



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

KILIMANJARO REGION GDP REPORT 2008

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KILIMANJARO REGION

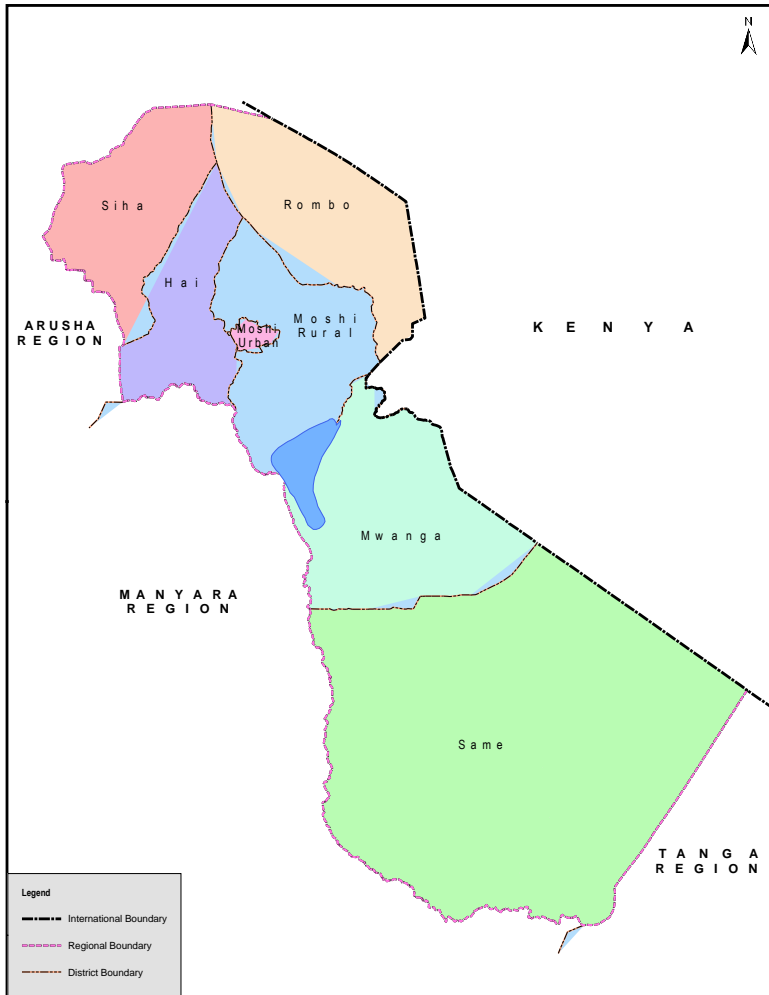


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Abbreviations

RC	Regional Commissioner
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
DC	District Commissioner
DED	District Executive Director
MD	Municipal Director
DAS	District Administrative Secretary
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
Govt	Government
RCC	Regional Consultative Committee
LAPF	Local Authority Provident Fund
PPF	Parastatal Provident Funds
HQ	Head Quarter
SNA	Systems of National Accounts
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
RGDP	Regional Gross Domestic Product

Preface

This report on Kilimanjaro Regional GDP provides the picture of the region in terms of the Gross Domestic Product. This is the first attempt as such it is a benchmark for the future compilation of Kilimanjaro RGDP. The report calumniates the teamwork between the Office of RAS Kilimanjaro region and the National Bureau of Statistics. It also presents the result of Kilimanjaro RGDP in two levels namely districts and regional levels by activities, monetary and non-monetary. The Kilimanjaro RGDP is compiled for the years 2001, 2005 and 2006, at current prices.

The institutional responsibilities set in the production of Kilimanjaro RGDP were as follows: data collection was supervised by the office of RAS which assigned the regional professional in various disciplines of the activities in Kilimanjaro region for data collection task. The National Bureau of Statistics provided the expert in compilation of the RGDP.

The Kilimanjaro RDGP was compiled with the aims of providing a valuable stock of information on Regional GDP to the stakeholders that portray the economic activities in the Kilimanjaro region.

The regional GDP methodology used were peer reviewed and endorsed by an international expert on regional GDP Dr. Mashsha from ECA in Ethiopia. The compilation approach used is consistent with international best practice.

The report proposed areas for improvements which stand as challenges to the Office of RAS in Kilimanjaro region and the National Bureau of

Statistics in improving quality of the Kilimanjaro RGDP estimates. It is expected that the Report will be a useful reference material for all stakeholders.



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We would welcome any comments regarding this publication. These comments should be channelled to the Director General, National Bureau of Statistics, P.O. Box 796, Dar es Salaam.

More National Accounts (NA) information is available at:
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Acknowledgements

The compilation of Regional Gross Domestic Product Estimates for Kilimanjaro Region took three years and resource – intensive process was made possible by the joint effort of office of RAS and the NBS. The work headed by Kilimanjaro regional Commissioner Hon. Mohamed Babu under close supervision of RAS Ms. Hilda A. Gondwe. The individual officers under the supervision of the office of RAS, Ms. Riwa the Planning Officer and Mr. Joel A. Weja the Regional Statistical Manager who coordinated the production of Kilimanjaro RGDP. The RC's office also acknowledges the team from the NBS led by Directorate of Economic Statistics, National Bureau of Statistics Mr. Sange M. Mbaruku and the National Accounts Department Manager Mr. Morrice N. Oyuke.

