12.8
Total Liabilities	719,801	764,904	6.3
Net Asset	327,240	416,056	27.2
Investment Assets	750,828	858,717	14.4

Source: Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority

58. In 2020, investment income from general insurance companies were 52.5 billion shillings compared to 32.0 billion shillings in 2019. During the period under review, general insurance companies earned a profit of 50.1 billion shillings compared to 45.8 billion shillings profit earned in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 9.4 percent.

National Insurance Corporation

59. In 2019/20, the National Insurance Corporation (NIC) continued to provide life insurance and other insurance services through branch offices and agencies across the country. During the period under review, NIC income amounted to 76.44 billion shillings compared to 44.59 billion shillings in 2018/19, equivalent to an increase of 71.4 percent. Furthermore, total asset increased by 48.1 percent to 72.16 billion shillings in 2019/20 from 48.72 billion shillings in 2018/19 due to increased investment in Government securities. Similarly, insurance claims paid increased to 18.09 billion shillings in 2019/20 from 12.52 billion shillings in 2018/19. The increase was attributed to NIC strategy of reducing outstanding claims and therefore, underwrite more business through gain of trust in the market.

Mortgage Market Development in Tanzania

60. In 2020, Tanzania Mortgage Financing Company (TMRC) extended mortgage loans worth 1.0 billion shillings to First Housing Finance Bank for the first time compared to 47.4 billion shillings loans provided to 7 banks in 2019. The low rate of loan disbursement was due to ongoing debt service by the main lenders (banks) and limited access of affordable mortgage loans. During the period under review, the value of mortgage loan extended to banks and financial institutions by TMRC amounted to 134.7 billion shillings.

Table 2.5: Mortgage Debt Outstanding by Lenders as of December 2020

No.	Banks	Amount (Million Shillings)	Market Share (Percent)
1	CRDB Bank Plc	27,000	20
2	Azania Bank Limited	15,700	12
3	National Bank of Commerce Limited	13,000	10
4	Absa Bank (T) Limited	12,000	9
5	NMB Bank Plc	11,700	9
6	Bank of Africa (T) Limited	10,750	8
7	NCBA Bank (T) Limited	3,000	2
8	KCB Bank (T) Limited	10,000	7
9	African Banking Corporation (T) Limited	6,400	5
10	Exim Bank (T) Limited	6,000	4
11	Mkombozi Commercial Bank Plc	3,000	2
12	Stanbic Bank (T) Limited	5,900	4
13	DCB Commercial Bank Plc	3,500	3
14	I & M Bank (T) Limited	3,250	2
15	First National Bank (T) Limited	2,500	2
16	First Housing Finance	1,000	1
	Total	**134,700**	**100**

Source: Tanzania Mortgage Refinancing Company

61. In 2020, total assets value of TMRC declined to 187.6 billion shillings from 201.4 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 6.8 percent. This was attributed to loan repayment of 15.8 billion shillings to the Bank of Tanzania by banks and financial institutions engaging in mortgage financing through TMRC. In addition, profit earned by TMRC in 2020 amounted to 2.8 billion shillings compared to 1.0 billion shillings earned in 2019. On the other hand, mortgage finance beneficiaries were 1,345 of whom men were 889, women 389 and joint ventures were 67.

Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank

62. The capital of Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) increased by 12 percent in 2020 to 77.4 billion shillings from 69.1 billion shillings in 2019. During the period under review, bank deposits decreased to 416.8 billion shillings in 2020 from 680.2 billion shillings registered in 2019. The decline in deposit was due to settlement of claims to cashew nuts farmers in Mtwara and Lindi regions.

63. In 2020, TADB extended loan worth 86.7 billion shillings compared to 59.6 billion shillings in 2019. The loan benefited 2,487,722 farmers compared to 2,130,849 farmers in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 16.7 percent. This was due to increase in loan demand for agricultural activities. Out of the loan offered, 43.69 billion shillings were extended to 3 cooperative societies in Kagera Region to purchase coffee. In addition, the bank issued 32.0 billion shillings loans to various agro-processing projects including: sugar factory in Bagamoyo; palm oil-Kigoma; milk-Tanga; maize-Arusha and Rukwa; sunflower and cotton-

Shinyanga; grapes-Dodoma; rice-Mara; and fish-Kagera. Furthermore, loan amounting to 6.6 billion shillings were provided to purchase tractors and combine harvester and also 4.92 billion shillings were provided to purchase farm implements for cotton, maize and rice cultivation.

64. In 2020, TADB earned profit of 8.9 billion shillings compared to 3.1 billion shillings earned in 2019. This was due to bank's effort to follow-up loan repayment and reduction of operating costs. On the other hand, TADB through Smallholders Farmers Credit Guarantee Schemes (SCGS) extended loans amounting to 27.7 billion shillings through 8 commercial banks which benefited 749,377 farmers in 26 regions of Tanzania Mainland and one region in Zanzibar. Out of the beneficiaries, 137,402 were women, equivalent to 18.4 percent.

TPB Bank PLC

65. In 2020, TPB Bank deposits amounted to 665,496 million shillings from 498,200 million shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 33.6 percent. The increase was due to merging of TPB Bank Plc and TIB Corporate resulting into addition of 41,922 customers and cumulative total of 623,508 customers. In addition, loans extended by TPB Bank amounted to 616,512 million shillings compared to 420,200 million shillings in 2019. On the other hand, bank investment in Government securities decreased to 100,455 million shillings in 2020 from 100,588 million shillings in 2019. During the period under review, the ratio of non-performing loans to gross loans was 14.1 percent amounting to 86,867 million shillings compared to 36,133 million shillings in 2019. The increase was due to merging with TIB Corporate Bank which had high NPL. Moreover, TPB Bank gross income increased by 17.2 percent to 152,110 million shillings from 129,800 million shillings in 2019. The increase was attributed to strategic bank lending to creditworthy borrowers with high yield and also expanded scope of income sources.

Tanzania Mercantile Exchange

66. The Government in collaboration with the private sector established Tanzania Mercantile Exchange Company (TMX) which was registered in 2014 under the Companies Act of 2002. In addition, TMX was licensed by Capital Markets and Securities Authority (CMSA) in December, 2016 under the Tanzania Mercantile Exchange Act of 2015 and its Regulations of 2016.

67. Mercantile exchange is an organized marketplace, providing a platform where buyers and sellers come together to trade, assured of quality, quantity, payment and delivery. In addition, mercantile exchange brings together many domestic and international buyers who are not necessarily required to meet physically at the market place or in the country since transactions are settled electronically and the system is legally binding, thus protects the rights of buyers and sellers. As of December 2020, the crops traded in the commodity market included sesame, cashewnuts, green grams and chick peas.

68. In 2019/20, TMX conducted consultative meetings and trainings aiming at preparing guidelines and procedures to be used in the commodity market through the Warehouse Receipt System. The meetings were held in Mtwara, Pwani, Morogoro, Dodoma, Manyara, Singida, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Tabora, Katavi, Lindi, Ruvuma, and Simiyu regions. On the other hand, TMX continued to provide awareness campaigns to stakeholders such as crop boards, agribusiness traders and warehouse operators.

69. In 2019/20, farmers through cooperatives were facilitated to trade electronically in the Commodity Market where 19,790 tons of sesame seeds were traded and 37,651 million shillings were paid to market participants in Mtwara, Pwani, Dodoma, Katavi, Morogoro, Manyara and Singida regions. On the other hand, 19,868 tons of cashewnuts were traded and 42,507 million shillings were paid to market participants in Mtwara, Lindi, Ruvuma and Pwani regions. In addition, 104 tons of chick peas were traded and 122.7 million shillings were paid to market participants in Shinyanga region.

Table 17: MONETARY SURVEY: TANZANIA MAINLAND

Shs. Billion

	For the period ended December (Shs. Billion)						Change (2019-2020)	
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Amount**	**%**
Base Money (M0)	**6,833.1**	**6,854.4**	**6,954.4**	**6,992.9**	**7,466.4**	**7,169.3**	**-297.1**	**-4.0**
Narrow Money (M1)	**9,575.7**	**10,083.8**	**11,155.3**	**11,723.7**	**13,325.1**	**14,321.7**	**996.6**	**7.5**
Time and Saving Deposits	6,204.4	6,536.5	7,194.6	7,316.7	7,955.1	8,711.0	755.9	9.5
Broad Money (M2)	**15,780.1**	**16,620.3**	**18,349.9**	**19,040.4**	**21,280.3**	**23,032.6**	**1,752.3**	**8.2**
Foreign Currency Deposits	6,335.2	6257.5	6364.4	6783.1	7032.9	6,887.9	-145.0	-2.1
Extended Broad Money (M3)	**22,115.3**	**22,877.8**	**24,714.3**	**25,823.5**	**28,313.1**	**29,918.2**	**1,605.1**	**5.7**
Net Foreign Assets	**8,244.0**	**8186.3**	**11596.1**	**10629.8**	**12034.5**	**10,722.5**	**-1,312.0**	**-10.9**
BOT foreign assets				10,692.3	12,063.1	10,308.8	-1,754.3	
Commercial bank’s foreign assets				-62.5	-28.5	413.8	442.3	
Net domestic assets	**13,871.3**	**14,691.6**	**13,118.2**	**15,193.7**	**16,278.6**	**19,198.0**	**2,919.4**	**17.9**
Net Domestic Credit	22,505.5	23,775.8	24,977.2	26,249.3	28,103.3	26,139.6	-1,963.7	-7.0
Net Claims on Government	4,881.6	4,282.0	3,275.7	4,481.6	3,893.9	5,831.3	1,937.4	49.8
Lending to Government Sector	7,012.8	7,166.9	8,081.8	8,522.5	8,408.0	12,599.1	4,191.1	49.8
Lending to Non-Govt. Sectors	15,492.7	16608.9	16895.4	17726.8	19695.4	20,308.3	612.9	3.1
Government Securities at Central Bank and Commercial Banks	2131.1	2,884.9	4,806.1	4,040.9	4,514.1	6767.7	2,253.6	49.9
Other Items Net	-6,503.1	-6,199.3	-7,052.9	-7,014.7	-7,310.7	-6,941.6	369.1	-5.0

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 18: GROWTH OF MONEY SUPPLY AND DOMESTIC CREDIT - TANZANIA MAINLAND

	For the period ended December					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Base Money (M0)	**15.6%**	**0.3%**	**1.5%**	**0.6%**	**6.8%**	**-4.0%**
Narrow Money (M1)	**15.6%**	**5.3%**	**10.6%**	**5.1%**	**13.7%**	**7.5%**
Time and Saving Deposits	10.1%	5.4%	10.1%	1.7%	8.7%	9.5%
Broad Money (M2)	**13.4%**	**5.3%**	**10.4%**	**3.8%**	**11.8%**	**8.2%**
Foreign Currency Deposits	34.9%	-1.2%	1.7%	6.6%	3.7%	-2.1%
Extended Broad Money (M3)	**18.8%**	**3.4%**	**8.0%**	**4.5%**	**9.6%**	**5.7%**
Net Foreign Assets	**25.8%**	**-0.7%**	**41.7%**	**-8.3%**	**13.2%**	**-10.9%**
Net domestic assets	**15.0%**	**5.9%**	**-10.7%**	**15.8%**	**7.1%**	**17.9%**
Net Domestic Credit	19.3%	5.6%	5.1%	5.1%	7.1%	-7.0%
Lending to Government Sector	8.7%	2.2%	12.8%	5.5%	-1.3%	49.80%
Lending to Non-Govt. Sectors	24.8%	7.2%	1.7%	4.9%	11.1%	3.1%
(Other Items Net)	62.5%	-4.7%	13.8%	-0.5%	4.2%	-5.0%

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 19: TREND OF EXCHANGE RATES OF THE TANZANIA SHILLING AGAINST THE US DOLLAR

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Shs/US Dollar, End of the Year	2,153.1	2,181.3	2,242.2	2,291.3	2,300.0	2,309.8
Change in exchange rate (%)	24.9	1.3	2.8	2.2	0.4	0.4
Shs/Dollar, Average for the Year	2,007.0	2,188.0	2,240.8	2,275.4	2,299.8	2,305.6
The weighted average exchange rate (%)	20.8	9.0	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.3

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 20: COMMERCIAL BANKS LENDING BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Type of Activity	For the Period ended December (Shs. Billion)						Growth (%)	Shares (%)
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019[r]	2020[p]		
Agricultural Production	1,174	1,108	1,135	953	1,824	1,726	-5.4	8.5
Financial intermediaries	405	389	292	173	202	-	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	275	329	293	375.2	425	429	1.1	2.1
Manufacturing	1,696	1,628	1,778	1,938	2,087	1,878.4	-10.0	9.3
Buildings and Construction	741	741	837	643	1,130	1,072.3	-5.1	5.3
Transport and Communication	1,232	1,181	976	930	1,060	1,142.4	7.8	5.6
Trade	3,078	3,349	3,307	3,277	3,375	3,054.9	-9.5	15.1
Tourism	177	198	176	141	144	-	-	-
Hotels and Restaurants	515	526	595	583	555	549.5	-1.0	2.7
Electricity	440	430	335	356	225	114.7	-49.1	0.6
Personal	2,732	2,982	3,259	4,923	5,486	6,793.9	23.9	33.5
Other Services	3,029	3,749	3,913	3,451	3,525	3,530.4	0.2	17.4
Total	**15,492.7**	**16,608.9**	**16,895.4**	**17,741.2**	**20,036.5**	**20,291.4**	**1.3**	**100.0**

Source: Bank of Tanzania
r - Revised data
- Not Available
P -Provisional data

Table 21: TRENDS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS DEPOSITS

Shs. Billion

	For the Period ended December (Shs. Billion)						Change (%)	
Private Deposits	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**	**2020**
Demand Deposits/Transferable deposits	5,772.1	5,941.5	6,685.3	7,031.7	7,866.5	8,117.1	11.9	3.2
Saving and Time Deposits	6,086.8	6,415.6	7,052.2	7,154.7	7,750.4	8,510.0	8.3	9.8
Foreign Currency Deposits	6,301.8	5,831.5	6,087.1	6,376.3	6,160.6	6,442.2	-3.4	4.6
Total	**18,160.7**	**18,188.7**	**19,824.6**	**20,562.8**	**21,777.5**	**23,069.2**	**5.9**	**5.9**
Government Deposits	857.0	577.8	560.6	358.5	981.3	652.9	-	-33.5
Total of Deposits	19,017.7	18,766.5	20,385.1	20,921.3	22,758.9	23,722.1	8.8	4.2

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 22: AVERAGE INTEREST RATE

Percent

Type	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Discount rate	16.00	16.00	16.00	7.00	7.00	5.00
Overall interbank cash market rate	11.23	13.47	6.00	2.21	5.13	4.50
Treasury Bills Rate	12.91	16.17	11.10	6.43	7.71	4.42
91 Days	8.80	7.85	5.49	2.89	4.17	2.37
182 Days	13.04	15.84	10.01	4.13	5.07	2.88
364 Days	13.92	16.56	11.79	7.08	8.04	2.32
Deposit Rates						
Two years	14.78	17.44	14.52	9.42	11.45	8.14
Five years	15.15	17.79	15.78	11.64	12.56	11.24
Seven years	16.60	17.69	16.31	12.62	13.09	11.48
Ten years	17.14	18.11	16.79	14.39	15.04	12.51
Fifteen years	17.71	18.85	17.54	14.69	15.52	14.05
Twenty years				17.70	17.35	15.79
Deposit Rates						
Saving deposit	3.45	3.35	3.03	2.52	2.44	2.34
Overall Time Deposit	8.89	9.19	10.04	8.24	7.25	6.70
One year	10.80	11.47	11.66	8.78	8.80	8.28
Lending Rates						
Overall lending Rates	16.10	15.96	17.77	17.43	16.97	16.66
Short term (Up to 1 year)	14.25	13.66	18.30	18.25	16.69	15.73

Source: Bank of Tanzania

CHAPTER 3

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Introduction

70. The 2020/21 Government budget focused on priorities as outlined in the National Five-Year Development Plan Phase II 2016/17-2020/21 whose theme was: **"Nurturing Industrialization for Economic Transformation and Human Development"**. Despite the impact of heavy rainfall and the outbreak of COVID-19, the budget considered opportunities emerged thereof such as falling oil prices, rising gold prices and increasing local production of health-related products for protecting against COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, as agreed by the EAC Partner States, the budget theme for 2020/21 was **"Stimulating the Economy to Safeguard Livelihoods, Jobs, Businesses and Recovery of Industries".**

71. The 2020/21 budget which is the last in the implementation of the National Five-Year Development Plan Phase II (2016/17 – 2020/21) aimed at implementing the following priorities: rehabilitation of infrastructure damaged by heavy rainfall and combating COVID-19 pandemic; financing implementation of various strategic projects including construction of standard gauge railway, construction of Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project, and strengthening Air Tanzania Company Ltd; improving accessibility of social services including health, education and skills, clean water and sanitation; building foundation for industrial economy; creating enabling environment for business and investment; and continue to improve livelihood of poor households by implementing Productive Social Safety Net Program through TASAF.

72. Macroeconomic targets for 2020/21 budget were as follows: attaining real GDP growth of 5.5 percent in 2020; containing inflation rates within single digit between 3.0 percent to 4.5 percent in the medium term; domestic revenue including LGAs own sources projected at 14.7 percent of GDP; tax revenue projected at 12.9 percent of GDP; Government expenditures estimated at 22.1 percent of GDP; fiscal deficit projected at 2.6 percent of the GDP; and maintaining foreign reserves sufficient to cover at least 4 months of imports of goods and services.

73. In 2020/21, the Government planned to mobilise 34,879.8 billion shillings from domestic and external sources. Total domestic revenue including LGAs own sources were estimated at 24,065.5 billion shillings, equivalent to 69.0 percent of the total budget. Out of that, tax revenue was estimated at 20,325.8 billion shillings, equivalent to 12.9 percent of GDP, non-tax revenue was estimated at 2,924.8 billion shillings and revenue from LGAs own sources was estimated at 815.0 billion shillings. Grants and concessional loans from Development Partners (DPs) were estimated at 2,874.4 billion shillings, equivalent to 8.2 percent of the total budget. Furthermore, the Government planned to borrow 4,904.2 billion shillings from domestic market and 3,035.4 billion shillings from external sources on commercial terms.

Revenue Performance

Domestic Revenue

74. During the period of July 2020 to March 2021, total domestic revenue amounted to 15,467.8 billion shillings, equivalent to 86.7 percent of the target of 17,832.3 billion shillings. Out of those, revenue collected by Tanzania Revenue Authority amounted to 13,274.3 billion shillings, equivalent to 87.4 percent of the target of collecting 15,183.8 billion shillings; non-tax revenue amounted to 1,622.7 billion shillings, equivalent to 80.1 percent of the target of 2,026.7 billion shillings; and revenue from LGAs own sources amounted to 570.8 billion shillings, equivalent to 91.8 percent of the target of 621.8 billion shillings. Underperformance of domestic revenue against the target was attributed to: tax evasion by unfaithful traders particularly through smuggling and non-issuance of electronic receipts; and the spread of COVID-19 pandemic across the world and which affected revenue from trade and services particularly, tourism sector, immigration and customs duties.

Grants and Concessional Loans

75. During the period of July 2020 to March 2021, grants and concessional loans from Development Partners amounted to 1,680.6 billion shillings, equivalent to 75.2 percent of the target. Out of that, General Budget Support (GBS) was 210.5 billion shillings, equivalent to 232.2 percent of the estimate for the period, Basket Funds were 199.1 billion shillings, equivalent to 82.5 percent of the target, and project fund amounted to 1,270.7 billion shillings, equivalent to 66.8 percent of the target. The underperformance of grants and concessional loans was attributed to delays in the signing of side agreement between the Government and Development Partners (DPs) due to closure of some DPs' offices following the outbreak of COVID-19.

Domestic Borrowing

76. As of end March 2021, the Government borrowed 3,488.7 billion shillings from the domestic market, equivalent to 71.1 percent of 4,904.2 billion shillings planned for the year 2020/21. Out of that, 2,266.9 billion shillings was for payment of matured treasury bills and bonds (rollover) and 1,221.8 billion shillings was new loan for financing various development projects.

Non-Concessional Borrowing

77. In 2020/21, the Government planned to borrow 3,035.6 billion shillings from external non-concessional sources to finance development projects. The amount borrowed as of March 2021 was 1,138.8 billion shillings, equivalent to 37.5 percent of the annual target. This was due to insufficient liquidity in the international financial markets emanated from the effects of COVID-19. The remaining amount is expected to be raised in the last quarter of the financial year 2020/21.

Expenditure Performance

78. In 2020/21 Government expenditure policies aimed at: maintaining discipline in the use of public funds by increasing efficiency; ensuring fiscal deficit does not exceed 3 percent of the GDP in line with agreed EAC macroeconomic convergence criteria; allocating funds to the priority areas which stimulate economic growth; ensuring ongoing projects are given priority before committing to new ones; controlling accumulation of arrears; and enhancing use of ICT in transactions and Government operations. In order to achieve the intended

objectives, the 2020/21 budget aimed at implementing the Annual Development Plan 2020/21 including: rehabilitation of infrastructure damaged by heavy rainfall and combating COVID-19 pandemic; continued implementation of flagship projects; improving social services; and building foundation for industrial economy.

79. In 2020/21, the Government planned to spend a total of 34,879.8 billion shillings for recurrent and development expenditure. Out of that, 22,100.5 billion shillings was for recurrent expenditure equivalent to 63.0 percent of the total budget and 12,779.3 billion shillings was for development expenditure, equivalent to 37.0 percent of the total budget. In addition, out of the planned development expenditure, 10,043.2 billion shillings was from domestic sources and 2,736.0 billion shillings from foreign sources.

80. During the period of July 2020 to March 2021, exchequer released amounted to 22,263.3 billion shillings equivalent to 88.5 percent of the period estimate. Out of that, 15,692.4 billion shillings was for recurrent expenditure and 6,570.9 billion shillings was for development expenditure. Out of the development expenditure, 5,014.6 billion shillings was financed from domestic sources and 1,556.3 billion shillings from foreign sources. In addition, exchequer released for recurrent expenditure included 1,836.0 billion shillings as payment for domestic and foreign interest, equivalent to 93.1 percent of the target of 1,972.3 billion shillings. Furthermore, amortization of domestic and foreign loans was 4,305.4 billion shillings, equivalent to 100 percent of the target. Out of that, 2,675.6 billion shillings was for rolling over matured Treasury bills and bonds. Expenditure for Other Consolidated Fund Services (CFS others) were 1,196.7 billion shillings.

81. Recurrent expenditure comprised payment of salaries to public servants amounting to 5,489.1 billion shillings, equivalents to 94.4 percent of the period estimate of 5,815.5 billion shillings. Out of that, 1,890.9 billion shillings were paid to Central Government employees, 52.6 billion shillings to Regional Secretariats employees, and 2,649.5 billion shillings to city, municipal, town and district councils' employees. In addition, Government paid 896.1 billion shillings as salaries to public institutions and parastatals employees.

82. During the period of July 2020 to March 2021, the Government planned to spend 8,867.8 billion shillings for implementing various projects. Out of that, 6,725.3 billion shillings was from domestic sources and 2,142.5 billion shillings from foreign sources. As of March 2021, exchequer released for development expenditure was 6,570.9 billion shillings equivalent to 74.1 percent of the target. Out of that, 5,014.6 billion shillings was from domestic sources and 1,556.3 billion shillings from foreign sources. Funds for development expenditure were not released as planned due to underperformance of planned revenue.

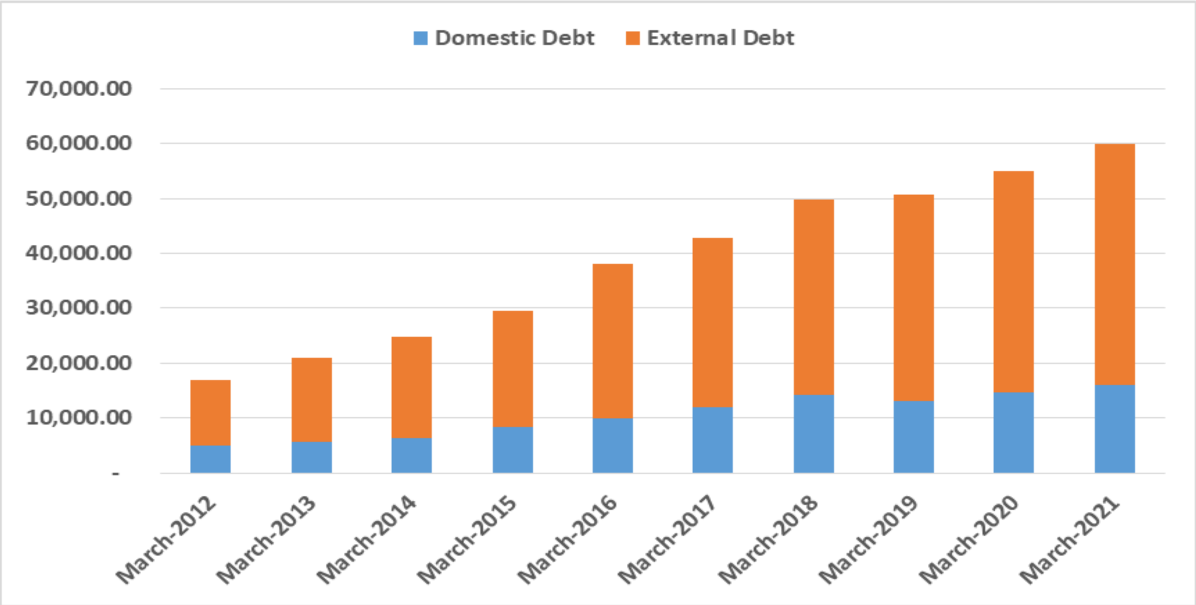
83. Priority areas in the allocation of funds for development expenditure from July 2020 to March 2021 were: implementation of road, railway and airports infrastructure which was allocated 2.21 trillion shillings; implementation of Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project 481.2 billion shillings; payment of verified arrears for contractors and consultants 301.3 billion shillings; financing 2020 General Election 268.5 billion shillings; continued implementation of Rural Electrification Project Phase III under the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) 256.5 billion shillings; financing fee free basic education program 187.2 billion shillings;

implementation of water supply projects in rural and urban areas 150.2 billion shillings; students' loans for higher education 138.1 billion shillings; strengthen of Air Tanzania Company Limited (ATCL) and acquisition of aircraft 31.6 billion shillings; strengthening of Vocational Education and Training Authority colleges and developing youth skills 31.1 billion shillings; continued construction and rehabilitation of marine vessels in great lakes 26.3 billion shillings; and financing Constituency Development Catalyst Fund 11 billion shillings.

Government Debt Stock

84. As of March 2021, Government debt stock was 59,852.6 billion shillings compared to 54,976.2 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 8.9 percent. Out of that, domestic debt stock amounted to 16,116.5 billion shillings and external debt stock amounted to 43,736.1 billion shillings. The increase was driven by new external disbursement for financing development projects and accumulation of interest arrears of external debt particularly from non-Paris Club creditors.

Chart 3.1: Trends of Government Debt Stock (Billion Shillings)



External Debt Stock

85. As of March 2021, Government external debt stock was USD 18,933.7 million compared to USD 17,488.2 million in the corresponding period in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 8.3 percent. The increase was due to disbursement of new loans to finance development projects.

External Debt Stock by Creditors Category

86. As of March 2021, analysis of external debt showed that: multilateral creditors accounted for 58.7 percent of the total external debt portfolio compared to 57.7 percent in the corresponding period in 2020; commercial creditors and Export Credit Agency (ECA) accounted for 30.6 percent and bilateral creditors 11.7 percent. In addition, out of the total external debt, concessional loans amounted to USD 13,316.4 million equivalent to 70.3 percent and commercial loans amounted to USD 5,617.3 million equivalent to 29.7 percent.

Table 3.1: External Debt by Creditors Category (USD Millions)

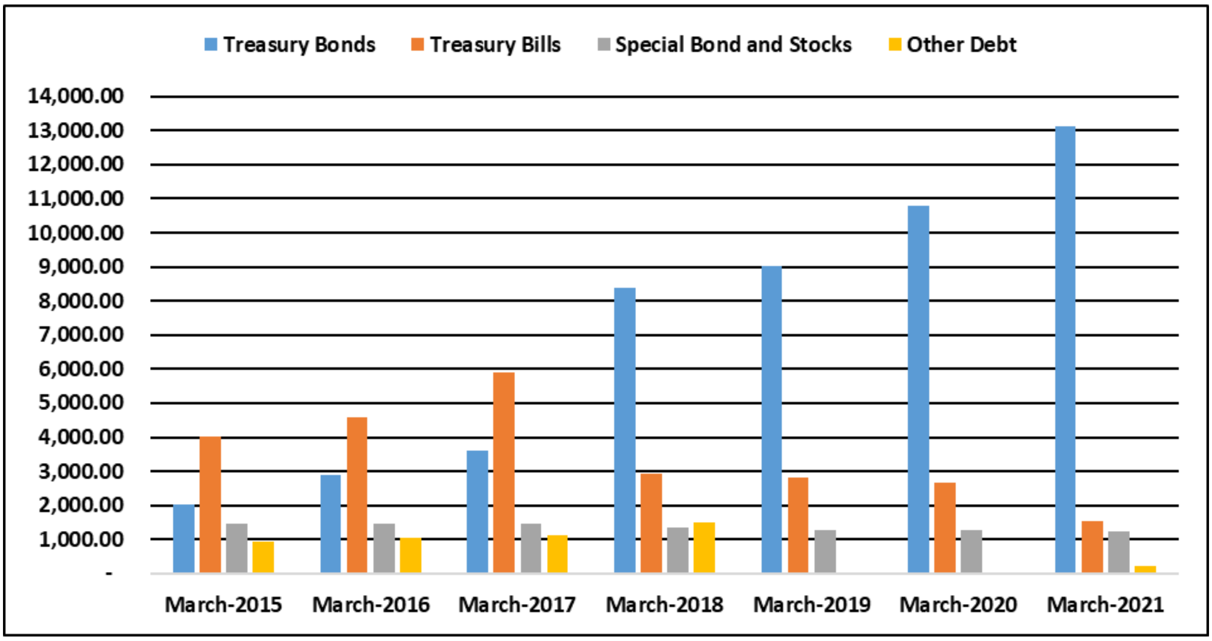
Creditor	March 2019	Share Percent	March 2020	Share Percent	March 2021	Share Percent
Multilateral	9,561.9	58.2	10,091.5	57.7	11,121.7	58.7
Bilateral	1,930.8	11.9	2,038.5	11.7	2,194.7	11.6
Commercial	4,865.8	29.9	5,358.2	30.6	5,617.3	29.7
Total	**16,358.6**	**100.0**	**17,488.2**	**100.0**	**18,933.7**	**100.0**

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

Domestic Debt

87. As of March 2021, stock of domestic debt was 16,116.5 billion shillings compared to 14,730.7 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 9.4 percent. The increase of debt was due to continued Government borrowing from domestic market to finance various development projects and payment of matured domestic debt obligations. Furthermore, domestic debt instruments were dominated by Treasury bonds which accounted for 81.4 percent of the total domestic debt, followed by Treasury bills 9.5 percent, special bonds and stocks 7.6 percent and other debts 1.5 percent.

Chart 3.2: Trends of Domestic Debt (Billion Shillings)



Domestic Debt by Creditors Category

88. During the period ending March 2021, commercial banks were leading by holding 39.2 percent of total domestic debt compared to 40.7 percent in the corresponding period in 2020. In addition, social security funds were second, holding 34.3 percent, followed by insurance companies holding 9.7 percent.

Table 3.2: Domestic Debt by Creditors Category (Billion Shillings)

Creditors	March 2019	Share Percent	March 2020	Share Percent	March 2021	Share Percent
Commercial banks	4,866.3	42.4	5,346.5	40.7	5,600.7	39.2
Financial institutions	139.0	1.2	189.5	1.4	79.8	0.6
Pension Funds	3,782.1	32.9	4,318.3	32.9	4,908.9	34.3
Insurance companies	1,310.6	11.4	1,305.3	10	1,383.3	9.7
Foreign institutions	502.4	4.4	877.2	6.7	967.7	6.8
Official entities	230.3	2	296.6	2.3	429.7	3
Private individuals	656.9	5.7	790.7	6	926.2	6.5
Total	**11,487.6**	**100**	**13,278.6**	**100**	**14,296.4**	**100**

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

Debt Sustainability Analysis

89. According to the Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) conducted in December 2020, public debt is sustainable in the short, medium and long terms. The debt indicators showed that for the year 2020/21: the present value of public debt to GDP was 27.9 percent compared to the threshold of 70 percent; present value of external debt to GDP was 17.3 percent compared to the threshold of 55 percent; present value of external debt to export was 113.2 percent compared to the threshold of 240 percent. Furthermore, indicators that measure debt servicing capacity depicted that, external debt service to domestic revenue was 13.7 percent compared to the threshold of 23 percent and external debt service to export was 14.0 percent compared to the threshold of 21 percent. According to DSA results, the Government has the capacity to borrow from domestic and external creditors and service debt obligations without affecting macroeconomic fundamentals. In addition, sustainability of public debt is a result of close Government supervision in the borrowing process as well as allocation of the loans towards projects that accelerates economic growth and generates revenue.

Table 3.3: Debt Sustainability Analysis Indicators

External Debt indicators	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2030/31**	**2040/41**	**Threshold**
PV of debt/GDP	17.3	17.5	17.9	17.9	17.2	14.0	7.2	55
PV of debt/ export	113.2	109.7	103.5	94.3	87.9	68.0	34.9	240
Debt service/export	14.0	13.4	10.6	10.3	10.9	11.1	7.0	21
Debt service/ revenue	13.7	13.8	11.8	12.5	13.3	14.1	8.3	23
Public Debt Indicators	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2030/31**	**2040/41**	**Threshold**
PV of Public debt/ GDP	27.9	27.7	27.9	28.0	27.8	33.1	19.0	70
PV of public debt/ revenue	171.1	172.0	173.6	174.7	173.7	202.5	110.0	-
Public debt service/revenue	34.5	31.6	29.4	24.6	29.0	44.3	29.5	-

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

Table 23: TRENDS IN GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Shs. million

	2017/18 Actual	**2018/19 Actual**	**2019/20 Actual**	**2020/21 Budgeted**	**2020/21 Actual March**	**2020/21 Likely Outturn June**
A. DOMESTIC REVENUE (incl. Revenues from LGAs)	17,944,886.98	18,529,558.0	21,069,956.8	24,065,543.3	15,467,777.8	21,441,795.3
DOMESTIC REVENUE	17,403,387.93	17,868,195.0	20,352,708.1	23,250,582.3	14,897,008.3	20,697,192.6
1. Tax Revenue	15,191,421.33	15,511,330.1	17,622,822.1	20,325,779.3	13,274,264.8	18,416,133.2
Import Duty and Excise Duty	3,313,671.46	3,585,509.0	3,781,641.1	4,613,657.1	3,037,408.9	4,195,777.3
Value Added Tax (VAT)	4,478,850.59	4,781,633.0	5,184,322.0	6,146,401.4	3,870,507.4	5,446,669.6
Imports	2,054,675.39	2,259,827.4	2,421,392.8	2,875,319.5	1,820,931.5	2,557,214.6
Domestic	2,424,175.20	2,521,805.6	2,762,929.2	3,271,081.8	2,049,575.9	2,889,455.1
Income Tax	5,157,886.30	5,148,191.5	6,523,795.2	7,200,183.7	4,534,932.8	6,678,667.0
Other Taxes	2,299,242.38	2,130,594.5	2,379,568.6	2,773,280.3	1,938,656.6	2,315,000.2
Refunds Accounts	(58,229.40)	(134,597.9)	(246,504.8)	(407,743.1)	(107,240.9)	(219,981.0)
2. Non-Tax Revenue	2,211,966.60	2,356,864.9	2,729,886.0	2,924,802.9	1,622,743.5	2,281,059.4
3. Revenues from LGAs	541,499.05	661,363.0	717,248.7	814,961.0	570,769.5	744,602.7
B. TOTAL EXPENDITURE	20,468,072.32	22,300,627.4	23,509,931.6	29,100,434.0	17,449,865.6	24,450,598.5
1. Recurrent Expenditure	12,852,304.02	13,806,788.9	14,201,147.8	16,321,179.0	10,516,839.3	15,505,120.0
2. Development Expenditure	7,615,768.31	8,493,838.5	9,308,783.8	12,779,255.0	6,933,026.3	8,945,478.5
Local Funds	5,397,033.55	6,535,879.2	6,840,103.8	10,043,206.1	5,376,763.5	7,030,244.3
Foreign Funds	2,218,734.76	1,957,959.3	2,468,679.9	2,736,048.9	1,556,262.8	1,915,234.2
C. DEFICIT/SURPLUS (A-B)	(2,523,185.35)	(3,771,069.4)	(2,439,974.8)	(5,034,890.7)	(1,982,087.8)	(3,008,803.2)
D. FINANCING	2,523,185.35	3,771,069.4	2,439,974.8	5,034,890.7	1,982,087.8	3,008,803.2
1. External Sources	2,461,430.08	1,743,562.6	3,353,986.9	3,446,721.5	1,307,748.2	2,695,518.2
Grants	882,391.98	707,797.3	746,757.2	752,784.2	363,860.3	498,561.2
Basket support	117,166.12	181,377.8	181,091.0	196,538.3	147,524.4	68,617.6
Import Support/OGL Loans	74,680.98	169,677.0	292,121.2	79,004.6	262,098.1	262,098.1
Project Loans	1,220,480.55	1,115,041.4	2,340,231.7	1,846,045.1	906,794.7	1,293,891.9
Concessional loans	1,474,281.58	1,144,822.3	1,822,093.1	3,035,630.0	1,138,831.7	3,035,630.0
Amortization	(1,307,571.11)	(1,575,153.1)	(2,028,307.3)	(2,463,280.6)	(1,511,361.0)	(2,463,280.6)
3. Internal Sources	61,755.26	2,027,506.8	(914,012.1)	1,588,169.2	674,339.6	313,285.0
Non-Bank Borrowing	(343,325.54)	653,774.1	781,780.6	168,258.2	956,254.9	168,258.2
Bank Borrowing	941,973.00	2,383,403.3	(404,856.6)	1,419,911.0	(45,379.8)	1,419,911.0
Payment of arrears	4,835,199.26	3,718,008.3	3,976,811.2	3,316,078.4	2,675,630.5	3,316,078.4
Proceeds from privatisation	(465,124.32)	(1,009,670.7)	(1,275,185.8)		(229,217.4)	(1,267,566.2)
Expenditure float	(4,835,199.26)	(3,718,008.3)	(3,976,811.2)	(3,316,078.4)	(2,675,630.5)	(3,316,078.4)
Amortization (local)	(71,767.88)	-	(15,750.3)	-	(7,318.0)	(7,318.0)

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

Chart 7: TREND IN GOVERNMENT FINANCE (Million shillings)

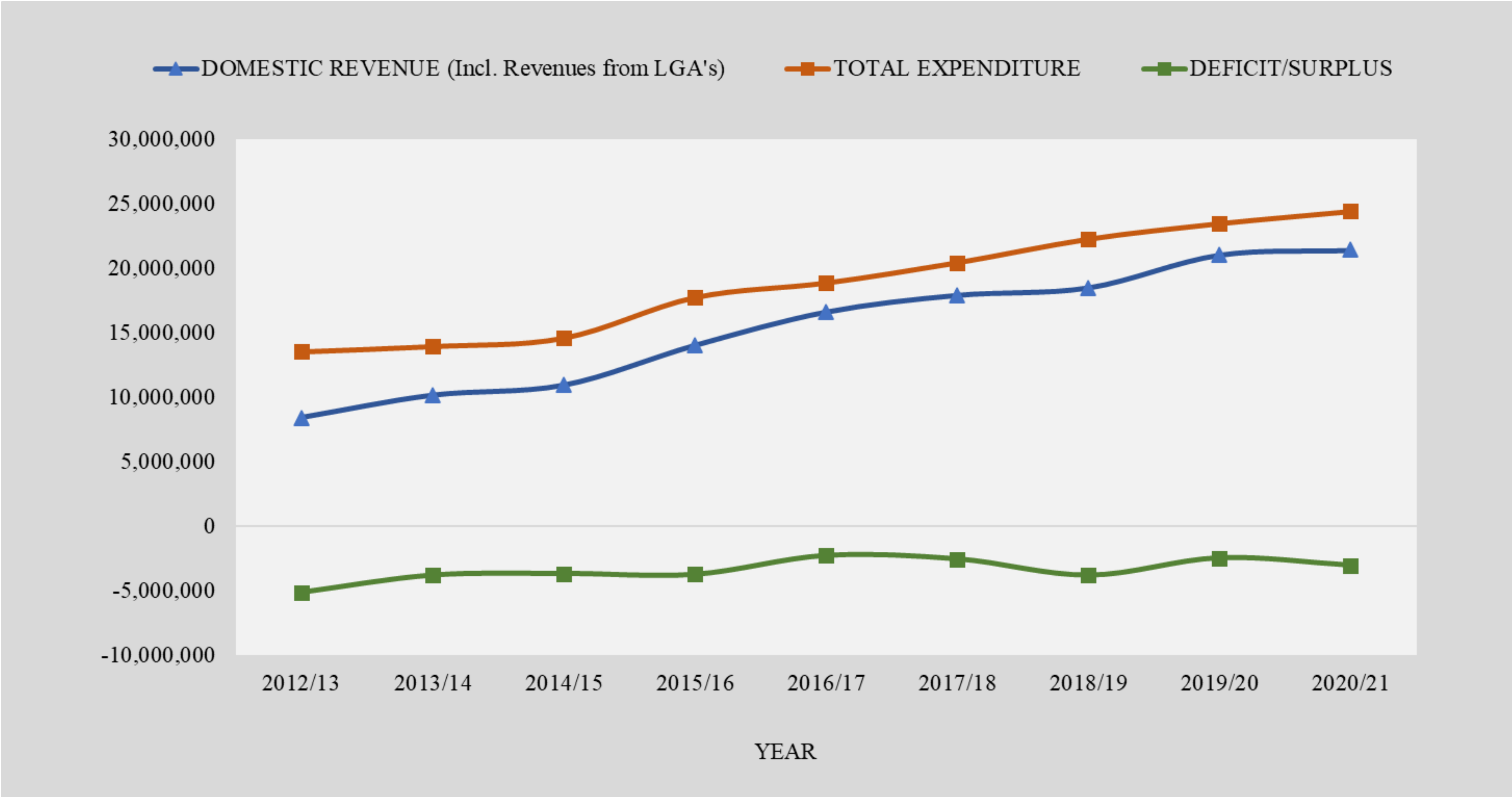


Table 24		CLASSIFICATION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE								Shs. Million
Votes	Items	2019/2020 (Actual)			2020/2021 (Budget)			2021/2022 (Estimates)		
		Reccurent	Development	total	Reccurent	Development	total	Reccurent	Development	Total
701	**General public services**	**11,786,405**	**893,035**	**12,679,440**	**13,513,521**	**2,061,540**	**15,575,062**	**13,800,690**	**2,618,461**	**16,419,152**
70111	Executive and legislative organs (CS)	900,945	46,962	947,907	836,974	85,135	922,109	928,945	61,234	990,179
70112	Financial and fiscal affairs (CS)	390,374	15,376	405,750	941,138	601,487	1,542,624	952,180	788,228	1,740,408
70113	External affairs	97,736	0	97,736	156,469	0	156,469	159,815	0	159,815
70121	Economic aid to developing countries and countries in transition (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70122	Economic aid through international organizations (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70131	General personnel services (CS)	74,247	3,306	77,553	112,645	12,688	125,333	52,165	10,030	62,194
70132	Planning and statistical services (CS)	417,325	257,423	674,748	421,000	402,718	823,718	437,849	830,655	1,268,503
70133	Other general services (CS)	83,356	297,936	381,292	104,045	544,380	648,425	120,421	601,141	721,561
70140	Basic research (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70150	R&D General public services (CS)	323	68	391	532	20,100	20,632	270	15,300	15,570
70160	General public services nec (CS)	12,634	161,172	173,805	11,953	187,030	198,983	13,872	11,692	25,564
70170	Public debt transactions (CS)	9,394,345	0	9,394,345	10,487,787	0	10,487,787	10,673,518	0	10,673,518
70180	Transfers of a general character between different levels of government (CS)	415,120	110,792	525,912	440,978	208,002	648,981	461,656	300,183	761,839
702	**Defence**	**2,024,941**	**110790**	**2,135,731**	**1,956,294**	**128,400**	**2,084,694**	**2,160,844**	**133,928**	**2,294,773**
70210	Military Defence (CS)	2,024,747	2515	2,027,263	1,955,986	14,000	1,969,986	2,160,536	36,578	2,197,115
70220	Civil Defence (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70230	Foreign military aid (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70240	R&D defence	194	108274	108,469	308	114,400	114,708	308	97,350	97,658
70250	Defence nec (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
703	**Public Order and Safety**	**923,458**	**40,904**	**964,362**	**831,089**	**104,856**	**935,946**	**832,573**	**68,604**	**901,176**
70310	Police services (CS)	662,999	0	662,999	562,091	2,034	564,125	319,072	2,000	321,072
70320	Fire-protection services (CS)	32,315	737	33,052	35,100	3,500	38,600	36,604	3,500	40,104
70330	Law courts (CS)	133,905	31,232	165,137	167,792	73,871	241,662	191,413	45,184	236,597
70340	Prisons (CS)	80,187	269	80,456	46,511	14,590	61,101	43,001	7,840	50,841
70350	R&D Public order and safety (CS)	40	0	40	64	0	64	79	0	79
70360	Public order and safety nec (CS)	14,012	8,665	22,677	19,532	10,862	30,394	242,404	10,080	252,484
704	**Economic Affairs**	**389,568**	**4,910,977**	**5,300,545**	**438,928**	**7,227,791**	**7,666,719**	**792,133**	**6,552,199**	**7,344,332**
70411	General economic and commercial affairs (CS)	12,203	109,425	121,628	8,405	163,964	172,369	11,950	148,724	160,674
70412	General labour affairs (CS)	7,466	17,085	24,551	9,251	10,165	19,416	9,055	12,058	21,113
70421	Agriculture (CS)	119,427	33,543	152,970	138,758	135,881	274,639	153,079	88,839	241,918
70422	Forestry (CS)	19,260	502	19,762	19,964	13,641	33,605	23,000	3,478	26,478
70423	Fishing and Hunting (CS)	24,679	3,720	28,399	34,130	13,523	47,653	361,884	212,659	574,543
70431	Coal and other solid mineral fuels (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70432	Petroleum and natural gas (CS)	16,988	1,191,856	1,208,844	20,810	2,166,587	2,187,397	19,252	2,355,788	2,375,040
70433	Nuclear fuel (CS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70434	Other fuels (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70435	Electricity (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70436	Non-electric energy (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70441	Mining of mineral resources other than mineral fuels (CS)	34,633	4,154	38,787	43,683	8,500	52,183	41,326	15,000	56,326
70442	Manufacturing (CS)	11,837	-	11,837	12,390	16,958	29,348	11,859	19,538	31,397
70443	Construction (CS)	13,016	25,033	38,049	15,830	82,635	98,466	14,983	86,990	101,973
70451	Road transport (CS)	16,904	1,888,226	1,905,130	20,044	1,402,763	1,422,808	19,753	1,406,271	1,426,025
70452	Water transport (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70453	Railway transport (CS)	84,105	1,508,455	1,592,560	81,413	3,045,058	3,126,471	82,802	1,812,083	1,894,885
70454	Air transport (CS)	121	101,503	101,623	60	91,885	91,945	255	95,123	95,378
70455	Pipeline and other transport (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70460	Communication	1,738	-	1,738	2,226	11,000	13,226	2,730	211400	214,129
70471	Trade, storage and warehousing services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24 Continue		CLASSIFICATION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE							Shs. Million	
		2019/2020 (Actual)			2020/2021 (Budget)			2021/2022 (Estimates)		
Vote	items	Reccurent	Development	Total	Reccurent	Development	Total	Reccurent	Development	Total
70473	Tourism (CS)	14,402	170	14,572	10,681	-	10,681	19,559	700	20,259
70474	Multi-purpose development projects (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70481	R&D General economic,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70482	R&D Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (CS)	16	0	16	84	0	84	285	0	285
70483	R&D Fuel and energy (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70484	R&D Mining, manufacturing and construction (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70485	R&D Transport (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70486	R&D Communication (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70487	R&D Other industries (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70490	Economic affairs nec (CS)	12,774	27,305	40,078	21,201	65,231	86,431	20,362	83,547	103,909
705	**Environmental Protection**	**7,062**	**780**	**7,841**	**10,264**	**12,688**	**22,951**	**10,879**	**4,257**	**15,136**
70510	Waste management (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70520	Waste water management (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70530	Pollution abatement (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70540	Protection of biodiversity and landscape (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70550	R&D Environmental protection (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70560	Environmental protection nec (CS)	7,062	780	7,841	10,264	12,688	22,951	10,879	4,257	15,136
706	**Housing and Community Amenities**	**67,584**	**490,062**	**557,647**	**90,359**	**1,097,044**	**1,187,403**	**97,572**	**1,081,205**	**1,178,778**
70610	Housing development (CS)	30,253	8,815	39,068	41,182	90,874	132,056	58,077	30,473	88,549
70620	Community development (CS)	13,083	11,649	24,732	16,455	305,048	321,502	4,304	410,589	414,893
70630	Water supply (CS)	22,358	469,598	491,956	30,078	699,622	729,700	32,579	638,643	671,222
70640	Street lighting (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70650	R&D Housing and community amenities (CS)	65	0	65	151	0	151	133	0	133
70660	Housing and community amenities nec (CS)	1,825	0	1,825	2,493	1,500	3,993	2,480	1,500	3,980
707	**Health**	**2,692,878**	**454,195**	**3,147,073**	**3,164,456**	**735,125**	**3,899,582**	**3,211,050**	**783,346**	**3,994,396**
70711	Pharmaceutical products (IS)	93	39,698	39,791	532	200,000	200,532	1,115	218,100	219,215
70712	Other medical products (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70713	Therapeutic appliances and equipment (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70721	General medical services (IS)	144449	17976	162425	156309	46466	202775	153097	63775	216872
70722	Specialized medical services (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70723	Dental services (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70724	Paramedical services (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70731	General hospital services (IS)	1,100,281	3,743	1,104,023	1,266,417	11,496	1,277,913	1,111,078	20,045	1,131,123
70732	Specialized hospital services (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70733	Medical and maternity centre services (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70734	Nursing and convalescent home services (IS)	144	0	144	472	0	472	661	0	661
70740	Public health services (IS)	104,710	301,474	406,183	142,986	398,325	541,311	141,189	343,395	484,584
70750	R&D Health (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70760	Health nec (CS)	1,343,202	91,305	1,434,507	1,597,741	78,838	1,676,579	1,803,911	138,031	1,941,942
708	**Recreation, Culture and Religion**	**20,566**	**799**	**21,365**	**28,183**	**7,465**	**35,648**	**31,085**	**20,465**	**51,550**
70810	Recreational and sporting services (IS)	1,606	-	1,606	2,825	950	3,775	2,703	12449	15,152
70820	Cultural services (IS)	5,290	-	5,290	6,717	515	7,232	10,395	2015	12,410
70830	Broadcasting and publishing services (CS)	13,617	799	14,416	18,455	6,000	24,455	17,744	6,001	23,745
70840	Religious and other community services (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70850	R&D Recreation, culture and religion (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70860	Recreation, culture and religion nec (CS)	54	0	54	186	0	186	243	0	243
709	**Education**	**1,751,872**	**937,334**	**2,689,205**	**1,915,257**	**1,400,394**	**3,315,651**	**1,904,863**	**1,982,646**	**3,887,508**
70911	Pre-primary education (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70912	Primary education (IS)	827,092	221,677	1,048,769	945,574	360,575	1,306,149	926,080	469,238	1,395,319
70921	Lower-secondary education (IS)	438,800	140,378	579,178	506,299	251,332	757,630	488,940	682,181	1,171,121
70922	Upper-secondary education (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70930	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70941	First stage of tertiary education (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70942	Second stage of tertiary education (IS)	19,450	4,974	24,424	21,717	24,294	46,010	21,154	34,996	56,149
70950	Education not definable by level (IS)	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
70960	Subsidiary services to education (IS)	466,530	570,304	1,036,834	441,668	764,193	1,205,861	468,689	796,231	1,264,920
70970	R&D Education (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70980	Education nec (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
710	**Social Protection**	**197,955**	**150,633**	**348,588**	**152,274**	**3,952**	**156,226**	**160,954**	**11,164**	**172,118**
71011	Sickness (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71012	Disability (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71020	Eldery (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71030	Survivors (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71040	Family and children (IS)	141,925	234	142,159	143,458	2,149	145,607	149,208	1,918	151,126
71050	Unemployment (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71060	Housing (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71070	Social exclusion nec (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71080	R&D Social protection (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71090	Social protection nec (CS)	56,031	150,399	206,430	8,816	1,803	10,619	11,746	9,246	20,992
	Total	**19,862,289**	**7,989,509**	**27,851,798**	**22,100,627**	**12,779,255**	**34,879,882**	**23,002,644**	**13,256,275**	**36,258,918**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

CS - Collective services produced by the General Government

IS - Individual Services produced by the General Government

CHAPTER 4
EXTERNAL SECTOR

Merchandise Exports

90. The value of merchandise exports increased to USD 6,371.7 million in 2020 compared to USD 5,377.6 million in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 18.5 percent. This was attributed to the increase in exports value of non-traditional goods particulary gold, manufactured goods and horticultural products. Generally, non-traditional goods accounted for 82.3 percent of the total exports while traditional goods was 12.7 percent.

Traditional exports

91. The value of traditional exports decreased to USD 808.1 million in 2020 compared to USD 817.7 million in 2019, equivalent to the decrease of 1.2 percent. This was due to decrease in the export value of tea, sisal, coffee and cotton in the world market emanated from the effects of COVID-19.

Cashewnuts

92. The value of cashewnuts exports was USD 359.6 million in 2020 compared to USD 353.1 million in 2019. This was attributed to the increase in volume of cashewnuts exports from 295,600 tons in 2019 to 320,900 tons in 2020. However, the average price of cashewnuts in the world market declined by 6.2 percent to USD 1,120.3 per ton in 2020 from USD 1,194.6 per ton in 2019.

Coffee

93. The value of coffee exports decreased by 4.6 percent to USD 145.2 million in 2020 compared to USD 153.4 million in 2019. This was due to the decrease in the volume of coffee exported from 76,200 tons in 2019 to 64,000 tons in 2020. However, the average price of coffee in the world market increased by 13.6 percent to USD 2,268.9 per ton in 2020.

Cotton

94. The value of cotton exports was USD 87.5 million in 2020, compared to USD 91.8 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 4.6 percent. This emanated from the decrease in the volume of cotton exported, where 72,600 tons exported in 2020 compared to 79,000 tons in 2019. However, the average price of cotton in the world market increased to USD 1,206.4 per ton in 2020 from USD 1,162.2 per ton in 2019.

