UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

THE ECONOMIC SURVEY 2021

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THE ECONOMIC SURVEY 2021

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AfDB	Africa Development Bank
AGTIF	Agricultural Input Trust Fund
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASA	Agricultural Seed Agency
ATCL	Air Tanzania Company Limited
BRELA	Business Registrations and Licensing Agency
CAMARTEC	Centre for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology
CBE	College of Business Education
CCRT	Catastrophe Containment Relief Trust
COASCO	Co-operative Audit and Supervision Corporation
CPB	Cereal and other Produce Board
CT	Computed Tomography
DART	Dar Rapid Transit Agency
DSE	Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange
EAC	The East African Community
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EMD	Emergence Medical Department
EMS	Express Mail Service
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EPZA	Export Processing Zones Authority
FCC	Fair Competition Commission
FETA	Fisheries Education and Training Agency
FYDP III	National Five-Year Development Plan Phase Three
GWh	Gigawatt hours
HPI	Heifer Project International
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
iCHF	Improved Community Health Fund
IMF	International Monetary Fund
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
MOI	Muhimbili Orthopaedic Institute
MPRU	Marine Parks and Reserves Unit
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
NDC	National Development Corporation
NEEC	National Economic Empowerment Council
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIDA	National Identification Authority
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Authority
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSSSF	Public Service Social Security Fund
PWP	Public Works Programme
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Co-operative Society
SADC	The Southern African Development Community
SAT	Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
TADB	Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank
TAFICO	Tanzania Fisheries Corporation
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks
TANESCO	Tanzania Electricity 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 Agencies Corporation
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority
TAZARA	Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority
TBA	Tanzania Buildings Agency
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TCAA	Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority
TCB	Tanzania Commercial Bank
TCDC	Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission
TCRP	Tanzania COVID-19 Socio Economic Response Plan
TEMDO	Tanzania Engineering and Manufacturing Design Organisation
TEMESA	Tanzania Electrical, Mechanical and Electronics Services Agency
TEUs	Twenty Equivalent Units
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service Agency
TI	Transparency International
TIE	Tanzania Institute of Education
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TICTS	Tanzania International Container Terminal Services
TIRP	Tanzania Intermodal and Rail Development Project
TIRA	Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority
TIRDO	Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Agency
TMDA	Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority
TMX	Tanzania Mercantile Exchange
TMRC	Tanzania Mortgage Refinance Company
TPA	Tanzania Ports Authority
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TRC	Tanzania Railway Corporation
TVLA	Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
WCF	Workers Compensation Fund
WEO	World Economic Outlook
WHO	World Health Organisation
WMA	Weight and Measurement Agency
WTO	World Trade Organisation
ZFDA	Zanzibar Food and Drug Agency

BASIC ECONOMIC STATISTICS-TANZANIA MAINLAND

Table A

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage change
Population (millions)	48.7	51	52.6	54.3	55.9	57.7	3.2
Gross Domestic Product, at current prices (Million Shilings)	108,362,324	118,744,498	129,043,901	139,641,854	151,166,383	161,525,759	6.9
Gross Domestic Product, at constant 2015 prices (Million Shilings)	100,828,393	107,657,405	115,141,329	123,196,736	129,130,182	135,517,813	4.9
GDP per capita, at current prices (Shillings.)	2,225,099	2,327,395	2,452,406	2,573,324	2,653,790	2,798,224	5.4
GDP per capita, at constant 2015 prices (Shillings.)	2,070,398	2,110,088	2,188,195	2,269,888	2,306,682	2,347,670	1.8
Consumer Price Index (Percent)	5.2	5.3	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.7	12.1
Balance of merchandise trade (USD million)	-3589.8	-3040.95	-3853.51	-3415.5	1,517.20	1,852.10	22.1
Current Account balance (USD million)	-2,740.50	-1,827.10	-2248.3	-1490.9	-1,459.90	-2,465.80	68.9
Consumption of cement ('000 Tons)	6,028,794	4,359,163	4,577,117	6,104,108	5,887,775	6,742,932	14.5
Electricity sold (KWH million)	5,496.10	5,565.80	5,876.60	6,161.00	6,199.40	6,766.90	9.2
Tourist earnings (USD million)	2,131.60	2,199.80	2,432.90	2,604.50	714.5	1,402.50	96.3
Railways: Cargo transportation ('000 Tons)	198	341	379.3	355.1	339.7	370.3	9.0
Education: Students in Primary Schools ('000)*	8639.2	9317.8	10,112	10,605	10,925	11,196.80	2.5
Education: Students in Secondary Schools ('000)*	1807	1908.9	2,149	2,338	2,473	2,671.90	8.0
Hospitals: Number of beds	59,757	60,952	62,203	80,164	84,162	86,131	2.3
Exports of Cash Crops (USD Million)							
Traditional Commodities							
Coffee	153.69	126.27	148	152.2	145	155	6.9
Cotton	46.76	36.76	68.38	91.8	87.5	81.3	-7.1
Sisal	17.23	28.73	32.54	19.3	17.6	20.2	14.8
Tea	44.79	49.13	45.82	45.7	32.4	32.9	1.5
Tobacco	339.2	195.81	269.95	146.5	148.7	127.5	-14.3
Cashewnuts	320.24	529.7	109.56	353.1	359.6	159	-55.8
Cloves	10.47	55.42	0.36	9.1	17.1	51.8	202.9
Non-Traditional Commodities							
Minerals	1,930.02	1,694.48	1615.4	2,326.7	3,369.1	3,103.2	-7.9
Manufactured goods	684.86	676.27	894.29	851.8	908.6	1,213.2	33.5
Fish and fish Products	143.7	193.01	181.85	168	139.6	164.3	17.7
Horticulturals	274.1	148.65	147.7	202.4	274.1	373	36.1
Re-export	194.07	143.16	186.71	242.8	87.7	90.2	2.9
Other exports	271.64	223.29	340.4	394.3	474.2	819.1	72.7
Monetary Aggregates							
Money supply M3 (Billion Shillings)	22,877.80	24,714.30	25,823.50	28,313.10	29,920.60	34,558.00	15.5
Net domestic credit (Billion Shilings)	23,775.80	24,977.20	26,249.30	28,103.30	26,139.60	30,030.50	14.9
Government Finance	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19p**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**Percentage Change**
Government Recurrent Revenue (Billion Shilings)	16,639,831.50	17,944,887.00	18,529,558.00	21,069,956.80	20,562,328	25,691,700	24.9
Government Recurrent Expenditure (Billion Shilings)	11,625,865.80	12,852,304.00	13,806,788.90	14,201,148	14,883,723	16,801,260	12.9
Government Development Expenditure (Billion Shilings)	7,272,824.30	7,615,768.30	8,493,838.50	9,301,503	11,661,402	14,977,615	28.4

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

TREND OF KEY MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS (2016-2021)

Table B

Calendar Year	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
GOWTH DOMESTIC PRODUCT						
Real GDP (mp)	6.9%	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	4.8%	4.9%
Nominal GDP (mp)	14.9%	9.6%	8.7%	8.2%	8.3%	5.1%
Investment to GDP ratio	32.8%	30.6%	30.8%	32.1%	32.2%	33.2%
Savings to GDP ratio	17.2%	15.8%	16.3%	17.3%	17.2%	18.0%
PRICES AND INTEREST RATE						
CPI Inflation (end of period)	6.5%	4.0%	3.3%	3.8%	3.2%	4.2%
CPI Inflation (period average)	5.2%	5.3%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.7%
GDP deflator Inflation (bp)	7.1%	2.5%	2.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
GDP deflator Inflation (MP)	7.5%	2.6%	1.6%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%
Short term lending rate (up to one year)	14.2%	13.7%	18.3%	16.7%	15.7%	16.4%
Short term deposit rate (12 months)	10.8%	11.5%	11.7%	8.8%	8.3%	8.3%
Interest rate spread (one year)	3.4%	2.2%	6.6%	7.9%	7.5%	8.1%
Exchange rate (Tsh/USD) Annual average	2,188.0	2,240.8	2,275.4	2,299.8	2,305.6	2,309.2
MONEY						
M3 Growth rate	3.4%	8.0%	4.5%	9.6%	5.7%	15.50%
M2 growth rate	5.3%	10.4%	3.8%	11.8%	8.2%	17.60%
Non performing loans	10.3%	11.5%	10.7%	9.8%	9.8%	8.5%
Growth of credit to private sector	7.2%	1.7%	4.9%	11.1%	3.1%	10.0%
BALANCE OF PAYMENT						
Export of goods to GDP ratio	9.8%	8.5%	7.5%	8.8%	9.7%	9.8%
Export of goods and services to GDP ratio	17.0%	15.7%	14.6%	15.8%	13.0%	14.3%
Import of Goods to GDP ratio	17.0%	14.2%	14.9%	14.4%	12.0%	14.5%
Import of good and services to GDP ratio	21.4%	18.0%	18.2%	17.3%	13.9%	17.0%
Current Account to GDP ratio	-5.5%	-3.4%	-3.9%	-2.4%	-1.7%	-3.0%
Reserves months of imports	**4.5**	**6.1**	**4.6**	**5.9**	**5.3**	**6.2**
GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS (RATIO TO GDP)						
Fiscal Year	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**
Domestic Revenue	13.9%	14.7%	14.6%	13.9%	14.6%	13.3%
Tax revenue	12.2%	12.4%	12.3%	11.6%	12.1%	11.2%
Total Expenditure (Net lending)	17.5%	16.6%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	17.2%
Recurent expenditure	13.2%	10.2%	10.1%	10.4%	9.8%	9.6%
Development Expenditure	4.3%	6.4%	6.5%	6.4%	6.9%	7.6%
Offical Grants	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%
Deficit (excluding grants)	-3.9%	-2.4%	-2.6%	-3.5%	-2.5%	-4.3%
Deficit (including grants)	-3.4%	-1.4%	-1.9%	-3.2%	-1.9%	-3.9%
Foreign borrowing	1.1%	1.5%	1.4%	0.9%	1.6%	1.7%
Domestic bank borrowing	1.5%	-1.0%	-0.3%	1.8%	-0.3%	1.2%

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

PART I

GENERAL ECONOMIC REVIEW

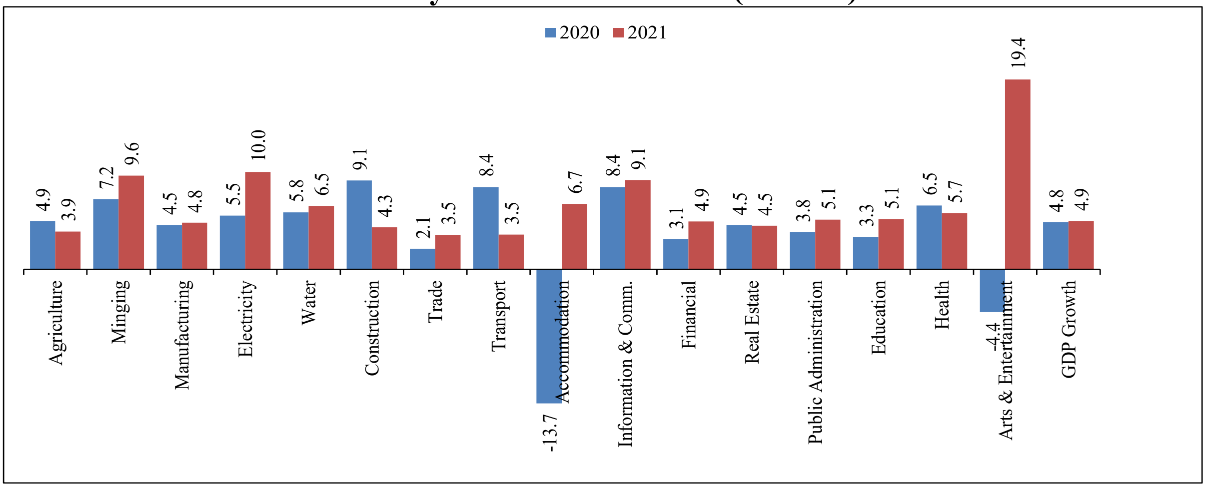
CHAPTER 1

THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Economic Growth

1. In 2021, real GDP was 135,517,812.70 million shillings compared to 129,130,182.02 million shillings in 2020, equivalent to a growth of 4.9 percent compared to a growth of 4.8 percent in 2020. The increase in growth was due to: strategic investment especially in infrustructures (energy, water, health, education, roads, railways and airports); increased mineral production particularly gold and coal; and increased credit to private sector which stimulated economic activities. Sectors which recorded high growth during the period under review were: arts and entertainment (19.4 percent); electricity (10.0 percent); mining and quarrying (9.6 percent); and information and communication (9.1 percent). Accommodation and food services as well as arts and entertainment sectors which were adversely affected by COVID-19 in 2020, recovered in 2021 and registered positive growth following resumption of tourism activities which is the main drivers of these sectors' growth.

Chart 1.1: Real GDP Growth by Economic Activities (Percent)



2. Nominal GDP for 2021 was 161,525,759.61 million shillings compared to 151,166,443.71 million shillings recorded in 2020. In addition, Tanzania Mainland population was estimated at 57,724,380 people in 2021 compared to 55,966,030 people in 2020. Based on this trend, GDP per capita increased by 3.6 percent to an annual average of 2,798,224.23 shillings in 2021 from 2,701,039.25 shillings in 2020. The recorded per capita income was equivalent to USD 1,211.77 in 2021 compared to USD 1,171.51 in 2020.

3. The growth of agricultural activity which includes crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries, declined to 3.9 percent in 2021 compared to a growth of 4.9 percent in 2020. The slowdown in growth was due to inadequate and unpredictable rainfall in some production areas. Livestock sub-activity recorded the highest growth of 5.0 percent followed by crops sub-activity (3.6 percent), forestry sub-activity (3.5 percent) and fishing sub-activity (2.5 percent) compared to 5.0 percent, 5.0 percent, 3.2 percent and 6.8 percent recorded in 2020, respectively. In addition, the contribution of agricultural activity to GDP decreased to 26.1 percent in 2021 compared to 26.4 percent in 2020. The contribution of crops, livestock,

forestry and fishery sub-activities to GDP was 14.6 percent, 7.0 percent, 2.8 percent and 1.8 percent in 2021, respectively.

4. Monetary agricultural activity recorded a growth of 3.9 percent in 2021 while non-monetary agricultural activity grew by 3.5 percent. In addition, monetary crop sub-activity grew by 3.6 percent, livestock (5.1 percent), forestry (3.5 percent) and fishery (2.5 percent) in 2021 compared to growth of 3.2 percent, 4.2 percent, 3.3 percent and 4.8 percent for non-monetary, respectively.

5. Mining and quarrying activity was among the activities with high growth in 2021, growing at 9.6 percent compared to 7.2 percent registered in 2020. This was due to increased production of gold, salt, coal, gypsum and natural gas. In addition, the contribution of mining and quarrying activity to GDP increased to 7.2 percent in 2021 from 6.6 percent in 2020.

6. In 2021, manufacturing activity recorded a growth of 4.8 percent compared to 4.5 percent in 2020. The growth was due to increased demand for manufactured goods in the market as well as customer desire to consume locally produced goods. However, the contribution of manufacturing activity to GDP decreased to 7.8 percent in 2021 compared to 8.3 percent in 2020.

7. Electricity generation, transmission and distribution activity grew by 10.0 percent in 2021 compared to 5.5 percent in 2020. This was attributed to the increase in electricity generation from all sources and rural electricity supply. However, the contribution of electricity generation, transmission and distribution activity to GDP remained low with the share of 0.2 percent in 2021 compared to 0.3 percent in 2020.

8. Water supply, sewerage and waste management activity recorded a growth of 6.5 percent in 2021 compared to 5.8 percent in 2020. The increase was due to continued improvement of water infrastructure. The contribution of water supply, sewerage and waste management activity to GDP was 0.5 percent in 2021 as it was in 2020. In addition, monetary water supply and sewerage management activity grew by 6.7 percent in 2021 while non-monetary grew by 5.9 percent.

9. In 2021, contruction activity grew by 4.3 percent compared to 9.1 percent in 2020. The growth was due to ongoing construction of classrooms, health centers, residential and commercial buildings as well as construction and rehabilitation of roads, bridges and airports. In addition, monetary and non-monetary construction activity grew by 4.3 percent and 4.7 percent in 2021 compared to 9.1 percent and 8.8 percent in 2020, respectively. Furthermore, contribution of construction activity to GDP decreased to 13.8 percent in 2021 compared to 14.1 percent in 2020.

10. Trade and repair activity grew by 3.5 percent in 2021 compared to 2.1 percent in 2020. The growth was attributed to: increase in sales of goods including agricultural produce and manufactured goods; improved access to credit to private sector; and improved business

environment as well as increased regional trade following the relaxation/removal of restrictions imposed in containing the spread of COVID-19. In addition, trade and repair activity was the third in terms of contribution to GDP and accounted for 8.7 percent in 2021 compared to 8.6 percent in 2020.

11. In 2021, accommodation and food services activity grew by 6.7 percent compared to a negative growth of 13.7 percent recorded in 2020. This signifies economic recovery especially in the tourism industry which was adversely affected in 2020 due to measures taken by various countries to contain the spread of COVID-19 including international travel restrictions. In addition, approximately 922,692 tourists visited the country in 2021 as a result of relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions compared to 620,867 tourists' arrivals in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 48.6 percent. Furthermore, accommodation and food services activity accounted for 1.1 percent share to GDP in 2021 compared to 1.0 percent in 2020.

12. In 2021, transport and storage activity grew by 3.5 percent compared to 8.4 percent in 2020. The slowdown in growth was due to handling of some cargo by neighboring countries after the removal of travel and logistic restrictions that were imposed to contain the spread of COVID-19. In addition, the positive growth was due to: the increase in cargo handled at the ports; increase in the number of passengers and cargo transported by road, railway and air; and increased efficiency on loading and offloading services at the ports. Furthermore, transport and storage activity accounted for 7.1 percent share to GDP in 2021 compared to 7.4 percent in 2020.

13. Information and communication service activity which includes preparation, publication and dissemination of various information through media such as radio, newspapers, television, websites and telecommunications services recorded a growth of 9.1 percent in 2021 compared to 8.4 percent recorded in 2020. The growth was attributed to increased air time, text messaging services and accessibility of mobile financial services as well as advertising and internet services. In addition, the contribution of information and communication service activity to GDP was 1.5 percent in 2021 as it was in 2020.

14. In 2021, financial and insurance services activity recorded a growth of 4.9 percent compared to 3.1 percent in 2020. The growth was attributed to increased deposits and credit to the private sector, decrease in non-performing loans and expansion of insurance services. The contribution of financial and insurance services activity to GDP was 3.4 percent in 2021 compared to 3.5 percent in 2020.

15. In 2021, real estate activity grew by 4.5 percent as it was in 2020. The growth was attributed to increased demand for accommodation services especially in urban areas. On the other hand, growth of monetary real estate activity was 4.5 percent in 2021 while non-monetary real estate activity grew by 4.1 percent. In addition, the contribution of the real estate activity to GDP was 2.8 percent in 2021 as it was in 2020.

16. Professional, scientific and technical activity grew by 6.8 percent in 2021 compared to 7.3 percent in 2020. The growth was attributed to increase in legal and accounting services. Cntribution of professional, scientific and technical activity to GDP was 0.7 percent in 2021 as it was in 2020.

17. Public administration and defense activity which includes general public administrations, judiciary, immigration, foreign affairs, defense and security as well as management of Government programs recorded a growth of 5.1 percent in 2021 compared to a growth of 3.8 percent recorded in 2020. The growth was due to: increased payment of workers' arrears; implementation of defense and security functions; and general public administrations. Contribution of the public administration and defense activity to GDP was 3.6 percent in 2021 compared to 3.7 percent in 2020.

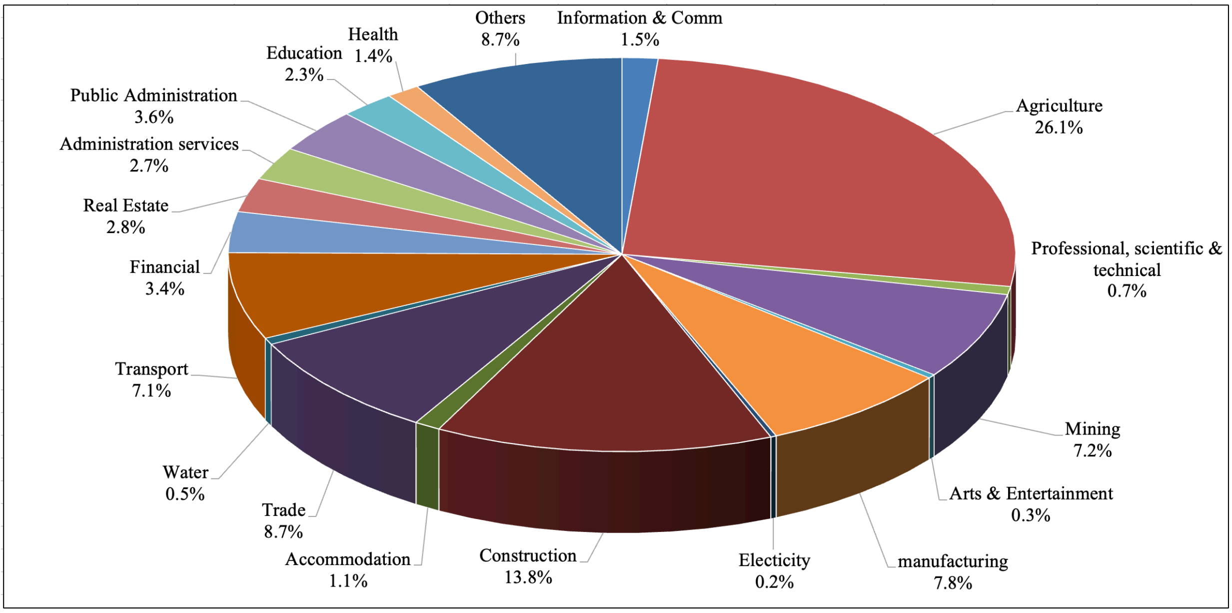
18. Administrative and support services activity grew by 6.9 percent in 2021 compared to 7.8 percent registered in 2020. The activity includes: leasing of equipment, machines and plants; employment placement; tourism, security and office services; travel agency services; and intellectual property rights. Contribution of administrative and support services activity to GDP was 2.7 percent in 2021 compared to 2.6 percent in 2020.

19. In 2021, educational service delivery activity recored a growth of 5.1 percent compared to 3.3 percent recorded in 2020. The growth was attributed to increase in enrollment of students in public and private primary and secondary schools. In addition, education service delivery activity accounted for 2.3 percent share to GDP as it was in 2020. On the other hand, growth of health and social work service activity was 5.7 percent in 2021 compared to 6.5 percent in 2020. The growth was on account of continued improvement of health services delivery at all levels. The contribution of healh and social work service activity to GDP was 1.4 percent in 2021 as it was in 2020.

20. In 2021, arts, entertainment and recreation activity recorded the highest growth compared to other economic activities after it contracted in 2020 due to the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. During the period under review, the activity grew by 19.4 percent compared to a negative growth of 4.4 percent recorded in 2020. This was due to increase in the number of tourists and average spending of tourists who are major consumers of goods and services offered by this industry including carvings. However, the contribution of arts and entertainment activity to GDP remained at 0.3 percent as it was in 2020. On the other hand, growth of household activity was 3.1 percent 2021 as it was in 2020. The contribution of household activity to GDP remained at 0.2 percent as it was in 2020.

21. The growth of other social services activity increased by 8.5 percent in 2021 from 5.0 percent growth recorded in 2020. The growth was due to increase in the number of tourists, population in urban areas and demand for social services. The contribution of other social services activity to GDP was 0.8 percent in 2021 as it was in 2020.

Chart 1.2: Contribution of Economic Activities to GDP in 2021



Rebasing of the National Consumer Price Indices

22. In 2021, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) rebased the National Consumer Price Iindices (NCPIs) from 2015 base year to 2020 using the results of 2017/18 Household Budget Survey. The new price indices include 26 regions compared to 25 regions in the previous base year. This was due to inclusion of Songwe region which was previously part of Mbeya region. In addition, the new indices comprise of 13 categories compared to the previous 12 categories. Furthermore, the number of items used in the price index of goods and services increased to 383 from 278 items. Out of those, 132 items are food and non-alcoholic beverages and 251 non-food items. Consequently, from January 2021, inflation figures were computed using 2020 base year (2020 = 100) as a result of rebasing.

Table 1.1: Weights of Goods and Services

A	Main Groups	Weights (Percent)		
		2010	2015	2020*
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	47.8	38.5	28.2
2	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.3	3.7	1.9
3	Clothing and footwear	6.7	8.3	10.8
4	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	9.2	11.6	15.1
5	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	6.7	6.3	7.9
6	Health	0.9	2.9	2.5
7	Transport	9.5	12.5	14.1
8	Information and communication	2.1	5.6	5.4
9	Recreation, sport and culture	1.3	1.6	1.6
10	Education services	1.7	1.5	2
11	Restaurants and accommodation services	6.4	4.2	6.6
12	Insurance and financial services	-	-	2.1
13	Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	4.5	3.1	2.1
	Total – All Items Index		**100**	**100**
B	**Other Selected Groups**			
1	Core Index	43.3	54.3	73.9
2	Non-Core Index		-	26.1
3	Energy, Fuel and Utilities Index	5.7	8.7	5.7
4	Services Index		-	37.2
5	Goods Index		-	62.8
6	Education services and products ancillary to education Index		-	4.1
7	All items Less Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	49.0	62.9	71.8

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
*New Weights (2020 = 100)

Price Trends

23. In 2021, inflation increased by an average of 3.7 percent compared to 3.3 percent in 2020. The increase was due to factors beyond the Government's control including: the disruption of production and supply chains of goods and services in the world market due to the effects of COVID-19; increased costs of production and distribution of goods and services in the domestic market due to rising transport cost of imports particulary petroleum products, edible oils, fertilizers, steel and industrial raw materials; and decrease in the supply of food crops in some local markets due to climate change especially in areas which depend on autumn rains. However, inflation remained within the country's target of 3 to 5 percent as well as the East African Community (EAC) convergency criteria of 8.0 percent and Southern African Development Community (SADC) convergency criteria of 3 to 7 percent.

24. In 2021, major categories of goods and services recorded high inflation compared to 2020. During the period under review, restaurants and accommodation services category recorded the highest inflation of 4.9 percent compared to 1.5 percent in 2020. This was followed by clothing and footwear category which recorded inflation of 4.6 percent in 2021 compared to 2.2 percent in 2020. In addition, food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation increased by 4.3 percent in 2021 compared to 4.1 percent in 2020. However, inflation rate for energy, water and housing group recorded low inflation of 4.1 percent in 2021 compared to 7.6 percent recorded in 2020.

Table 1.2: National Consumer Price Indices (NCPI) and Inflation Rates 2016-2021 (2020-100)

Year		Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Information and communication	Recreation, sport and culture	Education services	Restaurants and accommodation services	Insurance and financial services	Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	All Items Index
2016	Index	83	93	89	72	90	94	93	101	97	94	92	95	92	86
2017		91	96	92	77	92	96	93	101	99	95	93	96	95	90
2018		93	98	95	86	95	97	96	100	98	97	95	97	97	94
2019		96	100	98	93	98	99	99	100	100	99	98	100	99	97
2020		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2021		104	102	105	104	103	103	103	102	103	101	105	100	103	104
2017	Inflation	9.1	3.3	3.5	7.6	2.9	2.6	0.5	-0.7	2.4	0.9	1.2	1.4	3.3	5.3
2018		3.0	1.6	2.9	12.0	2.5	1.3	2.5	-1.2	-0.9	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	3.5
2019		2.9	2.4	3.0	7.9	3.9	1.8	3.1	0.1	1.5	1.8	4.2	2.8	2.4	3.4
2020		4.1	-0.1	2.2	7.6	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.5	0.0	1.0	3.3
2021		4.3	2.2	4.6	4.1	3.2	2.7	3.3	1.8	2.7	1.1	4.9	0.3	2.8	3.7

Source: Nationa Bureau of Statistics

25. Core inflation increased by 1.8 perentage points to 4.1 percent in 2021 compared to 2.3 percent in 2020. In addition, non-core inflation was 2.5 percent in 2021. Goods category recorded higher inflation averaging at 4.0 percent than service category which recorded inflation of 3.1 percent in 2021.

26. The price indices of goods and services consumed by low-income groups and high-income groups increased by 2.4 percent and 3.0 percent in 2021 compared to 2.1 percent and 2.4 percent recorded in 2020, respectively. This was due to an increase in price indices of goods and services which are widely consumed by these groups. However, price indices for

middle-income group recorded low inflation of 2.4 percent in 2021 compared to 3.5 percent recorded in 2020 due to decrease in the price indices of goods and services which are commonly consumed by this group including food and entertainment.

Table 1.3: Inflation Trend by Income Groups (Percent)

Year	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Information and communication	Recreation, sport and culture	Education services	Restaurants and accommodation services	Insurance and financial services	Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and	All Items Index
LOWER INCOME														
2017	3.3	1.8	1.1	-0.2	3.1	1.6	2.6	0.3	5.9	10.3	0.5	2.6	0.5	1.8
2018	4.3	0.1	3.1	7.7	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.9	2.7	0.1	2.2	1.5	3.0
2019	4.3	0.8	4.0	5.3	1.9	3.1	0.2	1.0	3.4	0.0	2.2	4.0	2.2	3.3
2020	1.3	0.0	1.2	10.1	0.6	0.9	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	2.2
2021	0.6	7.3	3.1	2.9	3.9	1.9	-7.4	1.4	3.8	10.3	5.5	0.0	0.7	2.4
MIDDLE INCOME														
2017	4.2	1.9	1.4	3.5	3.3	2.4	2.9	0.4	1.5	-0.1	0.6	2.6	0.8	2.8
2018	7.6	-0.1	2.1	1.8	1.3	0.3	1.9	0.0	-1.0	8.6	0.1	2.2	1.5	3.5
2019	5.4	0.4	3.5	6.8	2.2	4.5	0.1	1.5	1.8	0.0	2.7	4.0	2.4	4.0
2020	4.5	0.1	1.3	8.6	0.5	0.7	-0.7	0.5	-0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	3.3
2021	1.2	4.2	0.7	-1.1	4.1	4.0	2.7	1.3	0.5	5.4	10.1	0.4	0.7	2.4
HIGH INCOME														
2017	9.0	2.1	1.8	1.3	5.4	2.5	4.9	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.8	2.6	3.3	4.2
2018	6.8	0.2	2.5	5.6	1.1	0.1	6.4	0.7	-0.4	7.8	1.0	2.1	0.6	4.6
2019	4.3	0.0	2.4	8.1	2.0	4.1	2.8	1.3	-0.6	1.5	3.7	4.1	0.1	3.5
2020	7.6	0.2	1.4	7.0	0.5	0.6	-1.8	0.5	-0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	-0.1	2.4
2021	3.9	11.2	3.4	0.1	8.2	3.3	1.8	1.3	-1.3	3.0	7.0	0.2	1.5	3.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Capital Formation

27. In 2021, capital formation at current prices was 65,122.35 billion shillings compared to 59,652.18 billion shillings in 2020. In addition, capital formation at 2015 constant prices increased by 7.2 percent to 55,848.05 billion shillings from 52,074.09 billion shillings recorded in 2020. The ratio of capital formation at current prices to GDP was 40.3 percent in 2021 compared to 39.5 percent in 2020.

28. Fixed capital formation comprises buildings; transport equipment; machinery and other equipment; livestock product resources; and intellectual property rights, research and development and professional services. In 2021, fixed capital formation at current prices was 69,050.95 billion shillings compared to 64,048.51 billion shillings in 2020. In addition, fixed capital formation at 2015 constant prices increased by 5.1 percent to 60,434.11 billion shillings from 57,519.76 billion shillings in 2020. Furthermore, the value of livestock product resources at 2015 constant prices grew by 6.9 percent, followed by buildings (5.8 percent); machinery and other equipment (3.5 percent); intellectual property rights, research and development and professional services (1.8 percent); and machinery and equipment (1.4 percent). However, the value of transport equipment contracted by 2.2 percent.

29. In 2021, the value of change in inventories at 2015 constant prices decreased by 4,586.06 billion shillings compared to a decrease of value by 5,445.68 billion shillings in

2020. In addition, the value of change in inventories at current prices decreased by 3,928.60 billion shillings in 2021 compared to a decrease of 4,396.33 billion shillings in 2020.

30. In 2021, capital formation in the public sector which comprises the central Government, public institutions and corporations at current prices was 20,888.12 billion shillings compared to 19,790.99 billion shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 5.5 percent. In addition, capital formation in private sector at current prices increased by 8.8 percent to 48,162.83 billion shillings in 2021 from 44,257.52 billion shillings in 2020. The public sector accounted for 30.3 percent of the total fixed capital formation in 2021 while the private sector accounted for 69.7 percent.

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

Table 1 **Million Shillings**

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
A	***Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing***	**29,739,111**	**34,154,594**	**35,962,728**	**37,192,537**	**39,965,584**	**42,233,161**
	Crops	16,474,729	19,703,004	21,003,720	20,686,963	22,867,540	23,513,172
	Livestock	8,205,007	8,857,939	9,240,100	10,345,069	10,609,888	11,256,597
	Forestry	3,094,767	3,310,076	3,459,581	3,738,360	3,947,993	4,578,311
	Fishing	1,929,747	2,245,558	2,218,731	2,379,172	2,494,162	2,836,934
	Agriculture support services	34,861	38,017	40,596	42,973	46,001	48,146
	Industry and Construction	**26,937,139**	**29,735,584**	**34,851,874**	**39,944,212**	**44,950,342**	**47,844,421**
B	Mining and quarrying	5,299,362	5,206,217	6,573,059	7,213,403	9,947,971	11,587,501
C	Manufacturing	8,467,126	9,102,282	10,418,776	11,860,403	12,531,009	12,635,164
D	Electricity supply	472,868	413,351	348,527	369,917	398,084	380,057
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	433,132	519,909	566,562	628,187	745,222	876,939
F	Construction	12,264,650	14,493,826	16,944,950	19,872,302	21,328,055	22,364,760
	Services	**42,747,407**	**45,066,596**	**48,059,561**	**51,417,505**	**55,219,451**	**59,019,313**
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	9,861,678	10,843,499	11,793,201	12,264,511	12,935,145	14,056,161
H	Transport and storage	7,549,484	7,897,993	8,381,276	9,622,792	11,172,778	11,527,736
I	Accommodations and Food services	1,523,035	1,602,543	1,653,792	1,764,898	1,506,711	1,715,764
J	Information and Communication	1,739,556	1,829,360	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,758	2,375,162
K	Financial and Insurance activities	5,268,866	4,789,632	4,947,301	4,927,613	5,259,757	5,414,784
L	Real estate	3,162,290	3,334,171	3,553,630	3,834,061	4,253,172	4,524,204
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	617,914	726,707	817,442	903,234	986,133	1,088,002
N	Administrative and Support service activities	2,661,978	3,027,384	3,306,554	3,640,720	3,992,260	4,408,969
O	Public Administration and Defense	4,846,491	4,986,287	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,530,738	5,876,655
P	Education	2,673,289	2,864,290	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,440,525	3,649,794
Q	Human Health and Social Work activities	1,540,484	1,681,353	1,816,738	1,920,963	2,060,600	2,213,814
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	285,626	322,353	374,924	427,887	416,049	513,448
S	Other service activities	831,216	959,152	1,037,612	1,140,417	1,217,190	1,358,754
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	185,501	201,872	215,564	241,246	251,635	296,065
	All economic activities	**99,423,658**	**108,956,774**	**118,874,163**	**128,554,255**	**140,135,377**	**149,096,895**
	Taxes on products	8,938,667	9,787,724	10,169,738	11,087,600	11,031,006	12,428,863
	GDP (at market prices)	**108,362,324**	**118,744,498**	**129,043,901**	**139,641,854**	**151,166,383**	**161,525,759**

Source: National Bureau of Statistic

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

Table 1A **Million Shillings**

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	A: Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price	**97,295,383**	**106,025,246**	**114,220,803**	**124,491,292**	**134,775,067**	**144,341,827**
A	***Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing***	**19,628,661**	**22,561,096**	**22,410,625**	**23,371,988**	**24,989,749**	**26,542,072**
	Crops	9,729,649	11,822,710	11,350,635	11,179,456	12,357,863	12,706,770
	Livestock	6,322,457	6,877,739	6,661,287	7,457,872	7,648,783	8,115,002
	Forestry	1,706,926	1,680,599	2,229,486	2,409,141	2,544,237	2,950,438
	Fishing	1,834,769	2,142,032	2,128,621	2,282,546	2,392,865	2,721,717
	Agriculture support services	34,861	38,017	40,596	42,973	46,001	48,146
	Industry and Construction	**26,111,436**	**28,749,158**	**33,722,200**	**38,766,672**	**43,704,002**	**46,531,497**
B	Mining and quarrying	5,299,362	5,206,217	6,573,059	7,213,403	9,947,971	11,587,501
C	Manufacturing	8,467,126	9,102,282	10,418,776	11,860,403	12,531,009	12,635,164
D	Electricity supply	472,868	413,351	348,527	369,917	398,084	380,057
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	301,821	372,032	395,810	438,862	525,028	617,826
F	Construction	11,570,259	13,655,276	15,986,029	18,884,087	20,301,908	21,310,949
	Services	***42,616,618***	***44,927,268***	***47,918,240***	***51,265,032***	***55,050,310***	***58,839,395***
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9,861,678	10,843,499	11,793,201	12,264,511	12,935,145	14,056,161
H	Transport and storage	7,549,484	7,897,993	8,381,276	9,622,792	11,172,778	11,527,736
I	accommodation and Food Services	1,523,035	1,602,543	1,653,792	1,764,898	1,506,711	1,715,764
J	Information and Communication	1,739,556	1,829,360	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,758	2,375,162
K	Financial and insurance activities	5,268,866	4,789,632	4,947,301	4,927,613	5,259,757	5,414,784
L	Real estate	3,031,501	3,194,842	3,412,309	3,681,588	4,084,032	4,344,286
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	617,914	726,707	817,442	903,234	986,133	1,088,002
N	Administrative and Support service activities	2,661,978	3,027,384	3,306,554	3,640,720	3,992,260	4,408,969
O	Public Administration and Defense	4,846,491	4,986,287	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,530,738	5,876,655
P	Education	2,673,289	2,864,290	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,440,525	3,649,794
Q	Human Health and Social work activities	1,540,484	1,681,353	1,816,738	1,920,963	2,060,600	2,213,814
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	285,626	322,353	374,924	427,887	416,049	513,448
S	Other service activities	831,216	959,152	1,037,612	1,140,417	1,217,190	1,358,754
T	Activities of Households as Employers	185,501	201,872	215,564	241,246	251,635	296,065
	All economic activities	**88,356,716**	**96,237,522**	**104,051,065**	**113,403,692**	**123,744,061**	**131,912,964**
	Taxes on products	8,938,667	9,787,724	10,169,738	11,087,600	11,031,006	12,428,863
	B: Non- Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price	**11,066,941**	**12,719,252**	**14,823,098**	**15,150,563**	**16,391,316**	**17,183,931**
A	***Agriculture, forestry and fishing***	**10,110,449**	**11,593,497**	**13,552,103**	**13,820,550**	**14,975,836**	**15,691,089**
	Crops	6,745,080	7,880,294	9,653,085	9,507,507	10,509,677	10,806,402
	Livestock	1,882,549	1,980,200	2,578,812	2,887,197	2,961,106	3,141,595
	Forestry	1,387,841	1,629,477	1,230,096	1,329,219	1,403,757	1,627,874
	Fishing	94,978	103,526	90,110	96,626	101,296	115,218
	Industry and Construction	**825,703**	**986,427**	**1,129,674**	**1,177,540**	**1,246,340**	**1,312,924**
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	131,311	147,877	170,752	189,325	220,194	259,113
F	Construction	694,392	838,550	958,922	988,215	1,026,146	1,053,812
	Services	**130,789**	**139,328**	**141,321**	**152,473**	**169,140**	**179,919**
L	Real estate	130,789	139,328	141,321	152,473	169,140	179,919
	GDP at market prices	**108,362,324**	**118,744,498**	**129,043,901**	**139,641,854**	**151,166,383**	**161,525,759**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Table 2 **Percent**

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
A	***Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing***	**27.4**	**28.8**	**27.9**	**26.6**	**26.4**	**26.1**
	Crops	15.2	16.6	16.3	14.8	15.1	14.6
	Livestock	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.0
	Forestry	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8
	Fishing	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8
	Agriculture support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B	Mining and quarrying	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.2	6.6	7.2
C	Manufacturing	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.3	7.8
D	Electricity supply	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
F	Construction	11.3	12.2	13.1	14.2	14.1	13.8
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.7
H	Transport and storage	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.9	7.4	7.1
I	accommodation and Food Services	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1
J	Information and Communication	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
K	Financial and Insurance activities	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4
L	Real estate	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
N	Administrative and Support service activities	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
O	Public Administration and Defense	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6
P	Education	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Q	Human Health and Social Work activities	1.4	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	**91.8**	**91.8**	**92.1**	**92.1**	**92.7**	**92.3**
	Taxes on products	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.7
	GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Table 2A

Percent

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	A: Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price						
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	**18.1**	**19.0**	**17.4**	**16.7**	**16.5**	**16.4**
	Crops	9.0	10.0	8.8	8.0	8.2	7.9
	Livestock	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.0
	Forestry	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
	Fishing	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
	Agriculture support services	0.03	0.03	0.03	**0.03**	**0.03**	0.0
B	Mining and quarrying	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.2	6.6	7.2
C	Manufacturing	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.3	7.8
D	Electricity supply	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
F	Construction	10.7	11.5	12.4	13.5	13.4	13.2
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.7
H	Transport and storage	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.9	7.4	7.1
I	accommodation and Food Services	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1
J	Information and Communication	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
K	Financial and Insurance activities	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4
L	Real estate	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
N	Administrative and Support service activities	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
O	Public Administration and Defense	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6
P	Education	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Q	Human health and Social work activities	1.4	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	**81.5**	**81.0**	**80.6**	**81.2**	**81.9**	**81.7**
	Taxes on products	8.2	8.2	7.9	**7.9**	**7.3**	7.7
	B: Non- Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price	**10.2**	**10.7**	**11.5**	**10.8**	**10.8**	**10.6**
A	***Agriculture, forestry and fishing***	9.3	9.8	10.5	9.9	9.9	9.7
	Crops	6.2	6.6	7.5	6.8	7.0	6.7
	Livestock	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9
	Forestry	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
	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	0.2
F	Construction	0.6	0.7	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

EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (At current market prices)

Table 2B **Million Shillings**

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gross Domestic Product (GDP mp)	**108,362,324**	**118,744,498**	**129,043,901**	**139,641,854**	**151,166,383**	**161,525,759**
Final consumption	**74,761,715**	**81,577,249**	**87,731,958**	**93,002,322**	**100,644,101**	**107,720,387**
Government	9,824,677	10,097,404	10,468,798	10,978,620	11,115,184	11,864,451
Household	64,699,505	71,211,545	76,966,654	81,712,049	89,204,342	95,489,298
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	237,532	268,299	296,506	311,653	324,574	366,638
Capital Formation	**34,865,346**	**40,427,427**	**49,493,556**	**55,762,365**	**59,652,181**	**65,122,346**
Gross fixed capital formation	35,492,828	42,141,921	50,387,086	59,440,540	64,048,512	69,050,945
Changes in Valuables	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173
Changes in inventories	-1,732,887	-2,720,674	-2,108,634	-4,951,512	-6,234,622	-5,882,772
Exports	**17,717,213**	**17,993,324**	**19,160,137**	**22,160,020**	**20,028,362**	**23,166,003**
Goods - fob	9,177,377	8,924,522	10,066,069	12,305,060	14,617,648	15,522,621
Services	8,539,835	9,068,803	9,094,069	9,854,960	5,410,714	7,643,382
Imports	**20,665,232**	**20,320,749**	**23,103,332**	**24,152,270**	**21,051,375**	**26,957,297**
Goods - fob	15,602,694	15,816,338	18,797,200	20,120,379	18,098,427	22,985,015
Services	5,062,538	4,504,411	4,306,132	4,031,891	2,952,948	3,972,282
Errors and Omissions	1,683,283	-932,752	-4,238,418	-7,130,583	-8,106,886	-7,525,680

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Table 3 **Million Shillings**

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
A	***Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing***	**26,436,338**	**28,008,976**	**29,504,198**	**30,802,027**	**32,323,876**	**33,577,189**
	Crops	13,996,348	14,895,622	15,659,175	16,351,312	17,174,743	17,785,972
	Livestock	7,506,593	7,876,592	8,266,049	8,676,074	9,107,854	9,562,643
	Forestry	3,034,569	3,180,379	3,334,791	3,495,187	3,608,190	3,735,011
	Fishing	1,864,627	2,020,292	2,206,242	2,239,892	2,391,613	2,451,430
	Agriculture support services	34,201	36,091	37,941	39,562	41,475	42,133
	Industry and Construction	**25,817,955**	**28,565,774**	**31,344,128**	**34,976,982**	**37,536,062**	**39,584,470**
B	Mining and quarrying	4,356,709	4,588,624	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,878,342	6,442,881
C	Manufacturing	8,213,364	8,889,818	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279	11,155,762
D	Electricity supply	869,262	877,667	928,174	994,879	1,049,610	1,154,204
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	417,899	444,660	477,510	510,411	540,159	575,213
F	Construction	11,960,720	13,765,005	15,655,747	17,802,021	19,421,672	20,256,410
	Services	**40,549,564**	**42,689,011**	**45,369,789**	**48,114,453**	**50,176,728**	**52,662,916**
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	9,260,703	9,821,248	10,396,691	10,965,038	11,196,339	11,590,493
H	Transport and storage	7,324,856	7,815,845	8,736,561	9,493,191	10,293,276	10,658,344
I	accommodation and Food Services	1,480,052	1,525,619	1,604,391	1,645,950	1,419,654	1,514,711
J	Information and Communication	1,718,548	1,824,471	1,989,717	2,133,312	2,313,029	2,524,564
K	Financial and Insurance activities	4,235,515	4,115,393	4,094,972	4,281,167	4,412,967	4,629,490
L	Real estate	3,077,086	3,211,895	3,354,518	3,505,485	3,663,972	3,827,460
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	606,207	694,291	763,332	821,636	881,833	942,013
N	Administrative and Support service activities	2,611,498	2,892,463	3,054,288	3,311,753	3,569,800	3,817,047
O	Public Administration and Defense	4,793,820	4,907,113	5,064,968	5,238,491	5,438,146	5,714,547
P	Education	2,665,336	2,859,171	3,046,789	3,257,406	3,365,355	3,538,281
Q	Human Health and Social Work activities	1,497,896	1,611,999	1,746,731	1,833,514	1,953,479	2,065,677
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	280,131	307,907	350,027	389,225	372,120	444,488
S	Other service activities	814,529	912,404	971,690	1,037,083	1,089,265	1,181,814
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	183,387	189,193	195,113	201,203	207,492	213,987
	All economic activities	**92,803,857**	**99,263,761**	**106,218,115**	**113,893,462**	**120,036,665**	**125,824,576**
	Taxes on products	8,024,535	8,393,644	8,923,215	9,303,274	9,093,517	9,693,237
	GDP at 2015 market prices	**100,828,393**	**107,657,405**	**115,141,329**	**123,196,736**	**129,130,182**	**135,517,813**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Table 3A **Million Shillings**

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	A: Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price	**96,464,568**	**103,029,270**	**110,210,543**	**118,007,109**	**123,675,641**	**129,855,948**
A	***Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing***	**22,914,869**	**24,357,439**	**25,671,332**	**26,820,733**	**28,173,836**	**29,282,339**
	Crops	11,852,633	12,666,159	13,361,566	13,975,902	14,689,553	15,222,449
	Livestock	6,458,453	6,797,008	7,080,239	7,435,167	7,820,592	8,221,672
	Forestry	2,720,412	2,853,656	3,002,559	3,147,670	3,248,720	3,363,649
	Fishing	1,849,169	2,004,525	2,189,028	2,222,432	2,373,496	2,432,436
	Agriculture support services	34,201	36,091	37,941	39,562	41,475	42,133
	Industry and Construction	**25,070,677**	**27,685,960**	**30,352,531**	**33,879,613**	**36,347,577**	**38,338,286**
B	Mining and quarrying	4,356,709	4,588,624	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,878,342	6,442,881
C	Manufacturing	8,213,364	8,889,818	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279	11,155,762
D	Electricity supply	869,262	877,667	928,174	994,879	1,049,610	1,154,204
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	326,898	350,019	369,545	396,149	420,891	448,945
F	Construction	11,304,444	12,979,833	14,772,116	16,818,914	18,352,455	19,136,493
	Services	**40,454,486**	**42,592,227**	**45,263,466**	**48,003,489**	**50,060,712**	**52,542,086**
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	9,260,703	9,821,248	10,396,691	10,965,038	11,196,339	11,590,493
H	Transport and storage	7,324,856	7,815,845	8,736,561	9,493,191	10,293,276	10,658,344
I	accommodation and Food Services	1,480,052	1,525,619	1,604,391	1,645,950	1,419,654	1,514,711
J	Information and Communication	1,718,548	1,824,471	1,989,717	2,133,312	2,313,029	2,524,564
K	Financial and Insurance activities	4,235,515	4,115,393	4,094,972	4,281,167	4,412,967	4,629,490
L	Real estate	2,982,008	3,115,112	3,248,194	3,394,521	3,547,957	3,706,630
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	606,207	694,291	763,332	821,636	881,833	942,013
N	Administrative and Support service activities	2,611,498	2,892,463	3,054,288	3,311,753	3,569,800	3,817,047
O	Public Administration and Defense	4,793,820	4,907,113	5,064,968	5,238,491	5,438,146	5,714,547
P	Education	2,665,336	2,859,171	3,046,789	3,257,406	3,365,355	3,538,281
Q	Human health and Social work activities	1,497,896	1,611,999	1,746,731	1,833,514	1,953,479	2,065,677
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	280,131	307,907	350,027	389,225	372,120	444,488
S	Other service activities	814,529	912,404	971,690	1,037,083	1,089,265	1,181,814
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	183,387	189,193	195,113	201,203	207,492	213,987
	All economic activities	**88,440,032**	**94,635,626**	**101,287,328**	**108,703,835**	**114,582,124**	**120,162,711**
	Taxes on products	8,024,535	8,393,644	8,923,215	9,303,274	9,093,517	9,693,237
	B: Non- Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price	**4,363,825**	**4,628,135**	**4,930,787**	**5,189,627**	**5,454,541**	**5,661,865**
A	***Agriculture, forestry and fishing***	3,521,469	3,651,537	3,832,866	3,981,294	4,150,040	4,294,850
	Crops	2,143,714	2,229,463	2,297,609	2,375,410	2,485,190	2,563,522
	Livestock	1,048,140	1,079,584	1,185,810	1,240,908	1,287,262	1,340,971
	Forestry	314,157	326,723	332,233	347,517	359,470	371,362
	Fishing	15,458	15,767	17,214	17,459	18,117	18,995
	Industry and Construction	**747,278**	**879,814**	**991,597**	**1,097,369**	**1,188,485**	**1,246,185**
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	91,001	94,641	107,966	114,262	119,268	126,268
F	Construction	656,276	785,173	883,632	983,107	1,069,217	1,119,916
	Services	**95,078**	**96,783**	**106,323**	**110,964**	**116,016**	**120,830**
L	Real estate	95,078	96,783	106,323	110,964	116,016	120,830
	GDP at 2015 prices	**100,828,393**	**107,657,405**	**115,141,329**	**123,196,736**	**129,130,182**	**135,517,813**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

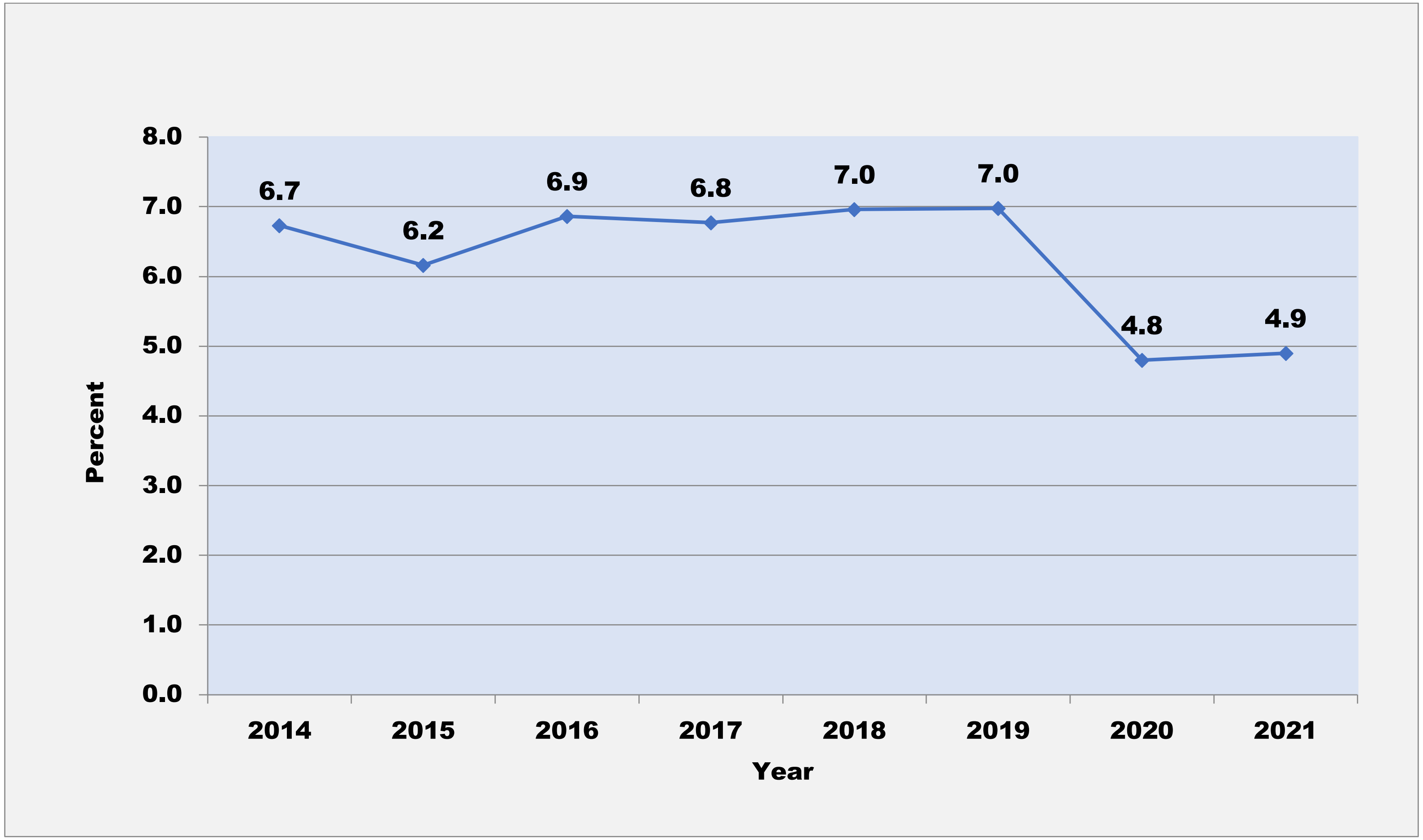
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - ANNUAL GROWTH RATES (At constant 2015 prices)

Table 4 **Percent**

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	**4.8**	**5.9**	**5.4**	4.4	4.9	3.9
	Crops	5.4	6.4	5.2	4.4	5.0	3.6
	Livestock	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Forestry	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.2	3.5
	Fishing	1.2	8.4	9.2	1.5	6.8	2.5
	Agriculture support services	4.0	5.5	5.2	4.3	4.8	1.6
B	Mining and quarrying	7.4	5.3	1.5	17.7	7.2	9.6
C	Manufacturing	10.8	8.2	8.3	5.8	4.5	4.8
D	Electricity supply	8.8	1.0	5.8	7.2	5.5	10.0
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	6.9	6.4	7.4	6.9	5.8	6.5
F	Construction	14.5	15.1	13.8	13.7	9.1	4.3
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.5	2.1	3.5
H	Transport and storage	5.7	6.7	11.8	8.7	8.4	3.5
I	accommodation and Food Services	4.1	3.1	5.2	2.6	-13.7	6.7
J	Information and Communication	2.2	6.2	9.1	7.2	8.4	9.1
K	Financial and Insurance activities	1.1	-2.8	-0.5	4.5	3.1	4.9
L	Real estate	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	17.0	14.5	9.9	7.6	7.3	6.8
N	Administrative and Support service activities	19.6	10.8	5.6	8.4	7.8	6.9
O	Public Administration and Defense	5.4	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.8	5.1
P	Education	10.4	7.3	6.6	6.9	3.3	5.1
Q	Human Health and Social Work activities	5.6	7.6	8.4	5.0	6.5	5.7
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	12.7	9.9	13.7	11.2	-4.4	19.4
S	Other service activities	13.5	12.0	6.5	6.7	5.0	8.5
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
	All economic activities	**7.3**	**7.0**	**6.9**	**7.2**	**5.4**	**4.8**
	Taxes on products	2.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	-2.3	6.6
	GDP at market prices	**6.9**	**6.8**	**7.0**	**7.0**	**4.8**	**4.9**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Chart 1.3: GDP Growth Rate at constant 2015 Prices



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

Table 4A **Percent**

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	A: Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price						
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	**4.4**	**6.3**	**5.4**	**4.5**	**5.0**	**3.9**
	Crops	4.6	6.9	5.6	4.6	5.1	3.6
	Livestock	5.3	5.2	4.2	5.0	5.2	5.0
	Forestry	3.5	4.9	5.2	4.8	3.2	3.5
	Fishing	1.1	8.4	9.2	1.5	6.8	2.5
	Agriculture support services	4.0	5.5	5.2	4.3	4.8	1.6
B	Mining and quarrying	7.4	5.3	1.5	17.7	7.2	9.6
C	Manufacturing	10.8	8.2	8.3	5.8	4.5	4.8
D	Electricity supply	8.8	1.0	5.8	7.2	5.5	10.0
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	8.1	7.1	5.6	7.2	6.2	6.5
F	Construction	15.1	14.8	13.7	13.9	9.1	4.5
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.5	2.1	3.5
H	Transport and storage	5.7	6.7	11.8	8.7	8.4	3.5
I	accommodation and Food Services	4.1	3.1	5.2	2.6	- 13.7	6.7
J	Information and Communication	2.2	6.2	9.1	7.2	8.4	9.1
K	Financial and Insurance activities	1.1	-2.8	-0.5	4.5	3.1	4.9
L	Real estate	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	17.0	14.5	9.9	7.6	7.3	6.8
N	Administrative and Support service activities	19.6	10.8	5.6	8.4	7.8	6.9
O	Public Administration and Defense	5.4	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.8	5.1
P	Education	10.4	7.3	6.6	6.9	3.3	5.1
Q	Human Health and Social Work activities	5.6	7.6	8.4	5.0	6.5	5.7
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	12.7	9.9	13.7	11.2	- 4.4	19.4
S	Other service activities	13.5	12.0	6.5	6.7	5.0	8.5
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
	All economic activities	**7.3**	**7.0**	**6.9**	**7.3**	**5.4**	**4.9**
	Taxes on products	2.0	4.5	6.3	4.3	-2.3	6.6
	B: Non- Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price	6.8	6.1	6.4	5.2	5.1	3.4
A	***Agriculture, forestry and fishing***	7.3	3.7	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.0
	Crops	10.0	4.0	3.1	3.4	4.6	3.6
	Livestock	2.1	3.0	9.8	4.6	3.7	5.0
	Forestry	8.0	4.0	1.7	4.6	3.4	3.5
	Fishing	7.5	2.0	9.2	1.4	3.7	2.5
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	3.0	4.0	14.1	5.8	4.4	6.5
F	Construction	5.2	19.6	12.5	11.3	8.8	4.7
L	Real estate	1.7	1.8	9.9	4.4	4.6	4.5
	GDP at market prices	**6.9**	**6.8**	**7.0**	**7.0**	**4.8**	**4.9**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (At Constant 2015 Prices)

Table 4B **Million Shillings**

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gross Domestic Product (GDPbp)	**92,803,857**	**99,263,761**	**106,218,115**	**113,893,462**	**120,036,665**	**125,824,575.70**
Net Taxes on Product	**8,024,535**	**8,393,644**	**8,923,215**	**9,303,274**	**9,093,517**	**9,693,237.00**
Gross Domestic Product (GDPmp)	**100,828,393**	**107,657,405**	**115,141,329**	**123,196,736**	**129,130,182**	**135,517,813**
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT						
Gross Domestic Product, (GDPmp)	**100,828,393**	**107,657,405**	**115,141,329**	**123,196,736**	**129,130,182**	**135,517,813**
Final consumption	**70,594,782**	**73,603,189**	**77,376,434**	**79,848,346**	**83,537,553**	**89,719,802**
Government	9,667,251	9,771,806	9,965,992	10,310,060	10,443,010	10,806,031
Household	60,697,766	63,578,381	67,135,273	69,253,213	72,795,644	78,597,469
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	229,766	253,003	275,169	285,073	298,899	316,302
Capital Formation	**33,795,169**	**38,338,123**	**44,669,633**	**49,349,298**	**52,074,086**	**55,848,045**
Gross fixed capital formation	34,878,462	40,376,858	46,705,540	53,777,604	57,519,761	60,434,105
Changes in Valuables	902,490	858,566	776,123	925,034	1,096,591	1,161,299
Changes in inventories	-1,985,783	-2,897,301	-2,812,030	-5,353,340	-6,542,266	-5,747,360
Exports	**16,137,713**	**15,480,491**	**15,316,635**	**17,905,766**	**15,120,923**	**17,542,456**
Goods - fob	8,060,826	7,805,507	7,608,448	9,797,768	10,233,587	10,956,030
Services	8,076,886	7,674,984	7,708,187	8,107,998	4,887,336	6,586,426
Imports	**20,331,252**	**18,879,441**	**22,025,703**	**22,051,517**	**19,922,401**	**24,657,063**
Goods - fob	15,631,116	15,311,240	18,593,941	18,940,515	17,554,127	21,502,293
Services	4,700,136	3,568,202	3,431,761	3,111,002	2,368,274	3,154,770
Errors and Omissions	631,981	-884,958	-195,670	-1,855,158	-1,679,979	-2,935,427

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Table 5 **Million Shillings**

Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Buildings and structures	27,721,670	33,872,241	41,694,655	50,181,960	52,999,306	57,576,873
Transport equipment	1,514,772	1,413,888	1,763,519	1,933,144	2,241,661	2,346,122
Machinery and equipment	3,430,297	3,756,643	3,400,915	3,508,102	4,323,003	4,476,996
Other Machinery and equipment	1,366,982	1,441,018	1,688,577	1,785,118	2,146,400	2,221,094
Animal resources yielding repeat products	425,361	461,511	510,723	566,744	649,195	653,287
Intellectual property products/ R&D/ professional services	1,033,744	1,196,620	1,328,698	1,465,471	1,688,947	1,776,573
Fixed Capital Formation	35,492,828	42,141,921	50,387,086	59,440,540	64,048,512	69,050,945
Changes in Valuables	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173
Changes in Inventories	-1,732,887	-2,720,674	-2,108,634	-4,951,512	-6,234,622	-5,882,772
Total Capital Formation	34,865,346	40,427,427	49,493,556	55,762,365	59,652,181	65,122,346

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Table 6 **Million Shillings**

Type	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Buildings and structures	27,512,753	32,836,681	38,590,978	45,205,617	47,526,349	50,304,357
Transport equipment	1,373,682	1,173,050	1,778,192	2,128,145	2,189,915	2,140,871
Machinery and equipment	3,268,709	3,473,892	3,136,401	3,075,952	3,862,605	3,918,313
Other Machinery and equipment	1,323,953	1,335,724	1,525,517	1,563,289	1,878,735	1,943,925
Animal resources yielding repeat products	385,150	414,428	434,150	472,426	534,673	571,763
Intellectual property products/ R&D/ professional services	1,014,215	1,143,083	1,240,303	1,332,176	1,527,483	1,554,876
Fixed Capital Formation	34,878,462	40,376,858	46,705,540	53,777,604	57,519,761	60,434,105
Changes in Valuables	902,490	858,566	776,123	925,034	1,096,591	1,161,299
Changes in Inventories	-1,985,783	-2,897,301	-2,812,030	-5,353,340	-6,542,266	-5,747,360
Total Capital Formation	**33,795,169**	**38,338,123**	**44,669,633**	**49,349,298**	**52,074,086**	**55,848,045**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

CONTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL FORMATION BY TYPE OF ASSETS (At Current prices)

Table 7A **Percent**

Type	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Buildings and structures	79.5	83.8	84.2	90.0	88.8	88.4
Transport equipment	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.6
Machinery and equipment	9.8	9.3	6.9	6.3	7.2	6.9
Other Machinery and equipment	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.4
Animal resources yielding repeat products	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Intellectual property products/ R&D/ professional services	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7
Fixed Capital Formation	101.8	104.2	101.8	106.6	107.4	106.0
Changes in Valuables	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.0
changes in Inventories	-5.0	-6.7	-4.3	-8.9	-10.5	-9.0
Total Capital Formation	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

CAPITAL FORMATION BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS (At Current Prices)

Table 7B **Million Shillings**

Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
A. Fixed Capital Formation	35,492,828	42,141,921	50,387,086	59,440,540	64,048,512	69,050,945
1. Central Government	8,944,186	10,914,757	13,124,780	14,979,006	16,588,565	17,400,826
2. Parastatals	745,349	1,011,406	1,106,303	1,248,250	1,537,164	1,690,069
3. Institutions	851,827	1,095,690	1,056,017	1,426,572	1,665,261	1,797,221
4. Private Sector	24,951,465	29,120,067	35,099,986	41,786,712	44,257,522	48,162,829
B: Changes in Valuables	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173
C. Changes in Inventories	-1,732,887	-2,720,674	-2,108,634	-4,951,512	-6,234,622	-5,882,772
D. Total Capital Formation	34,865,346	40,427,427	49,493,556	55,762,365	59,652,181	65,122,346

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES OF GOODS CONSUMED BY MINIMUM WAGE EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM
(Year 2020=100)

Table 8

YEAR	ALL ITEMS		FOOD	
	INDEX	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	INDEX	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
2004	26.88	6.4	24.29	6.8
2005	29.10	8.3	26.07	7.3
2006	32.47	11.5	28.75	10.3
2007	35.49	9.3	31.43	9.3
2008	41.64	17.3	36.21	15.2
2009	48.64	16.8	43.25	19.4
2010	55.07	13.2	51.02	18.0
2011	59.15	7.4	54.63	7.1
2012	70.25	18.8	67.31	23.2
2013	76.82	9.3	74.36	10.5
2014	82.71	7.7	79.76	7.3
2015	87.17	5.4	84.47	5.9
2016	90.94	4.3	87.52	3.6
2017	92.63	1.9	90.53	3.4
2018	94.44	2.0	94.59	4.5
2019	97.99	3.8	98.93	4.6
2020**	100.00	2.1	100.00	1.1
2021	102.37	2.4	100.58	0.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
**The reference period has been changed to Jan-Dec. 2020 = 100
* Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose changed from COICOP 1999 to COICOP 2018

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR MINIMUM WAGE EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (Year 2020= 100)

Table 9

Year	Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuel	Furnishing, Housing Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages	All Items Index
2016	87.5	96.4	91.0	81.2	92.8	94.6	109.2	98.5	95.2	91.5	96.6	91.8	95.5	90.9
2017	90.5	99.2	92.1	81.9	95.7	96.0	109.1	98.9	96.8	95.0	97.1	94.1	96.1	92.6
2018	94.6	99.2	95.0	86.6	97.5	96.1	95.5	98.8	97.8	100.2	97.2	96.2	97.5	94.4
2019	98.9	100.0	98.8	91.4	99.4	99.1	100.2	99.8	100.1	100.1	99.4	100.0	99.7	98.0
2020	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2021	100.6	107.3	103.1	102.9	103.9	101.9	92.6	101.4	103.8	110.3	105.5	100.0	100.7	102.4