The product/study on the compilation of Kilimanjaro RGDP was funded by the Government of Tanzania and the experts on Regional GDP compilation under supervision of National Accounts Departmental manager included Gabriel K. Simbila, Adella S. Ndesangia, Daniel W. Masolwa, Fred E. Matola, Rustis Bernard and Gregory E. Millinga.

Finally, mention should be made for many staff members from NBS, Office of RAS in Kilimanjaro region who, in addition to those mentioned above, contributed immensely to the success of the analysis and drafting process, through harnessing their various professional, technical, administrative and secretarial skills that were required in supporting a complex and demanding work of compiling Regional GDP.

1.0 Introduction and Background

The report on Kilimanjaro Regional Gross Domestic Product is the outcome of the teamwork between the National Bureau of Statistics and the office of RAS in Kilimanjaro Region. The process of compiling Kilimanjaro Regional GDP started in 2004 with workshop on the Regional GDP compilation at RAS office in Kilimanjaro region. The programme for the compilation of Kilimanjaro Regional GDP were allocated as follows:

- Regional Administrative Secretary's Office had the responsibility to coordinate and supervise data collection on all sectors of the regional economy.
- The National Bureau of Statistics had the responsibility to draft the questionnaires for data collection, to develop sampling frame and draw a representative sample for the survey as well as offering technical expertise on the GDP compilation

1.1 Regional GDP compilation Method in Tanzania

Kilimanjaro Gross Domestic Product is a vital economic indicator that can be used as an input in planning for the Regional development programs.

Inline with the provision of this important indicator to the regions, the NBS has since 1980s, been producing Regional GDPs by distributing total GDP for Tanzania into regional GDPs, using the proxies such as Crop, Manufacturing & Mining production from the regions and Employment as proxy for other sector. This method is very crude for

the estimation of Regional GDPs for Tanzania because of the coverage and accuracy of the proxies used in the estimation.

Assessment of National and other Social economic Programmes as well as research, need reliable data and information for better planning and decision-making. The expected compiled Kilimanjaro regional GDP will go along way to improve the Regional and District profiles.

1.2 The Objective for the compilation of Kilimanjaro Regional GDP Estimates

- (a) To compile Kilimanjaro Regional GDP estimates by economic activity
- (b) To compile Kilimanjaro Regional GDP Estimates disaggregated to the districts and by economic activity
- (c) To calculate Regional and Districts per capita GDP
- (d) To compile GDP disaggregated by monetary and non-monetary

The project study involved developing data sets and appropriate methodologies for the compilation of estimates for the period 2001, 2005 - 2006 calendar years.

1.3 The benefit of the Kilimanjaro Regional GDP

The project/study was underpinned by the view that enhanced regional economic data are pivotal to regional development policy because they:

- Help achieve a greater understanding of the growth and innovation of the regional performance
- Provide a sound basis for monitoring and evaluating economic development trends
- Support central government's ability to target regional development programmes, including the further development and implementation of the MKUKUTA at both regional and district levels.
- Provide a more robust basis for economic decision making by regional and districts and the private sector
- Provide a more effective information base for public and community understanding and debate of regional economic development.
- Provide benchmark data that will help to address specific issues such as poverty reduction and industrialization (processing units of agricultural products into integrated producer schemes).

-
- The study will explore and serve as a catalyst in scarce resource allocation and investment at regional and district levels (DADPS).
 - Open up economic ventures by sectors and draw attention for technical know-how movements and integrated industrialization.

The regional GDP methodology here had been peer reviewed and endorsed by an international expert on regional GDP from Ethiopia Dr. Mashsha. The Kilimanjaro Regional GDP compilation approach is consistent with international practice.

1.4 Scope and Coverage

- Kilimanjaro Regional GDP methodology and estimates were developed using national accounting concepts. The NBS aspires to produce regional estimates that are consistent with the published national accounts. In other words, the sum of the GDP of the regions equals national level GDP.
- Kilimanjaro regional GDP are on an annual basis covering the years 2001, 2005 – 2006. This is the second attempt on the production of Kilimanjaro regional GDP.
- The regional GDP series have been estimated in current prices. However, an attempt to develop constant 2001 price is not perfected, but this could potentially be investigated as a future enhancement.