Sisal

95. The value of sisal exports was USD 17.6 million in 2020 compared to USD 34.9 million in 2019, equivalent to decrease of 8.9 percent. This was due to decrease in the volume of sisal exported from 12,200 tons in 2019 to 11,200 tons in 2020. In addition, the average price of sisal in the world market declined to USD 1,566.2 per ton in 2020 from USD 1,581.7 per ton in 2019.

Tea

96. The value of tea exports was USD 32.4 million in 2020 compared to USD 45.7 in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 29.1 percent. This was due to a decline in average price of tea in

the world market by 6.8 percent to USD 1,345.5 per ton in 2020 from USD 1,444.2 per ton in 2019. Moreover, volume of tea exported decreased to 24,100 tons in 2020 compared to 31,700 tons in 2019.

Tobacco

97. The value of tobacco exports was USD 148.7 million in 2020 compared to USD 146.5 million in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 1.5 percent. This was attributed to a rise in the average price of tobacco in the world market from USD 3,440.9 per ton in 2019 to USD 3,494.2 per ton in 2020. However, the volume of tobacco exports in 2020 was 42,600 tons as in 2019.

Non-Traditional Exports

98. In 2020, the value of non-traditional exports increased by 25.5 percent to USD 5,253.3 million compared to USD 4,186.0 million in 2019. This was mainly attributed to the increase in exports of minerals, manufactured goods, horticultural products and other goods.

Minerals

99. In 2020, the value of mineral exports increased by 44.8 percent to USD 3,369.1 million compared to USD 2,326.7 million in 2019. This was due to increase in the volume of gold and other minerals exports except diamonds. The value of gold exports increased by 33.5 percent to USD 2,957.5 million in 2020 compared to USD 2,215.1 million in 2019. This emanated from the increase of export of gold and the rise in its price in the world market following the effect of COVID-19 in the world economy leading to under performance of financial and capital markets thus triggered investors to invest more in gold for risk diversification. During the period under review, the average price of gold in the world market increased to USD 1,769.64 per ounce from USD 1,392.60 per ounce in 2019. In addition, earnings from mineral exports accounted for 63.6 percent of the total earnings from exports of non-traditional goods and gold contributed 87.8 percent of the total mineral exports earnings.

Manufactured goods

100. The export value of manufactured goods increased by 6.7 percent to USD 908.6 million in 2020 compared to USD 851.8 million in 2019. This was due to increase in the volume of export of manufactured goods particularly iron and steel products, glasses and glass products, ceramics, and plastic products. Export of manufactured goods accounted for 17.3 percent of the total earnings from non-traditional goods export in 2020.

Fish and Fishery Products

101. The export value of fish and fishery products decreased by 16.9 percent to USD 139.6 million in 2020 compared to USD 168.0 million in 2019. This was due to the decrease in volume of exports of fish and fishery products.

Holticultural Products

102. In 2020, export value of holticultural products increased by 35.4 percent to USD 274.1 million compared to USD 202.4 million in 2019. This was mainly contributed by an increase in the volume of vegetables and fruits exported to neighbouring countries.

Other goods export

103. The export value of other goods was USD 474.2 million in 2020 compared to USD 394.3 million in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 32.3 percent. Goods in this category included oil seeds, cocoa, skins/hides, cereals such as maize, rice and millet, which altogether were mostly exported to neighbouring countries.

Table 4.1: Value, Volume and Price of Goods Exports

Goods	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percent Change
Traditional goods								
Coffee								
Value (US$ million)	121.5	162.2	153.7	126.3	147.9	152.2	145.2	-4.6
Volume ('000 tons)	44.1	51.9	58.7	41.8	56.6	76.2	64	-16
Price (US$ per ton)	2,756.20	3,123.00	2,616.80	3,019.50	2,612.00	1,996.50	2,268.90	13.6
Cotton								
Value (US$ million)	54.7	30.2	46.8	36.8	68.4	91.8	87.5	-4.6
Volume ('000 tons)	49.5	29.1	33	25.3	47.4	79	72.6	-8.1
Price (US$ per ton)	1,104.90	1,037.80	1,416.10	1,450.30	1,444.20	1,162.20	1,206.40	3.8
Sisal								
Value (US$ million)	16.8	26.5	17.2	28.7	32.5	19.3	17.6	-8.9
Volume ('000 tons)	11.5	15.2	8.6	17	20.3	12.2	11.2	-8
Price (US$ per ton)	1,459.70	1,748.80	2,002.10	1,686.70	1,604.50	1,581.70	1,566.20	-1
Tea								
Value (US$ million)	45.7	44	44.8	49.1	45.9	45.7	32.4	-29.1
Volume ('000 tons)	29.2	27.5	26.3	27.5	26.9	31.7	24.1	-23.9
Price (US$ per ton)	1,568.10	1,600.90	1,700.80	1,783.60	1,707.40	1,444.20	1,345.50	-6.8
Tobacco								
Value (US$ million)	315	287.6	339.2	195.8	270.3	146.5	148.7	1.5
Volume ('000 tons)	67.4	66.3	74.3	48.3	72.2	42.6	42.6	-0.1
Price (US$ per ton)	4,673.50	4,336.50	4,562.70	4,055.60	3,741.90	3,440.90	3,494.20	1.5
Cashewnuts								
Value (US$ million)	222.2	218.8	320.2	529.6	196.5	353.1	359.6	1.8
Volume ('000 tons)	172.2	171.7	217.5	329.4	120.2	295.6	320.9	8.5
Price (US$ per ton)	1,290.70	1,273.80	1,472.40	1,607.70	1,634.20	1,194.60	1,120.60	-6.2
Cloves								
Value (US$ million)	52.9	24.1	39.3	54.4	10.5	9.1	17.1	86.9
Volume ('000 tons)	4.7	2.8	4.9	6.9	1.3	1.8	3.6	97.8
Price (US$ per ton)	11,231.30	8,653.10	7,976.00	7,886.60	8,031.70	5,047.80	4,770.00	-5.5
Total (Traditional goods)	**828.8**	**793.3**	**961.2**	**1,020.70**	**772.1**	**817.7**	**808.1**	**-1.2**
Non-traditional goods (US$ million)								
Minerals	**1,469.20**	**1,285.40**	**1,930.00**	**1,694.50**	**1,615.30**	**2,326.70**	**3,369.10**	**44.8**
Gold	1,324.10	1,183.30	1,508.80	1,541.10	1,524.00	2,215.10	2,957.50	33.5
Diamond	78.2	53.2	38.9	64.4	81.8	81.3	20.2	-75.1
Other minerals	66.9	48.9	382.3	88.9	9.5	30.3	391.3	--
Manufactured goods	**1,239.60**	**1,277.00**	**714.2**	**693.7**	**794.6**	**851.8**	**908.6**	**6.7**
Cotton fibre	10.8	11.9	16.8	16.1	16.8	6.7	6.9	4
Processed coffee	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.2	2	1.4	5.2	--
Processed tobacco	33.6	33	31.6	22.3	21.6	24.5	18.3	-25.5
Sisal products	10.5	17.4	22.3	26.3	21.4	23.4	23.2	-0.6
Other products	1,183.40	1,214.40	643.1	627.9	732.8	795.9	855	7.4
Fish and Fishery products	**195**	**173.5**	**143.7**	**193**	**158.4**	**168**	**139.6**	**-16.9**
Horticultural Products	**30.5**	**24.4**	**24.8**	**27.2**	**33**	**202.4**	**274.1**	**35.4**
Re-exports	**177**	**385.8**	**187.7**	**126.5**	**175.6**	**242.8**	**87.7**	**-63.9**
Other exports	**687.2**	**894**	**538.1**	**357.1**	**432.5**	**394.3**	**474.2**	**20.3**
Total (Non-Traditional goods)	**3,798.60**	**4,040.10**	**3,538.50**	**3,091.90**	**3,209.30**	**4,186.00**	**5,253.30**	**25.5**
Unrecorded goods	566.8	483.3	450	411.3	398.1	373.8	310.4	-17
Total (Traditional and Non-traditional)	**5,194.10**	**5,316.80**	**4,949.70**	**4,523.90**	**4,379.60**	**5,377.60**	**6,371.70**	**18.5**

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

Service Receipts

104. In 2020, services receipts decreased by 49.0 percent to USD 2,182.9 million compared to USD 4,281.0 million in 2019. This was attributed to decline in receipts from travel services (particulary tourism services) and transportation services. During the period under review, the receipts from tourism services was USD 714.5 million compared to USD 2,604.5 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 72.6 percent. In addition, receipts from transportation services decreased to USD 1,284.5 million in 2020 compared to USD 1,355.9 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 5.3 percent. This was due to various measures taken by countries in the world to contain the spread of COVID-19 including travel bans and lockdowns.

Merchandise Imports

105. The value of merchandise imports (f.o.b) decreased by 10.3 percent to USD 7,889.04 million in 2020 compared to USD 8,793.1 million in 2019. This was attributed to the decrease in the value of imported capital and intermediate goods.

Capital goods

106. The import value of capital goods decreased by 13.0 percent to USD 3,220.7 million in 2020, compared to USD 3,703.9 million in 2019. This was contributed by the decrease in the value of imported transportation equipment, building and construction materials and machinery. In addition, the value of transportation equipment decreased by 27.5 percent to USD 782.8 in 2020.

Intermediate goods

107. The import value of intermediate goods was USD 2,231.8 million in 2020 compared to USD 2,682.7 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 16.8 percent. This was due to decline in the value of imported petroleum products. The value of imported petroleum products decreased by 26.8 percent to USD 1,281.3 in 2020 compared to USD 1,793.8 million in 2019. This emanated from the decline in global oil price as well as decrease in the volume imported.

Consumer Goods

108. In 2020, the import value of consumer goods increased by 1.2 percent to USD 2,436.4 million compared to USD 2,406.5 in 2019. This was due to an increase in import volume of consumer goods, excluding food products. The import value of food products decreased by 6.2 percent to USD 386.7 million in 2020 compared to USD 412.1 million in 2019, largely resulted from an increase in food production in the country.

Service payments

109. The value of service payments was USD 1,239.2 million in 2020 compared to USD 1,782.5 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 30.5 percent. The shortfall was on account of a decrease in payments of transportation and tourism services as well as other services.

Table 4.2: Value of Exported Goods (USD million)

Goods/Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percentage Change
Capital goods	**3,813.0**	**3,497.4**	**2,688.4**	**3,405.8**	**3,703.9**	**3,220.7**	**-13.0**
Transportation goods	1,096.5	907.7	694.2	1,193.0	1,079.9	782.8	**-27.5**
Building and construction materials	908.0	817.2	581.8	840.3	1,006.7	936.8	**-6.9**
Machinery	1,808.4	1,772.5	1,412.5	1,372.5	1,617.4	1,501.2	**-7.2**
Intermediate goods	**3,696.6**	**2,863.2**	**2,704.4**	**2,549.8**	**2,682.7**	**2,231.8**	**-16.8**
Petroleum products	2,760.7	1,807.7	1,850.6	1,613.2	1,793.8	1,281.3	**-28.6**
Fertilizer	145.6	118.6	124.9	176.5	129.9	186.3	**43.5**
Industrial raw materials	790.4	937.0	728.9	760.2	759.0	764.2	**0.7**
Consumer goods	**2,331.3**	**2,100.8**	**2,156.7**	**2,111.0**	**2,406.5**	**2,436.4**	**1.2**
Food products	541.7	445.5	405.3	264.3	412.1	386.7	**-6.2**
Other goods	1,789.6	1,655.4	1,751.4	1,848.9	1,994.4	2,049.8	**2.8**
Total (f.o.b)	**9,843.1**	**8,463.6**	**7,551.7**	**8,066.6**	**8,793.1**	**7,889.0**	**10.3**

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

Trade between Tanzania and the Rest of the World

110. In 2020, Tanzania continued to maintain trade patnership with different countries in the world. During the period, the export value of goods to East African Community (EAC) market was USD 807.9 million compared to USD 674.4 million in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 19.8 percent. This was contributed by increase in exports of tea, maize, wheat flour, sunflower, rice, horticultural products, papers, iron sheets, ceramic tiles, mosquito nets, methyl bromide, cements and body jelly.

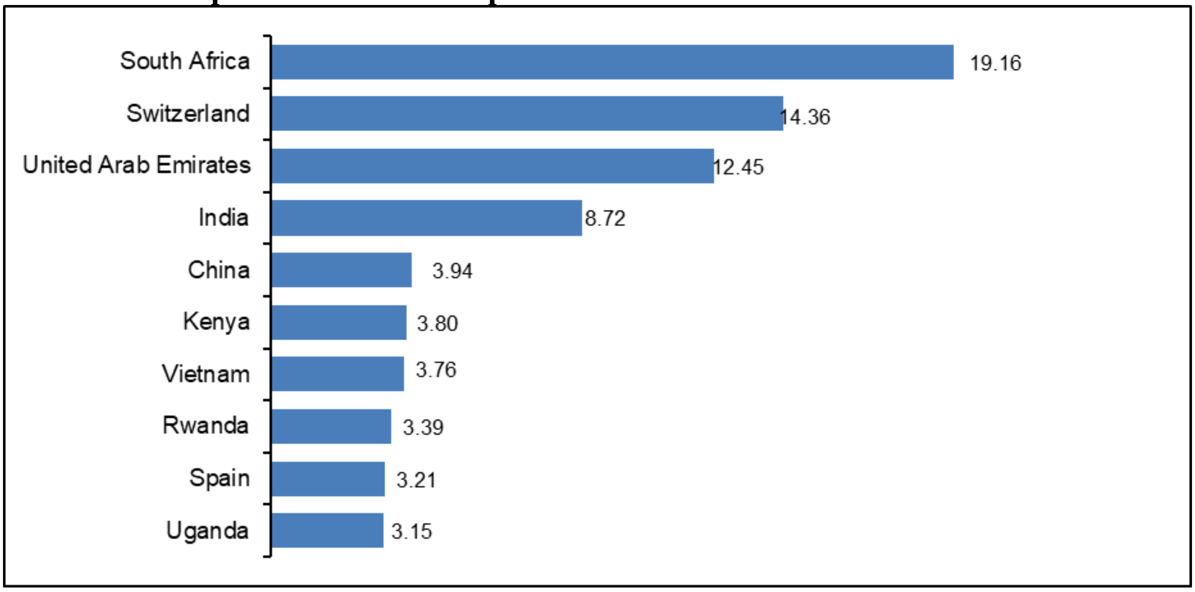
111. The value of goods exported to Southern African Development Community (SADC) market was USD 1,458.3 million in 2020 compared to USD 1,350.9 million in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 7.9 percent. The large proportion of goods were exported to South Africa, DRC Congo, Zambia and Malawi. A large quantity of goods exported were minerals, cotton, tea, coffee, ceramic tiles, mosquito nets, methly bromide, petroleum coke, cements, soaps and body jelly.

112. In 2020, the value of exported goods to the European market was USD 1,511.6 million compared to USD 823.9 million in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 83.5 percent. This was due to increase in volume of exports particularly gold to Switzerland, Spain, Belgium, Netherland, German and Italy.

113. In 2020, the value of exported goods to the Asian countries was USD 2,193.8 million compared to USD 1,906.9 in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 15.0 percent. This was attributed to an increase in volume of exported goods to United Arab Emirates, India, China and Vietnam. In addition, the value of imported goods from Asian countries increased by 5.9 percent to USD 5,974.5 million in 2020 compared to 5,643.0 million in 2019. This was attributed to increase in the volume of imported capital and consumer goods.

114. In 2020, Tanzania exports destination were mainly in South Africa, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, India, China, Kenya, Vietnam, Rwanda, Spain and Uganda which altogether accounted for 62.4 percent of the total export of goods. In addition, goods exported to United Arab Emirates, India, Vietnam and Japan were mainly oil seeds, tobacco, coffee, and cashew nuts. Furthermore, maize, beans, mosquito nets, horticultural products and cereal were mostly exported to Kenya and gold was exported to South Africa, India and Switzerland.

Chart 4.1: Proportion of Goods Exported in 2020



Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

Table 4.3: Goods Exported to Various Countries (USD Millions)

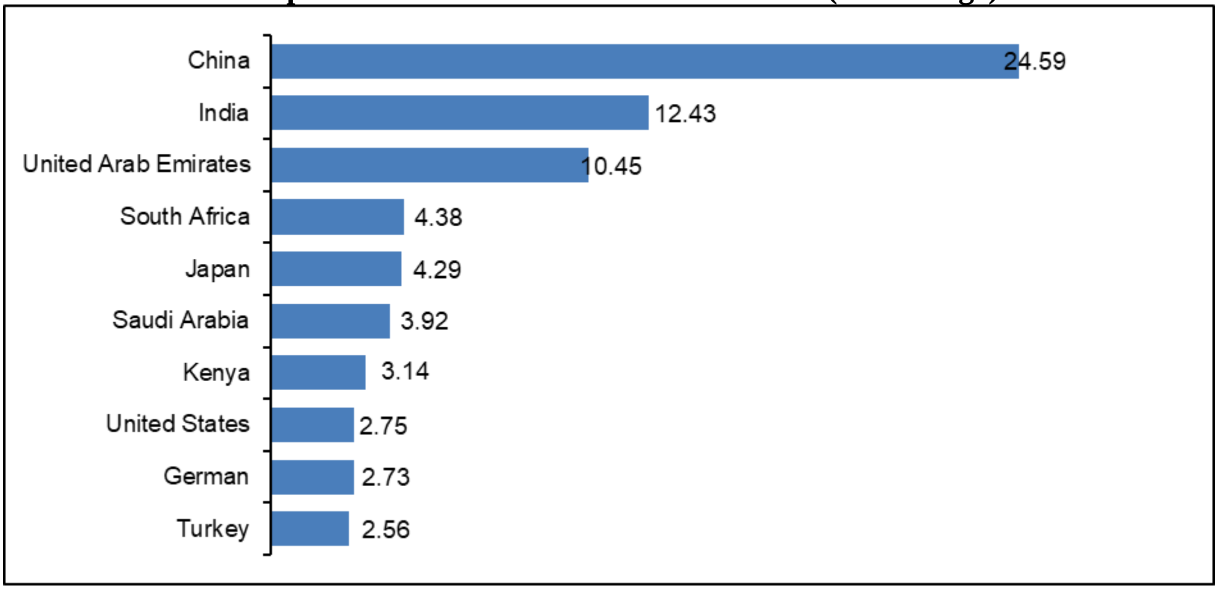
Regional Blocks and Countries/ Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percentage Change
European Union and Switzerland	898.4	791.7	615.4	629.8	510.5	657.3	725.9	1475.9	103.3
Other European Countries	16.9	77.5	176.4	784.7	26.2	92.7	98.0	35.8	-63.5
Total	**915.3**	**869.2**	**791.8**	**1414.5**	**536.7**	**750.1**	**823.9**	**1511.6**	**83.5**
AFRICA									
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)									
South Africa	760.0	689.1	673.2	692.2	693.3	730.6	971.6	1161.6	19.6
Zambia	90.6	135.3	44.1	35.7	48.3	50.2	63.6	54.1	-14.9
Swaziland	4.0	1.2	9.1	0.1	0.5	2.0	5.9	0.1	-99.0
Zimbabwe	6.5	7.1	6.3	7.0	8.3	8.7	18.8	21.1	12.6
Mozambique	66.4	68.1	18.6	13.5	13.0	6.8	32.6	21.0	-35.6
DRC- Congo	236.2	281.5	197.7	319.8	101.4	133.7	164.1	144.2	-12.1
Other SADC Countries	44.9	53.7	79.1	44.4	89.7	61.7	94.3	56.2	-40.4
Total	**1208.6**	**1236.0**	**1028.1**	**1112.7**	**954.6**	**993.6**	**1350.9**	**1458.3**	**7.9**
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)									
Burundi	45.0	43.0	39.1	52.1	50.5	47.4	87.9	177.7	102.1
Kenya	227.1	445.9	731.4	313.8	174.4	212.0	269.9	230.2	-14.7
Rwanda	81.1	35.8	41.2	6.5	60.1	79.0	190.9	205.3	7.5
Uganda	66.1	73.3	50.3	58.2	104.9	104.9	123.7	191.2	54.6
South Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.4	68.2
Total	**419.3**	**598.0**	**862.0**	**430.6**	**590.9**	**444.3**	**674.4**	**807.9**	**19.8**
Other African Countries	3.5	219.1	337.5	202.8	24.8	102.7	59.5	56.2	-5.6
Total – Africa	**1631.4**	**2053.1**	**2227.6**	**1746.1**	**1570.3**	**1540.6**	**2084.8**	**2322.3**	**11.4**
AMERICA									
United states of America	60.5	143.0	50.6	57.0	61.7	59.7	52.4	47.0	-10.4
Canada	12.9	7.1	6.0	4.7	3.6	6.9	3.7	3.2	-13.6
Other American Countries	2.7	6.2	84.7	9.3	98.7	69.0	69.7	2.8	-96.0
Total	**76.1**	**156.3**	**77.1**	**71.0**	**164.0**	**135.5**	**125.8**	**53.0**	**-57.9**
ASIA									
China	307.8	583.9	560.5	354.1	141.0	143.0	233.7	238.9	2.2
India	748.2	1084.1	1145.8	702.8	974.1	727.1	867.8	528.7	-39.1
Japan	220.0	247.8	229.7	138.5	73.9	66.0	64.2	55.8	-13.0
United Arab Emirates	84.2	85.5	157.1	63.5	87.3	84.9	395.1	754.9	91.1
Hong Kong	30.4	35.6	33.9	30.0	42.9	38.7	49.6	128.3	158.6
Singapore	55.7	15.9	6.6	10.5	5.4	2.8	7.6	43.7	477.7
Other Asian Countries	64.7	121.9	160.2	193.0	811.8	288.3	289.1	443.5	53.4
Total	**1511.0**	**2174.7**	**2293.8**	**1492.4**	**2136.5**	**1350.8**	**1906.9**	**2193.8**	**15.0**
Other Countries	1124.3	65.5	12.0	964.8	783.7	668.1	436.1	291.0	-33.3
Grand Total	**5258.1**	**5318.8**	**5402.3**	**5688.8**	**5191.2**	**4445.1**	**5377.6**	**6371.7**	**18.5**

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

115. In 2020, value of goods imported from East African Community amounted to USD 324.3 million compared to USD 329.2 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 1.5 percent. In addition, value of goods imported from Southern African Development Community amounted to USD 492.4 million in 2020 compared to USD 594.0 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 17.1 percent. The decrease in imports was on account of strengthening of import substitution industries producing food products, iron and steel products. Moreover, the value of goods imported from the European Union and other European countries decreased by 20.2 percent to USD 1,191.2 million in 2020 compared to USD 1,492.3 million in 2019. The decrease was due to availability of products caused by improvement of production in domestic industries.

116. In 2020, Tanzania imports were mainly from China, India, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Japan which altogether accounted for 60.06 percent of the total value of merchandise imports. Goods imported were mainly machinery, tractors and electronic products from China as well as petrol from Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. In addition, iron steel and vehicles were mainly imported from India, Japan and South Africa.

Chart 4.1: Goods Imported from Various Countries in 2020 (Percentage)



Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 4.4: Imports of Goods from Various Countries (USD Millions

Regional Blocks and Countries/Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percentage Change
European Union and Switzerland	2759	2795	1007	977.8	1085.6	982.4	1069.9	1072.0	0.2
Other European Countries	218	499.1	673.6	323.6	311.5	442.5	422.4	119.3	-71.8
Total	**2977**	**3294**	**1680**	**1301.4**	**1397.1**	**1424.9**	**1492.3**	**1191.2**	-20.2
AFRICA									
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)									
South Africa	660.1	603.3	514.1	472.2	414.7	437.2	438.8	345.8	-21.2
Zambia	46.2	63.3	32.6	2.1	53.7	51.0	47.3	51.2	8.2
Swaziland	33.9	47.1	37.3	33.5	37.1	38.5	48.7	26.4	-45.9
Zimbabwe	3.4	4.8	5.7	41.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	4.7	375.2
Mozambique	66.9	18.3	33.3	12.0	9.2	24.0	8.4	2.4	-71.5
DRC- Congo	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.3	2.1	66.7
Other SADC Countries	**25.3**	**35.3**	**45.6**	**54.2**	**45.6**	**51.7**	**48.5**	**59.9**	23.3
Total	**835.9**	**772.9**	**669.2**	**615.6**	**562.5**	**604.2**	**594.0**	**492.4**	-17.1
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)									
Burundi	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	-23.4
Kenya	303.6	379.6	238.6	267.7	201.0	247.5	267.0	247.7	-7.2
Rwanda	1.5	3.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.2	49.9
Uganda	52.5	48	39.4	30.7	34.1	52.7	60.3	74.0	22.8
South Sudan	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**359.1**	**431.4**	**280.2**	**300.3**	**236.6**	**302.8**	**329.2**	**324.3**	-1.5
Other African Countries	60.6	53.3	62.7	69.0	88.6	83.8	113.7	41.5	-63.5
Total - Africa	**1256**	**1258**	**1012**	**984.9**	**887.7**	**990.8**	**1037.0**	**858.2**	-17.2
AMERICA									
United states of America	211.9	269.8	323.3	252.0	201.8	237.7	320.6	217.0	-32.3
Canada	91.8	93.7	60.2	100.9	39.5	34.7	30.3	31.0	2.3
Other American Countries	**34.5**	**44.4**	**47.3**	**48.6**	**95.3**	**50.3**	100.3	59.2	-41.0
Total	**338.2**	**407.9**	**430.8**	**401.5**	**336.7**	**322.6**	**451.2**	**307.3**	-31.9
ASIA									
China	1444	1571	1700	1638.4	1499.6	1762.0	1987.7	1940.3	-2.4
India	2088	1749	1154	1428.7	1165.0	1217.3	1258.5	980.6	-22.1
Japan	466.7	559.3	363	371.0	410.6	398.0	485.2	338.4	-30.3
United Arab Emirates	1079	1095	769	592.3	592.2	871.6	949.9	824.3	-13.2
Hong Kong	32.7	53.2	41.6	51.6	51.3	60.0	47.6	47.7	0.2
Singapore	200.7	39.2	84.3	52.6	61.5	30.2	65.6	30.8	-53.0
Other Asian Countries	1871	1052	2497	1566.6	961.0	822.4	848.5	1363.2	60.7
Total	**7183**	**6119**	**6609**	**5701.2**	**4741.2**	**5161.6**	**5643.0**	**5525.3**	-2.1
Other Countries	**-725**	**3.4**	**111.3**	**74.6**	**189.1**	**482.5**	283.4	48.5	-82.9
Grand Total	**11029**	**11082**	**9843**	**8463.6**	**7551.7**	**8298.7**	**8793.1**	**7889.0**	-10.3

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Overall Balance of Payments

117. In 2020, the overall balance of payments registered a deficit of USD 764.9 million compared to a surplus of USD 587.0 million registered in 2019. This was attributed to a decrease in surplus on the balance of services.

Balance of Merchandise Trade

118. The balance of merchandise trade registered a deficit of USD 1,517.2 million in 2020 compared to a deficit of 3,415.5 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 55.6 percent. This was due to increase in value of exported goods as well as decrease in value of imported goods.

Balance on Services

119. In 2020, the balance on services recorded a surplus of USD 943.7 million compared to a surplus of USD 2,498.5 million registered in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 62.2 percent. This emanated from the decrease in service receipts particulary, tourism and travel services.

Balance of Goods and Services

120. In 2020, the balance on goods and services recorded a deficit of USD 573.5 million compared to a deficit of USD 917.0 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 37.5 percent. This was due to decrease in deficit of the balance of merchandise trade.

Balance of Investments Receipts

121. In 2020, the balance of investment receipts which includes employees compensation, investment income and interest payments recorded a deficit of USD 854.8 million compared to a deficit of 992.5 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 13.9 percent.

Balance of Current Transfers

122. The balance on current transfer which comprises of personal transfers, grants and debt relief recorded a surplus of USD 433.6 million in 2020 compared to a surplus of USD 418.5 million in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 3.6 percent. This was attributed to increase of grants from Development Partners which channel direct to the sectoral strategic projects.

Balance of Current Accounts

123. The balance on current account which comprises of balance on merchandise trade, service, investment income as well as current transfers registered a deficit of USD 994.7 million in 2020 compared to a deficit of USD 1,490.9 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 33.3 percent. This was due to the decrease in trade deficit of goods and services.

Balance of Capital Transfers

124. In 2020, the balance on capital transfers which includes investment grants and debt cancellation from international financial institutions and Development Partners, registered a surplus of USD 303.6 million compared to a surplus of USD 481.2 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 36.9 percent. This was due to decrease of budgetary support from Development Partners for implementation of strategic projects.

Balance on Investment Payments

125. The balance of investment payments including Foreign Direct Investment and foreign loans, registered a deficit of USD 1,282.2 million in 2020 compared to a surplus of USD 1,315.8 million in 2019. The decrease in balance of investment payments was attributed to fall in foreign direct investment and service receipts.

Foreign Reserves

126. In 2020, foreign reserves remained sufficient to meet country's import demand of goods and services. As of December 2020, foreign reserves amounted to USD 4,767.7 million. The foreign reserve was sufficient to cover 5.6 months of import of goods and services which is above the country and EAC benchmarks of 4.0 months and 4.5 months respectively.

Interbank Foreign Exchange Market

127. In 2020, foreign exchange rates in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) continued to be determined by the market forces. During the period under review, a total of USD 618.8 million was traded at the IFEM compared to USD 1,280.4 million in 2019. In addition, the Bank of Tanzania continued to participate in the market as a tool of implementing monetary policy in order to enhance management of money supply and meet the demand for importing goods and services. The Bank of Tanzania sold USD 224.6 million in 2020, equivalent to 36.3 percent of the total transactions and purchased USD 87.0 million.

The Value of Tanzanian Shilling

128. In 2020, the value of Tanzanian shilling continued to be stable against the currency of global trade partners. During the period under review, one USD was traded in the foreign exchange market at an average of 2,305.6 Tanzanian shillings compared to 2,299.8 shillings in 2019. The stability of Tanzanian shilling was attributed to low inflation rate, sound fiscal and monetary policy, low oil price in the world market, decline in deficit of balance of goods, services and current transfers. As of December 2020, one USD was exchanged at 2,309.8 Tanzanian shillings compared to 2,300.0 Tanzanian shillings in the corresponding period in 2019.

Table 25: VALUE OF TANZANIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Shs. Million

Type of Goods	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020
Exports	8,223,206	8,527,450	9,582,943	10,610,721	10,053,844	10,064,249	11,378,808	13,882,711.95
Domestic Exports	7,012,100	7,060,772	7,979,691	9,303,457	8,779,726	8,307,170	10,824,002	13,673,643.32
Re-exports	1,211,106	363,174	673,214	422,502	319,086	422,733	554,806	209,068.63
Imports	19,904,472	18,041,771	19,542,294	18,425,925	16,831,696	18,789,124	20,939,079	19,631,817.90
Total Value of Foreign Trade	28,127,678	26,569,220	29,125,237	29,036,647	26,885,540	28,853,373	32,317,886	33,514,529.85
Balance of Merchandise Trade	-11,681,266	-9,514,321	-9,959,352	-7,815,204	-6,777,852	-8,724,875	-9,560,271	-5749105.95

Source: National Bureau of Statical, Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

r -Revised data

Table 26: VOLUME AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS

Commodity	Quantity (000`Tonne)						Value (Shs. Million)					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change (%) 2019/20	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change (%) 2019/20
Coffee	58.7	41.8	56.6	76.2	64.0	-16.0	334,594	281,441	335,102	349,423	331,453.3	-5.1
Cotton	33.0	25.3	47.4	79.0	72.6	-8.1	101,792	81,940	154,811	212,310	199,823	-5.9
Sisal	8.6	17.0	20.3	12.2	11.2	-8.0	37,509	64,046	73,686	53,829	40,071	-25.6
Tea	26.3	27.5	26.9	31.7	24.1	-23.9	97,512	109,515	103,745	104,044	73,987	-28.9
Tobacco	74.3	48.3	72.2	42.6	42.6	-0.1	738,458	436,423	611,201	389,502	339,428	-12.9
Cashewnuts	217.5	329.4	120.2	295.6	320.9	8.5	697,193	1,180,627	248,063	821,945	824,634	0.3
Cloves	4.9	6.9	1.3	1.8	3.6	97.8	22,801	123,518	821	20,807	38,916	87.0
Diamonds (Carats)	235,951	282,032	408,656	590,000	154,331	-73.8	84,625	143,628	185,166	184,967	46,080	-75.1
Gold (Gms)	81,561,000	54,660,377	60,784,383	81,098,466	66,871,115	-17.5	3,284,790	3,434,956	3,450,863	5,043,077	6,752,407	33.9

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Tanzania Revenue Authority

Table 27: VOLUME AND VALUE OF TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS

Commodity	Quantity (Tonne)						Change (%) 2019/20	Value (mill.US$)						Change (%) 2019/20
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Traditional Commodities														
Coffee	51.9	58.7	41.8	56.6	76.2	64.0	-16.0	162.2	153.7	126.3	147.9	152.2	145.2	-4.6
Cotton	29.1	33.0	25.3	47.4	79.0	72.6	-8.1	30.2	46.8	36.8	68.4	91.8	87.5	-4.6
Sisal	15.2	8.6	17.0	20.3	12.2	11.2	-8.0	26.5	17.2	28.7	32.5	19.3	17.6	-8.9
Tea	27.5	26.3	27.5	26.9	31.7	24.1	-23.9	44.0	44.8	49.1	45.9	45.7	32.4	-29.1
Tobacco	66.3	74.3	48.3	72.2	42.6	42.6	-0.1	287.6	339.2	195.8	270.3	146.5	148.7	1.5
Cashewnuts	171.7	217.5	329.4	120.2	295.6	320.9	8.5	218.8	320.2	529.6	196.5	353.1	359.6	1.8
Cloves	2.8	4.9	6.9	1.3	1.8	3.6	97.8	24.1	39.3	54.4	10.5	9.1	17.1	87.9
Sub-Total								**793.3**	**961.2**	**1,020.7**	**772.1**	**817.7**	**808.1**	**-1.2**
Non-Traditional Commodities														
Minerals								1,285.4	1,930.0	1,694.5	1,615.3	2,326.7	3,369.1	44.8
Manufactured Goods								1,277.0	714.2	693.7	794.6	851.8	908.6	6.7
Fish and Fish Products								173.5	143.7	193.0	158.4	168.0	139.6	-16.9
Horticultural products								24.4	24.8	27.2	33.0	202.4	274.1	35.4
Re-exports								385.8	187.7	126.5	175.6	242.8	87.7	-63.9
Other Exports								894.0	538.1	357.1	432.5	394.3	474.2	-20.3
Sub-Total								**4,040.1**	**3,538.5**	**3,091.9**	**3,209.3**	**4,186.0**	**5,253.3**	**25.5**
Unrecorded Goods								483.3	450.0	411.3	398.1	373.8	310.4	-17.0
GRAND TOTAL								**5,316.8**	**4,949.7**	**4,523.9**	**4,379.6**	**5,377.6**	**6,371.7**	**18.5**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania
- Not Available

Chart 4.3: TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS (US $ Million)

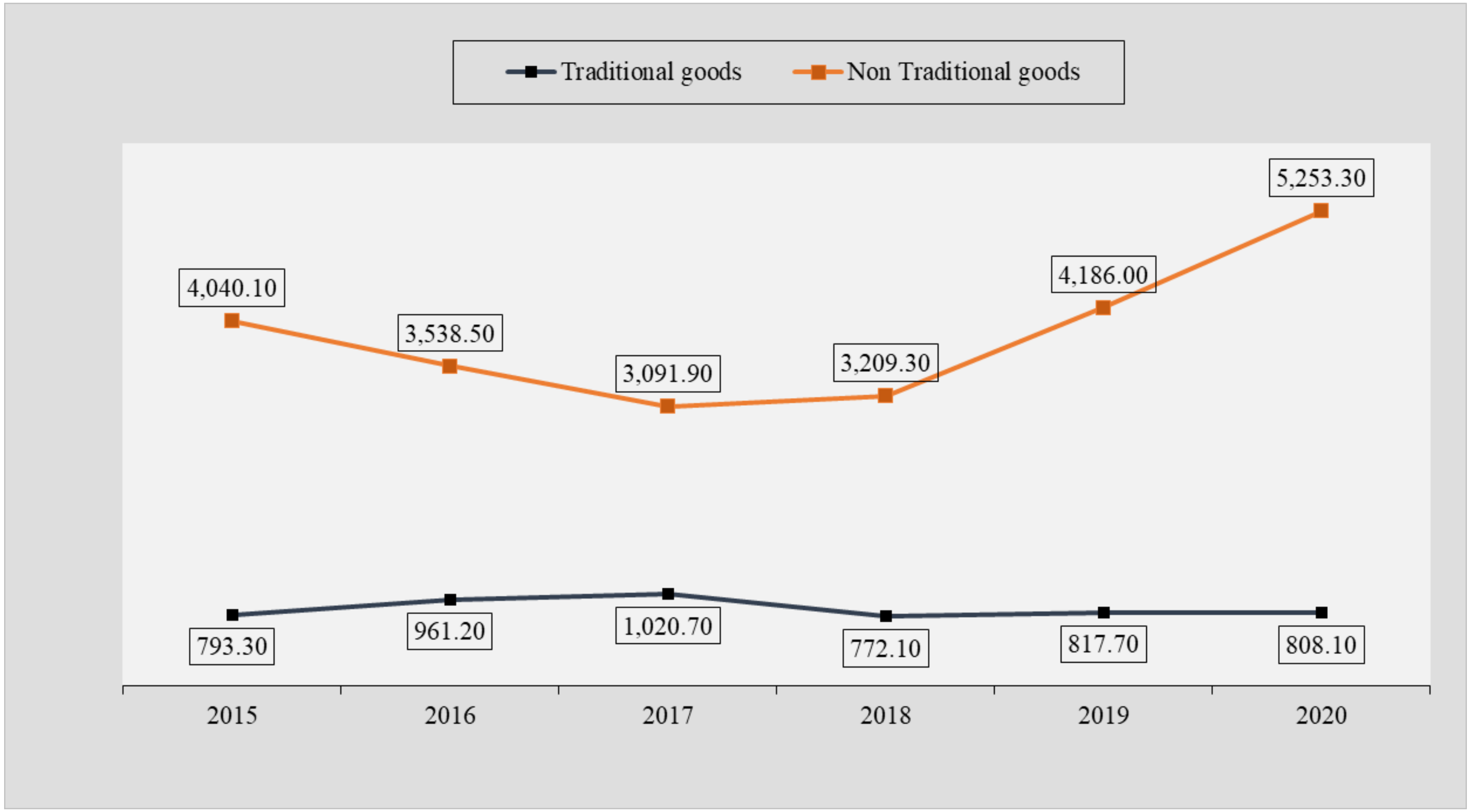


Chart 4.4: COFFEE AND COTTON EXPORTS (QUANTITY-TONS `000)

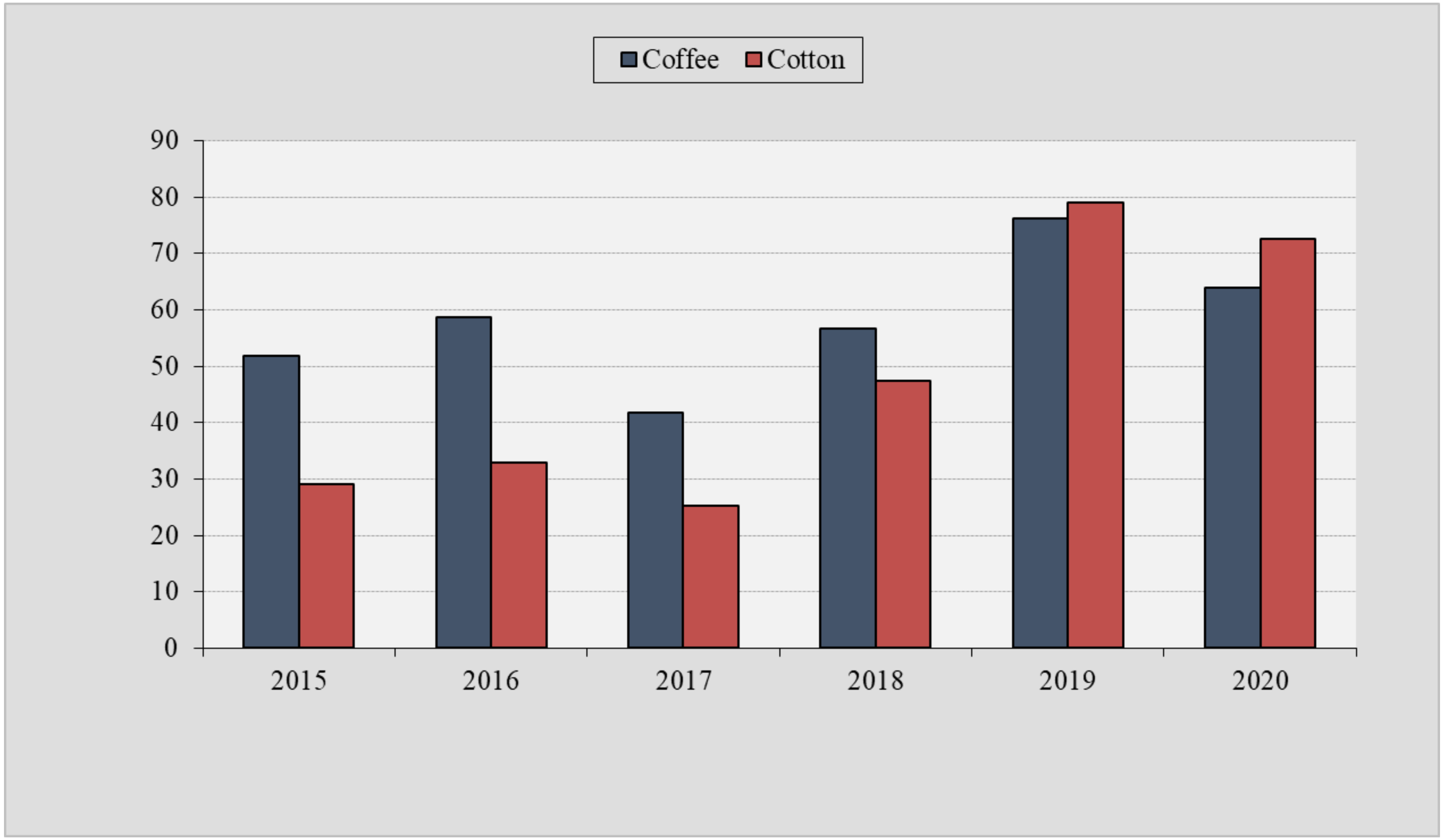


Chart 4.5: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS 2020

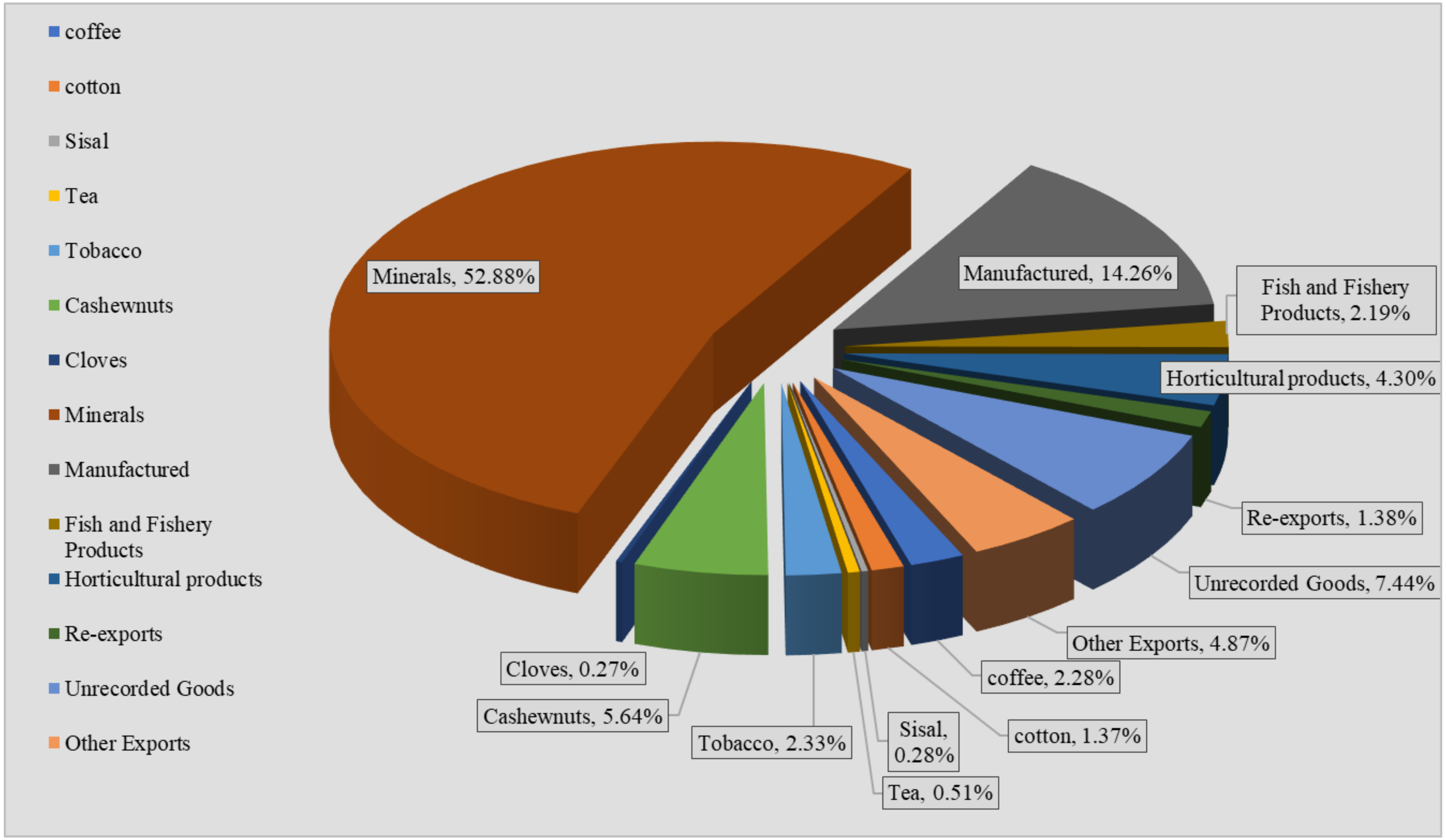


Table 28: EXPORT PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Shs./Tone*

Commodity	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019^{r}**	**2020**	Change (%) 2019/20
Coffee	4,620,772	5,440,481	5,696,882	6,729,323	5,910,939	4,585,610	5,178,939	12.9
Cotton	1,056,627	1,810,254	3,082,925	3,232,598	3,269,171	2,690,875	2,753,527	2.3
Sisal	2,412,232	3,471,979	4,358,643	3,759,421	3,632,793	3,901,618	3,575,866	-8.3
Tea	3,227,164	3,199,976	3,702,858	3,975,372	3,865,620	3,292,541	3,070,579	-6.7
Tobacco	3,111,126	6,468,558	9,933,320	9,039,462	8,468,137	9,143,243	7,975,654	-12.8
Cashewnuts	1,802,912	2,277,753	3,205,456	3,582,971	3,537,608	2,759,651	2,570,147	-6.9
Cloves	16,901,202	16,449,051	17,393,365	17,530,187	12,011,337	16,005,679	10,868,651	-32.1
Diamonds (Carats)	309,019	353,121	786,301	507,080	453,109	313,503	298,578	-4.8
Gold (Gms.)	62,795	56,146	37,527	62,555	56,767	62,185	100,976	62.4

Source: Custom Department, Tanzania Revenue Authority

r – Revised data

Except for diamonds and gold, whose prices are quoted per carat and gram respectively

Table 29: EXPORT PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

US$/Tone*

Commodity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020	Badiliko (%) 2019/20
Coffee	2,796	2,740	2,617	3,019	2,611	2,017	2,269	12.5
Cotton	639	912	1,416	1,450	1,444	1,147	1,206	5.2
Sisal	1,460	1,749	2,002	1,687	1,604	2,109	1,566	-25.7
Tea	1,953	1,612	1,701	1,784	1,707	1,446	1,346	-6.9
Tobacco	1,883	3,258	4,563	4,056	3,740	3,441	3,494	1.5
Cashewnuts	1,091	1,147	1,472	1,608	1,562	1,193	1,121	-6.1
Cloves	10,228	8,285	7,989	7,865	5,305	7,000	4,770	-31.9
Diamonds (Carats)	187	178	361	228	200	138	131	-4.9
Gold (Gms.)	38	28	17	28	25	27	44	61.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Tanzania Revenue Authority

*Except for diamonds and gold, whose prices are quoted per carat and gram respectively

Chart 4.6: TREND OF COFFEE AND COTTON EXPORT PRICES (US$/Ton)

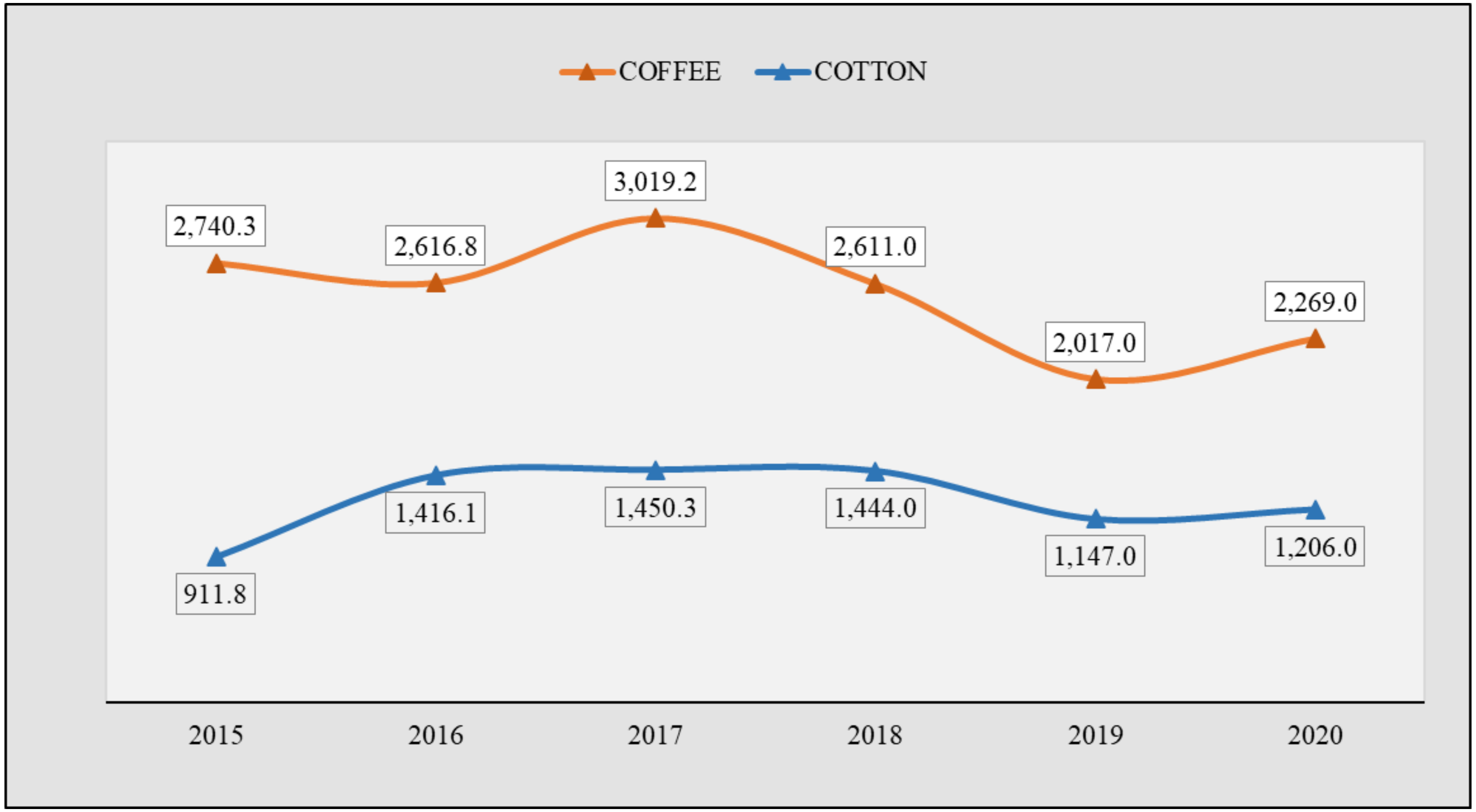


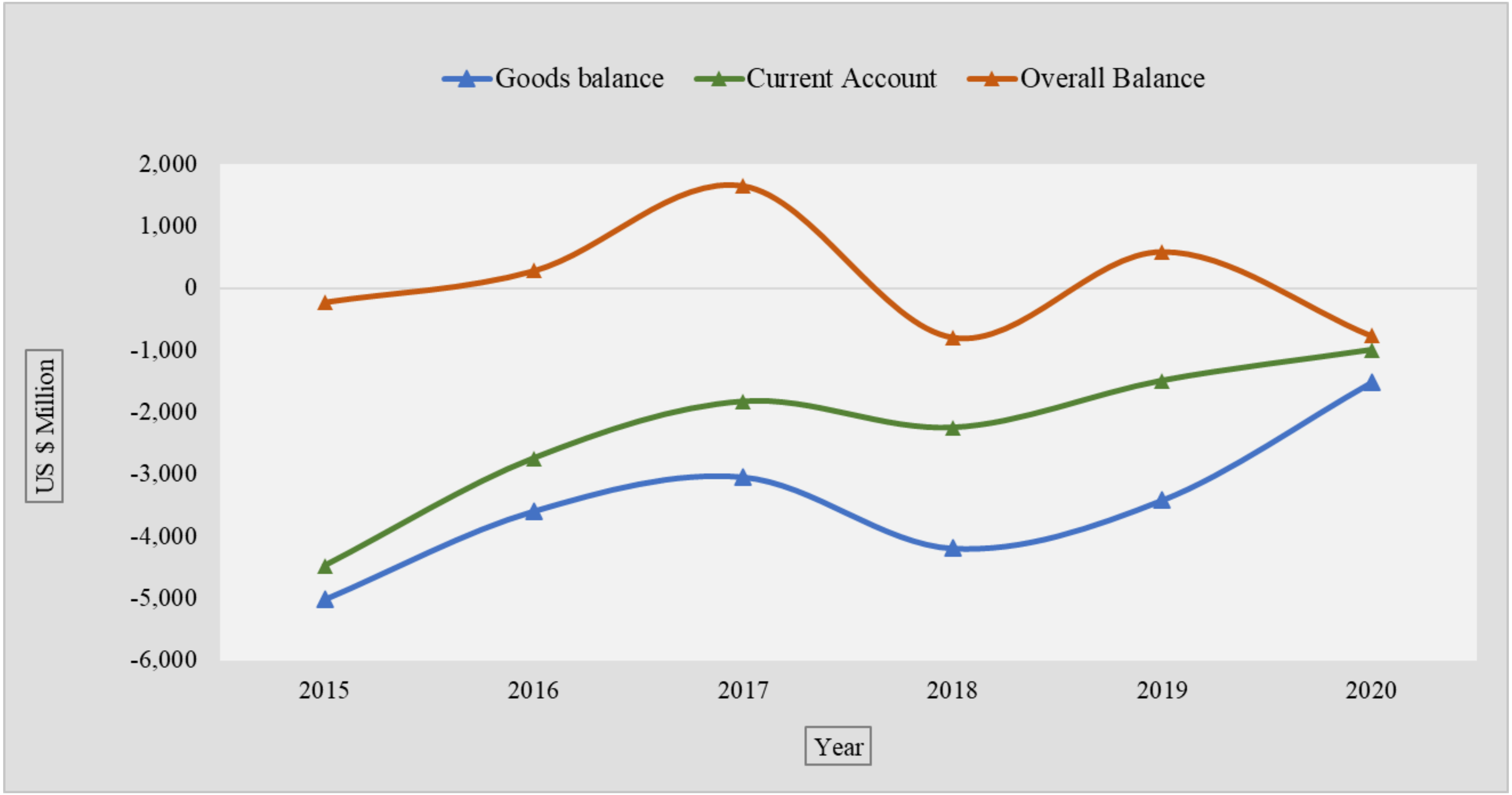
Table 30: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

US $ million

	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual
Goods balance	**-5016.3**	**-3589.8**	**-3041.0**	**-4190.4**	**-3415.5**	**-1517.2**
Exports (fob)	4826.7	4873.9	4510.8	4292.7	5377.6	6371.7
Imports (fob)	9843.1	8463.6	7551.7	8483.1	8793.1	7889
Service balance	**783.3**	**1422.9**	**1792.0**	**2098.8**	**2498.5**	**943.7**
Receipts	3412.4	3599.3	3831.9	4014.7	4281.0	2182.9
Payments	2629.1	2176.4	2039.9	1915.9	1782.5	1239.2
Income	**-724.3**	**-955.1**	**-980.1**	**-625.2**	**-992.5**	**-854.8**
Receipts	110.3	98.5	125.3	155.9	212.4	111.19
Payments	834.6	1053.6	1105.4	781.1	1204.9	966.01
Current transfers	**479.9**	**381.5**	**402.0**	**468.5**	**418.5**	**433.6**
Inflows	560.1	452.7	485.2	535.8	474.9	486.29
Government	194.8	81.1	121.8	170.3	103.5	183.06
Other Sectors	365.3	371.6	363.4	365.5	371.4	303.23
Outflows	80.2	71.2	83.2	67.3	56.4	52.701
Current Account	**-4477.4**	**-2740.5**	**-1827.1**	**-2248.3**	**-1490.9**	**-994.7**
Capital Transfers	**380.1**	**446.2**	**376.8**	**464.1**	**481.2**	**303.6**
Inflows	380.1	446.2	376.8	464.1	481.2	303.61
Outflows	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Account	**2586.0**	**1734.9**	**1811.1**	**1668.1**	**2599.5**	**682.8**
Direct Investment	1506.0	864.0	937.7	971.6	1217.2	684.89
Portfolio Investment	27.6	-5.0	2.9	-3.7	36.8	-2.0771
Other Investment	1052.3	875.8	870.4	700.3	1345.5	
Errors and Omissions	1286.5	839.3	1183.3	-635.2	-728.8	-664.78
Overall Balance	**-224.8**	**279.8**	**1643.9**	**-790**	**587**	**-764.9**

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Chart 4.7: BALANCE OF PAYME



CHAPTER 5

THE STATE OF THE WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

THE STATE OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

World Economic Growth

129. The global economy contracted by - 3.3 percent in 2020 compared to a positive growth of 2.8 percent recorded in 2019. The global economic downturn was caused by declining global economic activity particular trade, transportation and tourism due to the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, different measures taken by various nations in response to the effects of the pandemic including lockdowns, borders closures and restrictions of domestic and foreign trade activities caused contraction of the world economy, especially countries which depend heavily on tourism and foreign trade.