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
*The reference period has been changed to Jan-Dec. 2020 = 100
* Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose changed from COICOP 1999 to COICOP 2018

COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY MIDDLE GRADE WAGE EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (Year 2020 =100)

Table 10

Year	Months					Percentage Change
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Average	
2005	29.79	30.20	31.37	31.83	30.80	7.9
2006	32.74	33.65	33.74	34.34	33.62	9.2
2007	35.66	37.01	37.90	39.32	37.47	11.5
2008	41.44	42.66	43.73	45.01	43.21	15.3
2009	47.58	48.95	51.51	53.23	50.32	16.4
2010	54.58	55.17	55.61	56.03	55.35	10.0
2011	58.04	59.17	60.03	61.56	59.70	7.9
2012	66.98	69.69	70.64	71.21	69.63	16.6
2013	74.81	75.68	75.59	75.55	75.41	8.3
2014	79.30	80.45	80.71	79.89	80.09	6.2
2015	82.48	84.54	85.94	85.45	84.60	5.6
2016	87.19	89.15	88.69	88.67	88.43	4.5
2017	89.26	91.18	91.12	91.43	90.75	2.6
2018	90.35	92.69	92.89	93.83	92.44	1.9
2019	95.62	96.95	96.51	97.36	96.61	4.5
2020*	99.87	99.99	100.26	99.89	100.00	3.5
2021	101.71	102.57	101.87	103.45	102.40	2.4

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

*The reference period has been changed to Jan-Dec. 2020 = 100

* Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose changed from COICOP 1999 to COICOP 2018

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR MIDDLE GROUP WAGE EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (Year 2020 =100)

Table 11

	Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuel	Furnishing, Housing Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages	All Items Index
2016 First Quarter	79.89	97.38	91.86	79.69	92.13	88.27	116.19	96.93	97	92.49	92.22	100	93.42	87.19
Second Quarter	81.89	96.7	92.62	81.88	93.27	92.2	116.6	97.56	97.62	92.08	97.01	100	94.25	89.15
Third Quarter	81.54	97.71	91.84	78.94	92.45	94.48	117.52	98.11	97.69	92.08	97.91	100	94.21	88.69
Fourth Quarter	80.46	98.93	92.23	81.13	94.47	95.22	116.78	98.23	98.55	92.08	96.91	100	95.57	88.67
2017 First Quarter	82.97	99.44	92.86	77.42	96.21	94.94	118.25	98.24	97.8	92.08	97.16	100	95.04	89.26
Second Quarter	86.5	99.96	93.37	80.04	95.94	94.54	119.22	98.24	98.31	92.08	96.99	100	95.49	91.18
Third Quarter	84.65	100.2	93.69	84.71	96.03	94.62	116.14	98.23	98.04	92.08	97.32	100	95.94	91.12
Fourth Quarter	84.56	100.19	93.8	86.42	96.25	94.94	116.83	98.17	98.52	92.08	97.32	100	95.3	91.43
2018 First Quarter	87.41	99.43	93.46	82.62	96.44	94.88	94.15	98.17	97.69	100.03	96.12	100	95.48	90.35
Second Quarter	92.18	99.43	94.58	84.42	97.15	95.01	94.5	98.07	98.37	100.03	96.12	100	96.96	92.69
Third Quarter	91.69	99.43	96	85.55	97.52	95.08	94.95	98.02	98.17	100.03	96.66	100	97.39	92.89
Fourth Quarter	91	99.57	97.63	89.5	98.39	95.2	98.33	98.07	98.72	100.03	97.9	100	98.28	93.83
2019 First Quarter	93.66	99.85	98.02	90.52	99.33	98.34	100.45	99.4	99.92	100.03	99.34	100	99.95	95.62
Second Quarter	96.72	99.85	98.57	90.39	99.55	99.59	101.06	99.87	100.12	100.03	99.47	100	100.03	96.95
Third Quarter	95.12	99.85	99.2	91.58	99.39	99.6	101.06	99.15	101.01	100.03	99.45	100	99.44	96.51
Fourth Quarter	97.19	99.85	99.17	92.21	99.71	99.69	100.61	99.3	99.7	100.03	99.04	100	99.67	97.36
**2020 First Quarter	101.46	99.85	99.85	96.53	99.93	99.71	100.93	99.54	99.97	100	99.05	100	99.25	99.87
Second Quarter	99.72	99.85	99.96	101.49	99.99	100.04	99.31	100.15	99.99	100	99.05	100	99.88	99.99
Third Quarter	99.38	99.85	99.95	102.39	100.04	100.12	99.53	100.15	100.02	100	100.95	100	100.3	100.26
Fourth Quarter	99.44	100.44	100.24	99.59	100.03	100.12	100.23	100.15	100.02	100	100.95	100	100.57	99.89
2021 First Quarter	100.68	104.06	100.68	99.92	102.79	103.7	100.91	101.36	100.06	104.76	107.2	100	100.21	101.71
Second Quarter	102.03	104.31	99.99	97.98	104.06	103.97	102.5	101.24	100.64	105.6	110.88	100.57	100.75	102.57
Third Quarter	99.63	103.9	100.16	97.71	104.07	103.97	103.47	101.25	100.57	105.53	110.88	100.57	100.69	101.87
Fourth Quarter	102.36	104.56	101.79	99.97	105.36	104.32	103.99	101.54	100.55	105.54	111.53	100.57	100.99	103.45

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

The reference period has been changed to Jan-Dec. 2020 = 100

** Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose changed from COICOP 1999 to COICOP 2018

COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY HIGH INCOME GROUP IN DAR ES SALAAM (Year 2020 =100)

Table 12

		Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuel	Furnishing, Housing Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages	All Items Index
2016	First Quarter	78.2	98.9	93.4	80.7	96.5	95.7	90.9	97.5	98.7	91.5	94.4	100.0	98.5	88.0
	Second Quarter	82.1	99.6	94.0	80.9	96.8	95.3	92.3	97.5	99.2	91.5	94.9	100.0	98.6	89.5
	Third Quarter	85.1	100.0	94.1	82.4	96.5	94.9	93.7	97.5	98.0	91.5	95.2	100.0	99.4	90.8
	Fourth Quarter	87.3	100.0	94.4	84.1	96.4	95.6	95.5	97.7	98.4	91.5	94.8	100.0	100.4	92.2
2017	First Quarter	87.9	100.0	94.8	84.5	96.7	95.5	96.4	97.9	98.9	94.3	94.8	100.0	98.3	92.6
	Second Quarter	88.9	100.0	95.8	86.4	97.6	95.5	98.7	98.0	99.5	100.0	95.0	100.0	99.7	94.1
	Third Quarter	89.8	99.6	97.0	87.1	97.9	95.5	99.8	98.0	99.8	100.0	95.6	100.0	100.6	94.9
	Fourth Quarter	89.5	99.7	97.6	88.7	98.2	95.4	101.4	98.0	99.3	100.0	97.7	100.0	100.8	95.6
2018	First Quarter	90.9	99.8	97.9	89.1	99.3	98.4	101.5	99.4	99.8	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.8	96.4
	Second Quarter	93.6	99.8	98.5	94.5	99.6	99.8	102.3	99.9	100.4	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.8	98.1
	Third Quarter	92.9	99.8	99.0	95.3	99.5	99.7	102.0	99.1	101.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	100.4	97.9
	Fourth Quarter	94.3	99.8	99.2	95.9	99.7	99.7	101.6	99.3	99.2	100.0	99.3	100.0	99.0	98.2
2019	First Quarter	99.6	99.8	99.9	97.9	99.9	99.7	101.8	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	98.7	100.0
	Second Quarter	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.8	100.0	100.1	99.4	100.2	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.2	99.7
	Third Quarter	100.0	99.8	100.0	101.4	100.1	100.1	99.4	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.6	100.0	100.5	100.1
	Fourth Quarter	101.3	100.7	100.2	99.8	100.1	100.1	99.5	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.6	100.0	100.6	100.3
**2020	First Quarter	102.8	104.6	102.6	100.3	107.1	102.9	100.6	101.3	98.6	102.4	105.4	100.0	100.7	102.2
	Second Quarter	104.7	113.5	103.1	99.7	108.1	103.3	101.7	101.0	98.6	103.6	107.4	100.2	101.6	103.1
	Third Quarter	102.7	113.2	103.1	99.6	108.1	103.3	102.3	101.0	98.6	103.0	107.3	100.2	101.5	102.8
	Fourth Quarter	105.5	113.7	104.8	101.0	109.3	103.7	102.7	102.0	99.0	103.0	108.1	100.2	102.1	104.0
2021	First Quarter	102.8	104.6	102.6	100.3	107.1	102.9	100.6	101.3	98.6	102.4	105.4	100.0	100.7	102.2
	Second Quarter	104.7	113.5	103.1	99.7	108.1	103.3	101.7	101.0	98.6	103.6	107.4	100.2	101.6	103.1
	Third Quarter	102.7	113.2	103.1	99.6	108.1	103.3	102.3	101.0	98.6	103.0	107.3	100.2	101.5	102.8
	Fourth Quarter	105.5	113.7	104.8	101.0	109.3	103.7	102.7	102.0	99.0	103.0	108.1	100.2	102.1	104.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

The reference period has been changed from Jan-Dec. 2020 = 100

** Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose changed from COICOP 1999 to COICOP 2018

COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR HIGH INCOME GROUP IN DAR ES SALAAM
(Year 2020=100)

Table 13

Year	Quarters				Average	Percentage Change
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter		
2004	26.21	26.88	27.33	27.93	27.09	6.2
2005	28.44	28.66	29.40	31.13	29.41	8.6
2006	32.05	32.58	32.91	33.95	32.87	11.8
2007	35.69	36.76	37.80	38.71	37.24	13.3
2008	41.34	42.41	45.61	46.87	44.06	18.3
2009	48.83	49.40	52.13	53.48	50.96	15.7
2010	53.65	54.89	55.68	56.08	55.08	8.1
2011	58.14	59.87	61.61	64.01	60.91	10.6
2012	66.02	67.25	68.02	69.54	67.71	11.2
2013	72.31	72.40	73.30	74.39	73.10	8.0
2014	76.65	76.71	77.69	78.90	77.49	6.0
2015	80.48	81.87	83.13	84.59	82.52	6.5
2016	85.46	86.73	86.65	86.98	86.45	4.8
2017	87.99	89.47	90.83	92.16	90.11	4.2
2018	92.65	94.11	94.87	95.59	94.31	4.7
2019	96.37	98.13	97.92	98.21	97.66	3.6
2020*	99.96	99.70	100.08	100.26	100.00	2.4
2021	102.17	103.08	102.81	104.03	103.02	3.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
*The reference period has been changed to Jan-Dec. 2020 = 100
* Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose changed from COICOP 1999 to COICOP 2018

COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY URBAN DWELLERS IN TANZANIA MAINLAND (Year 2020 =100)

Table 14

Year	Quarter	Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuel	Furnishing, Housing Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages	All Items Index
2017	First Quarter	89.1	95.2	91.2	75.0	91.8	95.6	93.4	101.0	98.8	94.4	93.3	96.4	93.6	89.3
	Second Quarter	92.6	96.1	92.4	75.7	92.3	96.1	93.4	100.5	99.7	94.6	93.4	95.9	95.6	91.0
	Third Quarter	90.6	96.5	92.9	77.8	92.3	96.4	92.9	100.6	99.7	94.9	93.4	95.9	95.7	90.6
	Fourth Quarter	90.4	97.0	93.0	79.2	92.6	96.9	93.4	100.8	99.4	94.9	93.4	95.9	95.5	90.8
2018	First Quarter	94.0	97.4	94.0	81.5	93.4	97.2	94.4	100.9	99.1	96.7	94.1	96.5	95.7	92.9
	Second Quarter	95.6	97.1	94.6	85.8	94.4	97.4	95.1	100.2	98.2	96.9	94.2	97.0	96.7	94.3
	Third Quarter	92.7	97.8	95.5	87.6	95.0	97.6	95.5	98.5	98.1	97.2	94.5	97.0	96.9	93.6
	Fourth Quarter	91.1	98.8	96.2	89.6	95.6	97.8	97.5	98.5	98.4	97.2	95.4	98.6	97.3	93.6
2019	First Quarter	94.4	100.0	97.3	91.6	97.3	98.5	98.0	99.3	98.9	98.6	97.5	100.0	98.3	95.7
	Second Quarter	97.3	100.6	97.8	94.2	98.3	99.4	99.0	100.0	101.6	98.8	98.7	100.0	99.1	97.6
	Third Quarter	96.0	100.1	98.1	93.1	98.6	99.4	98.7	99.5	99.8	98.8	98.8	100.0	99.3	96.9
	Fourth Quarter	96.4	99.9	98.4	93.1	98.9	99.4	98.7	99.5	99.4	98.8	99.0	100.0	99.3	97.1
2020	First Quarter	98.8	99.5	99.5	98.1	99.4	99.4	101.1	99.1	100.5	99.9	99.5	100.0	99.6	99.2
	Second Quarter	101.2	99.9	100.1	100.6	100.0	99.9	101.3	100.0	100.6	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.2	100.7
	Third Quarter	100.1	100.3	100.1	100.6	100.3	100.3	98.7	100.2	100.1	100.0	100.4	100.0	100.2	100.0
	Fourth Quarter	99.9	100.3	100.3	100.8	100.3	100.4	98.9	100.7	98.8	100.1	100.5	100.0	99.9	100.1
2021	First Quarter	102.3	101.4	103.7	103.1	102.6	102.0	101.9	101.2	102.5	100.9	103.5	100.2	102.3	102.5
	Second Quarter	106.0	102.3	104.5	104.2	103.0	102.5	103.1	101.8	102.9	101.2	105.1	100.3	102.6	104.2
	Third Quarter	104.3	102.5	104.8	104.5	103.3	103.1	103.9	102.0	103.0	101.2	105.3	100.3	103.0	103.9
	Fourth Quarter	104.3	102.8	105.3	104.7	103.9	103.3	104.5	102.3	102.6	101.2	105.6	100.3	103.3	104.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
The reference period has been changed from Jan-Dec. 2020 = 100
Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose changed from COICOP 1999 to COICOP 2018

COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY URBAN DWELLERS IN TANZANIA MAINLAND (Year 2020=100)

Table 15

Year	Quarters				Average	Percentage Change
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter		
2004	32.5	32.5	32.6	33.7	32.8	4.7
2005	33.9	34.3	34.4	35.4	34.5	5.0
2006	36.5	37.5	36.5	37.6	37.0	7.3
2007	39.1	39.6	39.5	40.2	39.6	7.0
2008	42.6	43.3	43.6	45.2	43.7	10.3
2009	48.1	48.2	48.7	50.9	49.0	12.1
2010	51.2	51.8	51.6	52.0	51.7	5.5
2011	54.9	56.8	59.2	61.9	58.2	12.7
2012	65.52	67.14	67.90	69.53	67.52	16.0
2013	72.30	72.81	72.50	73.73	72.84	7.9
2014	76.67	77.47	77.30	77.78	77.30	6.1
2015	79.84	81.58	82.17	82.91	81.62	5.6
2016	84.52	85.87	86.12	86.87	85.85	5.2
2017	89.32	91.01	90.56	90.77	90.41	5.3
2018	92.88	94.30	93.56	93.61	93.59	3.5
2019	95.69	97.59	96.88	97.10	96.81	3.4
2020*	99.16	100.72	100.04	100.08	100.00	3.3
2021	102.46	104.16	103.94	104.20	103.69	3.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

*The reference period has been changed from Jan-Dec. 2020 = 100

* Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose changed from COICOP 1999 to COICOP 2018

DIFFERENT INDICES OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY URBAN RESIDENTS IN TANZANIA MAINLAND (Year 2020=100)

Table 16

Year	Index			Urban Dwellers Tanzania Mainland	Change %			Urban Dwellers Tanzania Mainland
	Income				Income			
	Minimum	Middle	High		Minimum	Middle	High	
2004	26.88	28.53	27.09	32.85	6.4	8.2	6.2	4.7
2005	29.10	30.80	29.41	34.50	8.3	7.9	8.6	5.0
2006	32.47	33.62	32.87	37.00	11.5	9.2	11.8	7.3
2007	35.49	37.47	37.24	39.60	9.3	11.5	13.3	7.0
2008	41.64	43.21	44.06	43.67	17.3	15.3	18.3	10.3
2009	48.64	50.32	50.96	48.97	16.8	16.4	15.7	12.1
2010*	55.07	55.35	55.08	51.65	13.2	10.0	8.1	5.5
2011	59.15	59.70	60.91	58.21	7.4	7.9	10.6	12.7
2012	70.25	69.63	67.71	67.52	18.8	16.6	11.2	16.0
2013	76.82	75.41	73.10	72.84	9.3	8.3	8.0	7.9
2014	82.71	80.09	77.49	77.30	7.7	6.2	6.0	6.1
2015	87.17	84.60	82.52	81.62	5.4	5.6	6.5	5.6
2016	90.94	88.43	86.45	85.85	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.2
2017	92.63	90.75	90.11	90.41	1.9	2.6	4.2	5.3
2018	94.44	92.44	94.31	93.59	2.0	1.9	4.7	3.5
2019	97.99	96.61	97.66	96.81	3.8	4.5	3.6	3.4
2020*	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2.1	3.5	2.4	3.3
2021	102.37	102.40	103.02	103.69	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

* The reference period has been changed from Jan-Dec. 2020 = 100

* Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose changed from COICOP 1999 to COICOP 2018

CHAPTER 2

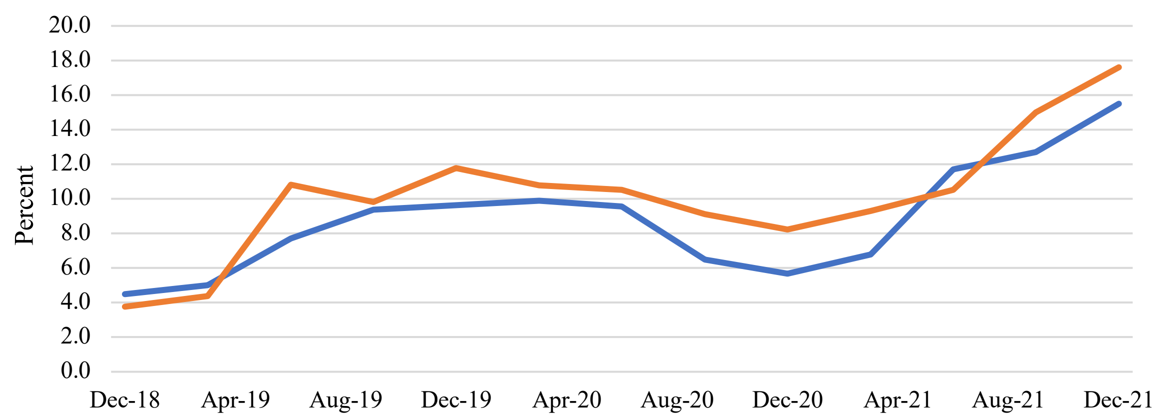
MONEY AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Money Supply

31. In 2021, money supply continued to record satisfactory growth in line with implementation of accommodative monetary policy aimed at increasing liquidity in the economy to address the adverse effects of COVID-19 pandemic. These policy measures were geared towards promoting economic growth and strengthening financial sector and financial markets performance. Successful implementation of accommodative monetary policy was supported by prevalence of low inflation which continued to remain within the range of 3-5 percent. In addition, the Bank of Tanzania (BOT) employed a mix of policy measures to keep adequate levels of liquidity in the banking sector including short-term loans to commercial banks, purchasing foreign currency from the inter-bank foreign exchange market and foreign exchange agreements with banks.

32. Successful implementation of accommodative monetary policy facilitated increase in extended broad money supply (M3) by 15.5 percent to 34,558.0 billion shillings in 2021 from 29,920.6 billion shillings in 2020. Broad money supply (M2) grew by 17.6 percent to 27,088.4 billion shillings in 2021 from 23,032.6 billion shillings in 2020. In addition, narrow money supply (M1) increased by 23.1 percent to 17,625.5 billion shillings in 2021 from 14,321.7 billion shillings in 2020. The trend signifies an increase in money circulation in the economy following ongoing Government efforts in payment of claims and verified arrears as well as financing development projects. Generally, money circulation in the economy increased by 11.4 percent to 5,012.0 billion shillings in 2021.

Chart 2.1: Growth of Money Supply



	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19	Mar-20	Jun-20	Sep-20	Dec-20	Mar-21	Jun-21	Sep-21	Dec-21
M3	4.5	5.0	7.7	9.4	9.6	9.9	9.5	6.5	5.7	6.8	11.7	12.7	15.5
M2	3.8	4.4	10.8	9.8	11.8	10.8	10.5	9.1	8.2	9.3	10.5	15.0	17.6

Credit to Private Sector

33. In 2021, credit extended to private sector amounted to 22,344.1 billion shillings compared to 20,308.3 billion shillings in 2020, equivalent to a growth of 10.0 percent from 3.1 percent recorded in 2020. The strong growth of credit to private sector was largely

attributed to sustained accomodative monetary policy and ongoing Government's efforts to improve business environment coupled with recovery of economic activities which were affected by COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, credit to private sector was more pronounced in personal loans which accounted for 36.0 percent followed by trade activities (16.4 percent) and manufacturing activities (9.4 percent).

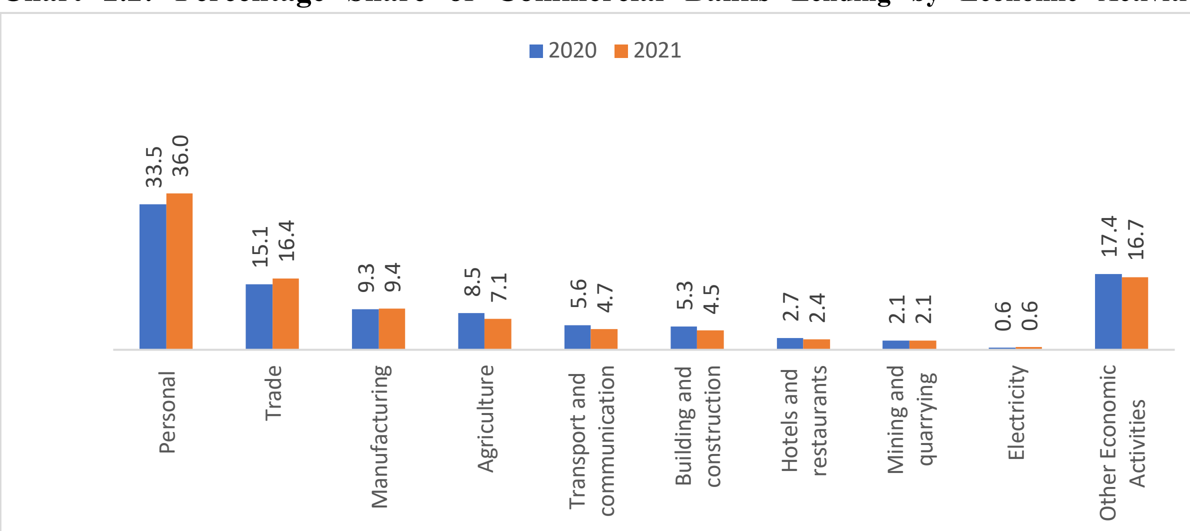
Table 2.1: Commercial Banks Lending by Economic Activities

Period ending December (TZS Billion)

									Growth (%)		Share (%)	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Agriculture	1,057.3	1,174.2	1,107.6	1,134.8	952.9	1,824.3	1,725.6	1,592.5	-5.4	-7.7	8.5	7.1
Mining and quarrying	166.3	275.2	328.6	292.6	375.2	424.5	429.4	474.0	1.1	10.4	2.1	2.1
Manufacturing	1,386.2	1,695.8	1,627.8	1,777.6	2,087.9	2,086.8	1,878.4	2,111.1	-10.0	12.4	9.2	9.4
Building and construction	660.1	741.4	740.7	837.2	643.3	1,129.9	1,072.3	998.4	-5.1	-6.9	5.3	4.5
Transport and communicatio	925.7	1,231.8	1,180.9	975.6	918.0	1,059.6	1,142.4	1,053.9	7.8	-7.8	5.6	4.7
Trade	2,652.1	3,077.7	3,349.3	3,306.9	3,228.9	3,379.5	3,054.9	3,657.3	-9.6	19.7	15.0	16.4
Hotels and restaurants	436.1	514.6	526.4	595.0	587.3	555.0	549.5	542.7	-1.0	-1.2	2.7	2.4
Electricity	440.9	439.8	429.9	335.2	358.1	225.3	114.7	143.9	-49.1	25.4	0.6	0.6
Personal	2,104.5	2,731.7	2,981.7	3,258.7	5,019.5	5,485.5	6,793.9	8,047.7	23.9	18.5	33.5	36.0
Other economic activities	2,583.0	3,610.4	4,335.8	4,381.9	3,555.7	3,525.0	3,547.2	3,722.5	0.6	4.9	17.5	16.7
Total	12,412.3	15,492.7	16,608.9	16,895.4	17,726.8	19,695.4	20,308.3	22,344.1	3.1	10.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Chart 2.2: Percentage Share of Commercial Banks Lending by Economic Activities



34. In 2021, the Bank of Tanzania took additional policy measures to stimulate growth of credit to private sector and lowering lending rates. The measures include: introduction of a special window with a capital of 1.0 trillion shillings accessible by banks and financial institutions at an annual fixed interest rate of 3.0 percent for on-lending to agricultural sector at an interest rate not exceeding 10 percent per annum; reduction of statutory minimum reserve requirement for banks that extend credits to agricultural sector at an interest rate not exceeding 10 percent per annum; relaxation of agent banking eligibility criteria by removal of regulatory requirement of business experience of at least 18 months for applicants of agent bank business, instead applicants shall be required to have National ID card or National ID

number; limitation on interest rate paid on mobile money trust account; and reduction of risk weight on loans.

Commercial Banks Deposits

35. In 2021, commercial banks deposits increased to 26,813.2 billion shillings compared to 23,813.2 billion shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 13.0 percent. Out of that, private sector deposits were 26,390.7 billion shillings, equivalent to 98.4 percent of total deposits. The increase in deposits emanated from commercial bank's efforts to provide various incentives and encouraging saving culture to general public in line with provision of quality services, increased commercial bank branches and use of agent banking as well as digital services in providing financial services. In addition, the ratio of foreign currency deposit to total deposits was 26.7 percent in 2021 compared to 27.1 percent in 2020.

Interest Rates Development

36. In 2021, interest rates in the financial markets continued to decrease owing to successful implementation of accommodative monetary policy. During the period under review, overall interbank interest rate decreased to an average of 4.44 percent from 4.50 percent recorded in 2020. In addition, interest rate on Treasury bills remained at an average of 4 percent. On the other hand, the overall lending rate continued to decline albeit at a slower pace to an average of 16.59 percent in 2021 from 16.66 percent in 2020. However, one-year lending rate increased to an average of 16.43 percent in 2021 from 15.73 percent in 2020. The implementation of accommodative monetary policy along with additional policy measures taken by the Bank of Tanzania are expected to continue creating enabling environment that will reduce cost of borrowing, thus reducing lending rates and increase credit to private sector. Time deposit rate and one-year deposit rate increased to 6.85 percent and 8.32 percent in 2021 from 6.70 percent and 8.28 percent in 2020, respectively.

FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

Banking Services

37. In 2021, provision of banking services improved as depicted by increased number of branches, deposits and credit extended. As of December 2021, there were a total of 46 banks, the same as in 2020 as there were no new bank registered in the year under review. However, bank branches increased to 990 in 2021 compared to 969 branches in 2020. In addition, customers' deposits increased to 22,112.15 billion shillings in 2021 from 18,765.13 billion shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 15.09 percent. Furthermore, loans extended to customers increased to 28,502.22 billion shillings in 2021 from 24,765.94 billion shillings in 2020 equivalent to an increase of 17.84 percent.

Agent Banking Services

38. In 2021, commercial banks increased the number of banking agents to ensure access to banking services in the vicinity. As of December 2021, a total of 26 banks were providing banking services through agents compared to 23 banks in the corresponding period in 2020. The increase was due to banks' continuous realization of the importance of agency banking which includes reaching out to more clients, boosting deposits and lowering interest rates as a result of increased low-cost deposits. In addition, the number of banking agents increased by

21.07 percent to 48,923 in 2021 from 40,410 agents in 2020. The increase was mainly on account of relaxation of agent banking eligibility criteria by the Bank of Tanzania.

39. In 2021, deposit transactions through agent banking services increased by 74.98 percent to 17,253,498 transactions worth 13,601.55 billion shillings compared to 9,860,061 transactions worth 6,763.9 billion shillings in 2020. In addition, withdrawal transactions increased by 56.0 percent to 10,593,253 transactions worth 4,480.81 billion shillings in 2021 compared to 6,704,709 transactions worth 2,548.28 billion shillings in 2020. This was attributed to an increase in number of banking agents and costumers' awareness of agent banking services.

Banking Sector Performance

40. In 2021, the financial position of the banking sub-sector was satisfactory in terms of capital adequacy, earnings, asset quality and liquidity. During the period under review, the ratios of core and total capital to risk weighted assets plus off-balance sheet exposures were 19.49 percent and 20.17 percent compared to 19.07 percent and 19.87 percent in 2020, respectively. The increase in capital ratios was largely attributed to the increase in banking sub-sector profit whereby profit after tax (pre-audited) increased by 77.9 percent to 678.1 billion shillings in 2021 from 381.1 billion shillings in 2020. In addition, the ratio of liquid assets to demand liabilities decreased to 29.38 percent compared to 30.72 percent in 2020.

41. In 2021, the asset quality improved as indicated by a decrease in non-performing loans to 8.5 percent compared to 9.8 percent recorded in 2020. The decrease was on account of various initiatives taken by the Government to increase liquidity in the economy that enabled timely repayment of loans as well as measures taken by the Bank of Tanzania, which include: close follow-up of debtors; termination of contracts of unfaithful banks' employees; enforcing the use of credit reference bureau by banks; endure consumer's rights and protection through implementation of Financial Consumer Protection Regulations; ensuring information transparency as well as providing financial education and awareness to consumers; directing banks to establish control systems and good governance by reviewing existing systems in order to accommodate changes and developments in the banking sector; and requiring banks and financial institutions to strengthen credit underwriting standards and monitoring.

Reforms in the Banking Sector

42. In 2021, the Bank of Tanzania continued to issue various regulations and guidelines for the supervision of banks and financial institutions to ensure the banking sector remains sound and stable. During the period under review, the Bank issued the following documents: The Banking and Financial Institutions (Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2021; The Banking and Financial Institutions (Development Finance) Regulations, 2021; The Outsourcing Guidelines for Banks and Financial Institutions, 2021; Business Continuity Management Guidelines for Banks and Financial Institutions, 2021; BOT circular that aimed at termination of contracts of unfaithful banks' employees; BOT circular that directed banks and financial institutions not to pay dividend to its shareholders when cost to income ratio and non-performing loans to gross loans ratio are above 55 percent and 5 percent, respectively; BOT

circular on various policy measures to promote credit to private sector and lower interest rates; and BOT circular to banks and financial institutions for the implementation of Basel II and III concerning supervision of banks and financial institutions.

Financial Inclusion

43. In 2021, the Government registered 110,553 financial service outlets with a total of 279,994 financial services, reaching 92 percent of all. The completion of registration of financial service providers across the country will enable identification of areas facing challenges in accessing formal financial services within a radius of five (5) kilometers.

44. In 2021, Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS) was at pilot stage after completion of the first phase of its development in which three (3) commercial banks and two (2) mobile operators were connected. The aim of the system is to increase efficiency and interconnectivity among financial service providers in the country.

45. In 2021, the Government continued with the implementation of the National Financial Inclusion Framework 2018-2022, whereby the Women Affairs Committee for Financial Inclusion (WACFI) was instituted. The Committee was established with the objective of monitoring, promoting and proposing strategies to increase the number of women accessing formal financial services to 70 percent in 2022 from 60 percent in 2017.

46. The use of mobile money as a financial inclusion strategy increased to 33,142,118 accounts in 2021 from 30,325,019 accounts in 2020. In addition, the number of mobile money transactions decreased to 272,634,498 worth 9.2 trillion shillings in 2021 from 285,432,978 transactions worth 11.1 trillion shillings in 2020.

Microfinance Services

47. As of December 2021, the Bank of Tanzania received 1,159 license applications for non-deposit taking microfinance service providers whereby 692 licenses were issued after meeting the requirements compared to 698 applications and 215 licenses issued in 2020. During the period under review, the number of license applications for SACCOS received by Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission (TCDC) was 1,114 of which 580 licenses were issued compared to 241 applications and 56 licenses issued in the corresponding period in 2020. In addition, the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) received 27,177 applications for registration of Community Microfinance Groups (CMGs) whereby 24,123 groups were registered.

Capital Markets and Securities Development

48. In 2021, the Capital Market and Securities Authority (CMSA) continued to review and approve transactions for sale of various securities with a view to increase the number of products in the capital markets. During the period under review, the products approved include: Islamic Bond-Sukuk Bond; NMB-Jasiri Bond; housing development bond through TMRC; and Afrisian Gining Limited bond for cotton farming development.

49. As of December 2021, CMSA issued 154 licenses compared to 144 licenses issued in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 6.9 percent. The licenses were issued to: Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (1); Commodity Market (1); Central Securities Depository (1); Market Intermediaries / Licence dealing Members (13); Commodity Exchange Dealing Members (5); Bond Dealers (6); Nominated Advisers (NOMADs) (6); Investment Advisors (14); Collective Investment Schemes (10); Fund Managers (9); Custodians (6); and Representatives of Market Intermediaries (82).

50. As of December 2021, market capitalization of Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE) for domestic companies increased by 2.2 percent to 9.4 trillion shillings compared to 9.2 trillion shillings in the corresponding period in 2020. During the period under review, DSE total market capitalization was 15.8 trillion shillings compared to 15.1 trillion shillings in the corresponding period in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 4.6 percent. This was due to an increase in share price of some listed companies including CRDB Plc, Jatu Plc and Tanga Cement.

51. In 2021, the market index for domestic companies' shares increased by 80.7 points to 3,565.2 points from 3,484.5 points in 2020. In addition, the overall market index increased by 79.8 points to 1,896.7 points in 2021 from 1,816.9 points in 2020. The increase in index points indicates improved market efficiency especially the increase in share prices of some listed companies at DSE.

52. In 2021, shares worth 104.4 billion shillings were traded at DSE compared to shares worth 591.2 billion shillings traded in 2020. The decline in value of shares traded was caused by decrease in investors' participation due to the effect of COVID-19 pandemic which caused investors to shift their investment to Government securities.

53. In 2021, Treasury bonds worth 2.6 trillion shillings were traded at DSE compared to 2.1 trillion shillings traded in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 23.8 percent. This was due to investors shifting investments to Government securities which are perceived to have less risks. On the other hand, corporate bonds worth 3.5 billion shillings were traded at DSE in 2021 compared to bonds worth 1.3 billion shillings traded in 2020. The increase in corporate bonds traded was due to strengthened corporate bond market.

54. In 2021, Unit Trust of Tanzania Asset Management and Investor Services (UTT AMIS) managed investment in collective schemes namely Umoja Fund, Wekeza Maisha Fund, Watoto Fund, Jikimu Fund, Liquid Fund and Bond Fund. As of December 2021, the value of collective investment schemes was 744.9 billion shillings compared to 476.9 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 56.2 percent. During the period under review, the value of all schemes increased except Jikimu Fund whose value decreased to 17.3 billion shillings from 18.0 billion shillings in 2020. The decrease in value was due to payments made by the Fund on matured obligations and investors' decision to re-invest in Liquid and Bond Fund.

Table 2.2: **Value of Collective Investment Schemes (Million Shillings)**

Investment Scheme	2020	2021	Percentage Change
Umoja Fund	237,355.4	269,464.7	13.5
Wekeza Maisha Fund	1,431.0	2,536.6	77.3
Watoto Fund	3,686.1	4,599.0	24.8
Jikimu Fund	17,964.4	17,321.6	-3.6
Liquid Fund	152,620.4	304,337.4	99.4
Bond Fund	63,929.9	146,666.6	129.4
Total	**476,987.2**	**744,925.9**	**56.17**

Source: Unit Trust of Tanzania Asset Management and Investor Services

Public Service Social Security Fund

55. In 2021, the Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF) registered 27,120 new members compared to 14,615 members registered in 2020. In addition, the Fund collected 3.6 trillion shillings from members' contribution in 2020/21 compared to 1.4 trillion shillings collected in 2019/20. The increase was due to payment of members' contribution arrears made by the Government through a special bond worth 2.2 trillion shillings. Furthermore, the Fund paid benefits worth 1.9 trillion shillings in 2020/21 compared to 1.2 trillion shillings paid in 2019/20, equivalent to an increase of 58.3 percent.

56. In 2020/21, the Fund's investment amounted to 7,443.4 billion shillings compared to 5,753.0 billion shillings in 2019/20, equivalent to an increase of 29.4 percent. In addition, income generated from the Fund's investment was 612.4 billion shillings in 2020/21 compared to 428.1 billion shillings in 2019/20, equivalent to an increase of 43.1 percent. Furthermore, the net asset value of the Fund increased by 25.3 percent to 7,341.7 billion shillings in 2020/21 compared to 5,861.3 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2019/20. The increase was due to payment of members' contribution arrears through a special bond.

National Social Security Fund

57. The active members of National Social Security Fund (NSSF) increased by 15.6 percent in 2020/21, to 921,865 from 797,564 members in 2019/20. This was on account of increased public awareness on social security matters and enhanced members' registration activities. In addition, the number of pensioners were 23,164 in 2020/21 compared to 22,042 pensioners in 2019/20, equivalent to an increase of 5.1 percent. Furthermore, members' contribution amounted to 1.2 trillion shillings in 2020/21 compared to 1.1 trillion shillings collected in 2019/20, equivalent to an increase of 10 percent. This was due to Fund's initiatives to strengthen contribution collection mechanism as well as awareness creation to employers on the importance of timely disbursement of employees' contributions. On the other hand, benefits paid to members increased by 28.6 percent to 594.3 billion shillings in 2020/21 from 461.9 billion shillings in 2019/20.

58. In 2020/21, Fund's investment income amounted to 454.1 billion shillings compared to 337.8 billion shillings in 2019/20, equivalent to an increase of 34.4 percent. This was mainly a result of income received from investment in Government securities. During the period under review, investment portfolio increased by 30.3 percent to 4,140.3 billion shillings from 3,177.8 billion shillings in 2019/20. In addition, Fund's net asset value increased by 15.9 percent to 5.1 trillion shillings in 2020/21 from 4.4 trillion shillings in 2019/20. This was on account of increased investment income and member's contribution collected.

Workers Compensation Fund

59. In 2020/21, the number of employers registered by Workers Compensation Fund (WCF) increased by 11.6 percent to 25,085 from 22,471 employers in 2019/20. During the period under review, the number of employees contributed by employers decreased to 1,134,806 from 1,146,718 employees in 2019/20. The decrease was on account of effect of COVID-19 pandemic which caused staff lay off as a result of temporary closure of some business operations. In addition, registered employers' contribution increased to 106.9 billion shillings 2020/21 compared to 106.4 billion shillings in 2019/20.

60. In 2020/21, Fund's investment income increased by 65 percent to 69.8 billion shillings compared to 42.3 billion shillings in 2019/20. This was due to increased investment in Treasury bonds. On the other hand, the Fund invested in: Treasury bonds 343.8 billion shillings; fixed deposits 14.7 billion shillings; corporate bonds 3.6 billion shillings; UTT Umoja Fund 45.0 billion shillings; company shares 21.9 billion shillings; and properties 192 million shillings. Moreover, income from other economic activities was 103.0 million shillings in 2020/21 compared to 445.6 million shillings in 2019/20.

61. In 2020/21, the Fund spent 13.2 billion shillings as medical expenses and compensation to employees compared to 9.1 billion shillings in 2019/20, equivalent to an increase of 45.1 percent. This was attributed to public awareness campaign on employee's compensation issues and claiming procedures which led to increase in the number of claims due to accidents, illness or death in the course of employment. On the other hand, Fund's net asset value increased by 33.5 percent to 445.3 billion shillings in 2020/21 compared to 333.5 billion shillings in 2019/20. This was on account of increased investment income and collection from employers' contribution.

National Health Insurance Fund

62. In 2020/21, the number of principal members of National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) increased by 14.9 percent to 1,212,519 from 1,055,555 members in 2019/20. In addition, the registered members translate to 4,550,207 beneficiaries in 2020/21 compared to 4,403,581 beneficiaries in 2019/20, equivalent to an increase of 3.3 percent. This was attributed to increase in registration of various groups from informal sector as well as public awareness creation on health insurance.

Table 2.3: Principal Members and Beneficiaries

Year	Number of Principal Members	Number of 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
2020/21	1,212,519	4,550,207

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

63. In 2020/21, the number of health facilities certified by the Fund was 8,483 compared to 8,970 facilities in 2019/20, equivalent to a decrease of 5.4 percent. The decrease was due to delay of recertification of some health facilities after expiry of contracts. Out of registered facilities, 6,088 were Government (71.8 percent); 770 faith-based (9.1 percent) and 1,625 were private (19.1 percent).

Table 2.4: Health Facilities Certified by NHIF

Type of Facility	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Percentage change
Dispensaries	5,401	5,753	6,485	6,252	-3.6
Health centers	713	766	853	832	-2.5
Hospitals	286	298	346	381	10.1
Pharmacies	349	449	597	560	-6.2
Specialized pharmacies	202	200	461	179	-61.2
Specialized clinics	73	130	211	265	25.6
Diagnostic centers	6	9	16	13	-18.8
Evacuating centers	1	1	1	1	0
Total	**7,031**	**7,606**	**8,970**	**8,483**	**-5.4**

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

64. In 2020/21, the Fund's income increased by 3.5 percent to 569.7 billion shillings from 550.4 billion shillings in 2019/20. This was attributed to increased registration of members from formal and informal sectors as well as efforts made in collection and follow up of members' contribution. In addition, net asset value of the Fund was 1,175.4 billion shillings in 2020/21 from 1,253.0 billion shillings in 2019/20, equivalent to a decrease of 6.2 percent. The decrease was attributed to increase in payment of claims as well as decrease in investment income.

Table 2.5: NHIF Income Collections (Billion Shillings)

Year	Contribution Income	Income from Investment	Other Income	Total
2016/17	367.6	109.5	1.9	479
2017/18	394.9	107.4	1.5	503.8
2018/19	431	84.8	3.1	518.9
2019/20	467.8	80.7	1.9	550.4
2020/21	489.5	77.1	3.1	569.7
Percentage Change (2019/20 – 2020/21)	**4.6**	**-4.5**	**63.2**	**3.5**

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

Improved Community Health Fund

65. In 2020/21, principal members of Improved Community Health Fund (iCHF) increased to 2,945,893 from 1,359,063 members in 2019/20. During the period under review, members' contribution amounted to 12,159 million shillings compared to 6,327 million shillings collected in 2019/20. The increase in membership size and contribution collected was a result of increased public awareness on iCHF insurance.

Table 2.6: Principal Members, Contribution and Payment to Health Care Facilities

Year	Principal Members	Contribution Income	Payment to Health Care Facilities
2018/19	374,019	2,230,050,000	369,391,222.6
2019/20	1,359,063	6,327,300,000	3,291,383,184.5
2020/21	2,945,893	12,158,921,000	7,940,817,643.1
Total	**4,678,975**	**20,716,271,000**	**11,601,592,050.2**

Source: President Office-Regional Authority and Local Government

Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority

66. In 2021, the Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TIRA) continued to regulate 32 insurance companies as in 2020 whereby 10 companies were owned by local citizen and 22 companies in partnership between local and foreign citizens. Out of 32 companies, 24 were general insurance companies, five (5) life insurance companies, one (1) composite insurance company and two (2) reinsurance companies.

67. In 2021, TIRA registered 73 insurance brokers, 5 reinsurance brokers, 938 insurance agents, 20 banc assurance agents and 52 loss assessors & adjusters compared to 77 insurance brokers, 4 reinsurance brokers, 756 insurance agents, 14 banc assurance agents and 60 loss assessors & adjusters in 2020. In addition, TIRA registered 4 actuarial firms compared to 3 firms in 2020. Likewise, TIRA registered 2 self-examination companies in 2021.

68. In 2021, users of insurance services increased by 3.4 percent to 6,913,514 compared 6,686,267 users in 2020. This was due to increased public awareness on importance of insurance and timely payment of insurance claims. General insurance gross claims paid increased by 17.6 to 339,622 million shillings in 2021 from 288,916 million shillings in 2020. This was due to increase in claims of various classes of insurance particularly engineering, health, fire and motor. On the other hand, claims paid under life assurance increased by 32.6 percent to 85,145 million shillings in 2021 compared to 64,227 million shillings in 2020.

69. In 2021, the gross premiums written was 910.1 billion shillings compared to 824.3 billion shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 10.4 percent. This was due to compliance of insurance act which requires all imported cargo to be insured by local insurance companies as well as increased public awareness on importance of insurance. During the period under review, general insurance premium increased by 8.3 percent to 745.9 billion shillings compared to 688.6 billion shillings in 2020. In addition, life insurance premium amounted to 164.3 billion shillings in 2021 compared to 135.7 billion shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 21.1 percent. Moreover, general insurance premium

accounted for 82.0 percent of total premium and life insurance accounted for 18.0 percent in 2021. The composition of general insurance premium market share consisted of motor class which accounted for 33.4 percent followed by fire (21.5 percent), health (18.4 percent), accident (7.1 percent), marine (4.5 percent), aviation (4.9 percent), engineering (3.7 percent), oil & gas (0.1 percent) and other classes (6.2 percent).

70. In 2021, the total asset value of insurance companies decreased by 8.9 percent to 1,075.5 billion shillings compared to 1,181.0 billion shillings in 2020. The investment portfolio of insurance companies amounted to 790.9 billion shillings in 2021 compared to 858.7 billion shillings in 2020. The investment portfolio includes: cash and fixed deposit (50.6 percent); Government bills and bonds (36.8 percent); stock market (5.2 percent); real estate (4.3 percent); and other investments (3.0 percent). On the other hand, insurance companies' liabilities decreased by 10.4 percent to 685.0 billion shillings in 2021 from 764.9 billion shillings recorded in 2020. The net worth of insurance companies decreased by 6.1 percent to shillings 390.5 billion from shillings 416.1 billion in 2020.

71. In 2021, general insurance companies generated an investment income amounting to 54.9 billion shillings compared to 52.5 billion shillings registered in 2020. On the other hand, profit generated from general insurance amounted to 53.2 billion shillings compared to 50.1 billion shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 6.2 percent.

Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank

72. In 2021, Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) deposits was 360.5 billion shillings compared to 376.9 billion shillings in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 4.4 percent. In addition, the Bank's capital increased to 294.9 billion shillings in 2021 from 77.4 billion shillings in 2020. The increase was due to Government's decision to convert a total of 208 billion shillings TADB's loan from African Development Bank (AfDB) into bank capital so as to enable the bank to extend services to more farmers, fishermen and pastoralists.

73. In 2021, TADB extended loans to customers worth 122.1 billion shillings compared to 86.7 billion shillings extended in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 40.8 percent. Out of those, 19.2 billion shillings were extended for purchase of agricultural inputs, 31.1 billion shillings for purchase and distribution of crops and 71.8 billion shillings for crop processing projects. During the period under review, TADB through Smallholder Farmers' Credit Guarantee Fund in collaboration with nine (9) partner banks provided guarantee to loans worth 61.7 billion shillings compared to loans worth 27.7 billion shillings in 2020. In addition, a total of 12,676 farmers benefited through direct loans and 11,987 farmers through Smallholder Farmers' Credit Guarantee Fund in 2021 compared to 9,476 farmers and 11,231 farmers in 2020, respectively.

74. In 2021, TADB generated profit of 10.2 billion shillings compared to 8.2 billion shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 24.4 percent. This was due to bank's efforts in monitoring loan repayment, minimizing operating costs as well as increasing amount of credit

extended to farmers. In addition, the rate of non-performing loan was 5.5 percent in 2021 compared to 4.6 percent in 2020

Tanzania Commercial Bank

75. In 2021, TPB Bank was renamed to Tanzania Commercial Bank (TCB) and continued to provide services through 48 branches and 36 mini branches. During the period under review, customers' deposit increased by 13.1 percent to 908,115 million shillings from 803,100 million shillings in 2020. This was due to increased number of customers by 11.6 percent to 536,544 in 2021 from 480,888 customers in 2020. In addition, TCB extended loans to customers worth 718,600 million shillings in 2021 compared to 616,512 million shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 16.6 percent. This was due to increase in bank's deposit sources as well as market demands. As of December 2021, non-performing loans were 107,790 million shillings from 86,867 million shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 24.1 percent. The increase was mainly due to former TPB bank merging with TIB Corporate bank which had high non-performing loans.

76. In 2021, TCB's investment in Government securities increased by 32.6 percent to 133.2 billion shillings from 100.5 billion shillings in 2020. In addition, the bank's gross income was 169.7 billion shillings in 2021 compared to 152.1 billion shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 11.6 percent. The value of bank's assets increased by 14.3 percent to 1,184.5 billion shillings in 2021 from 1,036.4 billion shillings in 2020.

Tanzania Mercantile Exchange

77. In 2020/21, the Tanzania Mercantile Exchange (TMX) prepared trading guidelines for various products namely sesame, green grams, cocoa, live animals, skin, tomatoes and onions, bananas, peas and sisal. The guidelines are updated periodically based on certain circumstances and emerging issues. In addition, TMX continued to improve online trading system and provide theoretical and practical training to more than 190,954 stakeholders on the use of the system. Stakeholders trained includes farmers, pastoralists, buyers and government officials in Mtwara, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Tabora, Ruvuma, Njombe, Mwanza, Lindi, Mbeya, Manyara, Katavi, Songwe, Iringa, Dodoma, Kagera, Singida, Simiyu, Geita, Morogoro, Pwani and Rukwa.

78. In 2020/21, cocoa farmers in Morogoro were facilitated to use TMX online trading system whereby 260.1 tons of cocoa were traded and 1,292.6 million shillings were paid to market participants. During the period under review, 310.9 tons of sesame seeds were traded and 754.2 million shillings were paid to market participants in Manyara and Songwe regions. In addition, 14,112.1 tons of green grams were traded and 22.6 billion shillings paid to market participants in Shinyanga, Mwanza, Tabora, Simiyu and Singida regions.

Table 2.7: Quantity and Value of Produce Traded through TMX

Crops	2020		2021	
	Quantity (Tons)	**Value (Shillings)**	**Quantity (Tons)**	**Value (Shillings)**
Sesame	20,068.3	37,651,622,377	310.9	754,218,551
Green grams	1,124.4	1,485,419,176	14,112.1	22,603,319,507
Lentils	104.0	122,720,000	-	-
Cashewnut	19,867.8	42,524,659,859	-	-
Cocoa	-	-	260.1	1,292,578,070
Total	**41,164.5**	**81,784,421,412**	**14,683.1**	**24,650,116,128**

Source: Tanzania Mercantile Exchange

Table 17 **MONETARY SURVEY: TANZANIA MAINLAND**

	For the period ended December (billion Shillings)								
								Change 2020-2021	
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2,021**	**Amount**	**Percent**
Base Money (M0)	6,833.10	6,854.40	6,954.40	6,992.90	7,466.40	7,169.30	8,407.30	1,238.00	17.3
Narrow Money (M1)	9,575.70	10,083.80	11,155.30	11,723.70	13,325.10	14,321.70	17,625.50	996.6	23.1
Time and Saving Deposits	6,204.40	6,536.50	7,194.60	7,316.70	7,955.10	8,711.00	9,462.80	755.9	8.6
Broad Money (M2)	15,780.10	16,620.30	18,349.90	19,040.40	21,280.30	23,032.60	27,088.80	1,752.30	17.6
Foreign Currency Deposits	6,335.20	6,257.50	6,364.40	6,783.10	7,032.90	6,887.90	7,469.70	-145	8.4
Extended Broad Money (M3)	22,115.30	22,877.80	24,714.30	25,823.50	28,313.10	29,918.20	34,558.00	1,605.10	15.5
Net Foreign Assets	**8,244.00**	**8,186.30**	**11,596.10**	**10,629.80**	**12,034.50**	**10,722.50**	13,966.00	**-1,312.00**	30.2
BOT foreign assets	7,528.20	8,281.40	12,149.90	10,692.30	12,063.10	10,308.80	**13,219.10**	-1,754.30	28.2
Commercial bank's foreign assets	715.9	-95.1	-553.8	-62.5	-28.5	413.8	746.8	442.3	-
Net domestic assets	**13,871.30**	**14,691.60**	**13,118.20**	**15,193.70**	**16,278.60**	**19,198.00**	20,592.10	**2,919.40**	7.3
Net Domestic Credit	22,505.50	23,775.80	24,977.20	26,249.30	28,103.30	26,139.60	30,030.50	-1,963.70	14.9
Net Claims on Government	4,881.60	4,282.00	3,275.70	4,481.60	3,893.90	5,831.30	7,686.40	1,937.40	31.8
Lending to Non-Govt. Sectors	15,492.70	16,608.90	16,895.40	17,726.80	19,695.40	20,308.30	22,344.10	612.9	10
Other Items Net	-6,503.10	-6,199.30	-7,052.90	-7,014.70	-7,310.70	-6,941.60	-9,438.40	369.1	36

Source: Bank of Tanzania

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

	For the period ended December (Percent)						
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Base Money (M0)	15.6	0.3	1.5	0.6	6.8	-	-
Narrow Money (M1)	15.6	5.3	10.6	5.1	13.7	7.5	-0.7
Time and Saving Deposits	10.1	5.4	10.1	1.7	8.7	9.5	-2.0
Broad Money (M2)	13.4	5.3	10.4	3.8	11.8	8.2	-1.2
Foreign Currency Deposits	34.9	-1.2	1.7	6.6	3.7	-2.1	4.1
Extended Broad Money (M3)	18.8	3.4	8.0	4.5	9.6	5.7	0.0
Net foreign assets	**25.8**	**-0.7**	**41.7**	**-8.3**	**13.2**	**-10.9**	**10.6**
Net domestic assets	**15.0**	**5.9**	**-10.7**	**15.8**	**7.1**	**17.9**	**-5.9**
Net Domestic Credit	26.8	2.5	-3.4	10.1	6.2	10.8	-3.7
Net Claims on Government	33.7	-12.3	-23.5	36.8	-13.1	49.8	-17.0
Lending to Non-Govt. Sectors	24.8	7.2	1.7	4.9	11.1	3.1	0.1
Other Items Net	62.5	-4.7	13.8	-0.5	4.2	-5.0	2.3

Source: Bank of Tanzania

TREND OF EXCHANGE RATES OF THE TANZANIA SHILLING AGAINST THE US DOLLAR

Table 19

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Shs/US Dollar, End of the Year	2,181.3	2,242.2	2,291.3	2,300.0	2,309.8	2,307.4
Change in exchange rate (%)	1.3	2.8	2.2	0.4	0.4	-0.1
Shs/Dollar, Average for the Year	2,188.0	2,240.8	2,275.4	2,299.8	2,305.6	2,309.2
The weighted average exchange rate (%)	9	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.2

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 20 **TRENDS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS DEPOSITS (Billion Shillings)**

	Year						Percentage change	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021
Private Deposits								
Demand Deposits/Transferable deposits	5,941.5	6,685.3	7,031.7	7,866.5	8,121.4	9,894.0	3.2	21.8
Saving and Time Deposits	6,415.6	7,052.2	7,154.7	7,750.4	8,519.4	9,350.8	9.9	9.8
Foreign Currency Deposits	5,831.5	6,087.1	6,376.3	6,160.6	6,427.1	7,146.0	4.3	11.2
Total	**18,188.7**	**19,824.6**	**20,562.8**	**21,777.5**	**23,067.9**	**26,390.7**	**5.9**	**14.4**
Government Deposits	577.8	560.6	358.5	981.3	652.9	422.5	-33.5	-35.3
Total of Deposits	**18,766.5**	**20,385.1**	**20,921.3**	**22,758.9**	**23,720.7**	**26,813.2**	**4.2**	**13**

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 21 **AVERAGE INTEREST RATE** **Percent**

Type	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Discount rate	16	16	16	7	7	5	5
Overall interbank cash market rate	11.23	13.47	6	2.21	5.13	4.5	4.44
Treasury Bills Rate	12.91	16.17	11.1	6.43	7.71	4.42	4.78
35 Days	5.92	7.27	5.54	2.51	3.47	2.37	2.6
91 Days	8.8	7.85	5.49	2.89	4.17	2.37	2.74
182 Days	13.04	15.84	10.01	4.13	5.07	2.88	3.2
364 Days	13.92	16.56	11.79	7.08	8.04	2.32	4.85
Deposit Rates							
Two years	14.78	17.44	14.52	9.42	11.45	8.14	7.67
Five years	15.15	17.79	15.78	11.64	12.56	11.24	9.19
Seven years	16.6	17.69	16.31	12.62	13.09	11.48	10.09
Ten years	17.14	18.11	16.79	14.39	15.04	12.51	11.59
Fifteen years	17.71	18.85	17.54	14.69	15.52	14.05	13.59
Twenty years				17.7	17.35	15.79	15.27
Twenty-five years							16.06
Deposit Rates							
Saving deposit	3.45	3.35	3.03	2.52	2.44	2.34	1.95
Overall Time Deposit	8.89	9.19	10.04	8.24	7.25	6.7	6.85
One year	10.8	11.47	11.66	8.78	8.8	8.28	8.32
Lending Rates							
Overall lending rates	16.1	15.96	17.77	17.43	16.97	16.66	16.59
Short term (Up to 1	14.25	13.66	18.3	18.25	16.69	15.73	16.43

Source: Bank of Tanzania

CHAPTER 3

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Introduction

79. In 2021/22, Government budget focused on priorities as articulated in the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26 with the theme: "Realising Competitiveness and Industrialisation for Human Development". In addition, the budget focused on the implementation of various activities as outlined in the National Development Plan 2021/22 which is part of implementing the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26. Thus, the 2021/22 budget was directed towards implementing the five (5) thematic areas as stipulated in the National Development Plan 2021/22. The priority areas are: Realizing an inclusive and competitive economy; Deeping industrialization and service provision; Investment and trade promotion; Human development; and Skills development. In addition, the Government continued to finance implementation of ongoing flagship projects including construction of standard gauge railway and Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project (2,115 MW) as well as strengthening Air Tanzania Company Ltd.

80. Macroeconomic targets for 2021/22 budget were: attaining real GDP growth of 5.0 percent in 2021; containing single digit inflation in the range of 3.0 to 4.5 percent in the medium term; domestic revenue including Local Government Authorities (LGAs) own sources projected at 15.9 percent of GDP; tax revenue was projected at 13.5 percent of GDP; fiscal deficit (including grants) not exceeding 3.0 percent of the GDP in line with EAC convergence criteria; and maintain foreign reserve sufficient to cover at least four (4) months of projected import of goods and services.

81. In 2021/22, the Government projected to collect and spend 37,992.5 billion shillings from domestic and external sources. Total domestic revenue including LGAs own sources were estimated at 25,691.7 billion shillings, equivalent to 67.6 percent of the total budget. Out of domestic revenue, tax revenue was estimated at 21,778.1 billion shillings, equivalent to 84.8 percent of total domestic revenue. Non-tax revenue was estimated at 3,049.8 billion shillings and revenue from LGAs own sources was estimated at 863.9 billion shillings. Grants and concessional loans from Development Partners (DPs) were estimated at 4,266.6 billion shillings, equivalent to 11.2 percent of the total budget. In addition, the Government planned to borrow 4,989.1 billion shillings from domestic market and 3,045.1 billion shillings from external market on commercial terms.

Revenue Performance

Domestic Revenue

82. During the period of July 2021 to March 2022, total domestic revenue was estimated at 19,548.9 billion shillings. During the period under review, domestic revenue collection amounted to 18,129.2 billion shillings, equivalent to 92.7 percent of the target and a growth of 17.3 percent compared to the revenue collected during the corresponding period in 2020/21. Out of the total domestic revenue: Revenue collected by Tanzania Revenue Authority amounted to 15,630.7 billion shillings, equivalent to 93.9 percent of the target of 16,646.1 billion shillings; non-tax revenue amounted to 1,822.6 billion shillings, equivalent to 81.1 percent of the target of 2,248.5 billion shillings; and revenue from LGAs own sources amounted to 675.9 billion shillings, equivalent to 103.3 percent of the target of 654.3 billion

shillings. Under-performance of domestic revenue collection was due to: decrease of sales of some goods and services in the domestic and external markets caused by the effects of COVID-19; tax evasion practices; low public awareness on the importance of paying taxes; and decline in some revenue sources as a result of growing/booming of digital transaction platforms.

Grants and Concessional Loans

83. During the period of July 2021 to March 2022, grants and concessional loans received from Development Partners amounted to 3,655.1 billion shillings, equivalent to 107.6 percent of target for the period. This was attributed to timely fulfilment of contractual project requirements by implementing agents including speeding up project implementation. Out of the amount received; General Budget Support (GBS) was 1,362.8 billion shillings, equivalent to 104.0 percent of the target; basket funds were 57.2 billion shillings, equivalent to 25.6 percent of the target; and development projects amounted to 2,236.0 billion shillings, equivalent to 120.0 percent of the target. The underperformance of basket funds was a result of policy changes on provision of grants and concessional loans due to various reasons, including the effects of COVID-19.

84. Following the outbreak of COVID-19, the Government prepared a recovery plan called Tanzania COVID-19 Socio - Economic Response and Recovery Plan (TCRP) to address socio-economic effects of COVID-19. The plan was officially launched on 10th October 2021 by Her Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania in Dodoma. Among other things, Her Excellency emphasized the patriotic implementation of the Plan to protect Tanzanians against COVID-19 and realize economic recovery. In addition, the Plan enabled the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to secure concessional loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) worth 1,291.7 billion shillings (USD 567.3 million) to address socio-economic effects of COVID-19 pandemic. Out of the amount received, 230.18 billion shillings (USD 100 million) was directed to the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar which was also affected by COVID-19 pandemic.

85. Secured fund from IMF was not part of the 2021/22 approved budget. Thus, in February 2022, the Government submitted supplementary budget proposal to the Parliament so as to accommodate the loan in the Government budget in accordance with the Budget Act Chapter 439 Section 43. The supplementary budget was approved by Parliament on 18th February 2022.

Domestic Borrowing

86. As of March 2022, the Government borrowed a total of 3,860.0 billion shillings from the domestic market, equivalent to 77.4 percent of 4,989.1 billion shillings planned in 2021/22. Out of the amount, 2,185.5 billion shillings was for payment of matured treasury bills and bonds (rollover) and 1,674.5 billion shillings was for financing various development projects.

Non-Concessional Borrowing

87. In 2021/22, the Government planned to borrow 3,045.1 billion shillings from external non-concessional sources to finance development projects. As of March 2022, the

Government borrowed 1,639.7 billion shillings, equivalent to 53.8 percent of the planned amount for the year.

Expenditure Performance

88. In 2021/22, Government expenditure policies were aimed at: continuing to maintain discipline on the use of public funds and control unnecessary spending; directing funds to priority areas that will stimulate economic growth; ensuring ongoing projects are given priority prior to committing to new ones; controlling accumulation of arrears; and enhancing the use of ICT in Government transactions and operations.

89. The Government envisaged to spend a total of 37,992.5 billion shillings for recurrent and development expenditure in 2021/22. Out of the amount, 23,003.0 billion shillings was for recurrent expenditure, equivalent to 60.6 percent of the total budget and 14,989.5 billion shillings was for development expenditure, equivalent to 39.4 percent of the total budget. In addition, out of development expenditure budget, 12,033.7 billion shillings was financed from domestic sources and 2,955.9 billion shillings from external sources.

90. During the period of July 2021 to March 2022, exchequer issued amounted to 26,433.2 billion shillings, equivalent to 95.2 percent of the period target. Out of the amount, 16,835.4 billion shillings was for recurrent expenditure and 9,597.8 billion shillings was for development expenditure. Out of development expenditure, 8,444.4 billion shillings was local sources and 1,153.4 billion shillings was from external sources. The amount released for recurrent expenditure includes 6,481.2 billion shillings for the Government debt service, of which interest payment for domestic and external debt was 2,107.4 billion shillings, equivalent to 99.7 percent of the estimates. In addition, principal payment of domestic and external debt was 4,373.8 billion shillings, equivalent to 99.9 percent of the period estimate.

91. Recurrent expenditure also comprised payment of wages and salaries to public servants amounting to 6,033.6 billion shillings, equivalent to 98.7 percent of the period estimate of 6,113.4 billion shillings. Out of the amount, 2,076.6 billion shillings were paid to Central Government employees, 51.0 billion shillings to regional secretariate employees, 2,963.2 billion shillings to city, municipal, town and district councils' employees. In addition, Government paid 942.7 billion shillings to public institutions and parastatals employees.

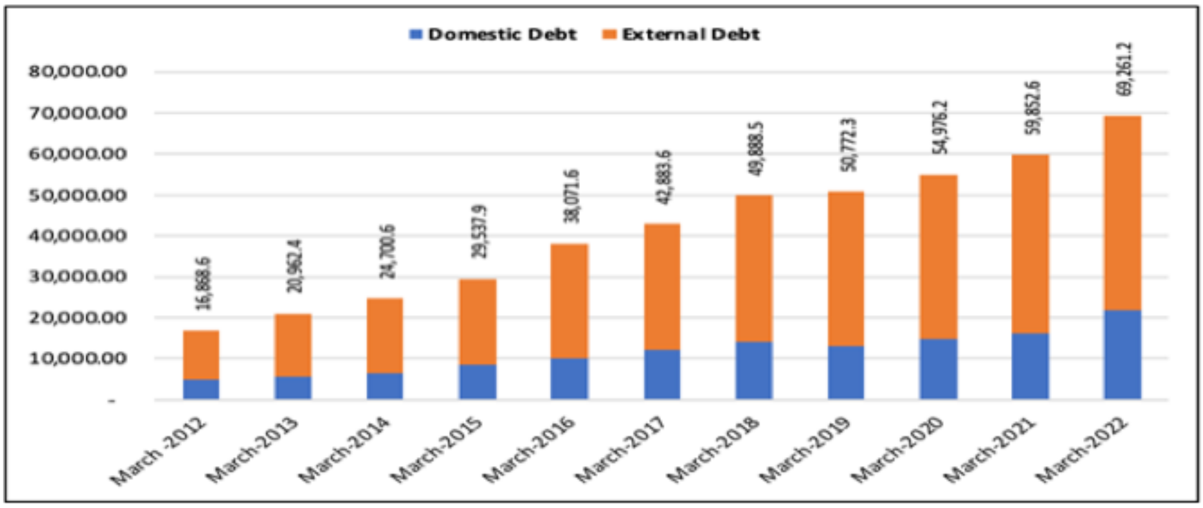
92. During the period of July 2021 to March 2022, exchequer issued for development expenditure was 9,597.8 billion shillings equivalent to 91.8 percent of the estimate. Out of the amount, 8,444.4 billion shillings was financed from domestic sources and 1,153.4 billion shillings was from foreign sources including 887.2 billion shillings for TCRP. Development expenditure target was not attained due to underperformance of domestic revenue collection, grants as well as external loans.

Government Debt Stock

93. As at end March 2022, Central Government Debt Stock stood at 69,261.2 billion shillings equivalent to an increase of 15.7 percent compared to 59,852.6 billion shillings recorded in the corresponding period in 2021. Out of the amount, domestic debt was 21,778.0 billion shillings and external debt was 47,483.2 billion shillings. The increase in the Central Government debt was due to new borrowing to finance development projects including the

construction of roads, railway, airports, electricity and water infrastructures. In addition, the increase was also due to depreciation of Tanzania shilling against the US dollar as well as the issuance of special bond worth 2.2 trillion shillings by the Government for repayment of pre-1999 PSSSF claims.