-
-
- Kilimanjaro Regional GDP was compiled by sectors. A 9- Activity breakdown is available, based on the national accounts activity classification. Due to the application of confidentiality rules it is often difficult to provide estimates at a greater level of detail. The 9 activities in the regional GDP estimates are:
 - Agriculture
 - Crops
 - Livestock
 - Forestry
 - Hunting
 - Fishing
 - Mining and Quarrying
 - Manufacturing
 - Electricity, gas and Water
 - Electricity
 - Water
 - Construction
 - Trade, Hotels and Restaurants
 - Transport and Communication
 - Financial and Business Services
 - Finance and Insurance
 - Real Estate
 - Business Services
 - Public Administration and Other Services

-
- Public Administration
 - Education
 - Health
 - Other Services

1.5 **Compilation Procedure**

The compilation of the estimates was done in accordance with the recommended procedures in the SNA 1993; the political demarcated area called “Kilimanjaro Region” is the economic territory for the compilation.

1.6 **Key findings**

The key finding of the Kilimanjaro regional GDP study is that:

- The Kilimanjaro Regional GDP shows Moshi (Urban and Rural) district has the higher GDP and Mwanga has the least GDP in the region for the period 2001, while from 2005 and 2006, Siha has the least GDP in the Region Chart 1.
- Per Capita GDP for Kilimanjaro region was Shs 258,130, Shs 403,283 and Shs. 433,783 for the years 2001, 2005 and 2006 respectively.
- Hai district had a higher per capita while Same district had the least per capita in the region from the year 2001 to 2006. Chart 3.

- Agriculture activity is the main economic base for the region. Agriculture share contribution to Kilimanjaro regional GDP is 67.3 percent for the year 2006. Chart 4

Chart 1: GDP at current prices (2006)

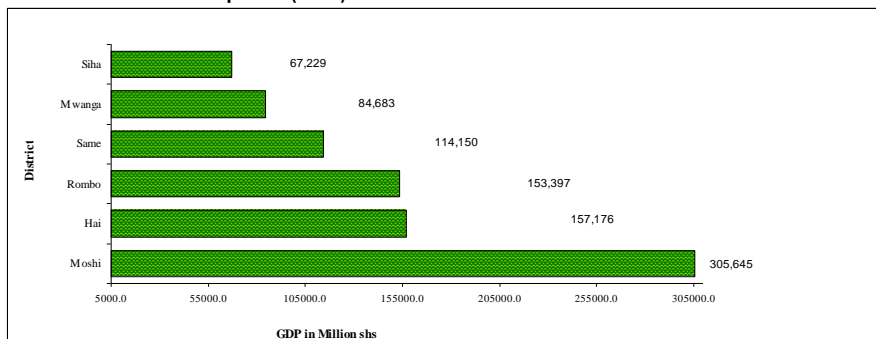


Chart 2: Kilimanjaro Regional Population By District, 2001, 2005-2006

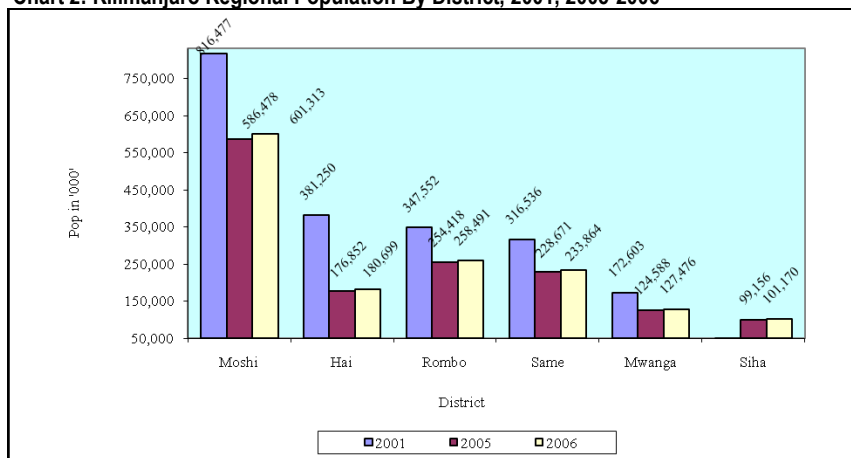
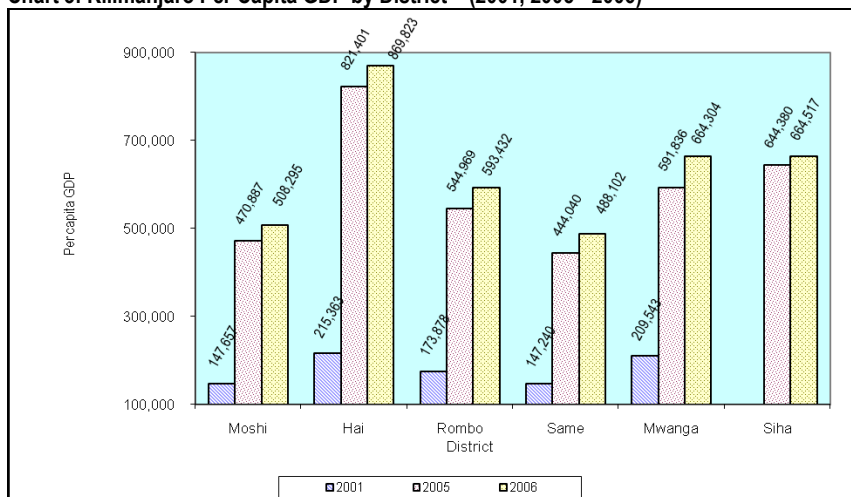


Chart 3: Kilimanjaro Per Capita GDP by District (2001, 2005 - 2006)



Measuring Gross Domestic Product

This section discusses the concept of GDP and how it is applied in Kilimanjaro Regional GDP estimates. The technical terms used are contained in the annex 1 Concepts and Definition, including all definitions of components of GDP, and terms such as value-added etc.