130. In 2020, advanced economies contracted by - 4.7 percent compared to a positive growth of 1.6 percent recorded in 2019. The contraction was due measure taken by developed countries including suspension of economic and social activities to curb the spread of COVID-19.

131. In 2020, developing countries economy contracted by - 2.2 percent compared to a positive growth of 3.6 percent recorded in 2019. During the period under review, developing Asian countries including China and India registered a negative growth of 1.0 percent compared to a positive growth of 5.4 percent in 2019. Contraction of the economy in developing countries was due to the effects of COVID-19 which prompted countries to suspend economic activities. In addition, most affected economies included those with high rate of domestic infections, unpredictable domestic policies and highly depending on tourism and transportation. Similarly, natural disasters including Harold's Tropical Cyclone in Fiji and severe drought in Thailand worsened the economic situation in those countries.

132. The economy of Sub Saharan African countries contracted by - 1.9 percent in 2020 compared to a positive growth of 3.2 percent recorded in 2019. The contraction was largely due to decrease in exports and tourism activities as a result of COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, countries that depends on tourism as a major economic activity including Carpe Verde and Mauritius and those relying on oil (Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Republic of Guinea, Gabon, Nigeria and South Sudan) were significantly affected by the pandemic and thus contributed to a negative economic growth of Sub-Saharan Africa. Generally, 32 out of 45 Sub-Saharan African countries, equivalent to 71.1 percent recorded a negative economic growth, two countries had zero growth and 11 countries including Tanzania registered a positive growth in 2020.

Table 5.1: Global GDP Growth

Economies/Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Growth (Percent)				
World	3.1	3.8	3.6	2.8	(3.3)
Advanced Economies	1.6	2.4	2.2	1.6	(4.7)
Developing Economies	4.1	4.8	4.5	3.6	(2.2)
Developing Asian Economies	6.3	6.6	6.3	5.4	(1.0)
Sub-Saharan African Countries	1.6	2.9	3.3	3.2	(1.9)

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), WEO April 2021

Global Inflation

133. In 2020, global inflation decreased to an average of 3.2 percent compared to an average of 3.5 percent registered in 2019. This was due to decline in transportation activities which lowered global oil demand as a result of COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, reasons for the slowdown in global inflation are similar for developed countries and developing Asian countries where the average inflation for developed countries was 0.7 percent in 2020 compared to an average of 1.4 percent in 2019. Similarly, the average inflation for developing Asian countries was 3.1 percent compared to an average of 3.3 percent in 2019.

134. In 2020, inflation in Sub-Saharan African Countries increased to an average of 10.8 percent from an average of 8.5 percent in 2019. The increase was attributed to food shortage due to drought in some countries including Burkina Faso, Republic of Congo, Mali, Niger and Zimbabwe. In addition, the average inflation rate for the East African Community Member States was 11.0 percent in 2020 as in 2019. During the period under review, South Sudan recorded highest inflation in the Region of 38.0 percent while Tanzania registered the lowest inflation of 3.3 percent.

Table 5.2: Inflation Trend for the East African Community Member States

Country	2019	2020
	Inflation (Percent)	
Tanzania	3.4	3.3
Uganda	2.9	3.8
Kenya	5.2	5.3
Rwanda	2.4	8.0
Burundi	0.7	7.3
South Sudan	51.2	38.0
Average - EAC countries	**11.0**	**11.0**

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), WEO April 2021

Trend of World Trade

135. In 2020, global commodity trade recorded a negative growth of 5.3 percent compared to a positive growth of 0.2 percent in 2019. This was due to measures taken by various countries to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 including restrictions of economic and social activities. The effects of the pandemic were more pronounced in the external trade across the globe. In addition, the African countries' goods export experienced negative growth of 8.1 percent in 2020 compared to a negative growth of 0.5 percent in 2019. On the other hand, African continent's merchandise import registered a negative growth of 8.8 percent compared to positive growth of 2.6 percent in 2019.

International Economic Co-operation

136. In 2020, Tanzania continued to engage in effective cooperation with the international community through the United Nations, financial and international trade institutions and other international platforms. During the period under review, Tanzania joined in the Programme for Country Partnership-PCP which is under the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The aim of the Programme is to assist member states to bring about inclusive and sustainable industrial development by supporting implementation of the country's priorities for the development of the industrial sector.

137. In 2020, Tanzania participated in the 75th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The session provided an opportunity for Tanzania to inform international community various initiatives being undertaken by the Government to improve social services, increase economic opportunities to bring about individual development and the nation as a whole. In addition, UN General Assembly is also a platform to lobby for the removal of economic sanctions imposed to member states. During that time when Tanzania was the Chair of the 39th SADC Summit, member states unanimously adopted October 25 each year as a day to call for the lifting of economic sanctions imposed by EU and USA against Zimbabwe in 2002 for alleged human rights abuse during land reform.

138. In 2020, Tanzania participated in the deliberations of the 43rd Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council. Through that session, the international community was informed about Tanzania's stance on human rights recognition, including the right to education, health care, clean and safe water and energy. This changed international community's attitude towards positive thinking about Tanzania.

Economic Cooperation in Africa

139. In 2020, the President of the Republic of Burundi and the President of the Republic of Malawi visited Tanzania in different occasions. Some of the issues emphasised during the visits were the importance of holding Joint Permanent Commission, maintaining good neighbourhood and stimulating economic activities. In addition, the visits provided an opportunity to strengthen cooperation in transport, tourism, energy, mining sectors, port services and defence and security issues. Similarly, the Heads of States, among other things, urged the Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) to open offices in Malawi and Burundi in order to extend services in those countries. Following the plea, TPA launched an office in Bujumbura and is processing another one in Malawi.

140. In 2020, Tanzania continued to participate in negotiations for the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement. The Agreement was officially launched on 21th March 2018 in Kigali-Rwanda, during the Heads of the States and Governments' meeting after 54 out of 55 AU Member States including Tanzania signed the Convention. So far, Eritrea is the only country that has not signed the Convention. Areas of cooperation for AfCFTA Agreement include, trade in goods and services, investment, intellectual property rights and competitive policies. Towards the end of 2020, a total of 18 African Union Member States had submitted to the African Union Commission (AUC) proposals to liberalize merchandize trade. Similarly, Tanzania submitted the proposal to East African Community

Secretariat which were amalgamated with proposals from other East African countries' (except South Sudan) and forwarded to the African Union Commission.

141. To implement the AfCTA treat, African countries agreed to liberalise trade in goods through provision of tariff offer as follows: 90 percent of non- sensitive goods to be imported into the member countries duty free and this will commence within ten years from 2020/21; 7 percent of the sensitive goods will enter the member country duty free after the 5th year of commencement of the Agreement; and 3 percent of the goods will be excluded from tariff liberalisation. Import duty will continue to be applied in the following products: chicks, meat, fruit and fruit juices, vegetables, dairy and dairy products, some edible oil products, wheat and maize flour, sugar, cloves, cement and clinker, paper and paper products, fibers and cotton fabrics, leather shoes, tiles, furniture, reinforcement bar and iron sheets.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Implementation of Single Customs Territory

142. In 2020, the value of goods exported from Tanzania to other EAC Partner States was USD 807.9 million compared to USD 674.4 million in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 19.8 percent. The increase was attributed to continued economic activities in Tanzania during the outbreak of COVID-19 while other Partner States adopted lockdown measures to curb the spread of the pandemic. Goods mostly exported include maize, rice, milk, iron and raw materials for cement production. In addition, the value of imported goods from Partner States decreased to USD 324.3 million in 2020 from USD 329.2 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 1.5 percent. The decrease was due to slowdown in production and economic activities on partner states on the account of various measure taken to control the spread of COVID-19. As a result, trade balance between Tanzania and other Partner States recorded a surplus of USD 488.3 million in 2020 compared to a surplus of USD 345.2 million in 2019.

143. In 2020, the time taken to transport cargo from Dar es Salaam Port to Rusumo at Rwanda-Tanzania border was 7 days compared to 3 days in 2019. In addition, it took 7 days in 2020 to transport cargo from Dar es Salaam Port to Mutukula and Kabanga borders compared to 4 days in 2019. The increase was due to absence of joint protocol among Partner States for COVID-19 testing of cross border cargo drivers in order to curb the spread of the pandemic.

Review of EAC Common External Tariff

144. In 2020, Tanzania continued to participate in the review process of the East Africa Community Common External Tariff. The review aimed at ensuring that customs' tariff rates are in line with economic dynamics in Partner States while protecting local industries and producers against imported goods. The tariff bands currently applicable in East African Community are: 0 percent for raw materials and capital goods; 10 percent for intermediate goods; and 25 percent for final goods.

East African Monetary Union Protocol

145. The East African Monetary Union Protocol has set out the criteria for achieving a stable monetary union and a single currency by 2024. As of June 2020, Tanzania was the only country out of six Partner States that met the basic convergence criteria for the East African

Monetary Union. The convergence criteria which Tanzania met in 2020 were as follows: inflation was 3.3 percent compared to convergence target of not exceeding 8 percent; the ratio of present value of debt to GDP was 27.1 percent compared to the target of not more than 50 percent; and foreign exchange reserves cover was 6.0 months of imports compared to the minimum target of 4.5 months.

Table 5.2: Criteria for Total Economic Integration and Member States Performance

Criteria	Country	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Inflation rate not exceeding 8%	Burundi	16.1	(2.6)	(0.8)	
	Kenya	6.6	6.5	8.1	5.2
	Rwanda	6.8	2.3	0.8	6.3
	South Sudan	117.7	40.1	69.0	37.7
	Tanzania	5.3	4.3	3.2	3.3
	Uganda	5.7	3.4	3.1	3.0
Budget deficit (including grants) not exceeding 3 % of GDP	Burundi	(4.6)	(4.5)	(4.3)	
	Kenya	(8.1)	(7.1)	(9.1)	(7.8)
	Rwanda	(4.5)	(4.6)	(5.6)	(7.2)
	South Sudan				
	Tanzania	(1.4)	(1.9)	(3.2)	(1.4)
	Uganda	(3.9)	(4.1)	(4.9)	(7.2)
Public debt not exceeding 50% of GDP in Present Value terms.	Burundi	42.5	47.3	52.2	
	Kenya	45.8	48.7	49	48.6
	Rwanda	26.7	27.9	29	34.7
	South Sudan				
	Tanzania	34.4	33	27.2	27.1
	Uganda	27.7	30.7	26.8	30.9
Foreign reserve sufficient to cover 4.5 months of imports of goods and services.	Burundi	1.7	1.0	1.5	
	Kenya	4.5	5.4	5.7	5.8
	Rwanda	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.7
	South Sudan	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
	Tanzania	5.7	6.1	4.3	6.0
	Uganda	5.7	4.2	4.3	5.2

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation

146. In 2020, Tanzania continued to participate in the preparation of Bills for establishing Monetary Union Institutions which were concluded at the technical level. With regard to harmonization of Community policies and laws, Partner States had successfully harmonised domestic taxes leading to the establishment of EAC Domestic Tax Policy. The Policy enables the Community to have harmonised and stable tax rates which improves the region's financial position and make it ideal investment destination.

Cooperation Between the East African Community and Other Regions

147. In 2020, negotiations on the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area Agreement were held. The negotiation focused on the remained Annexes of the Agreement in the first phase of discussions including: liberalisation of trade in goods; rules of origin; animal, plant and human health issues; Non-Tariff Barriers; and technical barriers to trade.

Infrastructure and Social Services Sectors in the East African Community

148. In 2020, the EAC Partner States continued to implement the Common Market resolutions and infrastructure development particularly the East African Community Road Network Development Programme. During the period under review, Tanzania continued with the construction of Nyakanazi-Kasulu-Manyovu/Rumonge-Rutunga-Bujumbura regional roads whereby, construction of Nyakanazi-Kabingo road (50 km) was at 97 percent as of December 2020. In addition, preliminary preparations for the construction of Kabingo-Kasulu-Manyovu road (260 km) started.

149. In 2020, construction of One Stop Border Post at Songwe/Kasumulu border which connects Tanzania and Malawi was at 44 percent. During the period under review, preliminary report on the study of Maritime Transport and Port Sector within the East African Community was prepared. According to the Report, Partner States continued to implement ports development projects.

CHAPTER 6
HUMAN RESOURCES

Population

150. The population of Tanzania increased by 3.1 percent in 2020 to 57,637,628 people compared to 55,890,747 people in 2019. The population of Tanzania Mainland was estimated at 55,966,030 people, equivalent to 97.1 percent of the total population while Tanzania Zanzibar population was 1,671,598. Out of the total Tanzania population, men were estimated at 28,229,599, equivalent to 49.0 percent of the total population and women were 29,408,029. The projections were based on 2012 Population and Housing Census results and other key population indicators including birth and mortality rate as well as migration.

Population Distribution by Region

151. In 2020, population distribution by region showed that, Dar es Salaam had the highest population, which was estimated at 5,401,814, equivalent to 9.7 percent of Tanzania mainland population followed by Mwanza region with population of 3,826,573, equivalent to 6.8 percent. The higher population in Dar-es-salaam region was on account of the availability of basic social services and economic opportunities which attracted immigrants from other regions. However, Katavi region had the lowest population compared to other regions in Tanzania Mainland, estimated at 805,887 people, equivalent to 1.4 percent of the total population followed by Njombe region with 837,557 people equivalent to 1.5 percent and Lindi region estimated at 1,025,800 people equivalent to 1.8 percent. In Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region had the highest population estimated at 733,914 people, equivalent to 43.9 percent of Tanzania Zanzibar population. On the other side, Kusini Unguja region had the lowest population of 138,589 people, equivalent to 8.3 percent.

152. The population density in Tanzania was estimated at an average of 65 people per square kilometer in 2020 compared to 63 people per square kilometer in 2019. In addition, Tanzania Mainland had a population density of 63 people per square kilometer. Dar-es-salaam region had the highest population density, averaging at 3,878 people per square kilometer followed by Mwanza region (average of 404 people per square kilometer), Kilimanjaro region (average of 147 people per square kilometer) and Kagera region (average of 128 people per square kilometer). However, Lindi region had the lowest population density, averaging at 16 people per square kilometer followed by Katavi region with population density of 18 people per square kilometer. In Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region had the highest population density of an average of 3,191 people per square kilometer followed by Kusini Pemba region with an average of 820 people per square kilometer. On the contrary, Kusini Unguja region had the lowest population density of an average of 162 people per square kilometer.

153. In 2020, children under four (4) years were 9,851,027, equivalent to 17.1 percent of the total population in Tanzania. Population aged 5 to 9 were 7,982,216, equivalent to 13.8 percent. In addition, population aged 15 to 19 were 6,055,232, equivalent to 10.5 percent of the total population; population aged 25 to 29 were 4,375,259, equivalent to 7.6 percent; population aged 40 to 44 were 2,572,072, equivalent to 4.5 percent; and population aged

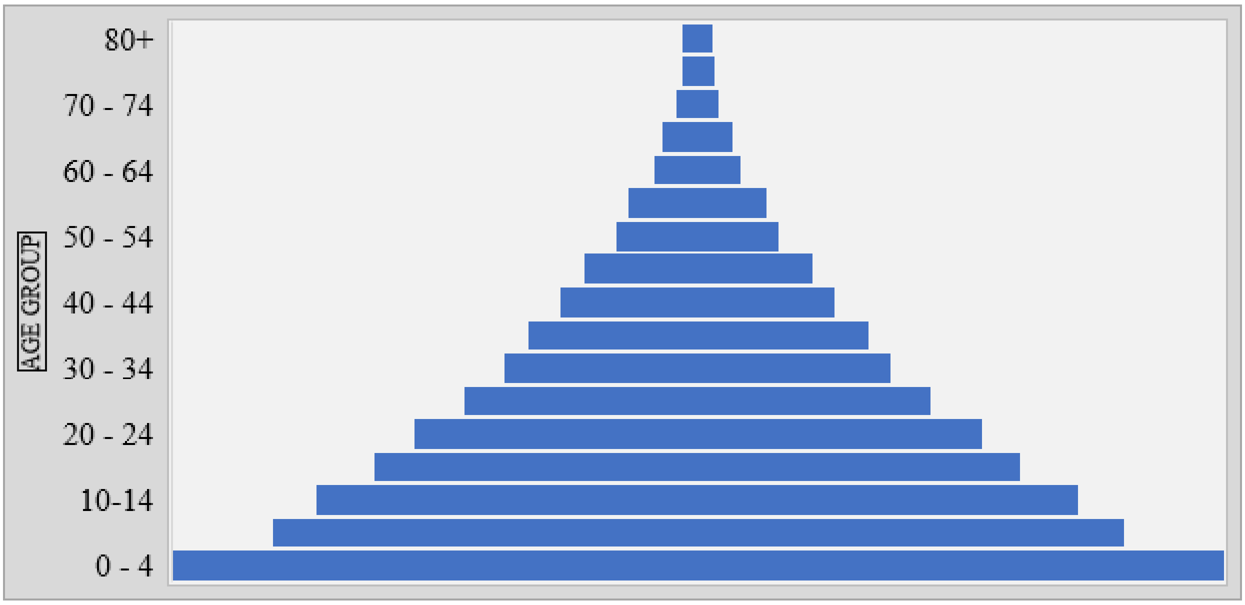
above 80 were 306,986, equivalent to 0.5 percent. During the period under review, the working force population aged between 15 to 64 years were 30,947,502, equivalent to 53.7 percent of the total population. Elderly population aged above 65 and dependent population aged below 14 years were 46.3 percent of the total population.

Table 6.1: Tanzania Population Distribution by Age Groups and Sex in 2020

Age Group	**Sex**			**Percent of the total population**
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	
0 - 4	4,972,289	4,878,738	9,851,027	17.1
5 - 9	4,013,263	3,968,953	7,982,216	13.8
10-14	3,582,899	3,568,790	7,151,689	12.4
15 - 19	3,014,118	3,041,114	6,055,232	10.5
20 - 24	2,656,362	2,674,122	5,330,484	9.2
25 - 29	2,042,003	2,333,256	4,375,259	7.6
30 - 34	1,642,384	1,971,517	3,613,901	6.3
35 - 39	1,464,246	1,732,225	3,196,471	5.5
40 - 44	1,241,782	1,330,290	2,572,072	4.5
45 - 49	1,032,732	1,113,792	2,146,524	3.7
50 - 54	758,908	762,341	1,521,249	2.6
55 - 59	605,139	713,099	1,318,238	2.3
60 - 64	411,344	406,728	818,072	1.4
65 - 69	312,655	351,895	664,550	1.2
70 - 74	199,196	211,801	410,997	0.7
75 - 79	141,944	180,717	322,661	0.6
80+	138,335	168,651	306,986	0.5
Total	**28,229,599**	**29,408,029**	**57,637,628**	**100**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Figure 6.1: Tanzania Population distribution by Age group



. **Table 6.2: Tanzania Mainland Population Distribution by Age Groups and Sex in 2020**

Age Group	Sex		Total	Percent of the total Mainland population
	Male	Female		
0 - 4	4,836,109	4,745,067	9,581,176	17.1
5 - 9	3,896,605	3,853,979	7,750,584	13.8
10-14	3,483,136	3,469,159	6,952,295	12.4
15 - 19	2,931,131	2,957,201	5,888,332	10.5
20 - 24	2,577,994	2,594,298	5,172,292	9.2
25 - 29	1,979,967	2,259,850	4,239,817	7.6
30 - 34	1,591,792	1,909,217	3,501,009	6.3
35 - 39	1,423,310	1,681,374	3,104,684	5.5
40 - 44	1,206,784	1,290,655	2,497,439	4.5
45 - 49	1,002,335	1,077,881	2,080,216	3.7
50 - 54	735,851	738,648	1,474,499	2.6
55 - 59	584,421	687,078	1,271,499	2.3
60 - 64	396,931	394,965	791,896	1.4
65 - 69	302,407	342,363	644,770	1.2
70 - 74	193,180	206,753	399,933	0.7
75 - 79	137,807	176,320	314,127	0.6
80+	135,680	165,782	301,462	0.5
Total	**27,415,440**	**28,550,590**	**55,966,030**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Labour Force and Employment

154. In 2020, population aged 15 years and above equivalent to 72.7 percent were employed and the remaining percent were either unemployed or inactive population.

Table No. 6.3: Employment to Population Ratio

	2019			2020		
	Female	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
Population (15+)	16,067,308	14,529,859	30,597,167	16,636,966	15,045,009	31,681,975
Employment (15+)	10,888,559	11,562,986	22,451,545	11,043,823	11,986,131	23,029,954
Employment to population ratio (Percent)	**67.8**	**79.6**	**73.4**	**66.4**	**79.7**	**72.7**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

155. In 2020, a total of 23,029,954 people was employed in various sectors of the economy out of 25,436,904 labour force in the labour market compared to the population of 22,451,545 employed in 2019. Out of the employed labour force, women were 11,043,823, equivalent to 48.0 percent and men were 11,986,131. In addition, 5.8 percent of the total employment were for persons with disability. During the period under review, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors accounted for 61.5 percent of the total employment followed by the wholesale, retail trade and repair sectors which contributed 14.5 percent. The real estate sector had the lowest contribution of 0.04 percent to the total employment.

Table 6.4: Employment Distribution by Sector

Sector	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Percent**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,390,435	6,778,951	14,169,386	61.5
Mining and quarrying	224,524	108,952	333,476	1.4
Manufacturing	487,227	366,133	853,360	3.7
Electricity supply	22,387	3,018	25,405	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	14,076	4,347	18,423	0.1
Construction	697,402	26,991	724,393	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1,298,969	2,047,781	3,346,750	14.5
Transport and storage	709,000	31,715	740,715	3.2
Accommodation and food services	180,389	771,697	952,086	4.1
Information and communication	40,432	7,163	47,595	0.2
Financial and insurance	66,626	50,009	116,635	0.5
Real estate	6,685	2,627	9,312	0.04
Professional, scientific and technical	34,280	18,802	53,082	0.2
Administrative and support services	139,562	90,317	229,879	1
Public administration and defence	119,788	42,777	162,565	0.7
Education	328,750	199,295	528,045	2.3
Human health and social work	53,255	171,588	224,843	1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	15,739	17,037	32,776	0.1
Other services	125,516	162,860	288,376	1.3
Activities of households as employers	31,089	141,763	172,852	0.8
Total	**11,986,131**	**11,043,823**	**23,029,954**	**100**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

156. In 2020, a total of 2,406,950 people were unemployed, equivalent to unemployment rate of 9.5 percent. In addition, the Government through the National Skills Development Programme facilitated training of 18,956 youths to acquire skills required in the labour market compared to 23,755 youths trained in 2019. Out of those, 5,538 youths were trained in apprenticeship skills, 3,240 graduates received training through internships and 10,178 youths received vocational training and formalized their skills acquired outside the informal system.

Table 6.5: Trend of Unemployment rate

Population	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Labour force (aged 15+)	23,311,917	23,826,427	24,354,215	24,889,028	25,436,904
Employed (aged 15+)	20,984,596	21,478,747	21,984,534	22,501,559	23,029,954
Unemployed (aged 15+)	2,327,321	2,347,680	2,369,681	2,387,469	2,406,950
Unemployment rate (Percent)	**10.0**	**9.9**	**9.7**	**9.6**	**9.5**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Tanzania Employment Services Agency

157. In 2020, the Government through Tanzania Employment Services Agency (TaESA) registered and counselled 12,230 job seekers (6,524 male and 5,706 female) compared to 14,884 job seekers in 2019. During the period under review, 2,861 job seekers (1,456 male and 1,405 female) were trained on job seeking skills, competing for employment opportunities in domestic and external labour market and enhancing work ethics compared to 7,979 job seekers trained in 2019.

158. In 2020, TaESA linked 1,230 graduates (665 male and 565 female) to internship opportunities in order to build job skills and positive attitude towards work as well as promoting ethics, creativity and productivity in the workplace. In addition, TaESA connected 923 youths (504 male and 419 female) to various employment opportunities compared to 2,268 youths in 2019.

Table 31: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF TANZANIA POPULATION: 2012-2020

Region	2012**	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Dodoma	2,083,588	2,127,416	2,172,165	2,217,856	2,264,508	2,419,941	2,492,989	2,568,514	2,647,410
Arusha	1,694,310	1,741,396	1,789,791	1,839,531	1,890,653	1,948,219	1,999,907	2,051,852	2,104,074
Kilimanjaro	1,640,087	1,669,051	1,698,526	1,728,522	1,759,048	1,823,151	1,864,329	1,906,978	1,951,252
Tanga	2,045,205	2,091,341	2,138,517	2,186,757	2,236,086	2,284,712	2,337,053	2,391,791	2,449,235
Morogoro	2,218,492	2,271,310	2,325,386	2,380,750	2,437,431	2,531,268	2,596,287	2,662,468	2,730,058
Pwani	1,098,668	1,122,685	1,147,227	1,172,306	1,197,933	1,236,481	1,265,504	1,295,267	1,325,852
Dar es Salaam	4,364,541	4,617,000	4,884,061	5,166,570	5,465,420	5,017,294	5,147,070	5,275,315	5,401,814
Lindi	864,652	872,758	880,939	889,197	897,533	963,465	983,738	1,004,439	1,025,800
Mtwara	1,270,854	1,286,501	1,302,340	1,318,374	1,334,606	1,397,723	1,424,083	1,451,078	1,478,874
Ruvuma	1,376,891	1,406,411	1,436,563	1,467,362	1,498,821	1,543,869	1,579,811	1,616,991	1,655,443
Iringa	941,238	951,964	962,813	973,784	984,882	1,068,695	1,095,172	1,122,131	1,149,481
Mbeya	2,707,410	2,781,971	2,858,585	2,937,310	1,883,024	2,006,072	2,070,412	2,136,614	2,204,543
Singida	1,370,637	1,402,820	1,435,758	1,469,469	1,503,972	1,569,304	1,612,854	1,658,086	1,705,182
Tabora	2,291,623	2,359,642	2,429,679	2,501,796	2,576,053	2,769,093	2,870,522	2,974,427	3,081,263
Rukwa	1,004,539	1,037,259	1,071,044	1,105,931	1,141,953	1,160,568	1,195,550	1,231,959	1,270,049
Kigoma	2,127,930	2,179,598	2,232,520	2,286,727	2,342,250	2,528,708	2,616,200	2,706,831	2,800,919
Shinyanga	1,534,808	1,566,734	1,599,325	1,632,593	1,666,554	1,816,316	1,874,709	1,933,768	1,993,589
Kagera	2,458,023	2,537,021	2,618,558	2,702,715	2,789,577	2,919,942	3,022,037	3,127,908	3,238,347
Mwanza	2,772,509	2,856,258	2,942,537	3,031,422	3,122,992	3,393,620	3,532,378	3,676,300	3,826,573
Mara	1,743,830	1,787,279	1,831,810	1,877,451	1,924,230	2,123,683	2,209,143	2,298,317	2,391,845
Manyara	1,425,131	1,471,083	1,518,516	1,567,479	1,618,020	1,692,667	1,750,864	1,810,929	1,873,105
Njombe	702,097	707,698	713,345	719,036	724,772	786,347	803,299	820,355	837,557
Katavi	564,604	583,160	602,325	622,121	642,567	706,472	738,237	771,287	805,887
Simiyu	1,584,157	1,613,580	1,643,549	1,674,075	1,705,168	1,998,224	2,094,798	2,196,449	2,304,228
Geita	1,739,530	1,785,824	1,833,350	1,882,141	1,932,230	2,148,409	2,239,949	2,335,134	2,434,800
Songwe					1,136,415	1,166,094	1,202,419	1,239,970	1,278,850
Tanzania Mainland	**43,625,354**	**44,827,757**	**46,069,230**	**47,351,275**	**48,676,698**	**51,020,337**	**52,619,314**	**54,265,158**	**55,966,030**
Kaskazini Unguja	187,455	193,551	199,844	206,343	213,053	216,697	222,066	227,317	232480
Kusini Unguja	115,588	117,923	120,305	122,736	125,215	131,162	133,767	136,235	138589
Mjini Magharibi	593,678	619,144	645,701	673,398	702,283	683,833	700,791	717,468	733914
Kaskazini Pemba	211,732	214,502	217,309	220,153	223,033	260,884	271,594	282,716	294267
Kusini Pemba	195,116	197,274	199,456	201,662	203,893	241,715	251,631	261,853	272348
Zanzibar	**1,303,569**	**1,342,394**	**1,382,616**	**1,424,292**	**1,467,477**	**1,534,291**	**1,579,849**	**1,625,589**	**1,671,598**
Tanzania	**44,928,923**	**46,170,151**	**47,451,847**	**48,775,567**	**50,144,175**	**52,554,628**	**54,199,163**	**55,890,747**	**57,637,628**

Source: National Bureau Statistics
**Statistics from the 2012 Census
- Not Available

PART II

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 7

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Registration of Investment Projects

159. In 2020, Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) registered 203 projects compared to 269 projects registered in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 24.5 percent. The decrease was due to the global effects of COVID-19 and the absence of on-going projects. Out of those, 64 projects were owned by Tanzanians, 74 by foreigners, 65 jointly owned by Tanzanians and foreigners compared to 86 projects owned by Tanzanians, 107 owned by foreigners and 76 projects jointly owned by Tanzanians and foreigners in 2019. On the other hand, the value of registered projects decreased by 59.1 percent to USD 1.1 billion in 2020 from USD 2.6 billion in 2019. In addition, job opportunities created from the registered projects decreased by 63.4 percent to 17,084 in 2020 from 46,703 job opportunities in 2019.

Sectoral Distribution of Registered Projects

160. In 2020, manufacturing sector attracted investment projects worth USD 635.9 million, followed by energy sector USD 158.7 million, cargo transportation USD 94.5 million, tourism USD 46.8 million and agriculture USD 46.3 million. During the period under review, manufacturing sector registered 130 projects followed by cargo transportation 17 projects, tourism 12 projects, agriculture 12 projects, commercial buildings and service 10 projects each; and human resource 5 projects, compared to 156 projects in the manufacturing sector, 34 projects cargo transportation, 19 projects service, 18 projects agriculture, 16 projects tourism and commercial buildings 11 projects in 2019.

Table 7.1: Investment Projects Registered in 2020

Sector	All projects	New Projects	Continued Projects	Tanzanians Projects	Foreigners Projects	Partnership Projects	Employment	Value in USD Million
Agriculture	12	12	0	4	5		802	46.30
Natural Resources	2	2	0	0	0	2	185	5.55
Tourism	12	12	0	3	5	4	834	46.79
Manufacturing	130	130	0	41	47	42	11,303	635.85
Minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial Buildings	10	10	0	2	6	2	789	44.97
Transportation	17	17	0	6	5	6	2,004	94.47
Services	10	10	0	4	4	2	656	35.54
Computer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Resources	5	5	0	3	1	1	206	3.90
Telecommunication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Energy	4	4	0	0	1	3	285	158.72
Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Advertising	1	1	0	1	0	0	20	0.9
Total	**203**	**203**	**0**	**64**	**74**	**65**	**17,084**	**1,072.99**

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre

Regional Distribution of Registered Projects

161. In 2020, Dar es Salaam region continued to lead in attracting investment projects whereby 97 projects were registered. This was attributed to enabling investment environment specifically, improved supportive infrastructure compared to other regions. In addition, Coastal region registered 35 projects, Mwanza 17 projects, Arusha 8 projects, and Iringa and Shinyanga registered 7 projects each.

Table 7.2: Distribution of Projects by Region in 2020

Region/Sector	Agriculture	Broadcasting	Commercial Buildings	Computer	Infrastructure	Energy	Financial Institution	Human Resource	Manufacturing	Natural Resources	Services	Communication	Tourism	Transportation	Total
Arusha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	1	**8**
Dar-es-salaam	3	0	7	0	0	1	0	2	64	1	6	0	2	11	**97**
Dodoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	**3**
Geita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Iringa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	**7**
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Katavi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	**4**
Kilimanjaro	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	**4**
Mbeya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Morogoro	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	**3**
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	11	1	2	0	0	1	**17**
Njombe	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Coastal	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	27	0	1	0	0	0	**35**
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Ruvuma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	**3**
Shinyanga	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	**7**
Simiyu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Songwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Total	**12**	**1**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**5**	**130**	**2**	**10**	**0**	**12**	**17**	**203**

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre

INVESTMENT SURVEY REPORT 2020

162. Every year the Government conducts investment survey in the country to determine nature of the investment and its contribution to the economy. The Tanzania Investment Survey Report of 2019 which was released in 2020 among others, provides information on portfolio and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), other investments and job opportunities from foreign investment as follows:

Foreign Private Investment

163. As of December 2019, foreign private investment was valued at USD 20,369.7 million compared to USD 19,356.3 million in the corresponding period in 2018, equivalent to an increase of 5.2 percent. The increase was due to existence of macroeconomic stability, peace, security as well as improved investment environment. Out of those, Foreign Direct

Investment amounted to USD 15,099.9 million, equivalent to 74.1 percent of foreign private investment, portfolio investment 0.2 percent and other investment 25.7 percent.

Private Investment

164. The value of capital invested in the foreign private investment in 2019 was USD 1,240.0 million compared to USD 1,214.5 million in 2018. Out of that, Foreign Direct Investment amounting to USD 1,217.2 million was received in 2019 compared to USD 971.6 million in 2018, equivalent to an increase of 25.3 percent. The increase in the value of capital invested was due to continued improvement of investment environment particularly, implementation of strategic projects such as roads, railways and electricity. In addition, portfolio investment received was USD 5.5 million in 2019 compared to USD 1.6 million received in 2018. Similarly, other investment received was USD 17.3 million in 2019 compared to USD 241.3 million received in 2018. Other investment comprised of short and long-term loans as well as lease finance. The decline in other investments was due to decrease in long-term loans to USD 1.3 million in 2019 from USD 243.8 million in 2018.

Table 7.3: Foreign Private Investment (USD, Million) Year 2015-2019

Type of Investment	Inflows					Stock				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Foreign Direct Investment	1,560.6	755	937.7	971.6	1,217.2	12,572.6	12,839	13,274.4	14,092.0	15,099.9
Portifolio Investment	1.5	2.8	0.8	1.6	5.5	31.4	128	176.6	30.6	39.6
Other Investment	2.7	237.7	113.2	241.3	17.3	1100.7	1667.1	2058.7	5233.7	5230.2
Total	1,564.8	995.5	1,051.7	1,214.5	1,240.0	13,704.7	14,634.3	15,509.7	19,356.3	20,369.7

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Employment from Foreign Direct Investment

165. Foreign Direct Investment created 140,415 employment opportunities in 2019 compared to 140,256 employment opportunities in 2018. Out of those, 43,931 were professionals equivalent to 31 percent and 96,484 were non-professionals. During the period under review, a large number of professionals were employed in communication, financial and insurance sectors.

Ease of Doing Business

166. In 2020, the Government continued to implement the Blueprint Action Plan for Regulatory Reforms in order to improve business environment in the country. In the course of implementing the Blueprint achievement were reported in different aspects as follows: abolition or reduction of 60 fees and levies; enactment of Arbitration Act, 2020; repeal of section 16 (2) of the Companies Act to reduce bureaucracy when opening a company or renewing registration; integration of various electronic systems operated by Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA), the National Identification Authority (NIDA) and Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) for issuing Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN); and strengthening the One Stop Centre system at the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) and Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA).

Economic Empowerment

167. In 2020, National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC) continued to empower citizens through implementation of National Strategy for Economic Empowerment. As of

December 2020, various empowerment funds in collaboration with credit guarantee funds extended loans worth 898.1 billion shillings to 3,614,857 small scale entrepreneurs compared to 1.24 trillion shillings extended to 1,150,741 entrepreneurs in 2019. Out of those, 381.2 billion shillings was disbursed to 1,882,376 women, equivalent to 52.0 percent of all beneficiaries and 490.3 billion shillings was disbursed to 1,603,503 men, equivalent to 44.0 percent. Similarly, 26.6 billion shillings were extended to 128,978 persons with disabilities, equivalent to 4.0 percent of all beneficiaries. Increase of beneficiaries was due to presence of a large number of entrepreneurs engaged in economic activities in various sectors such as industry, health, education, trade, mining, fisheries, livestock and agriculture.

168. In 2020, a total of 60,329 direct and indirect job opportunities were created in the course of implementing strategic projects compared to 18,363 job opportunities created in 2019. The increase emanated from evaluation of large number of ongoing projects that were not included in the previous evaluation exercise. In addition, 56,921 Tanzanians and 3,408 foreigners were employed in those projects in 2020 compared to 16,908 Tanzanians and 1,455 foreigners in 2019. During the period under review, contractors of strategic projects signed agreements with 1,015 local companies to provide food, security, transport and insurance services, oil as well as supplying construction materials such as cement, steel, gravels and sand compared to 71 local companies contracted in 2019. Increased participation of local companies was due enforcement of local content framework to enhance Tanzanians engagement in investment and strategic projects.

169. In 2020, NEEC trained 191,418 entrepreneurs in order to link them with economic opportunities compared to 7,924 entrepreneurs trained in 2019. During the period under review, NEEC provided innovative and entrepreneurship training to 623,482 graduates and continuing students from college and higher learning Institutions. The training aimed at: increasing skills and knowledge of entrepreneurs in establishing and developing economic activities, business formalization and group formation, exploration of domestic and international markets; and linking them with financial opportunities from economic empowerment funds, banks and financial institutions.

170. In 2020, the Government continued to implement the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Program which aimed at addressing challenge related to availability of requisite skills, access to markets and capital for entrepreneurs. The Program was launched in July 2020 and is being implemented by Small Industries Development Organization, Azania Bank, National Social Security Fund, Vocational Education and Training Authority and National Economic Empowerment Council under the administration of the Prime Minister's office. During the period under review, loans worth 934.5 million shillings were extended to 13 companies from Mwanza, Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro and Geita regions to facilitate access to capital for starting up or expanding production and business line.

171. In 2020, NEEC established 10 empowerment centres in Geita, Singida, Kigoma and Dodoma regions compared to 6 empowerment centres in 2019. The empowerment centres provide a range of services including business plan write-up, tax education and market access

aiming at enabling community to take advantage of economic opportunities in their locality and beyond.

Public Private Partnership

172. In 2020, the Government continued to receive and analyze project proposals expected to be implemented through Public Private Partnership arrangement. During the period under review, the project proposals received and analyzed were: construction of Kibaha-Chalinze-Morogoro expressway (158 km); construction of Morogoro-Dodoma Expressway (258 km); construction of Uyole-Songwe Bypass (48.9 km); construction and operation of mobile phones assembling factory; and strengthening cancer control services in Tanzania. In addition, the projects met the criteria to be implemented through Public-Private Partnership arrangement.

173. In 2020, project proposals which were at different appraisal stages included: construction of student hostels at Tanzania Institute of Accountancy (TIA); construction of five star hotel, terminal building and commercial complex at Kilimanjaro International Airport all of which are at concept note stage; construction of student hostels at College of Business Education (Dar es Salaam and Dodoma Campus) and Institute of Rural Development Planning which are in pre-feasibility study stage; construction of four star hotel and commercial complex at Julius Nyerere International Airport; and construction of pharmaceutical industrial plants championed by Medical Store Department (MSD) which are at procurement stage.

Table 32: TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE (TIC): APPROVED PROJECTS

Sector	2019								2020							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Agricultural	18	18	-	6	6	6	19,428	463	12	-	-	4	5	3	802	46.3
Natural Resources	2	2	-	-	-	2	195	2	2	-	-	0	0	2	185	5.55
Manufacturing	156	156	-	41	70	45	17,713	1,159	130	-	-	41	47	42	11303	635.852
Construction	11	11	-	2	6	3	1,101	159	10	-	-	2	6	2	789	44.97
Transport	34	34	-	22	7	5	3,876	375	17	-	-	6	5	6	2004	94.47
Business Services	19	19	-	1	9	9	1,828	38	10	-	-	4	4	2	656	35.54
Energy	6	6	-	4	2	-	669	28	4	-	-	0	1	3	285	158.72
Human Resources	2	2	-	2	-	-	308	64	5	-	-	3	1	1	206	3.9
Tourism	16	16	-	7	7	2	1,260	60	12	-	-	3	5	4	834	46.79
Broadcasting	1	1	-	1	-	-	212	12	1	-	-	1	0	0	20	0.9
Total	**269**	**269**	**-**	**86**	**107**	**76**	**46,703**	**2,623**	**203**	**-**	**-**	**64**	**74**	**65**	**17,084.0**	**1,072.99**

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)

A Total Number of Approved Projects
B New projects
C Old projects (expansion and rehabilitation
D Local projects
E Foreign projects
F Joint projects
G Total employment
H Total investment (USD. Million)
- Not Available

CHAPTER 8
CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

AIDS
The Fight against HIV/AIDS

174. In 2020, the Government continued to implement the National AIDS Control Program (NACP) by executing various prevention strategies to realize the goals outlined in the Fourth Health Sector HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan 2017-2022 (HSHSP IV). One of the goals of the Strategy is to achieve a 90-90-90 target as of December 2020. The target means that 90 percent of people living with HIV know their status; 90 percent of all people diagnosed with HIV are enrolled on Antiretroviral Therapy (ART); and 90 percent of all people receiving ART attained sustainable viral suppression.

175. In 2020, people living with HIV in Tanzania were approximately 1.7 million compared to 1.6 million people in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 6.3 percent. Out of those, 1.4 million people, equivalent to 82.4 percent were aware of their status compared to 1.3 million people in 2019. During the period under review, 1.36 million people who were aware of their status, equivalent to 98 percent were enrolled on ART and 92 percent of those on ART attained sustainable viral suppression thus, reducing the risk of infecting their partners.

176. In 2020, the Government continued to strengthen HIV testing services by amending the HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act of 2008 to permit private HIV testing and lowering the age that demands parent/guardian consent for HIV testing from 18 years to 15 years. As of December 2020, HIV/AIDS care and treatment service centres were 6,829 compared to 6,529 centres in 2019. Similarly, the Government increased viral load testing machines to 77 in 2020 from 40 machines in 2019.

Environment

177. In 2020, National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) continued to ensure that various development activities conform with the Environmental Management Act, 2004. Cognizant with the Act, 780 projects were awarded Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) certificates after meeting the requisite criteria compared to 720 projects in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 8.3 percent. The increase was attributed to sensitization on the importance of conducting environmental impact assessment before implementation of projects and directives given to the financial institutions not to extend loans to projects which have no EIA certificates. In addition, the Government through NEMC continued to ensure that implementation of policies, strategies and programs adhere to environmental protection by issuing Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment certificates of which, one certificate was issued in 2020 compared to 3 certificates issued in 2019.

178. In 2020, a total of 215 permits were issued to people who are engaged in collection, storage, transportation, importation and exportation of recycled hazardous wastes compared to 20 permits issued in 2019. The increase of issued permits was attributed to continued implementation of Hazardous Waste Control and Management Regulations of 2019 which

aimed at enhancing efficient waste management system, and encourage major hazardous waste producers such as telephone companies, mines, ports, and railway corporation to regulate and comply with legal requirements by awarding tenders to licensed companies. Furthermore, small-scale collectors of hazardous waste of less than 3 tons (solid waste) and 600 litres (liquid waste) complied with regulatory requirements.

Table 8.1 Hazardous Waste Permits Issued in 2020

S/N	Hazardous Waste	Number of permits
1	Scrap metals	127
2	Crude oil	23
3	Electronic wastes	20
4	Plastic wastes	1
5	Used batteries	26
6	Scrap balls	8
7	Export wastes	7
8	Import solid wastes	3
	Total	**215**

Source: Vice President's Office

179. In 2020, the Government continued to restrict manufacturing, importation, sale and use of plastic bags whereby, 294.5 tons of substitute bags were imported compared to 1,082.3 tons imported in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 72.8 percent. This was attributed to increase in domestic production of substitute bags. As of December 2020, a total of 17 domestic industries were producing non-woven and paper bags as substitute to plastic bags compared to 14 industries in 2019. In addition, the industries generated 545 employments compared to 345 employments in 2019.

Public Safety and Security

180. In 2020, a total of 50,689 criminal offenses were reported compared to 58,590 offenses reported in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 13.5 percent. The decrease was due to provision of public education on the effects of crimes and therefore, communities were motivated to prohibit crimes through participatory security. Out of those: crimes against humanity were 11,001 compared to 12,223 crimes in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 10.0 percent; property contention crimes were 24,056 compared to 27,635 crimes in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 13.0 percent; financial criminal offenses were 905 compared to 1,218 crimes in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 27.7 percent; and social criminal offenses were 14,727 compared to 17,514 crimes in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 15.9 percent.

181. In 2020, there were a total of 1,933 incidences of road accident, of which, 1,031 accidents caused 1,384 deaths and 2,362 injuries compared with 2,924 accidents which caused 1,536 deaths and 3,123 injuries in 2019.

182. In 2020, a total of 32,398 inmates and prisoners were held in the country's prisons which is 8.3 percent above the capacity of prisons to accommodate 29,902 inmates and prisoners. Out of those, prisoners were 16,712 (51.6 percent) and inmates were 15,686 (48.4 percent) compared to 14,503 prisoners and 17,845 inmates in 2019. To reduce overcrowding

in prisons, the Parole Board held one hearing to discuss 79 prisoners of which, 73 prisoners were acquitted, and 6 prisoners remained under detention. In addition, the Government granted amnesty to 3,973 prisoners on 26th of April 2020 during the commemoration of the 56th Anniversary of the Union and on 9th of December 2020 during the celebration of the 59th Anniversary of Tanganyika Independence whereby, a total of 3,316 prisoners were pardoned or their sentences reduced.

183. In 2020, Fire and Rescue Force continued to respond to fire disasters and other calamities of which, 2,001 fire calls were received compared to 2,023 calls in 2019. The decrease was due to community awareness on the protection and precautions against fire incidents. During the period under review, 876 rescue calls were received compared to 853 calls in 2019. This was due to increased public awareness on the use of Fire and Rescue Army emergency number 114 to report fire incidents.

184. In 2020, the Immigration Department issued 123,113 passports compared to 198,498 passports issued in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 38.0 percent. The decrease was a result of a fall in demand of Tanzanians travelling abroad due to COVID-19 pandemic. During the period under review, a total of 614,838 visitors arrived in the country with valid permits compared to 1,457,597 visitors in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 60.6 percent. Similarly, 563,230 visitors departed the country in 2020 compared to 1,174,411 visitors in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 63.4 percent. This was due to international travel restrictions as a result of COVID-19 pandemic.

185. In 2020, the number of asylum seekers and refugees was 275,430 compared to 291,647 asylum seekers and refugees in 2019. Out of those, 196,976 asylum seekers and refugees came from Burundi, 78,014 from Democratic Republic of Congo, 150 from Somalia, and 290 from other countries. In 2020, a total of 1,365 refugees were resettled to third countries (America 1,286, Canada 16, Australia 60, and Finland 3) compared to 4,078 refugees in 2019. During the period under review, 30,644 refugees were repatriated voluntarily compared to 20,936 refugees repatriated in 2019.

National Identity

186. In 2020, the National Identification Authority (NIDA) continued with registration and identification of citizens in all regions of Tanzania Mainland. As of December 2020, NIDA had registered 22,280,625 citizens compared to 21,511,321 citizens registered in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 3.6 percent. In addition, NIDA registered 32,062 residents and 212,608 refugees in 2020 compared to 19,311 foreign residents and 200,074 refugees registered in 2019. The registered visitors and refugees were from the following camps: Mtendeli, Nduta and Nyarugusu (Kigoma), Katumba and Mishamo (Katavi) settlements, Ulyankulu camp (Tabora), Mtambaswala (Mtwara) as well as refugees with residence permits in Dar es Salaam City.

187. As of December 2020, NIDA generated 18,543,158 identification numbers compared to 16,211,654 identification numbers generated in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 14.4 percent. Similarly, identity cards issued were 6,296,037 compared with 5,787,869 cards

issued in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 8.8 percent. The increase resulted from use of Perso machines with high-capacity of generating identity cards.

188. In 2020, NIDA integrated 137 registration centres with telecommunication networks service to facilitate transmission of information between centres and NIDA headquarters compared to 126 stations in 2019. In addition, NIDA integrated 69 institutions in the registration and identification system compared to 57 institutions in 2019.

Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship

189. In 2020, the Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) registered 1,434,279 births compared to 2,164,982 births registered in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 33.8 percent. In addition, 28,531 deaths were registered in 2020 compared to 35,708 deaths registered in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 20 percent. Moreover, RITA registered 48,193 marriages, 210 divorces and 33 children adoption certificates in 2020 compared to 44,562 marriages, 295 divorces and 34 children adoption certificates in 2019. Similarly, a total of 668,842 children were registered through Under-Five Birth Registration Strategy in Morogoro, Coast, Dodoma and Singida regions in 2020 compared to 1,141,029 children registered in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 41.4 percent. The decrease was due to low turnup of children who need to be registered.

190. In 2020, RITA online system of births and deaths registration and verification (E-Services) came into effect. As of December 2020, a total of 117,923 applications were received of which, 112,487 births and deaths certificates of students applying for loans from HESLB were verified.

191. In 2020, RITA issued 79 trustee incorporations compared to 98 incorporations issued in 2019. In addition, 113 wills were written and kept in 2020 compared to 65 wills in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 73.8 percent. This was due to sensitization of the public on the importance of writing and keeping a will to avoid family conflicts once the property owner dies.

Good Governance

192. In 2020, the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) completed investigation of 412 files of which, 72 files obtained the consent to present suspects to courts compared to investigation of 916 files of which, 51 files obtained the consent to present suspects to courts in 2019. In addition, 214 new cases were filed in courts making a total of 909 cases filed in 2020. Similarly, 259 cases were determined of which, suspects of 91 cases were acquitted and suspects of 168 cases were convicted.

193. The 2020 General Election was held effectively, democratically and peacefully using domestic funds whereby, 268.6 billion shillings were spent. During the election, the President, Member of Parliaments and Councillors were elected in a democratic manner. In this election, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) continued to gain the consent of the people to lead the country. In addition, 63.3 percent of the Members of Parliament were male and 36.7 percent

were female as in 2015 General Election. On the other hand, women in the Cabinet increased to 21.7 percent in 2020 from 21.1 percent in 2016.

194. In 2020, the Public Leaders Ethics Secretariat continued to discharge its responsibilities whereby, 14,724 public officials, equivalent to 97 percent of 15,110 officials returned the asset and liabilities declaration forms in 2020 compared to 14,878 officials in 2019. In addition, the Secretariat received and analysed 88 complaints of misconducts against public officials of which, 43 complaints pertained to ethics law and 45 complaints did not relate with ethical issues.