Chart 3.1: Trend of Central Government Debt Stock March 2012 - March 2022 (Billion Shillings)



External Debt Stock

94. As at end March 2022, external Central Government Debt Stock stood at USD 20,658.2 million equivalent to an increase of 9.11 percent compared to USD 18,933.7 million in the corresponding period in 2021. The increase was due to the disbursement of new loans to finance various development projects**.**

External Debt Stock by Creditors Category

95. As at end March 2022, multilateral creditors accounted for 60.1 percent of the total external debt compared to 58.7 percent in the corresponding period in 2021 followed by commercial banks (29.0 percent) and bilateral creditors (10.9 percent). In addition, out of the total external debt, concessional loans accounted to USD 14,671.8 million equivalent to 71.0 percent and commercial loans was USD 5,986.40 million equivalent to 29.0 percent.

Table 3.1: External Debt by Creditor Category (USD Million)

Creditor	March 2019	Share %	March 2020	Share %	March 2021	Share %	March 2022	Share %
Multilateral	9,561.9	58.2	10,091.5	57.7	11,121.7	58.7	12,416.4	60.1
Bilateral	1,930.8	11.9	2,038.5	11.7	2,194.7	11.6	2,255.4	10.9
Commercial	4,865.8	29.9	5,358.2	30.6	5,617.3	29.7	5,986.4	29.0
Total	**16,358.6**	**100**	**17,488.2**	**100**	**18,933.7**	**100**	**20,658.2**	**100**

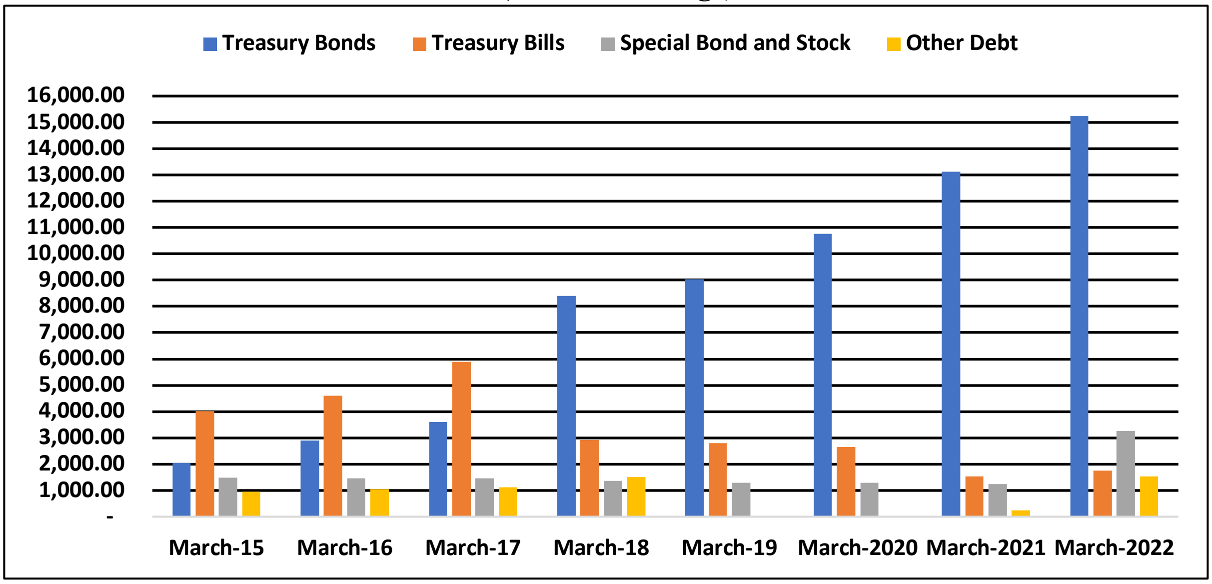
Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

Domestic Debt

96. As at end March 2022, domestic debt stock increased by 26.0 percent to 21,778.0 billion shillings from 16,116.5 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2021. The increase was due to the issuance of special bond worth 2.2 trillion shillings by the Government to repay the Pre-1999 PSSSF claims as well as borrowing from the domestic

market to finance various development projects and repayment of matured domestic debt obligations. In addition, domestic debt instruments were dominated by Treasury bonds which accounted for 70.0 percent followed by Treasury bills (8.0 percent), special bonds and stocks (15.0 percent) and other debts (7.0 percent).

Chart 3.2: Trends of Domestic Debt (Billion Shillings)



Domestic Debt by Creditors Category

97. As at end of March 2022, commercial banks accounted for 35.2 percent of total domestic debt compared to 39.2 percent in the corresponding period in 2021. In addition, Social Security Funds were holding 39.6 percent, Insurance Companies (7.6 percent), Private Individuals (7.4 percent) and others creditors (10.3 percent).

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

Creditor	March 2019	Share %	March 2020	Share %	March 2021	Share %	March 2022	Share %
Commercial Banks	4,866.3	42.4	5,346.5	40.7	5,600.7	39.2	6,606.6	35.2
Financial Institution	139.0	1.2	189.5	1.4	79.8	0.6	187.9	1.0
Pension Funds	3,782.1	32.9	4,318.3	32.9	4,908.9	34.3	7,429.4	39.6
Insurance Companies	1,310.6	11.4	1,305.3	10.0	1,383.3	9.7	1,425.3	7.6
Foreign Institutions	502.4	4.4	877.2	6.7	967.7	6.8	1,051.8	5.6
Official Entities	230.3	2.0	296.6	2.3	429.7	3.0	686.6	3.7
Private Individuals	656.9	5.7	790.7	6.0	926.2	6.5	1,386.8	7.4
Total	**11,487.6**	**100**	**13,278.6**	**100**	**14,296.4**	**100**	**18,774.4**	**100**

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

Debt Sustainability Analysis

98. Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) conducted in November 2021 indicates that public debt is sustainable in the short, medium and long term. In 2021/22, the debt indicators showed that: the present value of external public debt to GDP was 18.8 percent compared to the threshold of 40 percent; the present value of external public debt to Export was 132.9

compared to the threshold of 180 percent; and external public debt service to domestic revenue was 14.2 percent compared to the threshold of 18 percent.

Table 3.3: Debt Sustainability Analysis Indicators

External Public Debt Indicators	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**	**2031/32**	**Threshold**
PV of Debt/GDP	18.8	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.5	18.4	20.2	40
PV of Debt/Export	132.9	117.4	108.5	102.8	96.9	93.7	95.7	180
Debt Service/Export	14.9	11.5	9.4	9.2	9.2	7.7	9.4	15
Debt Service/Revenue	14.2	12.1	10.6	10.9	11.3	9.6	12.1	18
Public Debt Indicator (External and Domestic)	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**	**2031/32**	**Threshold**
PV of Public Debt/GDP	31.8	31.8	31.5	30.7	29.4	29.0	20.2	55
PV of Public Debt/Revenue	206.2	201.9	198.3	191.8	181.8	179.4	95.7	-
Public Debt Service/Revenue	32.4	31.2	27.4	25.6	23.0	20.6	26.3	-

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

TRENDS OF GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Table 22

Million Shillings

	2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Budget	2021/22 Outturn March 2022	Likely Outturn June 2022
A. DOMESTIC REVENUE (incl. Revenues from LGAs)	18,529,558.0	21,069,956.8	20,562,328.4	25,691,700.3	18,129,207.7	23,368,466.3
DOMESTIC REVENUE	17,868,195.0	20,352,708.1	19,837,680.3	24,827,842.3	17,453,344.7	22,512,373.2
1. Tax Revenue	15,511,330.1	17,622,822.1	17,624,454.4	21,778,068.5	15,630,736.9	20,036,056.7
Import Duty and Excise Duty	3,585,509.0	3,781,641.1	4,042,533.8	4,623,250.2	3,280,962.3	4,374,616.4
Sales Tax (local & imports)	4,781,633.0	5,184,322.0	5,217,889.3	6,208,062.7	4,643,865.6	5,892,494.6
Value Added Tax (VAT)	2,259,827.4	2,421,392.8	2,584,453.5	3,039,437.9	2,494,385.5	3,026,521.1
Imports	2,521,805.6	2,762,929.2	2,633,435.8	3,168,624.7	2,149,480.1	2,865,973.5
Domestic	5,148,191.5	6,523,795.2	6,015,898.2	6,846,549.3	5,738,905.3	7,039,723.8
Income Tax	2,130,594.5	2,379,568.6	2,570,987.9	4,362,255.9	2,766,130.9	3,688,174.6
Other Taxes	(134,597.9)	(246,504.8)	(222,854.8)	(262,049.6)	(799,127.2)	(958,952.6)
2. Non-Tax Revenue	2,356,864.9	2,729,886.0	2,213,225.8	3,049,773.8	1,822,607.8	2,476,316.5
3. Revenues from LGAs	661,363.0	717,248.7	724,648.2	863,858.0	675,863.0	856,093.1
B. TOTAL EXPENDITURE	22,300,627.4	23,509,931.6	26,545,124.7	31,778,875.5	23,199,166.8	29,266,833.6
1. Recurrent Expenditure	13,806,788.9	14,201,147.8	14,883,722.6	16,801,260.4	12,461,600.0	16,297,222.6
2. Development Expenditure	8,493,838.5	9,308,783.8	11,661,402.2	14,977,615.1	10,737,566.8	12,969,611.0
Local Funds	6,535,879.2	6,840,103.8	9,238,505.0	12,033,639.0	8,444,400.0	10,039,453.3
Foreign Funds	1,957,959.3	2,468,679.9	2,422,897.2	2,943,976.1	2,293,166.8	2,930,157.6
C. DEFICIT/SURPLUS (A-B)	(3,771,069.4)	(2,439,974.8)	(5,982,796.3)	(6,087,175.2)	(5,069,959.1)	(5,898,367.3)
D. FINANCING	20,169,133.4	12,927,807.7	5,982,796.3	6,087,175.2	5,069,959.1	6,872,341.0
1. External Sources	18,141,626.6	13,841,819.9	3,327,302.6	4,248,379.0	3,533,960.4	4,900,570.0
Grants	4,767,182.0	17,759,598.0	520,635.8	915,506.3	476,049.6	634,732.8
Basket support	6,015,898.2	-	175,363.7	222,570.0	50,404.8	67,206.3
Import Support/OGL Loans	7,788,877.2	(3,711,564.0)	287,345.5	1,358,439.0	1,317,410.3	1,756,547.1
Project Loans	-	-	1,649,790.8	1,758,111.0	1,812,138.8	2,416,185.1
Concessional loans	1,144,822.3	1,822,093.1	3,121,190.2	3,045,106.9	1,639,657.8	2,492,279.9
Amortization (foreign)	(1,575,153.1)	(2,028,307.3)	(2,427,023.4)	(3,051,354.3)	(1,761,700.9)	(2,466,381.2)
2. Internal Sources	2,027,506.8	(914,012.1)	2,655,493.7	1,838,796.2	1,535,998.7	1,971,771.0
Non-Bank Borrowing	653,774.1	781,780.6	1,550,288.0	200,000.1	692,418.2	199,416.4
Bank Borrowing	2,383,403.3	(404,856.6)	1,808,932.4	1,638,796.2	609,000.3	1,631,308.7
Internal Borrowing (Rollover)	3,718,008.3	3,976,811.2	3,262,551.9	3,150,336.7	2,612,099.1	3,482,798.9
Adjustment to Cash	(1,009,670.7)	(1,275,185.8)	(696,408.7)	-	234,582.4	141,048.0
Amortization	(3,718,008.3)	(3,976,811.2)	(3,262,551.9)	(3,150,336.7)	(2,612,099.1)	(3,482,798.9)
Expenditure float	-	(15,750.3)	(7,318.0)	-	(2.2)	(2.2)

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

Chart 3.3: **TREND OF GOVERNMENT FINANCE**

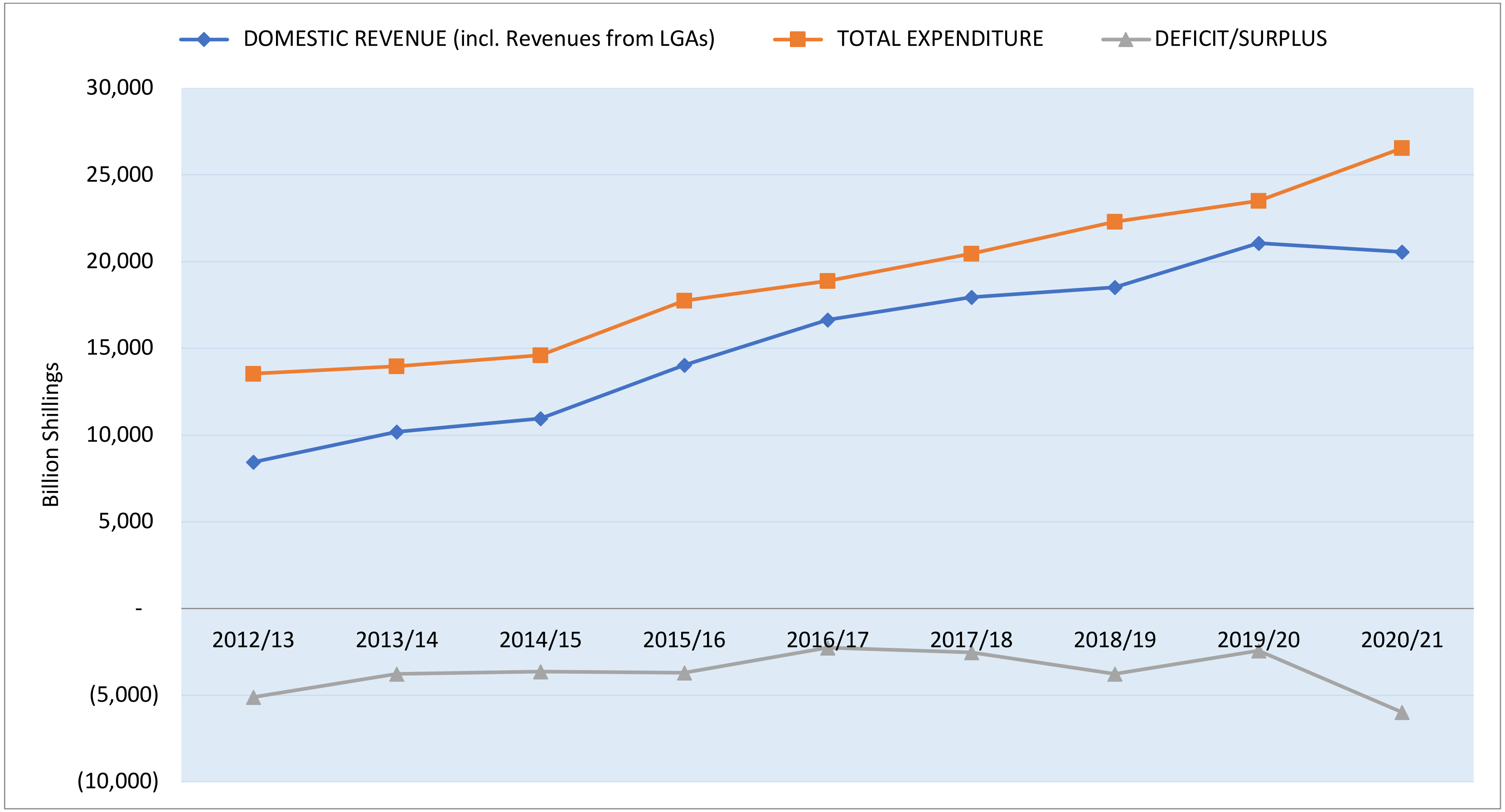


Table No. 23		CLASSIFICATION OF FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT								Million Shillings
Code	Description	2020/2021 Actual Expenditure			2021/2022 Approved Estimates			2022/2023 Estimates		
		Recurrent	Development	Total	Recurrent	Developmen	Total	Recurrent	Development	Total
701	**General public services**	**9,923,535.4**	**3,542,661.0**	**13,466,196.4**	**14,222,806.9**	**6,722,497.5**	**20,945,304.5**	**14,403,507.3**	**7,738,908.6**	**22,142,415.9**
70111	Executive and legislative organs (CS)	670,014.4	91,956.6	761,970.9	927,823.9	104,934.5	1,032,758.4	8,529,344.4	654,587.6	9,183,932.0
70112	Financial and fiscal affairs (CS)	656,063.4	683,214.0	1,339,277.4	939,618.3	2,241,513.9	3,181,132.2	1,217,361.0	1,431,831.6	2,649,192.6
70113	External affairs (CS)	97,379.9	0.0	97,379.9	160,207.8	0.0	160,207.8	151,234.4	0.0	151,234.4
70121	Economic aid to developing countries and countries in transition (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70122	Economic aid routed through international organizations (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70131	General personnel services (CS)	109,102.6	37,205.6	146,308.1	52,363.0	17,292.0	69,655.0	50,927.3	10,858.9	61,786.2
70132	Overall planning and statistical services (CS)	336,003.0	1,012,843.2	1,348,846.2	439,621.9	2,497,367.3	2,936,989.3	422,442.1	1,904,750.2	2,327,192.3
70133	Other general services (CS)	93,281.5	1,000,379.9	1,093,661.3	120,250.7	1,715,341.3	1,835,592.0	115,723.8	3,508,577.6	3,624,301.4
70140	Basic research (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70150	R&D General public services (CS)	320.5	20,729.4	21,049.9	270.4	35,013.3	35,283.7	291.4	17,984.1	18,275.5
70160	General public services nec (CS)	11,654.8	594,620.3	606,275.0	15,549.9	23,472.6	39,022.5	13,751.5	6,146.9	19,898.4
70170	Public debt transactions (CS)	7,455,051.2	0.0	7,455,051.2	10,699,720.4	0.0	10,699,720.4	1,851,275.6	0.0	1,851,275.6
70180	Transfers of a general character betw een different levels of government (CS)	494,664.1	101,712.2	596,376.3	867,380.7	87,562.5	954,943.2	2,051,155.8	204,171.6	2,255,327.4
702	**Defence**	**1,652,667.8**	**902,029.5**	**2,554,697.3**	**2,166,148.9**	**306,488.5**	**2,472,637.4**	**2,046,522.3**	**154,643.0**	**2,201,165.3**
70210	Military defence (CS)	1,652,454.2	555,924.7	2,208,378.9	2,165,840.2	83,707.9	2,249,548.0	2,045,766.4	57,494.6	2,103,261.0
70220	Civil defence (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70230	Foreign military aid (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70240	R&D Defence (CS)	213.6	346,104.8	346,318.4	308.8	222,780.6	223,089.4	755.9	97,148.4	97,904.3
70250	Defence nec (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
703	**Public order and safety**	**706,325.8**	**307,140.0**	**1,013,465.8**	**834,534.4**	**132,555.3**	**967,089.7**	**837,354.7**	**108,136.3**	**945,491.0**
70310	Police services (CS)	503,138.2	53,047.9	556,186.1	319,855.0	4,576.9	324,431.9	304,477.3	26,077.0	330,554.3
70320	Fire-protection services (CS)	25,447.4	18,295.8	43,743.1	36,693.5	8,009.6	44,703.1	35,416.1	8,117.4	43,533.5
70330	Law courts (CS)	116,169.4	152,455.3	268,624.7	191,882.9	102,027.4	293,910.2	182,887.5	55,982.6	238,870.1
70340	Prisons (CS)	47,187.9	83,340.9	130,528.8	43,107.0	17,941.4	61,048.4	95,547.0	17,468.8	113,015.8
70350	R&D Public order and safety (CS)	21.6	0.0	21.6	79.3	0.0	79.3	75.6	0.0	75.6
70360	Public order and safety nec (CS)	14,361.5	0.0	14,361.5	242,916.8	0.0	242,916.8	218,951.3	490.5	219,441.8
704	**Economic affairs**	**340,330.3**	**6,969,948.0**	**7,310,278.3**	**870,236.1**	**5,890,241.6**	**6,760,477.7**	**986,007.9**	**5,020,893.6**	**6,006,901.6**
70411	General economic and commercial affairs (CS)	24,235.4	76,579.1	100,814.5	39,141.6	39,137.6	78,279.2	106,093.6	13,830.1	119,923.7
70412	General labour affairs (CS)	5,917.7	29,079.2	34,996.9	9,259.6	24,147.3	33,406.9	9,202.5	66,326.6	75,529.1
70421	Agriculture (CS)	125,207.1	235,748.1	360,955.2	228,123.8	340,176.9	568,300.8	311,908.4	339,713.6	651,622.0
70422	Forestry (CS)	14,448.2	0.0	14,448.2	23,056.0	343.3	23,399.3	30,134.4	6,105.6	36,240.1
70423	Fishing and hunting (CS)	28,105.3	16,551.4	44,656.6	362,772.7	438,199.4	800,972.1	309,444.5	184,044.1	493,488.6
70431	Coal and other solid mineral fuels (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70432	Petroleum and natural gas (CS)	14,432.7	0.0	14,432.7	19,299.0	0.0	19,299.0	17,764.7	0.0	17,764.7
70433	Nuclear fuel (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70434	Other fuels (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70435	Electricity (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70436	Non-electric energy (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70441	Mining of mineral resources other than mineral fuels (CS)	0.0	62,223.6	62,223.6	0.0	34,326.7	34,326.7	0.0	2,203,047.6	2,203,047.6
70442	Manufacturing (CS)	8,994.4	25,921.4	34,915.7	11,888.0	44,712.7	56,600.7	14,645.6	39,663.2	54,308.8
70443	Construction (CS)	10,489.2	134,865.6	145,354.8	15,019.6	199,073.0	214,092.7	14,196.3	61,084.5	75,280.8
70451	Road transport (CS)	14,012.3	0.0	14,012.3	19,802.0	0.0	19,802.0	18,811.6	0.0	18,811.6
70452	Water transport (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70453	Railw ay transport (CS)	63,890.3	6,182,249.6	6,246,139.9	83,005.6	4,146,860.9	4,229,866.6	71,038.2	1,785,059.9	1,856,098.1
70454	Air transport (CS)	28.2	0.0	28.2	255.9	0.0	255.9	267.0	0.0	267.0
70455	Pipeline and other transport (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70460	Communication (CS)	2,050.6	50,804.1	52,854.7	2,736.4	552,431.2	555,167.6	19,455.6	208,319.6	227,775.2
70471	Distributive trades, storage and w arehousing (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table No. 23 continues										
70472	Hotels and restaurants (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70473	Tourism (CS)	10,076.0	0.0	10,076.0	19,607.0	1,601.9	21,208.9	16,706.3	67,274.0	83,980.3
70474	Multi-purpose development projects (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70481	R&D General economic, commercial and labour affairs (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70482	R&D Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (CS)	28.5	0.0	28.5	285.8	0.0	285.8	182.2	0.0	182.2
70483	R&D Fuel and energy (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70484	R&D Mining, manufacturing and construction (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70485	R&D Transport (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70486	R&D Communication (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70487	R&D Other industries (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70490	Economic affairs nec (CS)	18,414.4	155,925.9	174,340.3	35,983.0	69,230.5	105,213.5	46,157.1	46,424.8	92,581.9
705	**Environmental protection**	**6,467.4**	**341.0**	**6,808.4**	**11,905.8**	**1,144.2**	**13,050.0**	**18,245.6**	**3,896.0**	22,141.6
70510	Waste management (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70520	Waste w ater management (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70530	Pollution abatement (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70540	Protection of biodiversity and landscape (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70550	R&D Environmental protection (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70560	Environmental protection nec (CS)	6,467.4	341.0	6,808.4	11,905.8	1,144.2	13,050.0	18,245.6	3,896.0	22,141.6
706	**Housing and community amenities**	**119,066.8**	**109,167.2**	**228,234.0**	**109,692.3**	**373,592.0**	**483,284.3**	**162,652.4**	**533,986.2**	**696,638.7**
70610	Housing development (CS)	81,553.1	28,623.3	110,176.3	59,236.2	67,624.4	126,860.6	60,336.2	21,403.8	81,740.0
70620	Community development (CS)	10,485.3	11,290.4	21,775.7	5,052.0	198,396.0	203,448.0	51,712.1	79,002.8	130,714.9
70630	Water supply (CS)	25,034.1	69,253.5	94,287.6	42,785.0	107,571.6	150,356.6	47,660.0	433,579.6	481,239.6
70640	Street lighting (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70650	R&D Housing and community amenities (CS)	101.2	0.0	101.2	133.3	0.0	133.3	88.3	0.0	88.3
70660	Housing and community amenities nec (CS)	1,893.1	0.0	1,893.1	2,485.9	0.0	2,485.9	2,855.9	0.0	2,855.9
707	**Health**	**804,455.0**	**1,044,928.7**	**1,849,383.7**	**1,220,318.3**	**969,865.8**	**2,190,184.1**	**1,628,843.4**	**646,501.9**	**2,275,345.3**
70711	Pharmaceutical products (IS)	283.0	775,650.4	775,933.4	1,117.3	499,110.9	500,228.2	932.4	163,608.8	164,541.2
70712	Other medical products (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70713	Therapeutic appliances and equipment (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70721	General medical services (IS)	248,402.5	85,299.1	333,701.6	362,848.6	162,820.9	525,669.5	283,272.2	57,084.3	340,356.5
70722	Specialized medical services (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70723	Dental services (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70724	Paramedical services (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70731	General hospital services (IS)	159,000.3	2,548.1	161,548.5	69,626.6	12,918.3	82,544.8	70,355.6	6,169.8	76,525.4
70732	Specialized hospital services (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70733	Medical and maternity centre services (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70734	Nursing and convalescent home services (IS)	259.7	0.0	259.7	662.4	0.0	662.4	559.8	0.0	559.8
70740	Public health services (IS)	174,345.8	119,111.1	293,456.9	262,612.3	294,215.2	556,827.4	844,176.6	122,912.1	967,088.6
70750	R&D Health (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70760	Health nec (CS)	222,163.7	62,319.9	284,483.6	523,451.2	800.6	524,251.8	429,546.9	296,726.9	726,273.7
708	**Recreation, culture and religion**	**20,674.0**	**22,391.2**	**43,065.2**	**31,161.1**	**46,833.1**	**77,994.2**	**12,416.1**	**14,494.5**	**26,910.7**
70810	Recreational and sporting services (IS)	1,629.8	2,458.6	4,088.3	2,709.7	28,488.9	31,198.6	2,558.3	9,863.6	12,421.9
70820	Cultural services (IS)	6,316.1	1,541.3	7,857.3	10,420.4	4,611.2	15,031.6	9,631.5	4,630.9	14,262.4
70830	Broadcasting and publishing services (CS)	12,585.6	18,391.4	30,977.0	17,787.2	13,733.0	31,520.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
70840	Religious and other community services (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70850	R&D Recreation, culture and religion (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70860	Recreation, culture and religion nec (CS)	142.6	0.0	142.6	243.9	0.0	243.9	226.3	0.0	226.3
709	**Education**	**2,656,469.5**	**371,142.3**	**3,027,611.8**	**3,322,036.1**	**539,768.5**	**3,861,804.6**	**5,581,998.4**	**858,727.1**	**6,440,725.6**
70911	Pre-primary education (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70912	Primary education (IS)	1,432,796.9	213,654.5	1,646,451.4	1,803,562.6	271,272.9	2,074,835.5	3,252,315.2	793,456.0	4,045,771.2
70921	Low er-secondary education (IS)	844,502.8	18,982.2	863,484.9	1,027,418.5	66,444.5	1,093,863.0	1,901,883.3	14,684.8	1,916,568.1
70922	Upper-secondary education (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70930	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70941	First stage of tertiary education (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70942	Second stage of tertiary education (IS)	15,840.6	35,782.5	51,623.1	21,205.5	80,085.4	101,290.9	19,204.9	27,996.4	47,201.3
70950	Education not definable by level (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70960	Subsidiary services to education (IS)	363,329.3	102,723.1	466,052.4	469,849.5	121,965.6	591,815.1	408,595.0	22,589.9	431,185.0
70970	R&D Education (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70980	Education nec (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
710	**Social protection**	**115,306.8**	**950,408.2**	**1,065,715.0**	**161,988.9**	**6,391.8**	**168,380.8**	**96,956.7**	**158,071.6**	**255,028.4**
71011	Sickness (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71012	Disability (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71020	Old age (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71030	Survivors (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71040	Family and children (IS)	108,042.8	3,047.3	111,090.1	150,214.2	3,416.9	153,631.1	87,049.1	150,431.6	237,480.8
71050	Unemployment (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71060	Housing (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71070	Social exclusion nec (IS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71080	R&D Social protection (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71090	Social protection nec (CS)	7,264.0	947,360.9	954,624.9	11,774.7	2,975.0	14,749.7	9,907.6	7,640.0	17,547.6
		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Grand Total	**16,345,298.8**	**14,220,157.1**	**30,565,455.9**	**22,950,828.9**	**14,989,378.3**	**37,940,207.3**	**25,774,505.0**	**15,238,258.9**	**41,012,763.9**
	CS: Collective Services									
	IS: Individual Services									

CHAPTER 4
EXTERNAL SECTOR

Merchandise Exports

99. In 2021, the value of merchandise exports increased to USD 6,755.6 million compared to USD 6,371.7 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 6.0 percent. This was attributed to increased exports of non-traditional goods particularly manufactured goods, horticultural products, and other goods including maize and rice. In addition, exports of non-traditional goods accounted for 85.3 percent of the value of total merchandise exports.

Traditional exports

100. In 2021, the value of traditional goods exports decreased by 22.3 percent to USD 627.9 million compared to USD 808.1 million in 2020. This was towing to decrease in the value of tobacco and cashew nuts exported.

Cashew nuts

101. In 2021, the value of cashew nuts exports decreased by 55.8 percent to USD 159.0 million compared to USD 359 million in 2020. This was mainly due to decrease in the quantity of cashew nuts exported to 154,400 tons in 2021 from 320,900 tons in 2020. However, the average price of cashew nuts in the world market increased by 0.2 percent to USD 1,123.4 per ton in 2021 from USD 1,120.6 per ton in 2020.

Coffee

102. In 2021, the value of coffee exports increased by 6.9 percent to USD 155.2 million compared to USD 145.2 million in 2020. This was on account of increase in the quantity of coffee exported to 68,000 tons in 2021 compared to 64,000 tons exported in 2020. In addition, the average price of coffee in the world market increased by 25.3 percent to USD 2,601.8 per ton in 2021 from USD 2,076.4 per ton in 2020.

Cotton

103. In 2021, the value of cotton exports decreased by 7.1 percent to USD 81.3 million compared to USD 87.5 million in 2020. This was on account of decrease in the quantity of cotton exported to 48,800 tons in 2021 from 72,600 tons in 2020. However, the average price of cotton in the world market increased by 71.9 percent to USD 1,677.7 per ton in 2021 compared to USD 1,206.4 per ton in 2020.

Sisal

104. In 2021, the value of sisal exports was USD 20.2 million compared to USD 17.6 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 15.0 percent. This was due to increase in the average price of sisal in the world market as well as increase in the quantity of sisal exported. Sisal exports increased by 12.5 percent to 12,600 tons in 2021 from 11,200 tons in 2020. In addition, the average price of sisal in the world market increased to USD 1,613.5 per ton in 2021 from USD 1,566.2 per ton in 2020.

Tea

105. In 2021, the value of tea exports was USD 32.9 million compared to USD 32.4 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 1.5 percent. This was due to increase in the quantity of

tea exported to 24,200 tons in 2021 from 24,100 tons in 2020. However, the average price of tea in the world market decreased by 3.3 percent to USD 1,301.4 per ton in 2021 from USD 1,345.5 per ton in 2020.

Tobacco

106. In 2021, the value of tobacco exports decreased by 14.3 percent to USD 127.5 million compared to USD 148.7 million in 2020. This was attributed to a decrease in the quantity of tobacco exported to 37,700 tons in 2021 from 42,600 tons in 2020. However, the average price of tobacco in the world market increased by 1.3 percent to USD 3,538.4 per ton in 2021 from USD 3,494.2 per ton in 2020.

Non-Traditional Exports

107. The value of non-traditional goods exports increased by 9.7 percent to USD 5,763.0 million in 2021 from USD 5,253.3 million in 2020. This was on account of increase in exports of manufactured goods, horticultural products as well as other products including cereals.

Minerals

108. The value of mineral exports was USD 3,103.2 million in 2021 compared to USD 3,369.1 million in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 7.9 percent. This was a result of decrease in the value of gold and other minerals exports. The value of gold export decreased by 7.2 percent to USD 2,743.1 million in 2021 from USD 2,957.5 million in 2020. This was due to decrease in the volume of gold production particularly in large mines from 44.8 tons in 2020 to 39.7 tons in 2021. However, the average price of gold in the world market increased to USD 1,799.6 per ounce in 2021 from USD 1,770.3 per ounce in 2020. In addition, mineral exports accounted for 53.8 percent of the total earnings in exports of non-traditional goods while gold export accounted for 88.4 percent of the total earnings from mineral export in 2021.

Manufactured goods

109. In 2021, the export value of manufactured goods was USD 1,213.2 million compared to USD 908.6 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 33.5 percent. This was due to increase in the volume of exported manufactured goods particularly iron and steel products, cement, glass and glass products, ceramics, cosmetics and plastic products. In addition, export of manufactured goods accounted for 21.1 percent of the total earnings from non-traditional goods export in 2021.

Fish and Fishery Products

110. In 2021, the export value of fish and fishery products was USD 164.3 million compared to USD 139.6 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 17.7 percent. This was attributed to increase in the volume of exports of fish and fishery products.

Horticultural Products

111. In 2021, the value of horticultural products exports increased by 36.1 percent to USD 373.0 million from USD 274.1 million in 2020. This emanated from increase in the volume of vegetables and fruits exported especially to the neighbouring countries.

Other goods export

112. In 2021, the value of other goods exports increased by 72.7 percent to USD 819.1 million from USD 474.2 million in 2020. This was attributed to increase in the value of rice exports to USD 301.9 million in 2021 compared to USD 143.7 million in 2020. This category includes goods such as oil seeds, cocoa, skins/hides, beans and cereals such as maize and millet which were largely exported to neighbouring countries.

Table 4.1: Value, Volume and Price of Exported Goods 2017-2021

Goods exports	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change
Traditional goods						
Coffee						
Value (USD million)	126.3	148.4	152.2	145.2	155.2	6.9
Volume ('000 tons)	41.8	56.3	76.2	64	68	6.2
Price (USD per ton)	3,019.2	2,633.0	1,996.5	2,076.4	2,601.8	14.7
Cotton						
Value (USD million)	36.8	69.2	91.8	87.5	81.3	-7.1
Volume ('000 tons)	25.3	47.4	79.0	72.6	48.8	-32.7
Price (USD per ton)	1,450.3	1,461.1	1,162.2	1,206.4	1,677.7	39.1
Sisal						
Value (USD million)	28.7	18.8	19.3	17.6	20.2	15.0
Volume ('000 tons)	17.0	12.3	12.2	11.2	12.6	12.5
Price (USD per ton)	1,686.7	1,535.6	1,581.7	1,566.2	1,613.5	3.0
Tea						
Value (USD million)	49.1	46.5	45.7	32.4	32.9	1.4
Volume ('000 tons)	27.5	26.9	31.7	24.1	24.2	0.6
Price (USD per ton)	1,783.6	1,727.4	1,444.2	1,345.5	1,301.4	-3.3
Tobacco						
Value (USD million)	195.8	273.5	146.5	148.7	127.5	-14.3
Volume ('000 tons)	48.3	75	42.6	42.6	37.7	-11.4
Price (USD per ton)	4,055.6	3,648.6	3,440.9	3,494.2	3,538.4	1.3
Cashew nuts						
Value (USD million)	529.7	110.8	353.1	359.6	159.0	-55.8
Volume ('000 tons)	329.5	70.1	295.6	320.9	154.4	-51.9
Price (USD per ton)	1,607.5	1,580.6	1,194.6	1,120.6	1,123.4	0.2
Cloves						
Value (USD million)	55.4	0.4	9.1	17.1	51.8	203.2
Volume ('000 tons)	7.0	0.1	1.8	3.6	7.0	96.8
Price (USD per ton)	7865.1	4384.6	5047.8	4770.0	5493.2	15.2
Total (Traditional goods)	1021.8	667.5	817.7	808.1	627.9	-22.3
Non-traditional goods (USD million)						
Minerals	1,694.5	1,634.2	2,326.7	3,369.1	3,103.2	-7.9
Gold	1,541.1	1,541.9	2,215.1	2,957.5	2,743.1	-7.2
Diamond	64.4	82.7	81.3	20.2	8.5	-57.9
Other minerals	88.9	9.6	30.3	391.3	351.5	-10.2
Manufactured goods	676.3	826.8	851.8	908.6	1,213.2	33.5
Cotton fibre	16.1	17.0	6.7	6.9	5.0	-27.4
Coffee Produced	1.2	3.3	1.4	5.2	16.3	214.9
Tobacco produced	22.3	21.9	24.5	18.3	32.0	75.3
Sisal products	26.3	20.9	23.4	23.2	33.6	44.6
Other products	610.4	763.7	795.9	855.0	1,126.3	31.7
Fish and Fish products	193.0	160.0	168.0	139.6	164.3	17.7
Horticultural Products	148.7	176.8	202.4	274.1	373.0	36.1
Re-exports	143.2	197.8	242.8	87.7	90.2	2.9
Other exports	223.3	239.3	394.3	474.2	819.1	72.7
Total (Non-Traditional goods)	**3,078.9**	**3,234.9**	**4,186.0**	**5,253.3**	**5,763.0**	**9.7**
Unrecorded goods	410.1	390.2	373.8	310.4	364.8	17.5
Total (Traditional and Non-traditional)	**4,510.8**	**4,292.7**	**5,377.6**	**6,371.7**	**6,755.6**	**6.0**

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

Service Receipts

113. In 2021, service receipts were USD 3,151.8 million compared to USD 2,183.8 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 44.3 percent. This was mainly on account of increase in tourism and transport receipts. During the period under review, earnings from tourism

services increased by 96.3 percent to USD 1,402.5 million compared to USD 714.5 million in 2020. In addition, earnings from transport services amounted to USD 1,415.7 million in 2021 compared to USD 1,281.7 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 10.5 percent. This was due to resumption of tourism and transport activities driven by lifting of COVID-19 restrictions such as resumption of international flights and re-opening of country borders.

Merchandise Imports

114. In 2021, the value of merchandise imports (f.o.b) was USD 10,018.7 million compared to USD 7,889.1 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 27.0 percent. This was attributed to increase in the value of imported capital, intermediate and consumer goods.

Capital goods

115. In 2021, the import value of capital goods increased by 19.6 percent to USD 3,850.9 million compared to USD 3,220.8 million in 2020. This was due to increase in the value of transport equipment, machinery, buildings and construction imported into the country following the increase in demand for such equipment for the implementation of development projects.

Intermediate goods

116. In 2021, the import value of intermediate goods was USD 3,250.7 million compared to USD 2,231.8 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 45.7 percent. This was largely contributed by the increase in import value of petroleum products to USD 2,084.5 million in 2021 from USD 1,281.3 million in 2020.

Consumer Goods

117. In 2021, the value of imports of consumer goods was USD 2,917.1 million compared to USD 2,436.5 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 19.7 percent. This was due to increased imports of other goods particularly medicines and medical equipment particularly for containing the spread of COVID-19 infections as well as food products including wheat.

Service payments

118. In 2021, the value of service payments increased by 33.0 percent to USD 1,719.0 million compared to USD 1,292.0 million in 2020. This was particularly owing to rise in payments for transport, tourism and other services.

Table 4.2: Value of Goods Exports (USD Million)

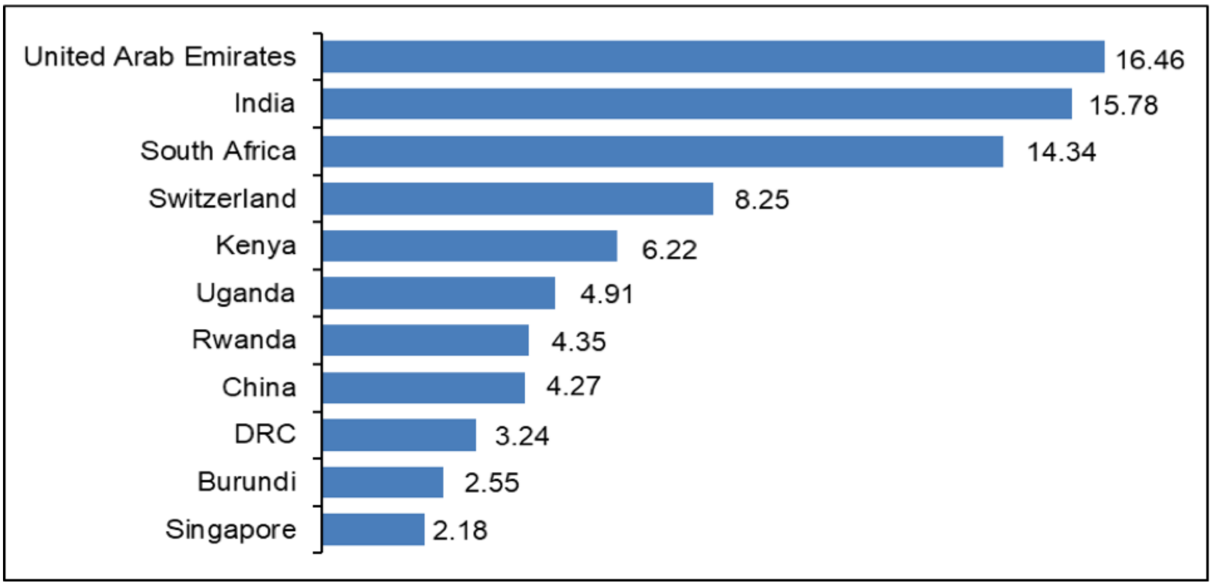
Goods	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change
Capital good	**2,688.4**	**3,494.1**	**3,703.9**	**3,220.7**	**3,850.9**	**19.6**
Transportation goods	694.2	1,218.3	1,079.9	782.8	978.4	25.0
Building and construction	581.8	864.0	1,006.7	936.8	1,159.5	23.8
Machinery	1,412.5	1,411.8	1,617.4	1,501.2	1,713.0	14.1
Intermediate goods	**2,704.4**	**2,624.0**	**2,682.7**	**2,231.8**	**3,250.7**	**45.7**
Oil imports	1,850.6	1,658.8	1,793.8	1,281.3	2,084.5	62.7
Fertilizer	124.9	181.4	129.9	186.3	189.4	1.7
Industrial raw material	728.9	783.8	759.0	764.2	976.8	27.8
Consumer goods	**2,158.9**	**2,364.9**	**2,406.5**	**2,436.4**	**2,917.2**	**19.7**
Food products	405.3	459.0	412.1	386.7	500.9	29.6
Other goods	1,753.6	1,905.9	1,994.3	2,049.8	2,416.2	17.9
Total (f.o.b)	**7,551.7**	**8,483.1**	**8,793.1**	**7,889.0**	**10,018.7**	**27.0**

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

Trade between Tanzania and the Rest of the World

119. In 2021, trade relations between Tanzania and various countries in the world, including regional and international communities, continued to improve. During the period under review, Tanzania export destination were largely to United Arab Emirates which accounted for 16.46 percent of the total value of exports followed by India (15.78 percent), South Africa (14.34 percent), Switzerland (8.25 percent) and Kenya (6.22 percent). In addition, cereals such as maize and rice as well as horticultural products were exported to Kenya; oil seeds, tobacco, coffee and cashew nuts were exported to China, India and United Arab Emirates; whereas gold was exported to South Africa, India and Switzerland.

Figure 4.1: Proportion of Tanzania Export Markets in 2021 (Percent)



120. In 2021, the export value of goods to East African Community (EAC) market increased by 42.9 percent to USD 1,161.2 million compared to USD 812.5 million in 2020. This was attributed to increase in exports of tea, maize, wheat, sunflower, rice, beans, horticultural products, papers, iron products, ceramic, cements, glass and glass product, soap and cosmetics particularly to Kenya.

121. In 2021, the value of goods exported to Southern African Development Community (SADC) market decreased by 10.6 percent to USD 1,303.4 million compared to USD 1,458.3 million in 2020. This was caused by decrease in row mineral exports to SADC market for processing following commencement of mineral processing in the country. In addition, the large proportion of goods including minerals, cotton, tea, coffee, ceramic, mosquito nets, methyl bromide, petroleum coke, cements, soaps and body jelly were exported to South Africa (70.3 percent) and DRC Congo (15.9 percent).

122. In 2021, the value of goods exports to European market decreased by 40.2 percent to USD 891.5 million compared to USD 1,491.7 million in 2020. This was due to decrease in exports of minerals, fish and fishery products and horticultural products to Switzerland, Netherland, Belgium, Netherland and German.

123. In 2021, the value of goods exports to Asian countries was USD 2,927.8 million compared to USD 2,210.8 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 32.4 percent. This was attributed to an increase in exports to United Arab Emirates, India and China.

Table 4.3: Export of Goods to Various Countries (USD Million) 2017-2021

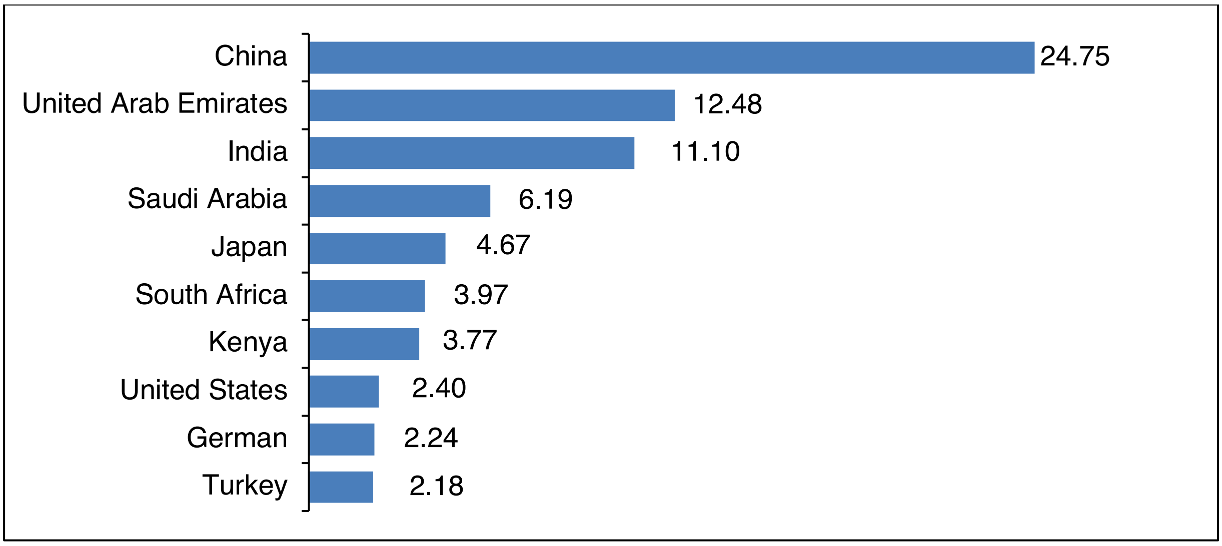
REGIONAL BLOCK/ COUNTRY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change
European Union and Switzerland	510.5	758.5	720.6	1,472.50	867.1	-41.1
Other European Countries	26.2	29	18.6	19.2	24.3	26.5
TOTAL-EU COUNTRIES	**536.7**	**787.5**	**739.2**	**1,491.70**	**891.5**	**-40.2**
AFRICA						
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)						
South Africa	693.3	750.7	971.6	1,161.60	916.7	-21.1
Zambia	48.3	66.4	63.6	54.1	68.6	26.8
Swaziland	0.5	2	5.9	0.1	0.1	150.1
Zimbabwe	8.3	9.3	18.8	21.1	14.9	-29.6
Mozambique	13	9.7	32.6	21	15.5	-26.4
DRC- Congo	101.4	148	164.1	144.2	207.2	43.7
Other SADC Countries	89.7	79.6	74.3	56.2	80.4	43.2
TOTAL-SADC	**954.6**	**1,065.80**	**1,330.90**	**1,458.30**	**1,303.40**	**-10.6**
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)						
Burundi	50.5	59.8	87.9	179.5	163.3	-9
Kenya	174.4	224.8	269.9	230.2	397.2	72.5
Rwanda	60.1	104.1	190.9	208.2	277.8	33.5
Uganda	104.9	119.1	123.7	191.3	314	64.2
South Sudan	1	1.3	2	3.4	8.9	161.6
TOTAL-EAC	590.9	509.1	674.4	812.5	1,161.20	42.9
Other African Countries	24.8	49.6	57.3	30.5	49.5	62.6
TOTAL-AFRICA	**1,570.30**	**1,624.50**	**2,062.70**	**2,301.30**	**2,514.20**	**9.3**
AMERICA						
United states of America	61.7	67.4	52.4	47	39.1	-16.9
Canada	3.6	7	3.7	3.2	3.7	14.9
Other American Countries	98.7	5.9	8.1	2.6	1.8	-32.1
TOTAL-AMERICA	**164**	**80.3**	**64.2**	**52.8**	**44.5**	**-15.7**
ASIA						
China	141	146.9	233.7	238.9	272.9	14.3
India	974.1	744.4	867.8	528.7	1,008.70	90.8
Japan	73.9	66.8	64.2	55.8	67.4	20.8
United Arab Emirates	87.3	109.2	395.1	754.9	1,051.70	39.3
Hong Kong	42.9	40.4	49.6	128.3	61.3	-52.2
Singapore	5.4	12.9	7.6	43.7	139.2	218.4
Other Asian Countries	811.8	277.2	497.7	460.5	326.5	-29.1
TOTAL-ASIA	**2,136.50**	**1,397.80**	**2,115.60**	**2,210.80**	**2,927.80**	**32.4**
Other Countries	783.7	12.3	22	4.7	4.9	3.6
GRAND TOTAL	**5,191.20**	**4,292.70**	**5,377.60**	**6,371.70**	**6,755.60**	**6.0**

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

124. In 2021, Tanzania imports were mostly from China which accounted for 24.75 percent of the total value of merchandise imports followed by United Arab Emirates (12.48 percent), India (11.10 percent), Saudi Arabia (6.19 percent), Japan (4.74 percent) and South Africa

(3.97 percent). In addition, goods imported were mainly machinery, tractors and electronic products from China, petroleum product from Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates as well as iron products and vehicles from India, Japan and South Africa.

Figure 4.1: Proportion of Tanzania Import by countries in 2021 (Percent)



125. In 2021, import of goods from EAC member states increased by 61.4 percent to USD 523.4 million compared to USD 324.3 million in 2020. In addition, value of goods imported from SADC member states amounted to USD 616.8 million in 2021 compared to USD 470.3 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 31.2 percent. This was on account of improved trade relations with EAC and SADC member states particularly increased imports from South Africa and Kenya.

126. In 2021, the value of goods imported from Asian countries was USD 7,725.0 million compared to USD 5,753.0 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 34.3 percent. This was attributed to increase in the volume of imported capital and consumer goods due to high demand in the construction sector particularly ongoing implementation of strategic projects. In addition, the value of imports from European Countries decreased by 10.8 percent to USD 915.9 million in 2021 from USD 1,026.4 million in 2020. This was due to the continued improvement in the availability of locally produced goods including construction materials such as ceramic and metal products.

Table 4.4: Imports of Goods from Various Countries (USD Million) 2017-2021

REGIONAL BLOCK/ COUNTRY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change
European Union and Switzerland	1,085.6	861.9	936.0	1,026.4	915.9	-10.8
Other European Countries	311.5	267.2	214.7	175.3	209.2	19.3
TOTAL – EU COUNTRIES	**1,397.1**	**1,129.1**	**1,150.7**	**1,201.8**	**1,125.1**	**-6.4**
AFRICA						
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)						
South Africa	414.7	437.4	442	345.8	432.3	25
Zambia	53.7	51	47.6	51.2	70.4	37.7
Swaziland	37.1	38.5	48.8	26.4	39.6	50.2
Zimbabwe	1.1	1.2	1	4.7	9.9	112.5
Mozambique	9.2	24.1	8.4	2.4	4.6	92.5
DRC- Congo	1	0.6	1.3	2.1	2.6	21
Other SADC Countries	45.6	51.7	49	37.8	57.4	51.8
TOTAL –SADC	**562.5**	**604.4**	**598**	**470.3**	**616.8**	**31.1**
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)						
Burundi	0.2	1	0.4	0.3	0.6	122.6
Kenya	201	247.8	268.3	247.7	410.9	65.9
Rwanda	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.2	-2.3
Uganda	34.1	52.7	60.3	74	109.7	48.1
South Sudan	0	0.2	0	0	0.1	7227.8
TOTAL-EAC	**236.6**	**303**	**330.5**	**324.3**	**523.4**	**61.4**
Other African Countries	88.6	83.8	55.9	63.6	69.9	10
TOTAL-AFRICA	**887.7**	**991.2**	**984.4**	**858.2**	**1,210.2**	**41**
AMERICA						
United states of America	201.8	238	342.2	241.2	261.1	8.3
Canada	39.5	61.1	44.9	31	45.4	46.3
Other American Countries	95.3	15.3	16.8	11.1	15.9	43.1
TOTAL-AMERICA	**336.7**	**314.4**	**403.9**	**283.3**	**322.4**	**13.8**
ASIA						
China	1,499.6	1,764.4	2,011.5	2,155.9	2,696.2	25.1
India	1,165.0	1,222.7	1,267.8	1,089.6	1,209.5	11.0
Japan	410.6	398.1	490.5	377.0	508.4	34.9
United Arab Emirates	592.2	871.5	954.7	824.3	1,359.5	64.9
Hong Kong	51.3	60.3	47.8	47.7	53.1	11.2
Singapore	61.5	30.4	66.2	30.8	82.2	166.7
Other Asian Countries	961.0	1,513.9	1,408.0	1,227.7	1,816.1	47.9
TOTAL-ASIA	**4,741.2**	**5,861.4**	**6,246.6**	**5,753.0**	**7,725.0**	**34.3**
Other Countries	189.1	187.1	7.5	20.3	20.5	0.9
GRAND TOTAL	**7,551.7**	**8,483.1**	**8,793.1**	**7,889.0**	**10,018.7**	**27.0**

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Overall Balance of Payments

127. In 2021, the overall balance of payments recorded a surplus of USD 1,852.1 million compared to a deficit of USD 764.9 million in 2020. This was attributed to an increase in foreign financial inflows.

Balance of Merchandise Trade

128. In 2021, merchandise trade deficit widened by 122.5 percent to USD 3,247.7 million compared to a deficit of USD 1,460.0 million recorded in 2020. This was largely due to a surge in import bill particularly refined petroleum products, industrial raw materials, and capital goods consistent with increase in industrial production and construction activities as well as decrease in the value of mineral exports.

Balance on Services

129. In 2021, the balance on services recorded a surplus of USD 1,434.7 million compared to a surplus of USD 864.7 million reported in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 65.9 percent. This was attributed to increase in service receipts particularly from tourism and travel services driven by recovery of global economy from the effects of COVID-19 pandemic.

Balance of Goods and Services

130. In 2021, the deficit on goods and services widened to USD 1,813.0 million compared to a deficit of USD 595.2 million recorded in 2020. This was due to increase in trade deficit.

Balance of Investments Receipts

131. In 2021, the balance on investment receipts which includes employees' compensation, investment income and interest payments narrowed by 3.7 percent to a deficit of USD 1,218.0 million compared to a deficit of 1,264.5 million recorded in 2020. This was attributed to decrease in interest payments.

Balance of Current Transfers

132. The current transfer balance which comprises of personal transfers, grants and debt relief improved by 41.4 percent to a surplus of USD 565.3 million in 2021 compared to a surplus of USD 399.9 million registered in 2020. This was attributed to continued increase in grants from Development Partners channeled to various sector projects.

Balance of Current Accounts

133. The current account which comprises of balance on goods, services, investment income and current transfers recorded a deficit of USD 2,465.8 million in 2021 compared to a deficit of USD 1,459.9 million recorded in 2020, equivalent to an increase in deficit by 68.9 percent. This was due to the increase in deficit of goods and services.

Balance of Capital Transfers

134. In 2021, the surplus on capital transfers which includes investment grants and debt cancellation from international financial institutions and Development Partners increased by 8.3 percent to USD 417.9 million compared to a surplus of USD 385.8 million in 2020. This was due to increase in grants from Development Partners to support the efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19.

Balance on Investment Payments

135. The balance of investment payments which includes Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and foreign loans registered a surplus of USD 2,965.0 million in 2021 compared to a surplus of USD 884.0 million in 2020. This was on account of increase in FDI and service receipts.

Foreign Reserves

136. In 2021, the Government continued to maintain adequate foreign reserves to sustain importation of goods and services. As at the end of December 2021, foreign reserves amounted to USD 6,386.0 million compared to USD 4,767.7 million in the corresponding period in 2020. The level of reserves was sufficient to cover 6.2 months of imports of goods and services including Foreign Direct Investment related imports which is consistent with the country benchmark of not less than 4.0 months of import cover. In addition, the level of reserves is above EAC and SADC benchmark of not less than 4.5 months and 6.0 months

respectively. The increase in foreign reserve was attributed to receipt of USD 567.3 million concessional loan from IMF.

The Value of Tanzanian Shilling

137. The value of Tanzanian shilling against major trading currencies continued to remain stable in 2021. During the period under review, one USD was traded at an average of 2,309.8 Tanzanian shillings compared to 2,305.6 shillings in 2020. This indicates slight depreciation of Tanzanian shilling by 0.16 percent in 2021 compared to a depreciation of 0.25 percent in 2020. The stability of Tanzanian shilling was a result of low and stable inflation, prudent fiscal and monetary policies, ongoing measures to improve transparency and orderly foreign exchange market operations, adequate foreign reserves, and moderate current account deficit. The minor depreciation of Tanzanian shillings made Tanzania among countries with stable currency despite the impacts of COVID-19.

VALUE OF TANZANIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Table 24

Million Shillings

Type of Goods	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020r**	**2021**
Exports	10,610,721	10,053,844	10,064,249.0	11,378,808.0	13,882,712.0	14,384,873.8
Domestic Exports	9,303,457	8,779,726	8,307,170.0	10,824,002.0	13,673,643.3	14,178,681.4
Re-exports	422,502	319,086	422,733.0	554,806.0	209,068.6	206,192.4
Imports	18,425,925	16,831,696	18,789,124.0	20,939,079.0	19,631,817.9	24,916,297.0
Total Value of Foreign Trade	29,036,647	26,885,540	28,853,373.0	32,317,886.0	33,514,529.9	39,301,170.8
Balance of Merchandise Trade	-7,815,204	-6,777,852	-8,724,875.0	-9,560,271.0	-5,749,106.0	-10,531,423.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority
r - Revised data

Table 25 **VOLUME AND VALUE OF EXPORTS**

Commodity	Quantity (000" Tons)						Value (Million Shillings)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change (2020/21)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change (2020/21)
Coffee	42.1	58	78.1	64	68	6.2	282,427	337,459	349,423	331,453	354,768	7
Cotton	25	50.7	82.3	72.6	48.8	-32.7	80,259	157,151	212,310	199,823	185,917	-7
Sisal	16.3	12	13.8	11.2	12.6	12.5	57,703	46,925	53,829	40,071	46,126	15.1
Tea	27.5	26.9	31.7	24.1	24.2	0.6	108,990	103,341	104,044	73,987	75,173	1.6
Tobacco	48.3	72.2	46.3	42.6	37.7	-11.4	434,456	609,677	389,502	339,428	291,367	-14.2
Cashew nuts	331.1	77.1	296.8	320.9	154.4	-51.9	1,200,450	287,891	821,945	824,634	363,012	-56
Cloves	6.9	0.1	1.8	3.6	7	96.8	121,237	684	20,807.4	38,915.6	118,412.6	204.3
Diamonds (Carats)	282,032.1	408,655.9	590,000	154,331.1	47,430.0	-69.3	142,998	184,233	184,967	46,080	19,443	-57.8
Gold (gms)	54,660,377	60,784,383	81,098,466	66,871,114.9	59,392,496.2	-11.2	3,418,902	3,435,639	5,043,077	6,752,407	6,257,279	-7.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Tanzania Revenue Authority

VOLUME AND VALUE OF TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS

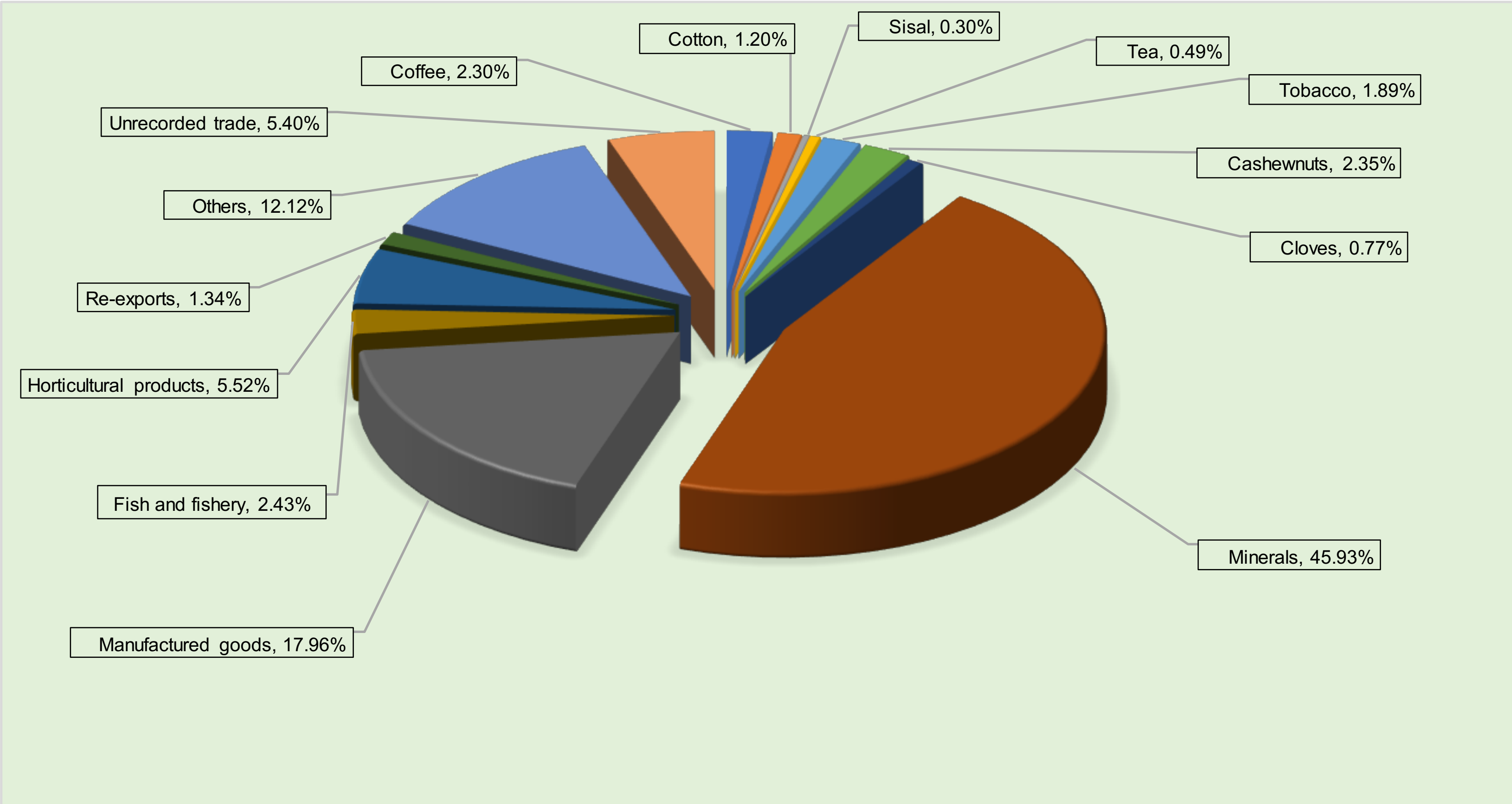
Table 26

Commodity	Quantity (000" Tons)						Percentage Change (2020/21)	Value (USD Million)						Percentage Change (2020/21)
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021	
Traditional Commodities:														
Coffee	58.7	41.8	56.6	76.2	64	68.0	6.2	153.7	126.3	147.9	152.2	145.2	155.2	6.9
Cotton	33	25.3	47.4	79	72.6	48.8	-32.7	46.8	36.8	68.4	91.8	87.5	81.3	-7.1
Sisal	8.6	17	20.3	12.2	11.2	12.6	12.6	17.2	28.7	32.5	19.3	17.6	20.2	14.6
Tea	26.3	27.5	26.9	31.7	24.1	24.2	0.6	44.8	49.1	45.9	45.7	32.4	32.9	1.5
Tobacco	74.3	48.3	72.2	42.6	42.6	37.7	-11.5	339.2	195.8	270.3	146.5	148.7	127.5	-14.3
Cashew nuts	217.5	329.4	120.2	295.6	320.9	154.4	-51.9	320.2	529.6	196.5	353.1	359.6	159.0	-55.8
Cloves	4.9	6.9	1.3	1.8	3.6	7.0	95.8	39.3	54.4	10.5	9.1	17.1	51.8	202.8
Sub-Total								**961.2**	**1,020.7**	**772.1**	**817.7**	**808.1**	**627.9**	**-22.3**
Non-Traditional Goods:														
Minerals								1,930.0	1,694.5	1,615.3	2,326.7	3,369.1	3,103.17	-7.9
Manufactured goods								714.2	693.7	794.6	851.8	908.6	1,213.2	33.5
Fish and Fish Products								143.7	193	158.4	168	139.6	164.3	17.7
Horticultural products								24.8	27.2	33	202.4	274.1	373.0	36.1
Re-exports								187.7	126.5	175.6	242.8	87.7	90.2	2.8
Others								538.1	357.1	432.5	394.3	474.2	819.1	72.7
Sub-Total								**3,538.5**	**3,091.9**	**3,209.3**	**4,186.0**	**5,253.3**	**5,762.95**	**9.7**
Unrecorded trade								450	411.3	398.1	373.8	310.4	364.8	**17.5**
Grand Total								**4,949.7**	**4,523.9**	**4,379.6**	**5,377.6**	**6,371.7**	**6,755.64**	**6.0**

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

Chart 4.3: TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS

Chart 4.4: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS IN 2021



AVERAGE PRICE OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITY

Table 27 **Shillings/tons**

Commodity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021	Percentage change
Coffee	6,084,327	5,563,694	6,703,080	5,818,259	4,585,610	5,178,939	5,217,177	0.7
Cotton	2,164,592	3,080,982	3,210,269	3,099,625	2,690,875	2,753,527	3,806,866	38.3
Sisal	3,554,124	2,473,086	3,539,730	3,910,417	3,901,618	3,575,866	3,657,568	2.3
Tea	3,139,968	3,543,747	3,956,329	3,841,673	3,292,541	3,070,579	3,101,340	1
Tobacco	8,576,002	10,259,213	8,998,738	8,444,280	9,143,243	7,975,654	7,727,540	-3.1
Cashew nuts	2,503,867	3,422,830	3,625,943	3,733,995	2,759,651	2,570,147	2,351,759	-8.5
Cloves	17,576,080	30,707,266	17,570,634	6,840,000	16,005,679	10,868,651	16,801,625	54.6
Diamonds (Carats)	353,123	789,375	507,027	205,594	313,503	298,578	409,930	37.3
Gold (gms)	56,146	37,674	62,548	56,522	62,185	100,976	105,355	4.3

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority
* Except Diamond and Gold

AVERAGE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

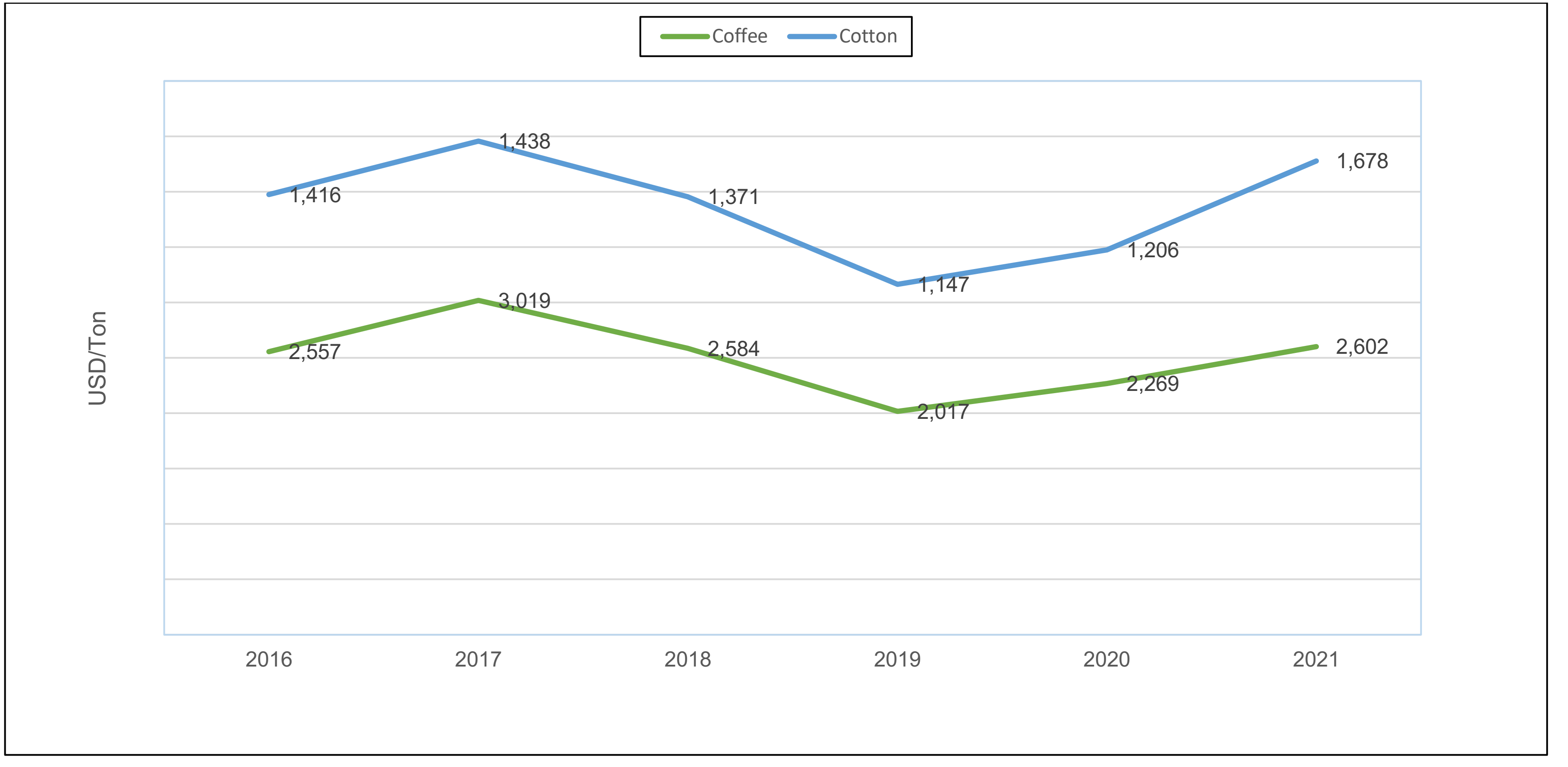
Table 28 **USD/ton***

Commodity	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Percentage Change 2021/20**
Coffee	2,557	3,019	2,584	2,017	2,269	2,602	14.7
Cotton	1,416	1,438	1,371	1,147	1,206	1,678	39.1
Sisal	2,002	1,579	1,733	2,109	1,566	1,614	3.0
Tea	1,696	1,777	1,706	1,446	1,346	1,301	-3.3
Tobacco	4,732	4,056	3,744	3,441	3,494	3,538	1.3
Cashew nuts	1,599	1,636	1,674	1,193	1,121	1,123	0.2
Cloves	7,976	7,884	3,000	7,000	4,770	5,493	15.2
Diamonds (Carats)	361	228	200	138	131	180	37.1
Gold (gms)	17	28	25	27	44	46	4.5

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority

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

Chart 4.5: TREND OF COFFEE AND COTTON EXPORT PRICES



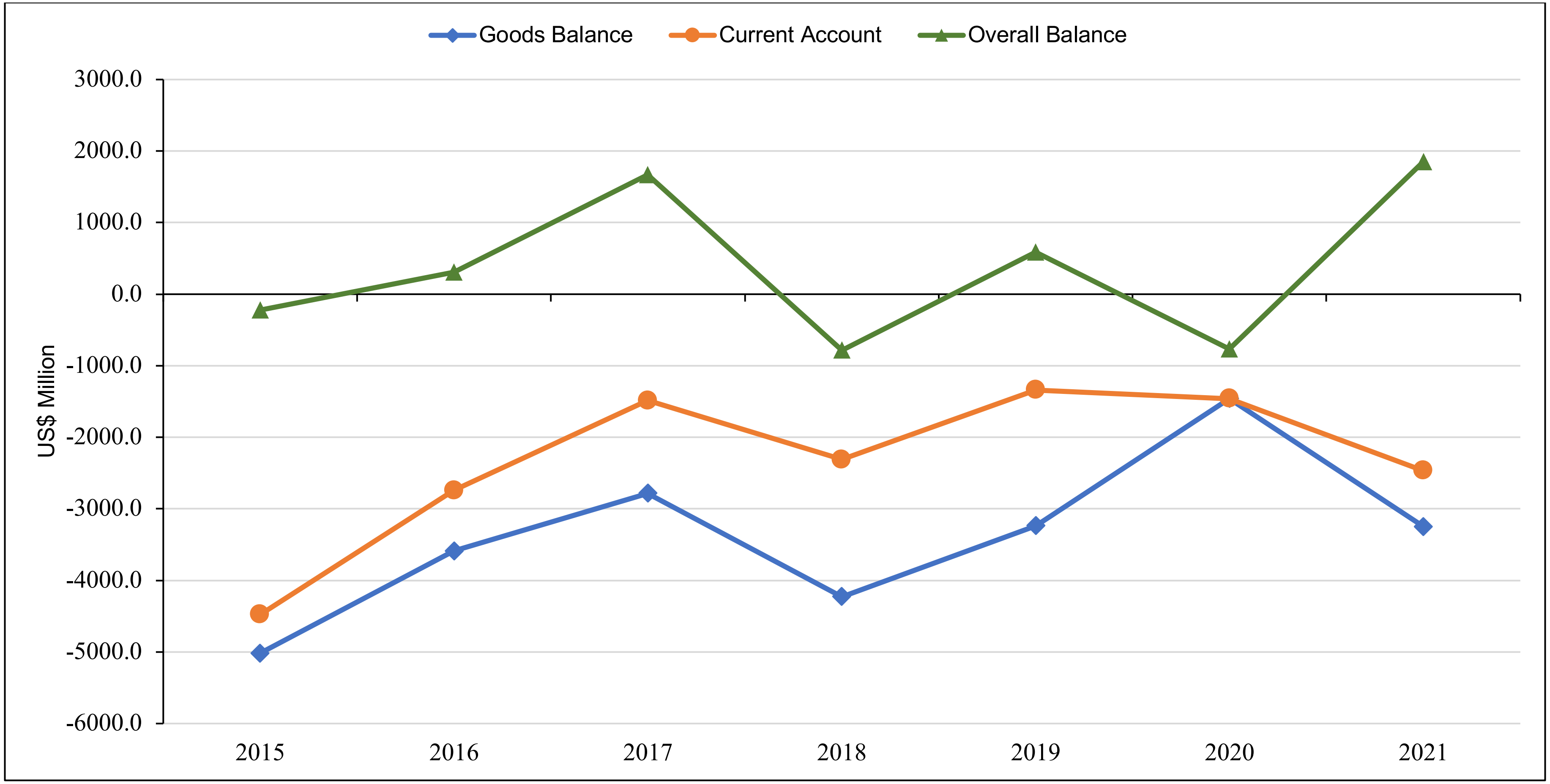
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Table 29 **USD Million**

	2017r	2018r	2019r	2020r	2021p
Goods Balance	**-2,782.3**	**-4,227.0**	**-3,237.6**	**-1,460.0**	**-3,247.7**
Exports (fob)	4,510.8	4,292.7	5,377.6	6,371.7	6,755.6
Imports (fob)	7,293.0	8,519.7	8,615.2	7,831.7	10,003.4
Service balance	**1,830.5**	**2,088.9**	**2,492.5**	**864.7**	**1,434.7**
Receipts	3,831.9	4,014.7	4,281.0	2,183.8	3,152.3
Payments	2,001.4	1,925.7	1,788.4	1,319.0	1,717.7
Income	**-935.7**	**-639.2**	**-1,013.7**	**-1,264.5**	**-1,218.0**
Receipts	125.3	155.9	212.4	111.2	103.2
Payments	1,061.0	795.2	1,226.2	1,375.7	1,321.3
Current transfers	402.0	468.5	418.5	399.9	565.3
Inflows	485.2	535.8	474.9	452.6	650.7
Government	121.8	170.3	103.5	139.9	104.4
Other Sectors	363.4	365.5	371.4	312.7	546.3
Outflows	83.2	67.3	56.4	52.7	85.4
Current Account	**-1,485.5**	**-2,308.7**	**-1,340.2**	**-1,459.9**	**-2,465.8**
Capital Transfers	**376.8**	**464.1**	**481.2**	**385.8**	**417.9**
Inflows	376.8	464.1	481.2	385.8	417.9
Outflows	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Account	**2,147.7**	**1,621.2**	**2,505.8**	**884.0**	**2,965.0**
Direct Investment	-937.7	-971.6	-1,217.2	-943.8	-1,032.9
Portfolio Investment	2.9	-3.7	36.8	-2.1	-7.7
Other Investment	1,207.0	653.3	1,251.8	-57.7	1,939.8
Errors and Omissions	630.7	-560.6	-1,059.8	-574.8	935.1
OVERALL BALANCE	**1,669.6**	**-784.0**	**587.0**	**-764.9**	**1,852.1**

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Chart 4.6: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



CHAPTER 5

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

THE WORLD ECONOMY

Economic Growth

138. In 2021, the world economic performance recovered to a positive growth of 6.1 percent compared to a negative growth of 3.1 percent in 2020. The pace of economic growth strengthened as many countries implemented policies geared to curb the economic effects of COVID-19 pandemic. The implemented policies include increasing liquidity to the economy and reducing restrictions imposed to mitigate the spread of the pandemic.