Regional GDP is compiled by sector.

Regional GDP is compiled by sector.

The regional GDP estimates is based on sector estimates for value-added (the value of output after the cost of bought-in materials and services have been deducted). The output is valued inclusive of taxes on production and subsidies consistent with the national accounts. The treatment of GDP is also consistent with the national approach.

Estimates for components of GDP are used in the calculation of GDP for some sectors, but only total GDP is published by districts by sector.

Regional GDP has been allocated to regions on the basic principle of where the productive activity takes place. For example, where electricity and fishing is produced in Mwanga District of Kilimanjaro region, the GDP relating to the electricity and fishing will be allocated to Mwanga District, even though there is electricity also produced in Hai district.

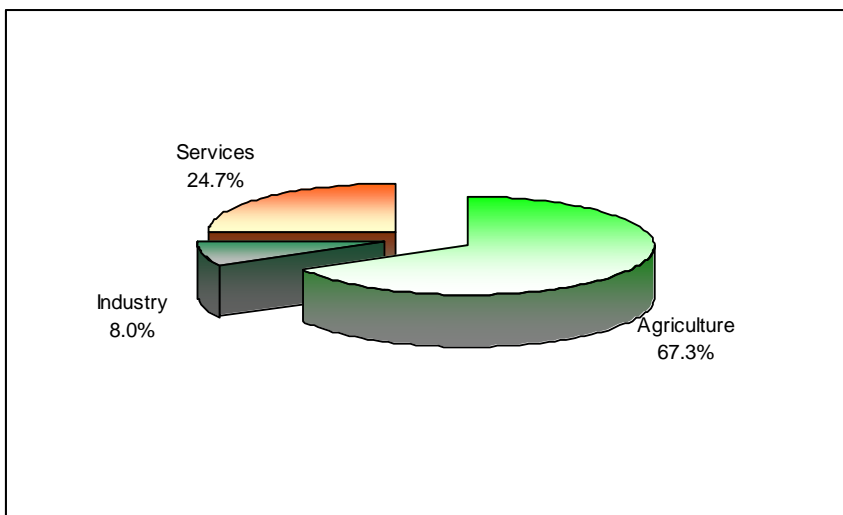
Per capita regional GDP can therefore be derived from these estimates.

Analysis of the Kilimanjaro Regional Gross Domestic Product

For the year 2006, agriculture activity contributed 67.3 percent to the RGDP, this shows that the Kilimanjaro regional economy is depend mainly on agriculture production.

Industry contributed 8.0 percent with the service sector contributing 24.7 percent for the year 2006, Chart 4. In comparison to the year 2001, shows the share of agriculture has increased from 65.8 percent to 67.3 percent.

Chart 4: Percentage Distributions By Major Activity Year 2006



The contribution of agriculture by district for the year 2006 shows that the share contribution of Agriculture in Moshi district was 23.3 percent which was the highest in the region. The share contribution of agriculture for the Hai district was 22.2 percent, Rombo 20.3 percent, Same 14.9 percent and Siha which the last contributed 9.5 percent¹. Chart 5.

For the year 2006 service industry contribution to the total Regional GDP shows that, Moshi 52.8 percent which was the highest in the region, followed by Rombo 14.4 percent, Same 10.0, Hai 9.6 percent, Mwanga 9.5 percent and Siha 3.8 percent. Chart 6.

¹ Agriculture sector include: Crop and Animal husbandry, Fishing , Forestry and hunting