CHAPTER 9
POVERTY INCIDENCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

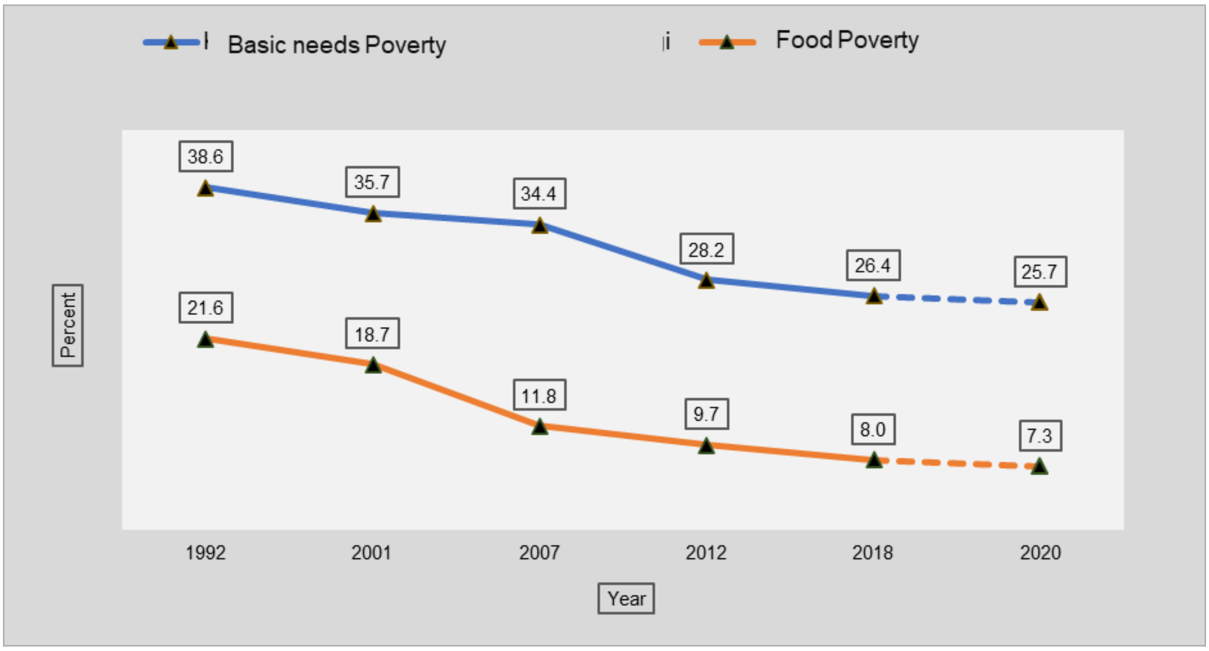
Introduction

195. In 2020, the Government through the Second Five Year National Development Plan (2016/17-2020/21) continued with its efforts to build a strong foundation for an industrial economy by ensuring inclusive socio - economic development through improving provision of basic services particularly education, health and water. As a result, Tanzania graduated to lower-middle income status from low-income country. In addition, the Government continued to implement the National Development Vision 2025, the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and the African Agenda 2063 with the aim of eradicating all forms of poverty to achieve development goals.

Poverty Incidence

196. The trend of poverty from 1991 to 2020 revealed that the basic needs poverty was estimated to have declined from 26.4 percent in 2018 to 25.7 percent in 2020. In addition, food poverty decreased from 8.0 percent in 2018 to 7.3 percent in 2020. The decline in poverty incidence was due to increased access to electricity and water, improved health services, provision of fee free basic education and empowerment of poor households through Productive Social Safety Net Program.

Chart 9.1: Basic Needs and Food Poverty Trend from 1992 to 2020



Productive Social Safety Net

197. In 2020, the Government continued to improve the living conditions of people under extreme poverty through various programs, particularly Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN). The Program was implemented through three components namely: Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) to meet household expenses including improving nutrition, enhancing productive capacity and livelihood protection; Public Works Programs (PWP) to increase income by

participating in community-based projects; and enhancement of livelihood and increasing incomes of the household by encouraging formation of savings and lending groups, and investing in productive ventures through the established groups.

198. Up to December 2020, there were 1,087,622 Program beneficiary's households with 5,641,008 direct beneficiaries compared to 1,067,041 household beneficiaries with 5,474,231 direct beneficiaries in 2019. Out of those, women were 2,858,523, equivalent to 50.8 percent while men were 2,782,485. In addition, children under five years who are required to attend clinic were 473,844, equivalent to 8.4 percent of all beneficiaries, beneficiaries who attending primary and secondary schools aged between 6 to 18 were 2,228,198, equivalent to 39.5 percent and other beneficiaries aged between 19 to 60 were 2,177,429, equivalent to 38.6 percent. Similarly, elderly beneficiaries aged above 60 were 761,537, equivalent to 13.5 percent of all beneficiaries.

Table 9.1: Productive Social Safety Net Direct Beneficiaries

Gender/ Year	Number of Beneficiaries		Years 0-2	Years 3-5	Years 6-18	Years 19-60	Over 60
	2019	2020					
Men	2,635,238	2,782,485	97,470	185,234	1,174,859	1,006,655	313,847
Women	2,838,993	2,858,523	66,119	125,021	1,053,339	1,170,774	447,690
Total	**5,474,231**	**5,641,008**	**163,589**	**310,255**	**2,228,198**	**2,177,429**	**761,537**
Percentage of beneficiaries			**2.9**	**5.5**	**39.5**	**38.6**	**13.5**

Source: Tanzania Social Action Fund

199. As of December 2020, a total of 858.4 billion shillings was transferred to household beneficiaries through CCT compared to 728.5 billion shillings transferred in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 17.8 percent. During the period under review, 83.5 billion shillings were paid as wages to 253,117 household beneficiaries participated in the implementation of 7,775 projects compared to 70.9 billion shillings paid as wages to 220,212 household beneficiaries in the implementation of 6,608 projects in 2019. The implemented projects include construction and rehabilitation of rural roads and dams, establishment of seedling nurseries and construction of water bunds.

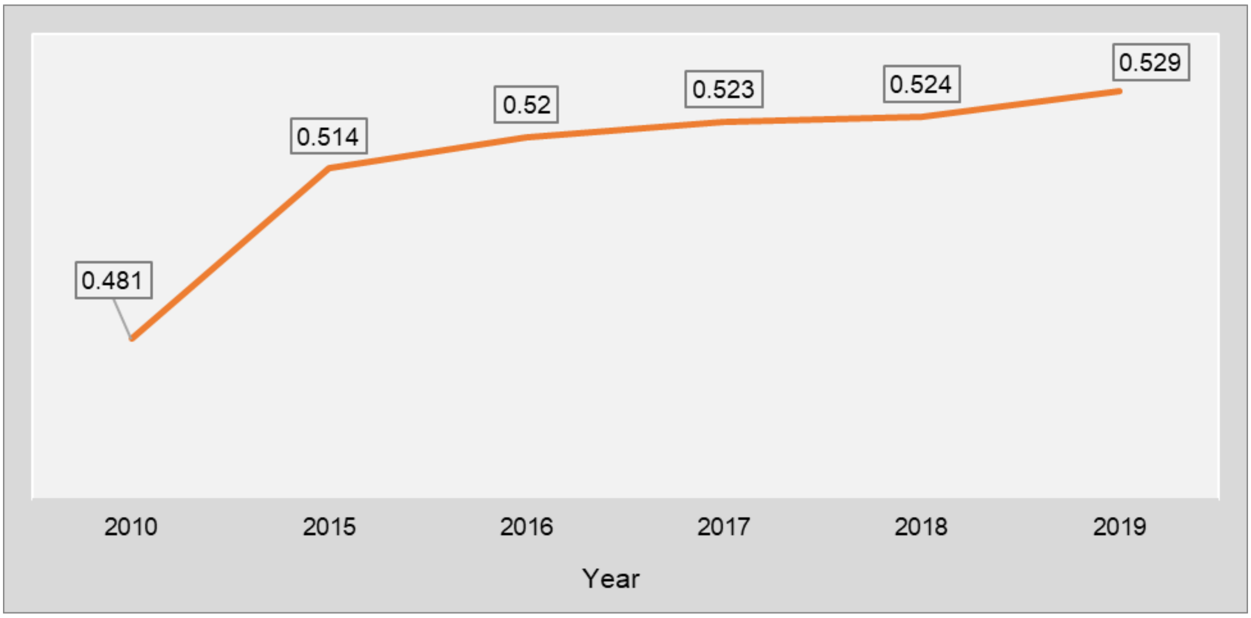
200. In 2020, a total of 23,618 groups from poor households with 319,940 members were formed with accumulated savings of 5.9 billion shillings compared to 18,232 groups with 253,448 members and savings of 3.6 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of groups by 29.5 percent. The increase was due to sensitization in formation of savings and lending groups and recognizing the importance of savings for development of productive activities carried out by the beneficiaries. During that period, loans worth 2.5 billion shillings with the average repayment of 86.5 percent were extended to group members for establishing/developing productive activities. In addition, group members were trained on the means to increase production and productivity in their economic activities, particularly in agriculture. Capacity building program was also extended to poor working-class households to improve their welfare.

201. Subsidies extended to beneficiaries and soft loans from their respective groups enabled households to improve their livelihoods through initiation of economic activities such as livestock, crop farming, fisheries and small businesses. Up to December 2020, various projects were established whereby, 562,934 households established agricultural projects; 33,613 households, livestock projects; and 210,755 households established small businesses. In addition, in livestock projects there were 51,299 cows, 2,745,000 goats, 12,053,000 chickens, 781,400 pigs, 193,608 sheep, and 207,176 ducks. Further, the program empowered women to participate in various socio-economic activities.

Human Development

202. According to UNDP Global Human Development Report 2020, the Human Development Index (HDI) of Tanzania improved marginally to 163 out of 189 countries in 2019 compared to 164 positions in 2018. HDI measures human development based on education, health and living standards. The index is measured between zero and one, whereby as the index approaches one, indicates improvement in human development. The Report revealed that the Human Development Index increased to 0.529 in 2019 from 0.524 in 2018. This was attributed to increase in per capita income based on purchasing power and increase in the average life expectancy from 65 years in 2018 to 65.5 years in 2019. In addition, the Report shows that the Gender Development Index improved to 0.948 in 2019 from 0.936 in 2018, equivalent to an increase of 1.28 percent. This means that Tanzania had reduced the gender disparity in terms of human development. The Gender Development Index is also measured between zero and one, whereby as the index approaches one the gender disparity decreases.

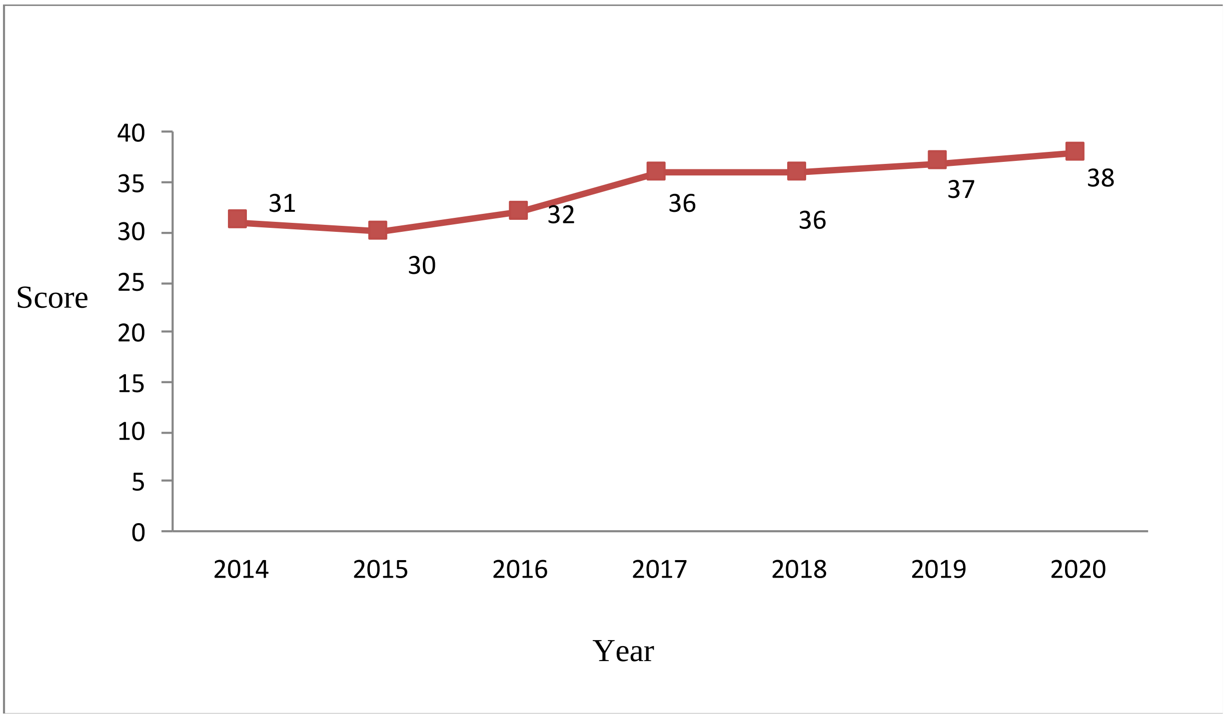
Chart 9.2: Human Development Index Trend



203. In 2020, the Government continued with efforts to combat corruption in public sector and parastatals in order to improve efficiency in the use of public resources as well as ensure access to essential services to the community. Due to those efforts, the Transparency International (TI) Report of 2020 shows that Tanzania scored 38 out of 100 Corruption Perception Index compared to 37 score in 2019. The score is above the average of 36 scored

in Eastern Europe and Central Asian countries as well as 32 scored in Sub-Saharan Africa which implies improved efforts to combat corruption in the country. According to the Report, Tanzanians' position in combating corruption improved to 94th out of 180 countries in 2020 compared to 96th in 2019.

Chart 9.3: Corruption Perception Index Trend in the Public Sector



PART III

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUE

CHAPTER 10

TANZANIA IN LOWER - MIDDLE INCOME STATUS

INTRODUCTION

204. Per capita income is the ratio of gross income to population of a particular country in a given year. The gross income can be measured using two approaches namely: Gross National Income (GNI) which is the income earned by nation's people from both domestic and abroad in a given year; and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which is the income earned within the country by citizens and non-citizens in a given year. In computing per capita income, the World Bank analyses performance of various macro-economic indicators including gross income, inflation, population and exchange rate of each country. The assessment is used to classify countries into four income groups namely high, upper-middle, lower-middle and low income countries. The main criteria used in classification is the ratio of GNI to population of a particular country in a given year (GNI per capita).

205. Tanzania is among the fastest growing economy in Africa with GDP growing at an annual average of 6.4 percent between 2000 and 2020. The growth was attributed to implementation of major infrastructure projects particularly in construction, transport and energy sectors as well as financing of social services especially health, education, and water supply. During the period under review, sectors which recorded high growth rate include mining and quarrying, construction, information and communication and transport and storage.

206. Over the same timeframe, inflation was contained at a single digit except in 2008 and 2009 due to oil price hike and global financial crisis, and also in 2011 and 2012 owing to severe drought which affected food crop production and distribution. Despite these challenges, inflation rate was maintained in a single digit averaging at 6.7 percent between 2000 and 2020. On the other hand, the value of Tanzanian shilling against USD sustained a long period of depreciation albeit at low rate averaging below 3.0 percent during the period under review. In addition, the 2012 Population and Housing Census results revealed that the population grew at an average of 2.7 percent annually for the period of 2002 to 2012. However, in the period 2013 and 2020, population was estimated to have grown by an average of 3.2 percent annually.

207. Reflecting strong income growth over the past decade, Tanzania was reclassified as a lower-middle income country by the World Bank with GNI per capita increasing to USD 1,080 in 2019 from USD 1,020 in 2018. The GNI per capita exceeds the 2019 threshold of USD 1,036 for lower-middle income status. In addition, the value of GDP at current price was USD 55,194 million in 2019 compared to USD 51,878 million in 2018. The advancement to lower-middle income status was a result of strong economic performance, exchange rate stability and sustenance of low and stable inflation between 2013 and 2019. It is worth noting that there are challenges and opportunities for a country to attain a higher income status based on GNI per capita criteria and also the country can be reclassified up or down depending on

various factors including performance of key macroeconomic variables during the review period.

PERFORMANCE OF KEY MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS TOWARDS MIDDLE INCOME STATUS

208. This section describes performance of major macro-economic indicators as the country progress to lower-middle income status. The indicators are as follow:

Economic Growth and Population

209. Tanzania economic performance remained buoyant over the past five years (2016-2020) whereby real GDP grew at an average of 6.5 percent per annum. The growth was attributed to improved transport and transportation services and implementation of various development projects including construction of roads, railways, airports, energy projects and construction and rehabilitation of health facilities. Similarly, annual real GDP growth rate was 4.8 percent in 2020 compared to 7.0 percent in 2019. Slow growth rate was attributed to heavy rains which led to floods, destruction of transport infrastructures and delayed implementation of some projects as well as the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. On the other hand, the 2012 Population and Housing Census revealed that actual population was 44,928,923 and had been growing by an annual average of 2.9 percent. In addition, population was projected to grow by an annual average of 3.2 percent between 2013 to 2020. It is evident that high population could decrease per capita income and subsequently increase pressure on Government financing needs particularly in social services provision such as education, health and water.

Inflation

210. Inflation remained low and stable at an average rate of 4.2 percent over the period of 2016 to 2020. The stability attained was attributed to prudent management of fiscal and monetary policies, stable oil prices in the global market and sufficient food supply in domestic markets and neighbouring countries. Low and stable inflation improves purchasing power, stimulates production activities and increases competitiveness of domestic produced goods and therefore, contributes to GDP growth and increases per capita income.

Exchange Rate

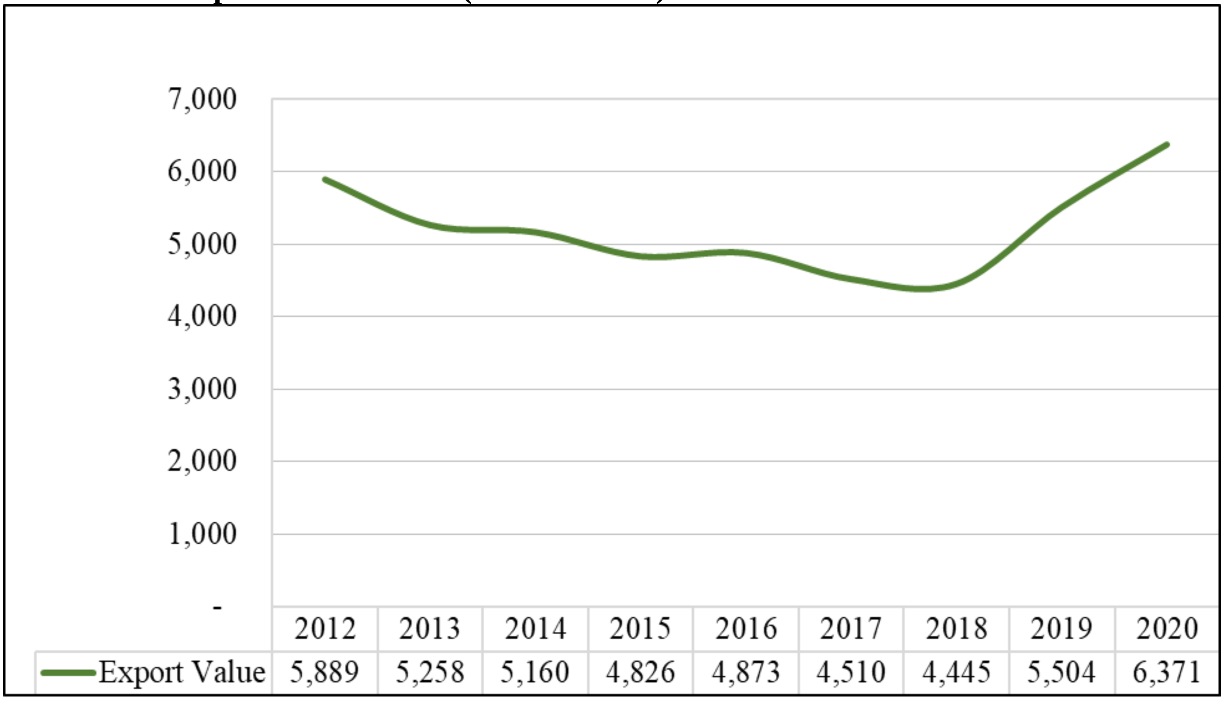
211. The value of Tanzanian shilling against USD remained stable in the past three years (2017 - 2020) and depreciated by annual average of less than 1.3 percent. The stability was driven by effective implementation of sound monetary policy, increased production of industrial goods, strengthened foreign currency reserve, low and stable inflation and stable economic growth. Exchange rate stability attracts investment and exports which in turn contribute to economic growth.

Exports

212. The export value of goods and services over the last decade has been increasing in every year except for few years. Such good performance was attributed to increase in traditional goods exports including cotton, cashewnuts, and cloves as well as non-traditional goods including manufactured goods, horticultural products and minerals particularly gold. However, service receipts declined in 2020 due to decrease in tourists’ arrivals following travel restrictions imposed by our trading partners to curb the spread of COVID–19. Tanzania products are mainly destined to South Africa, India, Kenya, United Arab Emirate,

Switzerland, Vietnam and China. Export growth is an indicator that reflects increased domestic production, GDP growth and increased foreign reserves.

Chart 10. 1: Export Value Trend (USD Millions)



Government Debt and Debt Sustainability

213. The Government continued to borrow concessional loans from Development Partners and commercial loans from domestic and external sources to finance development projects to accelerate economic growth. As of December 2020, Government debt stock was 59,009.8 billion shillings in which domestic debt stock was 16,179.6 billion shillings and external debt stock was 42,830.2 billion shillings. Concessional loans account for large share in external debt but of recent, the debt portfolio has changed as commercial loans increased to 44.5 percent of total external debt stock in 2019/20 from 7.2 percent in 2010/11 and correspondingly concessional loans declined to 55.5 percent from 92.8 percent during the same timeframe. Nevertheless, Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) conducted in 2020 revealed that public debt is sustainable in the short, medium and long term based on the international acceptable thresholds. The Government will continue to allocate proceeds from commercial loans to projects which accelerate economic growth and intensify the ability to service the debt as per the terms and conditions.

Human Development

214. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) prepares the global human development report for 189 countries by using Human Development Index. The index depicts human development indicators in three dimensions namely long and health life, knowledge, and decent standard of living. A long and health life is measured by life expectancy and knowledge level is examined by average years of schooling among the adult population, which is the average number of years of schooling received in a life-time by people aged 25 years and above. Further, access to knowledge is assessed by expected years of schooling for

children of school-entry age. In addition, decent standard of living is measured by GNI per capita.

215. Tanzania Human Development Index increased by 43.8 percent to 0.529 in 2019 from 0.368 in 1990. The average life expectancy and mean years of schooling were 65.5 and 6.1 in 2019, respectively. The indices were above the average of 61.5 for life expectancy and 5.8 for mean years of schooling for the Sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 10.1: The Trend of Tanzania Human Development Index (1990-2019)

Year	Average Life Expectancy	Expected Years of Schooling	Mean Years of Schooling	Human Development Index
1990	50.2	5.5	3.6	0.368
1995	49.3	5.4	4.1	0.367
2000	50.8	6.2	4.2	0.39
2005	54.3	7.6	4.8	0.437
2010	58.6	8.8	5.1	0.481
2015	63.1	8.5	5.9	0.514
2016	63.8	8.5	6	0.52
2017	64.5	8.3	6	0.523
2018	65	8.1	6	0.524
2019	65.5	8.1	6.1	0.529

Source: United Nations Development Programme

State of Poverty

216. Poverty incidence is another means of measuring development of a country. According to Household Budget Survey (HBS), basic needs poverty decreased from 28.2 percent in 2011/12 to 25.7 percent in 2020 whereas food poverty declined from 9.7 percent in 2011/12 to 7.3 percent in 2020. The decline in poverty incidence was due to ongoing Government's efforts to improve standard of living and social welfare, including availability of basic needs and productive assets such as energy, access roads, markets and water supply, health services and education. As was the case for the previous surveys, analysis of 2017/18 HBS shows that basic needs poverty in rural areas is higher at 31.3 percent compared to 15.8 percent in urban areas.

Income Inequality

217. Income inequality is measured using Gini coefficient which ranges from zero (perfect equality) to one (perfect inequality, i.e one individual has everything). Despite an increase in GNI per capita, it's crucial for a country to embrace favorable income distribution towards attaining sustainable and inclusive development. The Household Budget Survey (2017/18) shows that Gini coefficient increased to 0.38 in 2017/18 from 0.34 in 2011/12 denoting an increase in income inequality. In addition, income inequality has been substantial in major urban areas like Dar es Salaam due to increased rural-urban migration in search for better life and industrial employment. Income inequality can be reduced through increasing availability of economic opportunities and better social services in rural areas.

Table 10.2: The Trend of Income Inequality in Tanzania Mainland

Year	Dar es Salaam	Other Cities	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainlad
1991/92	0.30	0.35	0.33	0.34
2000/01	0.36	0.36	0.33	0.35
2007/08	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.35
2011/12	0.35	0.37	0.29	0.34
2017/18	0.42	0.38	0.32	0.38

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE TREND

218. Availability of financial resources enables the Government to finance basic needs through implementation of the budget and ensure provision of various services to the general public. Such resources are geared at financing development projects, debt service, as well as recurrent expenditure. However, domestic revenue has been insufficient to finance the Government budget thus prompting the Government to seek for grants, concessional and non-concessional loans to close the financing gap.

Domestic Revenue

219. Domestic revenue increased to 21,146.7 billion shillings in 2019/20 from 17,944.8 billion shillings in 2016/17. Average monthly tax revenue increased to 1.5 trillion shillings in 2019/20 from 825 billion shillings in 2014/15. The increase was a result of Government efforts to control revenue leakages by strengthening enforcement of tax laws and use of ICT systems in revenue collection. Domestic revenue account for an average of 66.0 percent of the Government budget.

Grants and Concessional Loans

220. Grants and concessional loans from Development Partners are other sources of financing Government budget. Budget dependency on grants and concessional loans financing decreased to an average of 9.2 percent of the actual budget between 2015/16 and 2019/20 from an average of 20.7 percent between 2010/11 and 2014/15. This emanated from Government efforts to strengthen domestic revenue collection. As Tanzania graduated to lower-middle income country, grants and concessional loans are expected to decline further due to change in terms and conditions.

Table 10.3: Trend of Grants and Concessional Loans (Billions Shilling)

Year	Government Budget (Actual)	Grants (Actual)	Concessional Loans (Actual)	Total (Grants and Concessional Loans)	Grants and Concessional Loans to Government Budget (Percent)
2010/11	10,203	1,622	1,058	2,680	26.3
2011/12	12,172	1,849	963	2,812	23.1
2012/13	15,404	1,585	1,390	2,975	19.3
2013/14	15,668	1,520	1,719	3,239	20.7
2014/15	17,489	442	1,998	2,440	14.0
2015/16	22,544	361	1,387	1,748	7.8
2016/17	25,418	1,032	1,442	2,474	9.7
2017/18	26,611	1,166	1,300	2,466	9.3
2018/19	28,963	802	1,280	2,082	7.2
2019/20	29,935	928	2,632	3,560	11.9

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

Non-concenssinal Loans

221. Tanzania benefited from concessional loans and grants from international financial institutions and Development Partners prior to attainment of lower-middle income status. Grants and concessional loans enabled the country to have a sound debt portfolio whereas, the 2019 Medium Term Debt Strategy depicts an Average Time to Maturity (ATM) of 11 years, Average Time to Refixing (ATR) of 10.8 years and 88.0 percent of Government debt stock has fixed interest rate. These features enabled the Government debt portfolio to have low risk compared to other countries which have larger proportion of non-concessional loans.

222. In 2011, the Government started to borrow external non concessional loans due to increased demand for financing development projects and reduced access to grants and concessional loans. Terms and conditions for non-concessional loans include short term maturity between 5 to 10 years, average market interest rate of 7 percent, variable interest rate and short grace period.

223. Grants and concessional loans will decline further as Tanzania progressed to lower-middle income country and this will prompt the Government to opt for non-concessional borrowing from international financial markets. This will not only increase debt service but also will change the debt portfolio by increasing variable interest rates as well as reducing average time to maturity and average time to refixing. Though the DSA conducted in December 2020 revealed that Government debt is sustainable, the above scenario of worsening the debt portfolio prompt the Government to continue taking precautionary measures when sourcing commercial loans.

224. On the other hand, Tanzania being in a lower-middle income status has increased creditworthiness to commercial lenders from international financial institutions and Development Partners. The increase in creditworthiness enables the Government to access low interest loans for financing development projects. In addition, the Government has been borrowing from domestic financial markets with a view of developing the capital market, repaying matured treasury bills and bonds, and financing the budget deficit. However, domestic borrowing is capped at one percent of GDP to avoid crowding out effect.

Development Projects Financing

225. The Government objective over the past five years (2015/16 - 2019/20) was to ensure that 40 percent of the total budget is set aside for financing strategic and flagship projects. The projects include: Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project; construction and rehabilitation of railways, roads, ports and airports; improvement of Air Tanzania Company Ltd; improvement and strengthening of social services including health, education, rural electrification and water; and strengthening productive sectors. The actual implementation shows that development expenditures as a share of total spending has been increasing consecutively from 19.3 percent of the total budget in 2015/16 to 33.1 percent in 2019/20.

Table 10.4: Development Projects Spending (Billion Shillings)

Spending/Year	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Total government expenditure	22,544	25,418	26,440	28,962	30,208
Development expenditure	4,340	7,272	7,445	8,494	10,002
Local funds	2,905	5,141	5,397	6,536	6,833
Foreign funds	1,435	2,131	2,048	1,958	3,169
Foreign funds to development expenditure (Percent)	**33.1**	**29.3**	**27.5**	**23.1**	**31.7**
Development expenditureTo total expenditure (Percent)	**19.3**	**28.6**	**28.2**	**29.3**	**33.1**

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

GNI PER CAPITA

226. The World Bank computes GNI per capita each year for all countries in the world by using Atlas method. The method smoothes statistical discrepancy emanating from fluctuations of exchange rate and inflation. Key variables used in this method are population, Gross Nation Income, inflation and exchange rate. Based on the Atlas methodology, on July each year the World Bank reviews GNI per capita threshold and classify countries into different income groups. The income groups and proposed threshold are as indicated in **table 10.5.**

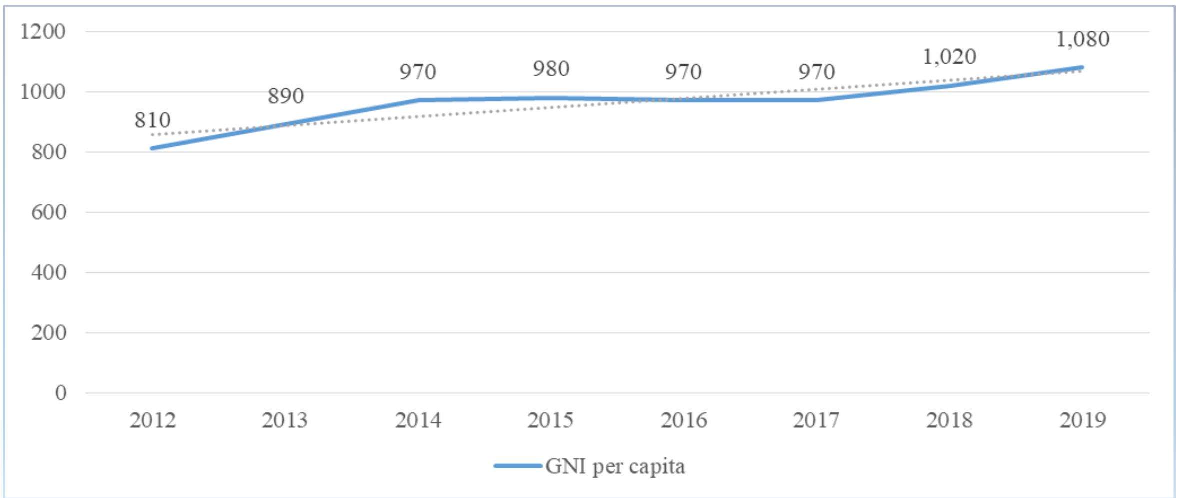
Table 10.5: Classification of Countries by GNI Per Capita

No.	Group	Threshold-2019 (USD)	Threshold-2020 (USD)
1	Low income	Below 1,025	Below 1,036
2	Lower-middle income	1,026 – 3,995	1,036 – 4,045
3	Upper-middle income	3,996 – 12,375	4,046 – 12,535
4	High income	Above 12,375	Above 12,535

Source: The World Bank

227. According to the World Bank's results released in July 2020, seven countries graduated to higher level, three countries were demoted to lower level and the remaining countries maintained their income status. The results revealed that Tanzania graduated to lower-middle income status with GNI per capita of USD 1,080 which is above the threshold of USD 1,036. In addition, Tanzania attained the status five years earlier than it was envisaged in Tanzania Development Vision 2025. Tanzania being classified in this category was a result of macroeconomic stability as evident by increased economic growth, exchange rate stability and low and stable inflation which was contained at single digit.

Chart 10.2: The Trend of GNI Per Capita, 2012-2019



228. Other African countries which graduated were: Benin that moved to lower-middle income status with GNI per capita of USD 1,250 in 2019 from low-income status with GNI per capita of USD 870 in 2018; and Mauritius which moved to high income status with GNI per capita of USD 12,740 in 2019 from upper-middle income status with GNI per capita of USD 12,050 in 2018. However, Algeria and Sri Lanka were reclassified from upper-middle to lower-middle income status as GNI per capita dropped from USD 4,060 in 2018 for both countries to USD 3,970 for Algeria and USD 4,020 for Sri Lanka in 2019. This portrays that, countries can slip or attain a higher income status depending on how they manage their economies and withstand exogenous shocks such as epidemic diseases, natural disasters and war.

229. The ten leading countries in the world with highest GNI per capita as announced in July 2020 were; Switzerland (USD 85,500), Norway (USD 82,500), Luxembourg (USD 73,910), Iceland (USD 72,850), USA (USD 65,850), Ireland (USD 64,000), Denmark (USD 63,950), Qatar (USD 61,180), Singapore (USD 59,590) and Sweden (USD 55,780). In Africa, the ten leading countries with highest GNI per capita include; Seychelles (USD 16,900), Mauritius (USD 12,900), Botswana (USD 7,650), Gabon (USD 7, 170), Equatorial Guinea (USD 6,460), South Africa (USD 6,040), Namibia (USD 5,060), Algeria (USD 4,040), Eswatini (USD 3,670) and Tunisia (USD 3,370). It is worth noting that, the World Bank income classification used the GNI of 2019 which did not reflect the effects of COVID-19. Generally, the average global GNI per capita is USD 11,566 as shown in **table 10.6**.

Table 10.6: Indicators for Income Categories in 2019

Income Category	GDP (USD Billions)	Percentage of Global GDP	Population (Millions)	Percentage of Global Population	GNI Per Capita (USD)
High income	55,517	62.8	1,235.9	16.1	45,348
Higher-Middle Income	25,393	29.4	2,855.9	37.2	9,050
Middle Income	31,679	36.6	5,769.2	75.2	5,580
Lower-Middle Income	6,276	7.2	2,913.4	38.0	2,176
Low Income	533	0.6	668.5	8.7	820
Sub-Saharan African Countries	1,709	2.0	1,107.0	14.4	1,555
Total	**87,693**	**100**	**7,673.5**	**100**	**11,566**

Source: The World Bank

LOANS AND GRANTS FROM INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

230. Tanzania collaborates with various international institutions and organizations in various socio-economic aspects including access to loans and grants for supporting Balance of Payment (BOP) and implementation of development projects. Such institutions includes the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and African Development Bank (AfDB). These institutions and organizations have rules and guidelines for member states to access loans and grants based on economic status of the respective country. Therefore, Tanzania being a middle-income country will be subjected to changes in the terms and conditions for accessing loans and grants as follows:

World Bank

231. World Bank has 189 member states and comprised of five (5) institutions namely; International Development Association (IDA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). The Bank provides loans and grants to member states through IDA, IBRD and blended countries windows based on GNI per capita and Government debt sustainability.

232. International Development Association (IDA) window provides concessional loans and grants to countries at risk of debt distress and GNI per capita below IDA's operational threshold which was USD 1,185 in 2020. In addition, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) provides non-concessional loans to middle-income countries with sustainable debt and GNI per capita above IDA's operational threshold. On the other hand, the blend countries window provides concessional loans and grants through IDA and non-concessioanal loans through IBRD to countries with sustainable debt and GNI per capita below IDA's operational threshold.

233. Prior to being a lower middle income coutry, Tanzania used to benefit from grants and concessional loans from the World Bank through the IDA window. After being elevated to lower middle income country, Tanzania is likely going to be grouped in to Blend Countries which offers grants and concessional loans through the IDA window and non concessional

loan through IBRD window. This will make borrowing conditions from the World Bank to be stiff especially through the IBRD window which has floating interest rates, less than six (6) years grace period and 25 to 35 years repayment period compared to concessional loans provided through IDA window which has zero interest rate, six (6) years grace period and 38 years repayment period. In addition, Tanzania will continue to benefit from concessional loans through the IDA window as the country's GNI per capita of USD 1,080 is below USD 1,185 IDA's operational threshold in 2020.

International Monetary Fund

234. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) provides grants and loans to member countries through various lending instruments or programs depending on given circumstances or economic status of the country. All IMF member countries are eligible to borrow through the IMF's General Resources Account (GRA) window at prevailing market interest rates while low income countries are allowed to borrow concessional loans through the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) window. Eligibility for a country to access concessional loans through PRGT window ceases when it's GNI per capita exceeds IDA's operational threshold. Therefore, Tanzania will continue to benefit from PRGT window as it's GNI per capita of US $ 1,080 is below IDA's operational threshold of US $ 1,185 in 2020. IMF's lending instruments includes:

(i) **Standby Credit Facility (SCF):** This instrument provides financial assistance to low income countries facing short-term or potential balance of payment problems through the PRGT window with four (4) years repayment grace period and eight (8) years maturity. Similarly, Stand-By Arrangement (SBA**)** address short-term or potential balance of payments problems for emerging and advanced market economies. SBA covers a grace period of one (1) to three (3) years and repayments are due within three (3) to five (5) years.

(ii) **Rapid Credit Facility (RCF):** This instrument is designed for rapid financial assistance in times of crisis to low income countries. Financing under the RCF bears a zero interest rate, five (5) years grace period and final maturity of ten years. Similarly, Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI) provides rapid financial assistance with limited conditionalities to all member countries requiring urgent balance of payments financing whereby loan repayment period is between three (3) to five (5) years.

(iii) **Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCRT):** This instrument provides grants in the form of debt relief to the poorest and most vulnerable countries hit by catastrophic natural or public health disasters. The relief frees up resources that would otherwise be used to service the debt and instead directed for containment and recovery. Tanzania is among the beneficiary of this Facility whereby in 2020, it received IMF debt relief amounting to USD 25.6 million through CCRT window to address the effects of COVID - 19 pandemic.

African Development Bank

235. African Development Bank (AfDB) is comprised of 53 African member states and 25 non-African member states. AfDB extends loans and grants to members based on economic growth and creditworthiness of the country through five (5) windows namely:

(i) **African Development Fund (ADF-only):** this window provides grants and concessional loans to member states with low creditworthiness and GNI per capita below IDA's operational threshold;
(ii) **ADF-Gap Countries:** this window extends grants and concessional loans to member states with low creditworthiness and GNI per capita above IDA's operational threshold for two consecutive years;
(iii) **Blend Countries:** this window provides grants, concessional and non-concessional loans to creditworthy member states with GNI per capita below IDA's operational threshold;
(iv) **ADB-only Countries:** this window provides non – concessional loans to creditworthy member states with GNI per capita above IDA's operational threshold; and
(v) **Graduating Countries:** this window extends loans to countries that are in transition period to ADB-only window, creditworthy and GNI per capita above IDA's operational threshold.

236. Tanzania was categorized under ADF only window before graduating to lower-middle income status. Following the attained economic status, Tanzania will be under Blend Countries window after completion of reclassification procedures. Reclassification will tighten terms and conditions for borrowing from AfDB including 30 years repayment period, less than five (5) years grace period, and one (1) percent interest rate compared to 40 years loan repayment period, (10) years grace period and zero percent interest rate under ADF only window.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

237. Tanzania being a lower-middle income country is accompanied by various opportunities and challenges as follows:

Opportunities

(i) **Increased scope for accessing commercial loans to finance development projects:** International financial institutions and organizations have various financing windows for provision of grants and loans depending on the country's income status. Prospects of accessing grants will diminish as Tanzania graduated to lower-middle income and instead access to commercial loans will increase. Therefore, the Government can access more financial resources through commercial windows based on its creditworthiness to implement development projects in order to maitain or further up the current status.
(ii) **Freedom in resource allocation:** Tanzania graduating to lower-middle income status increases the scope of accessing non concessional loans with no terms and conditions on spending contrary to grants and concessional loans which have stringent spending terms and conditions. Since no stiff conditions attached, non concessional loans provide an opportunity to engage local contractors and consultants in the implementation of

development projects as opposed to grants and concessional loans most of which are tied up.

(iii) **Attracting Investment :** Growth of GNI per capita is among the prequalification for investment decision which informs investors about purchasing power of the population of a given country. Increased GNI per capita will attract more investors as it gives assurance of the market for their goods and services.

(iv) **Lessen dependency syndrome:** One of the characteristic of a middle income country is low level of donor dependancy which frees the country form unfriendly terms and conditions on the use of the grants and concessional loans. With declining grants and concessional loans trajectory, this provides an opportunity for the Government to expand the scope of domestic revenue sources to continue financing strategic and flagship projects.

(v) **Creditworthiness:** Tanzania being a middle income country with resilient macroeconomic stability boosts its creditworthiness to commercial lenders in international capital markets, international financial institutions and Development Partners.

Challenges

(i) **Reduced access to grants and concessional loans:** The World Bank and the African Development Bank have special windows that provide grants and concessional loans to low income countries. Such opportunities diminishes as the country is reclassified as a lower-middle income and thus, prompting the government to borrow from non-concessional windows.

(ii) **High cost of debt servicing:** Currently, the Government is spending an average of 30 percent of its annual budget to service matured debt obligations. Tanzania being a middle income country, the cost is likely going to increase as the country contract more non-concessional loans thus, constraining financing of other activities in the budget. This is on account of high interest rate of non-concessional loans averaging at 7 percent per annum and short term maturity of less than seven years compared to concenssional loans which have an average interest rate of one (1) percent per annum and over 30 years repayment period.

(iii) **Debt sustainability:** Tanzania as a lower-middle income country has more access to commercial loans that are accompanied with high interest rates and short term maturity. The decrease in concessional loans and corresponding increase in non-concessional loans may jeopardise sustainability of the Government debt.

(iv) **Removal of preferential access to regional trading blocs:** Tanzania has been enjoying the opportunity to export some products to regional markets that offer special privileges to low income countries by removing tariff and non-tariff barriers. Hence, Tanzania's reclassification into lower middle income will deprive those trading opportunities and thus, tradable goods will be subjected to normal tariff system.

(v) **Budgetary support from Development Partners to regional communities:** Development Partners such as African Development Bank, World Bank, European Investment Bank, Germany, USA and UK who provide budgetary support to East African Community (EAC) may change the criteria and extend loans instead of grants to middle income countries in the region.

(vi) **Disqualification from preferential access to grants:** Tanzania used to benefit from grants through various funds designed for low income countries including Global Fund, Green Climate Fund, and Least Developed Countries Fund. Having graduated to lower-middle income, Tanzania will be denied access to such funds and thus, prompt the Government to look for other sources of financing the projects that were initially financed through the designated funds.

(vii) **International institutions and organizations membership subscription:** As Tanzania graduated to middle income, subscription fee to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African Union (AU) will increase since the fees depends on country's ability to pay as measured by GDP.

STRATEGIES TO SUSTAIN MIDDLE INCOME STATUS

238. The 15th edition of Tanzania Economic Update Report released by the World Bank in February 2021 reveals that over the past decade, 23 countries have fallen to underneath income category either from middle income to low income or from high income to middle income group. Such slippages were caused by exogenous factors such as natural disasters, pandemic, conflicts and macroeconomic instability. In 2020, Tanzania was among the countries affected by COVID-19 with sectors such as tourism, air transport and international trade affected considerably thus slowing down the overall economic growth. This implies that Tanzania’s attainment of lower-middle income status may be affected by factors beyond government control. Therefore, coherent strategies are needed to strengthening resilience to the challenges and enable the country to maintain this status.

239. The Government will continue to focus on three key areas to sustain the lower-middle income status and possibly move to higher categories. Those areas are: maintaining macroeconomic stability and ensuring sustainable economic growth; improving the inclusiveness of growth to reduce poverty; and creating and strengthening the middle-income class by developing human capital and improving basic social services.

240. **Maintaining macroeconomic stability and ensuring sustainable economic growth:** the Government will continue to undertake the following: ensuring sustainability of Government debt; boosting domestic resource mobilization and expanding the tax base so as to meet budgetary requirements; ensuring efficiency in the use of public funds; improving business and investment environment; strengthening industrial production to increase exports; Increasing efficiency in productive sectors including agricultural modernization and commercialization.

241. **Improving the inclusiveness of growth to reduce poverty:** the Government will continue to develop and implement strategies to ensure citizens are benefiting from economic growth opportunities. The objective is to narrow income inequality from the current Gini coefficient rate of 0.38 and accelerate the rate of poverty reduction. The interventions for realizing inclusive growth include: building industrial economy that utilize locally available resources i.e. raw materials and labour; investing in human capital development (vocation, skills and innovation); market infrastructure improvement; constructing supportive infrastructures; improving quality, availability and accessibility of social services (education, health, water and rural electrification); and continue financing development projects which have multiplier effects to the economy including those that can generate employment opportunities to majority Tanzanians.

242. **Human capital development through investment** in education, health and skills is critical to ensure that the country has large middle-income class with requisite skills and knowledge to exploit effectively emerging economic opportunities including self-employment and decent employment opportunities. Government interventions in this area aims at developing human resource knowledge and skills from pre-primary education to tertiary level including inculcating the culture of self-employment for youths. In addition, this area includes interventions for improving the quality of technical and vocational training as well as rare skills with the aim of increasing productivity and competitiveness in the use of locally available resources. Furthermore, this area will address access to essential information on financial services to enable the general public to effectively use potential economic opportunities and thus, avoid falling into poverty trap. Generally, successful implementation of these interventions will depend on effective implementation of various economic policies and active engagement of the private sector which the Government will continue to emphasize.

CONCLUSION

243. Tanzania has been a low-income country since independence and of recent, it has been among the fastest growing economy in Africa. Following the robust economic performance, Tanzania managed to graduate to lower-middle income status with GNI per capita of USD 1,080 in 2019 exceeding the World Bank threshold of USD 1,036. This achievement is a crucial stage and is associated with various opportunities and challenges alike. Some opportunities including increased scope of accessing commercial loans to finance development projects; freedom in resource allocation; attracting investment; and increased creditworthy to international financial institutions. In contrary, challenges associated with this income strata also exists which include reduced access to grants and concessional loans; disqualification from preferential access to grants; possibility of debt distress following high cost of debt servicing.

244. Tanzania graduating to lower-middle income status is an initial stage towards higher economic development. Since the stated GNI per capita is slightly above the threshold, there is a need to strengthen macroeconomic performance and ensure an inclusive growth to avoid falling back to lower level. For that matter, the following interventions will be taken by the Government to sustain the lower-middle income status: strengthen domestic resource

mobilization and expand the tax base to accommodate budgetary requirements; ensure sustainability of Government debt; improve investment and business environment by building supportive infrastructures to attract domestic and foreign investment; build export led competitive industrial economy; create and strengthen middle-income class by developing human capital (vocation, skills and innovation); and improve provision of basic social services (education, health, water and electrification).

PART IV

DEVELOPMENTS IN VARIOUS SECTORS

CHAPTER 11
AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES

AGRICULTURE

Food Crops

245. In 2020, production of major food crops were 18,196,733 tons compared to 16,293,637 tons produced in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 11.7 percent. Out of the total production, 10,869,596 tons were cereals and 7,327,137 tons were non-cereals. The increase in production was on account of: increased use of appropriate technology and improved agricultural inputs; existence of favorable weather condition in the areas of production; abolition of some fees and levies related to agriculture sector that increased investment in agriculture; improved post-harvest loss management; and enhanced extension services. On the other hand, production of millet/sorghum and cassava decreased due to heavy rainfall in production areas.

Table 11.1 Production of Major Food Crops (Tons '000)

Crop/Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percentage Change
Maize	5,908	6,149	6,681	6,273	5,652	6,711	**18.7**
Rice	1,937	2,229	1,594	2,220	2,063	3,038	**47.3**
Wheat	72	76	50	57	63	77	**22.2**
Millet/Sorghum	1,007	1,003	1,064	988	1,117	1,043	**(6.6)**
Cassava (Dried)	1,962	2,205	1,342	2,791	2,728	2,427	**(11.0)**
Legume	1,808	1,959	2,318	1,823	1,888	1,895	**0.4**
Banana (Dried)	1,195	1,061	845	1,132	1,135	1,358	**19.6**
Irish and Sweet Potatoes (Dried)	1,645	1,491	2,008	1,608	1,644	1,647	**0.1**
Total	**15,534**	**16,173**	**15,902**	**16,892**	**16,290**	**18,197**	**11.7**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

246. In 2020, food demand was 14,404,171 tons, of which 9,191,116 tons were cereals and 5,213,055 tons were non-cereals compared to 13,819,863 tons in 2019. In addition, comparison between food production and demand indicated an excess of 3,792,562 tons of food leading to food self-sufficient ratio of 126 percent in 2020 compared to 118 percent in 2019.

Cash Crops

247. In 2020, production of major cash crops decreased by 7.5 percent to 1,058,798 tons compared to 1,144,631 tons in 2019. The decline was due to excessive rainfall in production areas, invasion of pests and outbreak of crop diseases. In addition, pyrethrum and sisal production increased by 24.6 percent and 9.3 percent respectively due to favorable weather condition. On the other hand, tobacco and tea production decreased by 47.0 percent and 22.8 percent respectively. The decrease was caused by excessive rainfall that affected quality and quantity of tobacco produced, decline in demand of tobacco in the world market and snow fall in the southern highlands that affected tea production.

Table 11.2: Major Cash Crops Production (Tons)

Crop/Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percentage change
Cotton	132,934	222,039	348,910	348,958	0.01
Coffee	48,329	45,245	68,147	60,651	(11.0)
Tea	26,975	34,010	37,193	28,715	(22.8)
Pyrethrum	2,150	2,400	2,014	2,510	24.6
Tobacco	58,639	50,522	70,824	37,546	(47.0)
Cashewnuts	265,238	313,826	225,053	232,681	3.4
Sisal	36,533	40,635	33,271	36,379	9.3
Sugar cane	330,843	303,752	359,219	311,358	(13.3)
Total	**901,641**	**1,012,429**	**1,144,631**	**1,058,798**	**(7.5)**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Horticulture Crops

248. Horticulture crops produced in 2020 was 7,560,010 tons compared to 6,597,863.2 tons produced in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 14.6 percent. Furthermore, production of spices and fruits increased by 53 percent and 22 percent respectively. The increase was on account of increased demand of spices and fruits that are used in recipes and alternative therapies particularly in response to COVID-19 pandemic. However, production of flowers decreased by 87.1percent due to fall in demand in the world market as a result of COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 11.3: Horticulture Crops Production (Tons)

Crop/Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percentage Change
Fruits	5,243,343	3,703,124	4,576,948	5,582,117	22
Vegetables	1,298,388	1,595,489	1,926,927	1,852,676	(3.8)
Flowers	11,615	12,622	13,240	1,710	(87.1)
Spices	22,062	22,062	80,748	123,508	53
Total	**6,575,408**	**5,333,297**	**6,597,863**	**7,560,010**	**14.6**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Oilseed Crops

249. Production of oilseed crops increased by 28.7 percent to 1,583,669.28 tons in 2020 compared to 1,230,767 tons in 2019. The increase was attributed to the use of good agricultural practices, favorable weather condition as well as increased demand for oil in the domestic market.

Table 11.4: Production of Oilseed Crops (Tons)

Crop/Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percentage Change
Sunflower	352,902	543,261	561,297	649,437.3	15.7
Groundnuts	216,167	370,356	376,520	631,465.3	67.7
Sesame	56,846	133,704	227,821	228,919.8	0.5
Palm Oil	42,277	40,500	42,176	42,386.9	0.5
Soybeans	6,135	21,321	22,953	31,460.0	37.1
Total	**674,327**	**1,109,142**	**1,230,767**	**1,583,669.3**	**28.7**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Agricultural Inputs

250. In 2020, availability of fertilizer increased by 28.6 percent to 633,197 tons compared to 492,394 tons in 2019. The increase emanated from the use of bulk procurement system which led to decrease in price of fertilizer between 6 percent and 17 percent depending on the locality. In addition, Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority inspected 1,148 fertilizer traders on registration, license, fertilizer imports, storage and compliance with indicative prices. Furthermore, the authority registered 387 fertilizer traders and renewed registration of 533 traders – making a total of 920 fertilizer traders as of 2020.

251. In 2020, Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund extended 48 loans worth 2,128.4 million shillings compared to 44 loans worth 2,283.0 million shillings in 2019. The loans benefited 175 farmers compared to 158 farmers in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 10.8 percent. In addition, the loans extended comprised of: 20 loans for purchasing tractors, 9 loans for operational cost, 8 loans for agriculture inputs, 6 loans for agricultural, livestock and fisheries infrastructure, 2 loans for purchase of farm implements, one loan for purchasing power tillers, one loan for repair and maintenance of tractor and one loan for processing and packaging machines.

252. In 2020, production of improved seeds increased by 79.6 percent to 69,173.2 tons compared to 38,507.9 tons produced in 2019. This was attributed to increased seed production area from 10,887 hectares to 94,365 hectares along with abolition of 12 fees and levies related to seed production. In addition, the Government continued to strengthen the laboratory of the Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) where it obtained the accreditation of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) and joined in the Seed Schemes of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). As a result of these reforms, a total of 756 tons of maize seeds were exported to Kenya and Burundi in 2020.

Crops Price Trend and Marketing

253. In 2020, the Government continued to strengthen crops marketing systems through market needs research, strengthening of cooperative societies and administering various crop marketing system including Tigo kilimo, G-soko, as well as completing M-Kilimo system to enhance timely access of agricultural information to farmers. As a result of these initiatives, prices of various crops in the domestic market improved in 2020 compared to previous year as follows: price of cocoa increased to 5,000 shillings per kilogram from 4,800 shillings; and price of sisal (under grade) increased to 3.6 million shillings per tons from 3.5 million shillings per tons. On the other hand, price of 50 kilogram of arabica coffee in domestic market was 112.0 USD compared to 107.04 USD in the world market and also price of 50 kilogram of robust coffee in domestic market was 87.13 USD compared to 73.90 USD in the world market.