139. In 2021, the rate of GDP growth in advanced economies recovered to 5.2 percent compared to a negative growth of 4.5 percent in 2020. This was attributed to provision of COVID-19 vaccinations in many countries which enhanced communities' participation in different economic activities without restrictions. In addition, the resumption of trade and transportation activities contributed further to GDP growth in those countries.

140. The pace of economic growth in emerging market and developing economies was 6.8 percent in 2021 compared to a negative growth of 2.0 percent in 2020. The growth was attributed to easing COVID-19 pandemic restrictions including re-opening of borders, restoring international flights and resuming economic activities. The GDP growth of emerging and developing Asia countries including China and India was 7.3 percent in 2021 compared to a negative growth of 0.8 percent in 2020.

141. In 2021, GDP growth in Sub- Saharan Africa increased to 4.5 percent compared to a negative growth of 1.7 percent in 2020. This was attributed to improved export commodity prices as well as lifting of COVID-19 restrictions. In addition, the growth was due to improved tourism activities particularly in tourism dependent countries such as Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia and Seychelles which recorded negative growth in 2020.

Table 5.1: World Economic Growth 2017-2021 (Percent)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
World output	3.7	3.6	2.9	-3.1	6.1
Advanced economies	2.5	2.3	1.7	-4.5	5.2
Emerging market and developing economies	4.7	4.6	3.7	-2.0	6.8
Emerging and developing Asia	6.6	6.4	5.3	-0.8	7.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.0	3.3	3.1	-1.7	4.5

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook Report April 2022

142. In 2021, GDP growth in Southern African Development Community (SADC) recorded a positive growth of 4.2 percent compared to a negative growth of 4.3 percent in 2020. In addition, GDP growth in East African Community (EAC) improved to 5.9 percent in 2021

compared to a negative growth of 1.1 percent in 2020. The growth was attributed to eased COVID-19 restrictions as well as fiscal and monetary measures introduced to boost economic activities affected by the pandemic.

Table 5.2: SADC and EAC Economic Growth 2020-2021

SADC		
Country	**2020**	**2021**
Angola	-5.6	0.7
Botswana	-8.7	12.5
Comoros	-0.3	2.2
Tanzania	4.8	4.9
DRC	1.7	5.7
Eswatin	-1.9	3.1
Lesotho	-6	2.1
Madagascar	-7.1	3.5
Malawi	0.9	2.2
Mauritius	-14.9	3.9
Mozambique	-1.2	2.2
Namibia	-8.5	0.9
Seychelles	-7.7	8.0
South Sudan	-6.4	4.9
Zambia	-2.8	4.3
Zimbabwe	-5.3	6.3
Average	**-4.3**	**4.2**
EAC		
Burundi	0.3	2.4
Kenya	-0.3	7.2
Rwanda	-3.4	10.2
South Sudan	-6.6	5.3
Tanzania	4.8	4.9
Uganda	-1.4	5.1
Average	**-1.1**	**5.9**

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook Report April 2022

Inflation Trend

143. In 2021, global inflation increased to an average of 4.7 percent compared to an average of 3.2 percent in 2020. Inflation in advanced economies increased to an average of 3.1 percent in 2021 compared to 0.7 percent in 2020. In addition, inflation in emerging and developing Europe averaged at 9.5 percent in 2021 compared to 5.3 percent in 2020. The rise in global inflation was due to higher energy and food prices as a result of supply chain disruption following closure of some economic activities to curb the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. However, inflation in emerging and developing Asia decreased to 2.2 percent in 2021 compared to 3.1 percent in 2020. The decrease in inflation in emerging and developing Asia was attributed to a reduction in food prices, particularly rice.

144. In 2021, inflation in Sub-Saharan Africa increased to an average of 11.0 percent compared to 10.2 percent in 2020. The increase was attributed to rising energy and food prices. Countries which recorded highest inflation include Zimbabwe (98.5 percent), Ethiopia (26.8 percent), Angola (25.8 percent), Zambia (20.5 percent) and Nigeria (7.0 percent). Inflation in East African Community (EAC) was 4.4 percent compared to 8.4 percent in 2020.

During the period under review, Burundi recorded the highest inflation of 8.3 percent whereas Rwanda recorded the lowest inflation of 0.8 percent.

Table 5.3: Inflation in EAC 2020-2021 (Percent)

Country	**2020**	**2021**
Tanzania	3.3	3.7
Uganda	2.8	2.2
Kenya	5.3	6.1
Rwanda	7.7	0.8
Burundi	7.3	8.3
South Sudan	24.0	5.3
Average	**8.4**	**4.4**

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), WEO April 2022

World Trade

145. In 2021, world trade recorded a positive growth of 10.9 percent compared to a negative growth of 4.9 percent in 2020. This was due to increase in production activities following the easing of COVID-19 restrictions. According to World Trade Organization, Trade Statistics and Outlook Report of April 2022, exports of goods in the African continent grew at 5.1 percent in 2021 compared to a negative growth of 7.5 percent in 2020. In addition, importation of goods recorded a positive growth of 4.2 percent in 2021 compared to a negative growth of 11.8 in 2020.

International Economic Co-operation

146. In 2021, Tanzania continued to cooperate with international communities through the United Nations (UN), international financial and trade institutions as well as other international platforms. During the period under review, Tanzania participated in the 76th Session of the UN General Assembly where among other things, expressed efforts in mitigating the effects of COVID-19 pandemic as well as progress made in implementation of policies, plans and development projects. In addition, Tanzania reiterated her commitment and readiness to use multilateral diplomacy in resolving global economic, social and political challenges. Following active participation in the international communities, Tanzania was elected to be a member of: the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) for 2021-2025; Council of Administration and Postal Operations Council for 2021-2025; and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for 2022-2024. The ECOSOC oversees all UN development projects and some UN agencies including the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

147. In 2021, Tanzania participated in high level forum on climate change and the 26th Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Tanzania articulated implementation of national policies, strategies and programs for environmental conservation and combating climate change including the national goal of planting at least 270 million trees annually in order to reduce carbon emissions for about 30 to 35 percent by 2030. In addition, Tanzania allied with other countries in requesting developed nations to fulfil their commitment of contributing USD 100 billion to developing countries aiming at mitigating the effects of climate change in accordance with the Paris Agreement on

climate change of 2015. Further, Tanzania continued to urge countries with high carbon emissions to adhere to the commitment of reducing emission ratios.

Economic Cooperation in Africa

148. In 2021, two (2) Joint Permanent Commission meetings were held between Tanzania and Kenya as well as Tanzania and Rwanda which enabled Tanzania to strengthen bilateral relations in economic, social and political areas. In addition, countries agreed to strengthen cooperation in various sectors including health, trade and investment, construction and transportation, energy, education and defense and security. Moreover, Tanzania and Kenya agreed to gradually remove 70 outstanding non-tariff barriers, whereby as of December 2021, a total of 56 barriers were resolved and 14 barriers are still under negotiation. Some of the resolved non-tariff barriers include: controlling the increase in price of soft beverages exported to Kenya so as to be competitive as products produced in Kenya (preferential treatment); changing the inspection system of consignment whereby currently the practice involves joint inspection; conduct joint inspections of the same type of cargo to reduce waiting time of trucks at borders; removal of cargo inspection fees; removal of one (1) percent fee on the value of coffee imported from Kenya; and lifting ban on importation of crop storage chemicals. The measures stimulated growth of trade and investment between the countries, as a result trade deficit between Tanzania and Kenya decreased to USD 13.7 million in 2021 compared to a deficit of USD 17.5 million in 2020.

149. In 2021, Tanzania ratified the agreement establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area and became the 41st member out of 55 African Union (AU) member countries to ratify the agreement. Ratification of the agreement increased Tanzania's influence in African integration and became part of the African market where goods and services will be imported between member states custom duty free. In addition, AU member states agreed to liberalize trade of goods based on a specific modality. The agreement requires members to gradually remove tariff on 97 percent of goods whereby goods in group A (90 percent) will be liberalized after commencing implementation of the agreement and tariff reduction on goods in group B (7 percent) will be liberalized after 5 years of the commencement of the agreement, while 3 percent of goods will not be liberalized. Furthermore, member states implementing AU's custom union such as the East African Community (EAC) are required to submit one (1) tariff offer which will be agreed by member states without affecting custom union procedures.

Economic Cooperation in the South African Development Community

150. In 2021, the ordinary summit of the Heads of the States and Government of SADC was held in August, whereby the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030 was endorsed. The Plan takes into account all social, political and economic sectors and outline plans on private sector engagement in implementing the priorities towards attainment of the SADC vision 2050. In addition, the Plan is aligned with the priorities of the National Five Years Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26 particularly in infrastructure development, industry, blue economy and innovation of various sources of energy. Furthermore, the summit resolved that SADC secretariat budget for year 2022/23 maintains the ceiling of previous year to avoid increase in membership contributions and to reduce economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic.

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Implementation of Single Customs Territory

151. In 2021, Tanzania continued to implement the East African Customs Union Protocol aiming at promoting trade, productivity, investment and industrial growth among member states. During the period under review, export to other member states increased by 42.9 percent to USD 1,161.2 million in 2021 compared to USD 812.5 million in 2020. This was due to the Government efforts in improving business and investment environment. In addition, the value of imported goods from member states was USD 523.4 million in 2021 compared to USD 324.3 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 61.4 percent. Trade balance between Tanzania and other EAC member states recorded a surplus of USD 637.8 million in 2021 compared to a surplus of USD 488.2 million recorded in 2020. On the other hand, Tanzania ratified the East African Sanitary and Phytosanitary Protocol. Ratification of the protocol will enable Tanzania to export crops, livestock and fishing products within the region without restrictions.

Infrastructure and Social Support Services

152. In 2021, Tanzania continued to cooperate with other EAC member states to construct and improve One Stop Border Post (OSBP) to facilitate trade within the region. During the period under review, the initial preparatory stage for constructing a new Manyovu/Mugina OSBP centre between Tanzania and Burundi commenced including project documents review and site visit. The project is a part of implementation of EAC road construction project of Kabingo-Kasulu-Manyovu/Rumonge-Gitaza.

153. In 2021, EAC member states continued to cooperate in containing the spread and effects of COVID-19 pandemic. During the period under review, member states discussed on establishing EAC common pass to facilitate transport and transportation within and outside the region. In addition, member states agreed on appropriate mechanism for mutual recognition of COVID-19 certificates issued by member states laboratories. As of December 2021, a total of 66 laboratories out of 77 were assessed and accredited based on World Health Organisation criteria to conduct COVID-19 test for passengers.

CHAPTER 6
HUMAN RESOURCES

Population

154. In 2021, the population of Tanzania was estimated at 59,441,988 compared to 57,637,628 people in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 3.1 percent. The population of Tanzania Mainland was estimated at 57,724,380, equivalent to 97.1 percent of the total population whereas Tanzania Zanzibar population was estimated at 1,717,608. In addition, women were estimated at 30,309,750, equivalent to 51.0 percent of the total population and men were estimated at 29,132,238. The estimate was 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

155. In 2021, Dar es Salaam Region was estimated to be highly populated region with a total of 5,526,638 people, equivalent to 9.6 percent of Tanzania Mainland population followed by Mwanza region with 3,983,793 people, equivalent to 6.9 percent. The higher population in Dar es Salaam was attributed to availability of basic social services and economic opportunities which attracted immigrants from other regions. However, Katavi region had the lowest population estimated at 842,200, equivalent to 1.5 percent of Tanzania Mainland population. In Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region had the highest population estimated at 750,033, equivalent to 43.7 percent of Tanzania Zanzibar population. On the other hand, Kusini Unguja region had the lowest population estimated at 140,821, equivalent to 8.2 percent of Tanzania Zanzibar population.

156. In 2021, average population density of Tanzania was estimated at 67 people per square kilometer compared to 65 people per square kilometer in 2020. In addition, population density of Tanzania Mainland averaged at 65 people per square kilometer compared to 63 people per square kilometer in 2020. Dar es Salaam region had the highest population density averaging at 3,967 people per square kilometer followed by Mwanza region with 420 people per square kilometer. On the other hand, 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 averaging at 3,261 per square kilometer followed by Kusini Pemba region with 853 people per square kilometer. However, Kusini Unguja region had the lowest population density of 165 people per square kilometer.

157. In 2021, children under five (5) years were 9,810,624, equivalent to 17.0 of the Tanzania Mainland population. In addition, population aged 15 to 35 were 20,125,724, equivalent to 34.9 percent, population aged 15 to 64 were 31,124,653 (53.9 percent) and population aged 65 and above were 1,662,774 (2.9 percent). Furthermore, dependent population (elderly above 65 and children below 15) were 26,599,727, equivalent to 46.1 percent of the total population.

Table 6.1. Tanzania Population Distribution by Age Groups and Sex in 2021

Age	Sex		Total	Percent
	Female	Male		
0 - 4	4,952,084	4,858,540	9,810,624	17.0
5 - 14	7,598,669	7,527,660	15,126,329	26.2
15 - 35	9,741,490	10,384,234	20,125,724	34.9
36 - 64	5,233,283	5,765,646	10,998,929	19.0
65+	769,678	893,096	1,662,774	2.9
Total	**28,295,204**	**29,429,176**	**57,724,380**	**100**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Population and Housing Census

158. In 2021, the Government continued with preparations for the 2022 Population and Housing Census which will be conducted in August 2022. The aim of the Census is to collect, process, analyze and disseminate demographic, economic, environmental and social data of all persons and houses in the country at a specified period. In addition, the 2022 Population and Housing Census Publicity and Advocacy Strategy was launched by Her Excellency, Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 14th September 2021. As of December 2021, pilot census was conducted in 13 regions of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Furthermore, other census preparatory activities implemented include: updating of the Enumeration Areas (EA) of all wards and streets of Tanzania Mainland and preparing questionnaires for all three censuses (Population and Housing Census, Building Census and Physical Address/Postcode Census).

Labour Force and Employment

159. In 2021, about 75.8 percent of population aged 15 years and above were employed, 9.0 percent were unemployed but actively searching while 16.7 percent were inactive population due to illness, studying or other reasons.

Table 6.2: Employment to Population Ratio

	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
Population (15+)	16,229,848	14,818,047	31,047,894
Employed (15+)	11,477,354	12,058,781	23,536,135
Unemployed	1,599,791	725,096	2,324,887
Inactive population	3,152,703	2,034,169	5,186,872
Employment to population ratio (Percent)	**81.4**	**70.7**	**75.8**

Source: Prime Minister's Office - Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disability

160. In 2021, a total of 25,861,023 persons were in the labour market of which 23,536,135 persons (11,477,354 female and 12,058,781 male) were employed in various sectors of the economy compared to 23,029,954 persons employed in 2020. In addition, 8.6 percent of the total employment were for persons with disability. During the period under review, the agriculture, forestry and fishing activities accounted for 65.6 percent of the total employment followed by the wholesale, retail trade and repair activities which accounted for 12.2 percent.

Out of the total employment, 22,922,749 persons equivalent to 97.4 percent was employed in private sector and 613,387 persons in public sector.

Table 6.3: Employment Distribution by Sector

Economic Activities	Male	Female	Total	Percentage share
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,761,893	7,686,198	15,448,091	65.6
Mining and quarrying	176,815	41,538	218,353	0.9
Manufacturing	606,382	435,147	1,041,529	4.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	19,394	2,088	21,482	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	17,896	10,802	28,698	0.1
Construction	550,167	18,607	568,774	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,138,218	1,726,548	2,864,767	12.2
Transportation and storage	688,724	19,447	708,171	3.0
Accommodation and food service activities	117,232	565,211	682,443	2.9
Information and communication	32,208	8,405	40,613	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	42,768	35,844	78,613	0.3
Real estate activities	9,760	4,620	14,380	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	47,673	22,602	70,275	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	237,022	148,624	385,646	1.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	81,800	25,624	107,425	0.5
Education	207,570	172,941	380,510	1.6
Human health and social work activities	66,955	86,403	153,357	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	25,452	6,261	31,713	0.1
Other service activities	172,544	190,108	362,652	1.5
Activities of households as employers;	58,003	269,702	327,705	1.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	306	632	938	0.0
Total	**12,058,781**	**11,477,354**	**23,536,135**	**100**

Source: Prime Minister's Office - Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disability

161. In 2021, a total of 2,324,887 persons were unemployed, equivalent to unemployment rate of 9.0 percent compared to 2,406,950 persons in 2020, equivalent to unemployment rate of 9.5 percent. In addition, female unemployment rate was 12.2 percent compared to 5.7 percent for male.

Table 6.4: Trend of Unemployment Rate in 2021

	Sex		**Total**
	Female	**Male**	
Labour Force (15+)	13,077,145	12,783,878	25,861,023
Employed (15+)	11,477,354	12,058,781	23,536,135
Unemployed (15+)	1,599,791	725,096	2,324,887
Unemployment rate (Percent)	**12.2**	**5.7**	**9.0**

Source: Prime Minister's Office - Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disability

162. In 2021, the Government continued to implement National Skills Development Program to youth aiming at addressing unemployment challenges. During the period under review, 22,899 youths were trained on the needed skills in the labour market for employment and

self-employment compared to 18,956 youth trained in 2020. Out of those, 14,440 youths were trained through apprenticeship, 2,215 graduates through internship, 2,644 youth attended vocational training and formalized skills acquired outside the informal system and 3,600 were trained on modern farming using greenhouse technology.

163. In 2021, the Government through Employment Service Unit registered and counselled 8,849 job seekers on job selection compared to 12,230 job seekers in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 27.6 percent. Out of registered job seekers, 4,015 were females and 4,834 were males compared to 5,706 females and 6,524 males in 2020. During the period under review, 6,344 job seekers (3,033 female and 3,311 male) were trained compared to 2,861 job seekers (female 1,405 and male 1,456) trained in 2020. In addition, the training was aimed at building capacity on job seeking, increase ability to compete for employment opportunities in domestic and international labour market as well as enhance work ethics. Furthermore, 592 youths (244 female and 348 male) were connected to various employment opportunities in 2021 compared to 923 youths (female 419 and male 504) in 2020.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF TANZANIA POPULATION 2012-2021

Table 30

Region	2012**	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Dodoma	2,083,588	2,172,165	2,217,856	2,264,508	2,419,941	2,492,989	2,568,514	2,647,410	2,729,668
Arusha	1,694,310	1,789,791	1,839,531	1,890,653	1,948,219	1,999,907	2,051,852	2,104,074	2,156,511
Kilimanjaro	1,640,087	1,698,526	1,728,522	1,759,048	1,823,151	1,864,329	1,906,978	1,951,252	1,996,952
Tanga	2,045,205	2,138,517	2,186,757	2,236,086	2,284,712	2,337,053	2,391,791	2,449,235	2,509,439
Morogoro	2,218,492	2,325,386	2,380,750	2,437,431	2,531,268	2,596,287	2,662,468	2,730,058	2,799,260
Pwani	1,098,668	1,147,227	1,172,306	1,197,933	1,236,481	1,265,504	1,295,267	1,325,852	1,357,271
Dar es Salaam	4,364,541	4,884,061	5,166,570	5,465,420	5,017,294	5,147,070	5,275,315	5,401,814	5,526,638
Lindi	864,652	880,939	889,197	897,533	963,465	983,738	1,004,439	1,025,800	1,047,783
Mtwara	1,270,854	1,302,340	1,318,374	1,334,606	1,397,723	1,424,083	1,451,078	1,478,874	1,507,426
Ruvuma	1,376,891	1,436,563	1,467,362	1,498,821	1,543,869	1,579,811	1,616,991	1,655,443	1,695,057
Iringa	941,238	962,813	973,784	984,882	1,068,695	1,095,172	1,122,131	1,149,481	1,177,327
Mbeya	2,707,410	2,858,585	2,937,310	1,883,024	2,006,072	2,070,412	2,136,614	2,204,543	2,274,236
Singida	1,370,637	1,435,758	1,469,469	1,503,972	1,569,304	1,612,854	1,658,086	1,705,182	1,754,370
Tabora	2,291,623	2,429,679	2,501,796	2,576,053	2,769,093	2,870,522	2,974,427	3,081,263	3,191,194
Rukwa	1,004,539	1,071,044	1,105,931	1,141,953	1,160,568	1,195,550	1,231,959	1,270,049	1,310,007
Kigoma	2,127,930	2,232,520	2,286,727	2,342,250	2,528,708	2,616,200	2,706,831	2,800,919	2,898,568
Shinyanga	1,534,808	1,599,325	1,632,593	1,666,554	1,816,316	1,874,709	1,933,768	1,993,589	2,054,229
Kagera	2,458,023	2,618,558	2,702,715	2,789,577	2,919,942	3,022,037	3,127,908	3,238,347	3,353,241
Mwanza	2,772,509	2,942,537	3,031,422	3,122,992	3,393,620	3,532,378	3,676,300	3,826,573	3,983,793
Mara	1,743,830	1,831,810	1,877,451	1,924,230	2,123,683	2,209,143	2,298,317	2,391,845	2,490,155
Manyara	1,425,131	1,518,516	1,567,479	1,618,020	1,692,667	1,750,864	1,810,929	1,873,105	1,937,450
Njombe	702,097	713,345	719,036	724,772	786,347	803,299	820,355	837,557	854,932
Katavi	564,604	602,325	622,121	642,567	706,472	738,237	771,287	805,887	842,200
Simiyu	1,584,157	1,643,549	1,674,075	1,705,168	1,998,224	2,094,798	2,196,449	2,304,228	2,418,495
Geita	1,739,530	1,833,350	1,882,141	1,932,230	2,148,409	2,239,949	2,335,134	2,434,800	2,539,114
Songwe				1,136,415	1,166,094	1,202,419	1,239,970	1,278,850	1,319,064
Tanzania Mainland	**43,625,354**	**46,069,230**	**47,351,275**	**48,676,698**	**51,020,337**	**52,619,314**	**54,265,158**	**55,966,030**	**57,724,380**
Kaskazini Unguja	187,455	199,844	206,343	213,053	216,697	222,066	227,317	232,480	237,505
Kusini Unguja	115,588	120,305	122,736	125,215	131,162	133,767	136,235	138,589	140,821
Mjini Magharibi	593,678	645,701	673,398	702,283	683,833	700,791	717,468	733,914	750,033
Kaskazini Pemba	211,732	217,309	220,153	223,033	260,884	271,594	282,716	294,267	306,173
Kusini Pemba	195,116	199,456	201,662	203,893	241,715	251,631	261,853	272,348	283,076
Zanzibar	**1,303,569**	**1,382,616**	**1,424,292**	**1,467,477**	**1,534,291**	**1,579,849**	**1,625,589**	**1,671,598**	**1,717,608**
Tanzania	**44,928,923**	**47,451,847**	**48,775,567**	**50,144,175**	**52,554,628**	**54,199,163**	**55,890,747**	**57,637,628**	**59,441,988**

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

164. In 2021, a total of 256 projects were registered by Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) compared to 203 projects registered in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 26.1 percent. Out of those, 75 projects were owned by Tanzanians, 114 by foreigners and 67 were joint venture between Tanzanians and foreigners compared to 64 projects owned by Tanzanians, 74 by foreigners and 65 projects owned jointly by Tanzanians and foreigners in 2020. During the period under review, the value of registered projects was USD 3.8 billion compared to USD 1.1 billion in 2020. The increase in the value and number of registered projects was due to Government efforts in: promoting the country as a right and safe place for investment; advertising existing investment opportunities; and improvement of online system for project registration which simplified investment procedures. In addition, projects registered in 2021 were expected to provide 53,025 employment opportunities compared to 17,084 employment opportunities estimated in 2020.

Distribution of Registered Projects by Sector

165. In 2021, commercial building attracted more investment projects worth USD 1,318.3 million, equivalent to 35.2 percent of the value of registered projects followed by projects registered in manufacturing sector worth USD 953.0 million, financial services USD 574.4 million, tourism USD 354.1 million and agriculture USD 251.1 million. During the period under review, manufacturing sector registered 135 projects, equivalent to 52.7 percent of all projects registered followed by cargo transportation with 25 projects, commercial buildings 24 projects, tourism 21 projects, agriculture 19 projects and trade 16 projects.

Table 7.1: Investment Projects Registered in 2021

No.	Sector	Registered Projects				Job opportunities	Value in (Million USD)
		Tanzanians	Foreigners	Partnerships	Total		
1	Agriculture	6	8	5	19	2,516	251.1
2	Natural Resources	0	1	0	1	20	0.7
3	Tourism	5	12	4	21	1,786	354.1
4	Manufacturing	37	64	34	135	20,865	953.0
5	Commercial Buildings	8	12	4	24	3,344	1,318.3
6	Cargo Transportation	14	6	5	25	2,989	149.3
7	Trade services	4	6	6	16	1,148	71.9
8	Financial Services	0	3	1	4	2,869	574.4
9	Human Resources	1	1	6	8	396	10.0
10	Energy	0	0	1	1	92	4.1
11	Infrastructure	0	1	1	2	17,000	62.5
	Total	**75**	**114**	**67**	**256**	**53,025**	**3,749.3**

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre

Distribution of Registered Projects by Regions

166. In 2021, Dar es Salaam Region attracted more investment projects with 93 projects, equivalent to 36.3 percent of the registered projects followed by Coastal Region which

registered 36 projects, Mwanza 20 projects, Dodoma 15 projects, Arusha 13 projects and Tanga 11 projects. Dar es Salaam Region continued to lead in registering projects due to existence of enabling investment environment especially improved infrastructure compared to other regions.

Table 7.2: Distribution of Registered Projects by Region in 2021

Region	Sector											Total
	Agriculture	Commercial Building	Infrastructure	Energy	Financial Institutions	Human Resources	Manufacturing	Natural Resources	Trade services	Tourism	Transportation	
Arusha	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	6	0	13
Dar es Salaam	0	10	1	0	4	5	41	0	8	6	18	93
Dodoma	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	1	15
Geita	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	7
Iringa	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	7
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Katavi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kigoma	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kilimanjaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Lindi	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	8
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4
Mbeya	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Morogoro	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	9
Mtwara	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mwanza	1	3	0	0	0	1	10	0	2	2	1	20
Njombe	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Coastal	2	7	1	0	0	0	22	0	0	1	3	36
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ruvuma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shinyanga	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	8
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Songwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tanga	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	11
Total	**19**	**24**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**8**	**135**	**1**	**16**	**21**	**25**	**256**

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre

Foreign Private Investment

167. According to the Tanzania Investment Report 2021, foreign private investment increased by 4.4 percent to USD 18,461.9 million in 2020 from USD 17,677.5 million in 2019. Out of the total investment, Foreign Direct Investment amounted to USD 15,612.6 million equivalent to 84.6 percent, portfolio investment amounted to USD 124.8 million (0.6 percent) and other investment was USD 2,724.5 million (14.8 percent). In addition, the value of foreign capital invested in private sector was USD 860.1 million in 2020 compared to USD 1,240 million invested in 2019. On the other hand, foreign direct investment employed

184,552 people in 2020 compared to 140,415 people employed in 2019. Out of those, the professional employees were 68,778 equivalents to 37 percent and 115,774 were non-professional employees.

Table 7.3: Foreign Private Investment 2017-2020 (USD Million)

Type of Investment	Inflows				Stock			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Foreign Direct Investment	937.7	971.6	1,217.2	943.8	13,274.4	14,092	14,762.9	15,612.6
Portfolio Investment	0.8	1.6	5.5	1.8	176.6	30.6	104.6	124.8
Other Investment	113.2	241.3	17.3	-85.5	2,058.7	5,233.7	2810	2,724.5
Total	**1,051.7**	**1214.4**	**1,240**	**860.1**	**15,392.7**	**19356.3**	**17,677.5**	**18,461.9**

Investment and Business Environment

168. In 2021, the Government continued to implement the Blueprint Action Plan for Regulatory Reforms in order to improve investment and business environment in the country. During the period under review, implementation of the Blueprint recorded various achievements including: abolition or reduction of 14 fees and levies; improvement of organization structure for 57 Public Institutions related to investment; and establishment of Trade, Industry and Investment department under Local Government Authorities. In addition, the Government Electronic Payment System (GePG) was upgraded, whereby a total of 726 service providers were integrated into the System as of December 2021.

169. In 2021, the Government conducted thorough analysis and review of fees and levies charged by Tanzania Shipping Agencies Corporation's (TASAC) which were perceived as nuisance by marine transport stakeholders, and such nuisance levies were either abolished or reduced and announced through Government Notice No. 181 dated February 5th 2021. On the other hand, the Government streamlined two regulations namely the Electronic and Postal Communications (Radio and Television Broadcasting Content) and The Electronic and Postal Communications (Licensing). Such amendment resulted into abolition of license for selling communication equipment and reduction of cost of some license for radio and television broadcasting.

170. In 2021, the Government reviewed the forest regulations which provides an opportunity for the private sector to invest in natural forest reserves as well as setting friendly levies for forestry products business. In addition, review of the regulations provided an opportunity for investors to establish zoo in the forest reserves located in the vicinity of town centers to promote local tourism and employment for Tanzanians.

171. In 2021, the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Zanzibar Food and Drug Agency (ZFDA) which enabled food products registered by ZFDA or TBS to be recognized by both institutions with the aim of reducing registration costs and inconvenience to traders. In addition, the Government

continued to improve the One Stop Facilitation Center at TIC, by bringing together other Government Institutions responsible for issuance of investment permits and licenses including the Department of Labour, Immigration Service Department, Land Department, NEMC, TBS, OSHA, TMDA and NIDA with the aim of facilitating service delivery to investors.

Economic Empowerment

172. In 2021, the Government through the National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC) continued to implement the National Economic Empowerment Policy, 2004. As of December 2021, various economic empowerment funds extended loans amounting to 903.0 billion shillings to 5,932,668 small scale entrepreneurs compared to 898.1 billion shillings extended to 3,614,857 entrepreneurs in 2020. Out of the amount, 415.4 billion shillings were extended to 3,737,581 women, equivalent to 63 percent of all beneficiaries and 487.6 billion shillings were extended to 2,195,087 men. In addition, loans worth 81.3 billion shillings were extended to 640,723 persons with disability, equivalent to 10.8 percent of all beneficiaries. The increase of beneficiaries was due to increase in the number of creditworthy entrepreneurs. The extended loans generated direct and indirect employment opportunities to 7,712,468 people, whereby 5,090,229 jobs were for women, equivalent to 66.0 percent and 2,622,239 jobs for men. The extended loans originated from various sources including income from funds' project, grants, donations and money donated by individuals, and local and international organizations.

173. In 2021, the Government continued to oversee implementation of the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Program. Through the Program, loans worth 1.75 billion shillings were extended to 32 companies in 2021 compared to loans worth 934.5 million shillings extended to 13 companies in 2020. Loans were extended to SMEs from Mwanza, Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Shinyanga and Geita regions. The increase in the amount of loan extended and beneficiary SMEs was due to Government efforts in promoting a competitive and industrialized economy which encouraged Tanzanians to establish industries in various economic sectors. In addition, extended loans were funded by the Government through the National Social Security Fund (NSSF).

174. In 2021, a total of 4,787,622 entrepreneurs and general public were trained through various economic empowerment funds. Out of the trainees, 2,824,696 were women, equivalents to 59 percent of all beneficiaries and men were 1,962,926. In addition, persons with disability were 502,701, equivalents to 10.5 percent of all beneficiaries. The training was aimed at empowering entrepreneurs to run various economic activities including business plan write-up, book-keeping and financial management.

175. In 2021, NEEC continued to implement the Tanzania Inclusive National Entrepreneurship Strategy, 2017. During the period under review, NEEC coordinated provision of training to 200,988 entrepreneurs (129,473 women and 71,515 men) compared to 191,418 entrepreneurs trained in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 5.0 percent. This was due to increased entrepreneurs' motivation to participate in the training. The training aimed to: increase skills of entrepreneurs in establishing and developing economic activities; linking entrepreneurs with capital opportunities from empowerment funds, banks and financial

institutions; provide education on the importance of formalizing business and establishing business groups as well as techniques of exploring local and international markets.

176. In 2021, the Government through NEEC continued to coordinate establishment of economic empowerment centres in various regions to facilitate community access to empowerment services. As of December 2021, the number of empowerment centers increased to 17 compared to 10 centers in the corresponding period in 2020. Out of those, Dodoma Region had seven (7) centres, Kigoma (6), Shinyanga (1), Singida (1), Geita (1) and Rukwa (1). During the period under review, the empowerment centres provided services to 18,441 persons (6795 women and 11,646 men) compared to 28,541 persons (10,130 women and 18,411 men) in 2020. In addition, empowerment centres facilitated 2,012 entrepreneurs to access loans worth 5.4 billion shillings from various financial institutions and empowerment funds in 2021 compared to loans worth 1.74 billion shillings extended to 6,147 entrepreneurs in 2020.

177. In 2021, a total of 928 women's economic empowerment platforms were established compared to 500 platforms established in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 85.6 percent. The increase was due to the Government efforts to revive the Presidential Trust Fund for strengthening the platforms aiming at empowering women to access entrepreneurial training and loans. Out of those, 25 platforms were at regional level, 123 platforms at council level, 280 platforms at ward level and 500 platforms at village level.

Participation of Tanzanians in Strategic Projects

178. In 2021, strategic and investment projects created 72,395 direct and indirect jobs compared to 60,329 jobs created in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 20.0 percent. This was due to increase in strategic projects that were implemented by the Government. Out of the jobs created, 68,305 jobs were for Tanzanians equivalent to 94.4 percent and 4,090 jobs for foreigners, compared to 56,921 jobs for Tanzanians and 3,408 jobs for foreigners in 2020. In addition, contractors of strategic projects signed contracts with 2,019 local companies for supply of food, security, transportation, insurance and construction materials in 2021 compared to 1,015 local companies contracted in 2020, equivalents to an increase of 98.9 percent. The increase in the number of employed Tanzanians and contracted companies was attributed to the continued implementation of the National Multi-Sector Local Content Guidelines.

Public Private Partnership

179. In 2021, the Government continued to receive and scrutinize project proposals expected to be implemented through Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement. During the period under review, the project proposals received and scrutinized were: Convention Buoy Mooring Project at Dar es Salaam and Tanga Ports; three (3) projects proposal from TAFICO on long line fishing project, construction and operationalization of cold storage facility as well as construction and operationalization of ice plant; spine injury treatment rehabilitation centre from MOI; and four (4) projects from Kibaha Education Centre on Expansion of Kibaha college of health and allied sciences Project, Establishment of Pre and Primary English Medium School Project, Revamping Dairy Farm Commercialization Project and

Establishment of Kibaha Zoo Project. In addition, the scrutinized projects met the criteria to be implemented through PPP arrangement.

180. As of December 2021, a total of 54 project proposals were at various stages of review, whereby 24 projects were in the concept note stage, 8 projects in pre-feasibility study, 17 projects in feasibility study and 5 projects in procurement stage. In addition, projects in procurement stage were: construction of four-star hotel and commercial complex at Julius Nyerere International Airport; Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Medicine and Medical Supplies Manufacturing Plants (MSD); construction and operation of mobile phones assembling factory; and Dar es Salaam Rapid Transit Project Phase 1. On the other hand, the Government continued to build capacity to Government Institutions, private sector and financial institutions in identification, preparation, financing and implementation of PPP projects, whereby 247 stakeholders were trained on PPP concepts, PPP Act, and its regulations in 2021.

Table 31 **TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE: APPROVED PROJECTS**

Sector	2020								2021							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Agricultural	12	-	-	4	5	3	802	46	19	19	-	6	8	5	2,516	251
Natural Resources	2	-	-	-	-	2	185	6	1	1	-	-	1	-	20	1
Tourism	12	-	-	3	5	4	834	47	21	21	-	5	12	4	1,786	354
Manufacturing	130	-	-	41	47	42	11,303	636	135	135	-	37	64	34	20,865	953
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Buildings	10	-	-	2	6	2	789	45	24	24	-	8	12	4	3,344	1,318
Cargo transportation	17	-	-	6	5	6	2,004	94	25	25	-	14	6	5	2,989	149
Trade services	10	-	-	4	4	2	656	36	16	16	-	4	6	6	1,148	72
ICT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	3	1	2,869	574
Human Resources	5	-	-	3	1	1	206	4	8	8	-	1	1	6	396	10
Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	4	-	-	-	1	3	285	159	1	1	-	-	-	1	92	4
Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	17,000	63
Broadcasting	1	-	-	1	-	-	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	203	-	-	64	74	65	17,084.0	1,073.0	256.0	256.0	-	75.0	114.0	67.0	53,025.0	3,749.3

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre

A Total number of approved projects

B New projects

C on-going projects

D Local projects

E foreign projects

F Joint venture projects

G Employment

H Total value of investment (USD. Million)

\- Statistics not available

CHAPTER 8
CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

HIV/AIDS

181. In 2021, the Government continued to implement various HIV/AIDS strategies through the National AIDS Control Program (NACP) which aim at attaining the targets outlined in the Fourth Health Sector HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan 2018/19-2022/23. As of December 2021, HIV prevalence was estimated at 1.7 million people as it was in 2020. Out of those, 1.5 million people, equivalent to 88.2 percent were aware of their health status compared to 1.4 million people in 2020. In addition, 98.6 percent of those who were aware of their health condition were using Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) and 91.0 percent of those who were in ART had suppressed HIV viral loads.

182. In 2021, the Government increased HIV testing machines to 172 from 77 machines in 2020. In addition, three (3) machines capable of testing more samples were installed at Mbeya Regional Referral Hospital, Temeke Referral Hospital, and Bugando Hospital in order to increase efficiency.

Environment

183. In 2021, the Government continued to emphasize investors to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) prior to implementation of projects as per Environmental Management Act Cap 19. During the period under review, the EIA certificates were issued to 950 projects compared to 780 projects in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 21.8 percent. The increase was due to continued sensitization on the importance of conducting EIA prior to commencement of the project; and compliance to directives given to financial institutions of not approving loans for projects without EIA certificate as well as directives to Government regulatory authorities of not issuing permits to projects without EIA certificate. In addition, one (1) strategic EIA certificate was issued in 2021 as it was in 2020, for the purpose of ensuring various policies, strategies and programs implemented adhere to environmental conservation and climate change.

184. In 2021, the Government through the implementation of the National Tree Planting and Conservation Campaign facilitated planting of 197,623,843 trees to mitigate land degradation and deforestation, whereby a total of 159,282,897 trees thrived, equivalent to 80.6 percent. On the other hand, the Government continued to emphasize on the importance of waste recycling by conducting sensitization campaign to various stakeholders including industrial owners and traders in order to reduce waste disposal in the environment. A total of 323 permits were issued for the collection, storage, and transportation of hazardous waste in 2021 compared to 212 permits issued in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 50.2 percent. The increase was due to a review of the environmental management (Hazardous Waste Control and Management) Regulations, 2019.

Table 8.1: Number of Hazardous Waste Permits Issued

No.	Types of Permits	2020	2021
1.	Scrap metals	127	175
2.	Used batteries	26	39
3.	Crude oil	23	50
4.	Electronic wastes	20	38
5.	Scrap rubbers	8	9
6.	Plastic wastes	1	8
7	Export wastes	7	4
	Total	**212**	**323**

Source: Vice Presidents Office (Environment)

185. Biodiversity and ecology in the country are affected by the increase in invasive species which include plants and animals as well as unsustainable human activities such as agriculture, livestock and fisheries. The assessment of invasive species conducted in 2021 revealed that there were 220 types of invasive species in the form of plants, animals and insects. In addition, the Government continued to implement a strategy to address invasive species in order to reduce negative economic effects resulting from widespread of these organisms in strategic economic areas such as national parks.

Public Safety and Security

186. In 2021, criminal offenses decreased to 50,452 compared to 50,689 offenses reported in 2020. The decrease was attributed to enhanced cooperation among the defense and security forces, general public and other stakeholders as well as strengthening of patrols. Out of the reported offenses, 10,127 offenses were against humanity, 20,466 properties confrontation offenses, 752 financial criminal offenses and 19,107 social criminal offenses.

187. In 2021, a total of 1,864 incidents of road accidents were reported compared to 1,933 incidents reported in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 3.6 percent. Out of the reported cases, 1,038 accidents caused demise of 1,368 people and 2,452 injuries. On the other hand, 1,745,917 minor incidents of road safety were reported compared to 2,152,533 incidents reported in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 18.9 percent. The decrease was attributed to voluntary compliance to road safety laws as well as continued Government efforts in creating road safety awareness.

188. In 2021, prisoners and inmates in all prisons in the country were 31,005 (15,650 prisoners and 15,355 inmates) compared to 32,398 prisoners and inmates in 2020. The number of prisoners and inmates exceeds the prisons' capacity of accommodating 29,902 prisoners and inmates, thus causing congestion. During the period under review, the Government took various initiatives to reduce the congestion of prisoners and inmates in the prisons. The measures included releasing 73 prisoners and granting amnesty to 1,343 prisoners through Parole Board as well as releasing 10,705 prisoners through the President's pardon in 2021 compared to 73 prisoners released and 984 prisoners granted amnesty through the Parole Board and 3,973 prisoners released through the President's pardon in 2020.

189. In 2021, the Government continued to implement Community Service Program and Oversight Services to decongest the prisons. During the period under review, the Program served 4,065 prisoners compared to 3,228 prisoners served in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 25.9 percent. This was due to increased awareness on alternative punishment among stakeholders including courts, prisons and other criminal justice stakeholders.

190. In 2021, the Fire and Rescue Force received 1,941 calls of fire incidents compared to 2,001 fire calls received in 2020. The decrease in fire calls received was attributed to awareness created to the general public on protections and precautions against fire disasters through media including 47 television programs and 207 radio programs. In addition, the Fire and Rescue Force conducted fire protective and precautionary inspections in 62,542 areas in 2021 compared to 47,818 areas inspected in 2020. On the other hand, the Fire and Rescue Force received 706 rescue calls in 2021 compared to 876 rescue calls received in 2020. The decrease in the rescue calls was due to the continued increase in public awareness on the proper use of the emergency number (114) in reporting fire incidences.

191. In 2021, the Immigration Service Department issued 66,390 passports compared to 123,113 passports issued in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 46.1 percent. The decrease was due to measures imposed by various nations to contain the spread of COVID-19 pandemic including international travel restriction. In addition, 954,286 visitors arrived in the country with valid permits in 2021 compared to 614,838 visitors in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 55.2 percent. The increase was due to Government efforts in containing the COVID-19 including the use of National Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) which indicated proactive containment strategy against the pandemic. On the other hand, 892,915 visitors departed the country compared to 563,230 visitors in 2020.

192. In 2021, the Government issued 23,490 residence permits compared to 16,282 permits issued in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 44.3 percent. In addition, 81 foreigners were granted Tanzanian citizenship in 2021 compared to 88 foreigners in 2020. On the other hand, the Immigration Service Department arrested 21,027 illegal immigrants compared to 15,266 illegal immigrants arrested in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 37.7 percent. The increase was due to the Government's efforts to control illegal immigrants including conducting periodic search operations and patrols.

193. In 2021, there were 83 asylum seekers compared to 275,430 asylum seekers and refugees in 2020. The asylum seekers came from Uganda, Comoros, Somalia, Liberia, Afghanistan, United States of America, Burundi, United Kingdom, Ethiopia, Bahrain, Kenya, Syria, South Sudan, Yemen, and Democratic Republic of Congo. In addition, 2,163 refugees were transferred to a third country in 2021 compared to 1,365 refugees transferred in 2020. Out of those, 10 refugees were transferred to Australia, 269 refugees to Canada, 371 refugees to Sweden, 1,512 refugees to United States of America, and one (1) refugee to the United Kingdom. Furthermore, 30,073 refugees were repatriated voluntarily compared to 30,644 refugees in 2020.

National Identification and Registration

194. As of December 2021, The National Identification Authority (NIDA) identified and registered 22,778,905 citizens compared to 22,280,625 citizens identified and registered in the corresponding period in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 2.2 percent. During the period under review, 34,003 residents and 234,879 refugees were registered compared to 32,062 residents and 212,608 refugees registered in 2020. The registered refugees were from Mtendeli, Nduta, and Nyarugusu camps in Kigoma, Ulyankulu camp (Tabora), Mtambaswala camp (Mtwara), Katumba and Mishamo (Katavi) as well as refugees with permits to reside in Dar es Salaam.

195. As of December 2021, NIDA produced 19,205,774 identification numbers compared to 18,543,158 identification numbers produced in the corresponding period in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 3.6 percent. In addition, identification cards issued by the Authority increased by 68.1 percent to 10,583,735 in 2021 compared to 6,296,037 cards in 2020. The increase was due to continued use of advanced machines to produce identification cards.

196. In 2021, NIDA continued to integrate registration centers with telecommunication networks to facilitate information transmission between regional centers and the headquarters. During the period under review, 129 registration centers were integrated with telecommunication network service compared to 137 registration centers in 2020. On the other hand, 57 institutions were integrated with NIDA system to enable verification of clients' information thus increasing efficiency in service provision and enhance data protection and security.

Control of Human Trafficking

197. In 2021, a total of 126 rescued victims of human trafficking were accommodated in safe homes and some reconnected with their families compared to 213 victims rescued in 2020. In addition, cases filed against human trafficking decreased to seven (7) in 2021 from nine (9) cases filed in 2020. The decrease was due to Government's effort to protest against human trafficking through awareness creation to the community and closing all companies which facilitate Tanzanians to secure unskilled jobs abroad. During the period under review, six (6) cases of human trafficking were adjudicated compared to four (4) cases in 2020.

Community Registration

198. In 2021, the Government through the Community Registrar continued to register religious and non-religious communities with the aim of monitoring performance and operations to ensure compliance of laws. During the period under review, 273 communities were registered compared to 160 registered communities in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 70.6 percent. The increase was due to ongoing awareness creation campaign regarding the importance of registration.

Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship

199. In 2021, the Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) registered 1,789,383 births compared to 1,434,279 births registered in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 24.8 percent. Out of the registered births, 1,188,677 children were registered through

Under Five Birth Registration Initiative in 2021. The increase in birth registration was due to improvement in the system used to register children under five years in 12 regions as well as introduction of the system in Arusha, Manyara, Rukwa, and Katavi regions. In addition, 34,502 deaths were registered compared to 28,531 deaths in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 20.9 percent. The increase was due to inclusion of Songwe and Mbeya regions into mortality registration system. On the other hand, RITA continued to receive applications of birth and death registration and document's verification through e-service, whereby 116,829 applications were received in 2021 compared to 117,923 applications received in 2020. The applications included: new requests for birth and death certificates; verification of birth and death certificates; and requests to change birth and death certificates.

200. In 2021, RITA registered 36,645 marriage certificates compared to 48,193 registered marriage certificates in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 24.0 percent. The decrease resulted from low responses from institutions obligated to conduct marriages to register their certificates to the Registrar of Marriage. In addition, registered divorce certificates increased to 512 in 2021 compared to 210 registered divorce certificates in 2020. The increase resulted from integrating RITA and court systems with the aim facilitating accessibility and verification of information on divorce judgments. In addition, RITA registered 32 adoption certificates in 2021 compared to 33 adoption certificates registered in 2020.

201. In 2021, RITA issued 77 trustee incorporations certificates compared to 79 certificates issued in 2020. In addition, the number of written and preserved wills increased by 31.9 percent to 149 in 2021 compared to 113 wills written and preserved in 2020. This was attributed to continued public awareness creation on the importance of writing and preserving wills so as to avoid family conflicts. On the other hand, the electronic registration system of the Board of Trustees was launched and a total of 82 boards were registered in 2021.

Good Governance

202. In 2021, the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) conducted 660 reviews of the work practices and service delivery systems in various sectors compared to 863 reviews conducted in 2020. In addition, PCCB inspected 1,257 development projects in water, health, education, and construction (road) sectors in 2021 compared to 1,356 projects inspected in 2020. The inspection revealed that 235 projects had some elements of corruption and as such PCCB started further investigation.

203. In 2021, PCCB completed investigation of 826 alleged corruption files and filed 482 corruption cases in various courts in the country compared to 914 investigated files and 484 cases filed in 2020. During the period under review, the court ruled 483 cases whereby the Republic won 293 cases compared to 587 ruled cases in 2020 whereby the Republic won 446 cases.

CHAPTER 9

POVERTY INCIDENCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

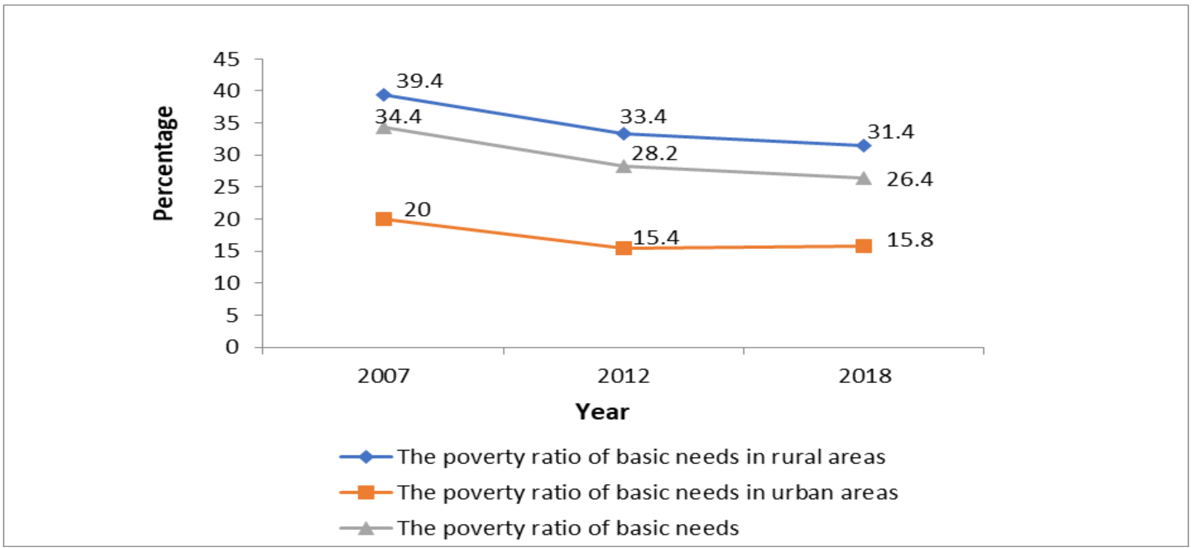
Introduction

204. In 2021, the Government through the Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III; 2021/22 - 2025/26) continued to implement various policies and strategies aimed at accelerating the attainment of the National Development Vision 2025. In addition, the Government continued to build inclusive industrial economy aimed at increasing employment opportunities and reducing poverty so as to achieve the aspirations of the Vision. FYDP III therefore was designed to implement sectorial plans and strategies as well as regional and international strategies including the implementation of Agenda 2030 for sustainable development to accelerate the pace of economic growth and community development especially in improving the quality of life, social welfare and poverty reduction.

Poverty Incidence

205. The Third National Five-Year Development Plan aimed at reducing proportion of population below basic need poverty line (national) from 26.4 percent in 2018 to 22 percent in 2025/26. In addition, the poverty incidence in rural areas is expected to decrease from 31.4 percent in 2018 to 28.4 percent in 2025/26, whereas in urban areas is expected to decrease from 15.8 percent in 2018 to 13.2 percent by 2025/26. The basic needs poverty decreased by 1.8 percentage point from 28.2 percent in 2012 to 26.4 percent in 2018.

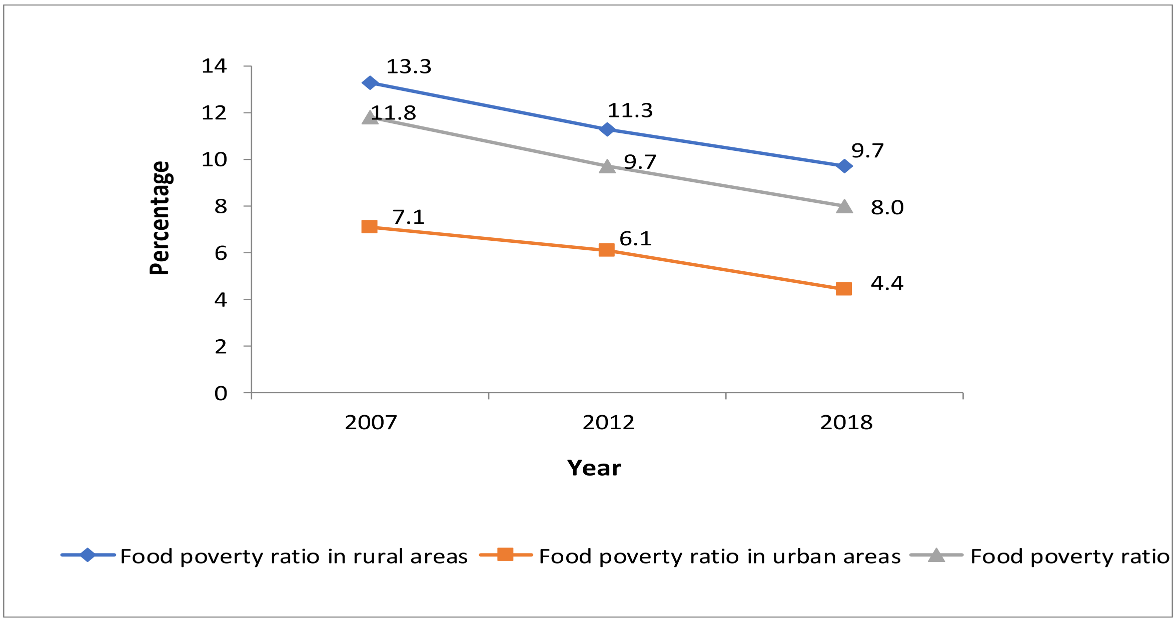
Chart 9.1: Basic Needs Poverty Trends in Rural and Urban Areas from 2007-2018



206. The Third National Five-Year Development Plan also aimed at reducing the proportion of the population below food poverty line (national) from 8.0 percent in 2018 to 5.8 percent by 2025/26. In addition, food poverty incidence in rural areas is expected to decrease from 9.7 percent in 2018 to 8.0 percent by 2025/26 whereas in urban areas is expected to decrease from 4.4 percent in 2018 to 3.1 percent by 2025/26. Food poverty incidence decreased by 1.7 percentage point from 9.7 percent in 2012 to 8.0 percent in 2018.

The decrease in poverty rates was due to various Government's efforts including on-going initiatives to empower poor households through Productive Social Safety Net Program under Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) as well as strengthening the agricultural sector which hosts a number of low-income earners.

Chart 9.2: Food Poverty Trends in Rural and Urban Areas from 2007-2018



207. In 2021, the Government continued to improve the living standards 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 basic needs; Public Works Programs (PWP) to increase income; 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.

208. As of December 2021, there were 1,279,433 households with a total of 6,396,620 beneficiaries of the program compared to 1,087,622 households with 5,641,008 beneficiaries in the corresponding period in 2020. The increase was due to inclusion of new households from 7,217 villages that were not covered in the first phase of the program. In addition, a total of 1,992 households graduated and left the program while assessment conducted revealed that the economic situation of 211,674 households had improved and thus were given sufficient time to prepare themselves to exit as per the requirements of the program . Out of program beneficiaries, 3,246,434 were women, equivalent to 50.8 percent and 3,150,186 were men. In addition, children under five years who are required to attend clinic were 537,654, equivalent to 8.4 percent of all beneficiaries; primary and secondary schools beneficiaries aged 6 to 18 years were 2,639,852, equivalent to 41.3 percent of all beneficiaries; beneficiaries aged between 19 and 60 years were 2,195,971, equivalent to 34.3 percent of all beneficiaries; and elders over the age of 60 were 1,023,143, equivalent to 16.0 percent of all beneficiaries.

Table 9.1 Productive Social Safety Net Direct Beneficiaries

Gender	Number of Beneficiaries						
	Year		Age Group				
	2020	2021	0-2	3 - 5	6-18	19-60	Over 60
Men	2,778,065	3,150,186	98,461	193,155	1,447,090	1,021,249	390,231
Women	2,862,943	3,246,434	83,005	163,033	1,192,762	1,174,722	632,912
Total	**5,641,008**	**6,396,620**	**181,466**	**356,188**	**2,639,852**	**2,195,971**	**1,023,143**
% of total beneficiaries in 2021			**2.8**	**5.6**	**41.3**	**34.3**	**16**

Source: Tanzania Social Action Fund

209. As of December 2021, a total of 1,047.7 billion shillings was disbursed to program beneficiaries through CCT, equivalent to an increase of 22.1 percent compared to 858.4 billion shillings transferred in 2020. The increase was due to inclusion of new households from 7,217 villages that were not covered in the first phase of the program. On the other hand, 30,648 groups from poor households with 421,353 members were established and accumulated 6.2 billion shillings savings in 2021 compared to 23,618 groups with 319,940 members and savings of 5.9 billion shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase of groups by 29.8 percent. The increase was due to community sensitization in formation of savings and lending groups as well as recognizing the importance of savings for investing in productive activities carried out by the beneficiaries.

210. In 2021, group members received loan worth 2.9 billion shillings for establishing or expanding their economic activities compared to 2.5 billion shillings extended to group members in 2020. In addition, training was provided to group members on the means to increase production and productivity in their economic activities. Furthermore, through subsidies provided to beneficiaries and soft loans extended to group members, beneficiaries managed to improve their livelihoods through engaging in various economic activities including agriculture and small businesses. As of December 2021, a total of 573,227 households established agricultural projects, 38,600 households established livestock projects and 210,850 households established small businesses. Similarly, in livestock projects there were 51,300 cows, 2,757,000 goats, 12,150,000 chickens, 785,700 pigs, 194,610 sheep and 217,200 ducks.

Human Development

211. In 2021, the Government continued with efforts to improve human development with the aim of raising standard of living. Human development is an important measure of the country's development and prosperity in general and is enhanced by improving access to essential services including water, education and health. In addition, human development is affected by various factors such as average household size, dependency ratio and corruption.