Note that the industry sector includes; Mining, Manufacturing and construction

Chart 5: Distribution of Agriculture Activity Contribution by District, 2006

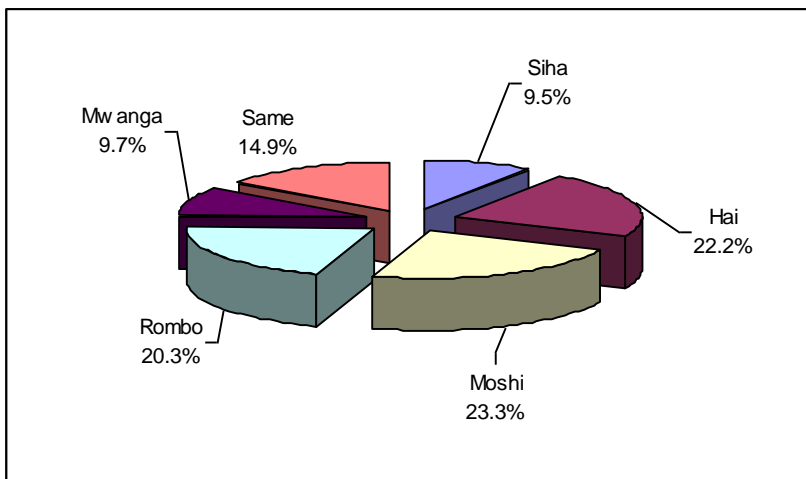
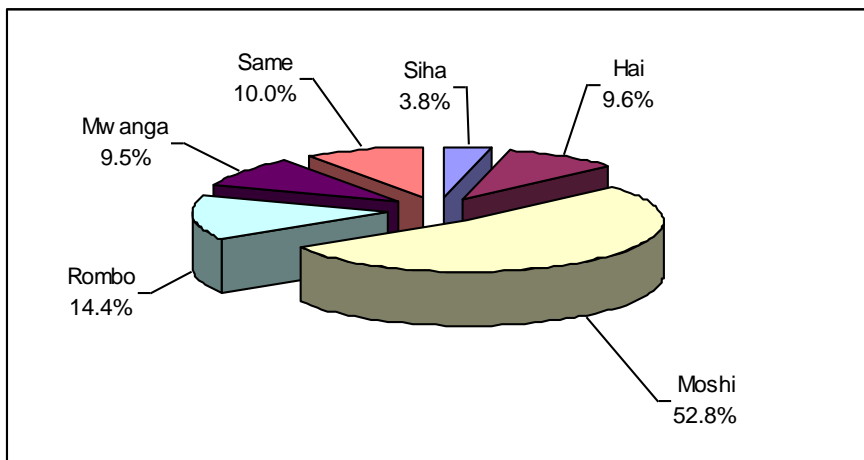
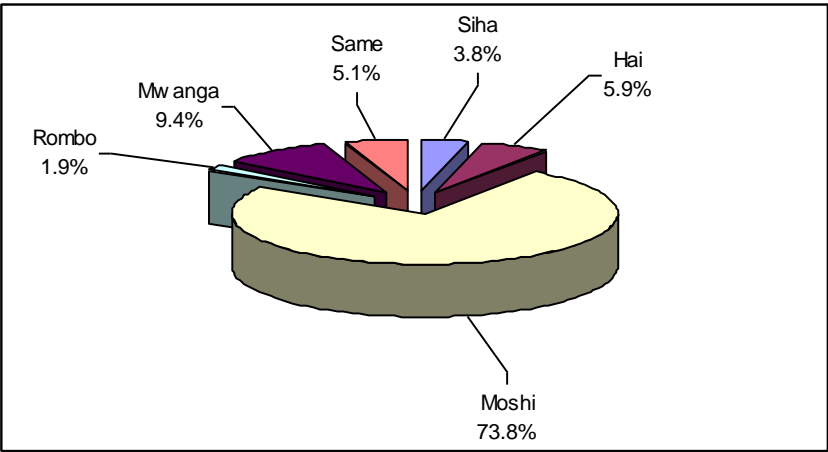


Chart 6: Distribution of Service Activity Contribution By District, 2006



The contribution of industry sector by district to the total regional GDP shows that, the share of industry for Moshi district was 73.8 percent for the year 2006; it was the highest contribution among the six districts. Mwanga was the second in the ranking with the contribution of 9.4 percent. Hai district contributed 5.9 percent, Same district contributed 5.1 percent and Siha district contributed 3.8 percent. Rombo district was the least contributing district with 1.9 percent. Chart 7.

Chart 7: Distribution of Industry Activity Contribution by District, 2006

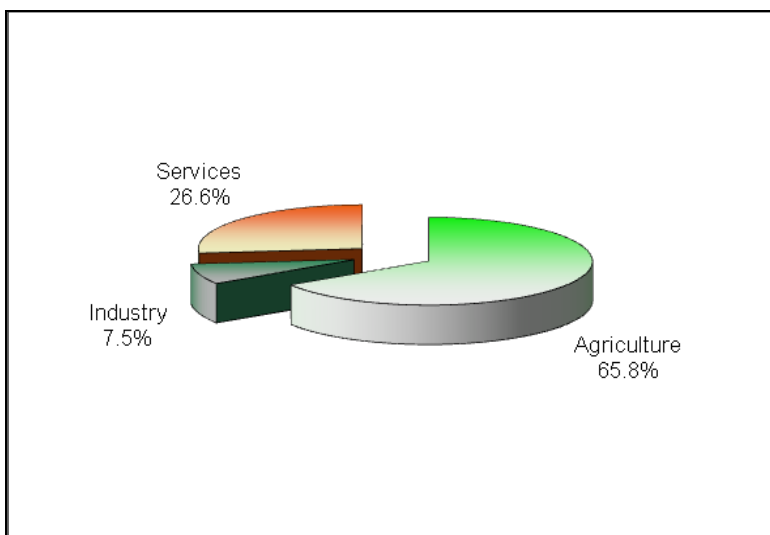


Note that the industry sector includes; Mining, Manufacturing and construction

The share contribution for agriculture to the total Regional GDP was 65.8 percent for the year 2001, in comparison to the 2006 the agriculture share was 67.3 percent. This shows agriculture sector

contribution is growing with time. Service sector contributed 26.6 percent for the year 2001 while in the year 2006 it contributed 24.7 percent. This shows a decrease in the service sector as compared to agriculture. Nevertheless, agriculture is still a dominant in the share contribution to the Kilimanjaro regional GDP. Chart 8.