Agriculture Extension Services

254. In 2020, the Government continued to strengthen extension services through establishment of M-Kilimo system that provide platform to link farmers and extension service officers whereby, 1,344 extension service officers and 20,318 farmers were registered. Out of those, 1,085 extension service officers and 5,141 farmers from Dodoma, Tanga, Iringa,

Arusha, Morogoro and Mara regions were trained on how to use the system. The M-Kilimo system enables farmers to access reliable and timely market information and extension services in order to increase agricultural productivity.

255. In 2020, the Government through Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) and Nyakabindi AgriTecH conducted training to 34,229 farmers and 895 extension service officers on appropriate agricultural technologies through 11 training centers. In addition, the Institute presented various research findings via 269 television and radio programs, 140 publications, 54 articles and 17 successful technological stories on social media to sensitize the use of technology and innovation.

Agricultural Research

256. In 2020, the Government through the Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) discovered and produced 20 types of improved seeds resistant to weed and diseases compared to 22 seeds produced in 2019. The seeds produced consist of 2 varieties of millet seeds, 4 varieties of banana, 2 varieties of sweet potatoes, 6 varieties of sugar cane and 6 varieties of beans. In addition, cereals and oilseed crops with a total of 930 kilogram of breeder seed, 9,870 kilogram of basic seeds and 329 kilograms of pre-basic seeds were produced in 2020. During the period under review, TARI produced and distributed the following seedlings: 2,672,000 sisal, 3,748,425 oil palm, 300 mangoes, 4,482 avocado, 4,710 grapes, 5,000 coconuts and 5,000 pawpaw. Further, 388,436 cuttings of cassava, 926,000 sweet potatoes, 46,000 sugar cane, 8,986 cuttings of pyrethrum, and 24,089 cassavas scion were produced and distributed. On the other hand, Tanzania Coffee Research Institute (TACRI) produced and distributed 10,367,548 improved coffee seedlings compared to 7,284,735 seedlings in 2019.

Agricultural Training

257. In 2020, the Government through 14 agricultural training institutes enrolled 2,788 students compared to 2,856 students in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 2.4 percent. Out of those, 2,491 students were Government sponsored and 297 were private sponsored compared to 2,359 students sponsored by the Government and 497 students who were private sponsored in 2019.

258. In 2020, the Government sponsored 12 employees to pursue master’s degree and 6 employees for undergraduate degree studies compared to 19 employees and 4 employees respectively in 2019 in order to increase efficiency in teaching. Further, the Government in collaboration with Sustainable Agricultural Tanzania (SAT) and Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) revised 6 agricultural training curricula to align with the employment requirements and technological change. The revised curricula were horticulture, agro-mechanization, irrigation engineering, agricultural land use planning and management, crop production as well as food technology and human nutrition.

Irrigation

259. In 2020, the Government through National Irrigation Commission (NIRC) increased area under irrigation to 694,715 hectares from 561,383 hectares in 2019. In addition, the Government completed construction and rehabilitation of 15 irrigation schemes compared to 6 schemes in 2019. As of December 2020, irrigation cooperatives registered by NIRC increased

to 196 from 169 cooperatives registered in the corresponding period in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 16.0 percent. The increase was due to farmers readiness to join or establish irrigation cooperatives.

LIVESTOCK

Livestock Production and Livestock Products

260. In 2020, the estimated number of cattle was 33.9 million, 24.1 million goats, 8.5 million sheep, 3.2 million pigs, and 87.7 million chickens compared to 32.2 million cattle, 20 million goats, 5.5 million sheep, 2.0 million pigs, and 79.1 million chickens in 2019. In addition, milk production increased by 15.7 percent to 3,100.1 million liters in 2020 from 2,678.4 million liters in 2019. Out of the amount produced, 969.7 million liters were from hybrid cows and 2,130.4 million liters from indigenous cows. The increase in milk production was attributed to continued improvement of livestock breeds through artificial insemination. On the other hand, 74.3 million liters of milk were processed in 91 industries in 2020 compared to 63.6 million liters processed in 90 industries in 2019.

261. In 2020, meat production was 701,679.0 tons compared to 681,501 tons in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 3.0 percent. This was due to continued control of illegal export of livestock and livestock products as well as increased demand for meat. Out of those, 486,736.1 tons were beef, 95,964.2 tons were chevon and mutton, 80,601.3 tons were chicken and 38,377.4 tons were pork in 2020 compared to 506,798 tons of beef, 110,563 tons of chevon and mutton, 41,000 tons of chicken and 23,140 tons of pork in 2019. In addition, 4,051.2 million eggs were produced in 2020 compared to 3,575.6 million eggs produced in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 13.3 percent. This was on account of increased demand for eggs as well as number of poultry incubation centers.

Table 11.5: Production of Livestock Products

Types of Product/Year	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Milk Production (000 liters)						
Indigenous cow	1,381,451	1,423,288	1,490,000	1,608,099	1,874,923	2,130,408
Hybrid cow	677,275	703,979	626,100	792,044	803,538	969,666
Total	**2,058,726**	**2,217,267**	**2,116,100**	**2,400,134**	**2,678,461**	**3,100,074**
Meat Production (Tons)						
Beef	319,112	323,775	394,604	471,692	506,798	486,736
Chevon and mutton	124,745	129,292	81,064	92,999	110,563	95,964
Pork	54,360	91,451	18,899	37,191	23,140	38,377
Chicken	99,540	104,292	63,597	78,110	41,000	80,601
Total	**597,757**	**648,810**	**558,164**	**679,992**	**681,501**	**701,679**
Egg production (000 tons)						
Eggs	4,153,800	4,353,182	2,758,000	3,156,692	3,575,621	4,051,179

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Animal Feed Production and Processing

262. In 2020, production of improved pasture seeds in the Government owned farms was 127.3 tons compared to 12.1 tons in 2019. The increase emanated from continued efforts of the Government to improve pasture farms through provision of farm implements such as

tractors and harrows as well as adequate rainfall that increased production of pasture cuttings. Further, 326,655 rolls of hay were produced in the Government farms compared to 550,919 rolls in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 40.7 percent. This decrease was due to excessive rainfall that affected harvesting of grasses used in the production of hay. In addition, private sector produced 900,000 tons of animal feed in 2020 compared to 600,120 tons produced in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 50.0 percent. This was on account of increased production of layer and broiler chicks as a result of high demand for eggs and meat in the market.

263. In 2020, animal feed processing industries increased by 11.7 percent to 105 industries from 94 industries in 2019 due to the Government efforts to promote industrial investment opportunities. In order to ensure availability of animal feed with appropriate quality and standards, the Government inspected 11 animal feed production areas and 5 animal feed warehouses in 2020 compared to 20 production areas and 14 warehouses inspected in 2019. Similarly, 36 animal feed sales point were inspected and registered to conduct animal feed business of which, 8 were in Dar es salaam, 12 in Arusha, 3 in Kilimanjaro, 3 in Pwani, 9 in Mwanza and one in Iringa.

Livestock and Livestock Products Trading

264. In 2020, a total of 1,023,200 cattle, 987,867 goats and 205,161 sheep valued at 865 billion shillings were traded in the domestic market compared to 1,427,212 cattle, 1,062,324 goats and 122,390 sheep valued at 947.4 billion shillings sold in 2019, equivalent to a decrease in value by 8.7 percent. The decrease in value was due to heavy rainfall which caused destruction of roads and infrastructure in primary auctions. In addition, 3,574 cattle, 49,184 goats and sheep worth 1.9 billion shillings were exported in 2020 compared to 11,670 cattle, 44,790 goats and sheep worth 22.9 billion shillings exported in 2019, equivalent to a decrease in value by 91.7 percent. The fall in value of livestock exported was due to effects of COVID-19 which affected cross border auction activities.

265. In 2020, a total of 692.4 tons of meat worth USD 2.99 billion were exported to United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Oman, Comoro, Hong Kong and Vietnam compared to 1,207.9 tons worth USD 5.2 billion exported to the same destination in 2019, equivalent to a decrease in value by 42.7 percent. Out of the meat exported, 142.2 tons was beef, 36.1 tons was chevon, 1.11 tons was mutton and 513 tons was donkey meat. In addition, 243.7 tons of meat worth 4.1 billion shillings (USD 1.8 million) were imported from Kenya, South Africa, Belgium, and United Kingdom in 2020 compared to 516.6 tons worth 5.0 billion shillings (USD 2.2 million) imported in 2019. Out of the meat imported, 195.1 tons were beef and 48.5 tons were pork

266. In 2020, a total of 10,492,156 pieces of hides and skins were collected compared to 10,435,355 pieces collected in 2019. Out of those, 3,022,995 pieces were cattle hides and 7,469,160 pieces of goats and sheep skins compared to 3,010,224 pieces of cattle hides and 7,425,131 pieces of goats and sheep skins in 2019. In addition, 677,867 pieces of hides and skins were exported in 2020 compared to 665,177 pieces exported in 2019. Furthermore, 2,929.2 tons of raw hides and 102.7 tons of wet blue hides were exported in 2020 compared to 2,871.2 tons of raw hides and 156.0 tons of wet blue hides exported in 2019. The decrease in

quantity of wet blue hides exported was due to domestic hides processors being on transition from chrome to vegetable tanning technology which is acceptable in European markets.

Table 11.6: Hides and Skins Collection

Year	Cattle Hides	Goat/Sheep Skins	Total
2009	1,223,668	6,983,999	8,207,667
2010	2,456,540	3,678,294	6,134,834
2011	2,378,235	4,978,000	7,356,235
2012	3,022,400	4,928,000	7,950,400
2013	2,567,340	6,325,525	8,892,865
2014	2,263,472	3,567,321	5,830,793
2015	2,543,914	5,983,210	8,527,124
2016	2,654,400	6,132,212	8,786,612
2017	2,790,560	6,643,998	9,434,558
2018	2,896,796	7,022,908	9,919,704
2019	3,010,224	7,425,131	10,435,355
2020	3,022,995	7,469,160	10,492,155

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Table 11.7: Export of Hides and Skins

Year	Cattle Hides	Goat/Sheep Skins	Total
2009	982,668	3,469,936	4,452,604
2010	739,315	2,088,582	2,827,897
2011	1,719,506	1,561,000	3,280,506
2012	2,000,000	3,600,000	5,600,000
2013	1,269,060	2,582,525	3,851,585
2014	1,263,472	2,716,436	3,979,908
2015	1,388,139	1,020,000	2,408,139
2016	1,575,139	1,124,000	2,699,139
2017	1,215,030	928,115	2,143,145
2018	828,079	1,009,202	1,837,281
2019	614,743	50,434	665,177
2020	629,202	48,665	677,867

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Table 11.8: Hides Exports

Year	Raw Hides		Processed Hides		Total Value of Hides (Million Shillings)
	Kilogram 000`	Value (Million Shillings)	Kilogram 000`	Value (Million Shillings)	
2009	1,666	1,433	5,026	6,797	8,230
2010	3,241	2,438	7,217	8,672	11,110
2011	8,141	6,831	7,904	17,005	23,836
2012	2,887	3,445	5,011	17,375	20,820
2013	2	3	7,061	22,686	22,689
2014	1,559	2,231	11,186	33,372	35,603
2015	372	1,185	6,594	20,878	22,063
2016	1,758	2,397	2,592	5,097	7,494
2017	4,835	6,592	6,482	9,452	16,044
2018	3,650	5,064	4,840	8,794	13,858
2019	2,871.2	4,971.4	156	230	5,201.4
2020	2,929.2	5,029.9	102.7	197.3	5,227.2

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority

Livestock Training Institutes

267. In 2020, Livestock Training Agency (LITA) enrolled 3,574 students at certificate and diploma level compared to 3,634 students in 2019. Programs offered include animal health and production, veterinary laboratory technology, range management and tsetse control. Trainings were offered in the following campuses: Morogoro, Tengeru (Arusha), Mpwapwa (Dodoma), Kikulula (Kagera), Madaba (Ruvuma), Mabuki (Mwanza), Temeke (Dar es Salaam) and Buhuri (Tanga). In addition, LITA offered training to 2,078 livestock farmers on improved livestock and animal feed production in 2020 compared to 1,468 farmers trained in 2019.

Livestock Research

268. In 2020, Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI) continued to conduct research on livestock production which enabled production and distribution of 56 hybrid beef cattle, 78 hybrid dairy cattle and 304 hybrid goats to stakeholders compared to 93 hybrid beef cattle, 48 hybrid dairy cattle and 134 hybrid goats in 2019. In addition, 4,801 Kuroiler chicks and 600 SASSO chicks were distributed to poultry farmers in Mpwapwa and Meatu District Councils in 2020 compared to 2,412 Kuroiler chicks and 642 SASSO chicks distributed in 2019. Similarly, 3,251 Kuroiler eggs and 240 SASSO eggs were fertilized and distributed to poultry farmers in Mpwapwa District Council in 2020 compared to 720 Kuroiler eggs and 359 hybrid SASSO eggs in 2019. During the period under review, 1,041 kilogram of improved pasture seeds and 758.5 kilogram of fodder cuttings were produced and distributed to livestock farmers compared to 6,029 kilogram of improved pasture seeds and 3,250 kilogram of fodder cuttingsin 2019.

269. In 2020, TALIRI produced and distributed 21,124 hay rolls compared to 20,748 hay rolls produced in 2019. The rolls were distributed in Mbeya, Dodoma and Tanga regions as well as Sengerema, Ilemela, Nyamagana, Misungwi, Tarime and Rungwe districts. In addition, 11,571 livestock farmers with livestock production technologies were trained on extension services compared to 8,350 livestock farmers trained in 2019. Trainings were conducted in the following regions: Mbeya, Songwe, Simiyu, Geita, Dodoma, Tanga, Manyara, Arusha, Morogoro, Njombe, Mwanza, Mtwara, Lindi, Iringa, Kilimanjaro and Pwani.

Livestock Extension Services

270. In 2020, the Government conducted training to 3,914 extension service officers compared to 19,839 livestock farmers and extension service officers in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 80.3 percent. The decrease was due to change in training system which targeted extension service officers at district/council levels. The training was conducted in Rukwa regions for 1,412 extension service officers, Mbeya 1,201, Songwe 653 and Katavi 648. The training was conducted to 26 regional extension service officers and one extension service officer from each of 10 Dodoma councils and 8 Singida councils. The trainings focused on improved beef and dairy cattle farming, range management, livestock disease control and pasture production.

271. In 2020, the Government established 12 animal feed demonstration farms in the following districts: 4 in Kishapu, 3 in Kahama, 3 in Bahi, one in Bihawana and one in Nzega compared to 20 demonstration farms in 2019. In addition, 43 livestock farmers were trained in 2020 through demonstration farms on pasture farming compared to 260 farmers in 2019. The decrease was due to flooding in some demostration farms as a result of heavy rainfall.

COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

272. In 2020, Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission (TCDC) continued to regulate and promote development of cooperative societies in crop production, livestock and fisheries in order to stimulate economic growth and poverty reduction. During the period under review, cooperative societies decreased by 21.0 percent to 9,185 cooperatives from 11,626 cooperatives in 2019. The decrease was due to deregistration of some cooperatives due to failure to meet required standards. Out of total cooperative, 4,039 were Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOS), 3,831 Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS), 1,215 other cooperatives, 58 cooperative unions and 12 joint ventures. In addition, members of cooperative societies increased by 2.9 to 6,050,324 in 2020 from 5,880,736 members in 2019. The increase was attributed to increased public awareness on the importance of cooperative societies particularly, in bulk input procurement.

273. In 2020, crop processing industries owned by cooperative societies were 452 up from 374 industries in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 20.9 percent. The increase was due to promotion of industrial investment including provision of fiscal incentives. During the period under review, cooperative societies generated a total of 100,100 employment opportunities compared to 90,090 employments in 2019. On the other hand, loans worth 1.63 trillion shillings were extended to SACCOS members in 2020 compared to 1.5 trillion shillings loan extended to members in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 8.7 percent. The value of shares and savings of SACCOS members increased to 891 billion shillings in 2020 from 819 billion shillings in 2019.

274. In 2020, TCDC inspected 4,494 cooperative societies compared to 2,964 cooperatives inspected in 2019. In addition, special inspection was conducted on 35 cooperatives in 2020 compared to 28 cooperatives inspected in 2019. During that period, the Co-operative Audit and Supervision Corporation (COASCO) audited financial statements of 6,021 cooperatives. The audit report indicated that 289 cooperatives received clean report, 3,114 cooperatives doubtful opinion, 948 cooperatives unsatisfactory opinion and 1,670 cooperatives adverse opinion. Following such audits, management of the cooperatives were trained with the objective of enhancing their capacity in the preparation of cooperatives financial statements and reports. In addition, appropriate measures were taken against cooperatives with unsatisfactory and adverse opinions to improve efficiency.

FISHERIES

Fishery Resources Management

275. In 2020, the Government conducted patrols and sporadic operations which enabled seizure of various illegal fishing gears including: 89,225 meters of beach seine ropes, 16,445 gillnets, 5,601 fishing hooks, 1,689 monofilament, 592 beach seine nets, 552 canoes, 382

sardines net, 204 ring nets, 35 modified gillnets, 8 cast net, 6 modified sardines nets, 24 paddles, 22 fishing nets, 201 boat engines, 78 boats, 14 cars, 12 motorcycles, 9 pairs of diving flippers and one fuel tank. In addition, 22,977 kilograms of immature fish and 37 kilogram of fish maws were seized. On the other hand, Multi-Agency Task Team (MATT) for curbing illegal fishing and environmental crimes continued to conduct patrols and operations in the coastal regions and Lake Tanganyika which facilitated the seizure of various illegal fishing gears including: 20,705 meters of beach seine ropes, 8,445 gillnets, 201 monofilament, 105 beach seine nets, 55 ring nets, 30 canoes, 20 gas cylinders and 5 cars. In addition, the operation led to the arrest of 1,400 suspects and filing of 5 cases in court.

Production of Fingerlings, Fish and other Aquatic Organisms

276. In 2020, the number of fish cages in lakes and dams was 431 compared to 408 fish cages in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 5.6 percent. Out of those, 370 cages were in Lake Victoria, 9 cages in Lake Tanganyika and 115 cages were in various dams. In addition, fishponds increased to 27,979 in 2020 from 26,445 fishponds in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 2.4 percent. The increase was on account of public readiness to invest in aquaculture along with availability of affordable loans from financial institutions.

277. In 2020, a total of 21,676,187 fingerlings were produced in Government and private fish hatching centers compared to 17,301,076 fingerlings produced in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 25.3 percent. The increase was attributed to improved seeds, feeds and hatcheries in hatching centers. On the other hand, production of tilapia and catfish increased to 18,716.6 tons worth 103.4 billion shillings in 2020 compared to 18,073.6 tons worth 97.7 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to increase in production by 3.6 percent. This was due to increased investment in aquaculture including fish cage farming. In addition, production of seaweeds was 1,410 tons worth 705.0 million shillings compared to 1,449 tons worth 724.5 million shillings in 2019. Similarly, production of prawns was 73.6 tons worth 1.8 billion shillings in 2020 compared to 336 tons worth 8.4 billion shillings in 2019.

Table 11.9: Production and Value of Tilapia and Catfish

Years	Number Of Fingerlings	Production of Tilapia and Catfish (Tons)	Values (Million Shillings)	Production of Seaweeds (Tons)	Value (Million Shillings)	Production of prawns (Tons)	Value (Million Shillings)
2015	19,692,000	3,118.0	18,753.6	222.8	111.4	391	8,525.0
2016	18,000,000	3,613.6	21,681.6	1176.5	588.25	407	9,082.5
2017	14,119,272	11,000.0	66,000.0	1197.5	598.75	248	9,292.5
2018	15,119,757	14,800.0	88,800.0	1329.7	664.85	371.7	9,372.5
2019	17,301,076	18,073.6	97,728.0	1449.0	724.5	336	8,410.0
2020	21,173,226	18,716.6	103,398.0	1410.0	705	73.6	1,840.0

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Fish Harvesting

278. In 2020, a total of 473,592 tons of fish worth 2.4 trillion shillings were harvested compared to 470,309 tons worth 2.2 trillion shillings harvested in 2019. Out of those, 409,828 tons were harvested from fresh water and 63,764 tons from marine water in 2020 compared to 365,104 tons and 105,205 tons respectively harvested in 2019. This was attributed to increase in fish production following continues decrease in distraction of fish hatcheries through illegal fishing.

Table 11.10: Fish Harvest

Year	Fresh Water	Marine Water	Total
2011	290,474	50,592	341,066
2012	314,944	50,079	365,023
2013	315,008	52,846	367,854
2014	314,062	51,912	365,974
2015	309,922	52,723	362,645
2016	308,772	53,823	362,595
2017	332,373	55,170	387,543
2018	323,120	53,231	376,351
2019	409,333	60,977	470,309
2020	409,828	63,764	473,592

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Safety and Quality Control of Fishery Products

279. In 2020, the Government conducted 7,341 inspections to verify safety and quality of fishery products compared to 3,724 inspections conducted in 2019. The inspections were conducted on: 51 large and medium fish processing factories, 124 fish landing sites, 31 fish markets, 52 fish warehouses and 541 fishery product transport vessels. In addition, 3,385 permits were issued to local traders for selling 38,221.3 tons of fish in domestic market compared to 5,943 permits issued for selling 93,314.9 tons in 2019. Similarly, 2,733 sanitary and phytosanitary certificates were issued to fish and fishery product exporters in 2020 compared to 2,879 sanitary and phytosanitary certificates issued in 2019. In order to ensure safety and quality of fish and fishery products, the National Fish Quality Control Laboratory in Nyegezi Mwanza conducted microbiology and chemical tests on 3,271 samples of fishery products compared to 4,608 samples tested in 2019 and they all meet the recommended standards.

Investment in Fishery Sub Sector

280. The Government continued to encourage private sector investment in fishery sub sector whereby, as of December 2020, there were 18 large scale fish processing factories, 5 fish nets factories and 90 fish warehouses compared to 15 large scale fish processing factories, 4 fish nets factories and 56 fish warehouses in 2019. During the period under review, there were 34 small scale fish processing factories and 3 boat manufacturing factories as it was in 2019. In addition, the Government through Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU) continued to promote investment in hospitality industry whereby, as of December 2020, there were 22 tourist hotels near reserve areas compared to 18 tourist hotels in 2019. Out of those, 12 tourist hotels are located in Mafia, 6 in Tanga, 3 in Dar es salaam and one in Mtwara. The increase was attributed to construction of three (3) new hotels located in Dar es Salaam and one in Mtwara.

Import and Export of Fishery Products

281. In 2020, a total of 40,478 tons of fishery products and 128,316 ornamental fish worth 386.4 billion shillings were exported compared to 45,775 tons of fishery products and 136,915 ornamental fish worth 376.8 billion shillings exported in 2019. The increase in the value of exported fishery products was attributed to rise in price of respective products in the

landing sites. During the period under review, royalty earned from export of fishery products and ornamental fish amounted to 21.7 billion shillings compared to 25.6 billion shillings earned in 2019. In addition, a total of 706.05 tons of fish maws worth 129.9 billion shillings were exported and generated royalty of 4.6 billion shillings in 2020 compared to the export of 541.5 tons of fish maws worth 111.5 billion shillings which generated royalty amounting to 3.9 billion shillings in 2019. On the other hand, a total of 5.3 tons of fish worth 114.9 million shillings were imported in 2020 and generated revenue amounting to 27.2 million shillings compared to 6.0 tons of fish imported in 2019 worth 116.6 million shillings which generated revenue amounting to 37.0 million shillings in 2019. The decrease in quantity of fish imported was due to increase in domestic production of fish.

Table 33: DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

Season[1]	Sugar Cane				Sugar		
	Farmers					Consumed[3]	
	Public (000 Tons)	Private (000 Tons)	Total (000 Tons)	Price [2] (Shs/Ton)	Production Ton	Total Ton	Kg per Per Person[4]
2001/02	1,134	389	1,523	14,700	164,498	142,398	10.10
2002/03	1,402	411	1,813	15,000	190,120	167,300	10.42
2003/04	1,672	670	2,342	16,800	223,839	290,711	10.90
2004/05	1,594	752	2,346	20,568	229,617	328,005	10.90
2005/06	1,545	956	2,501	22,383	263,317	343,292	12.00
2006/07	1,430	611	2,041	29,000	192,095	366,708	12.00
2007/08	1,967	799	2,766	32,767	265,434	382,518	13.00
2008/09	2,056	693	2,749	32,771	279,850	396,113	13.40
2009/10	1,972	598	2,570	42,046	263,461	398,070	13.68
2010/11	2,357	661	3,018	43,865	304,135	410,259	12.00
2011/12	2,036	680	2,716	48,833	262,879	439,307	12.00
2012/13	2,242	711	2,953	52,167	296,698	468,000	12.00
2013/14	2,198	602	2,800	50,500	294,300	434,782	12.00
2014/15	2,466	697	3,163	51,333	304,007	511,680	12.00
2015/16	2,270	569	2,839	59,707	293,075	525,784	12.00
2016/17	2,504	557	3,061	72,667	324,930	456,000	12.75
2017/18	2,550	626	3,175	72,667	303,752	515,004	13.50
2018/19	2,792	797	3,589	72,667	359,219	524,772	13.50
2019/20	2,659	728	3,387	77,333	311,358	372,787	12.75
Change (%)							
18/19-19/20	-4.78	-8.65	-5.64		-13.32	-28.96	-5.56
Increase (%)							
01/02-19/20	134.5	87.2	122.4	426.1	89.3	161.8	26.2

Source: Tanzania Sugar Board
1.Season is between July and June
2.Price is for sugar cane with 10% of Sucrose
3.includes sugar transported to Zanzibar
4.For Tanzania mainland

Table 34: COTTON PROCUREMENT AND LOCAL SALES

Season [1]	Seed Cotton					Lint Cotton					
	Quantity produced (tons)			Average Price (Shs/ton)		Quantity (Tons)			Local Sales		
									Quantity (tons)	Average Price (000'Shs/ton)	
	AR	BR	Total	AR	BR	AR	BR	Total	Total [2]	AR	BR
2001/02	148,180	..	148,180	165	..	49,668	-	49,668	..	..	..
2002/03	187,908	781	188,689	180	50	62,983	262	63,245	..	..	..
2003/04	139,756	213	139,969	280	100	46,843	72	46,915	..	..	..
2004/05	341,589	..	341,589	250	..	114,496	..	114,496	..	..	..
2005/06	376,591	..	376,591	220	..	126,228	..	126,228	..	..	..
2006/07	130,585	..	130,585	350	..	43,770	..	43,770	..	..	..
2007/08	200,662	..	200,662	450		70,773	..	70,773	37,488	..	..
2008/09	368,697	..	368,697	480	..	123,582	..	123,582	66,554	..	..
2009/10	267,644	..	267,644	480	..	54,851	..	54,851	..	..	..
2010/11	163,518	.	163,518	900	..	54,809	-	54,809	..	..	..
2011/12	225,938	..	225,938	1,000	..	75,731	..	75,731	..	..	..
2012/13	351,156	..	351,156	660	..	117,702	..	117,702	..	..	..
2013/14	245,815	..	245,815	700	..	82,394	..	82,394	..	..	..
2014/15	202,312	..	202,312	750	..	67,812	..	67,812			..
2015/16	149,765	..	149,765	800		50,199	..	50,199	525,784	12	..
2016/17	132,934	..	132,934	1,000	..	42,203	..	42,203			
2017/18	222,790	..	222,790	1,100	..	80,575	..	80,575	39,244	3,667	..
2018/19	348,901	..	348,901	1,200	..	129,408	..	129,408	51,942	3,123	
2019/20	348,958	..	348,958	1,200	..	129408	..	129,408	25,910	3,123	..
Change (%) 18/19-19/20	0.02		0.02	0		0		0	-50		

Source: Cotton Marketing Board
[1]Season is between July and June
[2]Total is for AR and BR
..Not available

Table 35: TEA CROP AREA, PRODUCTION AND LOCAL SALES

Season [1]	Area under production (Hectares)			Quantity of leaf tea produced (Tons)						Price to Farmers (Shs/Kg	Local[2] Sales (Tons)
				Ownership (Farms)			Zones (Farms)				
	Estate	Small scale	Total	Estates	Small scale	Total	North	South	Total		
2001/02	10,811	10,364	21,175	97,297	13,999	111,296	22,794	88,502	111,296	80	2,683
2002/03	11,097	9,762	20,889	100,677	31,718	132,395	28,679	103,716	132,395	85	3,158
2003/04	11,485	10,801	22,286	95,986	31,993	127,979	26,384	101,595	127,979	86	3,225
2004/05	11,271	11,442	22,713	94,172	39,246	133,418	20,649	112,769	133,418	86	4,004
2005/06	11,310	10,977	22,287	91,337	31,881	123,218	29,046	94,172	123,218	93	3,881
2006/07	11,271	11,956	23,227	109,632	49,024	158,656	39,673	118,983	158,656	100	4,737
2007/08	11,272	11,449	22,722	97,310	51,160	148,470	33,456	115,015	148,471	111	4,253
2008/09	11,271	11,449	22,722	100,644	41,167	141,811	31,677	110,134	141,811	118	4,464
2009/10	11,272	11,449	22,722	106,021	44,716	150,737	33,309	117,428	150,737	124	5,084
2010/11	11,272	11,449	22,722	95,511	47,616	143,127	112,368	30,759	143,127	152	6,065
2011/12	11,272	11,449	22,722	88,582	52,359	140,941	27,009	113,932	140,941	200	4,839
2012/13	11,272	11,449	22,722	113,628	54,872	168,500	30,997	137,503	168,500	206	5,498
2013/14	11,272	11,449	22,722	101,489	47,001	148,490	27,935	120,555	148,490	225	5,672
2014/15	11,272	11,449	22,722	100,018	52,467	152,485	23,283	129,202	152,485	176	6,302
2015/16	11,272	11,449	22,721	96,759	44,605	141,364	25,413	115,915	141,328	230	10,257
2016/17	11,272	11,449	22,722	78,929	41,495	120,424	20,592	99,832	120,424	285	4,648
2017/18	11,322	11,705	23,028	97,428	55,620	153,048	31,599	121,449	153,048	299	5,434
2018/19	11,322	11,705	23,027	104,203	61,081	165,284	36,506	128,778	165,284	312	3,926
2019/20	12,275	11,127	23,403	78,579	54,973	133,552	23,700	109,852	133,552	312	3,767
Change (%) 18/19-19/20	-8.42	4.94	1.63	-24.59	-10	-19	35	-14	-19.20	4.7	-27.7

Source: Tanzania Tea Authority

1 Season is between July and June

2 Made Tea

.. Not Available

Table 36: COFFEE PROCUREMENT AND LOCAL SALES

Season[1]	Coffee Procurement (Tons)				Price (Shs/kg)			Local Sales[+]	
	ARABICA		ROBUSTA	TOTAL	ARABICA			QUANTITY	VALUE
	Mild	Hard			Mild	Hard	Raw	(Tons)	(Shs'000)
2003/04	20,716	1,850	16,138	38,704	1,800.00	1,200.00	600	38,704.00	46,670.00
2004/05	23,870	888	9,133	33,891	2,593.50	1,976.00	1,235.00	33,891.00	62,566.00
2005/06	24,116	1,362	8,856	34,334	1,200.00	420	270	33,300.00	793,042.50
2006/07	33,345	2,417	19,076	54,838	2,840.00	1,796.00	1,616.00	548.4	129,867.50
2007/08	26,330	1,588	15,606	43,524	2,995.00	1,875.00	1,734.00	43,523.00	89,099.30
2008/09	37,207	1,727	29,643	68,577	2,887.00	2,172.00	1,836.00	68,577.00	165,615.60
2009/10	22,217	915	11,467	34,599	3,988.00	2,475.00	1,563.00	34,599.00	108,741.10
2010/11	30,309	2,013	24,348	56,670	4,500.00	1,300.00	1,200.00	56,670.00	264,143.60
2011/12	20,775	941	11,590	33,306	8,144.40	5,436.40	3,276.90	33,306.00	212,292.60
2012/13	33,204	1,655	36,150	71,009	4,850.00	3,600.00	3,200.00	71,009.00	281,781.80
2013/14	28,212	1,115	18,875	48,202	4,314.00	3,272.90	3,074.60	48,202.00	183,708.90
2014/15	26,335	810	18,788	45,933	5,848.00	4,515.00	3,848.50	-	-
2015/16	21,517	460	17,526	39,503	7,249.60	5,943.40	4,092.90	39,503.00	105,760.80
2016/17	27,023	681	19,989	47,693	7,636.00	6,164.00	4,347.00	47,693.00	129,428,710.00
2017/18	36,551	633	11,897	43,193	2,980.00	2,980.00	2,980.00	43,193.30	116,587,271.00
2018/19	30,664	2,068	27,927	66,546	2,210.00	2,210.00	2,210.00	66,546.20	123,185,587.00
2019/20	31,379	883	27,056	59,318	5,014.80	4,515.20	4,056.80	59,318.00	258,364,970.60
Change (%) 18/19-19/20	2.33	-57.3	-3.12	-10.86	126.91	104.31	83.57	-10.86	109.74

Source: Coffee Marketing Board

\+ Clean Coffee

1 Season is between July and June

2 Provisional

.. Not available

Table 37: SISAL PLANTATIONS, PRODUCTION AND LOCAL SALES

Season[1]	Area (Hectare)			Sisal Production		Local Sales[+]	
	Matured	Unmatured	Total	Quantity (Tons)	Producer Price	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Shs. million)
2001/02	34,645	11,473	46,118	23,641	337,732	4,947	1,671
2002/03	39,462	10,611	50,073	23,280	450,000	6,300	2,835
2003/04	29,493	12,204	41,697	26,758	540,000	6,370	4,027
2004/05	45,079	14,500	59,579	27,794	617,342	8,213	5,070
2005/06	26,384	13,264	39,648	30,934	810,000	10,767	8,613
2006/07	28,273	13,608	41,882	33,327	975,000	11,010	10,152
2007/08	28,577	15,622	44,199	34,057	1,000,000	16,997	15,800
2008/09	35,751	18,023	53,774	25,996	1,000,000	11,496	10,100
2009/10	30,556	11,849	42,405	24,092	1,200,000	12,761	10,375
2010/11	31,117	12,169	43,286	25,090	1,300,000	11,617	13,154
2011/12	32,601	14,302	46,902	36,600	1,500,000	11,511	14,390
2012/13	33,649	11,994	45,643	34,874	1,600,000	11,466	16,823
2013/14	35,266	11,044	46,310	37,805	1,724,864	9,160	16
2014/15	35,946	12,494	48,440	38,872	2,071,446	8,972	17,513
2015/16	34,723	13,231	47,954	41,795	2,700,000	9,075	20,342
2016/17	41,661	12,850	54,511	36,533	2,700,000	9,559	21,541
2017/18	40,635	14,389	55,024	43,280	3,000,000	12,111	30,803
2018/19[r]	43,406	18,567	61,973	33,271	3,300,000	13,043	39,607
2019/20	41,461	17,044	58,505	35,923	3,500,000	12645	38,322
Change (%) 2018/19-2019/20	**-4.5**	**-8.2**	**-5.6**	**8.0**	**6.1**	**-3.1**	**-3.2**

Source: Tanzania Sisal Authority
+ Types of sisal are Line fibre, Tow and Flume Tow
1 Season is between July and June
r Revised data
.. Not available

Table 38: PYRETHRUM PROCUREMENT AND LOCAL SALES

Season [1]	Procurement (Tons)				Local Sales – Quantity (Tons)			Local Sales - Value (Shs.'000))		
	North	South	Total	Price2 (Sh./kg))	Crude Extract	Powder	Dry Mack	Crude Extract	Powder	Dry Mack
2001/02	36	1,699.00	1,735.00	420	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002/03*	111	979	1,090.00	380	2	90	-	106,920.00	99,891.00	-
2003/04	85	751	842	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004/05	90	910	1,000.00	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005/06	-	2,800.00	2,800.00	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006/07	-	1,600.00	1,600.00	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007/08	-	1,470.00	1,470.00	1,050.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008/09	-	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,500.00	36.4	105	624	-	-	-
2009/10	-	1,780.00	1,780.00	1,500.00	57	69	1,035.00	37,361.00	1,473.00	248
2010/11	-	1,786.80	1,786.80	1,500.00	57.2	69.3	69.3	37,503.70	1,478.60	246.9
2011/12	0	5,700.00	5,700.00	1,700.00	82	-	750	-	204	360,919.00
2012/13	0	6,100.00	6,100.00	2,400.00	84	-	2,000.00	-	-	462,000.00
2013/14	34	2,691.80	2,726.20	2,000.00	90	60	830	6,900,000.00	160,500.00	233,000.00
2014/15	31	2,255.00	2,286.00	2,500.00	76	30	430	133.6	116,048.00	235,612.70
2015/16	25	1,987.00	2,012.40	2,100.00	59.9	6	480	9,450,000.00	30,240.00	282,240.00
2016/17	39	2,111.80	2,151.00	2,050.00	53.2	162	727	6,782,016.00	651,810.00	436,232.00
2017/18	43	2,355.90	2,400.00	2,500.00	16	204	700	13,932,947.00	869,418.10	390,864.00
2018/19	68	2050	2118	3200	-	-	-	144,487.00	844,213.90	409,299.40
2019/20	69	2441	2510	3200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change (%) 18/19-19/20	**1.47**	**19.07**	**18.51**	**0.00**						

Source: Tanzania Pyrethrum Board

1 Season is between July and June

2 Price is for grade five only

- No local sales

* This data is for the period up to December 2002 of the ongoing season

Table 39: SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF MAJOR CASH CROPS MARKETED

(Tons)

Crops	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19r**	**2019/20**	**Change % 2017/18 - 2018/19**
Sisal	36,600	34,874	37,805	38,872	41,795	36,533	43,280	33,271	35,923	8.0
Coffee	33,306	71,009	48,202	45,933	39,503	47,693	43,193	66,546	..	..
Cotton[1]	225,938	351,156	245,815	202,312	149,765	132,934	222,790	348,901	122,833	-64.8
Tobacco	74,239	86,343	105,803	87,281	60,691	85,861	50,522	72,325	37,546	-48.1
Pyrethrum	5,700	6,100	2,726	2,286	2,011	2,151	2,400	2,118	2,510	18.5
Tea[2]	140,941	168,500	148,490	152,485	141,328	120,424	153,048	61,081	54,973	-10.0
Cashewnuts	121,946	124,924	174,695	197,933	231,864	265,238	313,826	225,116	..	…
Sugar Cane	2,716	2,953	2,800	3,163	2,839	556,522	625,743	797,016	..	…

Source: Respective Marketing Boards

1Seed cotton

2Green leaves

..Not Available

r Revised data

Table 40: PRODUCTION IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR 2003-2020

Year	Number of Artisanal Fishermen	Number of Boats			Fish catch and Revenues					
					Fresh Waters		Marine Waters		Total	
		Fresh waters	Sea waters	Total	Qty (Tons)	Value (Shs.)	Qty (Tons)	Value (Shs.)	Qty (Tons)	Value (Shs.)
2003	124,570	31,225	4,927	36,152	301,855	141,073,500	49,270	34,489,000	351,125	175,562,500
2004	122,514	32,248	4,927	37,175	312,040	147,743,000	50,470	40,376,000	362,510	188,119,000
2005	133,197	32,248	7,190	39,438	320,566	256,452,800	54,969	82,452,930	375,535	338,905,730
2006	156,544	44,362	7,190	51,552	292,519	248,640,904	48,591	37,077,637	341,109	285,718,540
2007	163,037	44,362	7,489	51,851	284,348	252,525,198	43,499	39,210,207	327,847	291,735,405
2008	170,038	44,838	7,489	52,327	281,691	194,725,416	43,130	40,563,641	324,821	235,289,057
2009	172,090	45,234	7,664	52,898	288,059	351,394,073	47,616	56,633,436	335,675	408,027,509
2010	163,601	42,337	7,664	50,001	294,474	684,844,020	52,683	89,639,934	347,157	774,483,954
2011	177,527	47,635	7,664	55,299	290,474	1,031,883,681	50,592	166,954,953	341,066	1,198,838,634
2012	182,741	49,321	7,664	56,985	314,944	1,129,349,925	50,079	177,781,799	365,023	1,307,131,724
2013	183,431	49,721	7,664	57,385	315,008	1,248,903,393	52,846	195,529,127	367,854	1,444,432,520
2014	183,800	49,627	7,664	57,291	314,062	1,287,248,813	51,912	207,649,600	365,974	1,494,898,413
2015	183,800	49,627	7,664	57,291	309,922	1,270,856,680	52,723	210,892,897	362,645	1,481,749,577
2016	203,529	49,688	9,650	59,338	308,772	1,274,485,404	53,823	211,891,899	362,595	1,486,377,303
2017	203,529	49,688	9,650	59,338	332,373	1,495,678,680	55,170	248,262,840	387,543	1,743,941,520
2018	202,053	49,688	9,242	58,930	323,120	1,518,667,619	53,231	250,190,118	376,351	1,768,857,737
2019	202,053	49,688	9,242	58,930	365,104	1,715,988,903	105,205	494,464,498	470,309	2,210,453,400
2020	202,539	50,116	9,242	59,358	409,828	2,049,141,547	63,764	318,819,664	473,592	2,367,961,211

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries-Fisheries Department

Table 40A: SUMMARY OF FISH EXPORT YEAR 2011-2020

Year	Quantity Kgs	Live fish	Values		Duties Shs.
			US $	Shs.	
2011	37,996.43	61,215	152,973,356.80	233,714,590,010.80	6,153,278,023.30
2012	41,394.27	45,550	163,299,365.50	254,901,017,111.31	6,819,926,007.14
2013	38,573.61	44,260	147,659,778.56	234,884,628,955.92	6,117,769,193.74
2014	43,354.40	42,100	188,101,262.01	314,489,903,877.12	7,490,632,355.15
2015	41,059.45	87,630	259,286,762.20	547,228,222,095.53	13,097,411,199.19
2016	39,691.46	65,841	257,257,100.48	526,985,019,569.27	14,302,761,906.89
2017	36,063.23	101,110	182,450,277.75	406,568,122,271.47	10,446,850,538.58
2018	44,939.79	63,978	239,680,014.56	546,993,779,393.01	13,520,367,822.26
2019	45,775.17	136,915	158,657,945.58	376,763,802,642.91	25,567,600,872.63
2020	40,477.97	128,316	169,111,837.12	386,369,197,733.30	21,678,640,820.11

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries-Fisheries Department

Table 40B: PRODUCTION TREND OF AQUATIC ORGANISMS 2015-2020

Year	Number of Aqua farmers	Number of fish pond	Number of cages	Number of fingerlings	Fish production	Seaweed production
2015	17,725	21,300	50	19,090,000	3,118	222.8
2016	18,843	22,545	109	18,000,000	3,613.6	1,176.5
2017	20,370	24,302	150	14,119,272	11,000	1,197.5
2018	22,598	24,302	315	15,119,757	14,800	1,329.5
2019	26,474	26,445	408	17,301,076	18,073.6	1,449
2020	28,009	27,979	431	21,676,187	18,716.6	1,410

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries-Fisheries Department

CHAPTER 12
NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

Forestry and Beekeeping

282. In 2020, honey harvested decreased by 1.9 percent to 30,037 tons from 30,622 tons harvested in 2019. Out of those, 2,032.4 tons worth 13,413.7 million shillings were exported compared to 607.6 tons worth 4,860.8 million shillings exported in 2019. The increase in the value of honey exports was due to increase in the volume of honey exports and rise in the average price of honey in the world market from USD 2.2 per kilogram in 2019 to USD 3.5 per kilogram in 2020. In addition, a total of 1,884 tons of bee wax was produced in 2020 compared to 1,897 tons produced in 2019. Out of those, 251 tons worth 3,865.4 million shillings were exported compared to 179.3 tons worth 1,437.9 million shillings exported in 2019. The increase in the volume and value of bee wax exports was attributed to increase in the average price of bee wax in the world market from USD 7.5 per kilogram in 2019 to USD 8.0 per kilogram in 2020. During the period under review, larger share of honey and bee wax produced were exported to the United States of America, Germany and Japan.

Table 12.1: Honey and Bee Wax Exports

Year	Honey		Bee wax	
	Weight (Tons)	**Value (Shillings)**	**Weight (Tons)**	**Value (Shillings)**
2011	343	2,181,319,119	534	3,898,239,826
2012	103.8	262,043,582	277	2,582,805,057
2013	83	287,368,000	384	4,659,954,408
2014	108.2	539,927,831	271	3,849,466,035
2015	152.6	983,848,159	220.2	3,238,346,723
2016	259.9	1,222,045,655	251.9	4,549,643,832
2017	240.8	1,292,017,450	203.9	6,879,170,450
2018	1,095.9	9,342,538,000	143	1,287,099,000
2019	607.6	4,860,834,400	179.3	1,437,865,600
2020	2,032.4	13,413,721,200	251	3,865,400,000

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

283. The Government through Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) nurtured 20,689,369 tree seedlings in 2020 compared to 21,824,600 seedlings in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 5.2 percent. The seedlings were transplanted in 3,583 hectares of new farms; 4,543 hectares of harvested areas; and 3,303 hectares where planted seedlings did not thrive well compared to 1,893 hectares; 615 hectares; and 251 hectares in 2019 respectively. In addition, 37,469 hectares of tree plantations were weeded in 2020 compared to 18,101 hectares in 2019. Moreover, the Agency pruned trees in 9,647 hectares and thinned trees in 3,317 hectares in 2020 compared to 6,244 hectares and 1,293 hectares in 2019 respectively. The Agency established new tree plantation with a total of 56,500 hectares in an effort to increase availability of forestry products.

Table 12.2: Activities Undertaken in Developing Forest Plantations

Year	Growing tree seedlings	Preparation of forest plantations	Replanting trees	Tree planting	Replanting trees in areas	Weeding	Pruning	Thinning
		(Hectare)						
2016	17,944,569	6,186.2	4,378.4	4,644	1,946.5	31,103.0	5,896.5	9,439.7
2017	19,181,213	9,162	2,987	4,825	2,966	41,056	7,969	1,262
2018	20,435,500	7,408	3,732	4,927	2,664	36,989	9,019	4,658
2019	21,824,600	4,438	615	1,893	251	18,101	6,244	1,293
2020	20,689,369	7,604	4,543	3,583	3,303	37,469	9,647	3,317

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

284. In 2020, a total of 22,270 tree seedlings were nurtured and transplanted in areas deforested through human economic activities compared to 1,692,421 seedlings in 2019. The decrease in seedlings nurtured and transplanted emanated from enhanced forest area security and continued public education and awareness campaign on the importance of environmental conservation and management which reduced degraded natural forest areas. In addition, 13 forest reserves management plans were developed and a total of 1,652.8 kilometers of forest reserve boundaries were cleared and demarcated by setting up 2,765 beacons and 749 posters to minimize conflicts with communities living in vicinity.

Wildlife

285. In 2020, a total of 540,553 patrols were conducted to control poaching and trespassing into reserved areas compared to 529,679 patrols in 2019. Out of those, 278,289 patrols were conducted in National Parks; 75,000 patrols in Ngorongoro Conservation Area; and 187,264 patrols in game reserves and protected areas. In addition, the patrols facilitated seizing of various items and wildlife trophies including 59 elephant tusks, 493 guns and 2,952 bullets. Following the patrols, the number of elephants' carcasses in the game reserves, protected areas, wetlands and wildlife sanctuaries decline significantly. Furthermore, in an effort to strengthen the Paramilitary force for Wildlife and Forest Conservation, a total of 6,473 wildlife and forest officials were trained compared to 4,556 officials trained in 2019.

286. In 2020, earnings from wildlife subsector amounted to 154,390.1 million shillings as compared to 460,446.9 million shillings in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 66.5 percent. Out of those, 85,614.7 million shillings were collected by the Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA), 47,862.2 million shillings by the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) and 20,913.2 million shillings by Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA). The decline in revenue collected was attributed to decrease in the number of foreign tourists following travel restriction imposed by trading partners to contain the spread of COVID-19.

Table 12.3: Earnings from Wildlife Sub-Sector (Shillings)

Year	National Parks	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	Earnings from Hunting Tourism	Total
2016	175,089,696,000	70,863,972,000	29,136,885,800	275,090,553,800
2017	207,587,218,000	103,090,458,000	19,202,957,607	329,880,633,607
2018	214,486,751,736	108,149,417,000	20,109,785,000	342,745,953,736
2019	292,539,502,030	147,043,375,161	20,864,030,536	460,446,907,727
2020	85,614,710,442	47,862,177,819	20,913,213,013	154,390,101,274

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Tourism

287. In 2020, a total of 620,867 tourists visited various tourists' attractions in the country compared to 1,527,230 tourists in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 59.3 percent. The decrease was a result of the travel restrictions imposed by most countries to contain the spread of COVID-19. In addition, 507,177 tourists (288,867 residents and 218,310 foreigners) visited national parks in 2020 compared to 1,257,952 tourists in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 59.7 percent.

288. In 2020, the number of tourists who visited Ngorongoro Conservation Area decreased by 65.7 percent to 248,181 tourists (122,228 foreigners and 125,953 residents) from 724,538 tourists (445,283 foreigners and 279,255 residents) in 2019. Consequently, tourism earnings decreased by 59.3 percent to USD 1,058.8 million from USD 2,604.5 million in 2019. Following the decline in tourism earnings emanated from the effects of COVID-19, the mostly affected institutions from hospitality industries namely TAWA, NCAA and TANAPA were integrated into the Government budget and started to receive subventions to cover operational costs for employee's salaries, other charges and development expenditure.

Table 12.4: Number of Tourists Visited Ngorongoro National Park

Year/Month	2018		2019		2020	
	Foreigners	Residents	Foreigners	Residents	Foreigners	Residents
January	30,000	18,692	32,913	21,348	35,482	22,605
February	38,598	19449	41,753	22,215	44,003	23,367
March	23,936	15,946	19,506	15,399	12,205	11,931
April	12,497	10,384	14,539	14,519	202	2,812
May	16,748	12,065	17,150	14,245	184	2,447
June	33,608	20,954	37,240	24,368	672	3,731
July	55,513	40,559	69,211	33,100	1,971	6,410
August	59,635	36,394	65,903	34,257	3,384	7,144
September	41,706	25,148	42,693	26,949	3,278	6,878
October	39,537	23,467	43,396	25,921	5,967	8,152
November	23,507	18,102	24,378	19,167	4,754	7,494
December	35,289	27,720	36,601	27,767	10,126	22,982
Total	**410,574**	**268,880**	**445,283**	**279,255**	**122,228**	**125,953**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

289. In 2020, number of national parks increased to 22 compared to 16 parks in 2019. This was on account of establishment of new national parks namely Burigi Chato, Ibanda Kyerwa, Kigosi, Nyerere, Rumanyika Karagwe and Ugalla. During the period under review, the

Government continued to improve infrastructures in the national park areas through construction of tourist ferry in Rubondo island and construction of three-star tourist hotel in Rubambagwe - Chato. In addition, the Government introduced new tourism products as well as rehabilitating and constructing accommodation facilities in Saadani, Tarangire and Mkomazi
National Parks.

290. In 2020, the Government continued to promote tourist attraction internally and globally through: improving designated tourism channel called Tanzania Safari Channel; engaging famous people, volunteer ambassadors and Tanzania embassies; participation in tourism exhibititions in the United States of America (New York Times), Czech Republic (GO International Tourism Fair-Brno) and Netherlands (Vakantiebeurs and Utrecht) in January 2020; and participation in tourism exhibititions in Belgium (Holiday Fair), South Africa (Meetings Africa) and Uganda (Pearl of Africa Tourism Expo) in February 2020. In addition, the Government through Tanzania Tourist Board continued to create public awareness on tourism through concerts, sport events and various exhibitions including: Serengeti Marathon, Kilimanjaro Marathon, Ngorongoro Marathon and Selous Marathon; SITE exhibition; Tanzania International Trade Fair (Sabasaba); Tanzania Agriculture Exhibition (Nanenane); Karibu Kusini Fair; Maji Maji Memorial Festival; Nyasa Utalii Festival; and Hydom Tourism Festival. Furthermore, the Government in collaboration with USAID has prepared a Tanzania destination film known as “Tanzania Unforgettable” which will be used to advertise various tourist attractions and other opportunities in the country.

291. In 2020, the Government continued to inspect and rank accommodation services according to quality standards (1 to 5 stars) using criteria set by the East African Community. During that period, a total of 11 accomodation services were ranked in Dodoma region which led to an increase in the number of ranked accomodation services to 308 from 297 accomodation services in 2019. However, ranking of accomodation services was not carried out nationwide due to the outbreak of COVID-19.

Archives and Antiquities

292. A total of 44,488 tourists visited archives and antiquities in 2020 compared to 86,095 tourists in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 48.3 percent. The decrease in the number of tourists was associated with the effects of COVID-19. In addition, earnings from the tourist who visited archives and antiquities decreased by 43.7 percent to 128.7 million shillings from 228.4 million shillings in 2019.

Table 12.5: Number of Tourists Visited Archives/Antiquities Centres and Earnings

Centre	2019		2020	
	Number of Tourists	Earnings (Shillings)	Number of Tourists	Earnings (Shillings)
Magomeni	38	94,000	102	38,940
Kaole	34,226	70,863,000	12,400	25,000,000
Isimila	2,520	7,476,000	4,754	10,429,860
Mji Mkongwe	18,392	50,793,624	9,573	21,602,000
Kalenga	2,258	4,579,300	945	1,797,020
Kilwa	3,813	33,389,000	2,994	26,848,000
Mbozi	3,441	6,359,460	2,008	4,516,290
Amboni	9,537	16,627,000	5,019	17,736,827
Tongoni	238	880,000	102	400,000
Ujiji	3,429	9,237,340	2,699	7,627,340
Kwihara	506	919,000	190	251,000
Kolo	2,765	17,543,000	2,319	9,390,000
Caravan Serai	4,932	9,660,160	1,383	3,059,740
Total	**86,095**	**228,420,884**	**44,488**	**128,697,017**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

293. In 2020, a total of 65,989 tourists (11,869 residents and 54,120 foreigners) visited national museum centres compared to 67,382 tourists (52,697 residents and 14,685 foreigners) in 2019. During the period under review, earnings from tourist who visited the national museum decreased by 44.7 percent to 269.6 million shillings from 487.3 million shillings in 2019.