212. According to Household Budget Survey 2017/18, the average household size in Tanzania mainland has decreased slightly to 4.6 persons per household in 2018 from an average size of 5.0 persons per household in 2012. The average household size in rural areas decreased from 5.3 persons per household in 2012 to 4.9 persons per household in 2018. In

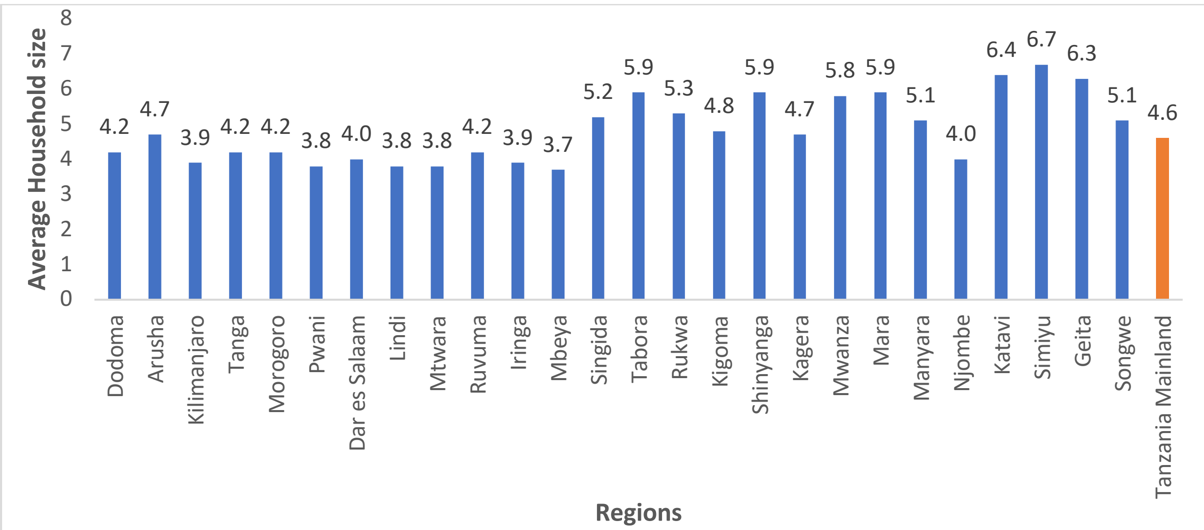
addition, the average household size in Dar es Salaam remained unchanged at 4.0 persons per household since 2012 whereas average household size in other urban areas decreased from 4.7 persons per household in 2012 to 4.3 persons in 2018. Similarly, Simiyu region had a maximum average size of 6.7 persons per household while Mbeya region had a minimum average size of 3.7 persons per household. The decrease in average household size provides an opportunity for the head of households to meet their basic needs and enable the Government to provide the basic services to the communities especially education and health at the appropriate standards.

Table 9.2: Average Household Size by Survey and Area, Tanzania Mainland 1992-2018

Year	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural areas	Tanzania Mainland
1992	4.8	4.9	5.9	5.7
2001	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.9
2007	3.7	4.4	5.1	4.8
2012	4.0	4.7	5.3	5.0
2018	4.0	4.3	4.9	4.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Figure 9.3: Average Household Size by Region HBS 2017/18



213. The mean proportion of dependants is the ratio of the aggregated child population (age group 0-14 years) and the aged population (age 65 or more) to the labour force population aged 15-64 years. The results of the Household Budget Survey 2017/18 indicates that the proportion of dependency was 0.48 in 2018 as it was in 2012. In addition, the proportion of dependency in rural areas was 0.51 compared to 0.43 in other urban areas. Similarly, Simiyu and Mara regions had a largest proportion of dependants of 0.55 each while Dar es Salaam region had a smallest proportion of 0.35. There were 14 regions with higher dependant ratio than the national average of 0.48 implying that those regions had the most dependant. In addition, dependant ratio does not consider students above 14 years and people with disability who are unable to work.

Chart 9.5: Proportion of Dependants, Tanzania Mainland 1992-2018

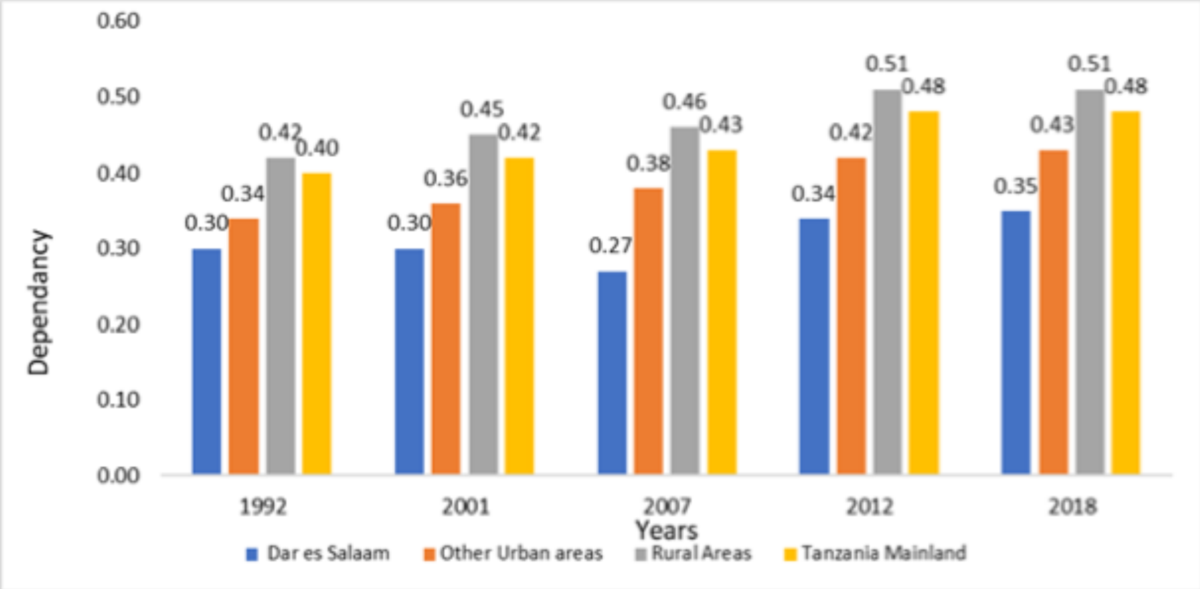
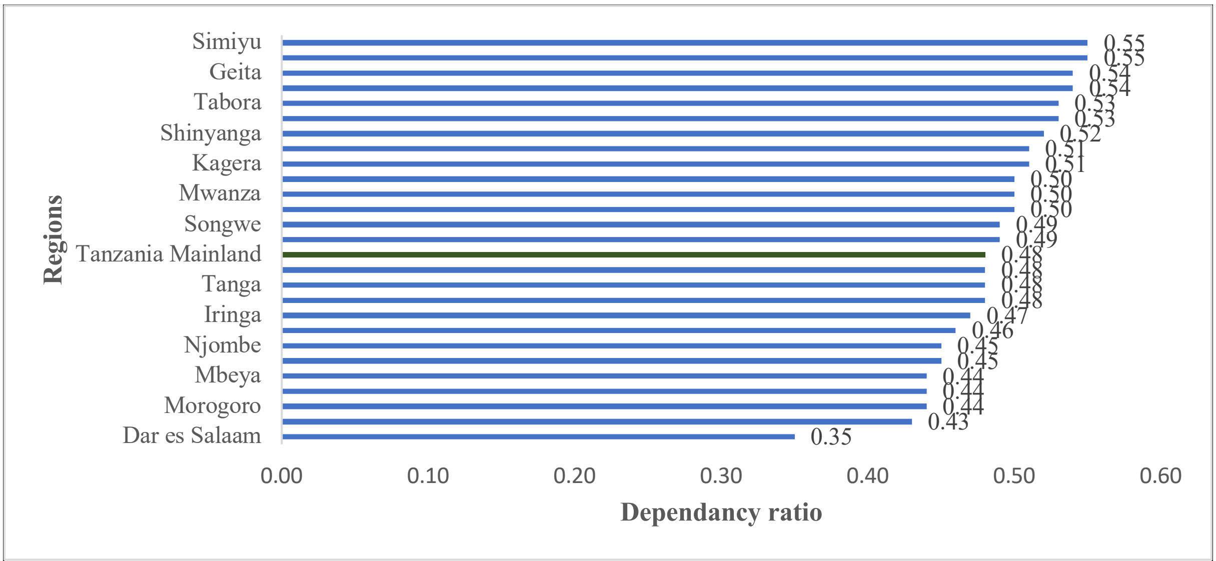


Figure 9.6: Proportion of Dependants by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18



214. In 2021, the Government continued to combat corruption in public sector and parastatals in order to enhance access to essential services as well as improving social well - being. During the period under review, the Transparency International (TI) report of 2021 shows that Tanzania scored 39 out of the 100-corruption perception index compared to 38 score in 2020. The score was above the average of 36 scored in Eastern Europe and Central Asia as well as the average of 33 scored in Sub - Saharan Africa. This implies improvement in efforts to combat corruption in the country. In addition, Tanzanians' position in combating corruption improved to 87th out of 180 countries in 2021 which is seven steps up from 94th position in 2020. Initiatives taken by the Government to combat corruption aims at improving access to basic services for communities including education, water and health.

PART III

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUE

CHAPTER 10

ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO- ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19

Introduction

215. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease that began in China in the late 2019 and spread rapidly in various countries around the world. In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 as a global pandemic disease which affect both health and the economy due to disruption of supply and demand chain of goods and services. As of December 2021, the world was hit by three (3) waves of COVID-19, whereby a total of 290,681,556 cases and 5,450,282 deaths were confirmed according to WHO reports. During the period under review, various economic and social activities in the world were affected including financial services, transportation and logistics, trade, tourism and industries. This was caused by measures taken by various countries to contain the spread of the pandemic including lockdown and preventing public gatherings that led to suspension of various economic and social activities. As a result, the world economy contracted by 3.6 percent in 2020 marking 12 years gap since the last recession in 2009 where the world economy grew by a negative rate of 1.7 percent following the global financial crisis.

216. Tanzania like other countries was affected by COVID-19, whereby in March 2020, the Government officially announced the first COVID-19 case discovered in Arusha. As of December 2021, a total of 325,728 samples were tested whereby 26,115 samples tested positive and 725 people died. However, Tanzania was among 11 countries out of 45 Sub-Saharan African countries which recorded a positive economic growth of 4.8 percent in 2020. The positive trend was due to the Government decisions of not imposing lockdown measures thus people continued to undertake economic activities while adhering to precautionary measures from heath experts. Despite resilience of the Tanzania economy compared to other countries, measures taken by other countries in response to the impacts of COVID-19 eventually affected the economy.

217. Despite the health effects including mortality, increased costs of health workers, medical equipment and supplies, reagents, medicines and health centers for attending patients, the economic assessment showed that there are other areas affected by COVID-19. Those areas include declining economic growth, credit to private sector, trade, tourism and services such as transportation, accommodation, food, beverages and entertainment.

The Trend of Various Indicators

218. This section describes performance of some areas affected by COVID-19. These areas include:

Economic Growth

219. Prior to COVID-19, Tanzania economic performance was buoyant growing at an annual average rate of 6.5 to 7.0 percent. However, growth slowed down to 4.8 percent in 2020, owing to spill over effects of measures taken by other countries to contain the spread of COVID-19 including international travel restrictions. Nevertheless, various measures

taken by the Government including allowing people to continue with economic activities and implementation of the Tanzania COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan (TCRP) as well as various development projects, saved the country's economy from a severe recession. Despite the slowdown, Tanzania was among 11 countries out of 45 Sub-Saharan African countries which recorded a positive economic growth in 2020.

Export of Goods and Services

220. Export of goods and services decreased by 11.4 percent to USD 8,555.5 million in 2020 from USD 9,658.6 million in 2019 prior to COVID-19. The decrease was caused by closure of borders as well as decline in the number of tourists' arrivals following international travel restrictions imposed by Tanzania's major tourism partners. However, export of goods and services increased by 15.8 percent to USD 9,907.40 million in 2021 as a result of easing restrictions and sensitization of COVID-19 vaccine uptake.

Credit to Private Sector

221. The growth of financial services activity decreased from 4.5 percent in 2019 to 3.1 percent in 2020 and recovered to 5.3 percent in 2021. Growth rate of credit to private sector decreased from an average of 11.1 percent in 2019 to 3.1 percent in 2020 due to the impacts of COVID-19 on some businesses especially small scale and investment activities in transport and communication sectors. In addition, non-performing loans increased to 9.8 percent in 2020, following slowdown of economic activities, particularly trade.

222. In 2021, non-performing loans decreased to 8.5 percent and the average growth rate of credit to private sector increased to 10.0 percent. The increase of credit to private sector was due to various policy measures taken by the Government through the Bank of Tanzania to stimulate economic activities. Measures taken include: introduction of a special loan facility worth 1.0 trillion shillings that can be accessed by banks and other financial institutions at an annual interest rate of 3.0 percent for on-lending to the private sector that deals with agriculture at an interest rate not exceeding 10 percent per annum; relaxation of agent banking eligibility criteria by removal of regulatory requirement of business experience of at least 18 months for applicants of agent bank business, instead, applicants shall be required to have National Identity Card or National ID number; set a limit on interest rate paid on mobile money trust account; and reduction of statutory minimum reserve requirement.

Domestic Revenue

223. Domestic revenue including tax revenue, non-tax revenue and Local Government own source decreased by 2.2 percent to 20,594.7 billion shillings in 2020/21 from 21,051.8 billion shillings in 2019/20. This was due to the negative impacts of COVID-19 which resulted in underperformance of tax collection particularly in taxes levied on tourism industry and imported goods, visa fees, hotel taxes, entrance fees in stadiums as well as arts and entertainment. However, as of March 2021/22, domestic revenue including LGAs own sources increased by 17.3 percent to 18,129.2 billion shillings from 15,454.4 billion shillings collected in the corresponding period in 2020/21. The increase in collections was due to effective implementation of the Tanzania COVID-19 Socio-economic Response and

Recovery Plan (TCRP) as well as various fiscal policy measures and the use of ICT systems in revenue collection.

Air Transport

224. A total of 21 international airlines cancelled 632 flights to Tanzania scheduled from 20th March 2020 as a result of restriction of international air travel following the outbreak of COVID-19. This led to meltdown of some economic activities particularly trade and service sectors including transportation of food, beverages and entertainment. In addition, revenue from Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (TCAA) declined since about 60 percent of air transport revenue are from international travel and 40 percent from domestic travel. This was owing to decrease in the number of flights to 121,255 in 2020 compared to 292,105 flights in 2019; decrease in the number of air transport passengers to 2,773,539 in 2020 compared to 5,487,679 passengers in 2019; and a decrease in flight movements to 59,262 in 2020 from 70,459 flight movements in 2019.

225. In 2021, air flights increased to 153,322 compared to 121,255 flights in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 26.4 percent. During the period under review, the number of domestic and international passengers increased by 38.0 percent to 3,827,957 in 2021 compared to 2,773,539 passengers in 2020. In addition, a total of 30,029 tons of freight were transported in 2021 compared to 24,452 tons in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 22.8 percent. The increase was driven by relaxation of air travel restrictions. Furthermore, the Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority registered eight (8) airplanes in 2021 compared to four (4) planes registered in 2020. The increase was attributed to relaxation of COVID-19 containment measures taken by some countries.

Tourism sector

226. Tourism sector was adversely affected by COVID-19 following the restrictions imposed on international air travel to curb the spread of the pandemic. In 2020, the number of tourists' arrivals decreased to 620,867 from 1,527,230 tourists recorded prior to COVID-19 outbreak in 2019, equivalent to a decrease of 59.3 percent. In addition, earnings from the tourism sector decreased by 72.5 percent from USD 2,604 million in 2019 to USD 715 million in 2020 due to decrease in tourism activities and the number of international tourists' arrivals. Furthermore, revenue collection from tourism institutions including Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA), Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) and Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA) was affected by COVID-19 and recorded a decline of 66.4 percent to 154.4 billion shillings in 2020 from 460.4 billion shillings in 2019.

227. In 2021, the number of tourists increased by 48.6 percent to 922,692 compared to 620,867 tourists recorded in 2020, indicating a revamp of tourism activities. This was on account of relaxation of travel restrictions following the discovery of COVID-19 vaccine as well as the Government efforts in containing the pandemic including the use of National Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) which has shown that Tanzania has in place a proactive containment strategy against the pandemic and hence attract tourists. Consequently, earnings from tourism increased by 74.5 percent to USD 1,248 million in

2021 from USD 715 million in 2020. In addition, revenues from TANAPA, NCAA and TAWA increased by 62.9 percent to 251.5 billion shillings in 2021.

Accommodation and food services

228. Accommodation and food services economic activity contracted by 13.7 percent in 2020 compared to a positive growth of 2.6 percent recorded in 2019. The shortfall in growth was due to dependence on tourism which was highly affected by COVID-19. However, the activity recovered to a positive growth of 6.7 percent in 2021 as a result of recovery of tourism activities. Prior to COVID-19 outbreak, the activity was growing at an average of 3.3 percent per annum.

Trade

229. The wholesale and retail trade activity recorded a growth rate of 2.1 percent in 2020 compared to 5.5 percent recorded prior to COVID-19 outbreak in 2019. This was due to slowdown of trade activities especially those related to importation of goods from China, India, some European countries and neighbouring countries as a result of closure of borders. However, the wholesale and retail trade activity begun to recover following the resumption of economic activities whereby, the growth rate increased to 3.5 percent in 2021.

Health Sector

230. The outbreak of COVID-19 adversely affected health sector as evidenced by the number of infections and deaths recorded. As of December 2021, out of 325,728 samples tested, 26,115 samples tested positive and 725 deaths occurred. In responding to the pandemic, operating costs of health sector increased to 1,626.1 billion shillings in 2020/21 from 1,535.4 billion shillings in 2019/20 and the budget allocated in 2021/22 increased to 2,512 billion shillings. The increase was aimed at addressing the challenge of shortage of medical equipment, reagents, health care facilities and health experts following the increase in patients.

231. In addressing COVID-19 pandemic through TCRP, the Government allocated additional 466.9 billion shillings for 2021/22 to finance the existing shortage in the health sector. The fund was allocated for: deployment and distribution of the vaccine; procurement of medicines, reagents, medical equipment and supplies including oxygen plants, radiation testing equipment (X-RAY, CT-SCAN, MRI); vehicles including ambulances; construction of staff houses, and health care facilities including Emergency Medical Department (EMD) and Intensive Care Units (ICU). In addition, the fund was allocated for temporary employing 179 rare cadre including a radiographer, biomedical technician and ICT officer for a period of six-months and the plans to make the deal permanent after completion of the project were ongoing.

Measures taken to Address COVID-19

Health Specific Strategies

232. As of December 2021, the Government continued to implement various administrative measures and health strategies in containing the spread of COVID-19 including sensitising the community to take preventive measures against the pandemic. Measures taken include:

restriction of public gatherings particularly in sports and worship; controlling unnecessary domestic travels; emphasizing on wearing masks and hand sanitizing; temporary closure of schools and universities; community awareness creation on COVID-19 symptoms and protective measures; building and improving special isolation and treatment centres; encouraging the use of traditional and alternative medicine; strengthening traditional and alternative medical research institutes; and distributing medical equipment and supplies including thermometers, ambulances and personal protective equipment (PPE).

233. The Government approved the use of COVID-19 vaccines as one of the long-term preventive measure against the pandemic, whereby as of March 2021, consignment of 11,233,374 doses of COVID-19 vaccines were received. Out of the received doses, the Johnson & Johnson COVID-19 vaccines were 3,722,940 doses, Sinopharm were 4,216,964 doses, Pfizer were 2,110,680 doses, Sinovac were 1,000,000 doses and Moderna were 376,320 doses. As of March 2022, a total of 3.6 million people were fully vaccinated out of targeted 30.7 million people aged 18 years and above, equivalent to 11.7 percent of the target. On the other hand, the Government procured and installed seven (7) oxygen plants in various hospitals; launched a new laboratory with five (5) machines capable of testing 1,800 samples per day; employed 1,000 healthcare personnel; and increased COVID-19 diagnostic laboratories to 10 in 2021 from three (3) laboratories in 2020.

Strategies for revamping the Economy

234. Apart from health-related measures taken, the Government also implemented various measures to revamp the economy. The measures include:

i. Granting duty remission at a duty rate of 0 percent instead of 25 percent or 10 percent on inputs used in manufacturing essential medical products and supplies for preventing COVID-19 including masks, sanitizer, ventilators and personal protective equipment;

ii. Bailing out the most affected Government institutions in the hospitality industries including TANAPA, NCAA and TAWA by covering cost of wage bills, other charges and development expenditure which were previously financed by own sources. In 2020/21, the Government reallocated a total of 350.63 billion shillings to finance operational activities in the respective institutions. In addition, the budget estimates for these institutions were integrated in the 2021/22 Government budget system, whereby a total of 441.1 billion shillings were allocated and as of March 2022 a total of 283 billion shillings were disbursed;

Table 10.1: Total Expenditure for Tourism Institutions (Billion Shillings)

Institution	2020/21 (Actual) Development Expenditure	2020/21 (Actual) Recurrent Expenditure	2020/21 (Actual) Personal Emolument	2020/21 (Actual) Total	2021/22 (Budget)	March 2021/22 (Fund released)
TANAPA	26.51	104.50	74.01	**205.03**	246.4	151.7
NCAA	9.72	65.79	21.95	**97.47**	121	82.9
TAWA	4.03	39.62	4.42	**48.13**	73.7	48.4
Total	**40.33**	**209.92**	**100.38**	**350.63**	**441.1**	**283**

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

iii. Reducing the discount rate from 7 percent to 5 percent in order to reduce cost of borrowing to commercial banks which will in turn lower lending interest rates to private sector;

iv. Reducing the Statutory Minimum Reserve (SMR) requirement from 7 percent to 6 percent to increase the banking sector liquidity thus, enabling banks to extend credit to private sector;

v. Encouraging public institutions to use ICT in conducting various activities such as virtual meetings, data collection, training, financial transactions and health care services;

vi. Strengthening the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) and increasing access to low-cost loans to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) as well as ensuring Local Government Authorities (LGAs) allocate 10 percent of own source revenue for women, youth and people with disabilities as law requires.

vii. Banks and financial institutions provided relief on loan repayment by extending the repayment period to assist clients in sectors adversely affected by COVID-19;

viii. Negotiating with creditors in order to benefit from debt relief through Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI). The Initiative involved the deferment of maturing debt payments for the period from May 2020 to December 2021 for the least developing countries including Tanzania. During that period, debt service amounted to 301.9 billion shillings equivalent to USD 131.3 million was deferred to address the impact of COVID-19. In addition, the Government was granted debt relief of 60.5 billion shillings equivalent to USD 25.5 million from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under the Catastrophe Containment Relief Trust (CCRT) window to strengthen the response to the impact of COVID-19 in the social services and tourism sectors; and

ix. Implementing the Tanzania COVID-19 Socio-economic Response and Recovery Plan (TCRP) through a concessional loan from the IMF to strengthen the most affected sectors including water, health, education and tourism.

Tanzania COVID-19 Socio-economic Response and Recovery Plan

235. Following the outbreak of COVID-19, the Government prepared and implemented the Tanzania COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan (TCRP) to address the impacts of the pandemic. The Plan was officially launched on 10th October 2021 by Her Excellency, Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The Plan was financed by concessional loan worth around 1,310.7 billion shillings (USD 567.3 million) secured from the IMF through Rapid Credit Facility (RCF). Out of the estimated amount to be received, 1,079.6 billion shillings, equivalent to USD 467.3 million was for mainland Tanzania and 230.18 billion shillings (USD 100 million) was for the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.

236. The aim of the Plan was to contain the spread of COVID-19 and strengthen the economic and social sectors which were severely affected by the pandemic. The funds were allocated for: construction of classrooms to reduce congestion; deployment of vaccines;

public awareness campaign; improved health services and facilities; access to clean and safe water; support low-income earners; and strengthening tourism sector. Sectors involved in the Plan were health, education, tourism, water supply, small scale business through special groups of youth, women and people with disabilities and poor households through TASAF.

Table 20.2: Allocation of Funds from IMF for TCRP

Responsible Sector/Institution	USD Million	Billion Shillings	Percentage share	Responsible Institution
Water	60.3	139.4	10.6	Ministry of Water
Health Sector				
o/w Ministry of Health	114.1	263.7	20.1	Ministry of Health
PO-RALG	87.9	203.2	15.5	PO-RALG
Education Sector				
o/w Ministry of Education	28.1	64.9	5.0	Ministry of Education
PO-RALG	131.6	304	23.2	PO-RALG
Empowerment of Youth, women and people with disability	2.2	5	0.4	PO-RALG
Social Protection	2.4	5.5	0.4	Tanzania Social Action Fund
Tourism	39	90.2	6.9	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
PMO - Persons with Disability	1.5	3.47	0.3	Prime Minister's Office
Zanzibar	100	231	17.6	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
Coordination and Administration	0.1	0.298	0.023	Ministry of Finance and Planning
Total	**567.2**	**1,310.7**	**100.0**	

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning
*Indicative Exchange rate: 1USD = TZS 2,310.33

237. As of March 2022, a total of 1,117.8 billion shillings, equivalent to 85.3 percent of 1,310.7 billion shillings was disbursed for implementing COVID-19 projects. Out of that, 887.2 billion shillings equivalent to 82.2 percent was disbursed to Tanzania mainland based on the fund request and disbursement guidelines whereas 230.2 billion shillings was disbursed to Zanzibar.

Table 10.3: Fund Disbursed for TCRP Implementation

Responsible Sector/Institution	Approved Budget (Billion Shillings)	Amount Disbursed (Billion Shillings)	Percentage of amount Released
Water	139.4	139.4	100
Health- MoH	263.7	230.7	87.5
Health- PO- RALG	203.1	51.7	25.5
Education -MOEST	64.9	63.7	98.2
Education - PO- RALG	304	304	100
PO- RALG (Youth, women and disabled empowerment)	5.0	5.0	100
TASAF -Social Protection	5.5	5.5	100
Tourism	90.2	83.04	92.1
PMO – People with Disabilities	3.47	3.47	100
Zanzibar	231	231	100
MOFP -Coordination and Administration	0.298	0.298	100
Total	**1,310.70**[1]	**1,117.80**	**85.3**

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

[1] This was budgeted amount but actual disbursement received from IMF was 1,291.74 billion shillings

238. As of March 2022, implementation of TCRP projects in Tanzania mainland was at various stages as follows:

i. Basic Education

a) The construction of 11,988 classrooms for secondary schools was completed in all regional councils, equivalent to 99.50 percent of the target of 12,000 classrooms. The construction of classrooms entailed retooling and up to 451,918 sets of tables and chairs had been made. In addition, construction of 2,996 classrooms for satellite schools out of 3,000 classrooms was completed, equivalent to 98.37 percent. The classrooms were also equipped with a total of 47,149 desks. Furthermore, construction of 49 out of 50 dormitories for students with special needs was completed.

b) The construction of classrooms and dormitories enabled all selected form one students to join secondary education at once without waiting for second selection. However, construction was not completed by 100 percent due to various reasons including relocation of the project site. For instance, the construction of 12 secondary school classrooms, four (4) satellite school classrooms and one (1) dormitory for students with special needs planned to be built in Ngorongoro District Council were transferred to Handeni District Council following the relocation agreement with the pastoralist community living in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

ii. **Higher Education**

Contract signing procedures for construction of Vocational Training Colleges (VETA), Arusha Technical College and Morogoro Vocational Teachers Training College and finalising construction of 23 colleges were completed. In addition, the Tanzania Institute of Education (TIE) was finalising printing of textbooks for students with special needs. Furthermore, the supplier delivered learning facilities and equipment for students with special needs to 11 colleges including the motor-tricycles (bajaji).

iii. **Water Sector**

Procedures for signing contracts for the purchase of 25 sets of drilling rigs in all regions, five (5) sets of dam construction equipment and four (4) sets of groundwater exploration equipment were completed. In addition, implementation of 46 projects for improving urban water supply services were at various stages ranging from 10 to 90 percent and 172 projects for improving rural water supply was about 40 percent.

iv. **Health sector**

a) Procedures for procurement of medical equipment and supplies were completed. The procedures included procurement of 25 Digital X-Rays, 29 CT-Scan, four (4) MRI and seven (7) Portable Echo Cardiography. The equipment were to be supplied to: Muhimbili National Hospital (one MRI, one CT scan, two Digital X-Rays); Ocean Road Hospital (one MRI); Jakaya Kikwete Cardiac Institute (one Echo Cardiography); Zonal hospitals (two MRI, two CT Scan, six Digital X-Rays, six

Echo Cardiography); Regional Referral hospitals Lugalo hospital and Emilio Mzena Memorial Hospital (16 CT Scan and 16 Digital X – Rays).

b) Permits and technical specifications for procurement of 407 vehicles under PO-RALG and 96 vehicles under the Ministry of Health were granted. Out of those, 233 vehicles are basic ambulance, 20 advanced ambulances, eight (8) vehicles for collection and distribution of blood and 242 vehicles for public health awareness campaign including sensitization on vaccine uptake.

c) Procedures for signing contracts for construction, expansion and rehabilitation of health care facilities infrastructure were completed and construction activities were at various stages. Health projects implemented under the PO-RALG included 26 ICUs, 80 EMD and 150 staff houses (3 in 1). In addition, health projects implemented under the Ministry of Health included: construction of 38 ICUs, 20 EMDs, and 26 staff houses; and rehabilitation of seven (7) regional referral hospitals, Mirembe National Mental health hospital, Center for Infectious Disease (Kisopwa-Dar es Salaam) and Ndejengwa Health Promotion center-Dodoma.

d) Training was provided to 476 engineers and medical officers in charge, 336 doctors and nurses, 116 radiographers and 14 radiologists at all regional referral hospitals where the emergency and intensive care services will be provided. In addition, 140 health experts equivalent to 78 percent of the target were recruited on temporary basis. The hired experts include radiographer, biomedical technician and ICT officers who will continue to serve and paid through own sources even after the project is completed until permit for permanent employment is granted.

v. **Empowerment of Youth, Women and People with Disability**
Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructures to create enabling environment for small entrepreneurs to observe social distancing guidelines for preventing them against COVID-19 continued through the use of Force Account in Dodoma, Mwanza, Arusha, Tanga, Mbeya and Dar es Salaam City Councils as well as Kinondoni, Temeke, Ubungo and Morogoro Municipal Councils. This aimed at reducing congestion especially in unplanned trading centers and hence empower the targeted group economically.

vi. **Supporting Poor Household**
Identification of 51,290 beneficiary households from 35 Urban Project Areas Authorities (PAAs) in 1,471 hamlets to be included in the cash transfer program was completed. As of April 2022, a total of 5.49 billion shillings was transferred to those beneficiaries in three instalments.

vii. **Tourism sector**
Procedures for signing contracts for 84 out of 120 projects and handing over the project site to contractors were completed for: rehabilitation and construction of road infrastructure; rehabilitation of pedestrian paths; construction of campsite and bandas; construction of gates and trails in parks including TANAPA, Nyerere National Park, Saadani National Park and Kilimanjaro; and construction and

rehabilitation of cultural heritage and museum. In addition, 1,060 tour guides from Tarangire, Saadani, Serengeti, Ngorongoro and Manyara National Parks were trained in three phases on means to strengthen the quality of tourism services in response to the COVID-19.

COVID-19 Emerging Opportunities

239. Despite the negative impacts of COVID-19, various opportunities emerged including: access to debt relief from external creditors; increased external markets where Tanzania was able to directly export goods especially fruits, vegetables and meat products; increased domestic production of COVID-19 preventative equipment including masks, sanitizer and medicines; increased employment especially in the health sector; and increased innovation and research on traditional medicine. Emerged opportunities in the information and communication sector as a result of COVID-19 include: online media marketing, such as online newspapers through mobile application like the TSN e-paper; and increased use of tele conference to facilitate discussions or dissemination of information without gatherings.

Conclusion

240. Despite measures taken by the Government in response to the impacts of COVID-19, the path of the pandemic remains uncertain. Therefore, the Government continues to ensure effective implementation of TCRP which is financed through a concessional loan secured from IMF. The Plan's interventions reduced congestion of students in classrooms, increased access to clean water, improved health services, empowered low-income earners and strengthened adversely affected sectors including tourism.

241. The Government will continue to take measures to curb the spread of the pandemic as well as strengthen economic recovery. Those measures include continuing to improve health services by strengthening emergency medical department and intensive critical care units; recruiting more health workers; and continue sensitizing the community on COVID-19 vaccine uptake which is free. With regards to economic recovery measures, emphasis will be on productive sectors including agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, natural resources and energy. This will involve construction of enabling infrastructure including irrigation and energy as well as improving investment and business environment to facilitate effective participation of private sector in economic activities and construction of industries particularly those that use locally available raw material for domestic and export markets.

PART IV

DEVELOPMENT IN VARIOUS SECTORS

CHAPTER 11

AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES

Crop Production

Food crop Production

242. In 2021, production of major food crops increased by 2.6 percent to 18,665,217 tons compared to 18,196,733 tons produced in 2020. Out of the volume produced, 10,874,425 tons were cereals and 7,790,792 tons were non-cereals. Production of food crops increased due to: existence of adequate rainfall in most of the production areas; improved extension services; the use of appropriate agricultural inputs and technology; and improved post-harvest handling.

Table 1.1: The Trend of Food Crop Production (Tons 000') 2017-2021

Crop	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change
Maize	6,681	6,273	5,652	6,711	7,039	4.9
Paddy	1,594	2,220	2,063	3,038	2,688	-11.5
Wheat	50	57	63	77	70	-9.1
Sorghum/Millet	1,064	988	1,117	1,043	1,077	3.3
Dried Cassava	1,342	2,791	2,728	2,427	2,486	2.4
Legumes	2,318	1,823	1,888	1,895	2,236	18.0
Dried Banana	845	1,132	1,135	1,358	1,443	6.2
Dried Round and Sweet Potatoes	2,008	1,608	1,644	1,647	1,626	-1.3
Total	**15,902**	**16,892**	**16,290**	**18,197**	**18,665**	**2.6**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

243. In 2021, food requirements were 14,835,101 tons out of which 9,448,770 tons were cereals and 5,386,331 tons were non-cereal compared to the requirements of 14,404,171 tons in 2020. Given such needs relative to production, food production in 2021 was 3,830,116 tons more than the requirement, whereby 1,425,655 tons were cereals and 2,404,461 tons were non-cereals. Based on this performance, food self-sufficiency ratio was 126 percent in 2021 as it was in 2020.

Grain Storage Facilities

244. In 2021, Cereal and other Produce Board of Tanzania (CPB) rehabilitated three warehouses which are Kiteto-Manyara with storage capacity of 1,000 tons, Mbugani-Dodoma (30,000 tons) and Isaka-Shinyanga (5,000 tons). In addition, the Board rehabilitated Gangilonga silo in Iringa with storage capacity of 17,500 tons and Unga Limited silo in Arusha with storage capacity of 38,100 tons. On the other hand, National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) constructed a warehouse with storage capacity of 15,000 tons and silos with storage capacity of 25,000 tons in Manyara Region. Moreover, the Agency constructed two (2) warehouses in Rukwa and Katavi with storage capacity of 5,000 tons each. The construction of warehouses and silos increased Agency's storage capacity by 19.9 percent to 301,000 tons in 2021 from 251,000 tons in 2020.

Cash Crop Production

245. In 2021, production of major cash crops was 898,967 tons compared to 1,058,798 tons produced in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 15.1 percent. During the period under review, cotton production decreased due to excessive rainfall in production areas as well as insect pest infestation. In addition, tea production decreased due to inadequate rainfall in production areas, price decline in the world market, low consumption as well as COVID-19 pandemic which disrupted tea company operations in the country. Furthermore, cashew nut production decreased largely on account of outbreak of disease and pest infestation as well as low level of inputs usage. On the other hand, tobacco production increased as farmers were motivated due to assurance of market availability following introduction of two (2) local tobacco buying companies, thus increasing local companies to seven (7). Moreover, sugar production increased as a result of training offered to farmers and leaders on quality sugarcane production and efficiency operation of cooperatives as well as existence of favourable weather for sugarcane production.

Table 11.2: The Trend of Major Cash Crops Production (Tons) 2017-2021

Crop	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change
Cotton	132,934	222,039	348,910	348,958	122,836	-64.8
Coffee	48,329	45,245	68,147	60,651	73,027	20.4
Tea	26,975	34,010	37,193	28,715	27,510	-4.2
Pyrethrum	2,150	2,400	2,014	2,510	2,412	-3.9
Tobacco	58,639	50,522	70,824	37,546	58,508	55.8
Cashew nuts	265,238	313,826	225,053	232,681	210,786	-9.4
Sisal	36,533	40,635	33,271	36,379	36,170	-0.6
Sugar	330,843	303,752	359,219	311,358	367,718	18.1
Total	**901,641**	**1,012,429**	**1,144,631**	**1,058,798**	**898,967**	**-15.1**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Horticultural Crop Production

246. In 2021, production of horticultural crops was 7,304,723 tons compared to 7,560,010 tons produced in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 3.4 percent. This was caused by decrease in global demand following suspension of some international flights to contain the spread of COVID-19. In addition, the Government in collaboration with key stakeholders continued to promote production of horticultural crops, whereby three (3) avocado platforms were established and developed avocado strategic plan. The platforms were established in Njombe and Mbeya regions and avocado cluster was launched in Meru District. Moreover, the Government managed to attract investment in horticultural crops production including bananas, avocado and spices which are highly demanded in Kenya, India and the European Union.

Table 11.3: The Trend of Horticultural Crop Production (Tons) 2017-2021

Crop	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change
Fruits	5,243,343	3,703,124	4,576,948	5,582,117	5,199,312	-6.9
Vegetables	1,298,388	1,595,489	1,926,927	1,852,676	2,011,684	8.6
Flowers	11,615	12,622	13,240	1,710	1,338	-21.8
Spices	22,062	22,062	80,748.20	123,507	92,389	-25.2
Total	**6,575,408**	**5,333,297**	**6,597,863**	**7,560,010**	**7,304,723**	**-3.4**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Oilseed Crop Production

247. In 2021, production of oilseed crops was 1,713,178 tons compared to 1,583,669 tons produced in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 8.2 percent. The increase was attributed to: existence of favourable rainfall in production areas especially for groundnuts, palm and soybeans; use of appropriate agricultural practices; and increase in demand for edible oil in the domestic market. However, sunflower production decreased by 26.3 percent due to excessive rainfall in production areas. On the other hand, domestic production of edible oil was 290,000 tons in 2021, equivalent to 45 percent of estimated requirements of 650,000 tons per year.

Table 11.4: The Trend of Production of Oilseed Crops (Tons) 2017-2021

Crop	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change
Sunflower	352,902	543,261	561,297	649,437	478,900	-26.3
Groundnuts	216,167	370,356	376,520	631,465	895,219	41.8
Sesame	56,846	133,704	227,821	228,920	236,162	3.2
Palm	42,277	40,500	42,176	42,387	58,791	38.7
Soybeans	6,135	21,321	22,953	31,460	44,106	40.2
Total	**674,327**	**1,109,142**	**1,230,767**	**1,583,669**	**1,713,178**	**8.2**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Agricultural Inputs

248. In 2021, production of improved seeds was 76,725.5 tons compared to 69,173.2 tons produced in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 10.9 percent. The increase was attributed to Government's efforts in improving business environment including reducing or abolishing nuisance taxes and fees. In addition, Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA) in collaboration with private sector produced a total of 5,634 tons of improved seeds in ASA owned farms, whereby 1,750 tons were produced by ASA and 3,884 tons by private sector. In order to increase production of improved seeds, the Government completed construction of irrigation infrastructures covering an area of 400 hectares at Kilangali farm in Kilosa District as well as rehabilitation of dam embankment at Mwele farm in Mkinga District.

249. In 2020/21, the Government through Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority (TFRA) continued to coordinate importation and distribution of fertilizer in the country. During the period under review, availability of fertilizer increased to 766,024 tons compared to 413,478 tons in 2019/20. This was due to an increase in demand in the domestic market from 586,604 tons in 2019/20 to 718,051 tons in 2020/21. On the other hand, the price of UREA and DAP

in the domestic market increased to 53,869 shillings and 66,995 shillings for a bag of 50kg in 2020/21 compared to 52,500 shillings and 55,843 shillings per 50kg in 2019/20, respectively. This was caused by decrease in the production of imported fertilizer as some industries reduced or ceased production due to the effects of COVID-19. In addition, DAP and UREA are main fertilizers used in the country for basal and top dressing, respectively.

Table 11.5: Fertilizer Requirements, Availability and Consumption (Tons) 2017/18-2020/21

Year	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**
Estimated requirements	485,000	514,138	586,604	718,051
Amount carried forward	-	-	168,397	219,206
Domestic Production	19,233	-	33,873	42,695
Imports	435,178	514,725	524,972	504,122
Total fertilizer available	**419,795**	**418,355**	**413,478**	**766,023**
Exports	34,616	96,370	145,367	171,254
Domestic Consumption	351,858	364,968	457,855	476,870

Source: Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority

250. In 2021, Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund (AGTIF) extended 44 loans worth 1,643.9 million shillings compared to 48 loans worth 2,128.4 million shillings in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 22.8 percent. The decrease was due to failure of most borrowers to participate in productive activities as a result of COVID-19 pandemic. The extended loans were: 16 for tractors; four (4) for power tillers; three (3) for agricultural inputs; four (4) for construction and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructures; one (1) for processing plant; two (2) for construction of livestock infrastructures; and 14 for agricultural activities. During the period under review, a total of 4,476.6 million shillings were repaid equivalent to 72.1 percent of the target of 6,207.9 million shillings compared to 3,213.1 million shillings equivalent to 58.4 percent of the repayment target of 5,505.3 million shillings in 2020.

Crops Price Trend and Marketing

251. In 2021, the Government continued to strengthen various marketing systems including commodity exchange market, warehouse receipts, auctions and contract farming. The use of these marketing systems facilitated price improvement of some crops in the domestic market as follows: the price of wheat per kilogram increased to 1,000 shillings in 2021 from 650 shillings in 2020; the price of soyabeans increased to 2,200 shillings per kilogram in 2021 from 1,500 shillings in 2020; the price of pigeon peas increased to 1,480 shillings per kilogram in 2021 from 500 shillings in 2020; the price of cotton increased to 1,800 shillings per kilogram in 2021 from 810 shillings in 2020; and the price of arabica coffee increased to 7,000 shillings per kilogram in 2021 from 4,000 shillings in 2020.

Agriculture Extension Services

252. In 2021, the Government continued to strengthen extension services through establishment of 29 Ward Agricultural Resource Centres (WARC) and improvement of 224 centres. In addition, farmers continued to receive extension services through M-Kilimo system. As of December 2021, a total of 7,049 Extension Officers and 5,570,351 farmers

were registered in M-Kilimo system compared to 1,344 Extension Officers and 20,318 farmers registered during the corresponding period in 2020.

253. In 2021, the Government in collaboration with private sector (Agricultural Development Market Trust and Care International) trained 1,557 extension officers in 16 regions of Tanzania Mainland on various crops including sunflowers, grapes, cotton, groundnuts, sesame, soyabeans, banana and palm. During the period under review, 16 agriculture experts from Kongwa, Uyui, Ruangwa and Kilolo District Councils were trained on accessing and interpretation of meteorological information through Resilient Agriculture Food Security Project. In addition, 36 experts from Tanzania Meteorological Agency were trained through the Project on the use of meteorological database. On the other hand, the Government continued to formalize the land of smallholder farmers, whereby a total of 126 farms with title deeds, 50 acres and above in Bahi, Kongwa, Mpwapwa, Chamwino, Chemba and Kondoa District Councils in Dodoma region were verified for agricultural activities.

Agricultural Research

254. In 2021, Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) discovered five (5) types of quality and improved seeds compared to 20 types discovered and distributed in 2020. Out of the seed discovered: two (2) types were wheat seed with high protein content and yield up to 4.6 tons per hectare; one (1) type was rice seed with good milling quality and aroma yielding up to 3.6 tons per hectare; and two (2) types were green gram seed resistant to yellow mosaic virus, cercospora leaf spot and anthracnose.

255. In 2021, TARI produced 994.2 tons of quality and improved seeds of cereals, legumes and oil crops compared to 481.2 tons produced in 2020. Out of the produced seeds, 19.9 tons were breeder seeds, 187.6 tons were pre-basic seeds, 134.6 tons were basic seeds and 652.1 tons were certified seeds. During the period under review, TARI produced and distributed 715,630 sisal seedlings; 1,953,025 vegetable seedlings; 1,250,000 coconut seedlings; 357,838 palm seedlings; 20,000 cashew nut seedlings; 1,000,448 round potato seedlings; 120,685 grape seedlings; and 27,976 cassava seedlings.

Agricultural Training

256. In 2021, a total of 2,948 students were enrolled in Government agricultural training institutes compared to 2,788 students enrolled in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 5.7 percent. Out of the students enrolled, 2,360 students were sponsored by the Government and 588 students were self-sponsored. The increase in the number of student enrolled was attributed to rehabilitation of teaching and learning infrastructure including classrooms and dormitories. During the period under review, the Government continued to sponsor 12 tutors on postgraduate studies (Master's Degree) and six (6) tutors in undergraduate studies in order to increase efficiency in agricultural training institutes. In addition, the Government in collaboration with Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT) trained 113 tutors from 14 agricultural colleges on teaching skills.

Irrigation

257. In 2021, the area under irrigation increased to 695,045 hectares from 694,715 hectares in 2020. During the period under review, the Government rehabilitated 21 irrigation schemes

in 14 district councils compared to 15 schemes rehabilitated in 2020. As of December 2021, a total of 266 irrigators' organisations were registered by the National Irrigation Commission compared to 196 organisations registered in the corresponding period in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 35.7 percent. The increase was due to continued motivation of farmers to establish irrigation organisations.

LIVESTOCK

Livestock Production and Livestock Products

258. In 2021, the number of livestock were estimated at: 35.3 million cattle, 25.6 million goats, 8.8 million sheep, 3.4 million pigs and 92.8 million chickens compared to 33.9 million cattle, 24.5 million goats, 8.5 million sheep, 3.2 million pigs and 87.7 million chickens in 2020. During the period under review, meat production increased by 5.2 percent to 738,166 tons compared to 701,678 tons produced in 2020. Out of the amount produced, beef was 508,355 tons, chevon and mutton was 102,137 tons, chicken meat was 86,206 tons and pork was 41,468 tons. In addition, a total of 4,510.3 million eggs were produced in 2021 compared to 4,051.2 million eggs produced in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 11.3 percent. The increase in the number of livestock and livestock products produced was attributed to Government and stakeholders' efforts in controlling livestock diseases as well as increase demand for livestock products in both local and international markets.

259. In 2021, milk production was 3,101.4 million litres compared to 3,002.6 million litres produced in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 3.3 percent. Out of the amount produced, 2,170.5 million litres were from indigenous cattle and 930.9 litres from improved cattle. The increase in the amount of milk produced was due to improvement in breeds of cattle through artificial insemination as well as sensitisation campaigns on commercial dairy cattle farming. On the other hand, a total of 75.9 million litres of milk were processed in 2021 compared to 74.3 litres processed in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 3.4 percent. This was due to increase in the number of milk processing industries to 105 in 2021 from 91 industries in 2020 as well as controlling arbitrary importation of milk.

Table 11.5: Production of Livestock Products 2017-2021

Types of Products	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Milk Production (000' Litres)					
Indigenous cattle	1,490,000	1,608,099	1,874,923	2,101,789	2,170,461
Improved cattle	626,100	792,044	803,538	900,766	930,923
Total	**2,087,000**	**2,400,134**	**2,678,461**	**3,002,555**	**3,101,384**
Meat Production (Tons)					
Beef	394,604	471,692	506,798	486,736	508,355
Chevon and Mutton	81,064	92,999	110,563	95,964	102,137
Pork	18,899	37,191	23,140	38,377	41,468
Chicken	63,597	78,110	41,000	80,601	86,206
Total	**558,164**	**679,992**	**681,501**	**701,678**	**738,166**
Egg production ('000')					
Eggs	2,758,000	3,156,692	3,575,621	4,051,179	4,510,345

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (Livestock)

Trading of Livestock and Livestock Products

260. In 2021, a total of 1,843,904 cattle, 2,081,233 goats, 360,745 sheep and 191,656 donkeys were traded in the local market compared to 1,023,200 cattle, 987,867 goats, 205,161 sheep and 198,000 donkeys in 2020. In addition, the value of livestock sold was 1,531 billion shillings compared to 865 billion shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 77 percent. This was due to increased demand for livestock (especially goats) in meat processing industries for export as well as the Government's efforts in improving livestock market infrastructures. Furthermore, a total of 24,014 cattle, and 106,099 goats and sheep worth 46.6 billion shillings were exported in 2021 compared to 3,574 cattle, and 49,184 goats and sheep worth 1.9 billion shillings exported in 2020. The increase in value of livestock exported was on account of Government's efforts in improving cross-border livestock auctions and trade as well as strengthening cooperation with other countries including the EAC member states.

261. In 2021, a total of 1,774.3 tons of meat worth USD 4.3 million (9.9 billion shillings) were exported compared to 692.4 tons worth USD 1.3 million (2.99 billion shillings) exported in 2020. Out of meat exported, beef was 365.8 tons, chevon was 551.6 tons, mutton was 181.5 tons, chicken meat was 0.4 tons and donkey meat was 675 tons. The increase of meat exports was due to commencement of meat processing in TanChoice Limited and Eliya Food Overseas Company Limited industries as well as increased demand of meat in Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and Hongkong.

262. In 2021, a total of 51,113 tons of hides and skins were produced compared to 39,159 tons produced in 2020. Out of those, 20,340 tons were cattle hides and 30,773 tons were goat and sheep skins. Production of hides and skins increased as a result of training on improved skinning methods, increased production capacity of ACE Leather industry in Morogoro as well as commencement of production in Kilimanjaro International Leather Company. During the period under review, 7,371 tons of hides and skins were exported compared to 3,698 tons exported in 2020. In addition, 7,066.7 tons of raw hides and skins worth 9,420.8 million shillings were exported in 2021 compared to 2,929.2 tons worth 5,029.9 million shillings exported in 2020. Furthermore, 145 tons of semi processed hides and skins worth 196.9 million shillings were exported in 2021 compared to 102.7 tons of semi processed hides and skins worth 197.3 million shillings exported in 2020.

Table 11.6: Production of Hides and Skins 2017-2021 (Tons)

Year	Cattle Hides	Goat and Sheep Skins	Total
2017	13,395	21,925	35,320
2018	13,905	23,176	37,080
2019	14,449	24,503	38,952
2020	14,510	24,648	39,159
2021	20,340	30,773	51,113

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (Livestock)

- Unit measure changed from pieces to tons

Table 11.7: Export of Hides and Skins 2017-2021 (Tons)

Year	Cattle Hides	Goat and Sheep Skins	Total
2017	5,832	3,063	7,975
2018	3,975	3,330	5,812
2019	2,951	166	3,616
2020	3,020	161	3,698
2021	7,251	120	7,371

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (Livestock)
Unit measure changed from pieces to tons

Table 11.8: Export of Hides and Skins 2017-2021

Year	Raw Hides and Skins		Semi Processed Hides and Skins		Total Value of Hides (Million Shillings)
	Weight ('000) Kilogram	Value (Million Shillings)	Weight ('000) Kilogram	Value (Million Shillings)	
2017	4,835.0	6,592.0	6,482.0	9,452.0	16,044.0
2018	3,650.0	5,064.0	4,840.0	8,794.0	13,858.0
2019	2,871.2	4,971.4	156.0	230.0	5,201.4
2020	2,929.2	5,029.9	102.7	197.3	5,227.2
2021	7,066.7	9,420.8	145.0	196.9	9,617.7

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority

Production of Livestock Vaccine

263. In 2021, Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA) continued to produce vaccines for controlling livestock diseases. During the period under review, 65.1 million doses of vaccine were produced and distributed in all district councils compared to 63.9 million doses produced and distributed in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 1.9 percent. Out of those, vaccines against newcastle disease were 61,069,600 doses, anthrax (739,600 doses), black quarter (171,250 doses), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (1,968,300 doses), brucella (7,800 doses), contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (32,400 doses) and blanthrax (1,143,600 doses). The increase in vaccine production was attributed to strengthening of Kibaha Vaccine Institute particularly construction of laboratory facility and procurement of equipment.

Animal Feed Production and Processing

264. Production of quality pasture seeds in the Government owned farms increased to 3,874.5 kilograms in 2021 compared to 127.3 kilograms produced in 2020. The increase was due to continued Government efforts to increase 143,754.0 hectares of pasture farms (111,955.9 hectares in Arusha and 31,798.1 hectares in Manyara) as well as availability of equipment including tractors. In addition, production of hay in Government owned farms decreased to 81,188 rolls in 2021 compared to 326,655 rolls produced in 2020. The decrease was due to inadequate rainfall that affected the harvesting of grasses used in production of hay. On the other hand, 1,200,000 tons of animal feeds were produced by private sector in 2021 compared to 900,000 tons produced in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 33.3 percent. This was due to continued increase in production of broiler and layer chicks following the increased demand for meat and eggs.

265. In 2021, there were 154 animal feed processing industries compared to 105 industries in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 46.7 percent. This was due to continued Government efforts in raising awareness on industrial investment opportunities especially processing of animal feeds. During the period under review, the Government inspected and registered 45 animal feed production areas, 78 animal feed stores and 18 animal feed warehouses compared to 11 production areas, 36 animal feed stores and five (5) animal feed warehouses inspected and registered in 2020. Inspected and registered areas increased due to requirement of ensuring availability of quality and standard animal feeds. In addition, registered animal feed inspectors increased by 6.7 percent to 176 in 2021 from 165 inspectors in 2020.

Livestock Trainings

266. In 2021, the Livestock Training Agency (LITA) enrolled 3,972 students at certificate and diploma levels compared to 3,574 students enrolled in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 11.1 percent. The increase was due to Government efforts in constructing and rehabilitating lecture rooms in Mpwapwa and Morogoro campuses. During the period under review, LITA trained 2,356 livestock keepers on appropriate techniques of livestock and pasture production compared to 2,078 livestock keepers trained in 2020.

Livestock Research

267. In 2021, Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI) continued to conduct researches on livestock production whereby, a total of 58 researches were conducted compared to 39 researches conducted in 2020. Through those researches, 217 hybrid beef and dairy cattle and 84 hybrid goats were produced compared to 134 hybrid beef and dairy cattle and 304 hybrid goats produced in 2020. During the period under review, 113 hybrid beef and dairy cattle were distributed in Dodoma, Morogoro and Tanga. In addition, 131 hybrid goats for breeding were distributed in Pwani, Nyamagana, Bahi, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Tanga and Mbeya. Furthermore, 16,076 kuroiler chicks and 648 sasso chicks were distributed in Mkuranga, Mtama, Mpwapwa, Lindi, Mtwara, Tanga, Siha and Ruangwa councils in 2021 compared to 4,801 kuroiler chicks and 600 sasso chicks distributed in Mpwapwa and Meatu councils in 2020. Moreover, 648 sasso eggs were fertilised and distributed to poultry farmers in Mpwapwa district in 2021 compared to 3,251 kuroiler eggs fertilised and distributed in 2020.

268. In 2021, a total of 2,200 kilograms of quality pasture seeds and 762.3 kilograms of fodder cuttings were produced and distributed to livestock farmers in Arusha, Tanga, Dodoma, Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, Kagera, Songwe and Pwani compared to 1,041 kilograms of pasture seeds and 758.5 kilogram of fodder cuttings produced and distributed in 2020. The increase in pasture seed production was attributed to pilot study carried out in central, eastern and southern highland strategic zones with the aim of formalizing pasture seeds.

Livestock Extension Services

269. In 2021, The Government in collaboration with Heifer Project International (HPI) trained 1,231 Extension Officers on good livestock husbandry compared to 3,914 Extension Officers trained in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 68.5 percent. The decrease was due to changes in training modality whereby training was conducted to the heads of departments at district level as a trainer of trainees (ToT) to Extension Officers in their localities. The

training was also offered to 54,764 livestock keepers in Mbeya, Songwe, Njombe, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Manyara, Tanga, Morogoro, Pwani, Dar es Salaam, Geita, Shinyaga, Lindi and Kagera regions. In addition, the training was offered to livestock advisors in Tabora, Tanga, Shinyanga, Ruvuma, Geita, Njombe, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Mwanza, Simiyu, Mara, Singida, Mbeya, Iringa, Dodoma, Manyara and Morogoro regions.

270. In 2021, the Government established 15 Farmers Field Schools (FFS) consisting of 11 pasture farms whereby four (4) farms were located in Uvinza, one (1) in Nzega and six (6) in Mbozi and four (4) poultry keeping farms where Ruangwa and Mkuranga had two (2) farms each compared to 12 FFS established in 2020. The number of FFS increased due to increased farmers' motivation to learn best livestock keeping practices aiming at adapting to climate change and increasing income through livestock keeping. In addition, 94 livestock keepers were trained on poultry and pasture farming through established FFS compared to 43 livestock keepers trained in 2020.

FISHERIES

Fishery Resources Management

271. In 2021, the Government continued to manage and involve community to protect fisheries resources through patrols and special operations which enabled seizure of various illegal fishing gears and other equipment. The illegal fishing gears and equipment seized includes: 410,724 meters of beach seine ropes, 8,890 gillnets, 210,000 fishing hooks, 13,819 monofilament, 2,566 beach seine nets, 385 canoes, 458 sardines net, 454 ring nets, 88 boat engines, 118 boats, 40 modified gillnets, 16 paddles, 4 fishing nets, 3 vehicles, 21 motorcycles, 4 cast nets and 35 *kumbakumba* nets. During the period under review, the Government impounded 31,124 kilograms of immature fish, 1,145 kilogram of mature fish, 26.8 tons of sardines, 211 kilograms of sea cucumber, 1,823 kilograms of lobster and 300 kilograms of octopus. In addition, 1,239 suspects of illegal fishing were arrested and three (3) cases were filed in the court compared to 1,400 suspects and 5 filed cases in 2020.

Aquaculture

272. In 2021, there were 30,064 aquaculture farmers compared to 28,009 farmers in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 7.3 percent. During the period under review, fishponds increased by 7.3 to 30,032 from 27,979 fishponds in 2020. In addition, fish cages in lakes and dams were 473 in 2021 compared to 431 fish cages in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 9.7 percent. Out of those, 362 cages were in Lake Victoria, nine (9) cages in Lake Tanganyika, one (1) cage in Lake Nyasa and 101 cages were in large dams and ponds.

273. In 2021, a total of 27,120,320 fingerlings worth 2.7 billion shillings were produced compared to 21,676,187 fingerlings worth 2.2 billion shillings produced in 2020, equivalent to an increase of fingerlings by 25.1 percent. Out of that, 3,366,806 fingerlings were produced in Government fish hatching centres and 23,753,514 fingerlings were produced in private centres.

274. In 2021, production of tilapia and catfish was 20,258 tons worth 162.0 billion shillings compared to 18,716.6 tons worth 103.4 billion shillings in 2020, equivalent to increase in

production by 8.2 percent. During the period under review, production of seaweeds was 2,438 tons worth 2,400 million shillings compared to 1,410 tons worth 705.0 million shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase in production by 72.9 percent. In addition, production of prawns was 97.0 tons worth 1.94 billion shillings in 2021 compared to 73.6 tons worth 1.8 billion shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase in production by 31.8 percent. The increase in aquaculture production was attributed to continued Government efforts to create enabling investment environment including tax exemptions on imported aquaculture inputs and equipment as well as capacity building on appropriate aquaculture practices.

Fish Harvesting

275. In 2021, fish harvest increased by 0.7 percent to 477,018 tons worth 2.7 trillion shillings compared to 473,592 tons worth 2.4 trillion shillings in 2020. Out of those, 414,104 tons were harvested from fresh water and 62,914 tons from marine water compared to 409,828 tons and 63,764 tons harvested in 2020, respectively. The increase in fish harvest was attributed to decrease in illegal fishing practices which has significant damage of fish hatcheries.

Table 11.9: The Trend of Fish Harvest 2017-2021 (Tons)

Year	Fresh Water	Marine water	Total
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
2021	414,104	62,914	477,018

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (Fisheries)

Safety and Quality Control of Fishery Products

276. In 2021, the Government continued to control safety and quality of fishery products, whereby a total of 7,685 inspections were conducted compared to 7,341 inspections conducted in 2020. The inspections were conducted in 51 large and medium scale fish processing factories, 124 fish landing sites, 31 fish markets, 52 fish warehouses and 885 fishery product transportation vessels. In addition, 5,705 permits were issued to local traders for selling 48,261.1 tons of fish in domestic market in 2021 compared to 3,385 permits issued for selling 38,221.3 tons in 2020. Furthermore, a total of 4,874 sanitary and phytosanitary certificates were issued for exportation of 42,302 tons of fish and fishery products in 2021 compared to 2,733 certificates issued for exporting 40,478 tons in 2020. On the other hand, the National Fish Quality Control Laboratory continued to protect the health of consumers of fish and fishery products, whereby 3,509 samples were tested in 2021 compared to 3,271 samples tested in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 7.3 percent. This was due to increased awareness of local small-scale and regional traders on the importance of sample testing for controlling quality of fish products.

Import and Export of Fishery Products

277. In 2021, a total of 42,302.0 tons of fishery products and 181,268 ornamental fish worth 414.2 billion shillings were exported compared to 40,478 tons of fishery products and 128,316 ornamental fish worth 386.4 billion shillings exported in 2020. The increase in export was attributed to Government's efforts to control illegal fishing practices and thus increase the production of fishery products. During the period under review, royalty earned from export of

fishery products and ornamental fish amounted to 18.4 billion shillings compared to 21.7 billion shillings earned in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 15.2 percent. This was due to reduction in rates of various levies charged on exportation of fishery products compared to the rates that was applied in 2020. In addition, a total of 371.8 tons of fish maws worth 101.3 billion shillings were exported and generated royalty worth 2.2 billion shillings in 2021 compared to 706.1 tons of fish maws worth 129.9 billion shillings which generated 4.6 billion shillings as royalty in 2020. The decrease in quantity of fish maws exported was due to continuing deterioration of fish maws market in Hong Kong and China. On the other hand, 4.0 tons of fish worth 168.6 million shillings were imported in 2021 and generated royalty amounting to 23.6 million shillings compared to 5.3 tons of fish worth 114.9 million shillings imported in 2020 and generated royalty worth 27.2 million shillings. The decrease in the quantity of fish imported was due to continued increase in domestic fish production.

Investment in Fishery Sub Sector

278. The Government continued to create enabling environment in fishery sub sector, whereby as of December 2021, there were 18 large scale fish processing factories, 34 small scale fish processing factories, three (3) medium size boat manufacturing factories, five (5) medium size fish nets factories and 90 fish warehouses as it was in 2020. In addition, the Government through Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU) continued to promote investment in hospitality industry in ecological areas whereby, as of December 2021, there were 23 tourist hotels near reserve areas compared to 22 tourist hotels in 2020. Out of those, 13 tourist hotels are located in Mafia, six (6) in Tanga, three (3) in Dar es Salaam and one (1) in Mtwara. As a result of investment in reserved areas, the number of visitors increased to 34,610 in 2021 compared to 27,340 visitors in 2020. Similarly, MPRU managed to raise 1,339.6 million shillings from tourists who visited these reserve areas in 2021 compared to 990.1 million shillings in 2020.

Fisheries Training

279. In 2021, Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA) enrolled 1,401 students compared to 1,080 students in 2020. In addition, 16,733 fishermen and aquaculture farmers were trained on; establishment and operation of cooperatives, fishery resource management, improved fish farming practices and diseases control compared to 5,000 fishermen and aquaculture farmers trained in 2020.

COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

280. In 2021, Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission (TCDC) continued to regulate and promote establishment of cooperatives in various economic activities including crop production, livestock keeping and fisheries to stimulate economic growth and poverty reduction. During the period under review, there were 9,809 cooperative societies compared to 9,185 cooperatives in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 6.8 percent. Out of total cooperatives, 4,538 were Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Societies (AMCOS), 3,946 were Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS), 50 were cooperative unions, 60 were joint project cooperatives and 1,215 were other cooperatives. In addition, members of cooperative societies increased to 6,965,272 in 2021 compared to 6,050,324 members in 2020. The increase was on account of Government efforts to sensitize general public to join or

establish cooperative by explaining the nature, performance and benefits of cooperative societies.

281. In 2021, crop processing industries owned by cooperative societies increased to 461 compared to 452 industries in 2020. During the period under review, a total of 146,555 employment opportunities were created through cooperative societies compared to 100,100 employment opportunities created in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 46.4 percent. Out of the employments created, 31,819 were permanent, 28,990 were contractual and 85,746 were seasonal. Increase in employment opportunities was due to establishment of new cooperative societies. On the other hand, loans worth 1.7 trillion shillings were extended to SACCOS members in 2021 compared to loans worth 1.6 trillion shillings extended in 2020. In addition, the value of shares and savings increased to 898 billion shillings in 2021 from 891 billion shillings in 2020. On the other hand, the Commission continued to enhance financial literacy to strengthen capacity of 428 SACCOS members in Mwanza, Iringa, Mbeya and Kagera regions.