Chart 8: Percentage Distribution By Major Activity Year 2001



2.0 Regional GDP Data and Methodology

2.1 Regional GDP Measurement Approaches

This section discusses the broad methodology used to derive the regional GDP estimates. A more detailed paper containing regional GDP sources and methods is being finalised.

The internationally preferred approach for regional GDP compilation is to directly measure the local activity of enterprises, and build up regional accounts from this information. The enterprise-level compilation approach is preferred as it directly measures value-added. This approach is also useful analytically since it clearly links the activities of enterprises within a region to the growth of that region. The Kilimanjaro Regional GDP estimates have used this approach where possible, and it has been used for most sectors.

The method of building up regional estimates from local enterprise data is known as the ‘bottom-up’ approach.

The alternative, where regional indicators are used to allocate national level GDP estimates to regions, is known as the ‘top-down’ approach.

A top-down approach is used if the bottom-up approach cannot be implemented for the sector. This is usually due to a lack of survey data for that sector. Because there are many exceptions to the across-the-board application of a bottom-up approach, regional GDP methodology has been determined on a case by case (sector by sector) basis. The top-down approach has been used for some industries in Kilimanjaro regional GDP estimates.

2.2 Bottom-up data

The bottom-up approach requires detailed data on the sectors. The Office of RAS Kilimanjaro region organized data collection as is outlined in table no.4

3.0 Recommendation.

The report recommends areas of improvements as observations as follows:

- Kilimanjaro GDP has been compiled for the first time as such it is a baseline picture for the preceding GDP compilation for Kilimanjaro region.
- It is of great importance that the Kilimanjaro Regional GDP movement's can be explained by numerous factors, including: business relocation, the type of activities within region/districts, the relative performance of the activities within a region compared to the same activity in other regions/districts, GDP growth, and other factors such as overall regional/District per capita GDP change. Many of these factors are referred to at some point in time.
- Although the report shows different nominal regional/district growth rates, the period of this series is really too short to make definitive statements on comparative regional/ district performance.
- Many districts, especially the less diversified ones can be highly affected by short-term events such as price increase, climatic conditions and so on. To identify which district is growing faster than the rest, a much longer-term time series would be required before any such conclusion could be reached.
- The constant GDP for the region need be investigated more in terms of price used

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- The dissemination of the findings is vital incorporating challenges for improving GDP and boosting the economies of scale in general (ANNEX 2).
 - Knowing the status of sectoral development/performance the exchange programmes and economic alliances to be initiated and utilize opportunities such as export oriented agricultural products (e.g. Coffee and Oilseeds-Sunflower).
 - Initiation of statute merger ventures whereby district councils having statutory obligation in forming economic partnerships through shares with/and/or stakeholders/villages in liberalization of subsistence economy, opening up employment opportunities; and thereby raising contribution to the general economic growth.
 - Quality of data to be maintained for sound socio-economic planning and sustainable development

Annex 1: Concepts and Definitions

National Accounts definitions

Basic price

The amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

Compensation of employees

Total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees. Includes contributions paid on employees' behalf to superannuation funds, private pension schemes, the Accident Compensation Corporation, casualty and life insurance schemes, and other fringe benefits.

Consumption of fixed capital

This represents the reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or accidental damage. It is valued at replacement cost.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

The total market value of goods and services produced in Kilimanjaro after deducting the cost of goods and services utilised in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

Gross operating surplus

This residual item is output at producer's values, less the sum of intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, and taxes on production and imports net of subsidies. It is approximately equal to accounting profit before the deduction of depreciation, direct taxes, dividends, interest paid and bad debts, and before the addition of interest and dividends received.

Intermediate consumption

The value of non-durable goods and services used in production. Valuation is at purchaser's values.

Output

Output consists of goods and services produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment, plus any goods and services produced for own final use.

Producer values

The equivalent of purchaser values (see below), reduced by the trade and transport margins for delivering the items from producer to purchaser. This effectively gives the market sales value for the producer at the factory door, farm gate, mine head, and so on. For services, the producer value is the same as the purchaser value, as services are produced and consumed at the same time.

Purchaser values

The costs in the market of goods and services on delivery to the purchaser. For services, the purchaser value is the same as the producer value, as services are produced and consumed at the same time.

Subsidies

Current unrequited payments made by governments to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods and services they produce, sell or import.