Table 12.4: Earnings from Tourist who Visited National Museum Centres

Centre	2019				2020			
	Foreigners	Residents	Total	Earnings (Shillings)	Foreigners	Residents	Total	Earnings (Shillings)
Museum and House of Culture in Dar es Salaam	8,497	15,769	24,266	323,779,084	11,170	4,858	16,028	64,711,044
Village Museum in Dar es Salaam	3,378	8,363	11,741	76,829,500	8,925	3,660	12,585	51,229,577
Arusha Declaration Museum in Arusha	327	5,594	5,921	19,133,900	1,274	84	1,358	5,392,587
Natural History Museum in Arusha	2,322	6,252	8,574	46,696,700	9,565	3,053	12,618	53,925,869
Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere Museum in Butiama	100	9,104	9,204	12,452,850	6,008	36	6,044	24,266,642
MajiMaji War Memorial Museum in Songea	61	7615	7,676	8,424,000	17,178	178	17,356	70,103,631
Total	**14,685**	**52,697**	**67,382**	**487,316,034**	**54,120**	**11,869**	**65,989**	**269,629,350**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Table 41: NUMBER OF TOURISTS IN NATIONAL ANTIQUITIES AND EARNINGS

Year	Number of Tourist			Revenues (Shs.)
	Foreign	Local	Total	
2015	432,124	526,110	958,234	149,957,485,000
2016	439,119	518,457	957,576	175,089,696,000
2017	386,529	595,811	982,340	207,587,218,000
2018	726,003	442,543	1,168,546	214,486,751,736
2019	763,276	494,676	1,257,952	292,539,502,030
2020	218,310	288,867	507,177	85,614,710,442
Grand Total	**2,965,361**	**2,866,464**	**5,831,825**	**1,125,275,363,208**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Table 42: EXPORTS OF FORESTRY PRODUCTS IN 2020

Products	Quantity		Value (USD)
	Weight (Kg)	Volume (Cubic Meters)	
Timber	-	69,198	34,598,998
Water/Miwati Glue	1,834,821	-	3,302,678
Sandal Wood spent Dust	8,815	-	102,073
Clarinets	-	74	368,805
Sandal Wood Oil	3,075	-	922,500
Misindano Glue	131,285	-	170,670
Electrical Poles	-	994	218,789
Baobab Oil	61,188	-	4,895
Arabika Glue	103,740	-	36,309
Withies	112,179	-	112,179
Veneer	-	13,752	2,750,400
Allanblackia Oil	-	83,800	46,090
Plywood	-	6,776	2,371,583
Honey	1,406,883	-	7,034,415
Wax	17,750	-	136,320
Tamarind	70,000	-	7,000
Basket	919	-	13,778
Herbs	2,250	-	11,250
Hand crafts	4,089	-	81,776
Briquettes	49,720	-	12,927
Other Products	17,707	-	914,620
Total	**3,824,419**	**174,594**	**53,218,053**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

- Not available

Table 43: NUMBER OF TOURISTS AND EARNINGS FROM TOURIST HUNTING				
Year	**Number of Tourists**			**Revenue (Shs.)**
	Hunters	**Visitors**	**Total**	
2015	608	393	1,001	28,802,391,200
2016	495	297	792	29,136,885,800
2017	473	291	764	19,202,957,607
2018	503	280	783	20,109,785,000
2019	519	483	1,002	20,864,030,536
2020	251	185	436	15,590,640,205
Grand total	**2,849**	**1,929**	**4,778**	**133,706,690,348**

Source: Ministry of Natural resources and Tourism

Table 44: TREND OF BUSINESS IN TOURISM INDUSTRY

Description	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019[r]	2020
Total number of visitors	Number	1,140,156	1,137,182	1,284,279	1,327,143	1,505,702	1,527,230	620,867
Number of tourists in hotels	Number	1,005,058	1,033,555	1,155,851	1,163,752	1,404,672	1,353,279	563,779
Total Earnings	US $ Million	1,983	1,902	2,132	2,200	2,433	2,604	715
Average number of bed nights per visit	Days	10	10	10	9	10	13	10
Average daily expenditures per tourist (US $)	Package Tour	378	305	351	410	331	379	312
	Non - Package Tour	210	141	145	136	135	216	115

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Ngorongoro Reservation
r-Revised data

Table 45: VISITS TO NGORONGORO NATIONAL PARK

Year	Foreigners	Tanzanians	Total tourists
2010	281,513	242,133	523,646
2011	281,513	307,086	588,599
2012	310,537	254,730	565,267
2013	350,970	296,763	647,733
2014	332,469	278,221	610,690
2015	289,061	278,922	567,983
2016	284,794	265,845	550,639
2017	391,030	249,428	640,458
2018	410,574	268,880	679,454
2019	445,283	279,255	724,538
2020	122,228	125,953	248,181

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Ngorongoro Reservation Authority

CHAPTER 13

MINING

Mineral Prospecting

294. In 2020, a total of 4,978 licenses for mineral prospecting, medium scale mining, small scale mining, melting and mining refineries were issued compared to 3,002 licenses issued in 2019, equivalent to increase of 65.8 percent. The increase was due to review of Mining Act, continued Government's efforts in creating awareness on the importance of having mining licenses especially to small scale miners and improved procedures of acquiring mining license. Out of the licenses issued, 111 licenses were for mineral prospecting, 19 licenses for medium scale mining, 4,815 licenses for small scale mining, 29 licenses for mineral processing, two (2) licenses for mineral melting and two (2) licenses for mineral refineries. In addition, 11,161 mineral license applications were approved in 2020 compared to 8,801 applications in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 26.8 percent. This was attributed to increased investment awareness in mineral prospecting, especially small and medium scale mining as well as the presence of domestic mineral markets.

Minerals Export Permit

295. In 2020, mineral export permits worth USD 3,310.7 million were issued compared to permits worth USD 2,280.5 million issued in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 45.2 percent. The increase was attributed to enhanced management and control of the mineral transactions along with increase in mining production especially gold and gemstones.

Gold

296. In 2020, gold production was 55,805 kilograms compared to 48,408 kilograms produced in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 15.3 percent. This was attributed to: improved management of mineral business; curbing of minerals trafficking in production and processing particularly in areas with small and medium scale miners; and presence of mineral markets and trading centres across the country. In addition, export permits were issued for 49,812 kilograms of gold in 2020 compared to 42,108 kilograms in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 18.3 percent. The value of gold export permits increased by 49.4 percent to USD 2,845.0 million in 2020 compared to USD 1,904.1 million in 2019. This was due to increase in gold production as well as price in the world market and continued awareness compaign relating to mining laws, regulations and procedures. During the period under review, the average price of gold was USD 1,769.6 per ounce compared to USD 1,392.6 per ounce in 2019.

Diamond

297. In 2020, diamond production was 147,191 carats worth USD 20.1 million from 416,749.5 carats worth USD 89.3 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 64.7 percent. The decrease was due to ceasing of production at the Williamson Diamond Limited mines following decrease of price in the world market. In addition, the average price of diamond in the world market was USD 136.6 per carat in 2020 compared to USD 214.3 per carat in 2019.

Gemstones

298. In 2020, production of gemstone (except Tanzanite and Diamond) was 23,564,525 kilograms compared to 1,929,714 kilograms produced in 2019. The gemstones produced include spinel, chrysoprase ruby, sapphire, garnets, moonstones, sunstones and tourmaline.

The increase in gemstones production was on account of high production of low grade gemstones and continued awareness creation on laws, regulations and procedures governing the mining sector.

Tanzanite

299. Production of raw Tanzanite was 51,542 kilograms in 2020 compared to 2,772.2 kilograms in 2019. This was attributed to increase in raw Tanzanite producers, inclusion of medium and low quality standard of Tanzanite and continued improvement in management and control of mining activities following presence of wall surrounding Mirerani mines.

300. In 2020, a total of 118,773 carats of Tanzanite worth USD 10.9 million was cut and designed compared to 160,387 carats worth USD 12.6 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 25.9 percent. The decrease was due to fall in gemstones price in the world market as a result of shut down of economic activities following the outbreak of COVID-19.

Coal

301. In 2020, a total of 689,959 tons of coal were produced compared to 712,136.4 tons produced in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 3.1 percent. This was due to measure taken by large coal miners to reduce production following the effects of COVID-19. In addition, the value of coal produced was 204.6 billion shillings in 2020 compared to 116.7 billion shillings in 2019.

Other Minerals

302. In 2020, a total of 13,187 kilograms of silver were produced compared to 12,550 kilograms produced in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 5.1 percent. The value of silver export permits was USD 8.8 million compared to USD 6.5 million in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 35.4 percent. In addition, 47.0 tons of tin ore were produced compared to 24.3 tons produced in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 93.4. A total of 12 tin ore export permits worth 1.1 billion shillings were issued in 2020 compared to 10 permits worth 414.7 million shillings in 2019.

303. A total of 443,926 tons of gypsum were produced in 2020 compared to 256,529 tons produced in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 73.1 percent. This was on account of increased demand for gypsum in neighbouring countries. During the period under review, 86 permits worth USD 0.45 million were issued for export of 4,252 tons of gypsum compared to 41 permits worth USD 0.32 million for export of 2,916 tons of gypsum in 2019.

Quarry Products

304. In 2020, a total of 38,300.4 tons of quarry products worth 591.2 billion shillings was produced compared to 30,206.4 tons worth 477.36 in 2019, equivalent to increase in production by 27.0 percent. This was attributed to increased demand for quarry products for construction activities and implementation of strategic projects including Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project, Standard Gauge Railway as well as expansion of ports and airports.

Mineral Markets

305. In 2020, the Government continued to manage operations of mineral markets and trading centres to improve their efficiency. During the period under review, there were 39

mineral markets and 41 trading centres compared to 30 markets and 27 trading centres in 2019. A total of 15.5 tons of gold worth 1.78 trillion shillings were sold in 2020 compared to 8.9 tons worth 844.0 billion shillings sold in 2019. In addition, 15,426.7 carats of diamond worth 6.5 billion shillings were sold in 2020 compared to 12,055.5 carats worth 6.3 billion shillings sold in 2019. Similarly, 1,062.8 tons of raw gemstones and 137,756.9 carats of beneficiated gemstones worth 43.9 billion shillings were sold in 2020 compared to 1,064.4 tons of raw gemstones and 96,512.3 carats of beneficiated gemstones worth 48.1 billion shillings in 2019. Furthermore, 47.5 tons of tin ore worth 1.1 billion shillings were sold in 2020 compared to 20.7 tons worth 456.1 million shillings in 2019. During the period under review, royalty earned amounted to 109.4 billion shillings while minerals inspection fee collected at the markets and trading centres amounted to 18.3 billion shillings.

Table 46: MINERAL PRODUCTION

Minerals	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Diamonds	Carat	252,875	216,491	237,685	304,456	381,302	416,750	147,191
Gold	Kg	40,481	43,293	45,155	43,490	39,304	48,408	55,805
Raw Tanzanite								51,542
Tanzanite								118,773
Gemstones	Kg	3,083,765	1,872,915	2,554,932	1,185,697	284,321	1,929,714	23,564,525
Salt	Ton	54,757	92,158	145,718	100,017	36,392	99,510	83,974
Phosphate	Ton	738,000	222,800	23,658	1,351	-	-	28,376
Limestone	000 Ton	873	2,945	4,170	3,301	2,944	5,527	6,788
Tin Ore	Ton	79	179	138	91	8	24	47
Gypsum	Ton	200,179	239,302	213,744	123,645	241,260	256,529	443,926
Coal	Ton	246,128	257,321	276,030	563,053	627,652	712,136	689,959
Pozolana	Ton	68,925	342,628	230,045	79,085	91,645	263,064	160,078
Kaolin	Ton	3,809	1,953	656	13,816	129,383	15,343	98,454
Silver ore	Kg	14,493	15,569	17,984	10,911	12,041	12,550	13,187
Copper	Pound	14,027,008	14,252,341	15,762,430	2,933,941	-	-	3,761,086
Iron	Ton							28,431
Bauxite	Ton	25,641,201	204,956	72,779	12,090	7,140	-	25,995
Building Minerals	000 Ton	10,480	12,960	15,460	5,601	10,375	20,188	31,892
Industrial Minerals								2,161

Source: Ministry of Minerals

- Not available

Carat = 0.205 gms

Table 47: MINERAL EXPORTS FROM 2016 - 2020

Mineral Type	Unit	Quantity Exported					Value ('000 US$)				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Diamonds (Rough)	'000 Carats	239,305	304,456	383,391	416,750	143,471	85,090	67,510	96,066	89,335	20,065
Diamonds (Cut)	'000 Carats	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Diamonds (Contract goods)	'000 Carats	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Gold	'000 Grams	45,155	43,490	35,864	48,408	49,812	1,824,815	1,636,575	1,454,879	2,123,035	2,844,960
Germstones	'000 Grams	2,944,107	1,185,697	284,321	761,814	1,435,273	60,483	53,596	28,006	27,314	19215
Salt	Ton	145,718	100,017	36,392	99,510		4,806	3,803	1,207	5,576	1,927
Phosphate	Ton	23,658	1,351	-	-	14,241	721	585	-	-	1,945
Tin	Ton	138	91	8	-	41	1,499	1,037	-	-	420
Gypsum	Ton	213,744	123,645	241,260	2,916	4,252	6,279	3,187	-	317	446
Graphite	Ton	1,180	128	27,810	9,271	2,250	2,132	18	2,418	4,420	1,071
Silver	‘000Grams	17,984	10,911	12,041	12,550	13,187	9,901	5,850	6,045	6,537	8,748
Copper	0001b	16,247	2,934	-	-	-	35,421	7,741	-	-	-
Copper concentrates		-	-	-	-	38,683					346,673
Industrial Minerals	Ton	4,769,577	708,047	783,180	336,844	7,419	78,491	29,896	35,783	23,994	374
Bauxite	Ton	74,660	12,090	7,140		25,995	1,242	898	335	-	1,349
core	Ton					162,648					60,212
Quarry products	Ton					4,300,002,564					298,013
Total ('000 US $)							**2,110,877**	**1,810,697**	**1,624,739**	**2,280,529**	**3,605,418**

Source: Ministry of Minerals

- Not available

CHAPTER 14
INDUSTRIES AND TRADE

Production in Selected Industries

306. In 2020, industrial production of some products increased due to various reasons including high demand of local products in the domestic market. Production increased in the following products: biscuits and spaghetti (23.8 percent), textiles (16.9 percent), wheat flour (12.8 percent), batteries (10.0 percent), tin (6.8 percent), chibuku (6.7 percent), pyrethrum products (6.2 percent), konyagi (2.9 percent), fishing nets (2.8 percent) and metal (1.9 percent). On the other hand, production decreased on wood clusters (19.6 percent), paints (16.8 percent), cigarettes (12.5 percent), sisal ropes (11.8 percent), beer (1.4 percent) and cement (0.3 percent). However, the cost of industrial production increased by 10.0 percent to 9,565.8 billion shillings in 2020 compared to 8,696.2 billion shillings in 2019. This was due to increase in the price of raw materials particularly imported raw materials.

Small Industries and Trade Development

307. In 2020, Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) trained 19,036 entrepreneurs compared to 17,831 entrepreneurs trained in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 6.8 percent. The increase was attributed to entrepreneurs' response to take advantage of various opportunities emanating from COVID-19 outbreak. The courses offered were on: manufacturing of equipment and hand sanitizer to prevent from contracting COVID-19; agro-processing; manufacturing of leather products; bee products processing; designing and tailoring; pre and post-harvest losses management; and manufacturing of machinery, tools and various products.

308. In 2020, SIDO technology development centers manufactured and distributed 509 machines compared to 338 machines in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 50.6 percent. The increase was attributed to demand of various machines and equipment for: prevention from COVID-19 transmission; agro-processing; crop harvest and storage; reducing the use of trees and its products as a source of energy; packaging of processed food products; and manufacturing of bricks.

309. In 2020, National Entrepreneurship Development Fund (NEDF) extended loans to entrepreneur worth 6.3 billion shillings compared to 5.4 billion shillings in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 17.9 percent. In addition, 2,862 entrepreneurs benefited from the loan extended in 2020 compared to 2,763 entrepreneurs in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 3.6 percent. The increase was due to high demand for machines and equipment to prevent transmission of COVID-19. The extended loans created 8,264 direct and indirect employment opportunities in 2020 compared to 7,594 opportunities in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 8.8 percent.

310. In 2020, College of Business Education (CBE) trained 465 small scale entrepreneurs compared to 98 entrepreneurs trained in 2019. The increase was attributed to introduction of new courses including management of packaged products and electronic balances. In addition,

the College conducted 2 researches and published 92 academic papers on: economic issues, ICT, trade and entrepreneurship compared to 8 researches and 56 academic papers in 2019. The decrease of research conducted and publications emanated from insufficient fund from Development Partners as a result of the effects of COVID-19.

311. In 2020, Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TanTrade) coordinated 13 business training programs of which, 3,223 stakeholders participated compared to 12 training programs to 1,897 stakeholders in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 69.9 percent. The increase of stakeholders was attributed to entrepreneurs' readiness to participate in training programs to improve business efficiency. The course offered involved: market access techniques and production of quality products; business administration; products improvement; post-harvest losses management; transport logistics awareness and identification of important documents required for agribusiness.

312. In 2020, TanTrade coordinated provision of business clinic services to 566 business people compared to 593 business people in 2019. Business clinics achieved the following: solving 161 business challenges; loans worth 700 million shillings from the NBC Bank extended to 34 business people; connecting 43 agribusiness personnel to domestic and foreign customers; providing taxpayer education to 49 business people; and 7 business people registering their business.

313. In 2020, Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization (TIRDO) trained 450 entrepreneurs and livestock farmers of Meru, Monduli and Longido districts. The trainings focused on mushroom value addition and hides preservation technology without using wet blue. As a result, 3,404 quality hides were produced.

314. In 2020, TIRDO transferred 7 technological research findings compared to 3 findings in 2019. Research findings were on the following technologies: improving and preserving hides in which 400 livestock farmers were trained and 3,250 hides were processed; seaweed value addition in which 28 square meters dryer was constructed in Pemba Island and developing of seaweed processing machine with the capacity to process 400 kilograms per day; developing cereals and cassava dryer with the capacity of drying 1,500 kilograms in Chamwino, Dodoma; developing substrate blocks for mushroom cultivation and value addition whereby, OKOA Enterprises Limited Company in Kihonda Morogoro was trained and commence mushroom cultivation; machine for producing coal briquettes for domestic use was developed in collaboration with Nyumbu Corporation; and manufacturing of hand sanitizer of which, 41,500 liters were produced and sold to Chief Government Chemist Laboratory Authority, Medical Stores Department, institutions and individuals.

315. In 2020, Tanzania Engineering and Manufacturing Design Organization (TEMDO) trained 10 engineering graduates and 19 engineering practical students compared to 3 graduates and 8 practical students trained in 2019. The increase of trained engineers resulted from TEMDO publicity on its functions and capacity to provide training through social media. In addition, TEMDO trained 12 engineers from Gas Company (Tanzania) Limited and

Tanzania Bureau of Standards. Furthermore, TEMDO provided engineering services to 7 industries in 2020 compared to 5 industries in 2019.

316. In 2020, TEMDO designed technologies which enabled manufacturing of 10 machines for producing industrial products compared to 6 machines produced in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 66.7 percent. The increase resulted from purchase of Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machines which improved quality and efficiency. During the period under review, machines manufactured were: gypsum boards raw material cooling system in St. Gobain Lodhia Industries in Arusha; biomedical hospital waste incinerator; dust removing system in Minjingu mines; grapes juice processing machines; cassava dryer; briquettes machines from coal dust and agro-waste products.

317. In 2020, Center for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology (CAMARTEC) trained 181 youths (65 women and 116 men) on construction of biogas plant compared to 69 women trained in 2019. In addition, CAMARTEC in collaboration with Mbeya University of Science and Technology (MUST) and Tanzania Human Development Foundation trained 10 teachers (2 women and 8 men) from MUST on construction of biogas plants for the purpose of broadening their knowledge on proper use of organic fertilizer.

318. In 2020, CAMARTEC produced 19 improved technologies compared to 12 technologies produced in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 58.3 percent. In addition, the improved technologies enabled manufacturing of 95 machines in 2020 compared to 52 machines manufactured in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 82.7 percent. The manufactured machines were: 34 pedal type cashewnut sheller machines; 3 cashewnut pealing table machines; 3 cashewnut grading tables; 5 forage chopper machines; 3 corn shellers; 20 modern beehives; 10 hand operated oil press machines; and 6 wheelbarrows for carrying cashewnuts.

319. In 2020, CAMARTEC inspected and tested 9 imported farm implements compared to 11 farm implements tested in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 18.2 percent. After the inspection, 5 farm implements were approved and 4 farm implements did not meet the prerequisite standards.

Agricultural Marketing Infrastructures

320. In 2020, the Government in collaboration with private sector continued to strengthen marketing infrastructures for crops and livestock products. During the period under review, milk collection centers increased by 83.5 percent to 244 centers from 133 centers in 2019. In addition, cross-border auctions increased by 83.3 percent to 11 centers in 2020 from 6 centers in 2019. This was due to increase in crop and livestock production and awareness of agro-business community on utilization of the existing market infrastructures.

Table 14.1: Marketing Infrastructures

Marketing Infrastructure/Year	2019	2020	Percentage Change
Slaughter Slabs	6,082	3,879	(36.2)
Butchers	9,546	9,676	1.4
Leather Pavilions	226	199	(11.9)
Slaughter Houses	566	283	(50.0)
Warehouses	678	455	(32.9)
Abattoirs	78	74	(5.1)
Primary Auctions	330	260	(21.2)
Secondary Auctions	17	20	17.6
Cross-border Auctions	6	11	83.3
Meat Processing Machines	84	113	34.5
Milk Processing Machines	30	39	30.0
Fish Processing Machines	13	16	23.1
Milk Collection Centers	133	244	83.5

Source: Ministry of Industries and Trade

Industry and Business Registration

321. In 2020, Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA) registered 9,236 companies compared to 8,846 companies registered in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 4.4 percent. In addition, 18,555 business names were registered in 2020 compared to 14,764 names in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 25.7 percent. The increase was due to continued Government reforms to improve business environment including abolition and reduction of fees and levies in different economic sectors. Furthermore, BRELA issued 11,105 Group A business licenses and 195 industry licenses in 2020 compared to 12,571 Group A business licenses and 240 industry licenses, equivalent to a decrease of 11.7 percent and 18.8 percent respectively in 2019. The decrease was due to closure and suspension of business activities as a result of COVID-19 pandemic particularly in business related to importation, tourism industry and business owned by foreigners.

322. In 2020, BRELA registered 3,808 trademarks compared to 2,476 trademarks registered in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 53.8 percent. The increase resulted from BRELA initiatives to promote submission of applications and recognition of trademarks registered by African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO). In addition, BRELA received 73 applications for intellectual property rights in 2020 compared to 59 applications in 2019. Out of those, 2 applications were approved, 60 applications were returned for improvement and 11 applications were rejected. Some applications were returned due to improper preparation of documents and some applications did not meet innovation criteria. During the period under review, 500 international business persons were registered in business database compared to 50 business persons registered in 2019.

Trade Fairs

323. In 2020, TanTrade coordinated 44th Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (44th DITF) of which 2,837 domestic companies and 43 foreign companies participated compared to 3,250 domestic companies and 520 foreign companies in 43rd DITF in 2019. In addition, 5 countries participated in 44th DITF in 2020 compared to 35 countries in 2019. The decrease was a result of suspension of economic activities in some countries due to COVID-19 pandemic. During the exhibition: 60,000 participants were registered by National Identification Authority; 15,912 temporary employments were created; 2,050 people received health services; 1,700 people received banking services; and 109 business licenses, 7 small scale entrepreneurs identity cards and 7 breweries licenses were issued.

324. In 2020, TanTrade coordinated Tanzania participation in 2 international exhibition which was held on February in France (Paris) and Germany. During the exhibition, 15 Tanzania companies advertised their products as well as searching and expanding markets of various products including clothes, beverage, food products and horticulture crops. In addition, non-binding agreement of selling horticultural products worth 8.37 billion shillings was signed. Furthermore, Tanzania Interstate company received a preliminary order of 500 kilograms of coffee from Hilton Paris Opera Company (France).

325. In 2020, TanTrade coordinated the 5th Tanzanian Industrial Products Exhibition from 3rd to 9th of December to sensitize the use of locally manufactured products. In addition, 596 industrial stakeholders participated compared to 542 stakeholders in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 10.0 percent. The increase emanated from readiness of industrial stakeholders to utilize opportunities arising from participation in the exhibition including knowledge enhancement, goods and services promotion and market expansion.

Standards and Quality Control

326. In 2020, Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) formulated 509 standards compared to 487 standards in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 4.5 percent. In addition, TBS tested 25,560 samples compared to 23,910 samples tested in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 6.9 percent. The increase of standards formulated and samples tested emanated from the increase in industrial production and awareness amongst consumers and producers on the importance of quality products. Furthermore, 10,390 equipment were calibrated in 2020 compared to 7,503 equipment in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 38.5 percent. The increase was a result of stakeholders' sensitization on the importance of calibrating equipment for reliable, accurate and consistent measurement results.

327. In 2020, TBS issued 526 standard mark licenses compared to 358 licenses issued in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 46.9 percent. The increase was on account of training conducted by TBS to sensitize manufactures and general public at large the need to adhere to the set standards. Out of those, 217 licenses were issued to micro and small entrepreneurs and 309 licenses were issued to medium and large-scale entrepreneurs. In addition, 112 quality control trainings were conducted to 12,711 participants in 2020 compared to 108 trainings conducted to 7,464 participants in 2019.

328. In 2020, TBS registered and issued 5,616 food business and premises permits compared to 188 permits issued in 2019. During the period under review, 1,452 cosmetics business and premises permits were issued compared to 42 permits issued in 2019. The increase in number of issued permits was due to efficiency of electronic system that simplify and fast track issuing of permits as well as experience of workers on service provision.

329. In 2020, TBS inspected 46,123 imported used cars compared to 47,881 cars inspected in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 3.7 percent. In addition, 39,690 imported products were inspected in 2020 compared to 44,006 products inspected in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 9.8 percent. The decrease was attributed to closure of borders and suspension of some economic activities by trading partners as a result of COVID-19 pandemic.

330. In 2020, Weights and Measures Agency (WMA) inspected 899,975 measuring instruments compared to 841,518 measuring instruments inspected in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 6.9 percent. The increase was attributed to the availability of working tools such as vehicles, advanced machinery and adequate human resource. In addition, WMA certified 56 imported measuring instruments, issued 26 calibration permits and 290 measuring instrument technician licenses in 2020 compared to 310 measuring instruments/licenses/permits issued in 2019. The increase was attributed to training conducted to instill knowledge and enhance skill to producers about measuring instruments. Furthermore, WMA conducted 5,601 timely surprise inspections in business areas in 2020 compared to 4,000 inspections conducted in 2019.

Fair Competition and Control of Counterfeit Products

331. In 2020, Fair Competition Commission (FCC) inspected 5,096 cargo containers compared to 3,260 inspected containers in 2019. Out of those, 286 containers were found with counterfeit products in 2020 compared to 114 containers with counterfeit products in 2019.

332. In 2020, FCC registered 44 consumer contracts related to financial, insurance, renewable energy and sports betting compared to 105 contracts registered in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 58.1 percent. In addition, FCC resolved 83 consumer complaints compared to 188 complaints resolved in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 55.9 percent. The decrease emanated from the increase in consumer ability to make informed and confident purchasing decision. Furthermore, FCC registered and resolved 54 complaints in 2020 compared to 46 complaints resolved in 2019 of which, 43 complaints were concluded.

National Development Corporation

333. In 2020, rubber production in Kihuhwi (Muheza) and Kalunga (Kilombero) plantations was 174.1 tons compared to 40.3 tons in 2019. The increase in rubber production was attributed to continued improvement in farm management, increase in the number of labour especially for rubber tapping as well as increase in facilities for rubber tapping, processing and drying up of thee latex.

334. In 2020, URSUS industry in Kibaha assembled 149 tractors compared to 421 tractors assembled in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 64.6 percent. The decrease resulted from delay

in the arrival of assembling parts and non-compliance to the contract by URSUS S.A Company including importation of 2,400 tractors, construction of tractors assembly plant and establishments of 8 tractor service centers.

Export Processing and Special Economic Zones

335. In 2020, Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) registered 7 companies compared to 6 companies registered in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 16.7 percent. The increase resulted from Government initiatives to promote investment and strengthening management of Special Economic Zones (SEZ). The registered companies are Mwanza Precious Metals Refinery Limited, GG Refinery Limited, Fertisul Africa Limited, T. Masasi Agro Industry Limited, Abi Agro Products Limited, Cheng Xin Investment Co Limited and Al Sultan Establishment Limited.

336. In 2020, capital worth USD 2.5 billion was invested in Special Economic Zones (EPZ/SEZ) compared to USD 2.4 billion in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 3.4 percent. During the period under review, export of goods from EPZ/SEZ were USD 3.0 billion compared to USD 2.2 billion in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 36.0 percent. In addition, 58,007 direct employment were generated in 2020 compared to 57,342 in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 1.2 percent. The increase emanated from Government initiatives to promote investment in Special Economic Zones (EPZ/SEZ).

Table 48: PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF CEMENT

Year	Imported	Exported	Production	Tons	
				Consumption	Percent change
2003	166,446	34,396	1,186,434	1,318,484	15.9
2004	125,007	37,655	1,280,851	1,368,203	3.8
2005	120,200	40,430	1,375,222	1,454,992	6.3
2006	92,711	98	1,421,460	1,514,073	4.1
2007	101,827	52,170	1,629,890	1,679,547	10.9
2008	356,468	99,688	1,755,862	2,012,642	19.8
2009	516,182	57,569	1,940,845	2,399,458	19.2
2010	566,828	189,321	2,312,055	2,689,562	12.1
2011	768,343	217,944	2,408,765	2,959,164	10.0
2012	1,013,986	145,793	2,557,798	3,425,991	15.8
2013	1,218,453	154,481	2,369,819	3,433,791	0.2
2014	1,428,995	142,001	2,795,687	4,082,681	18.9
2015	1,257,578	126,391	3,273,000	4,404,187	7.9
2016	1,306,732	194,338	4,916,400	6,028,794	36.9
2017	188,067	226,588	4,397,684	4,359,163	-27.7
2018	17,259	206,234	4,766,092	4,577,117	5.0
2019[r]	0	410,607	6,515,396	6,104,789	33.4
2020*	757,523	476,560	6,496,044	6,777,008	11.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and TRA

* Provisional data

r Revised data

Table 49: PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Item	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 2019/20
Biscuits	Ton	17,440	18,225	19,204	15,890	16,451	16,911	18,113	22,430	23.8
Wheat flour	Ton	516,778	529,797	533,257	498,940	606,432	662,967	680,393	767,476	12.8
Konyagi	000 Ltr	20,680	31,963	29,491	28,754	25,555	29,335	32,366	33,287	2.8
Beer	000 Ltr	374,238	379,913	386,310	383,251	396,864	412,555	391,299	385,851	-1.4
Chibuku	000 Ltr	19,935	20,301	23,028	26,513	22,624	20,819	20,350	21,712	6.7
Cigarrettes	Million	7,710	8,028	7,837	8,091	7,412	7,921	8,369	7,320	-12.5
Textiles	000 M2	97,522	119,458	100,491	76,436	52,052	52,613	45,415	53,067	16.8
Sisal Ropes	Ton	7,542	7,871	8,851	9,216	8,188	8,148	9,287	8,187	-11.8
Fish nets	Ton	297	279	311	312	196	228	254	261	2.8
Canvas	000 M2	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Wood products	M2	36,935	38,913	36,317	34,983	37,302	37,849	42,563	34,237	-19.6
Pyrethrum product	000 Ton	83	136	118	126	134	139	145	154	6.2
Fertilizer	000 Ton	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Paints	000 Ltr	36,623	38,308	38,372	35,096	40,146	47,928	58,024	48,261	-16.8
Petroleum products	000 Ton	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Cement	000 Ton	2,369	2,795	3,135	4,572	4,398	4,766	6,514	6,496	-0.3
Iron sheets*	Ton	48,500	56,752	62,612	65,686	231,591	275,267	266,314	277,785	4.3
Corrugated iron	Ton	85,314	86,825	91,385	91,421	84,541	84,132	100,963	107,836	6.8
Aluminium	Ton	37	27	32	14	-	-	-	-	-
Radio	000 Number	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Batteries	Million	75	93	87	69	122	115	120	132	10.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Industry and Trade
- No production
*Iron sheet production data from 2008-2018 has been revised

Table 50: INDUSTRIES - ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

ISIC (Rev 3)	Activity	Permanent Employees			Others			Total		
		2018	2019	2020*	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
151-4	Food processing	84,611	93,072	102,379	28,441	31,285	34,414	113,052	124,357	136,793
155	Beverages	9,167	10,084	11,092	112	123	136	9,279	10,207	11,228
160	Tobacco and Cigarette	6,761	7,437	8,182	8	9	10	6,769	7,446	8,192
171-2, 181	Textile Manufacturing	35,907	39,498	43,449	28,023	30,825	33,908	63,930	70,323	77,357
191	Skins and Skins products	1,868	2,055	2,262	419	461	508	2,286	2,516	2,770
201-202	Timber and timber products	9,551	10,506	11,556	2,926	3,219	3,541	12,478	13,725	15,097
210-221-222	Textile Manufacturing	7,142	7,856	8,643	266	293	322	7,409	8,149	8,965
241-2	Skins and Skins products	9,551	10,506	11,557	301	331	364	9,852	10,837	11,921
251	Timber and timber products	5,678	6,246	6,870	75	82	91	5,753	6,328	6,961
261-9	Textile Manufacturing	10,722	11,794	12,975	1,712	1,883	2,071	12,434	13,677	15,046
271-369	Skins and Skins products	40,148	44,163	48,579	22,790	25,069	27,576	62,938	69,232	76,155
	Total	**221,108**	**243,217**	**267,544**	**85,072**	**93,580**	**102,941**	**306,180**	**336,797**	**370,485**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
* Revised figures based on 2013 Industrial Census and 2015 and 2016 Industrial Production surveys
Formal Industries are those with 1 employee and more

Table 51: INDUSTRIES - ESTIMATED LABOUR COSTS

ISIC (Rev 3)	Activity	Salaries			Other Payment			Total		
		2018	**2019**	**2020***	**2018**	**2019**	**2020***	**2018**	**2019**	**2020***
151-4	Food Processing	435,952	479,547	527,501	79,813	87,794	96,574	515,765	567,341	624,075
155	Beverages	267,177	293,895	323,284	113,550	124,905	137,396	380,727	418,800	460,680
160	Tobacco and Cigarettes	119,013	130,914	144,005	33,284	36,612	40,274	152,297	167,527	184,279
171-2, 181	Textile Manufacturing	132,610	145,871	160,458	69,995	76,994	84,693	202,605	222,865	245,151
191	Skins and skins products	7,535	8,288	9,118	762	838	922	8,297	9,127	10,040
201- 202	Timber and timber products	35,079	38,587	42,446	4,967	5,464	6,010	40,047	44,051	48,456
210-221-222	Manuf. of paper products, printing	63,745	70,119	77,131	14,134	15,547	17,102	77,879	85,667	94,233
241-2	Manufacturing of chemical	86,538	95,192	104,711	13,524	14,876	16,364	100,062	110,068	121,075
251	Rubber and plastic products	44,471	48,918	53,810	6,540	7,194	7,913	51,011	56,112	61,723
261-9	Manufacture of non-metallic products Others	117,146	128,861	141,747	35,506	39,057	42,963	152,652	167,917	184,710
271-369	Others	193,255	212,580	233,838	40,217	44,239	48,663	233,472	256,819	282,501
	Total	**1,502,522**	**1,652,773**	**1,818,049**	**412,292**	**453,521**	**498,874**	**1,914,814**	**2,106,294**	**2,316,923**

*Source: National Bureau of Statistics

*Revised Figures based on 2013 Industrial Census and 2015 and 2016 Industrial Production Surveys
Formal Industries are those with 1 employee and more (1+)

Table 52: INDUSTRIES - SUMMARY STATISTICS

Shs. Million

ISIC (Rev 3)	Activity	EARNINGS			COST			VALUE ADDED		
		2018	**2019**	**2020**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
151-4	Food processing	6,615,079	7,276,587	8,004,246	3,040,178	3,344,196	3,678,616	3,574,901	3,932,391	4,325,630
155	Beverages	2,728,047	3,000,852	3,300,937	816,874	898,561	988,417	1,911,174	2,102,290	2,312,520
160	Tobacco and Cigarettes	1,025,152	1,127,667	1,240,434	257,285	283,013	311,314	767,867	844,654	929,120
171-2, 181	Textile Manufacturing	800,505	880,556	968,612	366,463	403,109	443,420	434,041	477,446	525,192
191	Skins and Skins products	89,846	98,831	108,714	60,992	67,091	73,800	28,855	31,739	34,914
201-202	Timber and timber products	243,213	267,534	294,287	80,677	88,745	97,620	162,536	178,790	196,667
210-221-222	Manuf. of paper products, printing	439,681	483,649	532,014	272,251	299,476	329,424	167,430	184,173	202,590
241-2	Manufacturing of chemical	963,032	1,059,335	1,165,269	602,621	662,883	729,171	360,411	396,452	436,098
251	Rubber and Plastic Products	989,217	1,088,139	1,196,953	639,628	703,591	773,950	349,590	384,548	423,003
261-9	Manufacture of non-metallic product Others	1,263,134	1,389,447	1,528,392	641,032	705,135	775,649	622,101	684,312	752,743
271-369	Others	1,942,021	2,136,223	2,349,845	1,127,622	1,240,384	1,364,423	814,399	895,839	985,422
Total		**17,098,926**	**18,808,820**	**20,689,703**	**7,905,622**	**8,696,185**	**9,565,804**	**9,193,304**	**10,112,635**	**11,123,899**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

*Revised Figures based on 2013 Industrial Census and 2015 and 2016 Industrial Production Surveys

Formal Industries are those with 1 employee and more (1+)

Table 53: INDUSTRIES: REGION SUMMARIES

Region	Number of Workers			Permanent Employees			Salaries (Shs. Million)			Gross Value Added (Shs. Million)		
	2018	2019	2020*	2018	2019	2020*	2018	2019	2020*	2018	2019	2020*
Dodoma	3,313	3,644	4,009	2,392	2,631	2,894	18,802	20,682	22,750	116,192	126,546	139,200
Arusha	25,986	28,585	31,444	18,766	20,643	22,707	63,838	70,222	77,243	394,505	429,659	472,625
Kilimanjaro	19,512	21,463	23,610	14,091	15,500	17,050	80,860	88,946	97,840	499,696	544,223	598,647
Tanga	14,729	16,202	17,823	10,637	11,701	12,871	100,762	110,838	121,922	622,689	678,176	745,994
Morogoro	46,159	50,775	55,853	33,333	36,666	40,333	42,748	47,023	51,725	264,170	287,711	316,480
Pwani,	14,368	15,805	17,385	10,376	11,414	12,555	60,649	66,714	73,385	374,796	408,195	449,014
Dar es Salaam	98,793	108,672	119,542	71,343	78,477	86,325	862,752	949,027	1,043,930	5,331,606	5,806,701	6,387,375
Lindi	1,474	1,621	1,783	1,065	1,172	1,289	384	422	464	2,373	2,585	2,842
Mtwara	4,272	4,699	5,169	3,085	3,394	3,733	14,307	15,738	17,312	88,411	96,290	105,919
Ruvuma	2,756	3,032	3,335	1,991	2,190	2,409	2,885	3,173	3,490	17,831	19,420	21,362
Iringa	7,346	8,081	8,889	5,305	5,836	6,419	34,128	37,541	41,295	210,903	229,696	252,665
Mbeya	8,798	9,678	10,646	6,353	6,988	7,687	69,433	76,376	84,014	429,078	467,312	514,043
Singida	3,404	3,744	4,118	2,459	2,705	2,976	2,497	2,747	3,022	15,429	16,804	18,484
Tabora	1,084	1,192	1,313	782	860	946	13,772	15,149	16,664	85,105	92,688	101,958
Rukwa	2,267	2,494	2,744	1,637	1,801	1,981	7,955	8,750	9,625	49,157	53,538	58,892
Kigoma	2,760	3,036	3,339	1,993	2,192	2,412	1,341	1,475	1,622	8,286	9,024	9,926
Shinyanga	4,059	4,465	4,912	2,932	3,225	3,547	13,679	15,047	16,552	84,531	92,063	101,270
Kagera	5,288	5,817	6,399	3,819	4,201	4,621	6,369	7,006	7,707	39,359	42,867	47,153
Mwanza	16,193	17,812	19,594	11,694	12,863	14,149	79,976	87,974	96,771	494,235	538,276	592,104
Mara	5,188	5,707	6,277	3,746	4,121	4,533	6,988	7,687	8,456	43,182	47,030	51,733
Manyara	7,547	8,302	9,132	5,450	5,995	6,594	3,327	3,660	4,025	20,563	22,395	24,635
Njombe	4,039	4,443	4,887	2,917	3,209	3,530	6,350	6,985	7,684	39,244	42,741	47,015
Katavi	2,093	2,302	2,532	1,511	1,662	1,829	1,366	1,503	1,653	8,441	9,194	10,112
Simiyu	2,573	2,830	3,113	1,858	2,044	2,248	5,100	5,610	6,170	31,519	34,328	37,760
Geita	883	971	1,069	638	702	772	251	276	304	1,551	1,690	1,857
Songwe	1,296	1,426	1,568	936	1,030	1,133	2,004	2,204	2,424	12,381	13,484	14,834
Total	**306,180**	**336,798**	**370,485**	**221,108**	**243,220**	**267,544**	**1,502,522**	**1,652,775**	**1,818,049**	**9,285,235**	**10,112,636**	**11,123,899**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

*Revised Figures based on 2013 Industrial Census and 2015 and 2016 Industrial Production Surveys

Formal Industries are those with 1 employee and more (1+)

CHAPTER 15
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION

Trunk and Regional Roads Network

337. As of December 2020, Tanzania had a total of 145,308.13 kilometres of road network out of which 36,361.95 kilometres were managed by Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) and 108,946.18 kilometres were managed by Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA). The network consisted of 12,176.0 kilometres of trunk roads connecting regions and neighbouring countries; 24,185.95 kilometres of regional roads connecting districts and towns; and 108,946.18 kilometres of district roads connecting districts, wards, and villages.

338. In 2020, TANROADS assessed 33,649.7 kilometres of trunk and regional roads in bitumen and gravels standards compared to 33,178 kilometres assessed in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 1.4 percent. The increase was attributed to upgrading of some district roads to regional roads. Out of those, 4,256.8 kilometres were in bad condition, 16,621.7 kilometres in fair condition and 12,771.2 kilometres in good condition compared to 3,618 kilometres, 16,693 kilometres and 12,867 kilometres respectively in 2019. In addition, roads with bad condition increased due to excessive rainfall which led to floods and destruction of road infrastructure.

339. In 2020, a total of 10,644.8 kilometres of trunk roads in bitumen and gravel standards were assessed compared to 10,482.0 kilometres assessed in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 1.6 percent. Out of those, 1,359.9 kilometres were in bad condition, 3,185.4 kilometres in fair condition and 6,099.5 kilometres in good condition compared to 1,164 kilometres, 2,789 kilometres and 6,529 kilometres respectively in 2019. Roads with bad condition increased due to excessive rainfall which led to floods and destruction of road infrastructure.

340. A total of 23,004.9 kilometres of regional roads in bitumen and gravel standards were assessed in 2020 compared to 22,696.0 kilometres assessed in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 1.4 percent. Out of those, 2,896.9 kilometres were in bad condition, 13,436.3 kilometres in fair condition and 6,671.7 kilometres in good condition compared to 2,454 kilometres, 13,904 kilometres and 6,338 kilometres respectively in 2019. Roads with bad condition increased due to excessive rainfall which led to floods and destruction of road infrastructure. Furthermore, roads with fair condition increased due to continued construction of roads to bitumen standards.

Table 15.1: Road Network Condition as of December, 2020

	Road Network Condition						
	Good		**Fair**		**Bad**		**Grand Total**
Type of Roads	**Km**	**%**	**Km**	**%**	**Km**	**%**	**Km**
Trunk roads in bitumen	5,445.4	67	1,560.3	19	1,167.3	14	8,173.1
Trunk roads in gravel/earth	654	26	1,625.1	66	192.6	8	2,471.7
Sub-Total	**6,099.5**	**57.3**	**3,185.4**	**29.9**	**1,359.9**	**12.8**	**10,644.8**
Regional roads in bitumen	726.9	44	436.7	26	486.5	29	1,650.1
Regional roads in gravel/earth	5,944.90	28	12,999.6	61	2,410.4	11	21,354.8
Sub-Total	**6,671.7**	**29**	**13,436.3**	**58**	**2,896.9**	**12.6**	**23,004.9**
Grand Total	**12,771.2**	**38**	**16,621.7**	**49**	**4,256.8**	**13**	**33,649.7**

Source: Ministry of Works and Transport

Maintenance of Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Vehicles

341. In 2020, a total of 34,706.2 kilometres of trunk and regional roads were maintained by TANROADS compared to 35,813.7 kilometres maintained in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 3.1 percent. In addition, a total of 2,482 bridges were maintained compared to 3,310 bridges maintained in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 25.0 percent. The slowdown in maintenance was caused by suspension of some projects that use foreign contractors and imported equipment due to measures taken by many countries to curb the spread of COVID-19 including lockdowns and suspension of international travels.

342. In 2020, the Government through Tanzania Electrical, Mechanical and Electronics Services Agency (TEMESA) supervised operation of 33 ferries compared to 31 ferries in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 6.5 percent. This was attributed to purchase of two new ferries (MV Ukara II and MV Chato II) with the capacity of accommodating 100-tons which improved transport services between Bogolora-Ukara and Chato-Nkome. During the period under review, 30,290,361 passengers, 1,291,974 vehicles and 7,159.6 tons of cargo were ferried compared to 26,837,846 passengers, 1,140,855 vehicles and 3,585.1 tons ferried in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 13.2 percent, 12.9 percent, and 99.7 percent respectively. This was due to operationalization of MV Ukara II, MV Chato II and MV Ilemela.

In 2020, TEMESA continued to maintain the existing ferries where major maintenance involved MV Kigamboni and MV Pangani II, strengthen docking infrastructure, construction of new docks, and maintenance of motor vehicle workshops in Mbeya and Mwanza. In addition, TEMESA repaired 30,701 vehicles compared to 29,707 vehicles repaired in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 3.3 percent. Establishment of new vehicle workshops in Same and Kahama is the main reason for the increase.

Rural Roads Network

In 2020, road network managed by the Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA) had 108,946.2 kilometres. Out of those, earth roads were 72.4 percent of the total road network managed under TARURA. As of December 2020, a total of 2,250.7 kilometres of district roads was in tarmac, 27,809.3 kilometres gravel roads and 78,886.3 kilometres earth roads compared to 2,025.0 kilometres, 24,493.0 kilometres and 82,428.2 kilometres respectively in the corresponding period in 2019. In addition, 16,168.5 kilometres of total road network were in good condition, 39,027.6 kilometres in fair condition and 53.750.1 kilometres in bad condition.

Table 15.2: Road Network Condition Under TARURA in 2020

Type of Road	Road Network Condition (km)			Total (km)	Percent
	Good	Fair	Bad		
Tarmac Roads	1,540.3	509.0	201.5	2,250.7	2.1
Gravel Roads	7,555.1	13,266.5	6,987.7	27,809.3	25.6
Earth Roads	7,073.1	25,252.2	46,561.0	78,886.3	72.4
Total	**16,168.5**	**39,027.6**	**53,750.1**	**108,946.2**	**100**
Percent	15.0	36.0	49.0	100.0	

Source: Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency

343. As of December 2020, TARURA maintained 26,201.6 kilometres of district roads compared to 17,688.2 kilometres in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 48.1 percent. The increase was attributed to implementation of various construction and maintenance projects including construction of tarmac roads in the Government City-Dodoma, as well as in Kilolo, Mufindi, Mbeya and Rungwe district councils. In addition, maintenance of rural roads involved construction of: 225.7 kilometres of tarmac roads; 3,316.2 kilometres of gravel roads as well as 22,659.7 kilometres which undertook special, regular and critical sections' maintenance. In addition, TARURA constructed 19 bridges, 786 culverts, 89.4 kilometres of larger water drainages and maintained 102 bridges.

344. As of December 2020, TARURA through City Development Project assisted construction of 2 modern dumps in Tanga and Mwanza Cities, 45 spaces for placement of solid wastes collection containers, 3 public leisure spaces, Dodoma bus terminal and bus stand in Mtwara, one truck station in Dodoma, 6 pedestrian crossings and 2 modern markets in Dodoma City and Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council.

Roads Fund

345. In 2020, Road Fund Board collected 820.9 billion shillings compared to 841.8 billion shillings collected in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 2.5 percent. This was on account of a decrease in consumption and volume of petroleum products imported due to slow down of some economic activities and suspension of international travels following the outbreak of COVID-19. In addition, the Board inspected 647 road projects in 2020 compared to 606 projects inspected in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 6.8 percent. This was attributed to improvement of the inspection terms of references whereby each district was required to inspect at least 7 projects including emergency and new projects where it applies.

Houses and Government Buildings

346. In 2020, Tanzania Building Agency (TBA) continued to survey and supervise construction projects comprising of 484 houses and Government buildings compared to 485 projects in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 0.2 percent. This was due to increased competition from other institutions which provide similar services as TBA including Ardhi University, University of Dar es Salaam, National Housing Co-operation and Mbeya University of Science and Technology. In addition, TBA supervised implementation of 82 rehabilitation projects for houses and buildings in 2020 compared to 117 projects in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 29.9 percent. The decrease was due to fall of earnings from sale of houses, house rent as well as consultancy and construction services.

347. In 2020, a total of 4,929 houses was leased to public servants compared to 1,499 houses leased in 2019. This was attributed to lease of vacant houses, completion of house renovation and change of use from commercial to residential houses. In addition, 1,720 commercial houses were leased to the general public compared to 4,802 houses leased in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 64.2 percent. The decrease was a result of change in the use of some commercial houses to residential houses and leased to public servants.

Contractors' Registration

348. In 2020, Contractors Registration Board (CRB) registered 907 contractors compared to 925 contractors registered in 2019. Cumulative registered contractors as of December 2020 was 11,729 from 10,822 contractors in the corresponding period in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 8.4 percent. The increase was due to continued awareness campaigns to contractors on the importance of registration and legal actions taken to employers who awarded tenders to unregistered contractors. In addition, CRB registered 3,179 construction projects in 2020 compared to 3,155 projects registered in 2019.

349. In 2020, a total of 3,364 projects were inspected by CRB compared to 3,717 projects inspected in 2019. Out of those, 2,430 projects were not in adherence to the set standards and 934 projects met the prerequisite standards compared to 2,633 projects and 1,084 projects respectively in 2019. The anomalies observed included: projects implemented by unregistered contractors; unregistered projects; absence of construction placards; non-adherence to workers' health and safety regulations; and execution of projects which are not aligned with their respective professionals and grade. In addition, CRB prosecuted 116 suspects for various allegations including execution of projects with unregistered contractors compared to 72 suspects prosecuted in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 61.1 percent.

Engineers Registration

350. In 2020, Engineers Registration Board (ERB) registered 29,759 engineers compared to 26,918 engineers registered in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 10.6 percent. This was attributed to expansion of economic activities especially those which requires registered engineers particularly in industrial production and construction of railways, roads, ports and airports infrastructure. Out of the registered engineers, 27,235 engineers, equivalent to 91.5 percent were Tanzanians and 2,524 engineers were foreigners. As of December 2020, a total of 465 technicians were registered by ERB compared to 359 technicians registered in the corresponding period in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 29.5 percent. This was due to continued efforts by ERB to restrict contracting unregistered technicians in construction projects.

351. As of December 2020, a total of 376 consultancy companies were registered by ERB compared to 354 consultancy companies registered in the corresponding period in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 6.2 percent. Out of those, 259 were local companies and 117 foreign companies compared to 242 local companies and 112 foreign companies in 2019. As of December 2020, ERB registered 605 consultant engineers compared to 578 consultant engineers registered in the corresponding period in 2019. Out of those, 461 were local consultant engineers and 144 foreign consultants compared to 439 local consultants and 139 foreign consultants in 2019. This was attributed to increase in construction projects. In addition, registered engineering material testing laboratories were 37 in 2020 compared to 34 laboratories in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 8.8 percent. The increase was due to continued enforcement and monitoring of regulations requiring registration of companies offering engineering material testing laboratory services.

352. In 2020, a total of 8,444 engineers were trained compared to 7,259 engineers trained in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 16.3 percent. Out of those, 4,067 graduated and registered as professional engineers compared to 3,551 engineers in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 14.5 percent. The increase was due to renew of license that requires prospective professional engineers to be registered after successfully attended the training, which then prompted engineers to participate in the training in all zones in the country. In addition, ERB registered 567 construction projects and inspected 77 projects in 2020, compared to 649 registered projects and 88 inspected projects in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 11.3 percent and 12.5 percent respectively. This was due to decrease in construction projects in the wake of the effects of COVID-19.

Architects and Quantity Surveyors' Registration

353. As of December 2020, Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board (AQRB) registered 1,170 experts compared to 1,098 experts registered in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 6.6 percent. Out of those, 1,136 were local experts and 34 foreign experts compared to 1,064 local and 34 foreign in 2019. The increase in registered experts was a result of increased awareness of The Architects and Quantity Surveyors (Registration) Act No. 4 of 2010 which requires professionals to register and operate in accordance with the Act.

354. As of December 2020, AQRB registered 406 architects and quantity surveyors' companies compared to 387 companies registered in December 2019, equivalent to an increase of 4.9 percent. Out of those, 397 were local companies and 9 foreign companies compared to 378 local companies and 9 foreign companies in 2019. The increase was driven by real estate developers using services offered by registered professionals.

355. In 2020, AQRB inspected 1,777 building projects compared to 1,617 projects inspected in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 9.9 percent. This was attributed to increase of implementation of building projects. In addition, 828 building projects were registered compared to 816 projects registered in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 1.5 percent. The increase was due to implementation of construction projects and compliance with Architects and Quantity Surveyors (Registration) Act No. 4 of 2010. On the other hand, a total of 108 graduates attended practical training for architect and quantity survey professions in 2020 compared to 47 graduates in 2019. This was attributed to increase of practical training opportunities due to implementation of various construction projects.

National Construction Council

356. In 2020, the National Construction Council (NCC) conducted technical inspection in 63 projects compared to 43 projects in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 46.5 percent. This was a result of increased implementation of project agreements. In addition, 10 stakeholders were provided with technical advice compared to 8 stakeholders in 2019. Similarly, the Council resolved 60 construction disputes compared to 78 disputes resolved in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 23.1 percent. The decrease of dispute resolved was due to stakeholders' compliance of legal requirements issued by NCC.

357. In 2020, NCC trained 67 construction sector stakeholders compared to 69 stakeholders trained in 2019. The training included construction contract administration, dispute resolutions and technical audit of the projects. In addition, NCC in collaboration with Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) prepared 34 standards for construction materials in 2020 compared to 42 standards prepared in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 19.0 percent. The decrease of approved standards by TBS resulted from removal of outdated standards.

Institute of Construction Technology

358. In 2020, the Institute of Construction Technology trained 22 construction technicians on appropriate manpower technology in construction and rehabilitation of tarmac roads compared to 10 technicians trained in 2019. During the period under review, the Institute encouraged the use of manpower technology for 122 road stakeholders from TARURA and District Executive Directors compared to 114 stakeholders in 2019. The increase emanated from improved awareness approach by involving construction industry executives and some Community Development Officers from the Councils. In addition, the Institute trained 50 women contractors on road maintenance and rehabilitation compared to 30 contractors in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 66.7 percent. The increase was due to the Institute's efforts to encourage women contractors to participate in training.