282. In 2021, the Co-operative Audit and Supervision Corporation (COASCO) audited 6,013 financial statements of cooperative societies compared to 6,021 statements audited in 2020. Out of cooperatives audited, 357 cooperatives equivalent to 5.9 percent received satisfied opinion, 2,674 cooperatives equivalent to 44.5 percent received doubtful opinion, 1,253 cooperatives (20.8 percent) received unsatisfied opinion and 1,729 cooperatives (28.8 percent) received adverse opinion. In addition, COASCO conducted special audit for 46 cooperative societies to assess their performance. The audit revealed operation inefficiency in some cooperative societies thus appropriate measures were taken to address the shortcomings and strengthen their performance.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

Table 32

Season[1]	Sugar Cane				Sugar*		
	Farmers		Total (000 Tons)	Price[2] (Sh./Ton)	Production Tons	Consumed[3]	
	Public (000 Tons)	Private (000 Tons)				Total Tons	Kg Per person[4]
2001/02	1,134	389	1,523	14,700	164,498	142,398	10.1
2002/03	1,402	411	1,813	15,000	190,120	167,300	10.4
2003/04	1,672	670	2,342	16,800	223,839	290,711	10.9
2004/05	1,594	752	2,346	20,568	229,617	328,005	10.9
2005/06	1,545	956	2,501	22,383	263,317	343,292	12
2006/07	1,430	611	2,041	29,000	192,095	366,708	12
2007/08	1,967	799	2,766	32,767	265,434	382,518	13
2008/09	2,056	693	2,749	32,771	279,850	396,113	13.4
2009/10	1,972	598	2,570	42,046	263,461	398,070	13.7
2010/11	2,357	661	3,018	43,865	304,135	410,259	12
2011/12	2,036	680	2,716	48,833	262,879	439,307	12
2012/13	2,242	711	2,953	52,167	296,698	468,000	12
2013/14	2,198	602	2,800	50,500	294,300	434,782	12
2014/15	2,466	697	3,163	51,333	304,007	511,680	12
2015/16	2,270	569	2,839	59,707	293,075	525,784	12
2016/17	2,504	557	3,061	72,667	324,930	456,000	12.8
2017/18	2,550	626	3,175	72,667	303,752	515,004	13.5
2018/19	2,792	797	3,589	72,667	359,219	524,772	13.5
2019/20	728	2,659	3,387	73,667	311,358	372,787	12
2020/21	1,029	2,985	4,014	79,000	367,718	372,788	12
Percentage Change (2019/20 - 2020/21)	41.3	12.3	18.5	7.2	18.1	0.0	0.0

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
* Production of sugar by Farners/Private sector

COTTON PROCUREMENT AND LOCAL SALES

Table 33

Season [1]	**Seed Cotton**					**Lint Cotton**					
	Quantity Produced (tons)			**Average Price (Shs/ton)**		**Quantity (Tons)**			**Local sales**		
									Quantity (Tons)	**Average price (000'Shs/tani)**	
	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 r	348,977	-	348,977	1,200	-	128,660	-	128,660	25,162	3,781	-
2020/21	122,836	-	122,836	900	-	46,923	-	46,923	9,479	2,924	-
Change (%) 2019/20-2020/21	-64.8		-64.8	-25.0		-63.5		-63.5	-62.3	-22.7	-

Source: Tanzania Tea Authority

1 Season is between June and May

2 Total of AR and BR

r Revised data

\- Data not available

TEA CROP AREA, PRODUCTION AND LOCAL SALES

Table 34

Season [1]	Area uner 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	Estate	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 r	12445	11030	23475	76028	53188	129216	22930	106286	129216	312	27128
2020/21	12445	11361	23806	72138	51655	123793	25178	98614	123792	312	28875
Change (2019/2020 - 2020/2021)	-	3.0	1.4	-5.1	-2.9	-4.2	9.8	-7.2	-4.2	0.0	6.4

Source: Tanzania Tea Authority

1 Season is between June and May

2 Total of AR and BR

r Revised data

COFFEE PROCUREMENT AND LOCAL SALES

Table 35

Season[1]	Coffee Procurement (Tons)				Price (Sh/kg)			Local Sales+	
	ARABICA		ROBUSTA	TOTAL	ARABICA		ROBUSTA	Quantity	Value
	Mild	Hard			Mild	Hard	Raw	(Tons)	(shs'000)
2003/04	20,716	1,850	16,138	38,704	1,800.0	1,200.0	600.0	38,704.0	46,670.0
2004/05	23,870	888	9,133	33,891	2,593.5	1,976.0	1,235.0	33,891.0	62,566.0
2005/06	24,116	1,362	8,856	34,334	1,200.0	420.0	270.0	33,300.0	793,042.5
2006/07	33,345	2,417	19,076	54,838	2,840.0	1,796.0	1,616.0	548.4	129,867.5
2007/08	26,330	1,588	15,606	43,524	2,995.0	1,875.0	1,734.0	43,523.0	89,099.3
2008/09	37,207	1,727	29,643	68,577	2,887.0	2,172.0	1,836.0	68,577.0	165,615.6
2009/10	22,217	915	11,467	34,599	3,988.0	2,475.0	1,563.0	34,599.0	108,741.1
2010/11	30,309	2,013	24,348	56,670	4,500.0	1,300.0	1,200.0	56,670.0	264,143.6
2011/12	20,775	941	11,590	33,306	8,144.4	5,436.4	3,276.9	33,306.0	212,292.6
2012/13	33,204	1,655	36,150	71,009	4,850.0	3,600.0	3,200.0	71,009.0	281,781.8
2013/14	28,212	1,115	18,875	48,202	4,314.0	3,272.9	3,074.6	48,202.0	183,708.9
2014/15	26,335	810	18,788	45,933	5,848.0	4,515.0	3,848.5	-	-
2015/16	21,517	460	17,526	39,503	7,249.6	5,943.4	4,092.9	39,503.0	105,760.8
2016/17	27,023	681	19,989	47,693	7,636.0	6,164.0	4,347.0	47,693.0	129,428,710.0
2017/18	36,551	633	11,897	43,193	2,980.0	2,980.0	2,980.0	43,193.3	116,587,271.0
2018/19	30,664	2,068	27,927	66,546	2,210.0	2,210.0	2,210.0	66,546.2	123,185,587.0
2019/20	31,380	883	27,056	59,318	5,472.0	3,815.0	3,180.0	59,318.0	261,088,612.7
2020/21	28,783	2,576	41,668	73,027	6,665.0	3,749.0	3,065.0	73,027.0	329,205,776.6
Badiliko (%)	-8.3	191.7	54.0	23.1	21.8	-1.7	-3.6	23.1	26.1

Source: Coffee Marketing Board
+ Clean Coffee
1 Season is between July and June
2 Provisional
- Not available

SISAL PLANTATIONS, PRODUCTION AND LOCAL SALES

Table 36

Season[1]	Area (Hectares)			Sisal Production		Local Sales+	
	Matured	Unmatured	Total	Quantity (Tons)	Producer Price (Shs/ton)	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Shs.milion)
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	43,406	18,567	61,973	33,271	3,300,000	13,043	39,607
2019/20r	41,757	17,044	58,801	35,341	3,500,000	12,646	38,323
2020/21	41,685	16,898	59,053	39,343	3,500,000	13,440	39,545
Change (%) 2019/20-2020/21	-0.2	-0.9	0.4	11.3	0.0	6.3	3.2

Source: Tanzania Sisal Authority

+ Types of sisal are Line fibre, Tow and Flume Tow
1 Season is between July and June
- Not available
R Revised data

PYRETHRUM PROCUREMENT AND LOCAL SALES

Table 38

Season [1]	Procurement (Tons)				Local Sales - Quantity (Tons)			Local Sales - Value (Shs.'000))		
	North	South	Total	Price[2] (Sh./kg)	Crude Extract	Powder	Dry Mack	Crude Extract	Powder	Dry Mack)
2001/02	36	1699	1735	420	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002/03	111	979	1090	380	2	90	-	106920	99891	-
2003/04	85	751	842	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004/05	90	910	1000	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005/06	-	2800	2800	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006/07	-	1600	1600	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007/08	-	1470	1470	1050	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008/09	-	1600	1600	1500	36.4	105	624	-	-	-
2009/10	-	1780	1780	1500	57	69	1035	37361	1473	248
2010/11	-	1786.8	1786.8	1500	57.2	69.3	69.3	37503.7	1478.6	246.9
2011/12	0	5700	5700	1700	82	-	750	-	204	360919
2012/13	0	6100	6100	2400	84	-	2000	-	-	462000
2013/14	34	2691.8	2726.2	2000	90	60	830	6900000	160500	233000
2014/15	31	2255	2286	2500	76	30	430	133.6	116048	235612.7
2015/16	25	1987	2012.4	2100	59.9	6	480	9450000	30240	282240
2016/17	39	2111.8	2151	2050	53.2	162	727	6782016	651810	436232
2017/18	43	2355.9	2400	2500	16	204	700	13932947	869418.1	390864
2018/19	68	2050	2118	3200	-	-	-	144487	844213.9	409299.4
2019/20	68.8	2441	2510	2500	60	83	137.8	13600000	420000	353000
2020/21*	43.9	2368	2412	2600	60	158	50	13079297	728900	41035.5
Change (%) 2019/20 - 2020/21	-36.2	-3.0	-3.9	4.0	0.0	90.4	-63.7	-3.8	73.5	-88.4

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

SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF MAJOR CASH CROPS MARKETED

Table 38 **Tons**

Crops	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20r**	**2020/21**	**Percentage Change 2019/20 - 2020/21**
Sisal	36,600	34,874	37,805	38,872	41,795	36,533	43,280	33,271	35,341	39,343	11.3
Coffee	33,306	71,009	48,202	45,933	39,503	47,693	43,193	66,546	59,318	73,027	23.1
Cotton1	225,938	351,156	245,815	202,312	149,765	132,934	222,790	348,901	348,977	122,836	-64.8
Tobacco	74,239	86,343	105,803	87,281	60,691	85,861	50,522	72,325	37,546	58,508	55.8
Pyrethrum	5,700	6,100	2,726	2,286	2,011	2,151	2,400	2,118	2,510	2,412	-3.9
Tea2	140,941	168,500	148,490	152,485	141,328	120,424	153,048	61,081	129,216	123,793	-4.2
Cashewnuts	121,946	124,924	174,695	197,933	231,864	265,238	313,826	225,116	232,682	210,786	-9.4
Sugar Cane	2,716	2,953	2,800	3,163	2,839	556,522	625,743	797,016	3,386,928	4,014,062	18.5

Source:: Respective Marketing Boards
1 Seed Cotton
2 Green leaves
r Revised data

PRODUCTION IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR 2010-2021

Table 39

Year	Fresh Water				Marine water				Total			
	Number of boats	Number of Fisher men	Quantity (tons)	Value (Shillings)	Number of boats	Number of Fisher men	Quantity (tons)	Value (Shillings)	Number of boats	Number of Fisher men	Quantity (tons)	Value (Shillings)
2010	141,206	47,635	294,474.00	684,844,020.00	36,321	7,664	52,683.40	89,639,934.00	177,527	55,299	347,157.40	774,483,954.00
2011	141,206	47,635	290,473.60	1,031,883,680.90	36,321	7,664	50,592.40	166,954,953.00	177,527	55,299	341,066.00	1,198,838,633.90
2012	146,420	49,321	314,944.00	1,129,349,924.70	36,321	7,664	50,079.40	177,781,799.00	182,741	56,985	365,023.40	1,307,131,723.70
2013	147,020	49,721	315,008.00	1,248,903,393.00	36,321	7,664	52,846.00	195,529,127.00	183,431	57,385	367,854.00	1,444,432,520.00
2014	147,479	49,627	314,061.50	1,287,248,813.00	36,321	7,664	51,912.40	207,649,600.00	183,800	57,291	365,973.90	1,503,574,790.00
2015	147,479	49,627	309,922.00	1,270,856,679.90	36,321	7,664	52,723.00	210,892,897.10		57,291	362,645.00	1,481,749,577.00
2016	149,018	49,688	308,771.60	1,274,485,403.60	54,511	9,650	53,823.30	211,891,899.20	203,529	59,338	362,594.90	1,486,377,302.70
2017	149,018	49,688	309,922.10	1,270,856,679.80	54,511	9,650	52,723.20	210,892,897.10	203,529	59,338	362,645.30	1,481,749,577.00
2018	149,018	49,688	323,120.80	1,495,678,680.00	53,035	9,242	53,231.90	248,262,840.00	202,053	58,930	376,352.70	1,743,941,520.00
2019	149,018	49,688	365,104.00	1,715,988,902.70	53,035	9,242	105,205.20	494,464,497.70	202,053	58,930	470,309.20	2,210,453,400.40
2020	149,504	50,116	409,828.30	2,049,141,547.20	53,035	9,242	63,763.90	318,819,664.20	202,539	59,358	473,592.20	2,367,961,211.40
2021	141,769	48,749	414,104.80	2,418,489,585.30	53,035	9,242	62,914.00	357,308,946.00	194,804	57,991	477,018.80	2,775,798,531.30

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries-Fisheries Department

PRODUCTION TREND OF AQUATIC ORGANISMS 2017-2021

Table 40

Year	Number of Aqua farmers	Number of fish pond	Number of cages	Number of fingerlings	Fish Production (tilapia and catfish)	Seaweed production	Prawns Production	Crabs Production	Production of Sea Cucumber	Oysters Production
					Tons	**Tons**	**Tons**	**Kilogram**	**Kilogram**	**Pieces**
2017	20,370	22,702	150	14,119,272	11,000.0	1,197.5	248.0	1,016.8	-	967
2018	22,598	24,302	315	15,119,757	14,800.0	1,329.7	371.7	162.0	-	180
2019	26,474	26,445	408	21,173,226	18,073.6	1,449.0	336.0	-	-	550
2020	28,009	27,979	431	21,676,187	18,716.6	1,410.0	73.6	-	-	360
2021	30,064	30,032	473	27,120,320	20,258.0	2,438.0	97.0	41	115	164

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries-Fisheries Department

\- Data not available

SUMMARY OF FISH EXPORT YEAR 2011-2021

Table 41

Year	Quantity (Tons)	Live fish	Value (USD)	Value (Shillings)	Duty (Shillings)
2011	37,996.4	61,215	152,973,356.8	233,714,590,010.8	6,153,278,023.3
2012	41,394.3	45,550	163,299,365.5	254,901,017,111.3	6,819,926,007.1
2013	38,573.6	44,260	147,659,778.6	234,884,628,955.9	6,117,769,193.7
2014	43,354.4	42,100	188,101,262.0	314,489,903,877.1	7,490,632,355.2
2015	41,059.5	87,630	259,286,762.2	547,228,222,095.5	13,097,411,199.2
2016	39,691.5	65,841	257,257,100.5	526,985,019,569.3	14,302,761,906.9
2017	36,063.2	101,110	182,450,277.8	406,568,122,271.5	10,446,850,538.6
2018	44,939.8	63,978	239,680,014.6	546,993,779,393.0	13,520,367,822.3
2019	45,775.2	136,915	158,657,945.6	376,763,802,642.9	25,567,600,872.6
2020	40,478.0	128,316	169,111,837.1	386,369,197,733.3	21,678,640,820.1
2021	42,302.0	181,268	176,083,787.0	414,232,629,494.0	18,436,276,859.0

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries-Fisheries Department

NILE PERCH EXPORT 2008-2021

Table 42

Year	Quantity (Tons)	Value (USD)	Value (Shillings)	Duty (Shillings)
2008	38,721	153,740,723	180,366,779,818	5,412,912,979
2009	28,722	130,644,300	168,368,910,380	4,628,409,655
2010	27,229	139,666,995	194,012,069,314	4,509,670,994
2011	25,426	127,601,694	197,899,741,508	4,299,987,312
2012	28,951	141,189,162	220,149,518,646	4,967,311,025
2013	33,733	124,551,585	197,578,220,799	5,085,642,906
2014	24,473	665,856,773	1,131,575,531,076	4,569,314,170
2015	23,001	250,279,107	528,534,413,019	11,251,591,352
2016	26,045	177,338,054	345,417,803,263	6,964,514,349
2017	26,680	168,554,019	376,572,501,425	7,057,407,121
2018	32,167	179,522,959	409,654,290,065	9,689,153,198
2019	32,609	176,894,903	400,195,293,574	17,622,314,163
2020	24,173	132,369,802	302,303,225,916	13,627,647,551
2021	21,846	143,135,053	337,103,408,189	9,704,591,513

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries-Fisheries Department

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS 2012-2021

Table 43

Year	Quantity (Tons)	Number of fish	CIF Value		Duty (Shillings)
			USD	Shillings	
2012	4,885.7		3,512,976.0	5,507,054,266.0	1,681,166,953.0
2013	6,642.4		5,718,245.6	9,027,183,853.1	2,649,611,644.0
2014	6,792.3		6,009,654.9	9,889,823,440.2	2,818,169,085.9
2015	16,743.9		15,338,684.9	32,211,238,339.3	7,247,564,250.0
2016	13,971.7		12,749,582.8	26,774,123,924.7	8,519,807,734.0
2017	22,961.8		25,065,356.0	56,121,332,048.2	12,869,006,181.4
2018	22,752.4		19,571,180.0	44,896,287,034.7	12,929,314,630.9
2019	5.9		50,693.1	116,594,174.3	37,010,742.0
2020	5.3	1,489	49,933.7	114,864,544.5	27,168,209.2
2021	3.9	895	73,018.8	168,617,559.4	23,588,310.6

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries-Fisheries Department

CHAPTER 12

NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

Forestry and Beekeeping

283. In 2021, honey production increased by 4.7 percent to 31,442 tons compared to 30,037 tons produced in 2020. Out of the total production, 1,988 tons worth 19,878.2 million shillings were exported compared to 2,032.4 tons worth 13,413.7 million shillings exported in 2020. The increase in the value of honey exported was due to price hike in the world market. On the other hand, the volume of beeswax produced increased to 1,901 tons compared to 1,894 tons produced in 2020. Out of the beeswax produced, a total of 393 tons worth 6,490.0 million were exported compared to 251 tons worth 3,865.4 million shillings exported in 2020. The increase in the volume and value of beeswax exported was attributed to price stability in the world market. In addition, honey and beeswax produced were mainly exported to the United States of America, Germany, Japan and United Arab Emirates.

Table 12.1: Quantity and Value of Honey and Bee Wax Exports 2017-2021

Year	Honey		Bee Wax	
	Tons	Shillings	Tons	Shillings
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
2021	1,988	19,878,220,000	393	6,489,999,500

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

284. In 2021, Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) nurtured 31,295,703 tree seedlings compared to 20,689,369 seedlings in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 51.3 percent. The seedlings were transplanted in 3,328 hectares of harvested land and 2,076 hectares of new areas whose seedlings did not flourish compared to 3,583 hectares and 3,303 hectares in 2020, respectively. In addition, 41,527 hectares of tree plantations were weeded compared to 37,469 hectares in 2020. Moreover, TFS pruned trees in 10,860 hectares and thinned trees in 4,685 hectares compared to 9,647 hectares and 3,317 hectares in 2020, respectively. On the other hand, TFS established a total of 30,000 hectares of new tree plantations in 2021 compared to 56,500 hectares in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 46.9 percent.

Table 12.2: Activities Undertaken in Developing Forest Plantations 2017-2021

Year	Growing tree seedlings	New forest plantations area	Replanting trees	Tree planting	Replanting trees in areas where tree did not thrive	Weeding	Pruning	Thinning
		(Hectare)						
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	56,500	4,543	3,583	3,303	37,469	9,647	3,317
2021	31,295,703	30,000	4,498	3,328	2,076	41,527	10,860	4,685

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

285. In 2021, a total of 960,000 tree seedlings were nurtured and transplanted in natural forest areas, water source areas, and degraded settlement areas as a result of human activities compared to 22,270 seedlings in 2020. The increase in seedlings nurtured and transplanted was due to implementation of public awareness campaign on green Tanzania. In addition, 31 forest reserves management plans were developed and a total of 1,112.0 kilometres of forest reserve boundaries were cleared and demarcated by setting up 589 beacons and 204 posters in order to minimize conflicts between forest reserve and citizens in the vicinity. Similarly, the Government facilitated communities to plant trees by availing them with 293 kilograms of nursery poly bags, 30 kilograms of tree seeds and 3,018,477 seedlings.

286. In 2021, TFS continued with the conservation and control of forest degradation in the country. During the period under review, the Agency seized and confiscated 76,588 sacks of charcoal, 5,016.7 cubic meters of timber, 1,469.7 cubic meters of firewood, 18,294 tree poles, 1,560.9 cubic meters of logs, 1,957 doors and frames. In addition, the Agency seized and penalised 1,469 motorcycles, 3,442 bicycles, 246 vehicles, 5 canoes and 3 tractors.

Wildlife

287. In 2021, the Government continued to control poaching and trespassing in reserved areas whereby 583,694 patrols were conducted compared to 540,553 patrols conducted in 2020. Out of those, 297,856 patrols were conducted by Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA); 37,568 patrols were conducted by Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA); 223,490 patrols were conducted by Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA); and 24,780 patrols were conducted by the National Anti-Poaching Force. As a result of these patrols, 7,264 wildlife and forestry poaching suspects were arrested. In addition, the patrols facilitated seizing of various items and Government trophies including: 90 elephant tusks, 274 pieces of elephant tusks and 9 jaws; 1,518 pieces of wildlife animal; 24 hippo tusks; 849 live tortoises; 130 lions' claws; 25 lion tusks; 37 pangolin shells; 2 live pangolins; 469 wooden pieces; 997 pine logs; 359 sacks of charcoals; 444 weapons (SMG, riffle, short gun, traditional fire arms); 1,577 bullets; 2,314 traps; 11 cars; 19 motorcycles; and 6 chainsaws. Furthermore, 3,975 cases were filed in various police stations and registered in courts for hearing.

288. In 2021, wildlife sub-sector collected revenue amounting to 251,531.9 million shillings in 2021 compared to 154,390.1 million shillings collected in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 62.9 percent. The increase in revenue collection was due to continued recovering of tourism sector following decrease in the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. Out of revenue collected, 127,028.6 million shillings (50.5 percent) was collected by TANAPA, 63,852.2 million shillings (25.4 percent) was collected by NCAA and 60,651.3 million shillings (24.1 percent) was collected by TAWA.

Table 12.3: Revenue from Wildlife Sub-sector 2017-2021 (Shillings)

Year	National Parks	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	Earnings from Hunting Tourism	Total
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
2021	127,028,556,252	63,852,180,870	60,651,257,787	251,531,994,909

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Tourism

289. In 2021, the number of tourists who visited various tourist attractions in the country increased by 48.6 percent to 922,692 compared to 620,867 tourists in 2020. The increase was due to Government efforts in containing the spread of COVID-19 including the use of National Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) which indicated proactive containment strategy against the pandemic. In addition, 836,134 tourists (518,480 local and 317,654 foreigners) visited Tanzania National Parks in 2021 compared to 507,177 tourists in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 64.9 percent. Furthermore, the number of tourists who visited Ngorongoro Conservation Area increased by 31.4 percent to 326,112 in 2021 compared to 248,181 tourists in 2020. Out of those, 160,877 tourists were foreigners and 165,235 were local compared to 122,228 foreign tourists and 125,953 local tourists in 2020.

Chart 12.1: Number of Tourists Visited various Attractions

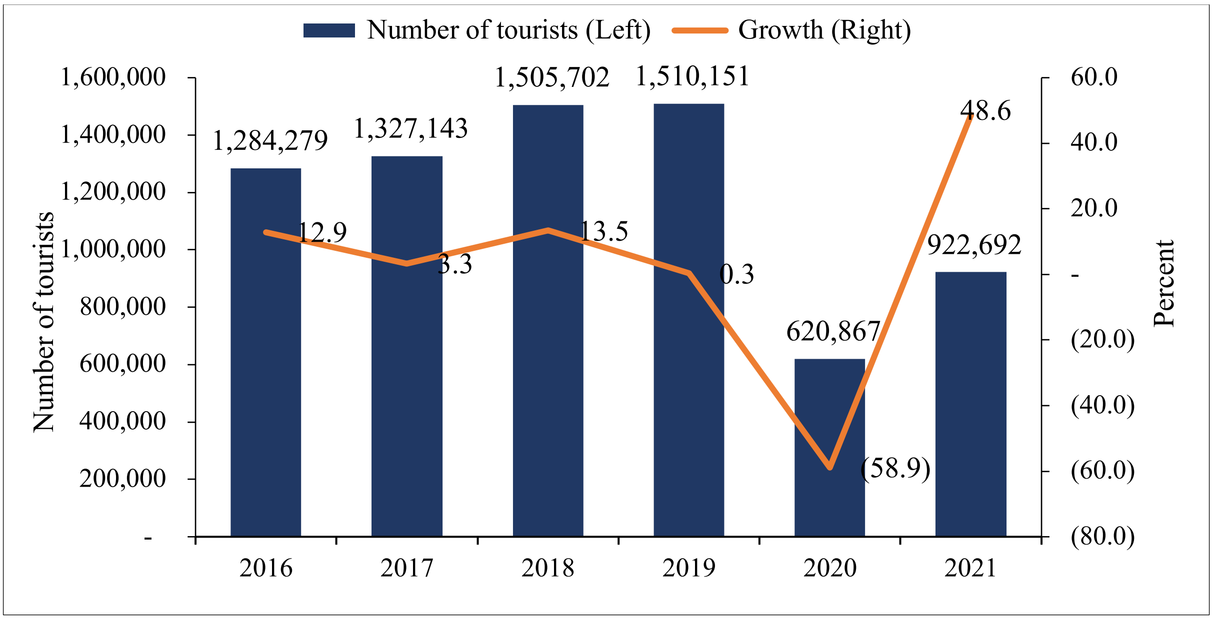


Table 12.5: Number of Tourists Visited Ngorongoro National Park 2019-2021

Years/Month	2019		2020		2021	
	Foreign	**local**	**Foreign**	**local**	**Foreign**	**Local**
January	32,913	21,348	35,482	22,605	11,684	13,059
February	41,753	22,215	44,003	23,367	9,438	8680
March	19,506	15,399	12,205	11,931	6,711	7478
April	14,539	14,519	202	2,812	2,957	7943
May	17,150	14,245	184	2,447	3,812	8242
June	37,240	24,368	672	3,731	8,550	14520
July	69,211	33,100	1,971	6,410	18,721	14,536
August	65,903	34,257	3,384	7,144	26,542	17593
September	42,693	26,949	3,278	6,878	17,797	16331
October	43,396	25,921	5,967	8,152	19,768	15988
November	24,378	19,167	4,754	7,494	15,485	14030
December	36,601	27,767	10,126	22,982	19,412	26835
Total	**445,283**	**279,255**	**122,228**	**125,953**	**160,877**	**165,235**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

290. In 2021, the Government continued to promote local and international tourist attractions through: the designated tourism channel called Tanzania Safari Channel; engaging famous people, volunteer ambassadors and Tanzania embassies; and participating in Dubai Expo 2020. In addition, the Government through Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB) continued to create public awareness on tourism through concerts, sport events and various exhibitions including Sabasaba Trade Fair, Serengeti Marathon, Rock-City Marathon, East African Trade Fair, Bunda Women Marathon, East African Community Jua Kali/Nguvu Kazi Exhibition, Serengeti Cultural Festival, Kili-Summit Exhibition, Bagamoyo Festival and Sauti za Busara Festival. Furthermore, TTB prepared the first East African Regional Tourism Expo 2021 which was held in Arusha Region in 2021.

291. In 2021, the Government continued to inspect and grade accommodation services according to quality standards (1 to 5 stars) using East African Community criteria. During the period under review, three (3) unidentified hotels were ranked in quality standards, whereby Gran Melia located in Arusha was graded as a 5-star hotel, Holiday Inn in Dar es salaam (4 star), and Hill Top in Kigoma (3 star). In addition, the number of accommodation services which qualify to collect bed night levy increased to 8,681 in 2021 from 1,815 accommodation services in 2020. This was due to Government initiatives in grading and classifying accommodation services in all regions. On the other hand, the Government inspected tourism agents in Dar es salaam, Mwanza, Iringa and Arusha regions as well as gate entries in Ruaha, Tarangire, Mikumi and Manyara National Parks and Ngorongoro Conservations Area, whereby a total of 994.6 million shillings was collected as license fees.

Archives and Antiquities

292. In 2021, the number of local and foreign tourists who visited archives and antiquities increased by 111.9 percent to 94,278 (3,341 foreign and 90,937 local) compared to 44,488 tourists in 2020. The increase was due to renovation and improvement of the former slave market and ancient buildings in Mikindani ancient city. In addition, earnings from the tourists who visited archives and antiquities amounted to 155.3 million shillings in 2021 compared to 128.7 million shillings in 2020, equivalents to an increase of 20.7 percent.

Table 12.6: Number of Tourists and Earnings by Archives/Antiquities Centres

Centre	2020		2021	
	Number of Tourists	Earnings (Shillings)	Number of Tourists	Earnings (Shillings)
Magomeni	102	38,940	1,163	1,423,000
Kaole	12,400	25,000,000	24,765	13,086,080
Isimila	4,754	10,429,860	8,517	21,720,385
Mji Mkongwe	9,573	21,602,000	15,678	12,937,020
Kalenga	945	1,797,020	6,693	10,174,020
Kilwa	2,994	26,848,000	5,947	29,066,000
Mbozi	2,008	4,516,290	4,058	7,972,160
Amboni	5,019	17,736,827	13,666	27,971,627
Tongoni	102	400,000	164	295,641
Ujiji	2,699	7,627,340	4,194	9,296,750
Kwihara	190	251,000	181	249,800
Kolo	2,319	9,390,000	3,578	12,588,890
Caravan Serai	1,383	3,059,740	4,446	7,534,000
Kunduchi	-	-	1,228	1,030,000
Total	**44,488**	**128,697,017**	**94,278**	**155,345,373**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

293. In 2021, total of 431,396 tourists (426,347 locals and 5,049 foreigners) visited national museum centers compared to 195,570 tourists (183,700 locals and 11,870 foreigners) in 2020. The increase in domestic tourists was due to Government efforts to advertise tourist attractions such as establishing museum clubs in various primary and secondary schools, Twenzetu Makumbusho Campaign and various concerts. During the periods under review, earnings from tourists who visited the national museum were 446.6 million shillings compared to 269.6 million shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 65.7 percent. This was due to Government efforts to advertise tourist attractions and identifying new sources of revenue including improving art platforms as well as provision of rental services for plots, gardens and restaurants.

Table 12.7: Earning from Tourists Visited Museum Centres

Centre	2020				2021			
	Foreign	Local	Total	Earnings (Shillings)	Foreign	Local	Total	Earning (Shillings)
Museum and House of Culture in Dar es Salaam	4,858	11,170	16,028	64,711,044	3,397	27,113	30,510	200,821,897
Village Museum in Dar es Salaam	3,660	8,925	12,585	51,229,577	974	6,722	7,696	140,609,500
Arusha Declaration Museum in Arusha	84	1,274	1,358	5,392,587	95	2,793	2,888	16,800,250
Natural History Museum in Arusha	3,053	9,565	12,618	53,925,869	534	4,617	5,151	21,650,350
Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere Museum in Butiama	36	6,008	6,044	24,266,642	19	5,724	5,743	53,164,500
Maji Maji War Memorial Museum in Songea	179	17,178	17,357	70,103,631	28	3,110	3,138	12,316,000
Dkt. Rashid Kawawa Museum	0	0	0	0	0	227	227	428,000
Mikindani Historical Town	0	0	0	0	2	656	658	771,500
National Museum of Tanzania Visitors	0	129,580	129,580	0	0	375,385	375,385	0
Total	**11,870**	**183,700**	**195,570**	**269,629,350**	**5,049**	**426,347**	**431,396**	**446,561,997**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

NUMBER OF TOURISTS VISITED NATIONAL ANTIQUITIES AND EARNINGS 2010-2021

Table 44

Year	Number of Tourists		Total	Revenue (Shillings)
	Foreign	Local		
2010	540,440	333,294	873,734	113,856,861,145
2011	586,869	360,928	947,797	119,549,704,203
2012	537,675	364,217	901,892	137,545,109,618
2013	530,142	427,208	957,350	150,861,426,031
2014	535,140	417,220	952,360	152,977,487,000
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
2021	317,654	518,480	836,134	127,028,556,252

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

EXPORTS OF FORESTRY PRODUCTS IN 2021

Table 45

Products	**Quantity**				**Value (Shillings)**
	Volume (m3)	**Weight (Kg)**	**Number of pieces**	**Gallon**	
Fruits	-	79,667.5	-	-	24,820,475.0
Basket	-	-	19,574.0	-	12,741,300.0
Briquettes	-	413,930.0	-	-	8,378,000.0
Carvings	-	13,842.5	1,431.0	-	20,423,530.0
Clarinets	55.4	-	87,581.0	-	3,030,000.0
Furniture		2,367.0	1,703.0	-	1,627,700.0
Wattle extract	-	2,626,745.0	-	-	35,256,400.0
Gum arabica	-	303,861.7	-	-	5,013,000.0
Hand crafts	-	3,000.0	770.0	-	1,212,000.0
Hardboard	2,644.7		9,900.0	-	2,448,200.0
Marine boards	100.0	-	-	-	1,218,000.0
Medicine	-	1,211.2	-	-	78,308,200.0
Oil	-	4,072.8	-	18	5,953,200.0
Plywood	30,883.1	-	958,501.0	-	338,451,000.0
Poles	944.5	-	63,088.0	-	5,331,000.0
Resin	-	1,049,420.0	-	-	13,180,000.0
Sawn timber	106,705.2	-	7,556,257.1	-	1,351,607,574.9
Small wooden item	-	1,243.9	1,311.0	-	2,118,800.0
Veneer	44,750.3		25,795,374.0	-	389,352,000.0
Wild plant ornamental	-	9,075.6	36,686.0	-	42,171,200.0
Withies	-	119,528.9	132,501.0	-	59,267,070.9
Wooden Christmas Decoration	316,452.1	-	-	-	606,000.0
Total					**2,402,514,650.8**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

NUMBER OF TOURISTS AND EARNINGS FROM TOURIST HUNTING 2015-2021

Table 46

Year	Number of Tourists			Revenue (Shillings)
	Hunters	Visitors	Total	
2015	608	393	1,001	28,802,391,200.0
2016	495	297	792	29,136,885,800.0
2017	473	291	764	19,202,957,607.0
2018	503	280	783	20,109,785,000.0
2019	519	483	1,002	20,864,030,536.0
2020	251	185	436	15,590,640,205.0
2021	548	101,382	101,930	35,725,991,298.5

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

TREND OF BUSINESS IN TOURISM INDUSTRY 2013-2021

Table 47

Description	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of visitors	Number	1,095,884	1,140,156	1,137,182	1,284,279	1,327,143	1,505,702	1,527,230	620,867	922,692
Number of tourists in Hotels	Number	1,021,766	1,005,058	1,033,555	1,155,851	1,163,752	1,404,672	1,353,279	563,779	848,936
Total Earnings	USD Milion	1,853	1,983	1,902	2,132	2,200	2,433	2,604	715	1,248
Average number of bednights per visit	Days	10	10	10	10	9	10	13	10	*
Average daily expenditures per tourist (US $)	Package Tour	372	378	305	351	410	331	379	312	*
	Non - Package Tour	201	210	141	145	136	135	216	115	*

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
*Data still in process

VISITS TO NGORONGORO NATIONAL PARK 2010-2021

Table 48

Year	Foreigners	Local	Total
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
2021	160,877	165,235	326,112

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

CHAPTER 13

MINING

Exploration and Mining Licenses

294. In 2021, a total of 14,993 applications for various mining licenses were received compared to 11,161 applications received in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 34.3 percent. The increase was due to improvement in business environment in mining sector which attracted more investment. Out of the applications received, 6,404 license were issued for mineral exploration, mining, processing and refineries compared to 4,978 licenses issued in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 28.6 percent. The increase was due to amendments of the Mining Act, Cap 123 which established the Mining Commission and thus increase efficiency in the management of the sector, including issuing of licenses. Out of the licenses issued: 268 licenses were for mineral exploration; two (2) for large-scale mining; six (6) for medium-scale mining; 6,066 for small-scale mining; 61 for mineral processing; and one (1) for mineral refinery.

Minerals Export Permit

295. In 2021, a total of 5,526 permits for exportation of minerals worth USD 3,046.2 million were issued compared to 5,968 permits issued in 2020 valued at USD 3,310.7 million, equivalent to a decrease of value of mineral exported by 8.0 percent. This was attributed to decrease in gold production resulted from closure of the Buzwagi mine and reduction in production at Geita gold mine as well as suspension of mining operations at Mwadui diamond mine from July 2020 to October 2021 due to decrease in global diamond price caused by the effects of COVID-19 pandemic.

Gold

296. In 2021, gold production increased by 6.9 percent to 59,638 kilograms compared to 55,805 kilograms produced in 2020. This was attributed to increase in gold production at Bulyanhulu mine to 4,864 kilograms in 2021 from 1,553 kilograms in 2020 as well as enhanced management of small-scale gold miners through mineral markets and trading centers. Out of the gold produced, 42,902 kilograms were granted export permit in 2021 compared to 49,812 kilograms in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 13.9 percent. The value of gold with export permit declined by 0.5 percent to USD 2,831.8 million in 2021 from USD 2,844.9 million in 2020. This was attributed to the downturn of gold trade in the global market due to the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the average price of gold in the world market was USD 1,800.2 per ounce in 2021 compared to USD 1,769.6 per ounce in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 1.7 percent.

Diamond

297. In 2021, diamond production declined by 57.5 percent to 62,545 carats worth USD 8.5 million compared to 147,191 carats worth USD 20.1 million produced in 2020. This was caused by suspension of mining operations by the largest diamond producer (Williamson Diamond Ltd) from July 2020 to October 2021 due to the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, all diamond mineral produced in 2020 and 2021 were granted export permits.

Gemstones

298. Production of raw gemstones (excluding tanzanite and diamond) in 2021 was 7,197,217 kilograms compared to 23,564,525 kilograms produced in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 69.5 percent. This was due to disruption of global gemstone trade following the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, since gemstone trade depends on international auctions such as Hong Kong, Thailand and India. During the period under review, these auctions were suspended and therefore dealers were unable to make a deal with artisanal miners. The raw gemstones produced include ruby, sapphire, almandine garnet, spinel, sunstone and feldspar.

Tanzanite

299. In 2021, production of raw Tanzanite increased to 177,144.5 kilograms compared to 51,542.5 kilograms in 2020. This was due to resumption of mining activities by artisanal miners after accessing capital/donor's support; intensified inspection in mining areas; and provision of education on best mining practices for artisanal miners. In addition, 120,458 carats of Tanzanite worth USD 276.8 million were cut and polished in 2021 compared to 118,773 carats worth USD 10.9 million in 2020.

Coal

300. In 2021, coal production was 976,319 tons compared to 689,959 tons produced in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 41.5 percent. This was on account of increase in foreign markets including Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda and China. In addition, the value of coal increased by 35.7 percent to 277.7 billion shillings in 2021 compared to 204.6 billion shillings in 2020.

Other Minerals

301. In 2021, silver production decreased by 29.3 percent to 9,324 kilograms compared to 13,187 kilograms in 2020. During the period under review, the value of silver that were granted export permits increased by 6.9 percent to USD 9.3 million in 2021 compared to USD 8.7 million in 2020. In addition, production of tin ore was 211.3 tons in 2021 compared to 47.5 tons in 2020. A total of 45 permits were issued for exportation of tin ore worth 10.6 billion shillings in 2021 compared to 12 export permit issued worth 1.1 billion shillings in 2020.

302. Gypsum production was 598,053 tons in 2021 compared to 443,926 tons produced in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 34.7 percent. This was on account of improvement in the industrial sector which utilizes gypsum as raw material for the production of various goods including cement, fertilizer, paper and textile. During the period under review, a total of 9,129 tons of gypsum worth USD 0.94 million was exported compared to 4,252 tons worth USD 0.45 million exported in 2020. The increase was on account of resumption of gypsum export through special permits after years of export ban imposed to protect local manufacturing industries which utilize gypsum as a raw material. In addition, 42 gypsum export permits were issued in 2021 compared to 86 permits issued in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 51.2 percent. The decline was due to adherence to the mineral value-addition guideline which requires minerals to be processed prior to exports.

Quarry Products

303. In 2021, a total of 32.3 million tons of quarry products worth 520.8 billion shillings were produced compared to 31.9 million tons worth 340.93 billion shillings in 2020. These materials are mainly used in construction activities such as implementation of various strategic projects including Julius Nyerere Power Hydropower Project, Standard Gauge Railway as well as expansion of ports and airports.

Mineral Markets

304. In 2021, the Government continued to strengthen operations of mineral markets and trading centers where as one (1) mineral market and 28 trading centers were launched making a total of 40 mineral markets and 70 trading centers compared to 39 markets and 42 trading centers in 2020. During the period under review, 18.3 tons of gold worth 2.2 trillion shillings were traded at the mineral markets compared to 15.5 tons of gold worth 1.8 trillion shillings traded in 2020. In addition, 17,858.7 carats of diamond worth 5.9 billion shillings were traded in 2021 compared to 15,426.7 carats of diamond worth 6.5 billion shillings traded in 2020. Furthermore, 148,411.32 carats and 4,677,897,176.88 grams of gemstones worth 10.6 billion shillings were traded in 2021 compared to 137,756.93 carats and 1,150,661,194.21 grams worth 42.6 billion shillings in 2020. On the other hand, the Government earned revenue from the mineral markets and trading centers amounting to 161.1 billion shillings (132.2 billion royalties, 22.3 billion inspection fees and 6.6 billion service fees) in 2021 compared to 133.2 billion shillings collected in 2020.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Table 49

Mineral	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Diamonds	Carat	252,875	216,491	237,685	304,456	381,302	416,750	147,191	62,545
Gold	Kg	40,481	43,293	45,155	43,490	39,304	48,408	55,805	59,638
Raw Tanzanite	Kg							51,542.50	177,144.50
Tanzanite	Carat							118,773	120,458
Gemstones	Kg	3,083,765	1,872,915	2,554,932	1,185,697	284,321	1,929,714	23,564,525	7,197,217
Salt	Ton	54,757	92,158	145,718	100,017	226,757	99,510	83,974	112,995
Phosphate	Ton	738,000	222,800	23,658	1,351	-	-	28,376	24,493
Limestone	000 Ton	873	2,945	4,170	3,301	5,805	5,527	6,788	8,506,121
Tin ore	Ton	79	179	138	91	8	24	47	211
Gypsum	Ton	200,179	239,302	213,744	123,645	269,753	256,529	443,926	598,053
Coal	Ton	246,128	257,321	276,030	563,053	627,652	712,136	689,959	976,319
Pozolana	Ton	68,925	342,628	230,045	79,085	157,406	263,064	160,078	216,934
Kaolin	Ton	3,809	1,953	656	13,816	153,506	15,343	98,454	100,950
Silver ore	Kg	14,493	15,569	17,984	10,911	10,262	12,607	13,187	9,324
Copper	Pound	14,027,008	14,252,341	15,762,430	2,933,941	-	-	3,761,086	3,352,630
Iron	Ton							28,431	78,190
Bauxite	Ton	25,641,201	204,956	72,779	12,090	10,796	-	25,995	38,142
Quarry products	000 Ton	10,480	12,960	15,460	5,601	10,374	20,188	31,892	32,304
Industrial Minerals	000 Ton							2,161	1,037

Source: Ministry of Minerals

Carat = 0.205 gms

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM 2018-2021

Table 50

Mineral Type	Unit	Quantity Exported				Value ('000 USD)			
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
Diamonds (Rough)	Carats	383,391	416,750	143,471	47,337	96,066	89,335	20,065	8,473
Gold	000 Grams	35,864	48,408	49,812	42,902	1,454,878	2,123,035	2,844,960	2,831,840
Gemstones-rough	000 Grams	284,321	761,814	128,461	4,493,669	28,006	-	-	16,501
Gemstones- cut&polished	Carats	-	-	1,435,273	166,728	-	27,314	19,215	7,426
Salt	Ton	36,392	99,510	-	21,095	1,207	5,576	1,927	2,360
Phosphate	Ton	-	-	14,241	15,632	-	-	1,945	3,442
Tin	Ton	8	-	41	155	-	-	420	4,603
Gypsum	Ton	241,260	2,916	4,252	9,129	-	317	446	936
Graphite	Ton	27,810	9,271	2,250	2,887	2,418	4,420	1,071	1,264
Silver	000 Grams	12,041	12,550	13,187	10,532	6,045	6,537	8,748	9,284
Copper	000 Lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper concentrates	Ton	-	-	38,683	16,679	-	-	346,673	121,871
Industrial mineralS	Ton	783,180	336,844	7,419	206,137	35,783	23,994	374	24,697
Bauxite	Ton	7,140	-	25,995	12,570	335	-	1,349	630
Core	Ton	-	-	162,648	346,779	-	-	60,212	11,838
Quarry products	Ton	-	-	21,964	57,469	-	-	446	1,070
Total ('000 USD)						**1,624,739**	**2,280,529**	**3,307,850**	**3,046,234**

Source: Ministry of Minerals
- Data not available

CHAPTER 14

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE

Production in Selected Industries

305. In 2021, production of selected industrial products increased due to high demand in the market and increased consumers' preference on locally produced goods. During the period under review, production of different products increased as follows: biscuits (35.5 percent); spaghetti (35.5 percent); paints (33.9 percent); textiles (23.2 percent); chibuku (7.2 percent); pyrethrum products (6.5 percent); tin (6.1 percent); iron (4.9 percent); cotton ropes (4.8 percent); fishing nets (4.6 percent) and cement (0.5 percent). On the other hand, production decreased in the following products: beer (1.4 percent); wheat flour (3.9 percent); cigarettes (4.1 percent); wood clusters (12.8 percent) and konyagi (33.7 percent). In addition, the cost of industrial production was 10,522.4 billion shillings in 2021 compared to 9,565.8 billion shillings in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 10.0 percent. This was due to increased price of imported raw materials.

Small Industries and Trade Development

306. The Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) trained 22,945 entrepreneurs in 2021 compared to 19,036 entrepreneurs trained in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 20.5 percent. This was attributed to increased entrepreneurs' inspiration to engage in economic activities. The training content covered the following areas: processing of edible oil and animal feeds; processing of cashew nuts; manufacturing of leather products, chalk and pottery; business management skills; project management; marketing strategy; products quality; and leadership skills for operating entrepreneur groups.

307. In 2021, SIDO technology development centers manufactured and distributed 400 machines compared to 509 machines manufactured in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 21.4 percent. This was caused by decrease in demand for machine that were used to control the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. The machines manufactured were for: processing of crops and livestock products; crops harvesting and storage; packaging of processed food products; and making bricks. In addition, the centres invented alternative energy technology to minimise the use of trees and its products as source of energy.

308. The Government through National Entrepreneurship Development Fund (NEDF) extended loans worth 6.1 billion shillings to 2,584 entrepreneurs in 2021 compared to 6.3 billion shillings extended to 2,862 entrepreneurs in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 3.2 percent. In addition, 6,318 employment opportunities were created in 2021 compared to 8,264 opportunities created in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 23.5 percent. The decrease in loan extended and employment opportunities was on account of low production by some entrepreneurs following the effects of COVID-19.

309. In 2021, the Government through College of Business Education (CBE) provided 23 business short courses to 525 participants compared to 20 short courses to 512 participants in 2020. The increase in the number of courses offered was attributed to improvement of course

content including introduction of new courses with potential to increase efficiency and effectiveness in business operations. The courses offered were on: investment and financial literacy; e-commerce; research and proposal write-ups; negotiation skills; inspection of oil and gas metering system and digital weighing scales, inspection of fuel tanks as well as cross border oil pipeline. In addition, the College conducted two (2) studies and published 152 professional papers (journals) in the fields of economics, information and communication technology (ICT), business and entrepreneurship in 2021 compared to two (2) studies and 92 journals in 2020, equivalent to an increase in number of journals by 65.2 percent. The increase was due to academician motivation to write and publish papers.

310. In 2021, the Government through Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TanTrade) coordinated 10 training programs for 3,563 traders compared to 13 programs offered to 3,223 traders in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 10.5 percent of traders who attended the training programs. This was attributed to the Authority's efforts to offer online training courses as well as traders' inspiration to attend the training programs in order to improve efficiency and competitiveness in business operations. The main focus of the training was on business development strategy, product quality, packaging and product identification (barcode), procedures and necessary documents required in exporting agricultural products and other products as well as analysis of international markets.

311. In 2021, the Government through TanTrade continued to coordinate provision of business clinic service which brings together business experts from various public and private institutions for the purpose of addressing business challenges. During the period under review, 623 traders were served compared to 566 traders served in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 10.1 percent. The increase was due to authority's efforts in promoting the clinic services through media and social networks. The achievements attained were as follows: 96 traders received product quality code; 166 traders were trained on the proper use of measurements, manufacturing machines, packaging and marketing; 124 traders were facilitated to access capital from the National Bank of Commerce (NBC); 101 traders registered business names and trademarks; 42 traders were registered for chemical use and procedures for obtaining permits; 171 traders had access to markets and raw materials; 75 traders obtained business premise registration, proper use of protective equipment and procedures for obtaining an environmental impact assessment certificate; 51 traders were trained on procedures for conducting trade in forestry and beekeeping products; 46 traders were trained on business competition; and 56 traders were allocated areas for investment.

312. In 2021, Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization (TIRDO) in partnership with the Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA) conducted professional training to 407 leather industry stakeholders compared to 450 stakeholders trained in 2020. The training was conducted in Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Manyara, Shinyanga, Kagera, Geita, Tabora, Iringa, Coast, Dar es Salaam and Morogoro regions and involved 270 livestock farmers, 75 skinners, 25 leather traders, 10 leather processors and 27 leather goods manufacturers. On the other hand, TIRDO transferred nine (9) technologies from research finding in 2021 for public use compared to seven (7) technologies in 2020. The technologies

include, production of alternative charcoal (briquettes); improvement and storage of leather/skin; seaweed value addition; production of nutritional bricks used to produce mushrooms; and mushroom value addition.

313. Tanzania Engineering and Manufacturing Design Organization (TEMDO) conducted training to 18 graduate engineers in 2021 compared to 10 graduate engineers in 2020. In addition, TEMDO offered engineering services to 22 industries compared to seven (7) industries in 2020. Industries that were served by TEMDO include; STAMI Gold Mining, Kagera Sugar Industry, KADERES Coffee Industry, Mtibwa Sugar Industry, Allience Industry, Mzinga Corporation, Mamba Miamba Ginger Processing Industry, Sun Flag Tanzania Ltd, Raha Investment, Tanzania Breweries Ltd, Minjingu Mines and Fertilizer Ltd, and Mtambwe Trading Company Ltd. The increase in provision of engineering services resulted from the institutions initiatives in expanding the scope of visiting and providing engineering training in various industries. Furthermore, TEMDO designed 20 technologies that facilitated manufacturing of six (6) machines in 2021 compared to 10 technologies which were designed and manufacture four (4) machines in 2020.

314. In 2021, the Center for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology (CAMARTEC) trained 675 youths on construction of biogas plants compared to 181 youths trained in 2020. The increase in the number of youths trained was due to effective implementation of National Skills Development Programme. During the period under review, CAMARTEC trained 65 entrepreneurs on the manufacturing of improved cookstoves and saucepan compared to 59 entrepreneurs trained in 2020 where more than 160 short-term jobs were generated.

315. In 2021, the Government through CAMARTEC inspected and tested 15 types of agricultural tools (6 from abroad and 9 locally manufactured) compared to nine (9) tools inspected and tested in 2020. The increase in agricultural tools inspected resulted from the awareness created to various stakeholders regarding requirements for testing agriculture tools and technology.

Industry and Business Registration

316. In 2021, a total of 10,862 companies were registered by the Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA) compared to 9,236 companies registered in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 17.6 percent. In addition, 21,836 business names were registered in 2021 compared to 18,555 names registered in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 17.7 percent. The Agency issued 12,135 Group A business licenses in 2021 compared to 11,105 licenses issued in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 9.3 percent. The increase in registration and licensing was attributed to continued Government efforts to improve business environment including installation of online registration systems as well as public awareness on business registration. Furthermore, BRELA issued 181 industrial licenses in 2021 compared to 195 licenses issued in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 7.2 percent. This was caused by decrease in the number of investors especially in industrial investment in the wake of COVID-19.

317. In 2021, BRELA registered 3,137 trademarks compared to 3,808 trademarks registered in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 17.6 percent. The decrease was caused by the impact of COVID-19 in the economy. In addition, the Agency received and reviewed 422 applications for the intellectual property rights in 2021 compared to 73 applications received in 2020. The increase was due to BRELA efforts to improve the issuance of copyrights by promoting the submission of applications through the companies, lawyers and the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO).

International Trade Fairs

318. In 2021, TanTrade coordinated the 45th Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (45th DITF) whereby 3,002 companies participated compared to 2,880 companies which participated in 2020. Out of those, domestic companies were 2,926 and foreign companies were 76. In addition, 16 countries participated in the 45th DITF compared to five (5) countries participated in 2020. The increase in countries and companies participation was attributed to relaxation of travel restrictions as COVID-19 pandemic fades away as well as existence of enabling business environment.

319. The achievements of the 45th DITF were as follow: Cereals and Other Produce Board (CPB) bought 100,000 tons of maize, 16,000 tons of rice and 10,000 tons of beans from Ruvuma, Kiteto, Dodoma, Kilindi and Singida farmers; Dar-Canton Company bought 600 tons of cassava from farmers in Mtwara Region; and approximately 1,200 temporary jobs were created. On the other hand, TanTrade prepared and coordinated the 6th Tanzanian Industrial Products Exhibition which was held in Unguja with the aim of advertising and persuade the use of locally produced products as well as providing opportunity to connect manufacturers and customers.

320. In 2021, TanTrade coordinated participation of the United Republic of Tanzania at the Expo 2020 Dubai which started on October 1st 2021 to March 31st 2022, whereby Tanzania was among 192 participating countries. The exhibition was planned to be held in 2020 but was postponed due to outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. Through Tanzania participation in the Expo 2020 Dubai, various ongoing strategic projects were publicized including construction of ICT infrastructure, energy, railways, roads, ports, bridges, airports, agriculture, fisheries, livestock and tourist attractions with the aim of attracting investment, advertising business opportunities, promoting tourism and strengthening diplomatic relations.

321. During the Expo 2020 Dubai, about 640 private sector companies and institutions owned by either local Tanzanian or diaspora participated in the exhibition with the aim of advertising and networking with business partners from various sectors. In addition, 101 meetings were held in the Tanzanian pavilion between participated private sectors with various investors and traders. Furthermore, 11 programs were coordinated with the aim of advertising business opportunities available in agriculture, mining, tourism, health, construction, infrastructure, transportation, livestock, fisheries, energy, water, arts and culture sectors. Moreover, three (3) forums on tourism, investment and agriculture were coordinated. During the period under review, a total of 928,469 people from various countries visited

Tanzania pavilion with the aim of exploring tourism, investment and business opportunities, learning Tanzanian culture as well as strengthening diplomatic relations.

322. The achievements emanated from Tanzania participation in the Expo 2020 Dubai included signing of 36 agreements worth USD 7.5 billion (17.4 trillion shillings). Out of those, 13 agreements were signed between the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through the ministries and public institutions with private sectors and 23 agreements were signed between Tanzania private companies and foreign companies. In addition, sectors that will benefit from the agreements include energy, agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, industry, transport and technology. Furthermore, the agreements are expected to generate more than 200,000 job opportunities. Moreover, various products were traded at the Expo 2020 Dubai market system called *world souq* including coffee, tea, cashew nuts, tanzanite gems, natural cosmetics (coconut, seaweed and spices), leather, sisal, handcrafts and arts.

Standards and Quality Control

323. In 2021, the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) formulated 545 quality standards compared to 509 quality standards formulated in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 7.1 percent. During the period under review, a total of 28,425 samples were tested compared to 25,560 samples in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 11.2 percent. The increase in the number of formulated standards and samples tested was due to producers and consumers response to observe product quality and standards. In addition, 10,282 equipment were calibrated in 2021 compared to 10,390 equipment calibrated in 2020.

324. In 2021, TBS issued 580 standard mark licenses compared to 526 licenses issued in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 10.3 percent. This was attributed to increased awareness among producers and consumers on the importance of observing prerequisite product standards. Out of the licenses issued, 285 were issued to large and medium producers and 295 licenses were issued to small entrepreneurs. In addition, 87 types of trainings on quality controls were offered to 5,326 participants in 2021 compared to 128 types of trainings offered to 9,618 participants in 2020.

325. In 2021, TBS registered and issued permits for 8,600 premises for production, sales and distribution of food and cosmetic products compared to 5,182 permits issued in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 66.0 percent. The increase was due to continued use of online system for registration of premises. During the period under review, TBS registered 1,591 food and cosmetic products compared to 1,886 registered products in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 15.6 percent. The decrease was attributed to importation of products that had already been registered, with registration need to be renewed in every five (5) years.

326. In 2021, TBS inspected 35,606 imported used cars compared to 43,172 cars inspected in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 17.5 percent. Out of those, 1,209 cars equivalent to 3.4 percent did not meet required quality standards whereby customers were required to fix the defaults before reinspection. In addition, TBS inspected 28,818 imported products in 2021 compared to 30,232 products inspected in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 4.7 percent. Out

of the inspected products, 3,239 products, equivalent to 11.2 percent did not meet the quality standards whereby the owners were required to either destroy the products or return to the country of origin. The decrease in the number of inspected products and used cars was due to suspension of business activities as a result of COVID-19 pandemic.

327. In 2021, a total of 804,000 weighing instruments were inspected by Weight and Measurement Agency (WMA) compared to 899,975 instruments inspected in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 10.7 percent. This was due to increased use of electricity in rural areas that resulted into low consumption of kerosene thus rendering kerosene measuring instruments useless. In addition, WMA conducted 4,328 sudden inspections of various measuring instruments used in business, health, safety and environment compared to 5,601 inspections conducted in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 22.7 percent. The decrease was due to improved stakeholders' awareness regarding the importance of using accurate measurements. During the period under review, WMA approved 54 new measuring instruments of different types compared to 56 approved instruments in 2020.

328. In 2021, WMA issued 367 licenses and permits to weight and measurement practitioners compared to 316 licenses and permits issued in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 16.1 percent. The increase was due to enhanced awareness creation to various weight and measurement stakeholders on the importance of permits and licenses. In addition, WMA continued to oversee proper use of measurement instruments during loading and offloading of the edible oil and petroleum products imported through Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara ports. During the period under review, WMA verified 115 ships with carrying capacity of 6,752.0 million cubic litres compared to 105 ships with carrying capacity of 5,881.3 million cubic litres verified in 2020.

Fair Competition and Control of Counterfeit Products

329. The Fair Competition Commission (FCC) inspected 4,421 cargo containers in 2021 compared to 5,096 cargo containers inspected in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 13.2 percent. Out of the inspected cargo containers, 142 containers had counterfeit products and hence were impounded. The products included consumer goods, building materials, motorcycle and vehicles spare parts, stationeries and electronics. In addition, the seized products which were safe for human consumption were offered to the community through various Government institutions whereas hazardous products were destroyed.

330. The FCC reviewed 187 consumer protection contracts of which 160 contracts were received in 2021 and 27 contracts were the backlog of 2020. Based on the review, 77 contracts were registered and 110 contracts were still under various stages of registration. In addition, the contracts received were from microfinance and solar energy subsectors. On the other hand, the FCC received 85 applications for merging companies, whereby 12 applications were from the financial sector; 14 applications from communication; four (4) applications from industry and trade; 24 applications from energy and mining; six (6) applications from insurance; four (4) applications from tourism and hotels; four (4) applications from medicines; 15 applications from agriculture sector; and two (2) applications

from construction sector. Out of the submitted applications, FCC approved 68 applications, equivalent to 80 percent. Out of the approved applications, 67 applications were unconditionally approved and one (1) application was approved with conditions aimed at maintaining fair competition, promote economic growth and protect public interest. However, 17 applications were rejected due to non-compliance with the companies' merger terms and conditions.

National Development Corporation

331. The National Development Corporation (NDC) through the Kihuhwi (Muheza) and Kalunga (Kilombero) rubber plantations projects produced 146.9 tons of dry rubber in 2021 compared to 174.1 tons produced in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 15.6 percent. The decrease was due to climate change including existence of drought and strong winds which led to decrease in the quantity of latex harvested and falling off rubber trees. On the other hand, NDC through pesticide factory produced 93,040 litres of pesticide for destroying mosquito larvae to contain the spread of malaria compared to 93,640 litres produced in 2020. In addition, 96,404 litres of pesticides worth 1,127.5 million shillings were sold, whereby 31,964 litres were sold in the domestic market and 64,440 litres were exported.

Export Processing and Special Economic Zones

332. The Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) registered 19 companies in 2021 compared to seven (7) companies registered in 2020. The increase in the number of companies registered was attributed to continued Government efforts to promote investment by creating enabling business environment. The registered companies were: Kriishi Green Limited; Green Bridge Commodities Limited; Coastal Nuts Tanzania Limited; NB Industries Limited; Diamond Foods Limited; Tanzania Huafeng Agriculture Development Limited; East Africa Zhenan Group Co. Ltd; Xin Li Packaging Ltd; African Flame Logistics Ltd; Jabari Investment Limited; HongFei Investment Limited; Apex PET Plastic Limited; ZhongLian Biotecnology Limited; Agrofix Limited; Futan Mining International Limited; Kibidula Farm Limited; Sayona Chemical Limited; Red Earth Limited; and Pics (esa) Tanzania Limited.

333. In 2021, capital invested in Special Economic Zones (EPZ/SEZ) was USD 82.8 million compared to USD 89.7 million invested in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 7.7 percent. During the period under review, goods produced and exported from SEZ/SEZ amounted to USD 103.1 million compared to USD 79.8 million exported in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 29.2 percent. In addition, direct employment generated in 2021 from SEZ projects were, 6,582 compared to 665 employments created in 2020. The increase in exports and employment was attributed to continued Government's effort in strengthening international relation particularly economic diplomacy, investment promotion and improving management in the Special Economic Zones.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF CEMENT

Table 51 **Tons**

Year	Imported	Exported	Production	Consumption	Percentage Change
2000	7,281	30,497	833,092	809,876	
2001	56,395	53,517	900,430	903,308	11.5
2002	149,079	37,203	1,026,082	1,137,958	26.0
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	5,291,971	4,881,364	6.6
2020[r]	757,523	476,560	5,606,811	5,887,775	20.6
2021*	688,773	476,937	6,531,096	6,742,932	14.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and TRA
r- Revised data

PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Table 52

Item	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Biscuits and Spaghetti	Ton	18,225	19,204	15,890	16,451	16,911	18,113	22,430	30,399
Wheat flour	Ton	529,797	533,257	498,940	606,432	662,967	680,393	767,476	737,652
Konyagi	000 Ltr	31,963	29,491	28,754	25,555	29,335	32,366	33,287	22,066
Beer	000 Ltr	379,913	386,310	383,251	396,864	412,555	391,299	385,851	380,464
Chibuku	000 Ltr	20,301	23,028	26,513	22,624	20,819	20,350	21,712	23,266
Cigarrettes	Million	8,028	7,837	8,091	7,412	7,921	8,369	7,320	7,021
Textiles	000 M^2	119,458	100,496	76,436	52,052	52,613	45,415	53,067	65,365
Sisal Ropes	Ton	7,871	8,851	9,216	8,188	8,148	9,287	8,187	8,583
Fish nets	Ton	279	311	312	196	228	254	261	273
Canvas	000 M^2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood products	M^3	38,913	36,317	34,983	37,302	37,849	42,563	34,237	29,867
Pyrethrum product	Ton	136	118	126	134	139	145	154	164
Fertilizer	Ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paints	000 Litr	38,308	38,372	35,096	40,146	47,928	58,024	48,261	64,614
Petroleum products	000 Ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cement	000 Ton	2,795	3,135	4,572	4,398	4,766	6,514	6,496	6,531
Iron sheets*	Ton	187,199	205,575	219,765	231,591	275,267	272,531	277,785	291,311
Corrugated iron	Ton	86,825	91,385	91,421	84,541	84,132	100,963	107,836	114,421
Aluminium	Ton	27	32	14	-	-	-	-	-
Radio	000 number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Batteries	Million	93	87	69	122	115	120	132	-

Source: National Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Industry and Trade
- No production

INDUSTRIES - ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Table 53

ISIC Rev.4	Activity	Permanent Employees			Others			Total		
		2019*	2020*	2021*	2019*	2020*	2021*	2019*	2020*	2021*
10	Food processing	93,072	102,379	112,619	31,285	34,414	14,991	124,357	136,793	127,610
11	Beverages	10,084	11,092	12,201	123	136	-1,727	10,207	11,228	10,474
12	Tobacco and Cigarette	7,437	8,182	9,000	9	10	-1,358	7,446	8,192	7,642
13,14	Textile Manufacturing	39,498	43,449	47,795	30,825	33,908	24,369	70,323	77,357	72,164
15	Skins and Skins products	2,055	2,262	2,488	461	508	96	2,516	2,770	2,584
16	Timber and timber products	10,506	11,556	12,712	3,219	3,541	1,372	13,725	15,097	14,084
17, 18	Manufac. of paper product, printing	7,856	8,643	9,507	293	322	-1,144	8,149	8,965	8,363
20, 21	Manufacturing of chemical	10,506	11,557	12,713	331	364	-1,592	10,837	11,921	11,121
22	Rubber and Plastic products	6,246	6,870	7,557	82	91	-1,063	6,328	6,961	6,494
23	Manufacturing of non-metallic products	11,794	12,975	14,273	1,883	2,071	-237	13,677	15,046	14,036
19, 24-33	Others	44,163	48,579	53,438	25,069	27,576	17,605	69,232	76,155	71,043
	Total	**243,217**	**267,544**	**294,303**	**93,580**	**102,941**	**51,312**	**336,797**	**370,485**	**345,615**

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 employees and more

INDUSTRIES - ESTIMATED LABOUR COSTS

Table 54

ISIC Rev.4	Activity	Salaries (Million Shillings)			Other Payment (Million Shillings)			Total (Million Shillings)		
		2019*	**2020***	**2021***	**2019***	**2020***	**2021***	**2019***	**2020***	**2021***
10	Food processing	479,547	527,501	580,251	87,794	96,574	106,232	567,341	624,075	686,483
11	Beverages	293,895	323,284	355,612	124,905	137,396	151,136	418,800	460,680	506,748
12	Tobacco and Cigarette	130,914	144,005	158,405	36,613	40,274	44,301	167,527	184,279	202,706
13,14	Textile Manufacturing	145,871	160,458	176,504	76,994	84,693	93,162	222,865	245,151	269,666
15	Skins and Skins products	8,289	9,118	10,030	838	922	1,014	9,127	10,040	11,044
16	Timber and timber products	38,587	42,446	46,691	5,464	6,010	6,611	44,051	48,456	53,302
17, 18	Manufac. of paper product, printing	70,119	77,131	84,844	15,547	17,102	18,812	85,667	94,233	103,656
20, 21	Manufacturing of chemical	95,192	104,711	115,182	14,876	16,364	18,000	110,068	121,075	133,182
22	Rubber and Plastic products	48,918	53,810	59,191	7,194	7,913	8,704	56,112	61,723	67,895
23	Manufacturing of non-metallic products	128,861	141,747	155,922	39,057	42,963	47,259	167,917	184,710	203,181
19, 24-33	Others	212,580	233,838	257,222	44,239	48,663	53,529	256,819	282,501	310,751
	Total	**1,652,773**	**1,818,049**	**1,999,854**	**453,521**	**498,874**	**548,760**	**2,106,294**	**2,316,923**	**2,548,614**

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 employees and more

INDUSTRIES - SUMMARY STATISTICS

Table 55

ISIC Rev.4	Activity	Earnings (Million Shillings)			Cost (Million Shillings)			Value added (Million Shillings)		
		2019*	2020*	2021*	2019*	2020*	2021*	2019*	2020*	2021*
10	Food processing	7,276,587	8,004,246	8,804,671	3,344,196	3,678,616	4,046,478	3,932,391	4,325,630	4,758,193
11	Beverages	3,000,852	3,300,937	3,631,031	898,561	988,417	1,087,259	2,102,290	2,312,520	2,543,772
12	Tobacco and Cigarette	1,127,667	1,240,434	1,364,477	283,013	311,314	342,445	844,654	929,120	1,022,032
13,14	Textile Manufacturing	880,556	968,612	1,065,473	403,109	443,420	487,762	477,446	525,192	577,711
15	Skins and Skins products	98,831	108,714	119,585	67,091	73,800	81,180	31,739	34,914	38,405
16	Timber and timber products	267,534	294,287	323,716	88,745	97,620	107,382	178,790	196,667	216,334
17, 18	Manufac. of paper product, printing	483,649	532,014	585,215	299,476	329,424	362,366	184,173	202,590	222,849
20, 21	Manufacturing of chemical	1,059,335	1,165,269	1,281,796	662,883	729,171	802,088	396,452	436,098	479,708
22	Rubber and Plastic products	1,088,139	1,196,953	1,316,648	703,591	773,950	851,345	384,548	423,003	465,303
23	Manufacturing of non-metallic products	1,389,447	1,528,392	1,681,231	705,135	775,649	853,214	684,312	752,743	828,017
19, 24-33	Others	2,136,223	2,349,845	2,584,830	1,240,384	1,364,423	1,500,865	895,839	985,422	1,083,965
	Total	**18,808,820**	**20,689,703**	**22,758,673**	**8,696,185**	**9,565,804**	**10,522,384**	**10,112,635**	**11,123,899**	**12,236,289**

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 employees and more

INDUSTRIES: REGION SUMMARIES

Table 56

Region	Number of Workers			Permanent Employees			Salaries (Shs. Million)			Gross Value Added (Shs. Million)		
	2019*	2020*	2021*	2019*	2020*	2021*	2019*	2020*	2021*	2019*	2020*	2021*
Dodoma	3,644	4,009	3,740	2,631	2,894	3,184	20,682	22,750	25,025	126,546	139,200	153,120
Arusha	28,585	31,444	29,333	20,643	22,707	24,978	70,222	77,243	84,967	429,659	472,625	519,888
Kilimanjaro	21,463	23,610	22,025	15,500	17,050	18,756	88,946	97,840	107,624	544,224	598,647	658,512
Tanga	16,202	17,823	16,627	11,701	12,871	14,159	110,838	121,922	134,114	678,176	745,994	820,593
Morogoro	50,775	55,853	52,104	36,666	40,333	44,367	47,023	51,725	56,898	287,710	316,480	348,128
Pwani	15,805	17,385	16,218	11,414	12,555	13,811	66,714	73,385	80,724	408,194	449,014	493,915
Dar es Salaam	108,672	119,542	111,517	78,477	86,325	94,959	949,027	1,043,930	1,148,323	5,806,702	6,387,375	7,026,113
Lindi	1,621	1,783	1,663	1,172	1,289	1,418	422	464	510	2,584	2,842	3,126
Mtwara	4,699	5,169	4,822	3,394	3,733	4,106	15,738	17,312	19,043	96,290	105,919	116,511
Ruvuma	3,032	3,335	3,111	2,190	2,409	2,649	3,173	3,490	3,839	19,420	21,362	23,498
Iringa	8,081	8,889	8,292	5,836	6,419	7,061	37,541	41,295	45,425	229,696	252,665	277,932
Mbeya	9,678	10,646	9,931	6,988	7,687	8,456	76,376	84,014	92,415	467,312	514,043	565,447
Singida	3,744	4,118	3,842	2,705	2,976	3,273	2,747	3,022	3,324	16,804	18,484	20,332
Tabora	1,192	1,313	1,225	860	946	1,041	15,149	16,664	18,330	92,689	101,958	112,154
Rukwa	2,494	2,744	2,560	1,801	1,981	2,179	8,750	9,625	10,588	53,538	58,892	64,781
Kigoma	3,036	3,339	3,115	2,192	2,412	2,653	1,475	1,622	1,784	9,024	9,926	10,919
Shinyanga	4,465	4,912	4,582	3,225	3,547	3,902	15,047	16,552	18,207	92,064	101,270	111,397
Kagera	5,817	6,399	5,969	4,201	4,621	5,083	7,006	7,707	8,478	42,867	47,153	51,868
Mwanza	17,812	19,594	18,279	12,863	14,149	15,565	87,974	96,771	106,448	538,276	592,104	651,314
Mara	5,707	6,277	5,856	4,121	4,533	4,987	7,687	8,456	9,302	47,030	51,733	56,906
Manyara	8,302	9,132	8,519	5,995	6,594	7,253	3,660	4,025	4,428	22,395	24,635	27,099
Njombe	4,443	4,887	4,559	3,209	3,530	3,883	6,985	7,684	8,452	42,741	47,015	51,717
Katavi	2,302	2,532	2,362	1,662	1,829	2,012	1,503	1,653	1,818	9,193	10,112	11,123
Simiyu	2,830	3,113	2,904	2,044	2,248	2,473	5,610	6,170	6,787	34,327	37,760	41,536
Geita	971	1,069	997	702	772	849	276	304	334	1,690	1,857	2,043
Songwe	1,426	1,568	1,463	1,030	1,133	1,246	2,204	2,424	2,667	13,485	14,834	16,317
Total	**336,798**	**370,485**	**345,615**	**243,220**	**267,544**	**294,303**	**1,652,775**	**1,818,049**	**1,999,854**	**10,112,636**	**11,123,899**	**12,236,289**

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 employees and more

CHAPTER 15

CONSTRUCTION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION

Roads Network

334. As of December 2021, the country' road network was 180,791.7 kilometres, of which 36,361.9 kilometres were under the Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) and 144,429.8 kilometres were under Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA). The road network under TANROADS decreased from 89,204 kilometres in 2020 as a result of relocating roads connecting districts, wards and villages to be under the management of TARURA. The road network managed by TANROADS includes, 12,215.6 kilometres of trunk roads connecting regions and neighboring countries and 24,146.4 kilometres of regional roads connecting regions and districts.