Taxes on production and imports

Taxes assessed on producers in respect of the production, sale, purchase and use of goods and services, and which add to the market prices of those goods and services. Includes sales tax, local authority rates, import and excise duties, fringe benefits tax, and also registration fees, such as motor vehicle registration, paid by producers.

Value-added

The value added to goods and services by the contributions of capital and labour (i.e. after the costs of bought-in materials and services have been deducted from the total value of output).

Table 1: Kilimanjaro GDP by District

Million shs			
District	2001	2005	2006
Siha	-	63,894	67,229
Hai	82,107	145,266	157,176
Moshi	120,558	276,165	305,645
Rombo	60,432	138,650	153,397
Mwanga	36,168	73,736	84,683
Same	46,607	101,539	114,150
Total	345,872	799,251	882,279

Table 2: Kilimanjaro Population by District

Number			
District	2001	2005	2006
Siha	-	99,156	101,170
Hai	381,250	176,852	180,699
Moshi	816,477	586,478	601,313
Rombo	347,552	254,418	258,491
Mwanga	172,603	124,588	127,476
Same	316,536	228,671	233,864
Total	2,034,418	1,470,163	1,503,013

Table 3: Kilimanjaro per Capita GDP by District

Shs			
District	2001	2005	2006
Siha	-	644,380	664,517
Hai	215,363	821,401	869,823
Moshi	147,657	470,887	508,295
Rombo	173,878	544,969	593,432
Mwanga	209,543	591,836	664,304
Same	147,240	444,040	488,102
Regional GDP Per Capita	170,010	543,648	587,007
National GDP Per Capita	258,130	403,283	433,783

Table 4: Data Sources by Activity

No.	Economic Activity	Data Sources
1	Agriculture	Regional/District : Crop; Agriculture Officers and Agriculture Extension Officers Forestry and Hunting: Natural Resources Livestock: Extension Officers, Fisheries: Fishing Department
2	Mining & Quarrying	Regional Mining Office
3	Manufacturing	Selected Small and Medium Manufacturing Industries
4	Construction	Local Govt. Accounts, Selected Construction Companies, including TANROADS and Private Household Construction
5	Electricity	TANESCO
6	Water	Urban/Rural Water Authorities
7	Transport	Selected Air/Rail/Road Operators (Private & Public)
8	Posts & Telecommunication	Posts and Telecommunication Operators (Private & Public)
9	Finance & Insurance	Banks, Bureau de Changes Insurance Companies and Brokers, Funds Institutions & Credit Societies
10	Real Estate	Selected Rented Houses, Local Government Accounts
11	Whole sale & Retail Trade	Selected Whole Sellers and Retail Traders
12	Business Services	Selected Accountants/Auditors, Lawyers, Consultants, etc.
13	Other Services	Selected Hair Dressing/Cutting Saloons, Sports clubs, Watch repairs, Shoe shiner/Repair etc.
14	Public Admin.	Local Government Accounts, Sub-Treasury
15	Education	Selected Education Service providers (Govt. & Private)
16	Health	Selected Health Service providers (Govt. & Private)

Table 5: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices - Kilimanjaro Region

	Million Shs		
	2001	2005	2006
Economic Activity			
Agriculture	227,717	543,035	593,880
Crops	175,809	417,629	457,257
Livestock	37,083	91,822	99,324
Forestry and Hunting	14,259	32,791	36,253
Fishing	566	792	1,046
Mining and Quarrying	291	669	739
Manufacturing	14,866	35,189	38,568
Electricity and Water	2,436	2,686	3,947
Electricity	2,415	2,632	3,889
Water	21	53	57
Construction	8,422	27,296	27,522
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	29,466	98,595	98,674
Transport and Communication	8,536	28,151	28,268
Financial and Business Services	29,622	34,300	49,253
Finance and Insurance	7,213	7,812	11,577
Real Estate	22,000	26,030	37,008
Business Services	409	459	669
Public Administration and Other Services	26,836	32,905	46,032
Public Administration	18,235	23,575	32,215
Education	3,696	4,009	5,937
Health	1,709	1,854	2,745
Other services	3,196	3,468	5,135
less Financial Services Indirectly Measured	-2,320	-3,576	-4,605
TOTAL GDP	345,872	799,251	882,279

Table 6: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices - Kilimanjaro Region for the Year 2001