LAND AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Title Deeds Preparation, Inspection and Verification

359. In 2020, the Government prepared 71,972 plot and farm title deeds compared to 53,872 title deeds prepared in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 33.6 percent. During the period under review, 17,199 notices of nullification of ownership were given to tenants for violating terms of land lease compared to 2,598 notices in 2019. The increase in title deeds and notices of nullification of ownership was a result of establishment of land office in all regions in Tanzania Mainland and increasing land management. In addition, 127,116 customary land titles were issued in 2020 compared to 238,839 titles issued in 2019.

Registration of Title Deeds and Legal Documents

360. In 2020, a total of 133,217 title deeds and legal documents were registered compared to 92,512 title deeds and legal documents registered in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 44.0 percent. Out of those, land ownership and condominium titles were 58,104 compared to 48,269 titles in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 20.4 percent. The increase was due to land formalization surveys conducted across the country. In addition, 75,113 legal documents were registered in 2020 compared to 44,243 legal documents registered in 2019.

Table 15.3: Registration of Title Deeds and Legal Documents

Title Deeds Registered/Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Land ownership titles registered under Land Registration Act (CAP No. 334)	33,257	21,743	41,522	47,948	57,180
Condominium titles registered under Unit Title Act No. 17/2008)	1,410	827	844	321	924
Sub-Total	**34,667**	**22,570**	**42,366**	**48,269**	**58,104**
Legal Documents Registered					
Legal documents registered under Titles Registration Act No.334.	34,682	13,821	27,716	15,018	35,477
Documents registered under Registration of Document Act CAP No.117	20,525	13,027	21,807	26,096	33,938
Documents registered under Chattels Transfer Act CAP No.210	1,313	310	1,817	3,129	5698
Sub-Total	**56,520**	**27,158**	**51,340**	**44,243**	**75,113**
Grand Total	**91,187**	**49,728**	**93,706**	**92,512**	**133,217**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Asset Valuation

361. In 2020, the Government approved 40,874 valuation reports compared to 19,669 reports approved in 2019. This was due to increase of land transactions, particularly transfer of property, renewing of title deeds, mortgage as well as valuation for accounting purposes and compensation in strategic projects implemented by the Government.

Plot and Farm Survey

362. In 2020, a total of 337,598 plot maps and 372 farm maps were approved in 26 regions of Tanzania Mainland compared to 322,709 plots and 717 farm maps in 2019. This was attributed to Government determination to expedite approval process across the country.

Table 15.4: Approved Plots and Farms in 2020

No.	Region	Plots	Farms	Total
1	Arusha	19,051	6	19,057
2	Dar Es Salaam	19,033	0	19,033
3	Dodoma	90,032	13	90,045
4	Geita	13,468	0	13,468
5	Iringa	8,674	19	8,693
6	Kagera	9,049	38	9,087
7	Katavi	1,547	7	1,554
8	Kigoma	9,909	12	9,921
9	Kilimanjaro	9,545	21	9,566
10	Lindi	3,725	10	3,735
11	Manyara	10,712	9	10,721
12	Mara	8,945	1	8,946
13	Mbeya	5,713	19	5,732
14	Morogoro	6,222	151	6,373
15	Mtwara	4,383	4	4,387
16	Mwanza	24,073	0	24,073
17	Njombe	11,041	7	11,048
18	Pwani	19,595	10	19,605
19	Rukwa	3,623	3	3,626
20	Ruvuma	5,472	8	5,480
21	Shinyanga	5,097	0	5,097
22	Simiyu	6,675	12	6,687
23	Singida	12,189	0	12,189
24	Songwe	3,702	10	3,712
25	Tabora	10,210	7	10,217
26	Tanga	15,913	5	15,918
	Total	**337,598**	**372**	**337,970**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Land Use Plans

363. In 2020, land-use plans for 67 villages were prepared in 17 districts compared to land-use plans for 395 villages in 67 districts in 2019. The decrease of land-use plans for villages was due to the effects of COVID-19 which hindered participation of land development stakeholders.

Table 15.5: Villages with Land Use Plans in 2020

Region	District	Village	Number of villages
Mbeya	Mbeya Rural	Ngohanjapanda, Sebe, Ulenje and Italia.	4
Kigoma	Kasulu	Rungwempya, Kaguruka, Kwaga and Ngage	4
	Uyui	Ibelamalundi and Itobela	2
Iringa	Mufindi	Kilosa, Ilogombe, Kipanga, Ihanu, Igoda, Mkonge, Nandala, Ihomasa and Udumuka,	9
Iringa	Iringa	Ibangamoyo, Kibena, Mibikimitali, Msuluti, Sadani, Kikombwe, Kaning'ombe, Makongati, Lumuli, Ibumila, Ng'enza, Mangalali, Lyamgungwe and Kipera	14
Songwe	Chunya	Bitimanyanga, Kambikatoto, Mafyeko and Sipa	4
Tabora	Sikonge	Majojolo and Mwitiko	2
Dodoma	Mpwapwa	Lwihomelo, Mwanawota, Man'galiza, Kilambo, Kazania, Kiegea, Mbugani, Ng'hambi and Chitemu.	9
Mara	Serengeti	Mbalimbali, Kitunguruma and Manyata	3
Lindi	Mtama	Nteme	1
Ruvuma	Mbinga	Makoro and Kiwombi	2
Manyara	Simanjiro	Norrosoit, Irkujit and endonyongijape	3
Shinyanga	Kishapu	Mguda, Kiloleli, Mihama and Beledi	4
Singida	Itingi	Kitanula and Mwamagembe	2
Tanga	Handeni	Ghole	1
	Kilindi	Kimamba	1
Morogoro	Mvomero	Mingo and lubungo	2
Total			**67**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Formalisation of Unplanned Settlements

364. In 2020, the Government prepared and approved 824 town planning drawings in all regions in Tanzania mainland compared to 1,188 drawings approved in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 30.6 percent. The decrease in town planning drawings resulted from introduction of 1:2,500 scale maps which include more plots. In addition, 238,538 pieces of land were formalized in different municipals compared to 232,717 pieces of land formalized in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 2.5 percent. The increase resulted from continued implementation of Formalisation and Control of Unplanned Settlements Programme.

District Land and Housing Tribunal

365. As of December 2020, a total of 48,191 disputes (22,330 new disputes and 25,861 unresolved disputes in 2019) were filed in District Land and Housing Tribunals compared to 51,951 disputes in 2019. Out of those, 23,917 disputes were resolved and resolution for 24,274 disputes were still on going. In addition, 8,583 land use disputes were administratively resolved in 2020 compared to 4,186 disputes in 2019.

Construction of Residential and Commercial Houses

366. In 2020, the National Housing Corporation (NHC) constructed 1,164 houses for commercial, residential and office use compared to 7,331 houses constructed in 2019. Out of those, 468 were low-cost houses and 696 medium and high-cost houses. In addition, Watumishi Housing Company (WHC) constructed 70 houses in 2020 compared to 845 houses constructed in 2019.

CHAPTER 16

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

TRANSPORT

Road Transport

367. In 2020, transport license issued increased by 6.4 percent to 215,040 licenses from 202,149 licenses issued in 2019. This was attributed to increase in investors especially cargo transporters, continued public sensitization on the importance of having license and continued inspection conducted across the country.

Table 16.1: Licenses Issued

Type of Licenses/Year	2018	2019	2020	Percentage Change
Commuter buses	46,449	60,344	52,081	(13.7)
Cargo vehicles	113,345	123,460	142,559	15.5
Motorcycles/Motor-tricycles	16,488	18,345	20,400	11.2
Total	**176,282**	**202,149**	**215,040**	**6.4**

Source: Land Transport Regulatory Authority

368. The number of road accidents caused by commuter buses and cargo vehicles decreased by 14.0 percent to 1,152 accidents in 2020 from 1,340 accidents in 2019. This was attributed to continued regular bus inspection accompanied with suspension of substandard buses; use of vehicles tracking system; alcohol testing for drivers; and the use of two drivers for trips extending beyond eight hours.

Table 16.2: Road accidents

Category of Accident/Year	2018	2019	2020	Percentage Change
Buses	620	442	330	(25.3)
Cargo vehicles	469	331	407	23.0
Motorcycles/Motor-tricycles	876	567	415	(26.8)
Total	**1,965**	**1,340**	**1,152**	**(14.0)**

Source: Land Transport Regulatory Authority

Railways Transport

Tanzania Railway Corporation

369. Tanzania Railway Corporation (TRC) transported 339,671 tons of cargo covering a distance of 304,826,099 kilometres in 2020 compared to 355,079 tons covering a distance of 366,119,797 kilometres in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 4.3 percent. The decrease was on account of flood which resulted to temporary closure of some parts of the railway lines including: Kilosa-Gulwe, Ugala river, Ruvu-Mruazi, Mnyusi-Korogwe-Mombo, Bwiko and Muheza; as well as closure of the central railway line (Dar es Salaam-Isaka) for 8 to 72 hours per week to pave way for maintenance.

370. In 2020, TRC transported 449,497 passengers covering a distance of 343,842,068 kilometres compared to 492,423 passengers covering a distance of 428,739,684 kilometres in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 8.7 percent. In the same period, TRC Dar es Salaam commuter train transported 3,069,168 passengers covering a distance of 98,213,376 kilometres compared to 3,577,313 passengers covering a distance of 114,474,016 kilometres in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 14.2 percent. The decrease was on account of adherence to social distancing measure imposed to contain the spread of COVID-19 pandemic.

Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority

371. The Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) transported 182,792 tons of cargo in 2020 compared to 175,599 tons in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 4.1 percent. The increase was attributed to rehabilitation of TAZARA railway lines and operationalization of three (3) engines which were under maintenance.

Table 16.3: Cargo Transported (Tons)

Cargo Classification/Year	2019	2020	Percentage Change
Exported Cargo	68,253	86,526	26.8
Imported Cargo	86,240	66,055	(23.4)
Cargo within TAZARA	21,106	30,211	43.1
Total	**175,599**	**182,792**	**4.1**

Source: Tanzania - Zambia Railway Authority

372. In 2020, TAZARA transported 2,727,852 passengers compared to 3,046,002 passengers in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 10.4 percent. Out of those, 493,799 were long trip passengers, 420,945 Udzungwa train passengers and 1,813,108 Dar es Salaam commuter train passengers. The decrease was on account of inadequate working tools and suspension of cross border to Zambia to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Table 16.3: Passengers Transported

Passenger/Year	2019	2020	Percentage Change
Long Trip	494,059	493,799	(0.1)
Udzungwa train	396,895	420,945	6.1
Dar es Salaam commuter train	2,155,048	1,813,108	(15.9)
Total	**3,046,002**	**2,727,852**	**(10.4)**

Source: Tanzania - Zambia Railway Authority

Air Transport

Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority

373. Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority registered 4 airlines in 2020 compared to 15 airlines registered in 2019. In addition, the Authority inspected 76 aircrafts and award quality assurance certificate in 2020 compared to 49 aircrafts in 2019. As of December 2020, a total of 27 international airline companies provided service in accordance with the Bilateral Aviation

Safety Agreement (BASA) procedures compared to 22 companies in the corresponding period in 2019.

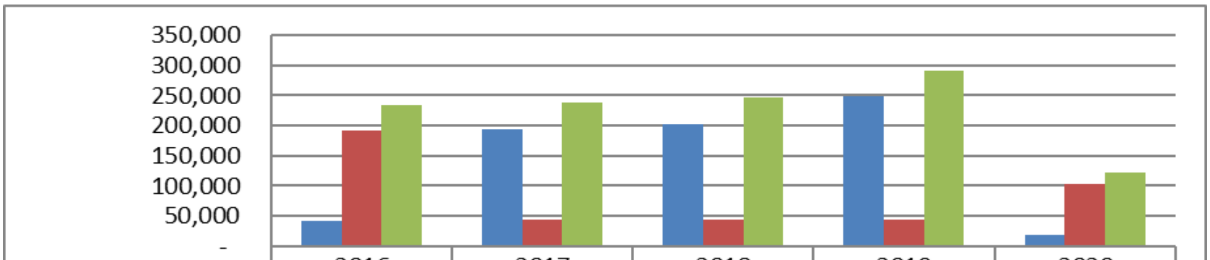
374. In 2020, the number of passengers arrived and departed from Tanzania by air transport was 2,773,539 compared to 5,487,679 passengers in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 49.5 percent. This resulted from suspension of flight operations by 22 international airline companies from March to May 2020 to contain the spread of COVID-19. Similarly, 1,830,117 domestic passengers were handled in 2020 compared to 2,892,701 passengers handled in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 58.1 percent. This was on account of decrease in tourists as a result of the effects of COVID-19.

Chart 16.1: **Domestic and International Passengers**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
INTERNATIONAL	2,216,950	2,756,372	2,593,862	2,594,978	943,422
DOMESTIC	2,695,236	2,257,058	2,593,800	2,892,701	1,830,117
TOTAL	4,912,186	5,013,430	5,187,662	5,487,679	2,773,539

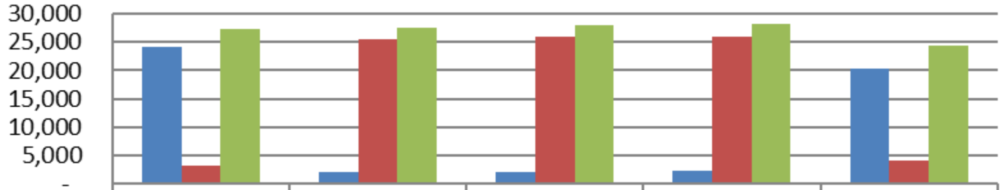
375. In 2020, there were 121,255 flights compared to 292,105 flights in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 58.5 percent. In addition, 24,452 tons of cargo were transported in 2020 compared to 28,202 tons in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 13.3 percent. The decrease in the number of passengers and cargo transported was caused by suspension of flights by 22 international airlines and restriction of international air travel by various countries to curb the spread of COVID-19.

Chart 16.2: Number of Flights



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
INTERNATIONAL	41,753	194,405	202,402	247,803	17,885
DOMESTIC	191,507	42,977	43,670	44,302	103,370
TOTAL	233,260	237,382	246,072	292,105	121,255

Chart 16.3: Cargo Transportation



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
INTERNATIONAL	24,059	1,967	2,003	2,230	20,333
DOMESTIC	3,303	25,482	25,907	25,972	4,119
TOTAL	27,362	27,449	27,910	28,202	24,452

Air Tanzania Company Limited

376. Air Tanzania Company Limited (ATCL) served 10 domestic destinations (Bukoba, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Mwanza, Tabora, Zanzibar, Iringa and Mpanda) compared to 11 destinations in 2019. The decrease in number of destinations was attributed to rehabilitation of Iringa airport. In addition, prior to the suspension of international air travel in March 2020, ATCL operated in the following international destinations: Hahaya (Comoro), Entebbe (Uganda), Lusaka (Zambia), Bujumbura (Burundi), Harare (Zimbabwe) and Mumbai (India).

377. In 2020, ATCL transported 472,374 passengers compared to 703,610 passengers in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 32.9 percent. The decline emanated from cancelation of all international flight and reduction of domestic scheduled flights owing to closure of airspace by trading partners to curb the spread of COVID-19. On the other hand, 1,125 tons of domestic and international cargo were transported in 2020 compared to 1,710.2 tons in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 34.2 percent. The decrease was due to cancelation of international flights including flights to India which is major trading partner in pharmaceuticals.

Marine Transport

Issuing of License

378. A total of 903 licenses for clearing and forwarding agents were issued in 2020 compared to 824 licenses issued in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 9.6 percent. The increase was due to registration of new clearing and forwarding agents. In addition, 25 licenses for shipping agents were issued compared to 27 licenses issued in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 7.4 percent. The decrease was attributed to enforcement of Tanzania Shipping Agency Act of 2017 requiring certain categories of ships to be under the Tanzania Shipping Agency Corporation (TASAC).

379. In 2020, cargo collector licenses issued were 31 compared to 28 licenses issued in 2019. Similarly, 47 licenses for weighing containers were issued compared to 41 licenses issued in 2019. The increase was due to improved logistics activities and opportunities in marine transport.

380. In 2020, a total of 42 dry port licenses were issued compared to 27 licenses issued in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 55.6 percent. The increase was attributed to reclassification

of dry port licenses to 15 licenses in the following categories: Empty Container Depot (ECD), Inland Container Depot (ICD), Container Freight Station (CFS). Previously one license was used in all three categories.

Table 16.4: Water Transport Licenses

No.	Category/year	2019	2020	Percentage change
1	Freight forwarder	824	903	9.6
2	Shipping agency	27	25	(7.4)
3	Cargo collectors	28	31	10.7
4	Container weighing	41	47	14.6
5	Dry ports	27	42	55.6

Source: Tanzania Shipping Agency Corporation

Marine Transport Vessels

381. In 2020, a total of 4,348 marine transport vessels were licensed compared to 4,172 vessels licensed in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 4.2 percent. The increase was mainly on account of regular inspections and awareness campaign to vessels owners on the importance of having a license.

382. In 2020, Search and Rescue Centre reported 10 marine accidents compared to 15 accidents reported in 2019. The decrease of marine accidents was attributed to 454 marine safety awareness campaigns provided in 2020 compared to 146 awareness campaigns in 2019. Furthermore, decline of marine accidents was caused by maritime safety inspections to vessels above 50 tons of which, 408 inspections were conducted in 2020 compared to 369 inspections conducted in 2019. In addition, 7,095 inspections were conducted for ships below 50 tons in 2020 compared to 6,539 inspections conducted in 2019.

Tanzania Ports Authority

383. In 2020, Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) handled 17.04 million tons of cargo compared to 17.11 million tons in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 0.5 percent. The decrease was on account of deterioration of economic activities with trading partners due to the effects of COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 16.5: Cargo Transported (000' Tons)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percent Change
Major coastal ports						
Dar es Salaam	13,581	13,762	15,074	16,023	15,858	-1.0
Tanga	857	527	581	571	475	-16.8
Mtwara	379	417	139	122	187	53.3
Sub total	**14,817**	**14,706**	**15,794**	**16,716**	**16,520**	**-1.2**
Minor ports and great Lakes Ports						
Kilwa, Lindi, Mafia, Bagamoyo and Pangani	38	42	18	32	107	234.4
Mwanza	119	92	122	163	142	-12.9
Kigoma	124	167	201	206	250	21.4
Kyela	9	1	9	1	17	1600.0
Subtotal	**290**	**302**	**350**	**402**	**516**	**28.4**
Grand total	**15,107**	**15,008**	**16,144**	**17,118**	**17,036**	**-0.5**

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

384. In 2020, TPA handled 717,301 containers (TEUs) in Dar es salaam, Mtwara and Tanga ports compared to 736,460 containers (TEUs) in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 2.6 percent. During the period under review, Mtwara port handled 19 containers compared to 3,695 containers in 2019. The decline of containers handled in Mtwara port was due to changes in the cashewnuts trading system. In addition, TPA through general cargo terminal handled 108,227 containers (TEUs) compared to 121,429 containers (TEUs) handled in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 10.9 percent. Furthermore, Tanzania International Container Terminal Services (TICTS) handled 601,654 containers (TEUs) in 2020 compared to 605,002 containers (TEUs) handled in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 0.6 percent. The decrease was on account of deterioration of economic activities with trading partners due to the effects of COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 16.6: Containers Handled (TEUs) by Tanzania Ports Authority

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percentage Change
TICTS	465,848	482,836	591,776	605,002	601,654	(0.55)
General Cargo	137,442	134,430	113,455	121,429	108,227	(10.87)
Sub Total	603,290	617,266	705,231	726,431	709,881	(2.28)
Tanga	6,996	6,539	7,511	6,334	7,401	16.85
Mtwara	23,754	40,924	12,633	3,695	19	(99.49)
Sub Total	30,750	47,463	20,144	10,029	7,420	(26.01)
Grand Total	**634,040**	**664,729**	**725,375**	**736,460**	**717,301**	**(2.60)**

Source: Tanzania Port Authority

385. In 2020, TPA served 2,879,455 passengers compared to 2,609,567 passengers in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 10.3 percent. The increase emanated from operationalization of new ships. During the period under review, number of passengers served by TPA increased in

Mwanza and Kyela ports and declined in Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Kigoma ports due to suspension of operation of some ships for maintenance.

Table 16.7: Number of Passengers Served

Ports/Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percentage change
Dar es Salaam	1,734,589	1,662,730	1,501,648	1,994,809	1,639,683	(17.8)
Tanga	1,422	43,184	43,613	67,699	55,403	(18.2)
Mwanza	109,768	-	423,749	541,121	1,176,918	117.5
Kigoma	13,676	11,844	3,643	2,148	1,781	(17.1)
Kyela	4,627	890	1,598	3,790	5,670	49.6
Total	**1,864,082**	**1,718,648**	**1,974,251**	**2,609,567**	**2,879,455**	**10.3**

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

Time Taken by Ship before Offloading

386. In 2020, average time taken by a ship before offloading decreased to 4.0 days from 4.3 days in 2019. In addition, average time taken at general cargo and container cargo terminal decreased to 3.3 and 3.1 days in 2020 from 3.5 and 3.6 respectively in 2019. The decrease in time taken at general cargo terminal and container cargo was attributed to operationalization of new berth for loading and offloading vehicles. At the oil terminal, average time taken to offload decreased to 5.6 days in 2020 from 5.8 days in 2019. The decrease was on accounts of improved offloading systems at the Kurasini Oil Jet (KOJ) and the Single Buoy Mooring (SBM) berths.

Table 8 : Average Ship Offloading time (Days)

Terminals	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General Cargo terminal	1.8	2.0	2.2	3.5	3.3
Container Cargo terminal	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.1
Oil terminal	5.3	5.5	6.6	5.8	5.6
Average	**3.2**	**3.4**	**4.0**	**4.3**	**4.0**

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

Neighbouring Countries' Cargo

387. In 2020, a total of 5,340,287 tons of transit cargo to neighbouring countries via Dar es Salaam port were handled compared to 5,871,887 tons handled in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 9.1 percent. This was due to decline in transit cargo to Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia owing to the effects of COVID-19. In contrast, consignments to Burundi, Malawi and Rwanda increased.

Table 16.9: Transit Cargo (Tons)

Countries/year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percentage change
Zambia	1,739,306	2,021,086	1,504,014	1,763,052	1,159,013	(34.3)
D.R Congo	1,152,747	1,176,764	1,779,617	1,914,138	1,840,657	(3.8)
Burundi	320,374	415,993	379,704	453,280	476,809	5.2
Rwanda	862,639	1,061,193	911,870	1,238,540	1,239,238	0.1
Malawi	128,722	276,039	311,138	336,714	407,472	21.0
Uganda	165,919	271,957	188,591	140,960	153,995	9.2
Others	95,250	85,340	98,542	25,203	63,104	150.4
Total	**4,464,956**	**5,308,372**	**5,173,477**	**5,871,887**	**5,340,287**	**(9.1)**

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

Lake Transportation

The Marine Service Company Limited

388. In 2020, Marine Service Company limited (MSCL) transported 173,859 passengers compared to 96,892 passengers in 2019, equivalent to increase of 79.4 percent. The increase emanated from operationalization of *Mv. New Victoria* and *Mv. New Butiama* in Lake Victoria after repair. In addition, a total of 19,391.0 tons of cargo were transported in 2020 compared to 34,304.4 tons in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 44.0 percent. This resulted from suspension of operation of *MT. Sangara* and *MV. Umoja* for maintenance.

Chinese -Tanzania Joint Shipping Company

389. Chinese-Tanzania Joint Shipping Company (SINOTASHIP) exported 609,000 tons of cargo in 2020 compared to 600,000 tons exported in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 1.5 percent. The increase emanated from cargo availability after leasing of *MV. Changshun II* to COSCO Bulk Refines Company with capacity and experience in freight forwarding business worldwide.

390. In 2020, a total of 50,000 containers were handled by SINOTASHIP in Dar es Salaam port compared to 47,000 containers handled in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 6.4 percent. The increase resulted from implementation of a marketing strategy which ensured availability of cargo for export to 20 percent of imported containers.

Tanzania Meteorological Agency

391. In 2020, the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) continued to use the meteorological quality control system in offering weather forecasting services to various sectors including water and air transport. Through the system, 27,348 flights were served in 2020 compared to 45,966 flights in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 40.5 percent. The decrease was due to suspension of international flights by 22 international airlines to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

392. In 2020, TMA provided meteorological services to 7,248 ships and boats in Indian Ocean, Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa compared to 4,285 ships and boats in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 69.1 percent. The increase was due to awareness campaigns provided by the Agency to Indian Ocean and major lakes users on the importance of

meteorological services for safety and efficiency of their services. In addition, clients and users of specific meteorological services increased to 2,582 in 2020 compared to 631 clients and users in 2019. This resulted from implementation of major Government projects and increased awareness of benefits of using meteorological information. Similarly, forecast accuracy rate was 87.9 percent in 2020 compared to 84.5 percent in 2019, above the international acceptable standard of 70 percent.

Table 16.10: Weather Forecast Performance Indicators

No.	Performance Indicators	Description	Years	
			2019	**2020**
1	Rate of accuracy for daily and seasonal forecast (percentage)	Rate of accuracy	84.5	87.9
2	Number of clients and users of meteorological services	Aviation Sector	45,966	27,348
		Ships and Boats	4,285	7,248
		Specific Services	631	2,582
3	Rate of satisfaction of clients and users of meteorological services (percentage)	Rate of satisfaction from service users	90	91

Source: Tanzania Meteorological Agency

Radiation Control

393. In 2020, Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission (TAEC) received and assessed 457 license applications for possessing and using radioactive materials compared to 439 applications in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 4.1 percent. Out of those, 455 applications were licensed after meeting the requirements and criteria stipulated under Atomic Energy Act No. 7 of 2003 compared to 435 applications in 2019. In addition, the Commission assessed radiation to 1,982 employees from 436 centres in 2020 compared to 1,213 employees from 390 centres in 2019. The results of the assessment showed that radiation to workers within three months was less than 5 mSv which is internationally acceptable limit for radiation exposure. As of December 2020, there were 981 radioactive centres compared to 952 centres in the corresponding period in 2019. Similarly, TAEC inspected 608 radioactive centres and advised users to improve safety and environmental protection measures compared to 650 radioactive centres inspected in 2019.

394. In 2020, TAEC examined amount of radiation in 21,046 samples compared to 7,873 radiation samples in 2019. Those consist of 545 fertilizer samples, 1,672 cigarettes and animal feed samples and 18,829 food stuff samples in 2020 compared to 143 fertilizer samples, 220 cigarettes and animal feed samples and 6,759 food stuff samples in 2019. Out of examined food samples, 5,735 were import food stuffs and 13,094 were export food stuffs in 2020 compared to 2,883 samples of imported food stuffs and 3,876 samples of exported food stuffs in 2019. The increase was due to strengthening of regulatory systems including integrating with the Tanzania Electronic Single Window System as well as widening scope of service delivery by establishing TAEC offices at the border ports.

COMMUNICATION SERVICES

Postal Services

395. In 2020, Tanzania Posts Corporation posted 3,705,183 inland letters compared to 6,855,626 letters posted in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 46.0 percent. In addition, 1,173,732 letters were posted abroad compared to 2,187,254 letters posted in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 46.3 percent. The decline was due to widely use of ICT as well as increased competition from other means of transport and postal service providers.

396. In 2020, a total of 2,828 parcels were posted within the country compared to 40,629 parcels posted in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 93.0 percent. The sharp decline was due to increased use of passenger buses to despatch parcels. In addition, 1,064 parcels were posted abroad compared to 3,304 parcels posted in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 67.8 percent. Similarly, 74,639 registers were posted within the country in 2020 compared to 160,290 registers posted in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 53.4 percent. On the other hand, 6,112 registers were posted abroad compared to 17,490 registers in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 65.1 percent.

397. In 2020, inland documents and parcels posted through Expedited Mail Services (EMS) were 520,217 compared to 615,663 documents and parcels posted in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 15.5 percent. The decrease was a result of increased use of passenger buses to despatch documents and parcels. In addition, documents and parcels posted abroad through EMS were 6,774 compared to 14,206 documents and parcels posted through EMS in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 52.3 percent. The decline in postal services abroad was due to suspension of transport services globally to curb the spread of COVID -19.

398. In 2020, documents and parcels received and distributed through City Urgent Mail (pCUM) were 44,065 compared to 57,716 documents and parcels in 2019, equivalent to 23.7 percent decrease. The decline was due to an increase in informal distribution of urgent mail within cities using motorcycles.

399. In 2020, a total of 69 Money Gram transactions were electronically transferred compared to 808 transactions transferred electronically in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 91.5 percent. Furthermore, Universal Postal Union accounted for 53 financial transactions compared to 1,211 transactions in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 95.6 percent. This was due to amendment of the terms and conditions for Money Gram delivery service which led to termination of the service.

400. In 2020, a total of 230 customers were served through Post Giro within the country compared to 18,198 customers served in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 98.7 percent. The decline is associated with the decision by National Social Security Funds (NSSF) to terminate use of Post Giro Services to pay pension to retirees.

Telecommunication Services

401. In 2020, there were 51,220,233 mobile phone SIM cards compared to 47,761,520 SIM cards in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 7.2 percent. The increase was due to expansion of communication infrastructure as a result of ICT development used in social media and mobile money services. As of December 2020, biometric SIM Cards registration were 48,745,574, equivalent to 95.2 percent of all cards. In ensuring that all SIM cards are officially registered, the Government through the National Identification Authority continued to speed up the process of issuing National Identity Cards which is the main requirement for biometric registration. In addition, landline cards decreased by 5.0 percent to 72,469 in 2020 from 76,288 cards in 2019.

402. In 2020, airtime cost within network decreased by 17.2 percent to 72 shillings per minute from 87 shillings per minute in 2019. In addition, airtime cost across networks decreased by 22.3 percent to 73 shillings per minute in 2020 from 94 shillings per minute in 2019. The reduction of costs was due to increased competition among service providers.

403. In 2020, airtime cost for international calls across East Africa was 1,201 shillings per minute compared to 732 shillings per minute in 2019. On the other hand, international airtime cost to other countries was 1,942 shillings per minute compared to 1,439 shillings per minute in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 35.0 percent. The increase was due to high costs imposed by international service providers.

Internet Services

404. In 2020, internet service users increased to 28.5 million from 25.8 million users in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 10.4 percent. This was due to an increase of areas connected with internet services infrastructure.

Table 16.11: Users of Internet Services

Categories of Internet Services/year	**2019**	**2020**	**Percentage Change**
Fixed wireless	773,837	510,683	(34.0)
Mobile wireless	24,762,778	27,371,350	10.5
Fixed wired	257,946	588,472	128.1
Total	**25,794,560**	**28,470,506**	**10.4**

Sources: Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority

Broadcasting Services

405. In 2020, there were 2,972,227 users of broadcasting services through decoders compared to 2,683,513 users in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 10.8 percent. In addition, users of satellite broadcasting services increased by 22.8 percent to 1,341,686 users in 2020 from 1,092,891 users in 2019. This was due to increased demand for information services given the technological advancement.

Table 16.12: Users of Broadcasting Services

Category	2019	2020	Percentage Change
Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT)	1,432,398	1,472,317	2.8
Satellite	1,092,891	1,341,686	22.8
Cable	158,224	158,224	0
Total	**2,683,513**	**2,972,227**	**10.8**

Sources: Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority

Communications License

406. In 2020, Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA) issued 1,125 licenses for various communication services compared to 1,507 licenses issued in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 25.3 percent. This was due to decrease in Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) license applications from 571 license in 2019 to 57 licenses in 2020. The VSAT applications was much higher in 2019 to the extent that it reduced the demand in 2020.

Table 16.13: Licenses Issued

No.	Type of License/ Year	2019	2020
1	Network Facilities License	1	0
2	Licenses for communication Services	15	6
3	Licenses for radio content	22	15
4	Licenses for Television content	6	7
5	License for Installation and Maintenance of Electronic Communication Equipment	67	33
6	License for Importation of Electronic Communication Equipment	42	30
7	License for Distribution of Electronic Communication Equipment	23	12
8	Selling of Electronic Communication Equipment License	321	606
9	Postal Primary Service License	1	0
10	Courier Services License	90	39
11	VSAT License	571	57
12	Online Content	330	305
13	Content by subscription (cable)	18	15
	Total	**1,507**	**1,125**

Source: Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority

National ICT Broadband Backbone

407. As of December 2020, all 26 regions in Tanzania Mainland were connected to National telecommunication backbone. In addition, 163 district councils were connected to the National Backbone service through the Government and telecommunications service providers. Similarly, 1,172 secondary schools were connected to internet and provided with ICT equipment. Furthermore, 28 higher education institutions and research institutes were integrated into the National ICT Backbone service and 43 sets of video conferencing facilities were installed in Regional Commissioners’ offices.

INFORMATION, CULTURE, ARTS AND SPORTS

Information Sector

408. As of December 2020, a total of 250 newspapers, 198 radio stations and 44 television stations were registered and licensed compared to 226 newspapers, 183 radio stations and 43 television stations registered and licensed in the corresponding period in 2019. The number of newspapers and magazines licensed increased by 4.3 percent to 24 in 2020 from 23 newspapers and magazines in 2019. During the period under review, 15 radio stations and one television station were registered compared to 21 radio stations and 8 television stations registered in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 28.6 percent and 87.5 percent respectively. The decrease in licensed radio and television stations was due to advancement of science and technology in information and broadcasting particularly, coexistence of online radios and televisions. On the other hand, 14 blogs were registered in 2020 compared to 106 blogs registered in 2019. The decrease of registered blogs was attributed to increase in competition of online medias.

Table 16.14: Registered Newspapers, Radio Stations, Television Stations and Blogs

Year/Categories of Media	Newspaper/magazine	Radio Stations	Television Stations	Blogs
2015	39	22	1	0
2016	26	23	6	0
2017	161	6	3	0
2018	42	8	3	0
2019	23	21	8	106
2020	24	15	1	14

Source: Tanzania Communication Authority

Arts Development

409. In 2019/20, Tanzania Film Board issued 114 filming and moving picture production permits compared to 168 permits issued in 2018/19, equivalent to a decrease of 32.1 percent. Out of those, 26 permits were issued to local companies and 88 permits to foreign companies. In addition, permits issued to local companies were 26 in 2019/20 compared to 34 permits issued in 2018/19, equivalent to a decrease of 23.5 percent. This resulted from the effects of COVID-19 which caused reduction in the number of foreign filmmakers and thus affected the envisaged collaboration between foreign and local producers.

Table 16.15: Number of Permits Issued to Filmmakers

Year/Permits	Foreign	Local	Total
2014/15	133	36	169
2015/16	137	31	168
2016/17	123	30	153
2017/18	137	46	183
2018/19	134	34	168
2019/20	88	26	114

Source: Tanzania Film Board

Registration of Designers and Artworks

410. In 2019/20, Copyright Society of Tanzania (COSOTA) registered 1,378 artworks creative members compared to 400 members registered in 2018/19. The increase was attributed to the use of online registration system and awareness campaigns on the importance of copyrights. During the period under review, COSOTA issued 1,241 copyright certificates compared to 1,158 certificates issued in 2018/19, equivalent to an increase of 7.2 percent. In addition, 354 licenses for copyrighted artwork users were issued in 2019/20 compared to 317 licenses issued in 2018/19, equivalent to an increase of 11.7 percent.

National Kiswahili Council

411. In 2019/20, National Kiswahili Council transmitted 1,020 swahili grammar, literature and language related technology programs through television and radio programs compared to 780 programs transmitted in 2018/19, equivalent to an increase of 30.8 percent. In addition, the Council reviewed and affirmed 213 manuscripts for school textbooks compared to 38 manuscripts reviewed and affirmed in 2018/19. This was attributed to increased number of submitted books from organizations that prepare books for kids.

412. In 2019/20, the Council translated 869 documents and edited 41 documents compared to 5,061 translated documents and 7 edited documents in 2018/19. The decrease in translated documents was due to the spread of COVID-19 which caused the decline in number of foreigners and demand of translated documents. In addition, edited documents increased due to awareness on importance of editing various documents including Government documents, storybooks and textbooks.

Table 16.16: Services Provided by the Council

Year /Service	Television and radio programmes	Affirmation services	Translation services	Interpretation service	Editing services	Identified media language mistakes
2015	118	121	320	3	8	1,200
2016	110	60	350	2	20	1,048
2017	87	61	268	3	10	805
2018	847	63	1,607	3	39	848
2019	780	38	5,061	2	7	1,081
2020	1,020	213	869	0	41	1,380

Source: National Kiswahili Council

Swahili Language Development in the Southern African Development Community

413. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) adopted Swahili language as one of the official languages during the 39th SADC Summit of Heads of States and Governments held in Dar es Salaam in 2019. Other official languages used by SADC are English, Portuguese and French. In addition, some SADC member states including South Africa and Namibia attempted to incorporate Swahili language in education curricula in 2020. Furthermore, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Ghana have started to teach Swahili in some primary schools and universities in 2020. In ensuring Swahili language is taught in many universities in SADC region, various efforts were taken including: preparation and publication of Swahili-English-Portuguese Mini-dictionary that will help to promote Swahili language in SADC countries; and completion of the first draft of Swahili-English-French Dictionary.

Sports Development

414. In 2020, registered sports clubs increased to 9,275 from 9,165 registered clubs in 2019. In addition, 110 new sport clubs were registered in 2020 compared to 231 clubs registered in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 52.4 percent. Furthermore, registered sport associations increased to 488 in 2020 from 476 sport associations in 2019. Likewise, registered sport clubs were 12 in 2020 compared to 18 sport clubs in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 66.7 percent. On the other hand, registered sports agencies/developers were 88 compared to 62 sports agencies and developers in 2019. In 2020, sports academy/agencies were 26 compared to 19 sport academy/agencies in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 36.8 percent. This was due to sensitization of stakeholders to establish sports academy/agencies. Sensitization campaigns were conducted in Arusha, Morogoro, Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Mara, Iringa and Ruvuma regions. Furthermore, 10 sports institutions were registered in 2020 whereby, 8 institutions were in Dar es Salaam and one institution were in Tanga and Ruvuma regions each.

Table 16.17: Registration of Sport Clubs, Associations, Academies, Developers and Agencies

Year/Registration Category	Sports Club	Sports Association	Sports Academies	Sports Developer/Agencies	Sports Institutions
2015	224	15	12	0	0
2016	331	9	15	0	0
2017	288	29	13	14	0
2018	212	23	18	29	0
2019	231	18	21	19	0
2020	110	12	5	26	10

Source: Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports

Table 54: TANZANIA RAILWAYS CORPORATION (TRC)

Item	Units	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Railway length (mainline)	Kms.	2,707	2,707	2,707	2,707	2,707	2,707	2,707	2,707
Locomotive engines:	Number	45	45	30	44	44	30	30	30
Steam	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diesel	Number	45	45	30	44	44	30	30	30
Mainlain		38	38	21	40	40	28	28	28
Shunting		7	7	9	4	4	2	2	2
Total Wagons:	Number	1,200	1,214	1,155	426	426	327	327	180
Passengers	Number	91	91	56	56	56	71	71	115
General use	Number	681	590	561	22	22	18	18	
Oil tanks	Number	178	203	196	123	123	95	95	147
Livestock	Number	39	64	64	27	27	27	27	91
Others	Number	211	266	278	198	198	116	116	27
Transportation	Number								
Passengers	'000	373	170	196	1,707	2,150	6,012	445	3,069
Freight	000Tons	185	127	283	102	170	357	374	340

Source: Tanzania Railways Corporation

Table 55: THE UHURU RAILWAY - TAZARA

Item	Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Railway length+	Kms	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1860
Locomotive engines:	Number	13	15	16	17	21	21	18	18	17
Mainline	Number	9	11	13	12	14	12	13	13	13
Shunting	Number	5	4	3	6	7	7	5	5	4
Passenger Rolling Stock:	Number	35	52	50	51	56	49	60	61	47
Passenger Coaches	Number	30	45	44	43	48	40	51	52	35
Restaurant unit	Number	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5
Luggages	Number	3	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	7
Freight Rolling Stock:	Number	858	1,391	1,101	1,142	1,221	1,033	1,068	1,054	803
Luggages	Number	765	1,229	966	1,007	1,077	972	998	992	659
Livestock	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Oil Tanks	Number	59	104	82	82	89	26	70	72	94
Refrigerated Units	Number	-	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	0
Other Units	Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Brake Units	Number	16	35	30	30	32	30	34	34	34
Ballast Units	Number	17	17	17	17	17	4	15	14	14
Freight (Tonnes)	'000	259	245	33	81	96	171	268	155	224
Passengers	'000	678	654	287	327	440	443	154	510	534

Source: Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority

\+ Actual length is 1860.54 kms, and 974.814 kms are inside Tanzania

Table 56A: SHIPPING STATISTICS - DAR ES SALAAM

Item	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total number of ships	Number	1,298	1,600	1,617	1,684	1,688	1,744	1,516	1,407
Net registered capacity	000 Tons	27,805	31,936	31,614	31,278	31,287	32,513	31,200	28,532
Total passengers	000 Number	1,472	1,433	1,612	1,735	1,874	1,901	2,035	1,307
Total Cargo handled	000 Dwt	13,510	14,476	14,601	13,580	13,761	14,401	16,405	15,365
Off-loading	**000 Dwt**	**11,380**	**11,763**	**11,901**	**11,260**	**11,460**	**11,682**	**13,836**	**12,473**
General cargo	000 Dwt	6,642	7,100	6,657	6,087	6,376	6,199	7,876	7,113
Cement	000 Dwt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum	000 Dwt	4,471	4,357	4,882	4,772	4,740	5,483	5,959	5,360
Others[1]	000 Dwt	267	306	362	401	344	-	-	
Loading	**000 Dwt**	**2,130**	**2,713**	**2,700**	**2,320**	**2,301**	**2,719**	**2,550**	2,807
General Cargo	000 Dwt	1,892	2,232	2,137	1,915	1,986	2,353	2,422	2,680
Petroleum	000 Dwt	37	66	362	116	59	99	82	127
Others[1]	000 Dwt	14							
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transhipments	000 Dwt	187	415	201	289	256	267	46	-

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

1 Such as mollasses, tallow fats etc.

- Not available

Table 56B: SHIPPING STATISTICS - TANGA

Item	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total number of ships	Number	86	68	63	87	72	144	120	108
Net registered capacity	0	1,456	1,403	1,018	1,258	1,041	780	568	633
Total passengers	0	-	-	-	-	-	45,820	68	49
Total Cargo handled	000Dwt	458	368	645	677	486	647	619	633
Off-loading	**000Dwt**	**345**	**265**	**561**	**614**	**436**	**502**	**511**	519
General cargo	000Dwt	334	259	483	398	141	183	181	285
Petroleum	000Dwt	11	6	78	216	295	319	331	234
Loading	**000Dwt**	**113**	**103**	**83**	**63**	**50**	**144**	**108**	102
General cargo	000Dwt	113	103	83	63	50	144	108	102
Petroleum	000Dwt	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Transhipment	000Dwt	-	-	-	-	-		-	-

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

\- Not available

Table 56C: SHIPPING STATISTICS - MTWARA

Item	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total number of ships	Number	41	65	46	113	105	69	132	72
Net registered capacity	0	540	841	593	460	457	589	598	304
Total passengers	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cargo handled	000 DWt	277	365	248	375	378	363	270	159
Off-loading	**000 DWt**	**157**	**249**	**109**	**158**	**91**		**40**	289
General cargo	000 DWt	141	249	108	147	91	69	2	10
Petroleum	000 DWt	16	-	1	10	-	-	37	11
Loading	**000 DWt**	**120**	**117**	**139**	**218**	**286**		**230**	134
General cargo	000 DWt	120	116	139	218	286	294	230	134
Petroleum	000 DWt	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Transhipment	000 DWt	-	-	-	-	-		-	-

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority
- Not available

Table 57: POSTAL SERVICES STATISTICS

Item	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sub Post Office	Number	74	74	65	65	66	57	46	36
Franchised Post Offices	Number	89	89	90	90	87	87	79	75
Departmental Post Offices	Number	160	160	158	158	154	157	139	139
Total	**Number**	**323**	**323**	**313**	**313**	**307**	**301**	**264**	250
Private Boxes Installed	000	173	142	160	160	161	161	145	140
Rented Boxes	000	148	128	138	138	143	157	126	125
Unfulfilled Request/waiting applicants	000	25	18	4	1	1	3	1	154
Rented Postal Bags	Number	212	260	180	180	342	675	442	60
Posted letters	Mill.	26	15	10	4	5	9	11	5
Registers and Money Orders	000	568	455	402	297	269	280	186	80
Inland Letters	000	29	12	17	36	51	63	32	3
International	000	9	5	9	2	3	4	3	1
Stamp Vendors	Number	2,637	3,715	-	-	4,635	6,027	5,570	670
EMS letters and parcels:	"								
Inland	"	620,478	406,732	416,007	452,827	560,710	655,927	511,274	520,217
Foreign	"	17,130	20,564	308,288	6,364	9,534	14,346	13,742	6,774
EMS Money Fax	"	550	745	748	272	18	-	-	-
EMS Fax (Fax message received)	"	544	1,194	3,844	2,518	129	-	-	-
Overnight Mail Services	"	115,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letters' bags transported	"	87,051	46,652	53,639	57,605	24,966	14,553	19,598	39,066
Newspapers parcels transported	"	18,784	8,700	9,130	113,448	2,120	5,346	7,800	-
Post Minibus Services: Number of letters bag transported	"	849	714	9,576	-	-	2,919	2,518	5,320
Express Money Orders (EMO) issued	"	2,034	845	58,423	272	127	104	109	168
Express Money Orders (EMO) paid		555	-	-	-	-		-	107
Speed Cash/Interstate Money Orders (IMO) Sent	"	478	325	221	220	8	11	26	3
Received	"	83	227	283	116	43	37	-	-
Postal Order sold	"	684	261	251	107	45	2	-	-
Postal Order paid	"	166	67	25	18	8	-	-	0
Savings Bank Transactions Deposits	"	21,491	12,732	21,541	261,423	59,249	108,972	91,567	-
Withdrawal	"	37,556	12,807	18,098	45,449	76,926	133,531	103,958	-

Source: Tanzania Posts Corporation

Table 58: NUMBER OF LANDLINES AND MOBILE PHONE USERS

Company	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change
A. Mobile Phones								
Mobitel/Tigo	8,624,638	10,639,610	11,677,344	11,044,520	12,583,640	12,572,826	13,032,073	3.7
Vodacom	11,810,064	12,520,645	12,419,425	12,714,297	14,143,657	15,672,390	15,621,457	-0.3
Airtel	9,551,977	10,887,742	10,456,117	10,571,110	10,954,621	12,722,224	13,823,756	8.7
Zantel	1,730,105	1,563,503	1,083,157	934,991	1,153,623	1,170,085	1,021,409	-12.7
Benson/Smart	528	528	803,251	131,501	132,292		-	
TTCL Mobile	296,618	165,460	166,383	175,717	587,191	981,072	963,384	-1.8
Sasatel							-	
Smile						1,222	12,395	914.3
Hallotel			3,438,509	3,799,691	3,942,237	4,641,701	6,818,228	46.9
Sub total	**32,013,930**	**35,777,488**	**40,044,186**	**39,371,827**	**43,497,261**	**47,761,520**	**51,292,702**	**7.4**
B. Land lines								
TTCL	140,391	140,391	127,112	127,009	124,220	76,288	72,469	-5.0
Zantel	10,833	10,833	24,585	85	18		-	
Sub total	**151,224**	**151,224**	**151,697**	**127,094**	**124,238**	**76,288**	**72,469**	**-5.0**
Total	**32,165,154**	**35,928,712**	**40,195,883**	**39,498,921**	**43,621,499**	**47,837,808**	**51,365,171**	**9.7**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and TCRA

Table 59: AIR TANZANIA CORPORATION (ATCL)+

Item	Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ton-Kilometers:										
Available	000	1,932	6,154	3,052	60,042	3,937	863,107	32,095	32,927	65,968
Used	000	815	2,503	117	30,889	1,756	89,092	17,526	18,944	33,655
% Utilisation	%	42	41	4	54	47	10	55	58	51
Seats-Kilometers										
Available	000	15,131	54,665	3,680	21,693	37,877	225,259	231,943	321,771	557,216
Used	000	10,209	27,279	946	11,472	20,692	122,532	158,203	220,433	347,101
% Utilisation	%	67	50	26	53	56	54	68	69	62
Passengers ++	000	11	35	56	31	28	129	279	627	434
Excess load	Ton	0	45	-	53	1	41	55	96	86
Load carriage	Ton	5	35	45	42	7	50	220	696	438
Postal mail	Ton	-	25	405	4	-	32	119	295	61

Source: Air Tanzania Corporation

+ Scheduled traffic only

++ Full-fare passengers

\- Not available

CHAPTER 17
ENERGY

Electricity Generation

415. Up to 2020, electricity generation capacity was 1605.8 MW compared to 1,602.3 MW in 2019. Electricity generated from various sources increased to 7,862.9 GWh during the period under review from 7,806.4 GWh in 2019. Out of total electricity generated, 7,677.3 GWh was generated from the national grid sources and 185.6 GWh from off grid sources in 2020 compared to 7,617.9 GWh and 188.5 GWh in 2019 respectively. Out of the total electricity generated from the national grid: 3,139.2 GWh was generated through hydropower; 4,509.1 GWh through gas; 10.2 GWh through Heavy Furnace Oil (HFO) and diesel; and 18.8 GWh through biomass power compared to 2,481.5 GWh generated through hydropower; 5,114.2 GWh through gas; 7.8 GWh through Heavy Furnace Oil (HFO) and diesel; and 14.4 GWh through biomass power in 2019. This was due to the Government decision to focus on low-cost power projects including gas and hydro instead of fuel sources with high production costs.

416. Electricity generated from TANESCO's owned plants was 6,387.1 GWh in 2020 compared to 6,039.9 GWh in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 5.7 percent. In addition, Independent Power Producers jointly generated a total of 1,290.2 GWh in 2020 compared to 1,578.0 GWh in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 18.2 percent. On the other hand, electricity imported from neighbouring countries was 114.3 GWh in 2020 compared to 113.2 GWh in 2019, equivalent to 1.5 percent of total electricity generated in 2020. This was due to improved generation capacity through TANESCO's owned plants. In addition, it is worth noting that, 78.4 percent of the Tanzania Mainland population have access to electricity and 42 percent of the population have been connected to electricity services.

417. In 2020, electricity sold to customers increased by 0.5 percent to 6,674.3 GWh from 6,642.5 GWh in 2019. In addition, electricity lost due to depreciation of transmission lines and distribution infrastructures was 1,110.0 GWh (equivalent to 14.1 percent of total electricity generated in 2020) compared to 1,085.9 GWh lost in 2019 (equivalent to 13.9 percent of the total electricity generated in 2019).