335. In 2021, a total of 33,722.5 kilometres of trunk and regional roads in bitumen and gravels standards were assessed compared to 33,649.7 kilometres assessed in 2020. The assessment revealed that, 3,614.6 kilometres were in poor condition, 17,431.9 kilometres were in fair condition and 12,676.0 kilometres were in good condition compared to 4,256.8 kilometres, 16,621.7 kilometres and 12,771.2 kilometres in 2020, respectively. Roads with poor condition decreased due to construction of some roads in bitumen standards and continued rehabilitation of existing roads.

336. In 2021, a total of 11,068.7 kilometres of trunk roads in bitumen and gravel standards were assessed compared to 9,823.1 kilometres in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 12.7 percent. Out of the assessed roads, 1,608.2 kilometres were found in poor condition, 3,158.5 kilometres in fair condition and 6,302.0 kilometres in good condition compared to 1,653.8 kilometers, 1,997.0 kilometres and 6,172.3 kilometres in 2020, respectively. Roads with poor condition decreased due to construction of some roads in bitumen standards and continued rehabilitation of existing roads.

337. In 2021, a total of 22,653.9 kilometres of regional roads in bitumen and gravel standards were assessed compared to 23,826.6 kilometres assessed in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 4.9 percent. This was due to ongoing maintainance of some roads which hindered the assessment process. Out the assessed roads, 2,006.4 kilometres were in poor condition, 14,273.5 kilometres in fair condition and 6,374.0 kilometres in good condition compared to 2,603 kilometers, 14,624.7 kilometres and 6,598.9 kilometres in 2020, respectively.

Table 15.1: Road Network Condition as of December 2021

Type of Roads	Road Network Condition						
	Good		Fair		Poor		Total
	Km	%	Km	%	Km	%	Km
Trunk roads in bitumen	5,602.5	63	1,853.5	21	1,451.0	16	8,906.9
Trunk roads in gravel/earth	699.6	32	1,305.0	60	157.3	7	2,161.8
Sub-total	**6302.0**	**57**	**3,158.5**	**29**	**1,608.2**	**15**	**11,068.7**
Regional roads in bitumen	816.3	45	473.2	26	540.2	30	1,829.7
Regional roads in gravel/earth	5,557.6	27	13,800.3	66	1,466.2	7	20,824.2
Sub-Total	**6,374.0**	**28**	**14,273.5**	**63**	**2,006.4**	**9**	**22,653.8**
Grand Total	**12,676.0**	**38**	**17,431.9**	**51**	**3,614.6**	**11**	**33,722.5**

Source: Ministry of Works and Transport (Works)

338. In 2021, the road network under the supervision of TARURA increased to 144,429.8 kilometres from 108,946.2 kilometres in 2020 as was officially announced in the Government Gazette No. 463 dated 25th June, 2021. The road network increased following the outcome of the assessment and verification exercise conducted for roads under TARURA management. Out of the road network, 2,473.55 kilometreswere in bitumen standard, 30,756.51 kilometres were in gravel standard and 111,199.72 kilometres were in earth standard compared to 2,205.7 kilometers, 27,809.3 kilometres and 78,886.3 kilometres in 2020, respectively. Out of the roads under TARURA management, 31,106.0 kilometres were in good condition, 50,623.1 kilometres in fair condition and 62,700.7 kilometresin poor condition.

Table 15.2: Road Network Condition under TARURA in 2021

Type of Road	Road Network Condition (km)			Total (km)	Percent
	Good	Fair	Poor		
Bitumen Roads	1,841.9	459.7	171.9	2,473.6	1.7
Gravel Roads	13,559.2	13,059.4	4,146.9	30,756.5	21.3
Earth Roads	15,713.9	37,104.0	58,381.8	111,199.7	77.0
Total	**31,106.0**	**50,623.1**	**62,700.7**	**144,429.8**	**100**
Percent	21.5	35.1	43.4	100.0	

Source: Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency

339. As of December 2021, TARURA constructed and rehabilitated 34,514.9 kilometres of district roads compared to 26,201.6 kilometres constructed and rehabilitated in the corresponding period in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 31.7 percent. The increase was attributed to implementation of various construction and rehabilitation projects including construction of roads in bitumen standards in the Government City-Dodoma. During the period under review, TARURA constructed 284.0 kilometres of bitumen roads, 4,282.8 kilometres of gravel roads as well as conducted routine, periodic and emergence maintenance in 29,948.1 kilometers.

340. In 2021, TARURA constructed 212 bridges, 2,122 culverts, 56.8 kilometres of large water drainages and rehabilitated 236 bridges compared to 19 bridges, 786 culverts, 89.4

kilometres of large water drainages and 102 bridges rehabilitated in 2020, respectively. As of December 2021, TARURA through Tanzania Strategic Cities Project facilitated construction of 16 kilometres of bitumen standard roads; 17.9 kilometres of large water drainages in Kinondoni, Temeke and Ilala; and procured 20 solid waste vehicles as well as waste collection containers.

Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Vehicles

341. In 2021, TANROADS rehabilitated 32,979.2 kilometres of trunk and regional roads compared to 34,706.2 kilometres in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 5.0 percent. In addition, a total of 2,728 bridges were rehabilitated in 2021 compared to 2,482 bridges in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 9.9 percent. The increase was due to Government efforts to improve road infrastructure.

342. In 2021, the Government procured a new ferry called MV Kilindoni with carrying capacity of 100 tonnes in order to improve transport services in Mafia Island and thus increased ferries managed by the Tanzania Electrical and Mechanical Services Agency (TEMESA) to 34 from 33 ferries in 2020. During the period under review, 34,480,252 passengers, 1,231,856 vehicles and 1,924.2 tons of cargo were ferried compared to 30,290,361 passengers, 1,291,974 vehicles and 7,159.6 tons ferried in 2020. The decrease in vehicles and cargo ferried was due to destruction of the ferry infrastructure (docks and access roads to the ferries) caused by heavy rains.

343. In 2021, TEMESA continued with regular maintainance of all ferries and major maintenance of MV Sengerema and MV Tegemeo ferries as well as small rescue boat (MV Mwanza). During the period under review, TEMESA continued to maintain vehicle workshops in Mwanza, Mbeya and Arusha; improving ferry dock infrastructure in Mwanza, Geita and Mara regions; and construction of ferry docks for Kayenze-Kanyinya (Kagera), Muleba-Ikuza (Kagera), Iganga-Kahangala (Mwanza), Bwiro-Bukondo (Mwanza), Mafia - Nyamisati (Mafia Coast) and Mlimba-Malinyi (Morogoro). In addition, 29,263 vehicles were fixed by TEMESA in 2021 compared to 30,701 vehicles in 2020.

Roads Fund

344. In 2021, the Road Fund Board collected a total of 926.6 billion shillings compared to 820.9 billion shillings collected in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 12.9 percent. This was attributed to progressive recovery of economic activities particularly implementation of infrastructure projects which use petroleum products such as the Standard Gauge Railway and Julius Nyerere Hydropower projects. In addition, 594 road projects were inspected by the Board in 2021 compared to 647 projects inspected in 2020.

Government and Houses Buildings

345. In 2021, Tanzania Building Agency (TBA) continued to design and supervise construction of 258 projects of Government houses and buildings compared to 484 projects in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 46.7 percent. This was attributed to increased competition from other institutions which provide similar services as TBA. In addition, TBA supervised rehabilitation of 166 projects of houses and buildings compared to 82 projects in 2020.

346. In 2021, a total of 6,222 houses were leased for commercial and residential purpose compared to 6,649 houses leased in 2020. Out of those, 1,622 houses were leased to civil servants for residential purpose and 4,600 houses were leased for commercial purpose compared to 4,929 houses and 1,720 houses leased in 2020, respectively. The increase in the number of commercial houses leased was attributed to conversion of some residential houses into commercial houses.

Contractors' Registration

347. In 2021, a total of 944 contractors were registered by the Contractor Registration Board (CRB) compared to 907 contractors registered in 2020. Such new registration increased the cummulative number of contractors registered to 12,673 by December, 2021. The increase was due to sensitization campaign by the Board to remind contractors to adhere to requirement of the Registration Act, No. 17 of 1997 and its 2008 amendment. On the other hand, the Board registered 3,878 construction projects in 2021 compared to 3,179 projects registered in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 22.0 percent. This was attributed to increase in registered construction activities.

348. In 2021, CRB inspected 3,518 projects compared to 3,364 projects inspected in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 4.6 percent. The increase was attributed to compliance of law in implementing projects using contractors. Out of the projects inspected, 2,571 projects met the prerequisite standards and 947 projects did not meet the standards. In addition, various legal measures were taken for substandard projects including penalties and suspending construction of some projects. Furthermore, CRB files 97 cases of various offenses including implementing projects using unregisted company or non-contractor compared to 116 cases filed in 2020.

Engineers Registration

349. In 2021, the Engineers Registration Board (ERB) registered 3,224 engineers of various fields compared to 2,841 engineers registered in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 13.5 percent. This resulted to an increase in the cumulative number of registered engineers to 32,983 by December 2021. The increase in registration was attributed to continued registration of graduates as a result of increase in economic activities directly related to the engineering profession including construction of railway, roads, bridges, ports and airports infrastructures. Out of the registered engineers, 2,977 engineers, equivalent to 92.3 percent were Tanzanians and 247 engineers were foreigners. In addition, ERB registered 314 technicians in 2021 compared to 224 technicians registered in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 40.2 percent. This increased the number of technicians registered by ERB to 779 by December 2021. This was on account of introduction of electronic registration system for technicians.

350. In 2021, ERB registered 13 consultancy companies compared to 22 companies registered in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 40.9 percent. This increased the number of consultancy companies registered to 389 by December 2021. Out of the registered companies, eight (8) were local consultancy companies and five (5) were foreign companies. During the period under review, ERB registered 17 consultant engineers compared to 27 registered

consultant engineers in 2020. This increased the cumulative number of consultant engineers registered to 622 by December, 2021. Out of the registered consultant engineers, 12 were local and five (5) were foreign consultants. The decrease in registration of companies and consultants was caused by the absence of new major projects that requires consultancy during implementation. In addition, ERB registered two (2) engineering materials testing laboratories in 2021 compared to three (3) laboratories registered in 2020. This increased the number of engineering materials testing laboratories to 39 by December 2021.

351. In 2021, trained engineers increased by 29.5 percent to 1,534 compared to 1,185 engineers trained in 2020. This increased the number of trained engineers to 9,978 by December 2021. This was attributed to the use of electronic system which enabled engineers to submit training applications online. Out of trained engineers, 321 graduated and registered as professional engineers compared to 516 engineers graduated and registered in 2020. On the other hand, ERB registered 795 construction projects in 2021 compared to 567 projects registered in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 40.2 percent. This was attributed to the use of electronic system in registration of projects. In addition, ERB inspected 72 projects in 2021 compared to 77 projects inspected in 2020.

Registration of Architects and Quantity Surveyors

352. In 2021, the Architects and Quantity Surveyor's Registration Board (AQRB) registered 1,245 professionals compared to 1,170 professionals registered in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 6.4 percent. Out of those, 1,212 professionals were Tanzanians and 33 professionals were foreigners. The increase in registered professionals was on account of positive response of graduates to register following sensitization campaign conducted by AQRB. In addition, AQRB registered 414 architect and quantity surveyor companies in 2021 compared to 406 companies registered in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 2.0 percent. Out of the registered companies, 408 were local companies, equivalent to 98.6 percent and six (6) were foreign companies.

353. In 2021, AQRB registered 987 building construction projects compared to 828 projects registered in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 19.2 percent. In addition, 2,404 building projects were inspected by AQRB in 2021 compared to 1,777 projects inspected in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 35.3 percent. The increase in registered and inspected projects was due to ongoing implementation of construction projects and compliance with the Architects and Quantity Surveyors (Registration) Act No. 4 of 2010.

354. In 2021, a total of 213 graduates participated in practical training conducted by AQRB on architect and quantity survey field compared to 108 graduates in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 97.2 percent. This was due to availability funding from the Government as well as increase in the number of graduates.

National Construction Council

355. In 2021, the National Construction Council (NCC) conducted technical inspections for 46 projects related to the construction roads, bridges and buildings compared to 63 projects in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 26.9 percent. During the period under review, NCC

provided technical advice to six (6) stakeholders in the costruction industry compared to 10 stakeholders in 2020. In addition, the NCC resolved 78 construction disputes compared to 60 disputes resolved in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 30.0 percent. This was attributed to increased awareness of dispute resolution procedures following awareness campaign conducted to stakeholders.

356. In 2021, the Council conducted training to 95 stakeholders in the construction industry compared to 67 stakeholders trained in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 41.8 percent. The training included contract management, dispute resolutions and technical inspection of projects. The increase was due to the need of stakeholders to understand the amendments on the Arbitration Act, 2020 as well as the Council's fforts to advertise the training through various means including social media and the Council's website. In addition, the Council in collaboration with Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) prepared 54 quality standards for construction materials in 2021 compared to 34 standards prepared in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 58.8 percent. The increase was due to the review conducted on prevailing quality standards to ensure conformity with international standards.

Institute of Construction Technology

357. In 2021, the Institute of Construction Technology trained 41 students at diploma level compared to 24 students trained in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 70.8 percent. The increase was due to initiatives of the Institute to market itself and become known to the general public. During the period under review, 172 participants attended short courses compared to 218 participants in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 21.1 percent. This was associated with decrease in the number of applicants due to the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the Institute trained 13 technicians on the effective use of manpower in rehabilitation and construction of gravel roads in 2021 compared to six (6) technicians trained in 2020. The increase in the number of technicians trained was due to the Institute's awareness campaign conducted regarding the importance of the training.

358. In 2021, the Institute sensitised effective use of labour based technology to 35 road stakeholders from TARURA and some councils compared to 122 stakeholders in 2020. The decrease in the number of stakeholders was due to inadequate awareness creation trainers in several councils. In addition, the Institute was engaged to conduct capacity building program on road maintenance and rehabilitation to 111 women contractors compared to 50 women contractors in 2020. The increase in the number of trainees was attributed to Government's efforts to sensitize women contractors to participate in various trainings and opportunities.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

Title Deeds Preparation, Inspection and Verification

359. In 2021, the Government prepared 88,810 plot and farm title deeds for registration compared to 71,972 title deeds prepared in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 23.4 percent. This was due to increase in surveyed plots following implementation of Planning, Surveying, and Land Tilting Programme as well as public awareness on the importance of legal land ownership. In addition, 76,245 customary land titles were issued in 2021 compared to 127,116 titles issued in 2020. On the other hand, 3,516 notices of nullification of ownership

were issued to tenants for violating terms of land lease in 2021 compared to 17,199 notices issued in 2019. The decrease in the number of notices issued was due to increased public awareness on various land ownership policies, laws and guidelines.

Registration of Title Deeds and Legal Documents

360. In 2021, tittle deeds and other legal documents registered were 141,630 compared to 133,217 tittle deeds and other legal documents registered in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 6.3 percent. This was due to increase in public awareness on the importance of land tenure and the use of land title deeds as a collateral.

Table 15.3: Registration of Title Deeds and Legal Documents 2017-2021

Title Deeds	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Land ownership titles registered under Land Registration Act, Cap 334	21,743	41,522	47,948	57,180	61,527
Condominium titles registered under Unit Title Act No. 17/2008)	827	844	321	924	232
Sub-Total	**22,570**	**42,366**	**48,269**	**58,104**	**61,759**
Legal Documents					
Legal documents registered under Titles Registration Act, Cap 334	13,821	27,716	15,018	35,477	39,252
Documents registered under Registration of Document Act, Cap 117	13,027	21,807	26,096	33,938	36,354
Documents registered under Chattels Transfer Act, Cap 210	310	1,817	3,129	5,698	4,265
Sub-Total	**27,158**	**51,340**	**44,243**	**75,113**	**79,871**
Grand Total	**49,728**	**93,706**	**92,512**	**133,217**	**141,630**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Asset Valuation

361. In 2021, the Government approved 57,274 valuation reports compared to 40,874 reports approved in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 40.1 percent. This was due to increase of land transactions particulary on ownership transfer, tittle deeds renewal, mortgage as well as valuation for accounting purposes and compensation in strategic projects implemented by the Government.

Plot and Farm Survey

362. In 2021, maps with 418,831 plots and 671 farms were approved compared to maps with 337,598 plots and 372 farms approved in 2020. The increase of surveyed plots and farms was due to enhanced planning and surveying activities in various unplanned areas.

Table 15.4: Approved Plots and Farms

No.	Region	2020		2021	
		Plots	Farms	Plots	Farms
1	Arusha	19,051	6	34,732	13
2	Dar es Salaam	19,033	0	37,574	
3	Dodoma	90,032	13	91,760	7
4	Geita	13,468	0	8,657	1
5	Iringa	8,674	19	9,047	17
6	Kagera	9,049	38	8,371	25
7	Katavi	1,547	7	5,895	96
8	Kigoma	9,909	12	12,690	52
9	Kilimanjaro	9,545	21	9,248	15
10	Lindi	3,725	10	5,994	31
11	Manyara	10,712	9	6,521	30
12	Mara	8,945	1	7,618	1
13	Mbeya	5,713	19	20,080	1
14	Morogoro	6,222	151	7,965	171
15	Mtwara	4,383	4	12,970	4
16	Mwanza	24,073	0	20,878	2
17	Njombe	11,041	7	4,165	2
18	Pwani	19,595	10	33,827	129
19	Rukwa	3,623	3	3,570	44
20	Ruvuma	5,472	8	8,908	6
21	Shinyanga	5,097	0	14,035	1
22	Simiyu	6,675	12	2,900	6
23	Singida	12,189	0	13,389	2
24	Songwe	3,702	10	3,034	
25	Tabora	10,210	7	14,766	5
26	Tanga	15,913	5	20,237	10
	Total	**337,598**	**372**	**418,831**	**671**

Land Use Plans

363. In 2021, land use plans for 316 villages were prepared in 41 districts compared to land use plans for 67 villages in 17 districts prepared in 2020. The increase in the number of villages with land use plans was due to implemetation of National Land Use Framework Plan as well as increase in stakeholders' participation in land use planning and management.

Table 15.5: Villages with Land Use Plans in 2021

Region	District	Name of the Village	No. of Villages
Kigoma	Kigoma(V)	Kasuku, Nyamoli, Pamila, Simbo, Machazo, Bigere, Nkungwe, Nyangova, Matyazo, Kizenga, Kiziba, Zashe, Mongoro, Bugamba, Chankele, Bubango, Mgaraganza, Kagongo, Mtanga, Kigalye, Mwamgongo, Milinzi	22
	Uvinza	Kalenge, Mlela, Chakulu, Malagasi, Mpeta, Mazungwe, Kazuramimba, Mwamila, Sunuka, Karago, Kanyangisli, Songambele, Kangwena,	22

Region	District	Name of the Village	No. of Villages
		Kabeba, Katete, Kandaga, Mwakizega, Kahuibili, Lyabusende, Msihezi, Sigunga, Kirando	
Singida	Singida (V)	Malolo, Mwanyonye, Mdilu, Minyaa, Minyenye, Mpambaa, Mwasauya, Ndungwira, Mwakichenche, Kihunadi, Ikiwu, Mitonto, Mwakiti, Mudida, Ntonge, Mkimbili, Kijota, Nduu, Mughanga, Ntunduu, Itamka, Idd Simba, Makhandi, Mitula, Duamghanga, Mwighanji, Ngimu, Pohama	28
	Ikungi	Mwasutianga, Isuna A, Isuna B, Minyughe, Matogo, Mlandara, Mwaru, Ulyampiti, Mnyange, Igombwe, Dung'unyi, Mwau, Tupendane, Mlumbi, Muhintiri, Kaugeri, Mang'onyi, Iyumbu Mgungira, Mtavita, Munyu, Mnang'ana na Irisya	23
Mbeya	Mbeya (V)	Lyela, Ipinda, Tembela, Iyela Nyala, Mjele, Njelenje, Lusungo, Mwampalala, Igale, Holongo, Shisyete, Inyalailembo, Lwalanje, Idunda, Idongwa, Itaga, Shongo, Itimu, Innolo, Yungamapinduzi, Mlowo	21
	Mbarali	Chamoto, Msesule, Mwaluma, Mbuyuni, Mpolo, Uhambule, Mantenga, Mswiswi, Ibohora, Isunura, Mkandami, Luwango, Itipingi, Malamba, Mbalino, Matebete, Ihahi, Itamboleo	18
Ruvuma	Mbinga	Barabara, Makoro, Kiwombi	3
	Namtumbo	Chengena, Kilangalanga, Njalamatata, Masuguru	4
	Songea	Matimira A	1
	Tunduru	Namsakata	1
	Nyasa	Mkali B	1
Lindi	Liwale	Chigugu, Lilombe, Luwele	3
	Nachingwea	Mjengo, Matekwe,	2
	Ruangwa	Nahangwa, Mchichili	2
	Mtama	Nteme, Mhima	2
Dodoma	Mpwapwa	Chitemo, Kimagai, Godegode, Kisisi, Gulwe, Iyoma, Msagali, Pandambili, Darajani	9
	Chamwino	Mnase, Igandu, Chimwaga, Msamalo	4
	Chemba	Kaloleni, Mrijo Chini, Mrijo juu, Cheku A, Cheku B, Makamaka	6
Tanga	Kilindi	Mzungu wa Sala, Gitu, Gobore Kwekikwembe, Mtonga, Mkindi, Jungu, Lekitinge	8
	Muheza	Mianga, Makole, Kibanda, Songabatini, Pangamlima, Mamboleo, Mpakani, Nkinga, Kilulu, Tingeni, Magoda, Songakibaoni.	12
Rukwa	Sumbawanga	Mtapenda, mpete, Ilangwa, Mbwilo	4
	Nkasi	Lyele, Tambaruka, Kasapa, Kisula, Malongwe	5
	Kalambo	Kachele, Kipanga	2
Njombe	Njombe	Iyembela, Wanginyi	2
	Ludewa	Ilininda, Ilawa, Mangalanyene, Manga.	4
	Wanging'ombe	Lulanzi, Mngate, Isindagosi, Itambo, Imalinyi,	37

Region	District	Name of the Village	No. of Villages
		Msaulwa, Sakalelenga, Itowo, Mtapa, Muhaji, Ilulu, Nyumbanilu, Itulahumba, Igima, Mlevela, Ihanzatwa, Utelewe, Kinenulo, Igodivaha, Kigudala, Gonelamafuta, Masilu, Masage, Samaria, Ng'anda, Igosi, Ivigo, Mafinga, Ujindile, Lulanzi, Ing'enyango, Idunda, Mdasi, Kanani, Mkeha, Mawindi, Lusisi,	
	Makete	Mwakauta, Lumage, Isapulano, Ivilikinge	4
Pwani	Kibaha	Lukenge, Kimaramsale, Mperamumbi, Magindu, Ngwale, Milalazi, Mizuguni, Gwata, Gumba	9
Mara	Serengeti	Nyichoka, Bokore, Rwamchanga, Kazi	4
Kagera	Kyerwa	Kaitabuzi, Katela	2
Katavi	Tanganyika	Bugwe, Vikonge	2
	Nsimbo	Kasisi	1
Mtwara	Rufiji	Nyamwage	1
Iringa	Mufindi	Lwing'ulo, Idetero, Nyololo Shuleni, Kitelewasi, Ipilimo, Njojo, Wangamaganga, Maduma, Tambalang'ombe, Igomtwa, Ihalimba.	11
	Kilolo	Igunda, Nyanzwa, Msosa, Mgowelo, Kitowo, Ihimbo, Ikumbi, Kitelawasi	8
Manyara	Simanjiro	Marosoit, Laangai	2
	Karatu	Rhotia Kati, Kilimatembo, Mang'ola juu, Malela, Endashangwet, Makhoromba	6
Tabora	Nzega	Sojo, Well II, Seki, Nindo, Selemi, Ngogoto, Mwamala, Igalula, Buhondo, Buduba, Senge, Sagida	12
	Iramba	Mgela, Kizonzo, Mukulu, Motomoto, Misigiri	5
Kilimanjaro	Same	Kizungo, Vumario	2
	Mwanga	Kalambandea	1
Total			**316**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Formalisation of Unplanned Settlements

364. In 2021, the Government prepared and approved 1,704 town planning drawings compared to 824 drawings approved in 2020. In addition, 523,519 pieces of land were formalized in different councils in 2021 compared to 238,538 pieces of land formalized in 2020. The increase in town planning drawings approved and formalized pieces of land was due to effective implementation of the National Formalization Programme and Prevention of Unplanned Settlements.

District Land and Housing Tribunal

365. As of December 2021, District Land and Housing Tribunals recorded 53,527 disputes (29,253 new disputes and 24,274 unresolved disputes in 2020) compared to 48,191 disputes in 2020. Out of total disputes, 26,810 disputes were resolved and resolution for 26,717 disputes were still on going. In addition, 7,875 land use disputes were resolved administratively in 2021 compared to 8,583 disputes in 2020.

Construction of Residential and Commercial Houses

366. In 2021, the National Housing Corporation (NHC) completed construction of 440 houses and continued with costruction of 653 houses in various councils for commercial, residential and office use compared to 227 completed houses and 937 houses under construction in 2020. Out of those, 431 were low-cost houses and 662 medium and high-cost houses compared to 468 low-cost houses and 696 medium and high-cost houses in 2020. In addition, 40 houses were constructed by Watumishi Housing Company (WHC) in 2021 compared to 70 houses constructed in 2020.

CHAPTER 16

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

TRANSPORT

Road Transport

367. In 2021, transport licenses issued increased by 4.1 percent to 223,863 from 215,040 licenses issued in 2020. The increase was due to continued public awareness creation on the importance of having license as well as vehicle safety inspections conducted in different parts of the country. However, the number of cargo vehicles licensed decreased by 6.4 percent as some vehicles were registered in neighbouring countries.

Table 16.1 Transport Licenses Issued 2019-2021

License Issued	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change
Passenger buses	60,344	52,081	53,451	2.6
Cargo vehicles	123,460	142,559	133,428	-6.4
Motorcycles and motor-tricycles	18,345	20,400	36,984	81.3
Total	**202,149**	**215,040**	**223,863**	**4.1**

Source: Land Transport Regulatory Authority

368. In 2021, road accidents associated with passenger and cargo transportation decreased by 8.7 percent to 1,052 from 1,152 accidents in 2020. The decrease was attributed to continued Government efforts in undertaking frequent inspections accompanying with suspension of buses operating below standards; drivers alcohol detection; the use of speed governor/controller to limit the speed of buses; and ensuring use of two drivers for trips beyond eight hours.

Table 16.2: Road accidents 2019-2021

Accidents	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change
Passenger buses	442	330	365	10.6
Cargo vehicles	331	407	224	-45.0
Motorcycles and motor-tricycles	567	415	463	11.6
Total	**1,340**	**1,152**	**1,052**	**-8.7**

Source: Land Transport Regulatory Authority

Railways Transport

Tanzania Railway Corporation

369. In 2021, Tanzania Railway Corporation (TRC) transported 370,279 tons of cargo covering a total of 366,560,583 kilometres compared to 339,671 tons transported in 2020 covering 304,826,099 kilometers, equivalent to an increase of 9.0 percent of transported cargo. The increase was attributed to completion of railway rehabilitation through the Tanzania Intermodal and Rail Development Project (TIRP) as well as rehabilitation of 240 freight wagons.

370. In 2021, TRC transported 417,096 passengers covering 316,205,354 kilometres through central railway line compared to 449,497 passengers transported in 2020 covering 343,842,068 kilometers, equivalent to a decrease of 7.2 percent of passengers transported. This was due to train accident that damaged eight (8) passenger wagons. On the other hand, TRC transported 2,876,199 passengers in 2021 covering 80,533,572 kilometres via Dar es Salaam commuter train compared to 3,069,168 passengers transported in 2020 covering 98,213,376 kilometers, equivalent to a decrease of 6.3 percent of passengers transported. The decrease was due to the relocation of train pick up station from *Stesheni* pick up point to *Kamata-Kariakoo* to pave way for the construction of Standard Gauge Railway which led passengers to opt using mini-buses that were easily accessible.

Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority

371. In 2021, a total of 392,081 tons of cargo were transported through Tanzania-Zambia Railway compared to 333,097 tons transported in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 17.7 percent. Out of those, Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) transported 199,129 tons compared to 166,421 tons transported in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 19.7 percent. In addition, Calabash Freight Limited that had signed a contract with TAZARA in 2018 to use the railway line, transported 192,952 tons of cargo in 2021 compared to 166,676 tons transported in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 15.8 percent. The increase in cargo transported was on account of rehabilitation of the railway line, resumption in the use of seven (7) locomotives which were under maintenance and continued usage of TAZARA railway line by Calabash Freight Limited.

Table. 16.3: Cargo Transported (Tons) 2020-2021

Cargo Classification	**2020**	**2021**	**Percentage Change**
Exported Cargo	71,249	75,140	5.5
Imported Cargo	75,271	73,843	-1.9
Cargo within Tanzania and Zambia (TAZARA)	19,901	50,146	152.0
Sub-total	166,421	199,129	19.7
Calabash Freight Limited	166,676	192,952	15.8
Grand Total	**333,097**	**392,081**	**17.7**

Source: Tanzania - Zambia Railway Authority

372. In 2021, TAZARA transported 2,712,673 passengers equivalent to a decrease of 6.6 percent compared to 2,904,492 passengers transported in 2020. Out of those, long trip passengers (Dar-Mbeya- Zambia) were 432,981, Udzungwa train passengers were 406,762 and Dar es Salaam commuter train passengers were 1,872,930. The decrease was on account of inadequate working facilities and continued suspension of passengers' trains to cross Zambia and Tanzania border for the purpose of preventing the spread of COVID-19.

Table 16.4: Passengers Transported 2020-2021

Passengers/Year	2020	2021	Percentage Change
Long trips	513,177	432,981	-15.6
Udzungwa train	414,357	406,762	-1.8
Dar es Salaam commuter train	1,976,958	1,872,930	-5.3
Total	**2,904,492**	**2,712,673**	**-6.6**

Source: Tanzania - Zambia Railway Authority

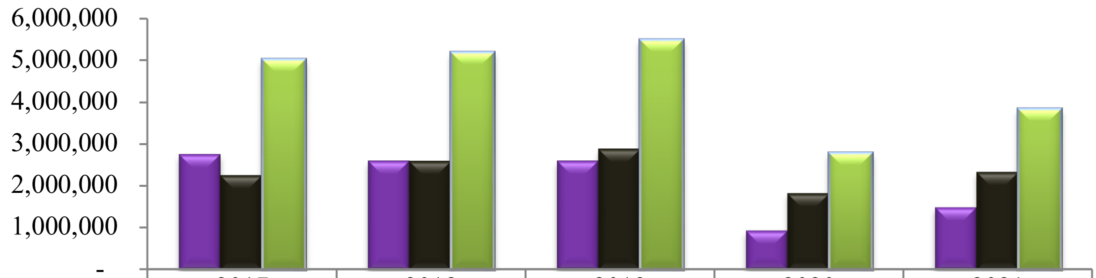
Air Transport

Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority

373. In 2021, Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (TCAA) registered eight (8) aircrafts compared to four (4) aircrafts registered in 2020. The increase in the number of aircrafts registered was attributed to lifting of air travel restrictions by some countries following the slowdown of COVID-19 spread. Aircrafts registered and certified were; two (2) Airbus 220-300, one (1) Embraer 120ER, two (2) Hot Air Balloon, one (1) C208B, one (1) C182 and one (1) Microlight. During the period under review, TCAA inspected and certified 87 aircrafts compared to 76 aircrafts inspected in 2020. As of December 2021, a total of 26 international airlines were providing service in accordance with the Bilateral Aviation Safety Agreement (BASA) signed between Tanzania and other countries compared to 27 airlines in the corresponding period in 2020. This was due to expiry of some contracts between Tanzania and other countries and therefore requires to be renewed.

374. In 2021, there were 3,827,957 domestic and international flight passengers compared to 2,773,539 passengers in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 38.0 percent. Out of those, domestic flight passengers were 2,338,236 compared to 1,830,117 passengers in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 27.8 percent. This was due to an increase in the number of tourists as COVID-19 effects diminish and containment measures taken by the Government.

Chart 16.1: Domestic and International Passengers 2017-2021

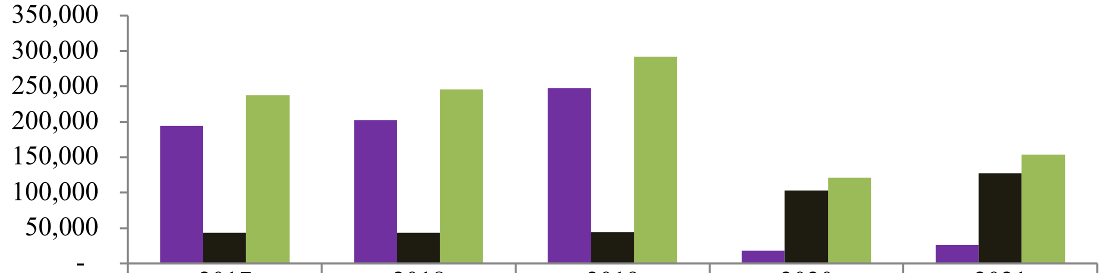


	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
International	2,756,372	2,593,862	2,594,978	943,422	1,489,721
Domestic	2,257,058	2,593,800	2,892,701	1,830,117	2,338,236
Total	5,013,430	5,187,662	5,487,679	2,773,539	3,827,957

375. In 2021, the number of flights increased to 153,322 from 121,255 flights in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 26.4 percent. In addition, a total of 30,029 tons of cargo were transported in 2021 compared to 24,452 tons transported in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 22.8 percent. The increase in the number of flights and cargo transported was attributed to

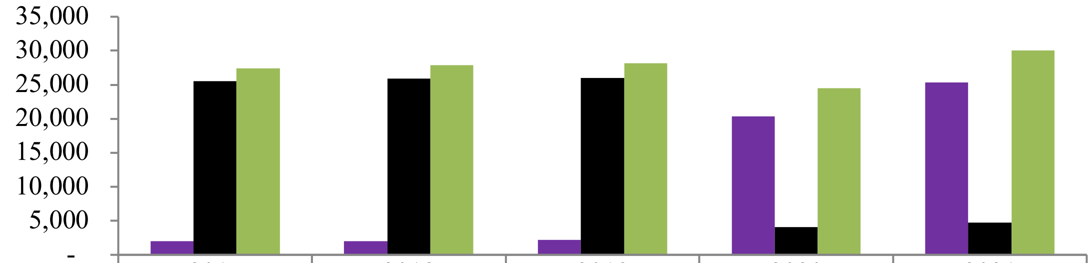
relaxation of air travel restrictions by many countries following the joint efforts by the Government and airline companies to contain the spread of COVID-19.

Chart 16.2: Number of Flights 2017-2021



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
International	194,405	202,402	247,803	17,885	26,414
Domestic	42,977	43,670	44,302	103,370	126,908
Total	237,382	246,072	292,105	121,255	153,322

Chart 16.3: Cargo Transportation 2017-2021



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
International	1,967	2,003	2,230	20,333	25,321
Domestic	25,482	25,907	25,972	4,119	4,707
Total	27,449	27,910	28,202	24,452	30,028

Air Tanzania Company Limited

376. In 2021, Air Tanzania Company Limited (ATCL) launched a new flight service to Arusha, thus making a total of 15 domestic destinations served by ATCL compared to 14 destinations in 2020. Other destinations served by ATCL were; Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Bukoba, Geita, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Mbeya, Mpanda, Mtwara, Mwanza, Songea, Tabora and Zanzibar. During the period under review, Flight services in Iringa airport was suspended for a while to allow routine maintenance. In addition, ATCL served 10 international destinations in 2021 compared to seven (7) destinations in 2020. The new destinations were Lubumbashi, Nairobi and Ndola and other destinations that ATCL continued to operate were Bujumbura (Burundi), Entebbe (Uganda), Hahaya (Comoros), Guangzhou (China), Harare (Zimbabwe), Lusaka (Zambia) and Mumbai (India).

377. In 2021, ATCL transported 673,311 passengers compared to 472,374 passengers transported in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 42.5 percent. The increase was due to launching of new international destinations of Ndola, Lubumbashi and Nairobi and domestic flights in Dodoma and Mtwara destinations. In addition, a total of 1,911 tons of domestic and international cargo were transported in 2021 compared to 1,125 tons transported in 2020,

equivalent to an increase of 69.9 percent. The increase was attributed to launching of air cargo services from Guangzhou (China) as well as resumption of flights to Mumbai (India), Hahaya (Comoros), Lusaka (Zambia) and Harare (Zimbabwe) which were suspended to contain the spread of COVID-19.

Marine Transport

Issuing of License

378. In 2021, Tanzania Shipping Agency Corporation (TASAC) issued 947 licenses to clearing and forwarding agents compared to 903 licenses issued in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 4.9 percent. The increase was due to public education provided by TASAC on the importance of company registration as well as improvement of international trade. In addition, 24 shipping agency licenses were issued in 2021 as it was in 2020. On the other hand, TASAC handled 425 ships in 2021 compared to 309 ships in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 37.5 percent. This was due to increase in the number of containerized ships handled following improvement of international trade.

379. In 2021, cargo collector licenses issued increased to 32 compared to 31 licenses issued in 2020. In addition, number of licenses issued for weighing containers increased by 14.9 to 54 in 2021 from 47 licenses issued in 2020. Furthermore, 46 licenses for dry ports were issued in 2021 compared to 42 licenses issued in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 9.5 percent. The increase in licenses for weighing containers and dry ports was due to improved business environment and increased awareness among traders on the importance of weighing cargo.

Table 16.5: Water Transport Licenses in 2020-2021

No.	Type of Licenses/Year	2020	2021	Percentage Change
1	Freight Forwarding	903	947	4.9
2	Shipping Agency	24	24	0
3	Cargo collectors	31	32	3.2
4	Container weighing	47	54	14.9
5	Dry ports	42	46	9.5

Source: Tanzania Shipping Agency Corporation

Marine Transport Vessels

380. In 2021, TASAC issued 3,024 marine transport vessels licenses compared to 4,348 licenses issued in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 30.5 percent. Out of those, small vessels with less than 24 meters were 2,937 and vessels larger than 24 meters were 87. The number of marine transport vessels registered decreased due to failure of some vessels to meet required standards. In addition, six (6) marine accidents were reported to Maritime Rescue and Coordination Centre in 2021 compared to 10 accidents reported in 2020. The decrease in accidents was on account of enhanced vessels inspection and safety education to users and owners of maritime vessels.

Tanzania Ports Authority

381. In 2021, Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) handled 18.8 million tons of cargo compared to 17.0 million tons handled in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 10.6 percent. The increase was due to continued handling of sulphur cargo, construction materials for on-going major

development projects including Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) and Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project as well as improved economic and business activities in the country and neighboring countries which use Tanzania ports.

Table 16.6: Cargo Transported (000' Tons) 2017-2021

Port	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change
Major ports						
Dar es Salaam	13,761.5	15,073.8	16,023.0	15,858.0	17,025.4	7.4
Tanga	527.0	581.0	571.0	475.0	844.0	77.7
Mtwara	417.0	139.0	122.0	189.0	213.0	12.7
Sub Total	**14,705.5**	**15,793.8**	**16,716.0**	**16,522.0**	**18,082.4**	**9.4**
Minor ports and great lakes ports						
Kilwa, Lindi, Mafia, Bagamoyo na Pangani	13.5	27.4	48.3	61.3	122.1	99.2
Mwanza	92.0	122.0	163.0	142.0	234.0	64.8
Kigoma	167.0	201.0	206.0	250.0	265.0	6.0
Kyela	7.0	9.0	1.0	17.0	11.0	-35.3
Sub Total	**308.0**	**350.0**	**402.0**	**419.7**	**701.0**	**67.0**
Grand Total	**15,013.5**	**16,143.8**	**17,118.0**	**16,941.7**	**18,783.4**	**10.9**

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

382. In 2021, a total of 722,808 Twenty Foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) containers were handled in Dar es Salaam, Mtwara and Tanga ports compared to 717,301 TEUs handled in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 0.8 percent. Out of those, 110,732 TEU containers were handled by TPA through general cargo terminal compared to 108,227 containers handled in 2020. In addition, Tanzania International Container Terminal Services (TICTS) handled 606,169 containers in 2021 compared to 601,654 containers handled in 2020. The increase in number of TEU containers handled was attributed to improvement of Dar es Salaam port infrastructure including strengthening and deepening of berths No. 1 to 7 and dredging of entrance channel which enabled the port to handle large containerized ships.

Table 16.7: Containers Handled (TEUs) in Major Ports in 2017-2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change
TICTS	482,836	519,776	605,002	601,654	606,169	0.8
General Cargo	134,430	113,455	121,429	108,227	110,732	2.3
Sub Total	**617,266**	**705,231**	**726,431**	**709,881**	**716,901**	**1.0**
Tanga	6,539	7,511	6,334	7,401	5,817	-21.4
Mtwara	40,924	12,633	3,695	19	90	373.7
Sub Total	**47,463**	**20,144**	**10,029**	**7,420**	**5,907**	**-20.4**
Grand Total	**664,729**	**725,375**	**736,460**	**717,301**	**722,808**	**0.8**

Source: Tanzania Port Authority

383. In 2021, the number of passengers served by TPA increased by 34.6 percent to 3,875,190 from 2,879,455 passengers in 2020. This was due to: increased shipping services between coastal ports and the islands of Unguja and Pemba; commencement of passenger transportation services at Kagunga, Kibirizi, Kirando and Kipili ports which were initially

used to handle cargo only; improved Mv. Victoria shipping services; operationalization of new Mv. Mbeya II in Lake Nyasa; as well as commencement of passenger transportation services in Lake Tanganyika by Mv. Amani from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Table 16.8: Number of Passengers Served 2017-2021

Ports	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change
Dar es Salaam	1,662,730	1,501,648	1,994,809	1,639,683	2,303,471	40.5
Tanga	43,184	43,613	67,699	55,403	49,246	-11.1
Mwanza	0	423,749	541,121	1,176,918	1,461,900	24.2
Kigoma	11,844	3,643	2,148	1,781	43,364	2,334.8
Kyela	890	1,598	3,790	5,670	17,209	203.5
Total	**1,718,648**	**1,974,251**	**2,609,567**	**2,879,455**	**3,875,190**	**34.6**

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

Time Taken by Ship before Offloading

384. The average waiting time taken by a ship before offloading increased to 4.7 days in 2021 from 4.0 days in 2020. In addition, average time taken to offload at general cargo and container cargo terminals increased to 3.8 and 3.7 days in 2021 from 3.3 and 3.1 days in 2020 respectively. Furthermore, average time taken at oil terminal increased to 6.5 days in 2021 from 5.6 days in 2020. The increase in time taken by a ship before offloading was due to ongoing construction activities at the Dar es Salaam port and inadequate cargo handling equipment whereas the port had an average of 62 percent of all equipment which is below the minimum requirement of at least 85 percent.

Table 16.9: Average Offloading Time (Days) in 2017-2021

Terminals	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Container cargo terminal	2	2.2	3.5	3.3	3.8
General cargo terminal	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.1	3.7
Oil terminal	5.5	6.6	5.8	5.6	6.5
Average	**3.4**	**4**	**4.3**	**4**	**4.7**

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

Transit Cargo

385. In 2021, transit cargo handled at Dar es Salaam port increased by 20.2 percent to 6,421,598 tons compared to 5,340,287 tons handled in 2020. This was attributed to initiatives by TPA to widen the market base especially in Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. However, Uganda's cargo decreased due to shortage of ships in Lake Victoria as Mv. Umoja was under maintenance.

Table 16.10: Transit Cargo (Tons) in 2017-2021

Country	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change
Zambia	2,021,089	1,504,014	1,763,052	1,159,013	1,507,746	30.1
DR Congo	1,176,764	1,779,617	1,914,138	1,840,657	2,357,867	28.1
Burundi	415,993	379,704	453,280	476,809	507,017	6.3
Rwanda	1,061,193	911,870	1,238,540	1,239,238	1,366,290	10.3
Malawi	276,039	311,138	336,714	407,472	471,385	15.7
Uganda	271,957	188,591	140,960	153,995	138,805	-9.9

Others	85,340	98,542	25,203	63,104	72,488	14.9
Total	**5,308,372**	**5,173,477**	**5,871,887**	**5,340,287**	**6,421,598**	**20.2**

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

Lake Transportation

The Marine Service Company Limited

386. In 2021, Marine Service Company Limited (MSCL) transported 284,738 passengers compared to 173,859 passengers transported in 2020 equivalent to an increase of 63.8 percent. Similarly, the Company transported 20,584.4 tons of cargo compared to 19,391 tons transported in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 6.0 percent. The increase of passengers and cargo transported was attributed to improvement of Marketing and Business Development Department as well as resumption of operations by MV. New Victoria and MV. New Butiama in Lake Victoria after completion of major rehabilitation.

Chinese -Tanzania Joint Shipping Company

387. In 2021, the Chinese-Tanzania Joint Shipping Company (SINOTASHIP) transported 613,112 tons of cargo compared to 609,010 tons transported in 2020. The increase was attributed to assurance of availability of cargo following the leasing of MV. Changshun II to COSCO Bulk Refines Company which has vast experience in freight forwarding worldwide. During the period under review, SINOTASHIP handled 56,198 containers at the Dar es Salaam port compared to 49,990 containers handled in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 12.4 percent. This was attributed to the increase in shipping agency business at Dar es Salaam port and improved strategies for export cargo searching.

Tanzania Meteorological Agency

388. In 2021, Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) continued using meteorological quality control system to provide weather forecast services to various sectors including air and marine transport. During the period under review, TMA served 35,511 flights compared to 27,348 flights served in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 29.8 percent. The increase was due to slowdown in the spread of COVID-19 and continued Government efforts to persuade international airlines flights.

389. In 2021, TMA provided meteorological services to 31,736 ships and boats compared to 7,248 ships and boats in 2020. The increase was due to awareness campaigns provided to stakeholders by TMA on the importance of meteorological services. In addition, the number of clients and users of specific meteorological services increased by 3.9 percent to 2,683 in 2021 compared to 2,582 clients and users in 2020. During the period under review, weather forecast accuracy rate increased to 88.3 percent compared to 87.9 percent in 2020, which is above international acceptable standard of 70 percent.

Table 16.11: Weather Forecast Performance Indicators

No.	Performance Indicator	Description	Year	
			2020	2021
1	Accuracy rate of daily and seasonal forecast (percentage)	Accuracy rate	87.9	88.3
2	Number of meteorological services clients and users	Aviation sector	27,348	35,511
		Ships and boats	7,248	31,736
		Specific services	2,582	2,683
3	Rate of satisfaction of clients and users of meteorological services (percentage)	Rate of satisfaction from service users	91	91

Source: Tanzania Meteorological Authority

COMMUNICATION SERVICES

Postal Services

390. Tanzania Posts Corporation (TPC) posted 2,210,487 inland letters in 2021 compared to 3,705,183 letters posted in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 40.3 percent. In addition, 497,525 letters were posted abroad in 2021 compared to 1,173,732 letters posted in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 57.6. The decrease was attributed to extensive use of digital communication channels.

391. In 2021, parcels posted domestically increased to 7,120 compared to 2,828 parcels posted in 2020. In addition, parcels posted abroad were 1,423 in 2021 compared to 1,064 parcels posted in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 33.7 percent. The increase in inland and international parcels posted was attributed to growing e-commerce business through Posta shop Tz platform.

392. Tanzania Posts Corporation posted 40,596 registers within the country in 2021 compared to 74,639 registers posted in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 45.6 percent. In addition, 3,473 registers were posted abroad compared to 6,112 registers posted in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 43.2 percent. The number of registers posted decreased due to extensive use of other postal services such as small packets. During the period under review, 63,626 small packets were posted within the country and 59,836 small packets were posted abroad.

393. In 2021, a total of 516,725 documents and parcels were posted within the country through Expedited Mail Services (EMS) compared to 520,217 documents and parcels posted in 2020. The decrease in the number of documents and parcels posted was attributed to increased competition from other transporters especially bus operators. In addition, a total of 10,675 documents and parcels were posted abroad through EMS in 2021 compared to 6,774 documents and parcels posted in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 57.6 percent. The increase was due to growing of e-commerce business worldwide. On the other hand, 31,039 letters and documents were received and circulated through City Urgent Mail (pCUM) in 2021 compared to 44,065 letters and documents in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 29.6 percent. This was on account of increased informal delivery of urgent letters within cities using motorcycles.

394. In 2021, a total of 2,905 MoneyGram transactions were transferred electronically compared to 5,518 transactions in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 47.4 percent. The decrease was due to suspension of MoneyGram services for a period of seven months following TPC's non-compliance to MoneyGram terms and conditions. On the other hand, 311 customers within the country were served through Post Giro in 2021 compared to 230 customers served in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 35.2 percent. The increase was due to dividend payments through Post Giro by TCC, UTT, Swissport and Vodacom.

Telecommunication Services

395. The number of mobile phone SIM cards registered increased by 5.5 percent to 54,044,384 cards in 2021 from 51,220,233 cards in 2020. The increase was on account of improved communication infrastructure which led to use of mobile money transactions as well as growth of information and communication services using social media platforms. During the period under review, landline SIM cards decreased to 71,834 from 72,469 cards in 2020 as a result of increased use of mobile phones.

396. In 2021, voice call charges within the same network were 32 shillings per minute compared to 72 shillings per minute in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 55.6 percent. During the period under review, voice call charges across networks were 32 shillings per minute compared to 73 shillings per minute in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 56.2 percent. The decrease in charges was attributed to continued competition among service providers.

397. In 2021, voice call charges in East Africa decreased by 2.3 percent to 1,173 shillings per minute compared to 1,201 shillings per minute in 2020. In addition, voice call charges to other countries decreased by 1.8 percent to 1,908 shillings per minute in 2021 compared to 1,942 shillings per minute in 2020. The decrease in charges was due to continued competition among international service providers.

Internet Services

398. In 2021, internet service users were 29.8 million compared to 28.5 million users in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 4.6 percent. This was attributed to continued increase in areas connected with internet service infrastructures including cell towers.

Table 16.12: Internet Services Users in 2020-2021

Category of Internet Service	2020	2021	Percentage Change
Fixed Wireless	510,683	1,034,958	102.7
Mobile Wireless	27,371,350	25,176,367	-8
Fixed Wired	588,472	3,647,434	519.8
Total	28,470,506	29,858,759	4.9

Source: Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority

Broadcasting Services

399. In 2021, broadcasting service users increased by 17.6 percent to 1,577,315 from 1,341,686 users in 2020. In addition, digital terrestrial television users increased by 9.6

percent to 1,613,031 users in 2021 from 1,472,317 users in 2020. The increase in the number of users was on account of increased economic activities and broadcasting demand.

Table 16.13: Broadcasting Services Users in 2020-2021

Category	2020	2021	Percentage Change
Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT)	1,472,317	1,613,031	9.6
Satellite - DTH	1,341,686	1,577,315	17.6
Cable	158,224	29,403	-81.4
Total	**2,972,227**	**3,219,749**	**8.3**

Source: Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority

Communications License

400. Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA) issued 546 licenses of various communication services in 2021 compared to 1,125 licenses issued in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 51.5 percent. This was attributed to decrease in the number of applications for electronic communication equipment sales following disruption of economic activities and challenges experienced in the importation of communication equipment in pursuit of COVID-19 containment measures which includes lockdown and border closures.

Table 16.14: Number of Licenses Issued

No.	Type of License/Year	2020	2021	Percentage Change
1	Communication services Class B	6	0	-100
2	Radio content licenses	15	13	-13.3
3	Television content licenses	7	9	28.6
4	License for installation and maintenance of electronic communication equipment	33	50	51.5
5	License for importation of electronic communication equipment	30	44	46.7
6	License for distribution of electronic communication equipment	12	16	33.3
7	Selling of electronic communication equipment license	606	201	-66.8
8	Courier services license	39	20	-48.7
9	VSAT license	57	21	-63.2
10	Online content	305	151	-50.5
11	Content by subscription (cable)	15	21	40
	Total	**1,125**	**546**	**-51.5**

Source: Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority

National ICT Broadband Backbone

401. As of end December 2021, the National ICT Broadband Backbone (NICTBB) covered 8,319 kilometres connecting 26 regions compared to 7,910 kilometres in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 5.2 percent. In addition, NICTBB was connected with SEACOM and EASSY submarine cables as well as Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique cables.

Information Sector

402. As of December 2021, a total of 276 newspapers, 207 radio stations and 54 television stations were registered and licensed compared to 250 newspapers, 198 radio stations and 44 television stations registered in 2020. The increase was attributed to advancement of science and technology in information and broadcasting, specifically existence of online newspapers/ magazines, televisions and radios. In addition, the number of registered newspapers and magazines increased to 26 in 2021 compared to 24 newspapers and magazines in 2020. Similarly, 9 radio stations and 10 television stations were registered in 2021 compared to 15 radio stations and one (1) television station registered in 2020. On the other hand, the number of registered blogs in 2021 was 15 compared to 40 blogs registered in 2020.

Table 16.14: Registered Newspapers, Radio Stations, Television Stations and Blogs 2015-2021

Year	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	40
2021	26	9	10	15

Source: Tanzania Communication Authority

CULTURE, ARTS AND SPORTS

Culture

Swahili Language Development

403. In 2021, the National Kiswahili Council - BAKITA continued with efforts to expand the scope of fluent and standardized use of Swahili language locally and internationally. During the period under review, the Council prepared and broadcast 1,008 programs on language related technology, grammar and Swahili literature through radio and television compared to 1,020 programs in 2020. In addition, the Council reviewed and affirmed 203 school textbook manuscripts in 2021 compared to 213 manuscripts in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 4.7 percent. This was due to decrease in publication of textbooks used in education system by private publishers. On the other hand, the Council registered 77 Swahili experts in the database in 2021 compared to 64 experts registered in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 20.3 percent. This was attributed to continued Council efforts in raising awareness on the importance of registration.

Swahili Language Development Internationally

404. In 2021, the Council registered and accredited 18 Kiswahili teaching centers for foreigners. The purpose of registration was to ensure quality of the training provided. Among the registered centers, five (5) centers were located in South Africa, Italy, Ethiopia, the Tanzanian Embassy in Nigeria and South Korea. In addition, the Council through embassies identified 73 Tanzanians either teaching Swahili abroad or self-employed in various Swahili related disciplines.

Editing and Translation of Documents

405. In 2021, the National Kiswahili Council translated 1,148 documents compared to 869 documents translated in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 32.1 percent. Out of those, 477 documents were translated from Arabic to English, 305 documents from French to English, 204 documents from English to Swahili and 162 documents from Swahili to English. The increase of translated documents was due to the Council's efforts in advertising and promoting the use of services provided. In addition, the Council edited 23 documents in 2021 compared to 41 documents edited in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 43.9 percent. The decrease was attributed to increased competition of printing companies in editing writers' works. On the other hand, the Council identified 1,205 media language errors in use of fluent and standardized Swahili language in 2021 compared to 1,380 errors in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 12.7 percent. This was attributed to Council's efforts to increase number of Swahili public education programs through media such as radio, television and newspaper articles. The efforts enhanced most journalists to adhere to appropriate and standardized use of Swahili language.

Table 16.16: Services Provided by the Council 2015-2021

Year	Television and Radio programs	Affirmation services	Translation services	Interpretation service	Editing services	Identified media language errors
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
2021	1,008	203	1,148	0	23	1,205

Source: National Kiswahili Council

Arts Development

Film Production Permits

406. In 2021, the Tanzania Film Board issued 128 film production permits compared to 88 permits issued in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 45.5 percent. Out of those, 60 permits were issued to Tanzanian filmmakers and 68 permits were issued to foreigners compared to 54 permits and 34 permits issued in 2020, respectively. The increase in permits was due to: removal of annual film review fee; reduction of permits, review and film distribution fees; and education provided to stakeholders on the importance of complying with filmmaking procedures.

Designers and Artworks Registration

407. The Government through the Copyright Society of Tanzania (COSOTA) registered 2,066 artists in 2021 compared to 1,436 artists registered in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 43.9 percent. In addition, the number of artworks registered by COSOTA increased to 3,827 in 2021 compared to 1,431 artworks registered in 2020. The increase in registration was due to COSOTA's efforts in protecting arts and innovation copyright including collection and distribution of royalties as well as enhanced use of online registration system.

408. In 2021, COSOTA issued 3,835 copyright certificates compared to 1,431 certificates issued in 2020. In addition, 370 copyright licenses were issued in 2021 compared to 354 licenses issued in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 4.5 percent. The increase was attributed to Government's awareness campaigns on the importance of copyright as well as payment of royalties to beneficiary owners once their artist works are aired through radio, television and social media.

International Bagamoyo Arts Festival

409. In 2021, a total of 40 arts and cultural groups participated in the International Bagamoyo Arts Festival compared to 47 groups in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 14.9 percent. Out of those, 37 were local groups and three (3) were international groups. The decrease in the number of groups participated was due to outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 16.17: Number of Groups Participated in International Bagamoyo Arts Festival 2015-2021

Year	Arts and Cultural Groups		Total
	Local	International	
2015	48	4	52
2016	83	4	87
2017	101	3	104
2018	119	5	124
2019	83	5	88
2020	47	-	47
2021	37	3	40

Source: Bagamoyo Arts and Cultural Institute

Artists Registration

410. In 2021, the National Arts Council-BASATA continued to formalize artworks, whereas 466 individual artists were registered compared to 377 artists in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 23.6 percent. Out of those, 68 were craft artists (14.6 percent), 197 were exhibition artists (42.3 percent) and 201 were musicians (43.1 percent). The increase was due to awareness campaign conducted by the Council on the importance of registration.

Table 16.18: Registered Artists 2017-2021

Year	Craft Artists	Exhibition Artists	Musicians	Total
2017	7	40	205	252
2018	44	172	181	397
2019	64	446	500	1010
2020	34	172	171	377
2021	68	197	201	466

Source: National Arts Council

Artwork Awards

411. In 2020/21, a total of 28 awards (15 local and 13 international) were presented to Tanzanian musicians based on the quality of artwork produced compared to 10 awards presented in 2019/20. The increase in the number of awards was due to Government's efforts in creating enabling environment for issuing permits and involving stakeholders to organize

artistic events as well as increased use of social media by artists to access and participate in international awards.

Table 16.19: Music Awards to Tanzanian Artists 2014/15-2020/21

Year	Local Awards	International Awards	Total
2014/15	46	8	54
2015/16	30	5	35
2016/17	28	4	32
2017/18	32	5	37
2018/19	10	4	14
2019/20	8	2	10
2020/21	15	13	28

Source: National Arts Council

412. In 2021, a total of 36 awards were presented to film stakeholders compared to four (4) awards presented in 2020. Out of those, 33 awards were local and three (3) were international awards. The increase in local awards was due to resumption of Tanzania Film Festival Awards organized by Tanzania Film Board.

Table 16.20: Film Awards Presented to Artists

Awards	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Local Awards	12	11	6	30	22	2	33
International Awards	1	4	1	10	2	2	3
Total	**13**	**15**	**7**	**40**	**24**	**4**	**36**

Source: National Arts Council

Sports Development

413. In 2021, the National Sports Council registered 216 sports clubs compared to 110 clubs registered in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 96.4 percent. This increased the cumulative number of registered sports clubs to 9,491 from 9,275 clubs in 2020. In addition, 15 sports associations were registered in 2021 making a total of 503 registered associations from 488 associations in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 3.1 percent. Similarly, 60 sports agents/developers were registered in 2021 making a total of 148 agents/developers from 88 agents/developers in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 68.2 percent. The increase in the registration was due to awareness campaigns conducted by the Council with regards to regulations and procedures of registering sports clubs and associations.

414. In 2021, a total of nine (9) sports institutions were registered compared to 10 sports institutions registered in 2020. In addition, 22 sports academies were registered in 2021 compared to five (5) academies registered in 2020. The increase in registered sports academies was due to sports stakeholders' sensitization on opportunities that can be derived from registering sports academies such as employment, business credibility and organizing sports events such as professional boxing.