	Million Shs						
	Siha	Hai	Moshi	Rombo	Mwanga	Same	Total
Economic Activity							
Agriculture	-	68,381	54,272	46,998	23,092	34,973	227,717
Crops	-	65,566	35,269	36,176	19,736	19,062	175,809
Livestock	-	2,422	18,925	7,887	2,633	5,217	37,083
Forestry and Hunting	-	394	79	2,935	157	10,694	14,259
Fishing	-	0	0	0	566	0	566
Mining and Quarrying	-	10	25	7	15	234	291
Manufacturing	-	76	14,525	37	163	64	14,866
Electricity and Water	-	487	7	4	1,936	4	2,436
Electricity	-	483	0	0	1,932	0	2,415
Water	-	4	7	4	4	4	21
Construction	-	898	5,067	400	1,059	999	8,422
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	-	3,470	16,469	3,597	2,903	3,027	29,466
Transport and Communication	-	1,091	4,931	1,088	628	799	8,536
Financial and Business Services	-	3,620	15,934	4,011	2,897	3,161	29,622
Finance and Insurance	-	126	6,633	101	202	151	7,213
Real Estate	-	3,417	9,214	3,859	2,560	2,950	22,000
Business Services	-	77	87	51	135	59	409
Public Administration and Other Services	-	4,115	11,463	4,324	3,540	3,395	26,836
Public Administration	-	2,825	7,658	3,236	2,086	2,430	18,235
Education	-	472	2,135	471	272	346	3,696
Health	-	218	987	218	126	160	1,709
Other Services	-	599	683	399	1,056	459	3,196
less Financial Services Indirectly Measured	-	-41	-2,134	-32	-65	-49	-2,320
Total GDP Monetary	-	82,107	120,558	60,432	36,168	46,607	345,872

Table 7: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices - Kilimanjaro Region for the Year 2005

	Million Shs						
	Siha	Hai	Moshi	Rombo	Mwannga	Same	Total
Economic Activity							
Agriculture	53,658	122,422	125,482	109,796	51,460	80,216	543,035
Crops	49,431	115,339	81,894	82,975	44,268	43,722	417,629
Livestock	4,128	6,192	43,407	20,090	6,040	11,965	91,822
Forestry and Hunting	99	891	181	6,731	360	24,529	32,791
Fishing	0	0	0	0	792	0	792
Mining and Quarrying	10	15	56	17	34	537	669
Manufacturing	63	188	34,314	87	386	152	35,189
Electricity and Water	2	514	20	8	2,133	8	2,686
Electricity	0	507	0	0	2,125	0	2,632
Water	2	7	20	8	8	8	53
Construction	3,012	3,681	13,813	1,180	2,887	2,722	27,296
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	3,396	9,666	53,688	14,897	8,296	8,652	98,595
Transport and Communication	1,233	2,876	16,986	3,052	1,762	2,242	28,151
Financial and Business Services	1,190	2,822	19,446	4,354	3,065	3,423	34,300
Finance and Insurance	27	109	7,183	109	219	164	7,812
Real Estate	1,134	2,646	12,103	4,179	2,772	3,196	26,030
Business Services	29	67	159	66	74	64	459
Public Administration and Other Services	1,339	3,125	15,595	5,323	3,840	3,683	32,905
Public Administration	920	2,146	11,468	4,142	2,263	2,636	23,575
Education	154	359	2,316	511	295	375	4,009
Health	71	166	1,071	236	136	174	1,854
Other Services	195	455	741	433	1,146	498	3,468
less Financial Services Indirectly Measured	-8	-43	-3,235	-64	-129	-97	-3,576
Total GDP	63,894	145,266	276,165	138,650	73,736	101,539	799,251

Table 8: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices - Kilimanjaro Region for the Year 2006

	Million Shs						
	Siha	Hai	Moshi	Rombo	Mwanga	Same	Total
Economic Activity							
Agriculture	56,295	132,067	138,504	120,813	57,445	88,756	593,880
Crops	53,243	124,235	90,277	91,809	49,317	48,377	457,257
Livestock	2,945	6,872	48,028	21,557	6,683	13,239	99,324
Forestry and Hunting	107	960	200	7,448	399	27,140	36,253
Fishing	0	0	0	0	1,046	0	1,046
Mining and Quarrying	11	16	62	19	37	594	739
Manufacturing	63	189	37,632	95	423	167	38,568
Electricity and Water	2	771	21	9	3,135	9	3,947
Electricity	0	763	0	0	3,126	0	3,889
Water	2	8	21	9	9	9	57
Construction	2,632	3,217	14,547	1,217	3,041	2,867	27,522
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	3,312	9,426	54,057	14,250	8,629	8,999	98,674
Transport and Communication	1,202	2,804	16,887	3,190	1,842	2,343	28,268
Financial and Business Services	1,744	4,137	27,261	6,445	4,594	5,073	49,253
Finance and Insurance	40	162	10,646	162	324	243	11,577
Real Estate	1,664	3,882	16,425	6,193	4,108	4,736	37,008
Business Services	40	93	190	90	161	94	669
Public Administration and Other Services	1,983	4,627	20,849	7,433	5,687	5,454	46,032
Public Administration	1,362	3,177	14,737	5,685	3,351	3,903	32,215
Education	228	531	3,429	757	437	556	5,937
Health	105	245	1,586	350	202	257	2,745
Other Services less Financial Services Indirectly Measured	289	674	1,097	641	1,697	738	5,135
Total GDP	67,229	157,176	305,645	153,397	84,683	114,150	882,279

References

- a) The 1993 System of National accounts
- b) IMF Notes on National Accounts
- c) UN Activity classification Rev. 3

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