Figure 17.1: Electricity Generated from Various Sources in 2020 (GWh)

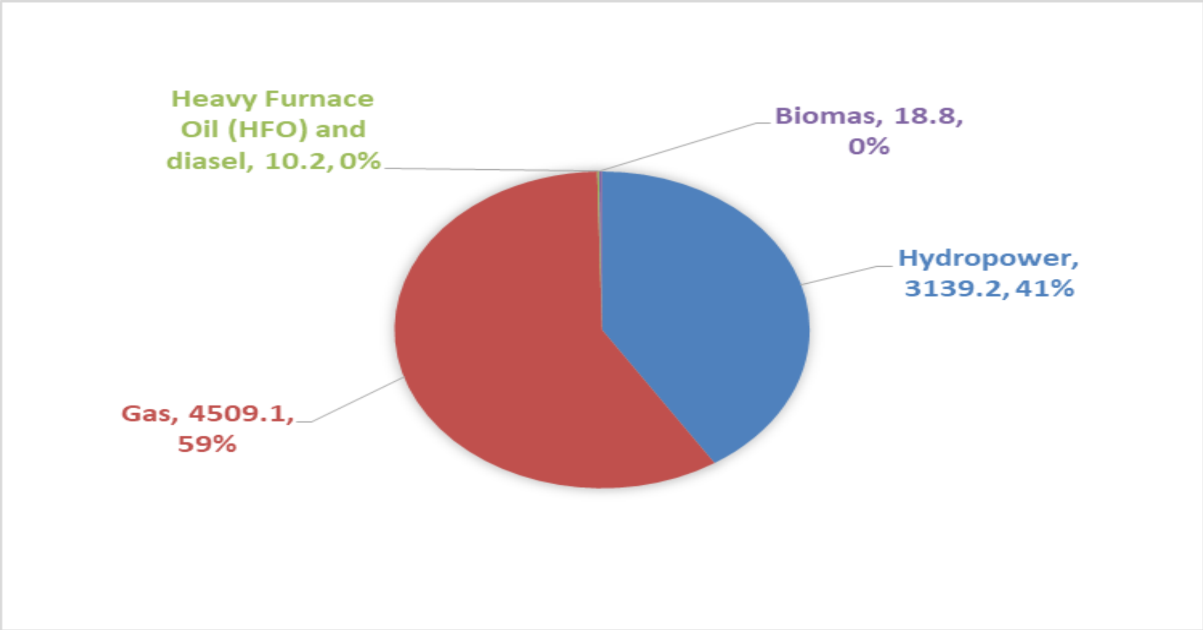


Table 60: Electricity Installed and Total Units Generated by Station in 2020

Centre	2020	
	Capacity (MW)	**Generated (GWh)**
NATIONAL GRID		
Hydropower Plant		
Kidatu	204	1,168.6
Kihansi	180	830.5
Mtera	80	563
Hale	21	31.8
Nyumba ya Mungu	8	67.8
New Pangani Falls	68	423.4
Uwemba	0.8	1.9
Mwenga	4	10.2
Yovi	1	2.4
Tulila	5	32.8
Andoya	1	4.3
Darakuta	0.3	2.1
Matembwe (Ikondo)	0.6	0.4
Sub Total - Hydro	**573.7**	**3,139.2**
Thermal Power Plants		
Ubungo Gas PP- I	102	429.6
Tegeta Gas PP	45	159.5
Ubungo Gas PP - II	129	948.7
Kinyerezi I	150	371.7
Kinyerezi II	248.2	1,290.4
Songas	189	1,219.2
Somanga	7.5	4.9
Mtwara	30.6	85.1
Sub-Total Thermal	**901.3**	**4,509.1**
Fuel		
Zuzu	7.4	0.4
Biharamulo	4.1	4.5
Ngara	2.5	4.9
Nyakato	63	0.3
Ludewa	1.3	0
Tunduru	1.7	0.1
Songea	5.8	-
Namtumbo	-	-
Mbinga	1	-
Madaba	0.5	-
Liwale	0.9	-
Sub – Total Fuel	**88.1**	**10.2**
Biomass		
TPC	9	16.3
TANWAT	1.5	2.5
Sub – Total Biomass	**10.5**	**18.8**
Total Grid	**99**	**7,677.3**
ISOLATED STATIONS		
Bukoba	2.6	0.1
Inyonga	0.8	1.6
Kasulu	3.4	10.1
Kibondo	2.5	5.8
Kigoma	6.3	29.8
Loliondo	3.5	1.7
Mafia	3.2	6.4
Mpanda	5	15.2
Sumbawanga	5	0.6
Imports from Neighbouring Countries		114.3
Total Isolated Stations	**32.2**	**185.6**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,605.8**	**7,862.9**

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company

Table 61: Electricity Sales to Different Customers (GWh)

Year	Tanzania Mainland			Zanzibar	Total	Power Transmission Loss	Total Power Generation
	Small Users (D1)	Medium Users (T1)	Larger Users (T2, T3 &T8)				
2013	280.6	1,747.0	2,560.4	218.7	4,806.7	1,139.6	5,946.3
2014	217.0	1,891.0	2,595.0	348.5	5,051.5	1,135.3	6,186.8
2015	148.8	2,082.7	2,721.1	344.6	5,297.2	1,119.8	6,417.0
2016	345.3	2,263.4	2,887.2	375.6	5,871.5	1,220.7	7,092.2
2017	301.5	2,371.0	2,893.3	390.4	5,956.2	1,159.1	7,115.3
2018	319.8	2,481.9	3,075.0	414.0	6,290.7	1,064.1	7,354.8
2019	307.2	2,655.7	3,198.0	481.5	6,642.5	1,064.1	7,806.4
2020	325.8	2,668.6	3,205.1	474.9	6,674.3	1,110.0	7,862.9

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company

Table 62: Electricity Sales by Region (GWh)

Region	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Dar es salaam	2,229.4	2,397.9	2,412.5	2,481.6	2,596.5	2,534.0
Pwani	220.1	260.1	302.1	393.1	450.7	517.9
Dodoma	115.9	136.7	150.4	161.0	179.7	177.7
Morogoro	212.2	239.8	242.8	274.9	268.0	266.8
Singida	47.3	42.6	43.8	45.7	49.5	53.1
Tanga	299.9	321.7	330.4	353.9	351.3	342.2
Kilimanjaro	150.9	181.8	179.4	181.7	185.2	183.9
Arusha	311.2	356.9	365.9	383.3	406.3	385.6
Manyara	25.8	29.5	31.9	32.4	34.8	35.2
Mtwara	50.7	49.4	48.3	52.8	55.9	55.9
Lindi	21.5	24.0	22.9	25.8	29.7	30.5
Ruvuma	30.6	33.7	35.4	41.9	50.3	53.7
Mbeya	163.8	177.4	177.6	186.9	201.6	209.9
Iringa	111.5	106.9	98.4	103.7	108.9	109.1
Rukwa	23.3	28.4	27.0	25.9	27.3	28.6
Katavi		3.8	10.8	11.2	13.6	16.3
Njombe		69.1	35.6	35.4	39.1	42.0
Songwe	11.4	4.9	10.1	29.3	33.2	40.4
Mwanza	235.9	262.1	283.2	287.7	295.2	300.9
Kagera	60.5	72.3	76.9	90.6	80.3	79.2
Mara	134.6	141.7	156.9	165.8	163.9	188.1
Geita		33.5	42.7	49.2	53.0	60.8
Tabora	51.5	56.9	55.9	60.7	68.4	69.7
Shinyanga	416.9	428.2	371.9	339.5	354.0	352.2
Kigoma	27.6	28.5	34.8	40.2	40.3	41.0
Simiyu		8.3	18.2	22.4	24.2	24.8
Total -Tanzania Mainland	**4,952.5**	**5,496.1**	**5,565.8**	**5,876.6**	**6,161.0**	**6,199.4**
Zanzibar	344.6	375.6	390.4	414.0	481.5	474.9
Total	**5,297.1**	**5,871.7**	**5,956.2**	**6,290.6**	**6,642.5**	**6,674.3**

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company

OIL AND NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION

Natural Gas

418. Natural gas discovered as of December 2020 was 57.54 trillion cubic feet whereby, 10.41 trillion cubic feet was discovered onshore and 47.13 trillion cubic feet was discovered offshore. In addition, natural gas production decreased by 10.6 percent to 57,084.2 million cubic feet in 2020 from 63,821.3 million cubic feet in 2019. This was attributed to adequate rainfall which compelled TANESCO to opt for hydropower source for electricity generation as it is cheaper relative to natural gas. Furthermore, TANESCO reduced the use of natural gas for electricity generation due to fall in demand for electricity as a result of COVID-19 pandemic.

419. Earnings from sales of SongoSongo and Mnazi Bay natural gas from were USD 55.12 million in 2020 compared to USD 64.05 million in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 13.9 percent. The decrease was caused by decline in the volume of natural gas sold to TANESCO.

Table 17.5: Natural Gas Production in Songo Songo and Mnazi Bay

Year	Standard Cubic Feet (SCF)			Total	Percentage Change
	Songo Songo	Mnazi Bay	Kiliwani North		
2020	33,149,940,000	23,934,210,000	-	57,084,150,000	(10.6)
2019	37,619,760,000	26,201,516,247	-	63,821,276,247	8.3
2018	28,510,280,000	30,412,535,066	27,784, 935	58,950,600,001	15.5
2017	29,496,560,000	17,960,300,000	3,597,578,168	51,054,438,168	5.7
2016	29,747,400,000	15,792,127,458	2,783,497,464	48,323,024,922	30.0
2015	31,384,100,000	5,792,141,976	-	37,176,241,976	

Source: Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation

Table 17.6: Earnings from Sales of Natural Gas from SongoSongo and Mnazi Bay (USD)

Year	Songo Songo	Mnazi Bay	Kiliwani North	Total	Percentage Change
2020	20,995,963	34,122,450	-	55,118,413	(13.9)
2019	28,097,086	35,952,953	-	64,050,039	1.5
2018	22,406,171	40,671,729	11,359	63,089,259	49.3
2017	22,795,142	13,763,426	5,702,695	42,261,263	(18.7)
2016	38,172,718	12,216,279	1,602,436	51,991,433	13.6
2015	43,854,236	1,921,965	-	45,776,201	

Source: Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation

Oil Imports

420. In 2020, a total of 3,572.0 million cubic litres of oil was imported for domestic use compared to 3,537.9 million cubic litres in 2019. Out of those: the volume of diesel imported was 1,924.9 million cubic litres, equivalent to 1.0 percent increase; the volume of petrol imported was 1,467.2 million cubic litres; the volume of kerosene imported was 34.9 million cubic litres; the volume of jet fuel imported was 118.3 million cubic litres and the volume of crude oil imported was 26.8 million cubic litres. Furthermore, the volume of diesel, kerosene and jet fuel imported decreased by 4.8 percent, 2.0 percent and 35.1 percent respectively. The decline of kerosene imports was a result of Government initiatives to restrict adulteration of petrol and diesel and increased use of renewable energy in rural areas including solar power.

Similarly, imports of jet fuel and diesel decreased due to travel restrictions of international flights and fall of cross border transport and logistic services to curb the spread of COVID-19. On the other hand, imported petrol increased by 14.7 percent and crude oil increased by 35.1 percent and was to a large extent used in the implementation of strategic development projects.

Table 17.3: Oil Imported for Domestic Consumption in 2020 (Cubic Litre)

Month	Diesel	Petrol	Kerosene	Jet A1	Crude Oil	Total
January	187,029,091	150,119,727	3,578,317	29,300,084	-	370,027,219
February	144,502,056	84,954,954	2,580,658	16,263,788	4,527,903	252,829,359
March	71,104,865	96,293,221	7,295,989	15,772,347	-	190,466,422
April	136,529,687	123,034,254	3,622,106	-	4,001,259	283,256,263
May	149,426,486	82,451,690	-	-	3,861,501	235,739,677
June	76,228,966	50,594,426	-	-	-	126,823,392
July	100,626,451	92,660,911	-	-	-	193,287,362
August	209,275,758	142,307,023	-	-	4,496,215	356,078,996
September	208,036,580	115,918,591	1,599,310	8,569,392	4,738,255	338,862,128
October	131,361,563	160,897,766	-	-	-	292,259,329
November	187,285,677	117,841,106	1,593,696	9,961,772	-	316,682,251
December	179,236,527	85,052,268	6,210,553	20,905,058	5,157,978	296,562,384
Localized Transit (2020)	144,228,527	165,116,474	3,452,693	4,463,099	12,841	317,273,887
Local Downgraded IK	-	-	4,950,000	3,050,000	-	1,900,000
Grand Total	**1,924,872,487**	**1,467,242,411**	**34,883,322**	**118,254,497**	**26,795,952**	**3,572,048,669**

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

On Transit Oil Import

421. In 2020, a total of 2,204.8 million cubic litres of imported oil was on transit to neighbouring countries compared to 2,614.1 million cubic litres in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 15.7 percent. Out of those, on transit diesel was 1,392.1 million cubic litres, petrol was 702.5 million cubic litres, jet fuel and kerosene were 102.4 million cubic litres and crude oil was 7,844.6 million cubic litres. In addition, the volume of on transit diesel decreased by 12.0 percent, petrol by 20.0 percent and jet fuel and kerosene by 31.0 percent. This was due to decline in economic activities and restrictions imposed by neighbouring countries importing oil through Tanzanian ports.

Table 17.4: On Transit Oil in 2020 (litres)

Month	Diesel-AGO	Petrol-PMS	JETA1/IK	Crude Oil-HFO	Total
January	160,290,915	100,921,091	26,710,288	-	287,922,294
February	108,371,069	71,359,796	14,354,233	-	194,085,098
March	59,496,322	74,628,332	20,529,254	-	154,653,908
April	124,857,394	86,740,199	14,923,100	-	226,520,693
May	102,194,099	51,209,478	-	4,190,926	157,594,503
June	66,273,410	40,527,425	-	-	106,800,835
July	143,625,086	63,823,296	-	-	207,448,382
August	110,304,665	73,464,172	-	-	183,768,837
September	193,068,017	57,610,228	2,122,079	3,666,560	256,466,884
October	86,831,700	91,082,313	-	-	177,914,013
November	199,812,740	81,295,230	8,810,720	-	289,918,690
December	181,161,116	74,963,308	22,863,876	-	278,988,300
Sub-Total	1,536,286,533	867,624,868	110,313,550	7,857,486	-
Less Localization	144,228,780	165,116,474	7,915,792	12,841	317,273,887
Grand Total	**1,392,057,753**	**702,508,394**	**102,397,758**	**7,844,645**	**2,204,808,550**

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

The Trend of Oil Price

422. In 2020, the average price of petrol, diesel and kerosene per metric tons in the world market was USD 426, USD 403 and USD 390 compared to USD 593, USD 570 and USD 589 respectively in 2019. In addition, price of petrol dropped by 28.2 percent, diesel by 29.3 percent and kerosene by 33.8 percent. This was due to COVID-19 pandemic which led to suspension of some economic activities in the world including transportation and manufacturing which uses oil extensively.

Table 17.5: Oil Price in the World Market (f.o.b) - USD/Metric Tons

Oil Type	Petrol			Diesel			Kerosene		
Month	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
January	574	635	592	530	606	552	570	644	574
February	600	520	580	549	501	571	587	542	585
March	599	496	578	581	516	551	587	543	572
April	646	543	529	607	582	475	624	543	484
May	615	610	397	573	600	402	624	605	291
June	632	677	214	580	618	249	633	625	291
July	718	658	261	674	610	300	633	634	291
August	710	597	389	655	546	367	691	570	291
September	710	639	389	639	576	369	673	601	333
October	711	576	405	653	552	359	673	584	333
November	712	596	394	699	572	329	693	602	333
December	707	574	386	721	560	321	756	574	301
Average Price	**661**	**593**	**426**	**622**	**570**	**403**	**645**	**589**	**390**
Percentage Change	**22.4**	**-10.3**	**-28.2**	**29.5**	**-8.4**	**-29.3**	**28.2**	**-9.7**	**-33.8**

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

Table 17.6: Oil Price in the Domestic Market in 2020

Month	**Petrol**	**Diesel**	**Kerosene**
January	2,206	2,121	1,075
February	2,226	2,195	2,119
March	2,204	2,153	2,116
April	2,087	1,989	1,923
May	1,868	1,846	1,568
June	1,520	1,546	1,568
July	1,693	1,716	1,568
August	1,766	1,720	1,568
September	1,852	1,793	1,692
October	1,877	1,778	1,695
November	1,902	1,734	1,707
December	1,865	1,687	1,621
Annual Average Price 2020	**1,928**	**1,862**	**1,621**
Annual Average Price 2019	**2,200**	**2,159**	**2,114**
Percentage Change	**-12**	**-14**	**-16**

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

Alternative Energy Sources

Liquefied Petroleum Gas

423. In 2020, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) imported for various uses was 194,597 cubic tons compared to 166,436 cubic tons in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 16.9 percent. The increase was attributed to public awareness campaigns on the importance of using LPG to conserve the environment.

Renewable Energy

Solar Power

424. In 2020, solar power generated through solar min grid in off grid areas was 9.0 MW compared to 7.4 MW in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 21 percent. The increase was due to the completion of four projects in the islands of Lake Victoria and the 5 MW Solawazi Nextgen project in Kigoma Region. In addition, the usage of solar home system increased by 7.6 percent to 21 MW from 19.5 MW in 2019. During the period under review, solar power contributed to the development of the agricultural sector whereby 200 kilowatts were used in irrigation of horticultural products.

CHAPTER 18

WATER

Management and Development of Water Resources

425. In 2020, the existing water resources suitable for use was 126 billion cubic meters per year as it was in 2019. Out of that, 105 billion cubic meters were estimated to be surface water and 21 billion cubic meters were underground water. In addition, average amount of water available per person per year was 2,250 cubic meters in 2020 compared to 2,300 cubic meters in 2019, which is above the minimum acceptable international standard of 1,700 cubic meters per person per year. As of December 2020, the amount of water required for different use in the country was estimated to be 60 billion cubic meters per year.

426. In 2020, the Government continued to identify water sources at risk of depletion by human activities. As of December 2020, a total of 1,213 sources were identified to be at risk compared to 575 sources identified in the corresponding period in 2019. The increase in the number of identified sources was attributed to special assessment conducted by Water Basin Boards in particular, Rufiji River basin, Pangani River basin and Lake Rukwa basin. Out of identified sources, 133 sources were demarcated for conservation compared to 120 sources demarcated in 2019.

427. As of December 2020, there were 1,175 centers for measuring quantity and testing quality of surface and underground water resources compared to 996 centers in the corresponding period in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 18.0 percent. Out of that, 324 centers were for measuring river flow; 28 centers were for measuring water depth in lakes and dams; 189 centers were for collecting rainfall data; 152 centers were for measuring weather condition; 95 centers were for tracking flow of the underground water; 33 centers were for measuring volume of sediments in rivers; and 354 centers were for measuring the quality of water.

428. In 2020, a total of 6,855 water samples from water sources, water distribution channels, institutions, industries, research centers, irrigation and construction sites were collected and tested for quality compared to 5,252 samples collected and tested in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 30.5 percent. The increase was attributed to implementation of guidelines for testing water quality for different uses. Out of the total samples collected and tested, 5,830 samples were from water sources, water distribution channels and various institutions; 288 samples were from industries; 17 samples were from irrigation schemes; 55 samples were from construction sites; 98 samples were from research centers and 567 samples were for assessing water quality trend of water sources.

429. The validation exercise revealed that 4,964 samples from water sources, water distribution channels and various institutions, equivalent to 85.1 percent met the acceptable water quality and safety standards compared to 90.8 percent in 2019. In addition, all samples

from industries, construction sites, irrigation schemes, research centers and water sources for quality trend control assessed met the acceptable water quality and safety standards. On the other hand, 866 samples, equivalent to 14.9 percent from water sources, water distribution channels and various institutions did not meet acceptable water quality and safety standards. This was attributed to existence of higher contents of salt, manganese and iron minerals in Lindi and Mtwara regions; salt and nitrate minerals in Dodoma and Manyara regions (Kiteto district); and fluoride mineral in Arusha, Manyara and Singida regions.

430. In 2020, a total of 328 samples of the wastewater discharged into the environment were assessed compared to 387 samples assessed in 2019. Out of those, 230 samples, equivalent to 70.1 percent met acceptable quality standards.

Rural Water Services

431. In 2020, Government continued to improve water infrastructure in rural areas by rehabilitating and expanding the existing infrastructure as well as implementing new water projects. During the period under review, 695 projects with 11,841 water points and capacity of serving 2,960,250 people were completed. As of December 2020, a total of 114,354 water points were operating and serving the community compared to 96,952 water points in the corresponding period in 2019. Completion of water projects during the period increased accessibility of water in rural areas to 72.3 percent of the rural population in 2020 from 70.1 percent in 2019.

Urban Water Services

432. In 2020, about 86 percent of population in regional headquarters had access to clean and safe water compared to 84 percent in 2019. The increase in water access was attributed to rehabilitation of water infrastructures and completion of 67 projects in regional headquarters, districts and also implementation of national water projects. Furthermore, access to clean and safe water in Dar es Salaam averaged at 88 percent in 2020 compared to 85 percent in 2019. In addition, access to clean and safe water services in district headquarters, small towns and areas served through national water projects increased to 70 percent compared to 64 percent in 2019.

433. As of December 2020, customers were connected to clean and safe water were 1,060,700 compared to 943,074 customers connected in the corresponding period in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 12.5 percent. Furthermore, revenue from sales of clean and safe water declined from 306.6 million shillings in 2019 to 297.3 million shillings in 2020. This was on account of decrease in demand from large consumers including hospitality industry and manufacturing sector particularly in Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mbeya and Iringa regions due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic.

Well Drilling

434. In 2020, a total of 853 wells were drilled in different areas compared to 2,053 wells drilled in 2019, equivalent to decrease of 58.5 percent. The decrease was on account of suspension of drilling activities by some foreign companies as a result of outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. Out of the wells drilled in 2020, private companies drilled 695 wells and 158 wells were drilled by the Government in which 39 wells were drilled in Dodoma; 19 wells in

Mara; 15 wells in Rukwa; 11 wells in Iringa; nine (9) wells in Simiyu and Tabora each; eight (8) wells in Manyara; seven (7) wells in Songwe and Lindi each; six (6) wells in Pwani; five (5) wells in Morogoro, Mtwara, Singida, and Dar es Salaam each; four (4) wells in Mara and four (4) wells in Tanga.

Sewerage Services

435. In 2020, sewerage system coverage in Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Tanga, Dodoma, Moshi, Morogoro, Mwanza, Iringa, Songea, Mbeya and Tabora regions was 13.0 percent as was in 2019. As of December 2020, sewerage network coverage was 898.6 kilometers compared to 892.4 kilometers in the corresponding period in 2019. Furthermore, customers connected to sewerage network increased to 51,183 in 2020 from 51,032 in 2019. In addition, sanitation services were provided through special sewerage trucks in the cities which are not connected to the sewerage network. As of December 2020, water and sanitation authorities of Sumbawanga, Bukoba, Musoma, Geita, Nansio and Sengerema started to use non-sewerage sanitation in removing waste water. Non-sewerage sanitation system uses special sewerage trucks to collect waste water and shed them on special areas for processing.

Table 63: URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND REVENUE

Authorities	2019		2020	
	Water Supply (Cubic meters)	Revenue Tanzania (Shillings)	Water Supply (Cubic meters)	Revenue Tanzania (Shillings)
Arusha	15,207,609	17,147,472,138	15,823,818	16,863,639,378
DAWASA	183,960,000	140,781,910,096	146,437,533	135,380,043,912
Babati	2,196,128	2,504,075,166	2,033,740	2,673,483,543
Bukoba	2,288,913	2,674,430,314	2,748,120	2,284,101,436
Dodoma	15,993,293	18,793,945,336	15,493,870	18,093,093,316
Iringa	4,850,334	9,128,422,716	4,668,691	8,532,522,161
Kigoma	3,542,157	1,856,673,611	3,250,796	2,208,707,132
Kahama	4,283,787	9,086,230,528	4,337,360	9,049,024,770
Lindi	817,153	804,163,655	758,513	843,700,012
Mbeya	16,219,782	13,437,635,472	16,892,670	12,074,273,429
Morogoro	11,477,281	9,586,393,334	12,347,306	10,563,745,566
Moshi	12,288,705	9,850,398,091	11,681,145	10,360,287,936
Mtwara	3,569,872	3,722,963,282	3,447,080	3,360,287,173
Musoma	6,484,529	3,106,769,854	5,806,006	3,055,714,297
Mwanza	29,138,375	26,762,495,979	28,882,933	25,631,493,019
Shinyanga	4,339,482	6,697,549,150	4,216,608	6,545,726,499
Singida	2,618,508	3,176,653,742	2,705,150	3,148,496,303
Songea	2,862,762	3,212,818,561	2,910,973	3,041,166,043
Sumbawanga	2,873,643	1,511,067,307	2,448,249	1,520,152,181
Tabora	5,249,105	4,789,917,115	4,974,294	4,487,577,632
Tanga	10,732,719	14,451,964,945	10,711,585	13,819,213,628
Mpanda	1,013,665	593,542,631	944,570	609,492,500
Bariadi	214,128	182,050,541	272,262	179,187,841
Njombe	1,263,582	993,794,522	1,287,543	999,653,342
Geita	1,744,633	1,624,701,489	1,748,297	1,842,082,283
Vwawa Mlowo	677,435	87,585,517	868,142	86,448,413
Total	**345,907,580**	**306,565,625,092**	**307,697,254**	**297,253,313,745**

Source: Ministry of Water

Table 64: URBAN WATER REQUIREMENTS AND LEVEL OF ACCESS

Authorities	Annual Water Demand (Cubic meters)	Annual average Access to Water Supply 2020 (Percent)
Arusha	38,984,008	80
Babati	3,102,500	88
Bariadi	2,984,605	59
Bukoba	4,479,300	85
DAWASA	207,970,000	88
Dodoma	37,080,000	97
Geita	5,643,360	68
Iringa	5,840,000	98
Kahama	5,202,187	85
Kigoma	8,183,480	95
Lindi	1,728,000	84
Mbeya	22,995,000	92
Morogoro	21,570,640	70
Moshi	18,514,080	100
Mpanda	3,843,000	74
Mtwara	8,030,000	90
Musoma	8,760,000	95
Mwanza	44,950,115	95
Njombe	3,316,008	88
Shinyanga	7,655,760	90
Singida	4,680,000	90
Songea	5,320,440	96
Sumbawanga	5,920,000	83
Tabora	10,759,589	92
Tanga	10,925,816	97
Vwawa- Mlowo	3,593,425	49
Total	502,031,313	86

Source: Ministry of Water

CHAPTER 19

EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY

Pre-Primary Education

436. In 2020, a total of 1,377,409 pupils were enrolled in pre-primary education compared to 1,429,169 pupils in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 3.6 percent. Out of those, girls were 679,242, equivalent to 49.3 percent and 698,167 pupils were boys. The decrease in enrolment was caused by enrolment of majority of pupils in previous years due to implementation of the fee free basic education policy. In addition, pupils in Government pre-primary schools were 1,278,886 in 2020 compared to 1,334,992 pupils in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 4.2 percent. Out of those, 631,277 pupils were girls, equivalent to 49.4 percent and 647,609 pupils were boys. During the period under review, pupils in non-Government pre-primary schools increased by 4.6 percent to 98,523 pupils in 2020 from 94,177 pupils in 2019.

437. In 2020, qualified teachers in Government pre-primary schools were 10,594 of which, 2,408 were men and 8,186 were women compared to 9,592 teachers in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 10.4 percent. In addition, the ratio of qualified teacher to pupils in Government pre-primary schools was 1:193 in 2020 compared to 1:216 in 2019 which is above the national agreed standard of 1:25. To address this, the Government continued to offer various short and long-term training courses to employed teachers and interns as well as employing new teachers to meet the national agreed standard.

Primary Education

438. In 2020, primary schools were 18,152 compared to 17,804 schools in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 2.0 percent. Out of those, Government schools were 16,406 in 2020 compared to 16,223 schools in 2019. The increase in primary schools resulted from Government aspiration to establish primary schools in each ward. On the other hand, non-Government primary schools increased by 10.4 percent to 1,746 schools in 2020 from 1,581 schools in 2019. The increase resulted from conducive environment created by the Government to promote private investment in education sector.

439. In 2020, pupils in primary schools were 10,925,896 compared to 10,605,430 pupils in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 3.0 percent. Out of those, 5,481,982 pupils were girls and 5,443,914 pupils were boys compared to 5,304,648 girls and 5,300,782 boys in 2019. During the period under review, pupils in Government schools increased by 2.8 percent to 10,460,785 pupils from 10,174,237 pupils in 2019. The increase was attributed to Government efforts of improving teaching and learning environment including provision of fee free basic education and construction of supportive infrastructure.

440. In 2020, candidates who sat for primary school leaving examination (standard VII) increased by 9.7 percent to 1,023,950 candidates from 933,369 candidates in 2019. Out of those, 883,672 candidates passed the exams, equivalent to a pass rate of 86.3 percent compared to a pass rate of 81.4 percent in 2019.

441. In 2020, teachers in Government primary schools were 170,569 of which, 84,673 were men and 85,896 were women compared to 174,806 teachers in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 2.4 percent. The decrease was attributed to some teachers shifting to other professions, retiring, dismissed and/or death. In addition, pupil-teacher ratio in Government primary schools was 1:61 in 2020 compared to 1:58 in 2019, above the agreed national standard of 1:45.

Secondary Education

442. In 2020, secondary schools increased by 2.8 percent to 5,143 from 5,001 schools in 2019. Out of those, Government schools were 3,863 and non-Government schools were 1,280 compared to 3,742 Government schools and 1,259 non-Government schools in 2019. The increase of Government schools was attributed to implementation of fee free basic education policy that led to increase of students completing primary education and join secondary education. In addition, the Government has been allocating an average of 149.7 billion shillings every year to finance fee free basic education.

443. In 2020, students in form one to form six were 2,473,506 compared to 2,338,457 students in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 5.8 percent. Out of those, 1,284,096 were girls and 1,189,410 were boys compared to 1,205,369 girls and 1,133,088 boys in 2019. Furthermore, students in Government schools increased by 4.7 percent to 2,172,257 students in 2020 from 2,023,205 students in 2019. The increase was attributed to continued Government efforts of improving teaching and learning environment including financing of fee free basic education and construction of supportive infrastructure which enabled more students to join secondary education. During the period under review, students in form one to form four were 2,322,259 compared to 2,185,037 students in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 6.3 percent. Out of those, 2,062,717 students were in Government schools compared to 1,914,735 students in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 7.7 percent. This was attributed to increase in number of students qualifying to join secondary education after graduating from standard seven.

444. In 2020, candidates who sat for form four examination were 435,654 (226,686 girls and 208,968 boys) compared to 473,755 candidates in 2019. Out of those, 373,958 candidates (193,672 girls and 180,286 boys) passed the examination in 2020, equivalent to a pass rate of 85.8 percent. Furthermore, 73,901 candidates sat for form six examination in 2020 of which, 32,357 were girls and 41,544 were boys. Out of those, 73,537 candidates passed the examination, equivalent to a pass rate of 99.5 percent.

Teachers' Education

445. In 2019/20, students in teacher's colleges decreased by 17.7 to 19,249 students (6,025 females and 13,224 males) compared to 23,396 students in 2018/19. The decrease was attributed to increased number of graduates in lower education joining vocational colleges.

Schools and Teachers' Colleges Inspection

446. In 2019/20, the Government inspected 5,166 schools and teachers' colleges compared to 8,966 schools and colleges in 2018/19, equivalent to a decrease of 42.4 percent. This was

attributed to inadequate human resources and facilities that caused inspection to be conducted in selected institutions which had challenges as well as temporarily closure of schools and teachers' colleges due to outbreak of COVID-19.

Table 19.1 Schools and Teachers' Colleges Inspection

Institution /Year	Inspected institutions (2018/19)	Inspected institutions (2019/20)	Percentage change
Pre and Primary Schools	7,288	4,042	(44.5)
Schools/Special Education Centers	197	0	(100)
Secondary Schools	1,436	1,098	(23.5)
Teachers' College	45	26	(42.2)
Total	**8,966**	**5,166**	**(42.4)**

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

Technical Education and Vocational Training

447. In 2019/20, students in vocational training colleges increased by 33.5 percent to 151,379 students from 113,427 students in 2018/19. Out of those, 75,045 students were females, equivalent to 49.6 percent and 76,334 students were males. The increase emanated from the registration of new technical education institutions, establishment and improvement of programs relevant to labour market needs and completion of construction and rehabilitation of supportive infrastructure.

Technical Education and Community Development Colleges

448. In 2019/20, students in technical education and community development colleges increased by 41.2 to 320,143 students from 226,767 students in 2018/19. Out of those, 117,425 students were females, equivalent to 36.7 percent and 202,718 students were males. The increase was attributed to the establishment and improvement of programs that are relevant to labour market needs as well as completion of construction and rehabilitation of supportive infrastructure. In addition, the Government facilitated second phase of construction, rehabilitation and expansion of 20 community development colleges and 53 technical educational colleges.

Higher Education

449. In 2019/20, students in higher learning institutions increased by 4.1 percent to 189,291 students from 181,897 students in 2018/19. Out of those, 79,426 students were female, equivalent to 42.0 percent and 109,865 students were males. The increase emanated from completion of construction and rehabilitation of student's hostels and dormitories, lecture theaters and classes; addition of 35 online programs; and Government initiatives to increase higher education student's loan.

450. In 2019/20, Higher Education Students' Loans Board (HESLB) extended loans worth 450 billion shillings to 132,392 students compared to 427.6 billion shillings extended to 123,329 students in 2018/19, equivalent to an increase of 5.3 percent. Out of those, 49,713 students were first-year and 82,679 were continuing students. Out of the first-year students, 10,393 were orphans, 415 were students with disabilities, 36,419 were students from poor

households and 2,486 were students previously financed by other institutions. In addition, HESLB recovered loan amounting to 192.9 billion shillings from beneficiaries in 2019/20 compared to 183.3 billion shillings recovered in 2018/19.

Technology and Innovation

451. In 2020, the number of students at Nelson Mandela African Institutes of Science and Technology (NM–AIST, Arusha) were 722 (Out of which males were 472 and females were 250) compared to 602 students in 2019. In addition, 494 students (347 males and 147 females) graduated at NM–AIST in 2020 compared to 373 students in 2019. Furthermore, 6,137 students (4,764 males and 1,373 females) were enrolled at Mbeya University of Science and Technology (MUST) in 2020 compared to 5,320 students enrolled in 2019. In addition, 1,203 students (952 males and 251 females) graduated at MUST compared to 811 students in 2019. On the other hand, Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology (DIT) enrolled 2,190 students (1,537 males and 653 females) in 2020 compared to 1,951 students in 2019. Moreover, 604 students (466 males and 138 females) graduated at DIT in 2020 compared to 1,079 students in 2019.

452. In 2020, The government conducted National Science, Technology and Innovation Competition - MAKISATU to stimulate creativity and innovation in the country. During the period under review, 651 designers and innovators were recognized compared to 415 designers and innovators recognized in 2019. Out of those, 70 designers and innovators were empowered to commercialize their products compared to 60 designers and innovators in 2019. Similarly, the Government identified and verified 79 new technologies, making a total of 310 verified technologies. The purpose of identification and verification of new technologies was to establish a national database to facilitate access to important information relating to technology and innovation.

Table 65: GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF STUDENT BY FORM

Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
2003	52,863	60,643	36,906	35,653	7,780	6,885	200,730
2004	98,738	67,294	46,546	36,385	8,353	7,572	264,888
2005	134,963	109,398	46,188	46,489	9,710	8,444	355,192
2006	196,391	151,448	72,167	42,584	18,211	9,691	490,492
2007	401,011	218,060	105,770	70,796	21,789	11,668	829,094
2008	395,930	332,393	175,353	95,214	25,240	11,743	1,035,873
2009	480,529	308,131	159,789	167,355	31,201	12,695	1,159,700
2010	382,207	398,870	293,519	279,995	26,065	20,674	1,401,330
2011	403,873	396,724	380,528	279,117	30,265	25,164	1,515,671
2012	457,321	386,250	355,740	343,376	31,206	28,859	1,602,752
2013	444,532	506,036	193,901	302,963	30,581	26,698	1,504,711
2014	479,089	506,170	356,787	178,246	33,619	26,899	1,580,810
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	467,982	366,396	263,981	278,690	45,533	47,007	1,469,589
2017	491,535	443,614	296,034	236,775	53,749	43,494	1,565,201
2018	587,186	480,327	358,960	278,239	57,287	52,687	1,814,686
2019	637,335	555,087	388,029	334,284	52,428	56,042	2,023,205
2020	659,661	588,561	454,139	360,356	58,402	51,138	2,172,257
Change (%) 2019 - 2020	**3.5**	**6.0**	**17.0**	**7.8**	**11.4**	**-8.8**	**7.4**

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology

-Figures not available

Table 65A: NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY GENDER

Primary School Education	2019			2020		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Total students registered in Classes I-VII	5,300,782	5,304,648	10,605,430	5,443,914	5,481,982	10,925,896
Total students in private Schools in Classes I-VII	216,348	214,845	431,193	232,505	232,606	465,111
Total students in government Schools in Classes I-VII	5,084,434	5,089,803	10,174,237	5,211,409	5,249,376	10,460,785
Total number of teachers in Primary Schools	98,842	97,595	192,889	98,887	95,849	194,736
Number of Teachers in Govt. schools	86,280	88,526	173,851	84,673	85,896	170,569
Number of Teachers in Non-Govt. schools	12,562	9,069	19,038	14,214	9,953	24,167
Secondary School Education						-
Total number of Students in forms I-VI	1,133,088	1,205,369	2,338,457	1,189,410	1,284,096	2,473,506
Total students in government Schools in forms I-VI	982,220	1,040,985	2,023,205	1,045,557	1,126,700	2,172,257
Total students in private schools in forms I-VI	150,868	164,384	315,252	143,853	157,396	301,249
Number of teachers in government schools	53,570	30,536	84,106	54,221	30,393	84,614
Number of teachers in private schools	16,684	4,456	21,140	16,758	4,634	21,392
Total number of teachers in Secondary Schools	70,254	34,992	105,246	70,979	35,027	106,006

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
-Data not available

Table 65B: NUMBER OF EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Type of institution	2019[r]			2020		
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
Primary Schools	16,223	1,581	17,804	16,406	1,746	18,152
Secondary Schools	3,742	1,259	5,001	3,863	1,280	5,143
Teachers Education colleges	35	37	72	35	36	71
Technical Education Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**20,000**	**2,877**	**22,877**	**20,304**	**3,062**	**23,366**

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Vocational Training
-Not available

Table 65C: TEACHER'S TRAININGS IN TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGES

Type	2019			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Art Subjects						
Certificate (pre services)	3,028	1,889	4,917	2,491	1,554	4,045
Diploma (in services)	1,072	643	1,715	882	529	1,411
Diploma (pre services)	4,243	2,228	6,471	3,491	1,833	5,324
Science Subjects						
Certificate (pre services)	164	115	279	135	95	230
Diploma (in services)	598	355	953	492	292	784
Diploma (pre services)	6,609	1,845	8,454	5,438	1,518	6,956
Special Education						
Diploma (pre services)	359	248	607	295	204	499
Total	**16,073**	**7,323**	**23,396**	**13,224**	**6,025**	**19,249**

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Table 66: PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY FORMS

Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
2004	48,752	46,167	33,240	24,476	8,847	6,229	167,711
2005	45,276	46,321	32,063	29,248	9,183	7,046	169,137
2006	46,968	48,013	42,878	29,796	9,569	7,956	185,180
2007	47,437	46,927	41,340	35,746	11,299	8,667	191,416
2008	42,971	43,232	43,177	35,980	12,576	8,594	186,530
2009	44,255	36,384	37,064	34,061	11,851	9,096	172,711
2010	56,620	57,876	50,778	46,820	12,269	13,006	237,369
2011	63,282	67,205	65,859	54,521	11,083	11,926	273,876
2012	65,058	69,403	64,453	61,209	9,684	11,713	281,520
2013	70,060	77,407	67,998	65,637	8,592	9,651	299,345
2014	109,784	96,732	76,574	66,898	8,865	7,686	366,539
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	70,844	81,499	72,970	73,231	21,091	17,731	337,366
2017	71,160	79,548	77,168	72,056	24,146	19,578	343,656
2018	64,844	71,685	74,932	74,848	24,030	23,441	333,780
2019	63,629	64,488	68,064	74,121	22,050	22,900	315,252
2020	63,232	64,727	64,328	67,255	20,032	21,675	301,249
Change (%) 2019 - 2020	-0.6	0.4	-5.5	-9.3	-9.2	-5.3	-4.4

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Vocational Training

-Data not Available

CHAPTER 20
HEALTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH

Health Facilities

453. In 2020, the Government continued to improve and extend health facilities to the community. As a result, the number of health facilities increased by 7.8 percent to 9,813 facilities in 2020 from 9,104 facilities in 2019. This was attributed to increased Government, faith-based organizations and private sector investment in construction of hospitals and health centers. Out of the health facilities, the Government owned 64 percent, faith-based organizations 9 percent and private sector 27 percent. In addition, the distribution of health facilities shows that hospitals accounted for 4 percent, health centres 10 percent, dispensaries 72 percent and clinics and maternity homes accounted for 14 percent in 2020.

454. In 2020, patients who received health services decreased by 9.6 percent to 44,349,923 patients compared to 49,050,625 patients in 2019. Out of those, inpatients were 1,696,968 and outpatients were 42,652,955 compared to 1,852,720 inpatients and 47,197,905 outpatients in 2019. The decrease in the number of patients was caused by citizens fear of being infected by COVID-19 and increased use of traditional and alternative medicines. On the other hand, the number of hospital beds increased to 84,162 in 2020 compared to 80,164 beds in 2019.

Immunization Services for Children Under One Year

455. In 2020, a total of 1,823,380 children were born compared to 1,794,856 children born in 2019. During that period, 98 percent of children received PENTA-3 vaccination, 98 percent measles rubella, 91.5 percent rota2, 84 percent OPV1 and 75 percent OPV2. The vaccines are provided to prevent various diseases including paralysis, diarrhea, tetanus, pneumonia, hepatitis, meningitis, polio and measles for children under one year. Tanzania continued to provide vaccines in line with the World Health Organization criteria which requires the country to vaccinate more than 90 percent of children under one year.

Medicines and Medical Equipment

456. In 2020, the Government continued to ensure access to medicines, medical equipment and reagents in health care facilities. During that period, availability of 30 tracer medicines in health care facilities was 86 percent in 2020 compared to 94.4 percent in 2019. In addition, availability of 312 types of essential and priority medicines was 76 percent in 2020 compared to 86 percent in 2019. Furthermore, the Government improved diagnostic services by procuring and installing various medical equipment including MRI, CT-scan, Fluoroscopy, X-ray, Ultrasound at Mkuranga, Mwananyamala, Temeke, Amana and Kigoma regional referral hospitals that started to provide services.

457. In 2020, the Government continued to strengthen cancer screening and treatment services through procuring cancer medicines and new modern machines including: Positron Emission Tomography (PET Scan); Tumor marker for diagnosing cancer treatment results through blood transfusions; 25 oxygen concentrators for patients with special oxygen needs;

PCR machine for testing various viruses which cause cancer; and installation of mammography X-ray as well as machines with high capacity of testing chemicals.

Maternal and Child Health

458. In 2020, pregnant women who attended antenatal care clinic increased by 3.2 percent to 2,394,736 from 2,320,559 women in 2019. This was attributed to Government efforts to sensitize pregnant women to start antenatal care services before 12 weeks of pregnancy and to attend clinic at least four times during pregnancy period. In addition, 37.7 percent of pregnant women attended first antenatal clinic before 12 weeks of pregnancy in 2020 compared to 34 percent in 2019. Furthermore, number of pregnant women who attended clinic at least four times increased to 90.1 percent in 2020 from 80.4 percent in 2019. On the other hand, malaria prevention services to pregnant women reached 79 percent in 2020 from 83.7 percent in 2019. During the period under review, pregnant women who attended antenatal care clinic and tested for HIV were 98 percent compared to 99 percent in 2019. Out of women who tested for HIV, 1.8 percent tested positive and 99 percent of those who tested positive started Antiretroviral Therapy (ART).

459. In 2020, health facilities rehabilitated for provision of caesarean service increased by 38.4 percent to 487 from 352 facilities in 2019. This was attributed to Government efforts to strengthen health infrastructures in collaboration with private sector. In addition, health facilities which provide cervical cancer screening increased to 746 in 2020 from 624 facilities in 2019. As a result, 533,780 women were diagnosed of cervical cancer in 2020 compared to 413,851 women diagnosed in 2019. On the other hand, HPV vaccine against cervical cancer was administered to girls aged between 9 -14 years with coverage of 81 percent in 2020 compared to 79 percent coverage in 2019.

Specialized Medical Services

460. In 2020, the Government continued to improve specialised medical services where by, a total of 78 patients received kidney transplants compared to 15 patients in 2019. Out of those, 62 patients received kidney transplant treatment at Muhimbili National Hospital and 16 patients at Benjamin Mkapa Hospital compared to 8 patients at Muhimbili National Hospital and 7 patients at Benjamin Mkapa Hospital in 2019. In addition, 34 children received cochlear implant at Muhimbili National Hospital in 2020 compared to 9 children in 2019.

Malaria Control

461. In 2020, the Government continued to ensure that malaria testing equipment are available at health facilities. During the period under review, a total of 40,821,350 malaria reagents, 16,514,790 Artemether Lumefantrine and 4,102,658 bottles of malaria injection were procured and distributed compared to 25,699,500 malaria reagents, 10,668,600 Artemether Lumefantrine and 1,205,876 bottles of malaria injection in 2019. In addition, 7,951,345 mosquito nets were procured and distributed in 2020 compared to 3,266,260 mosquito nets in 2019. On the other hand, malaria prevalence rate for children under 5 years continued to be 7.3 percent as it was in 2019. Moreover, malaria prevalence rate for pregnant women was 7.8 percent in 2020 compared to 6.6 percent in 2019.

462. In 2020, the Government continued to control malaria by implementing various interventions including monitoring and collection of mosquito samples whereby a total of 50,268 mosquitos were collected from 62 councils in all regions. Out of those, 11,713 anopheles mosquitos were sent to National Institute of Medical Research Muheza for laboratory testing. Similarly, the Government launched a new intervention for monitoring malaria patients at household level in Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Manyara regions which have lowest transmission in the country.

Tuberculosis Control

463. As of December 2020, the Government continued to fight against tuberculosis (TB)whereby, a total of 39,044 patients were diagnosed and enrolled in TB treatment equivalent to 86 percent of 45,328 patients targeted in that period. This was due to diagnostic campaigns conducted by the Government in collaboration with community service providers. In addition, the Government in collaboration with health sector stakeholders procured 21 GeneXpert Machines in 2020 compared to 28 machines procured in 2019 hence increasing the number of GeneXpert to cumulative total of 259 machines. Similarly, tuberculosis care facilities increased by 34.3 percent to 1,613 facilities in 2020 from 1,201 facilities in 2019. This was due to continued Government efforts in improving health infrastructure in collaboration with health sector stakeholders.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

464. COVID-19 is a disease caused by corona virus which was diagnosed in China in the late 2019. The first imported case of COVID-19 in Tanzania was reported on 16th March 2020 in Arusha which later on spread across societies. Tanzania like other countries has been economically and socially affected by COVID-19. As a result, the Government collaborated with various stakeholders to curb the spread of COVID-19 through implementation of various interventions at all levels. The interventions included: encouraging wearing of face masks, washing hands and social distancing; monitoring of patients across boarders; and increasing health supplies, equipment and medicines in health centers including procurement and installation of oxygen machines in Amana (Dar es Salaam), Ligula (Mtwara), Ruvuma, Mbeya, Geita, Manyara and Dodoma Hospitals.

465. Other measure taken by the Government in containing the spread of COVID -19 include the following: temporary suspension of international travels, sports and other recreation activities; social gatherings restriction; conducting public awareness campaigns on COVID-19; set aside designated sites for COVID-19 patients; and reallocation of some funds from 2019/20 Government budget towards fighting against COVID-19. In addition, the Government encouraged the use of traditional medicines in treating and protecting against COVID-19. in the same vein, the Government completed construction of National Public Health Laboratory at Mabibo, Dar es Salaam which has capacity of testing 1,800 COVID-19 samples within 24 hours compared to the old laboratory that had a capacity of testing only 300 samples within 24 hours.

Nutrition

466. In 2020, the Government continued to implement the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (2016/17-2020/21) to address malnutrition and promote child physical and mental

health. During the period under review, more than 90 percent of 9 million children under five years were given vitamin A drops. Furthermore, 91.3 percent of babies born in health care facilities were breastfed within an hour of birth in 2020 compared to 89.9 percent in 2019. Similarly, 5.6 percent of babies born were underweight in 2020 compared to 5.7 percent of babies in 2019. On the other hand, 0.9 percent of pregnant women who attended antenatal clinic at their first trimester were discovered to have severe anaemia in 2020 compared to 1.4 percent in 2019.

Training in Health Cadres

467. In 2020, a total of 35,501 students were enrolled in health colleges compared to 25,077 students in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 41.6 percent. This was attributed to expansion and rehabilitation of health colleges, establishment of new private colleges and the readiness of students to join training in health cadres. Out of those, 9,696 students were enrolled in Government colleges and 25,815 students in private colleges pursuing nursing and midwifery programs, allied health sciences and community health.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Training on Social and Community Development

468. In 2020, the Government continued to supervise provision of community development trainings at Buhare, Monduli, Mlale, Mabughai, Misungwi, Ruaha, Rungemba and Uyole community development colleges. During the period under review, a total of 4,853 students (2,982 women and 1,871 men) were enrolled in the community development colleges compared to 3,986 students in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 21.8 percent. The increase was attributed to improved teaching and learning environment due to renovation of college infrastructure. In addition, 3,953 community development students graduated at certificate and ordinary diploma levels in 2020 compared to 3,307 graduates in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 19.5 percent.

469. In 2020, Tengeru Institute of Community Development enrolled 2,492 students of which, 821 were women and 1,671 men compared to 1,971 students in 2019, equivalent to increase of 26.4 percent. The increase was attributed to improved teaching and learning environment including renovation of water, energy and ICT infrastructure. In addition, 1,003 students graduated in 2020 out of which, 741 were women and 262 men compared to 917 students graduated in 2019.

470. In 2020, Institute of Social Work-Kijitonyama enrolled 2,187 students of which, 1,434 were women and 753 men compared to 1,799 students in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 21.6 percent. The increase was attributed to improved learning environment including procurement of 320 chairs and one generator. In addition, 1,246 students graduated in 2020 out of which, 928 were women and 318 men compared to 1,368 students graduated in 2019.

471. In 2020, the Government continued to improve provision of community development trainings by implementing apprenticeship programmes aimed at linking students and graduates in various institutions and companies to prepare them for employment and self-employment through practical training in line with labour market. During the period under

review, 219 community development students and graduates were linked to various institutions and companies for practical trainings.

Women Development

472. In 2020, Tanzania Postal Bank through Women's Special Window extended loans with favourable terms and conditions worth 9,994.8 million shillings to 5,234 women entrepreneurs compared to loans worth 3,586.4 million shillings extended to 14,271 women in 2019. The increase in provision of loans was due to annual growth of capital. On the other hand, the Government facilitated establishment and training of 4,823 women and children protection committees in 2020 compared to 4392 committees in 2019. Out of those, 14 committees were at council level, 452 ward level, 4,250 village level and 107 street level. In addition, the Government established gender desks at the University of Dar es Salaam, University of Dodoma, Mzumbe University, Institute of Social Work - Kijitonyama and Tengeru Institute of Community Development.

Child Development and Social Welfare

473. In 2020, the Government continued to implement various interventions to provide foster care to vulnerable children. During the period under review, 217 vulnerable children (110 girls and 107 boys) were provided with foster care compared to 65 children in 2019. In addition, 95 children of which, 44 were girls and 51 boys were adopted in 2020 compared to 49 children in 2019.

474. In 2020, the Government continued to provide basic care and legal services to children in conflict with the law in juvenile detentions of Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Arusha and Dar es Salaam. During the period under review, 138 children (18 girls and 120 boys) in conflict with the law were provided with food, accommodation, clothing, medical care, and education compared to 250 children in 2019. In addition, 78 children (5 girls and 73 boys) in conflict with the law were diverted from the formal criminal justice system by rehabilitating and reuniting with their families compared to 148 children in 2019.

475. In 2020, the Government continued to ensure availability of food, clothing, accommodation, education, health and behavioural change to children convicted with criminal offence at Irambo in Mbeya. During the period under review, 31 children were convicted and sent to rehabilitation centre in Irambo compared to 32 children in 2019.

476. In 2020, the Government continued to ensure that vulnerable children have access to basic needs and childcare services at Kurasini National Children Home and Kikombo in Dodoma. During the period under review, 80 vulnerable children accessed basic needs of which, 40 were girls and 40 boys at the care centres compared to 75 children in 2019. Furthermore, 15,290 children (7,053 girls and 8,237 boys) received childcare services in private children home in 2020 compared to 13,349 children in 2019.

Early Childhood Development and Care Services

477. In 2020, the Government registered 134 daycare centers compared to 373 centres registered in 2019 making a total of 1,677 daycare centers. In addition, 163,394 children (78,219 girls and 85,175 boys) were enrolled in daycare centres compared to 159,479 children enrolled in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 2.5 percent. The increase was due to public

awareness on early childhood development. In addition, caregiver in daycare centres increased to 2,878 in 2020 from 2,563 in 2019. On the other hand, the Government continued to capacitate parents and guardians on child development by establishing 2,777 positive attitude parental care groups in 2020 compared to 1,186 groups established in 2019. Parental care groups aim at emphasizing and sensitizing positive parental guidance at family level and community at large.

Elderly Welfare Services

478. In 2020, the Government continued to provide food, accommodation, clothing, and medical care services to elders in 13 public-owned elderly nursing homes. During the period under review, 291 elders (111 women and 180 men) were given basic services at elderly nursing homes compared to 383 elders in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 24.0 percent. The decrease was due to some elders being reunited with their family.

Non-Governmental Organizations

479. In 2020, the Government registered 377 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) whereby, 11 NGOs were at international level, 353 NGOs national and 13 NGOs at region level compared to 1,402 NGOs registered in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 73.1 percent. The decrease was attributed to successful implementation of the amended Non-Governmental Organizations Act No. 24 of 2002 in 2019 that required all NGOs to be registered under the Act.

480. In 2020, the Government conducted monitoring and evaluation of 206 NGOs compared to 113 NGOs in 2019. During the period under review, 30 financial contracts of NGOs worth 118.4 billion shillings were audited. In addition, 89 assistant registrars from Dodoma, Singida, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Tabora regions were trained on registration and coordination of NGOs.

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Table 67: Number of Health Facilities

Type of Facility	2018				2019				2020		
	Private	Government	Religious	Total	Private	Government	Religious	Total	Private	Government	Total
Dispensary	986	5,055	659	6,700	1,235	5,136	871	7242	1768	5395	7163
Health Centres	127	551	156	834	153	587	170	910	281	645	926
Hospital	50	127	108	285	57	121	116	294	184	185	369
Others*	225	21	-	246	168	4	434	606	1355	1	1356
Maternity/Nursing Homes	52	2	-	54	49	1	2	52	-	-	-
Total	**1,440**	**5,756**	**923**	**8,119**	**1,662**	**5,849**	**1,593**	**9,104**	**3,588**	**6,226**	**9,814**

Source: Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children

* Includes Clinics

Table 68: NUMBER OF PATIENTS ATTENDED IN HEALTH FACILICTIES

Year	Outpatients			In-Patients
	Hospital	Dispensary	Health Centre	
2002	1,328,395	19,695,356	3,258,520	701,568
2003	1,491,909	22,935,688	3,659,615	1,390,273
2004	1,532,028	23,552,460	3,758,027	2,125,388
2005	1,619,700	24,900,276	3,973,085	2,237,146
2006	1,754,925	26,979,136	4,304,787	2,837,252
2007	1,842,671	28,328,093	4,520,026	2,979,115
2008	1,934,805	29,744,498	4,746,027	3,128,071
2009	2,128,286	32,718,948	5,220,630	3,440,870
2010	2,341,114	35,990,843	5,742,693	3,784,957
2011	2,622,048	39,917,117	6,431,816	4,239,152
2012	2,815,529	41,333,522	6,657,817	4,388,108
2013	2,903,275	42,682,479	6,873,056	4,529,971
2014	5,910,725	14,008,692	475,295	1,665,935
2015	4,480,781	25,072,487	6,006,466	1,858,956
2016	4,984,645	20,859,281	6,515,219	1,775,835
2017	5,266,252	21,115,639	7,050,725	1,650,224
2018	4,675,045	27,473,506	8,903,461	1,359,264
2019	9,821,148	26,500,182	10,153,322	1,852,720
2020	10,150,504	22,154,653	9,741,820	1,852,720

Source: Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children

Table 69: NUMBER OF BEDS IN HEALTH FACILITIES

Service Provider	2019				2020			
	Government	Faith-based	Private	Total	Government	Faith-based	Private	Total
Regional Hospital	6,692	1,033	480	8,205	7,307	898	420	8,625
District Hospital	9,919	6,154	2,911	18,984	10,328	7,629	409	18,366
Others	1,420	6,865	1,108	9,393	1,820	8,753	1,559	12,132
Health centres	15,221	5,373	3,674	24,268	16,211	6,223	2,225	24,659
Dispensaries	11,818	4,979	2,517	19,314	13,549	3,712	3,119	20,380
Total	**45,070**	**24,404**	**10,690**	**80,164**	**49,215**	**27,215**	**7,732**	**84,162**

Source: Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children

Table 70: ADMISSION OF STUDENT IN INSTITUTES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COLLEGES

	Education level	2019			2020			Percentage change
		Male	Female	Total	Total	Female	Total	
Tengeru Institute of community development	Certificate	324	115	439	870	357	1227	179.5
	Diploma	542	152	694	229	83	312	-55
	Degree	367	262	629	553	366	919	46.1
	Masters	117	92	209	19	15	34	-83.7
	Sub total	**1,350**	**621**	**1,971**	**1,671**	**821**	**2,492**	26.4
Institute of Social work-Kijitonyama	Certificate	249	671	920	375	545	920	0
	Diploma	48	177	225	145	402	547	143.1
	Degree	207	404	611	221	469	690	12.9
	Masters	15	10	25	8	12	20	-20
	PHD	5	13	18	4	6	10	-44.4
	Sub total	**524**	**1,275**	**1,799**	**753**	**1,434**	**2,187**	21.6
Community development colleges	Certificate	307	572	**879**	357	843	**1,200**	36.5
	Diploma	1241	1,866	**3,107**	1514	2,139	**3,653**	17.6
	Sub total	**1,548**	2,438	**3,986**	**1,871**	2,982	**4,853**	21.8

Source: Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children