Table 16.21: Registration of sports clubs, Associations, Academies, agents and institutions 2017-2021

Year	Sports clubs	Sports associations	Sports academies	Sports agents/developers	Sports institutions	Total
2017	288	29	13	14	0	344
2018	212	23	18	29	0	282
2019	231	18	21	19	0	289
2020	110	12	5	26	10	163
2021	216	15	22	60	9	322

Source: National Sports Council

TANZANIA RAILWAYS CORPORATION (TRC)

Table 57

Item	Units	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Railway length (mainline)	kms	2,707	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	30
(Serviceable Fleet)										
Steam	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Diesel	Number	45	45	30	44	44	30	30	30	30
Mainline	Number	38	38	21	40	40	28	28	28	28
Shunting	Number	7	7	9	4	4	2	2	2	2
Total Wagons:	Number	1,200	1,214	1155	426	426	327	329	380	360
Passengers	Number	91	91	56	56	56	71	71	115	99
General use	Number	681	590	561	22	22	18	22	22	22
Oil tanks	Number	178	203	196	123	123	95	93	147	136
Livestock	Number	39	64	64	27	27	27	27	91	77
Others	Number	211	266	278	198	198	116	116	27	18
Transportation	Number									
Passengers	'000	373	170	196.4	1,707	2,150	6,012	3,449	3,069	1,958
Freight	000Tons	185	127	282.6	102	170	357	374	340	380

Source: Tanzania Railways Corporation

THE UHURU RAILWAY - TAZARA

Table 58

Item	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Railway length+	Kms	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860
Locomotive engines:	Number	14.8	16	17.2	21	21	18	18	17	17
Mainline	Number	10.8	12.8	11.7	14	12	13	13	13	14
Shunting	Number	4	3.2	5.5	7	7	5	5	4	3
Passenger Rolling Stock:	Number	52	50	51	56	49	60	61	47	45
Passenger Coaches	Number	45	44	43	48	40	51	52	35	35
Restaurant unit	Number	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	3
Luggages	Number	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	7	7
Freight Rolling Stock:	Number	1,391	1,101	1,142	1,221	1,033	1,118	1,113	803	803
Luggages	Number	1,229	966	1,007	1,077	972	998	992	659	659
Livestock	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil Tanks	Number	104	82	82	89	26	70	72	94	94
Refrigerated Units	Number	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Other Units	Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Brake Units	Number	35	30	30	32	30	34	34	34	34
Ballast Units	Number	17	17	17	17	4	15	14	14	14
Freight (Tonnes)	tons' 000	245	33	81	96	171	268	155.2	224	257
Passengers	0'00	654	287	327	440	443	154	509.6	534	254

Source: Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority

\- Data not Available

SHIPPING STATISTICS: DAR ES SALAAM

Table 59A

Item	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of ships	Number	1,600	1,617	1,684	1,688	1,744	1,516	1,407	1,610
Net registered capacity	000 Tons	31,936	31,614	31,278	31,287	32,513	31,200	28,532	32,293
Total passengers	000 Number	1,433	1,612	1,735	1,874	1,901	2,035	1,307	1,610
Total Cargo handled	000 Dwt	14,476	14,601	13,580	13,761	14,401	16,385	15,280	17,068
Off-loading	000 Dwt	**11,763**	**11,901**	**11,260**	**11,460**	**11,682**	**13,836**	**12,473**	**13,914**
General cargo	000 Dwt	7,100	6,657	6,087	6,376	6,199	7,876	7,113	8,185
Petroleum	000 Dwt	4,357	4,882	4,772	4,740	5,483	5,959	5,360	5,729
Others[1]	000 Dwt	306	362	401	344	-	-	-	-
Loading	000 Dwt	**2,713**	**2,700**	**2,320**	**2,301**	**2,719**	**2,550**	**2,807**	**3,154**
General cargo	000 Dwt	2,232	2,137	1,915	1,986	2,353	2,422	2,680	3,091
Petroleum	000 Dwt	66	362	116	59	99	82	127	63
Others[1]	000 Dwt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transhipments	000 Dwt	415	201	289	256	267	46	-	-

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

1 Such as mollasses, tallow fats etc.

\- Data not available

SHIPPING STATISTICS: TANGA

Table 59B

Item	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of ships	Number	68	63	87	72	144	120	108	156
Net registered capacity	000 Tons	1,403	1,018	1,258	1,041	780	568	633	984
Total passengers	000 Number	-	-	-	-	45,820	68	49	92
Total Cargo handled	000Dwt	368	645	677	486	646	619	621	839
Off-loading	**000Dwt**	**265**	**561**	**614**	**436**	**502**	**511**	**519**	**683**
General cargo	000Dwt	259	483	398	141	183	181	285	232
Petroleum	000Dwt	6	78	216	295	319	331	234	451
Loading	**000Dwt**	**103**	**83**	**63**	**50**	**144**	**108**	**102**	**156**
General cargo	000Dwt	103	83	63	50	144	108	102	156
Petroleum	000Dwt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority
- Data not available

SHIPPING STATISTICS: MTWARA

Table 59C

Item	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of ships	Number	65	46	113	105	69	132	72	125
Net registered capacity	000 Tons	841	593	460	457	589	598	304	607
Total passengers	000 Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Cargo handled	000 DWt	365	248	375	378	363	270	155	204
Off-loading	000 DWt	**249**	**109**	**158**	**91**	**69**	**40**	**21**	**35**
General cargo	000 DWt	249	108	147	91	69	2	10	23
Petroleum	000 DWt	-	1	10	-	-	37	11	12
Loading	000 DWt	**116**	**139**	**218**	**286**	**294**	**230**	**134**	**169**
General cargo	000 DWt	116	139	218	286	294	230	134	169
Petroleum	000 DWt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority
- Data not available

POSTAL SERVICES STATICS

Table 60

Item	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sub Post Office	Number	74	65	65	66	57	46	40	29
Franchised Post Offices	Number	89	90	90	87	87	79	72	70
Departimental Post Offices	Number	160	158	158	154	157	139	132	144
Total	Number	**323**	**313**	**313**	**307**	**301**	**264**	**244**	**243**
Private Boxes Installed	0	142	160	160	161	161	145	126	126
Rented Boxes	0	128	138	138	143	157	126	125	125
Unfulfilled Request/waiting applicants	0	18	4	1	1	3	1	1	2
Rented Postal Bags	Number	260	180	180	342	675	442	291	240
Posted letters	Mill.	**15**	**10.3**	**4**	**5**	**9**	**11**	6	4
Registers and Money Orders	0	455	402	297	269	280	186	65	45
Inland Letters	0	12	17	36	51	63	32	4	6
International	0	5	9	2	3	4	3	2	2
Stamp Vendors	Number	3,715	-	-	4,635	6,027	5,570	2,803	1,726
EMS letters and parcels:									
Inland	Number	406,732	416,007	452,827	560,710	655,927	511,274	466,029	627,822
Foreign	Number	20,564	308,288	6,364	9,534	14,346	13,742	7,080	11,642
EMS Money Fax	Number	745	748	272	18	-	-	52	-
EMS Fax (Fax message received)	Number	1,194	3,844	2,518	129	-	-	-	-
Overnight Mail Services	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letters' bags transported	Number	46,652	53,639	57,605	24,966	14,553	19,598	46,093	30,339
Newspapers parcels transported	Number	**8,700**	**9,130**	**113,448**	**2,120**	**5,346**	**7,800**	-	-
Post Mini Bus Services:									
Number of letters bag transported	Number	714	9,576	-	-	2,919	2,518	5,651	3,293
Express Money Orders (EMO) issued	Number	845	58,423	272	127	104	109	52	
Express Money Orders (EMO) paid	Number	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-
Speed Cash/Interstate Money Orders (IMO)									
Sent	Number	325	221	220	8	11	26	-	-
Received	Number	227	283	116	43	37	-	-	-
Postal Order sold	Number	261	251	107	45	2	-	-	-
Postal Order paid	Number	67	25	18	8	-	-	-	-
Savings Bank Transactions									
Deposit	`	12,732	21,541	261,423	59,249	108,972	91,567	56,064	94,689
Withdrawal	Number	12,807	18,098	45,449	76,926	133,531	103,958	75,065	69,203

Source: Tanzania Posts Coorporation

- Data not available

NUMBER OF LANDLINES AND MOBILE PHONE USERS

Table 61

Mobile phones	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Mobitel/Tigo	10,639,610	11,677,344	11,044,520	12,583,640	12,572,826	13,032,073	13,369,276
Vodacom	12,520,645	12,419,425	12,714,297	14,143,657	15,672,390	15,621,457	15,913,553
Airtel	10,887,742	10,456,117	10,571,110	10,954,621	12,722,224	13,823,756	14,700,426
Zantel	1,563,503	1,083,157	934991	1,153,623	1,170,085	1,021,409	1,107,504
Benson/Smart	528	803,251	131,501	132,292	-	-	-
TTCL Mobile	165,460	166,383	175717	587,191	981,072	963,384	1,813,719
Smile	-	-	-	-	1,222	12,395	11,600
Hallotel	**-**	3,438,509	3,799,691	3,942,237	4,641,701	6,818,228	7,200,140
Total	**35,777,488**	**40,044,186**	**39,371,827**	**43,497,261**	**47,761,520**	**51,292,702**	**54,116,218**
Mobile Network							54,044,384
Fixed Network							71,834
Total							**54,116,218**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and TCRA

- Data not available

AIR TANZANIA CORPORATION LTD (ATCL)+

Table 62

Item	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ton-Kilometers:								
Available	0	60,042	3,937	863,107	32,095	32,927	65,968	68,806
Used	0	30,889	1,756	89,092	17,526	18,944	33,655	38,930
Utilisation	%	54	47	10	55	58	51	56.6
Seats-Kilometers:								
Available	0	21,693	37,877	225,259	231,943	321,771	557,216	552,682
Used	0	11,472	20,692	122,532	158,203	220,433	347,101	417,706
Utilisation	%	53	56	54	68	69	62	75
Passengers	0	31	28	129	279	627	434	657
Excess load	Ton	53	1	41	55	96	86	75
Load carriage	Ton	42	7	50	220	696	438	526
Postal mail	Ton	4	-	32	119	295	61	21

Source: Air Tanzania Corporation
- Data not available

CHAPTER 17

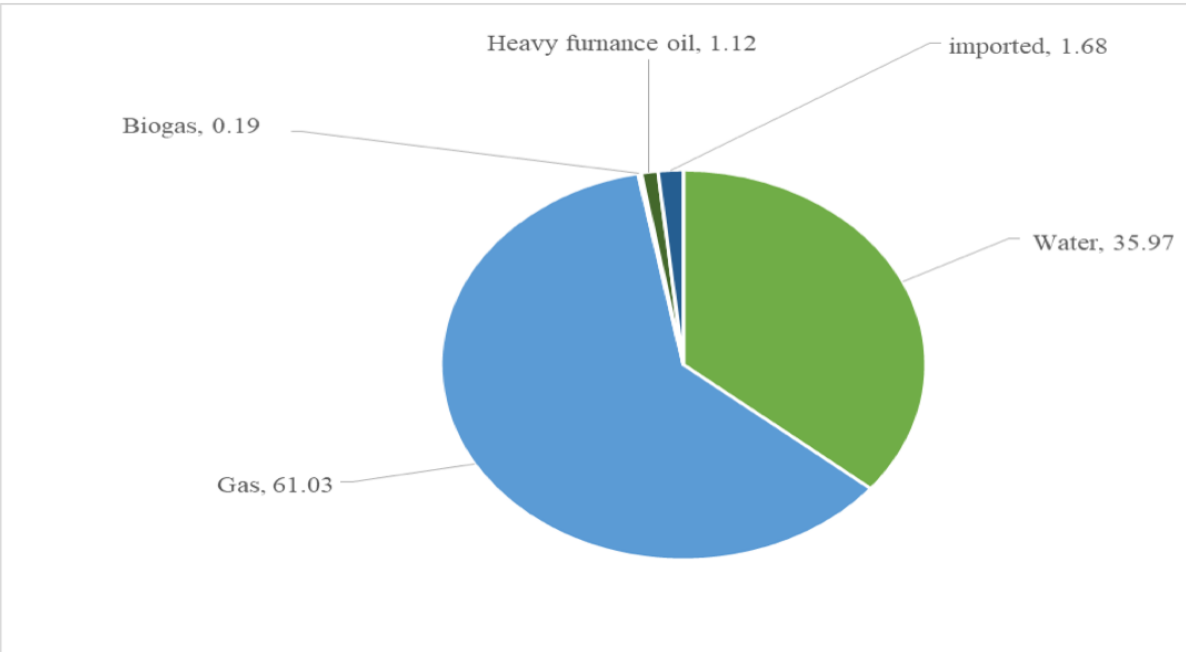
ENERGY

Electricity Generation

415. In 2021, electricity generation capacity increase by 7.9 percent to 1,733.4 MW from 1,605.8 MW in 2020. During the period under review, electricity generated from various sources increased by 9.1 percent to 8,580.8 GWh from 7,862.9 GWh in 2020. Out of electricity generated, 8,356.5 GWh was generated from national grid sources, 80.3 GWh off grid sources, and 144.0 GWh were imported. In addition, in 2021 electricity generated from national grid sources comprised of: 3,086.3 GWh through hydropower; 5,237.2 GWh through gas; 16.7 GWh through biogas; and 16.2 GWh through Heavy Furnace Oil (HFO) and diesel as compared to 3,139.2 GWh generated through hydropower, 4,509.1 GWh through gas, 18.8 GWh through biogas and 10.2 GWh through Heavy Furnace Oil (HFO) and diesel in 2020. Furthermore, electricity generated from plants owned by TANESCO was 6,980.8 GWh in 2021 compared to 6,387.1 GWh generated in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 9.3 percent. On the other hand, electricity generated by Independent Power Producers increased by 12.9 percent to 1,456.9 GWh in 2021 from 1,290.2 GWh in 2020.

416. In 2021, a total of 7,313.2 GWh of electricity was sold to customers compared to 6,674.3 GWh sold in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 9.6 percent. During the period under review, loss of electricity due to depreciation of transmission lines and distribution plants was 1,181.7 GWh, equivalent to 13.8 percent of the total electricity generated compared to a loss of 1,110.0 GWh in 2020. As of December 2021, a total of 8,587 out of 12,345 villages of Tanzania mainland were connected with electricity through Rural Electrification Program which is equivalent to 69.6 percent of the total villages

Figure 17.1: Total Electricity from different Sources in 2021 (Percent)



OIL AND NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION

Natural Gas

417. In 2021, amount of natural gas discovered remained at 57.5 trillion cubic feet as it was in 2020 since there were no new discovery. Out of the amount, 10.4 trillion cubic feet were offshore and 47.1 trillion cubic feet onshore. During the period under review, exploration of oil and natural gas was conducted whereby three (3) shallow wells were drilled in Kining'inila-Igunga, Nyalanja-Meatu and Luono-Iramba. In addittion, 64,924.1 million cubic feet of natural gas were produced in 2021 compared to 57,084.2 million cubic feet produced in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 13.7 percent. This was attributed to increased demand of natural gas for electricity generation and industrial use. On the other hand, earnings from sales of natural gas produced from Songosongo and Mnazi Bay natural gas fields increased by 6.9 percent to USD 58.9 million compared to USD 55.1 million in 2020. This was attributed to increased demand of natural gas for industrial use and electricity generation through TANESCO.

Table 17.1: Natural Gas Production 2017-2021

Year	Gas Production in Standard Cubic Feet				Percentage Change
	Songosongo	Mnazi Bay	Kiliwani North	Total	
2017	29,496,560,000	17,960,300,000	3,597,578,168	**48,323,024,922**	5.7
2018	28,510,280,000	30,412,535,066	27,784,935	**51,054,438,168**	15.5
2019	37,619,760,000	26,201,516,247	-	**58,950,600,001**	8.3
2020	33,149,940,000	23,934,210,000	-	**57,084,150,000**	-10.6
2021	35,095,180,000	29,828,960,000	-	**64,924,140,000**	13.7

Source: Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation

Table 17.2: Earnings from Sales of Natural Gas (USD) 2017-2021

Year	Songosongo	Mnazi Bay	Kiliwani North	Total	Change (Percent)
2017	22,795,142	13,763,426	5,702,695	**42,261,263**	-18.7
2018	22,406,171	40,671,729	11,359	**63,089,259**	49.3
2019	28,097,086	35,952,953	-	**64,050,039**	1.5
2020	20,995,963	34,122,450	-	**55,118,413**	-13.9
2021	16,018,066	42,886,054	-	**58,904,120**	6.9

Source: Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation

Oil Imports

418. In 2021, the volume of oil imported for domestic use was 3,957.7 million cubic litres compared to 3,572.0 million cubic litres imported in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 10.8 percent. This was due to recovery of economic activities especially air transportation as a result of decreasing pace and extent of COVID-19 spread as well as continued implementation of development projects. Out of oil imported, 2,147.6 million cubic litres were diesel, 1,603.6 million cubic litres were petrol, 20.1 million cubic litres were kerosene, 162.2 million cubic litres were jet fuel and 24.2 million cubic litres were Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO). During the period under review, kerosene imported decreased by 42.4 percent due to continued Government efforts to control the adulteration of petroleum and diesel. In addition, imports of heavy fuel oil decreased by 9.7 percent due to various reasons including increased use of renewable energy in rural areas as well as the use of natural gas by industries.

Table 17.3: Oil Imported for Domestic Consumption in 2021 (Litres)

Month	Diesel	Petrol	Kerosene	Jet A1	Heavy Fuel Oil	Total
January	142,205,253	137,576,287			4,670,720	284,452,260
February	180,698,555	118,579,698	2,586,773	14,370,352		316,235,378
March	158,461,181	145,843,883	1,966,497	27,771,770		334,043,330
April	177,961,566	85,652,746	2,338,870	22,115,984	4,486,294	292,555,459
May	199,627,580	101,785,091				301,412,672
June	69,753,181	141,369,701	1,971,768	18,392,456		231,487,106
July	161,791,382	85,247,757	2,857,875	12,213,137		262,110,151
August	133,786,021	118,632,973	1,671,450	6,545,409	5,066,953	265,702,806
September	191,441,773	145,270,667	253,641	6,627,664		343,593,745
October	204,553,684	128,785,602	2,964,234	32,903,579		369,207,099
November	150,148,781	120,063,615			9,972,661	280,185,056
December	199,816,526	170,832,521	952,720	18,814,226		390,415,993
(Localized transit)	177,368,301	103,983,913	2,521,450	2,418,029	42,520	286,334,213
Grand Total	**2,147,613,784**	**1,603,624,454**	**20,085,278**	**162,172,606**	**24,239,148**	**3,957,735,268**

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

In Transit Oil

419. In 2021, oil in-transit increased by 41.2 percent to 3,112.4 million cubic litres compared to 2,204.8 million cubic litres in 2020. This was on account of resumption of economic activities as a result of decreasing pace and extent of COVID-19 spread. Out of oil imported for in-transit, diesel was 1,886.8 million cubic litres, petrol was 1,078.9 million cubic litres, kerosene and jet fuel was 131.2 million cubic litres and HFO was 15.5 million cubic litres.

Table 17.4: In Transit Oil in 2021 (Litres)

Month	Diesel	Petrol	Kerosene and Jet Fuel	HFO	Total
January	103,642,115	107,913,502		4,482,926	216,038,543
February	209,914,738	89,035,917	10,545,989		309,496,644
March	177,090,101	114,951,926	19,664,658		311,706,686
April	201,172,732	75,301,670	13,500,731		289,975,133
May	186,134,825	103,621,095			289,755,920
June	78,633,633	100,424,928	11,412,991		190,471,551
July	202,697,080	96,281,983	11,490,216	8,343,008	318,812,287
August	152,267,360	84,967,582	10,389,332		247,624,274
September	219,600,717	121,151,401	8,799,214		349,551,333
October	204,974,216	93,862,464	33,033,586		331,870,265
November	120,503,348	85,159,306		2,712,853	208,375,508
December	207,624,027	110,169,898	17,272,878		335,066,803
Localization Jan-Dec 2021	177,368,301	103,983,913	4,939,479	42,520	286,334,213
Grand Total	**1,886,886,591**	**1,078,857,759**	**131,170,116**	**15,496,267**	**3,112,410,734**

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

The Trend of Oil Price

420. In 2021, the average price of petrol, diesel and kerosene per metric tons in the world market was USD 671, USD 575 and USD 580 compared to USD 426, USD 403 and USD 390 in 2020, respectively. In addition, the global price of petrol increased by 57.5 percent, diesel 42.7 percent and kerosene 48.7 percent. The upsurge of oil prices in the world market were attributed to increase in oil demand following global economic recovery as a result of decreasing pace and extent of COVID-19 spread. Furthermore, the average price of oil in the domestic market for petrol, diesel and kerosene was 2,241 shillings per litre, 2,096 shillings and 2,012 shillings compared to 1,928 shillings, 1,862 shillings, and 1,768 shillings per litre,

in 2020, respectively. The average price of petrol in the domestic market increased by 16.2 percent, diesel 12.6 percent and kerosene 13.8 percent. The increase of domestic oil price was due to increase of oil prices in the world market.

Table 17.5: Average Oil Price in the World Market (f.o.b) - USD/Metric tons 2019-2021

Oil Type	Petrol			Diesel			Kerosene		
Month/Year	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
January	635	592	496	606	552	443	644	574	448
February	520	580	562	501	571	504	542	585	504
March	496	578	617	516	551	513	543	572	513
April	543	529	618	582	475	506	543	484	512
May	610	397	644	600	402	548	605	291	555
June	677	214	680	618	249	586	625	291	589
July	658	261	720	610	300	595	634	291	600
August	597	389	697	546	367	564	570	291	570
September	639	389	732	576	369	614	601	333	617
October	576	405	793	552	359	710	584	333	721
November	596	394	775	572	320	679	602	333	690
December	574	386	718	560	321	634	574	301	644
Average Price	**593**	**426**	**671**	**570**	**403**	**575**	**589**	**390**	**580**
Percentage Change		**-28.2**	**57.5**		**-29.3**	**42.6**		**-33.8**	**48.7**

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

Table 17.6: Oil Price in the Domestic Market in 2021 (Shillings /Litre)

Month	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene
January	1,834	1,695	1,650
February	1,887	1,829	1,769
March	1,981	1,911	1,863
April	2,123	1,996	1,863
May	2,169	2,038	1,957
June	2,249	2,073	1,957
July	2,405	2,215	2,121
August	2,427	2,251	2,176
September	2,427	2,251	2,176
October	2,439	2,261	2,188
November	2,439	2,243	2,188
December	2,510	2,392	2,235
Annual Average Price 2021	**2,241**	**2,096**	**2,012**
Percentage Change	16.2	12.6	13.8

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

Alternative Energy Sources

Liquefied Petroleum Gas

421. In 2021, Liqufied Petreolium Gas (LPG) imported for various uses increased by 27.6 percent to 248,216 cubic tons compared to 194,597 cubic tons in 2020. This was attributed to increasing public awareness on the importance of using LPG which is less cost and enviromental friendly compared to the use of firewood and charcoal.

Table 63: ELECTRICITY: INSTALLED CAPACITY AND TOTAL UNITS GENERATED BY STATION IN 2021

Centre	Capacity (MW)	Generated (GWh)
A: National Grid		
Kidatu	204.00	1,195.22
Kihansi	180.00	771.12
Mtera	80.00	638.32
New Pangani Falls	68.00	341.88
Hale	21.00	30.70
Nyumba ya Mungu	8.00	53.76
Uwemba	0.84	2.01
Mwenga	4.00	17.96
Yovi	0.95	6.15
Matembwe	0.59	0.45
Darakuta	0.32	2.11
Luponde	0.90	2.21
Andoya	1.00	1.60
Tulila	5.00	22.83
Sub Total – Hydro	**574.60**	**3,086.32**
Ubungo I	102.00	542.73
Ubungo II	129.00	773.54
Ubungo III	120.00	13.71
Kinyerezi I	150.00	511.01
Kinyerezi II	248.22	1,681.80
Tegeta	45.00	221.52
Mtwara	30.60	99.56
Somanga	7.50	7.38
Songas	189.00	1,385.94
Sub Total – Gas	**1,021.32**	**5,237.18**
Nyakato	63.00	6.07
Zuzu	7.40	1.88
Biharamulo	4.14	3.24
Songea	5.77	-
Ludewa	1.27	-
Mbinga	1.00	-
Tunduru	1.72	-
Ngara	2.50	5.06
Madaba	0.48	-
Liwale	0.85	-
Sub Total – Fuel	**88.13**	**16.24**
TPC	9.00	13.69
TANWAT	1.50	3.02
Sub Total – Biomass	**10.50**	**16.71**
Total Grid	**1,694.55**	**8,356.46**
B: Off-Grid		
Bukoba	2.56	0.11
Inyonga	0.82	2.27
Kasulu	3.75	12.13
Kibondo	2.50	6.81
Kigoma	13.75	30.05
Loliondo	2.25	1.84
Mafia	3.20	6.24
Mpanda	5.00	19.20
Sumbawanga	5.00	1.63
Nextgen- Solawazi	5.00	-
Total – Off- Grid	**38.83**	**80.28**
C: Imports from Neighbouring Countries		
Uganda	-	92.91
Zambia	-	44.11
Kenya	-	-
Total- Imports	**-**	**144.02**
Grand Total	**1,733.38**	**8,580.76**

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company

Table 64: ELETRICITY SALES 2017-2021 (GWh)

Year	Tanzania Mainland			Zanizibar	Total	Power Transimission Loss	Total Power Generation
	Small Users (DI)	Medium Users (TI)	Large Users (T2,T3 &T8)				
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
2021	339.9	2,900.0	3,527.0	546.3	7,313.2	1,181.7	8,580.8

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company

Table 65: ELETRICITY SALES BY REGION 2017-2021

Region	Eletricity Sales (GWh)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Dar es Salaam	2,412.5	2,481.6	2,596.5	2,534.0	2,652.01
Pwani	302.1	393.1	450.7	517.9	597.87
Dodoma	150.4	161.0	179.7	177.7	228.70
Morogoro	242.8	274.9	268.0	266.8	298.50
Singida	43.8	45.7	49.5	53.1	58.09
Tanga	330.4	353.9	351.3	342.2	375.51
Kilimanjaro	179.4	181.7	185.2	183.9	195.18
Arusha	365.9	383.3	406.3	385.6	395.59
Manyara	31.9	32.4	34.8	35.2	53.51
Mtwara	48.3	52.8	55.9	55.9	58.62
Lindi	22.9	25.8	29.7	30.5	33.82
Ruvuma	35.4	41.9	50.3	53.7	56.89
Mbeya	177.6	186.9	201.6	209.9	226.91
Iringa	98.4	103.7	108.9	109.1	117.25
Rukwa	27.0	25.9	27.3	28.6	31.05
Katavi	10.8	11.2	13.6	16.3	21.81
Njombe	35.6	35.4	39.1	42.0	45.65
Songwe	10.1	29.3	33.2	40.4	50.24
Mwanza	283.2	287.7	295.2	300.9	325.55
Kagera	76.9	90.6	80.3	79.2	96.82
Mara	156.9	165.8	163.9	188.1	195.47
Geita	42.7	49.2	53.0	60.8	77.69
Tabora	55.9	60.7	68.4	69.7	76.38
Shinyanga	371.9	339.5	354.0	352.2	421.74
Kigoma	34.8	40.2	40.3	41.0	47.47
Simiyu	18.2	22.4	24.2	24.8	28.60
Total- Tanzania Mainland	**5,565.8**	**5,876.6**	**6,161.0**	**6,199.4**	**6,766.9**
Zanzibar	390.4	414.0	481.5	474.9	546.29
Total	**5,956.2**	**6,290.6**	**6,642.5**	**6,674.3**	**7,313.2**

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company

CHAPTER 18

WATER

Management and Development of Water Resources

422. In 2021, the total volume of freshwater available and suitable for use was 126 billion cubic meters per year as it was in 2020. Out of that, 105 billion cubic meters were estimated to be on the surface and 21 billion cubic meters were underground water. In addition, according to the water quality assessment conducted in 2019, the average volume of freshwater available per person per year was 2,250 cubic meters. This is above the minimum acceptable international standard of 1,700 cubic meters per person per year. During the period under review, water demand for various uses in the country was estimated at 47 billion cubic meters per year compared to 60 billion cubic meters in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 21.7 percent.

423. In 2021, the Government continued to earmark water sources which were at risk of being destroyed due to human activities whereas 2,059 sources were identified compared to 1,213 sources spotted in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 69.7 percent. The increase in the number of identified sources was attributed to continued appraisal of water sources conducted by water basins boards. Out of the identified sources, 41 sources were demarcated to prevent being spoiled by human activities.

424. In 2021, a total of 14 new stations for detecting surface and underground water were constructed, thus increasing stations operating in different parts of the country to 1,189 compared to 1,175 stations in 2020. The stations included: 341 stations for measuring weather condition; 366 stations for detecting water in rivers, lakes and dams; 95 stations for detecting flow of underground water; 33 stations for measuring volume of sediments in rivers; and 354 stations for measuring the quality of water. During the period under review, 141 stations for tracking water flow were renovated with the aim of increasing efficiency.

Quality of Water

425. In 2021, the Government continued to assess water quality from water sources and distribution channels whereby 6,988 water samples were collected and assessed compared to 6,855 samples assessed in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 1.9 percent. This was due to the increase of six (6) accredited laboratories, thus recognized locally and internationally. Out of the collected and assessed samples, 5,953 samples were for domestic use, 446 samples for detecting quality of water from the sources, 376 samples for industrial use, 27 samples for irrigation, 40 samples for construction, 62 samples for research purposes and 84 samples for assessing laboratory performance.

426. The assessment indicated that 4,346 water samples equivalent to 73.0 percent of 5,953 samples for domestic use met the acceptable water quality and safety standards. However, 1,607 samples did not meet the standards due to presence of high contents of salt, manganese, iron and sulphate as well as presence of bacteria in areas with no water treatment infrastructures. In addition, 589 water samples for industrial uses, irrigation, construction,

research and assessing laboratory performance met the acceptable water quality and safety standards. Furthermore, assessment results of 446 samples for detecting quality of water indicated that water sources are environmental and habitat friendly.

427. In 2021, a total of 300 samples of the wastewater discharged into the environment were collected and assessed compared to 328 samples collected and assessed in 2020. The assessment indicated that 240 samples equivalent to 80.0 percent did not meet the acceptable water quality and safety standards due to existence of high content of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) in various assessed samples as well as wastewater from inorganic farming activities which involve irrigation.

Rural Water Services

428. In 2021, the Government continued to improve rural water infrastructures by rehabilitating and expanding existing infrastructures as well as implementing new projects. During the period under review, 645 projects with 10,103 water points with capacity of serving 3,585,226 people were completed. As of December 2021, a total of 134,225 water points were operating compared to 114,354 water points in the corresponding period in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 17.4 percent. In addition, 171,674 households were connected with water services in 2021 compared to 75,173 households in 2020. This was attributed to Government initiatives to expand water services in rural areas. In general, the average access of water services in rural areas was 72.3 percent in 2021 as it was in 2020.

Urban Water Services

429. As of December 2021, a total of 1,198,618 customers were connected with clean and safe water compared to 1,060,700 customers in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 13.0 percent. The increase was attributed to continued rehabilitation of water infrastructures and connecting customers to completed water projects in regional and district headquarters as well as implementation of national projects. During the period under review, the earnings from sale of clean and safe water amounted to 329.1 billion shillings compared to 297.3 billion shillings earned in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 10.7 percent. In addition, higher earnings from the sale of clean and safe water were reported in Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Dodoma, Mbeya, Morogoro, Moshi and Iringa. On the other hand, water production was 312.9 million cubic meters in 2021 compared to 307.7 million cubic meters in 2020. However, production of water decreased in authorities of Mwanza, Mbeya, Tanga, Songea, Bukoba and Sumbawanga due to drought.

430. In 2021, the average access to clean and safe water in regional headquarters and Dar es Salaam was 87.5 percent and 89.0 percent compared to 86.0 percent and 88.0 percent in 2020, respectively. In addition, the average access to clean and safe water services in district headquarters, small towns and areas served through national water projects increased to 71.0 percent in 2021 compared to 70.0 percent in 2020. The increase in access to clean and safe water in urban areas was attributed to completion of Lake Victoria water project to Tabora Region, Igunga and Nzega Districts as well as other water projects.

Well Drilling

431. In 2021, the Government in collaboration with the private sector continued to undertake drilling wells in urban and rural areas aiming at improving access to clean and safe water. During the period under review, 944 wells were drilled compared to 853 wells drilled in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 10.7 percent. Out of those, 198 wells were drilled by the Government and 746 wells were drilled by private sector. This was due to increased investment in wells drilling by Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA). In addition, wells were drilled in several basins whereby 164 wells were drilled in Lake Tanganyika basin; 86 wells were drilled in Lake Rukwa basin; eight (8) wells were drilled in Lake Nyasa basin; 216 wells were drilled in River Pangani basin; 158 wells were drilled in Central basin; 11 wells were drilled in River Rufiji basin; 55 wells were drilled in River Ruvuma basin and south of the Indian Ocean coast; 170 wells were drilled in River Wami/Ruvu basin; and 76 wells were drilled in Lake Victoria basin.

Sewerage Services

432. In 2021, the sewerage network coverage had a total of 981.8 kilometres compared to 898.6 kilometres in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 9.3 percent. The increase was attributed to construction of 27 kilometres of sewerage pipelines in Arusha; 42 kilometres in Dodoma; 43 kilometres in Dar es Salaam; 10 kilometres in Iringa; and 7 kilometres in other towns with sewerage network. In addition, 53,008 customers were connected to sewerage network in 2021 compared to 51,183 customers connected in 2020. On the other hand, sanitation services in cities with non-sewerage system continued to use special sewerage vehicles to remove and dispose wastewater in designated processing points. As of December 2021, twelve water supply and sanitation authorities of Sumbawanga, Kahama, Bukoba, Musoma, Geita, Nansio, Sengerema, Kigoma, Magu, Misungwi, Lindi and Lamadi were using this system.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND REVENUE

Table 66

Authorities	2020		2021	
	Water Supply (Cubic meters)	Revenue Tanzania (Shillings)	Water Supply (Cubic meters)	Revenue Tanzania (Shillings)
Arusha	15,823,818	16,863,639,378	18,067,443	17,999,825,878
Babati	2,033,740	2,673,483,543	2,078,483	2,838,939,698
Bariadi	272,262	179,187,841	372,070	215,961,974
Bukoba	2,748,120	2,284,101,436	2,278,141	2,572,519,656
Dodoma	15,493,870	18,093,093,316	15,993,870	19,093,093,316
DAWASA	146,437,533	135,380,043,912	147,335,820	152,645,652,026
Geita	1,748,297	1,842,082,283	1,794,293	1,867,011,719
Iringa	4,668,691	8,532,522,161	5,002,774	9,095,652,850
Kahama	4,337,360	9,049,024,770	4,944,602	8,294,405,263
Kigoma	3,250,796	2,208,707,132	3,540,630	2,887,402,099
Lindi	758,513	843,700,012	849,515	915,573,020
Mpanda	944,570	609,492,500	1,102,750	901,273,111
Mbeya	16,892,670	12,074,273,429	15,717,345	14,050,004,654
Morogoro	12,347,306	10,563,745,566	12,488,485	13,911,098,689
Moshi	11,681,145	10,360,287,936	12,230,221	11,278,193,248
Mtwara	3,447,080	3,360,287,173	4,703,859	4,193,008,301
Musoma	5,806,006	3,055,714,297	5,838,684	3,695,758,088
Mwanza	28,882,933	25,631,493,019	27,480,248	27,899,372,169
Njombe	1,287,543	999,653,342	1,297,543	1,019,653,342
Shinyanga	4,216,608	6,545,726,499	4,450,266	6,234,134,647
Singida	2,705,150	3,148,496,303	3,058,935	3,353,780,031
Songea	2,910,973	3,041,166,043	2,870,953	2,799,047,711
Sumbawanga	2,448,249	1,520,152,181	1,979,688	1,647,677,058
Tabora	4,974,294	4,487,577,632	5,769,925	4,624,787,718
Tanga	10,711,585	13,819,213,628	10,686,428	14,981,200,124
Vwawa-Mlowo	868,142	86,448,413	998,142	106,448,413
Total	**307,697,254**	**297,253,313,745**	**312,931,112**	**329,121,474,804**

Source: Ministry of Water

URBAN WATER REQUIREMENTS AND LEVEL OF ACCESS

Table 67

Authorities	**Annual Water Demand (Cubic meters)**	**Annual average Access to Water Supply (Percent)**
Arusha	40,036,576	86
Babati	5,008,476	92
Bariadi	2,984,605	59
Bukoba	336,987	87
Dodoma	37,080,000	97
DAWASA	207,970,000	88
Geita	18,885	74
Iringa	5,840,000	98
Kahama	5,527,911	88
Kigoma	8,183,480	95
Lindi	5,000	84
Mpanda	4,004,780	85
Mbeya	31,025,000	92
Morogoro	24,352,218	76
Moshi	51,428	100
Mtwara	8,103,730	92
Musoma	8,760,000	97
Mwanza	47,350,000	95
Njombe	3,316,008	88
Shinyanga	637,980	92
Singida	14,410	92
Songea	17,897	96
Sumbawanga	5,952,000	83
Tabora	10,759,589	94
Tanga	727,193	97
Vwawa-Mlowo	3,593,425	49
Total	**461,657,578**	**87.5**

Source: Ministry of Water

CHAPTER 19

EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY

Pre-Primary Education

433. In 2021, a total of 1,390,825 pupils were enrolled in pre-primary education compared to 1,377,409 pupils enrolled in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 1.0 percent. Out of those, 684,430 were girls equivalent to 49.2 percent and 706,395 were boys. Out of those, pupils with special needs were 5,544 (2,407 girls and 3,137 boys) compared to 4,178 pupils (1,786 girls and 2,392 boys) in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 32.7 percent. The increase in enrolment of pupils in pre-primary education was on account of continued Government efforts in improving learning and teaching environment such as provision of fee-free basic education as well as construction and renovation of infrastructures. In addition, 1,291,868 pupils (635,837 girls and 656,031 boys) were enrolled in Government schools in 2021 compared to 1,278,886 pupils enrolled in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 1.0 percent. Furthermore, pupils registered in private schools increased by 0.4 percent to 98,957 in 2021 compared to 98,523 pupils in 2020.

434. In 2021, the number of teachers in Government pre-primary schools increased by 10.8 percent to 8,369 (5,787 female and 2,582 male) from 7,553 teachers in 2020. The increase was due to Government efforts in hiring teachers, thus improving teacher-pupil ratio to 1: 154 in 2021 compared to 1: 169 in 2020. However, the ratio was above the national acceptable standard of 1:25 and therefore the Government continued to provide various short and long-term on-job training to teachers and field students as well as hiring new teachers to improve the ratio.

Primary Education

435. In 2021, the number of primary schools increased by 2.2 percent to 18,546 from 18,152 schools in 2020. Out of those, Government schools were 16,656 compared to 16,406 schools in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 1.5 percent. The increase was due to continued desire to fulfil the Government's plan of establishing primary schools in each ward. In addition, private schools increased to 1,890 in 2021 from 1,746 schools in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 8.2 percent. The increase in private schools emanated from continued Government effort in creating conducive investment environment as well as recognition of private sector's contribution to education.

436. In 2021, the number of pupils in primary schools increased by 2.5 percent to 11,196,788 compared to 10,925,896 students in 2020. Out of those, 5,639,081 pupils equivalent to 50.3 percent were girls and 5,557,707 pupils were boys. During the period under review, pupils with special needs were 60,823 (26,404 girls and 34,419 boys) compared to 55,758 pupils (23,762 girls and 31,996 boys) in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 9.1 percent. In addition, the number of pupils in Government schools was 10,687,593 in 2021 compared to 10,460,785 pupils in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 2.2 percent. The increase was due to continued Government efforts in improving learning and teaching environment such as provision of fee-

free basic education as well as construction and renovation of infrastructures. On the other hand, a total of 1,107,460 pupils sat for primary school leaving examination in 2021 compared to 1,023,950 candidates in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 8.2 percent. Out of those, 907,802 candidates (467,967 girls and 439,835 boys) passed the examination, equivalent to a pass rate of 82.0 percent.

437. In 2021, the number of teachers in Government primary schools increased by 0.8 percent to 171,993 teachers (86,083 males and 85,910 females) from 170,569 teachers in 2020, due to Government efforts in recruiting new teachers. The teacher-pupil ratio was 1:62 in 2021 compared to 1:61 in 2020. However, the ratio was above the national acceptable standard of 1:45 and therefore, the Government continues to take various initiatives including hiring new teachers to improve the ratio.

Secondary Education

438. In 2021, there were 5,289 secondary schools compared to 5,143 schools in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 2.8 percent. Out of those, 4,002 secondary schools were Government owned and 1,287 were private schools. The increase in the number of secondary schools was due to Government efforts to expand facilities at secondary schools level to accommodate increased number of primary school leavers.

439. In 2021, the number of secondary school students (form one to form six) increased by 8.0 percent to 2,671,927 compared to 2,473,506 students in 2020. Out of those, 1,389,613 students equivalent to 52.0 percent were girls and 1,282,314 students were boys. In addition, the number of students in Government secondary schools was 2,379,945 in 2021 compared to 2,172,257 students in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 9.6 percent. During the period under review, the number of students in form one to form four increased by 8.2 percent to 2,511,544 compared to 2,322,259 students in 2020. Out of those, a total of 2,256,489 students were in Government schools compared to 2,062,717 students in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 9.4 percent. This was attributed to an increase in the number of primary school leavers.

440. In 2021, a total of 483,820 students (229,445 girls and 254,375 boys) sat for Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (CSEE) compared to 435,654 candidates in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 11.1 percent. Out of those, 422,388 candidates (218,174 girls and 204,214 boys) passed the examination equivalent to a pass rate of 87.3 percent compared to the pass rate of 85.8 percent in 2020. On the other hand, 89,802 students (38,018 girls and 51,784 boys) sat for Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in 2021 compared to 73,901 candidates (32,357 girls and 41,544 boys) in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 21.5 percent. Out of those, a total of 87,043 candidates (37,322 girls and 49,721 boys) passed the examination equivalent to a pass rate of 96.9 percent compared to a pass rate of 99.5 percent in 2020.

Teachers Training Collage

441. In 2020/21, a total of 17,260 students were enrolled in teacher's training colleges compared to 19,249 students in 2019/20, equivalent to a decrease of 10.3 percent. Out of those, 7,538 students were females and 9,722 students were males compared to 6,025 female

students and 13,224 male students in 2020. The decrease in the number of students in teacher's training colleges was attributed to a large number of eligible graduants opting to join vocational training colleges.

Inspection of Schools and Teacher Colleges

442. In 2020/21, the Government continued to inspect schools and teacher's training colleges to ensure provision of quality and standard education at all levels. During the period under review, a total of 8,326 educational institutions were inspected compared to 5,166 institutions inspected in 2019/20, equivalent to an increase of 61.2 percent. This resulted from increased facilities, personnel and financial resources through the implementation of 3Rs (reading, writing and arithmetic) programme. Further the resumption of normal business operations following the closure of academic institutions in the last quarter of 2019/20 to contain the spread of COVID-19 also accounted for the increase in the number of institutions inspected.

Table 19.1 Number of Inspected Education Institutions 2019/20-2020/21

Institution/Year	2019/20	2020/21	Percentage Change
Pre and Primary Schools	4,042	6,547	62.0
Secondary Schools	1,098	1,722	56.8
Teachers College	26	57	119.2
Total	**5,166**	**8,326**	**61.2**

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

Technical and Vocational Training

443. In 2020/21, there were 157,420 students in technical and vocational training colleges compared to 151,379 students in 2019/20, equivalent to an increase of 4.0 percent. Out of those, 75,194 students equivalent to 47.8 percent were females and 82,226 students were males. The increase in the number of students was due to improvement of existing programs and introduction of new programs that are consistent with the labour market needs as well as construction and renovation of infrastructures such as dormitories, hostels, lecture halls and classrooms. In addition, 36 technical education colleges were registered, thus increased the number of colleges to 429 in 2020/21 from 393 colleges in 2019/20.

Technical Education and Community Development Colleges

444. In 2020/21, there were 380,748 (155,127 females and 225,621 males) students in vocational colleges compared to 320,143 students in 2019/20, equivalent to an increase of 18.9 percent. In addition, a total of 237,180 students (49,591 females and 187,589 males) graduated in 2020/21 compared to 296,113 graduates in 2019/20. On the other hand, the number of students in community development colleges increased by 65.1 percent to 15,032 students (6,028 females and 9,004 males) in 2020/21 compared to 9,106 students in 2019/20. In addition, 11,198 students (4,204 females and 6,994 males) graduated from community development colleges in 2020/21 compared to 8,568 graduates in 2019/20, equivalent to an increase of 30.7 percent. The increase in the number of students in these colleges was due to construction, expansion and renovation of 43 technical colleges and 54 community development colleges as well as existence of programs relevant to the labour market needs. Higher Education

Technology and Innovation

445. The Nelson Mandela African Institute of Science and Technology-Arusha (NM-AIST, Arusha) enrolled 539 students (184 females and 355 males) in 2021 compared to 722 students enrolled in 2020. During the period under review, 78 students (35 females and 43 males) graduated compared to 494 graduates in 2020. On the other hand, a total of 6,779 students (1,504 females and 5,275 males) were enrolled in Mbeya University of Science and Technology (MUST) in 2021 compared to 6,137 students enrolled in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 10.5 percent. In addition, 1,176 students (272 females and 904 males) graduated in 2021 at MUST compared to 1,203 graduates in 2020. Furthermore, Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology (DIT) enrolled 3,581 students (742 females and 2,839 males) in 2021 compared to 2,190 students enrolled in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 63.5 percent. This was due to expansion of Myunga-Songwe campus as well as introduction of new courses including a Bachelor Degree in Mining Engineering and Diploma in Leather Products Technologies. Moreover, 1,029 students (259 females and 770 males) graduated at DIT compared to 604 graduates in 2020.

446. In 2021, the Government conducted the National Science, Technology and Innovation Competition to promote creativity and innovation. During the period under review, 714 designers and innovators were recognized compared to 651 designers and innovators in 2020. Out of those, 70 designers and innovators were nurtured to commercialization stage as was the case for 2020. On the other hand, a total of 479 technologies were recognized and certified in 2021 compared to 310 technologies in 2020. Technology recognition and certification aims at having a national database to facilitate access to relevant information about technology and innovation.

Higher Education

447. In 2020/21, there were 206,305 students (88,667 females and 117,638 males) in high learning institutions compared to 189,291 students in 2019/20, equivalent to an increase of 9.0 percent. The increase was attributed to: construction and renovation of student hostels, lecture halls and classrooms; introduction of new programs; and increased provision of higher education loans. In addition, 48,621 students (21,645 females and 26,976 males) graduated in 2020/21 compared to 51,228 graduates in 2019/20, equivalent to a decrease of 5.1 percent. The decrease was attributed to closure of some colleges and courses due to non-adherence to the Tanzania Commission of Universities (TCU) requirements.

448. In 2020/21, the Government through Higher Education Students' Loans Board increased loan disbursement by 3.1 percent to 464.0 billion shillings compared to 450.0 billion shillings disbursed in 2019/20. During the period under review, loan beneficiaries were 149,472 students compared to 132,392 students in 2019/20, equivalent to an increase of 12.9 percent. Out of those, 55,337 students were first-year and 94,135 were continuing students. In addition, loan repayments from beneficiaries decreased by 5.1 percent to 181.0 billion shillings in 2020/21 compared to 190.7 billion shillings in 2019/20. The decrease was attributed to abolition of 6 percent value retention fee and penalty of 10 percent.

Radiation control

449. In 2021, the Government through Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission (TAEC) received and evaluated 575 license applications for possession and use of radiation sources compared to 457 license applications received in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 26.0 percent. In addition, licenses were issued to 537 applications compared to 455 applications in 2020. As of December 2021, a total of 1,129 centers were possessing and using radiation sources compared to 981 centers during the same period in 2020. In addition, 666 centers were inspected to ensure safety of patients, staff and public at large in 2021 compared to 608 centers in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 10.0 percent.

450. In 2020/21, TAEC tested radiation levels of 1,982 employees in radiation centers as it was in 2019/20, whereas the results indicated that existing radiation levels are legally acceptable. On the other hand, TAEC tested radiation levels in 31,371 samples to control and monitor use of radiation in 2020/21 compared to 21,044 samples in 2019/20. Out of the tested samples, 9,732 were imported food, 17,864 samples were exported food, 924 fertilizer and 2,851 tobacco and other products. The results showed that all tested samples were free from radioactive material.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF STUDENT BY FORM

Table 68

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
2021	718,592	616,791	498,703	422,403	66,576	56,880	2,379,945
Change (%) 2020 - 2021	8.9	4.8	9.8	17.2	14	11.2	9.6

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology

- Data not available

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY GENDER

Table 69A

Primary School Education	**2020**			**2021**		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Total students registered in Classes I-VII	5,443,914	5,481,982	10,925,896	5,557,707	5,639,081	11,196,788
Total students in government Schools in Classes I-VII	5,211,409	5,249,376	10,460,785	5,303,268	5,384,325	10,687,593
Total students in private Schools in Classes I-VII	232,505	232,606	465,111	254,439	254,756	509,195
Total number of teachers in Primary Schools	98,887	95,849	194,736	101,250	96,669	197,919
Number of Teachers in Govt. schools	84,673	85,896	170,569	86,083	85,910	171,993
Number of Teachers in Non-Govt. schools	14,214	9,953	24,167	15,167	10,759	25,926
Secondary School Education						
Total number of Students in forms I-VI	1,189,410	1,284,096	2,473,506	1,282,314	1,389,613	2,671,927
Total students in government Schools in forms I-VI	1,045,557	1,126,700	2,172,257	1,143,165	1,236,780	2,379,945
Total students in private schools in forms I-VI	143,853	157,396	301,249	139,149	152,833	291,982
Number of teachers in government schools	54,221	30,393	84,614	56,920	31,072	87,992
Number of teachers in private schools	16,758	4,634	21,392	16,589	4,754	21,343
Total number of teachers in Secondary Schools	70,979	35,027	106,006	73,509	35,826	109,335

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology

- Data not available

NUMBER OF EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Table 69B

Type of institution	2020			2021		
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
Primary Schools	16,406	1,746	18,152	16,656	1,746	18,152
Secondary Schools	3,863	1,280	5,143	5,289	1,280	5,143
Teachers Education colleges	35	36	71	35	36	71
Technical Education Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**20,304**	**3,062**	**23,366**	**20,304**	**3,062**	**23,366**

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology

- Figures not available

PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY FORMS

Table No. 70

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
2021	61,784	64,901	64,889	63,481	17,917	19,010	291,982
Change (%) 2019 - 2020	-2.3	0.3	0.9	-5.6	-10.6	-12.3	-3.1

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology
- Figures not available

CHAPTER 20

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH

Health Facilities

451. In 2021, the Government continued to improve and extend health infrastructures closer to the community. During the period under review, health care facilities increased by 3.5 percent to 10,153 compared to 9,813 facilities in 2020. Out of those, 6,377 facilities equivalent to 61.5 percent were owned by the Government, 923 facilities (9 percent) by faith-based organizations and private sector owned 2,853 facilities (28 percent). The increase was attributed to continued Government efforts in improving health care infrastructures as well as increased investment in construction of hospitals and health centres by faith-based organizations and private sector. The distribution of health care facilities in 2021 was as follows: there were 404 hospitals equivalent to 4 percent, 956 health centres (9 percent), 7,189 dispensaries (69 percent) and 1,604 clinics and maternity homes (16 percent).

452. In 2021, patients who received health services were 43,099,118 compared to 44,349,923 patients in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 2.8 percent. Out of those, outpatients were 41,448,117 and inpatients were 1,651,001. The decrease was attributed to community adherence to health regulations and increased usage of traditional and alternative medicines by some patients who hesitate to visit hospitals for fear of contracting COVID-19. On the other hand, there were 86,131 hospital beds in 2021 compared to 84,162 beds in 2020.

Immunization Services for Children under One Year

453. In 2021, the Government continued to strengthen health services for children under one (1) year. During the period under review, 1,913,690 children were born compared to 1,823,380 children born in 2020. Out of those, 96 percent of children received PENTA-3 vaccination, measles rubella 1 (92 percent), measles rubella 2 (78 percent), Rotal (99 percent), Rota2 (94 percent), OPV 1 (87 percent) and OPV 2 (79 percent). The vaccines were provided to children under one (1) year for prevention of various diseases including paralysis, diarrhoea, pneumonia, hepatitis, meningitis, measles, tetanus and polio. The provision of immunization services in the country reached 95 percent, thus meeting the World Health Organization's criteria which requires countries to ensure that more than 90 percent of children under one (1) year are vaccinated.

Medicines and Medical Equipment

454. In 2021, the Government continued to strengthen access to medicines, medical equipment and reagents in health care facilities. During the period under review, availability of 30 tracer medicines in health care facilities was 90.9 percent compared to 86.0 percent in 2020. In addition, availability of 290 types of essential and priority medicines was 76.1 percent compared to 75.6 percent in 2020.

455. In 2021, the Government continued to improve diagnostic services through procuring and installing various medical equipment including one (1) MRI, two (2) CT-scan, 21 Digital X-ray and 14 Ultrasound. The equipment were installed and began to provide services in the following hospitals: Muhimbili, Lugalo, Mt. Meru Arusha, Mawenzi, Temeke, Amana,

Songea, Njombe, Iringa, Mbeya RRH, Songwe, Katavi, Singida, Geita, Simiyu, Bombo, Tumbi, Sokoine, Ligula, Dodoma, Bukoba, Musoma, Ocean Road, Mwananyamala, Bugando, KCMC, Morogoro, Sekou-toure, Benjamin Mkapa, Muhimbili-Mloganzila and Mtwara. On the other hand, the Government continued to strengthen cancer screening and treatment services by procuring cancer treatment medicines, two (2) Tumor markers for diagnosing cancer treatment results of blood transfusions and one (1) Automated Tissue Processor.

Maternal and Child Health

456. In 2021, the Government continued 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. During the period under review, 2,390,704 pregnant women attended antenatal care clinic compared to 2,394,736 women in 2020. In addition, 37.1 percent of pregnant women attended first antenatal clinic before 12 weeks of pregnancy in 2021 compared to 37.7 percent in 2020. Furthermore, 99.7 percent of pregnant women attended clinic at least four times in 2021 compared to 90.1 percent in 2020. On the other hand, malaria prevention services were provided to 88.7 percent of pregnant women compared to 79.0 percent in 2020. Moreover, 98. 6 percent of pregnant women who attended antenatal care clinics were tested for HIV as compared to 98 percent in 2020. Out of those, 1.9 percent tested positive and 98.3 percent of them started Antiretroviral Therapy (ART).

457. In 2021, a total of 629 health facilities were rehabilitated for provision of caesarean services compared to 487 facilities in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 29.2 percent. This was attributed to continued collaboration between the Government and private sector stakeholders in improving health infrastructures. In addition, the Government strengthened cervical cancer screening services by increasing the number of cancer care centers to 810 centers in 2021 from 746 centers in 2020. During the period under review, 459,822 women were screened compared to 533,780 women screened in 2020. On the other hand, 78 percent of HPV 1 vaccine and 61 percent of HPV 2 vaccine for prevention of cervical cancer were administered to girls aged between 9 -14 years.

Specialized Medical Services

458. In 2021, the Government continued to improve provision of specialized and professional medical services. During the period under review, 93 patients received kidney transplants compared to 78 patients in 2020. Out of those, 68 patients received kidney transplant treatment at Muhimbili National Hospital and 25 patients at Benjamin Mkapa Hospital in Dodoma. In addition, 42 children received cochlear implants at Muhimbili National Hospital in 2021 compared to 34 children in 2020.

459. In 2021, the Government continued to strengthen specialized services by enabling bone marrow transplant service for the first time at Muhimbili Hospital, whereby five (5) patients received the service. In addition, 1,425 patients received thoracoscopic cardiac surgery at Jakaya Kikwete Heart Institute in 2021 compared to 1,262 patients in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 12.9 percent.

Malaria Control

460. In 2021, the Government continued to ensure availability of malaria testing equipment, medicines and mosquito nets in health facilities to control malaria. During the period under review, a total of 27,075,200 malaria reagents, 16,035,570 Artemether Lumefantrine doses and 1,970,710 bottles of malaria injection were procured and distributed to health facilities compared to 40,821,350 malaria reagents, 16,514,790 Artemether Lumefantrine doses and 4,102,658 bottles of malaria injection in 2020. The decrease in malaria medicines and reagents procured was attributed to a decrease of malaria incidences, whereby number of malaria patients was 4.4 million in 2021 compared to 5.9 million patients in 2020. In addition, new malaria cases per 1000 population at risk decreased to 76 in 2021 from 106 cases in 2020. On the other hand, malaria deaths decreased to 1,811 in 2021 compared to 2,460 deaths in 2020. Moreover, 7,508,122 treated mosquito nets were procured compared to 7,951,345 nets procured in 2020. The mosquito nets were distributed to primary schools, pregnant women and children under one year in all health care facilities as well as all households in Katavi region.

461. In 2021, monitoring and collection of mosquito samples were conducted in 15 centers in various councils, whereby 7,793 anopheles mosquitos were collected for laboratory testing at National Institute of Medical Research Muheza. In addition, the Government continued to implement monitoring malaria patients' intervention at household level in Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Manyara regions which have lowest prevalence. This is an important step toward eradicating malaria in the country.

Tuberculosis Control

462. In 2021, the Government continued with efforts to fight against tuberculosis (TB), whereby a total of 87,132 patients were diagnosed and enrolled in TB treatment compared to 39,044 patients in 2020. During the period under review, the Government in collaboration with health sector stakeholders procured 72 modern GeneXpert machines compared to 21 machines procured in 2020. In addition, the Government procured and distributed 179 Electrocardiogram (ECG) machines to various councils for monitoring tuberculosis patients with drug resistant (chronic tuberculosis). Furthermore, tuberculosis care facilities increased to 1,749 in 2021 from 1,613 facilities in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 8.4 percent. Moreover, the Government procured four (4) mobile clinics equipped with tuberculosis diagnosis facilities to enhance reaching out to communities including fishermen, small scale miners and homeless communities, particularly in rural areas where there is no accessibility.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

463. In 2021, COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect countries around the world since it was reported for the first time in China December 2019. Tanzania was one of the countries affected by COVID-19 and as of December 2021, Tanzania experienced three waves namely SARS-CoV-2, Delta and Omicron. During the period under review, 325,728 samples were tested, out of which 26,115 samples tested positive and 725 COVID-19 death cases were reported.

464. In 2021, the Government continued to implement various strategies in response to COVID-19 pandemic including sensitizing the community to take effective preventive measures. During the period under review, the Government approved the use of COVID-19 vaccines as one of the interventions against the pandemic, whereby the Government managed to procure a total of 6,408,750 doses of vaccines. Out of those, doses for Janssen & Janssen vaccines were 1,343,550, Sinopharm 2,578,200, Pfizer 2,110,680 and Moderna 376,320. On the other hand, the Government procured and installed seven (7) oxygen generating plant in various hospitals. Furthermore, the number of public health laboratories for COVID-19 testing increased to 10 in 2021 from three (3) laboratories in 2020. As of March 2022, a total of 2.8 million people were fully vaccinated out of approximately 30.7 million people aged 18 years and above.

Nutrition

465. In 2021, the Government continued to implement the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (2016/17-2020/21) with the aim of addressing malnutrition and promote child's physical and mental health. During the period under review, more than 97 percent of 15.7 million children under five years were given vitamin A drops compared to 90 percent in 2020. In addition, 90 percent of newborns in health care facilities were breastfed within an hour of birth compared to 91.3 percent in 2020. Furthermore, 6.3 percent of newborns were underweight compared to 5.6 percent in 2020. On the other hand, 1.2 percent of pregnant women who attended antenatal clinic during first trimester were diagnosed with severe anemia compared to 0.9 percent in 2020. The anemia incidences resulted from body changes and nutrition deficiency before and during pregnancy.

Training in Health Cadres

466. In 2021, students enrolled in health colleges were 29,519 compared to 20,698 students in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 42.6 percent. Out of those, 5,041 students were enrolled in Government colleges and 24,478 students in private colleges and faith-based institutions. The increase in student enrollment was attributed to establishment of 10 new health colleges making a total of 192 colleges in 2021 from 182 colleges in 2020. The students were enrolled in nursing and midwifery, pharmacy, medical laboratory science, allied health sciences, and health record keeping. In addition, 24,254 students graduated in health colleges in 2021 whereby males were 11,929 and females were 12,325.

Community Development

467. In 2021, the Government developed the guideline for building better houses at the community level and disseminated to the community development officers at all level from ward, districts and all regions in Tanzania Mainland. During the period under review, a total of 4,008 houses were constructed by communities in all regions compared to 751 houses built in four (4) regions in 2020 as a result of Government sensitization campaign to construct quality and affordable houses using simple technology.

Training on Social and Community Development

468. In 2021, the Government continued to oversee the provision of community development and social welfare trainings through Tengeru Institute of Community Development, Institute

of Social Welfare-Kijitonyama and eight (8) Community Development Training Institutes of Buhare, Mlale, Misungwi, Rungemba, Bughai, Ruaha, Uyole and Monduli.

469. In 2021, a total of 5,135 students (3,023 female and 2,112 male) were enrolled in eight (8) Community Development Training Institutes (CDTIs) compared to 4,853 students enrolled in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 5.8 percent. The increase was due to the establishment of digital innovation centers and apprenticeship programs, which are not offered in other colleges, as well as community involvement through outreach programmes. During the period under review, a total of 2,759 students graduated at CDTIs compared to 3,953 graduates in 2020.

470. In 2021, Tengeru Institute of Community Development enrolled 2,793 students (1,855 female and 938 male) compared to 2,492 students enrolled in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 12.4 percent. The increase was attributed to continued improvement of teaching and learning environment. In addition, 1,464 students (458 male and 1,006 female) graduated in various fields and levels in 2021 compared to 1,003 graduates in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 46.0 percent.

471. In 2021, a total of 3,234 students (2,104 female and 1,130 male) were enrolled at the Institute of Social Work-Kijitonyama compared to 2,187 students enrolled in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 47.9 percent. During the period under review, 2,493 students (848 male and 1,645 female) graduated in various fields and levels compared to 1,246 graduates in 2020.

472. In 2021, the Government continued to implement apprenticeship programs by connecting students and graduates to various institutions and companies for practical training in order to impart them with appropriate skills for employment and self-employment in line with the labour market needs. During the period under review, 289 graduates of the community development profession received practical training compared to 219 graduates in 2020.

Early Childhood Development and Care Services

473. In 2021, the Government continued to coordinate the provision of early childhood development and care service for children under five (5) years at day care centres. During the period under review, 303 daycare centres were registered compared to 134 daycare centres registered in 2020. The increase in registration of daycare centres was attributed to increased parents' awareness on the importance of daycare centres. In addition, 184,557 children (92,540 boys and 92,017 girls) were enrolled in 2021 compared to 163,394 children enrolled in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 13.0 percent.

474. In 2021, the number of caregivers at daycare centres increased by 12.3 percent to 3,233 compared to 2,878 caregivers in 2020. This was due to increase in the number of daycare centres. During the period under review, the Government through community development officers continued to capacitate parents and guardians by forming moral parenting groups. Consequently, a total of 1,186 moral parenting groups were formed in 2021 compared to 2,777 groups in 2020.

Social Welfare and Child Development Services

475. In 2021, the Government continued to implement various interventions that provide parental guardianship opportunities to vulnerable children through foster care and adoption. During the period under review, 58 vulnerable children (30 girls and 28 boys) were under foster care compared to 217 children in 2020. In addition, 51 children (30 girls and 21 boys) were adopted in 2021 compared to 95 children adopted in 2020.

476. In 2021, the Government continued to provide basic needs including food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care for vulnerable children living at Kurasini-Dar es Salaam and Kikombo-Dodoma national children's homes. During the period under review, 76 children (31 girls and 45 boys) were provided with basic needs compared to 80 children in 2020. In addition, 24,254 children (13,331 girls and 10,923 boys) were provided with basic needs through private children's homes in 2021 compared to 15,290 children in 2020.

477. In 2021, the Government continued to provide basic needs as well as legal services to children in conflict with the law in five (5) juvenile detention centers in Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Arusha and Dar es Salaam regions. During the period under review, 58 children in conflict with the law (7 girls and 51 boys) were provided with basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, medical care and education compared to 138 children in 2020.

478. In 2021, a total of 49 children in conflict with the law (7 girls and 42 boys) were diverted from formal legal procedures through Community Rehabilitation Programme and reunited with their families compared to 78 children in 2020. During the period under review, 58 children (7 girls and 51 boys) were convicted and sent to Irambo Approved School in Mbeya compared to 31 children convicted in 2020. The increase in the number of children in approved school was attributed to community awareness on the importance of reporting criminal cases to relevant authorities.

Women's Development and Gender Equality

479. In 2021, the Government continued to create enabling environment for promoting gender equality and women's economic empowerment. During the period under review, the Government continued to provide loans with favourable terms and conditions to women entrepreneurs through women's special window at Tanzania Commercial Bank. Loans worth 17,593.2 million shillings were extended to 3,393 women compared to 9,994.8 million shillings extended to 5,234 women in 2020. During the period under review, a total of 4,770.3 million shillings was repaid equivalent to 94.2 percent of repayment target of 5,064.9 million shillings.

480. In 2021, the Government continued to promote and facilitate formation and strengthening of Women and Child Protection Committees at the national, regions and local government authorities. These efforts facilitated formation of 1,843 committees (58 committees at council level, 457 ward level, 1,217 village level and 111 street level) compared to 4,823 committees formulated in 2020.

481. In 2021, the Government through a special task force under gender desk continued to monitor and control gender-based violence such as sexual assaults, child desertion and stealing, female genital mutilation and physical abuse. During the period under review, 17,874 gender-based violence cases were reported compared to 26,544 cases reported in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 32.7 percent. Out of those, 11,138 cases equivalent to 62.3 percent were against women and 6,736 cases against men. In addition, 11,499 cases of Violence Against Children (VAC) were reported compared to 15,870 cases reported in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 27.5 percent. This was due to Government and stakeholders' effort in strengthening gender desks in police stations and community awareness on child violence.

Elderly Welfare Services

482. In 2021, the Government continued to provide basic needs to elders living in 13 public-owned elderly homes. During the period under review, 275 elders (111 women and 164 men) were provided with basic needs in elderly homes compared to 291 elders in 2020. The decrease was due to death and other elders being reunited with their families.

Non-Governmental Organizations

483. In 2021, the Government continued to oversee Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to enhance their participation in national development. During the period under review, the Government registered 692 NGOs compared to 377 NGOs registered in 2020. Out of those, 28 NGOs were at international level, 633 national level, 14 regional level and 17 at district level. The increase in NGOs registration was attributed to the improvement of electronic registration system.

484. In 2021, the Government scrutinise operations of 2,717 NGOs compared to 206 NGOs scrutinised in 2020. The increase was attributed to assessment conducted during annual NGOs meeting whereby organization reports were analysed as well as online monitoring of NGOs. In addition, during the meetings between the Ministry and NGOs, clarification on rules, regulations and procedures governing performance of NGOs were provided. On the other hand, the Government conducted financial audit for 804 contracts for NGOs and revealed that a total of 1,423.3 billion shillings were received in 2021 compared to 118.4 billion shillings received through 130 contracts in 2020. Financial audits are conducted with the aim of verifying the implementation of the NGOs' planned activities in accordance with the agreements.

NUMBER OF HEALTH FACILITIES

Table 71

Type of Facility	**2020**				**2021**			
	Government	**Religious**	**Private**	**Total**	**Government**	**Religious**	**Private**	**Total**
Hospital	185	117	67	369	207	112	85	404
Health Centres	645	124	157	926	679	150	127	956
Dispensary	5,395	676	1,092	7163	5491	622	1076	7189
Sub-Total	**6,225**	**917**	**1,316**	**8458**	**6,377**	**884**	**1288**	**8549**
Poly clinic					0	22	208	230
*Others	1	5	1,270	1,276	0	16	1,282	1,298
Maternity/Nursing homes	0	1	78	79	0	1	75	76
Total	**6,226**	**923**	**2,664**	**9,813**	**6,377**	**923**	**2,853**	**10,153**

Source: Ministry of Health
* Includes Clinics
- Data not available

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ATTENDED HEALTH FACILICTIES

Table 72

Mwaka	Out Patients			In-Patients
	Hospital	Dispensary	Health Centre	
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
2021	11,348,037	19,705,594	9,219,985	1,651,001

Source: Ministry of Health

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS IN THE COUNTRY

Table 73

Type of Services	2020				2021			
	Government	NGOs and Religious	Private	Total	Government	NGOs and Religious	Private	Total
National Hospitals	-	-	-	-	1,664	-	-	1,664
National Super Specialized Hospitals	-	-	-	-	1,532	-	-	1,532
National Zonal Hospitals	-	-	-	-	2,407	-	-	2,407
Regional Hospitals	7,307	898	420	8,625	7,239	898	420	8,557
District Hospitals	10,328	7,629	409	18,366	10,636	6,228	409	17,273
Other Hospitals	1,820	8,753	1,559	12,132	1,098	10,395	2,915	14,408
Health Centres	16,211	6,223	2,225	24,659	14,363	4,939	2,105	21,407
Dispensaries	13,549	3,712	3,119	20,380	14,462	1,863	2,558	18,883
Total	**49,215**	**27,215**	**7,732**	**84,162**	**53,401**	**24,323**	**8,407**	**86,131**

Source: Ministry of Health

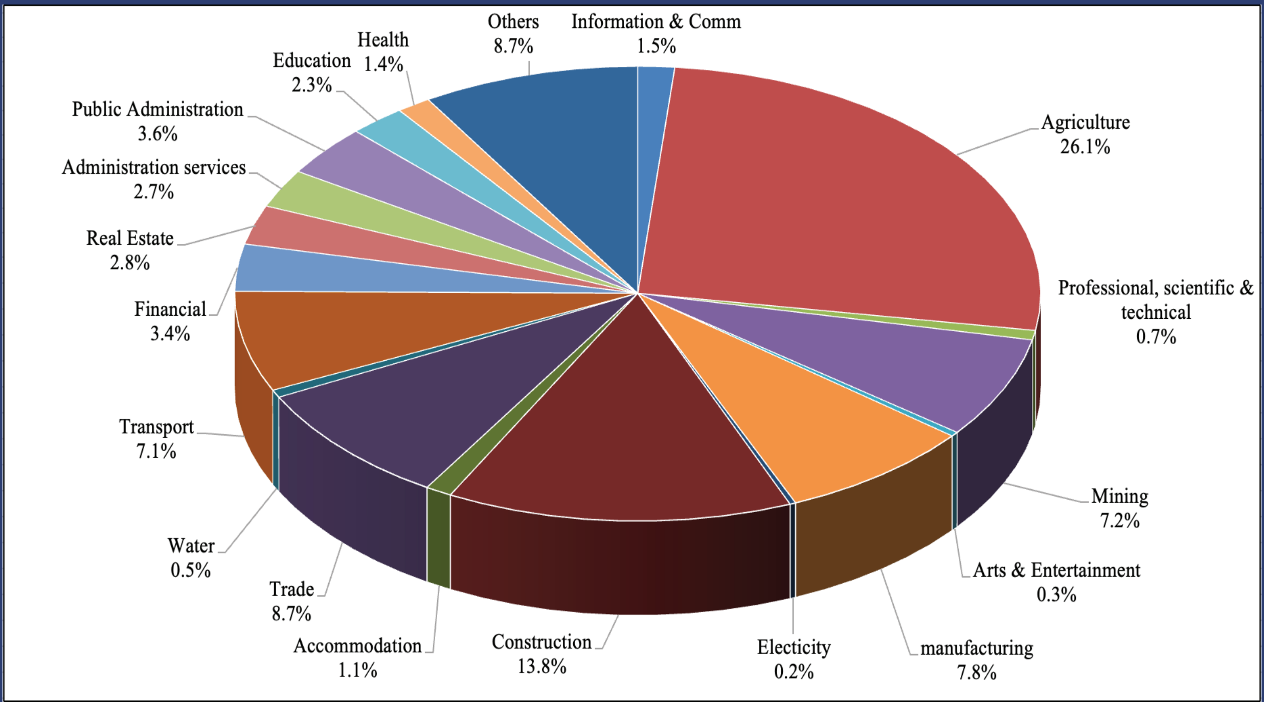
STUDENT ADMISSION IN INSTITUTES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COLLEGES

Table 74

Tengeru Institute of Community Development	**Education level**	**2020**			**2021**			**Percentage change**
		Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	
	Certificate	870	357	1227	456	942	1398	13.9
	Diploma	229	83	312	307	683	990	217.3
	Degree	553	366	919	156	211	367	-60.1
	Masters	19	15	34	19	19	38	11.8
	Sub-Total	**1,671**	**821**	**2,492**	**938**	**1,855**	**2,793**	12.1
Institute of Social work Kijitonyama	Certificate	375	545	920	373	506	879	-4.5
	Diploma	145	402	547	204	470	674	23.2
	Degree	221	469	690	522	1064	1586	129.9
	Masters	8	12	20	0	0	0	-100.0
	PhD	4	6	10	31	64	95	850.0
	Sub-Total	**753**	**1,434**	**2,187**	**1,130**	**2,104**	3234	47.9
Community Development Colleges	Certificate	357	843	**1,200**	**669**	**811**	**1,480**	23.3
	Diploma	1514	2,139	**3,653**	**1,443**	**2,212**	**3,655**	0.1
	Sub-Total	**1,871**	2,982	**4,853**	**2,112**	**3,023**	**5,135**	5.8

Source: Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups

CONTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES TO GDP IN 2021



NUMBER OF TOURISTS VISITED VARIOUS ATTRACTIONS