



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

# RUVUMA REGION GDP REPORT 2006

*Jointly Prepared by:*

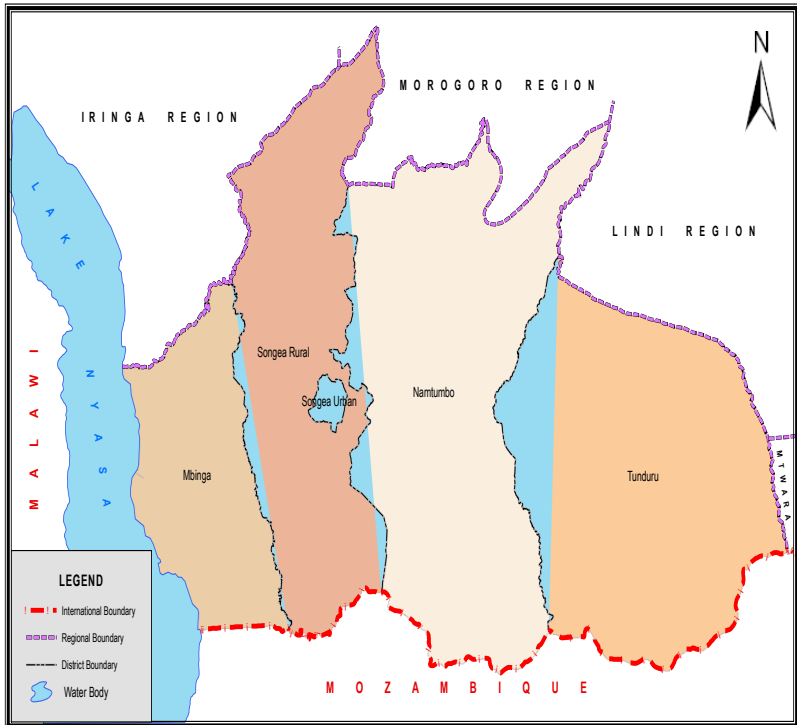


National Bureau of Statistics,  
Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs,  
Dar es Salaam.

Regional commissioner,  
P.O Box 74,  
Ruvuma.

**July, 2010**

# R U V U M A R E G I O N



---

---

## Table of Contents

## Page

Abbreviations .....	iv
Preface.....	v
Acknowledgements .....	vii
1.0 Introduction and Background.....	1
1.1 Regional GDP compilation Method in Tanzania .....	1
1.2 The Objective for the compilation of Ruvuma Regional GDP Estimates .....	2
1.3 The benefit of the Ruvuma regional GDP.....	3
1.4 Scope and coverage .....	4
1.5 Compilation Procedure.....	7
1.6 Key findings .....	7
2.0 Regional GDP Data and Methodology .....	15
2.1 Regional GDP measurement approaches .....	15
2.2 Bottom-up data.....	16
3.0 Recommendation.....	17
References .....	36

---

---

## List of Charts

Chart 1: GDP at Current Prices and Percentage Shares by Districts (2006) .....	8
Chart 2: Ruvuma Regional Population by District, 2006 .....	9
Chart 3: Ruvuma Per Capita GDP at Current Basic Prices by District, 2001, 2005 - 2006.....	9
Chart 4: Percentage Distributions By Major Activity Year 2006 .....	11
Chart 5: Distribution of Agriculture Activity Contribution by District, 2006.....	12
Chart 6: Distribution of Service Activity Contribution By District, 2006 .....	13
Chart 7: Distribution of Industry Activity Contribution by District, 2006.....	14

## Annexes

Annex 1: Concept and Definitions.....	19
Annex 2: Challenges for Improving GDP – Ruvuma Region.....	27

---

---

**List of Tables**

Table 1: Ruvuma GDP by District ..... 22

Table 2: Ruvuma Population by District..... 22

Table 3: Ruvuma per Capita GDP by District ..... 23

Table 4: Data Sources by Activity ..... 23

Table 5: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices  
- Ruvuma Region ..... 25

---

## 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 Ruvuma 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 Ruvuma RGDP. The report calumniates the teamwork between the Office of RAS Ruvuma region and the National Bureau of Statistics. It also presents the result of Ruvuma RGDP in two levels namely districts and regional levels by activities, monetary and non-monetary. The Ruvuma RGDP has been compiled for the years 2001, 2005 and 2006, at current prices.

The institutional responsibility set in the production of Ruvuma RGDP was as follows: data collection was supervised by the office of RAS which assigned the regional professionals in various disciplines of the activities. The National Bureau of Statistics provided the experts in compilation of the RGDP.

The Ruvuma RDGP was compiled with the objective of providing a valuable stock of information on Regional GDP to the stakeholders that portrays the economic activities in the region.

The compilation of RGDP approach used is consistent with international best practice. The methodology has been peer reviewed and endorsed by Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

The report proposes areas for improvements which stand as challenges to the Office of RAS in Ruvuma region and the

---

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

Director General,  
National Bureau of Statistics,  
P.O. Box 796,  
Dar es Salaam.

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:  
[www.tanzania.go.tz/mpee/index.html](http://www.tanzania.go.tz/mpee/index.html) and NBS website:  
[www.nbs.go.tz](http://www.nbs.go.tz)

Regional Commissioner  
P. O. Box 310  
Ruvuma  
Fax: 027 – 2530294  
E-mail: [rcruvuma2005@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:rcruvuma2005@yahoo.co.uk)



---

## Acknowledgements

The compilation of Ruvuma Regional Gross Domestic Product Estimates was made possible by the joint effort of the office of RAS and the NBS. The work was headed by Ruvuma Regional Commissioner Hon. Monica Mbega and under the coordination of RAS Mr. Salehe Pamba.

The Regional Planning Officer Mr. V.C. Nguruse and the Regional Statistical Manager Mr. John Lyakurwa supervised the data collection process. The RC's office also acknowledges the team from the NBS led by Directorate of Economic Statistics, Mr. Sange M. Mbaruku and the National Accounts Department Manager Mr. Morrice N. Oyuke for their technical inputs.

The compilation of Ruvuma 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 S. Bernard, Gregory E. Millinga, Jovitha J. Rugemalila and Edith D. Sulla.

Finally, mention should be made for many staff members from NBS, Office of RAS in Ruvuma 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 overly demanding work of compiling Regional GDP.

---

## 1.0 Introduction and Background

The Ruvuma Regional Gross Domestic Product report is the outcome of the teamwork between the National Bureau of Statistics and the office of RAS, Ruvuma Region. The process of compiling the report started in 2007 with a workshop on the compilation methodology and work plan at RAS office in Ruvuma region. The programme was 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

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

---

In line with the provision of this important indicator to the regions, the NBS has since 1980s produced 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 sectors. 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 compiled Ruvuma regional GDP would improve the Regional and District planning processes.

## **1.2 The Objective for the compilation of Ruvuma Regional GDP Estimates**

The objectives for the compilation of Ruvuma Regional GDP estimates were:

- (a) To compile Ruvuma Regional GDP estimates by economic activity
- (b) To calculate per capita GDP at regional and districts levels

- 
- (c) 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 Ruvuma 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.

## **1.4 Scope and coverage**

Ruvuma 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.

Ruvuma Regional GDP is on an annual basis covering the years 2001, 2005 and 2006. This is the first attempt on the production of the estimates as such; the timeframe for future production of the series has not been established. However, this will be worked out between the NBS and the Ruvuma Regional Secretariat.

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.

Ruvuma Regional GDP was compiled by sectors. A nine sector 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 nine sector 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 “Ruvuma Region” is the economic territory for the compilation.

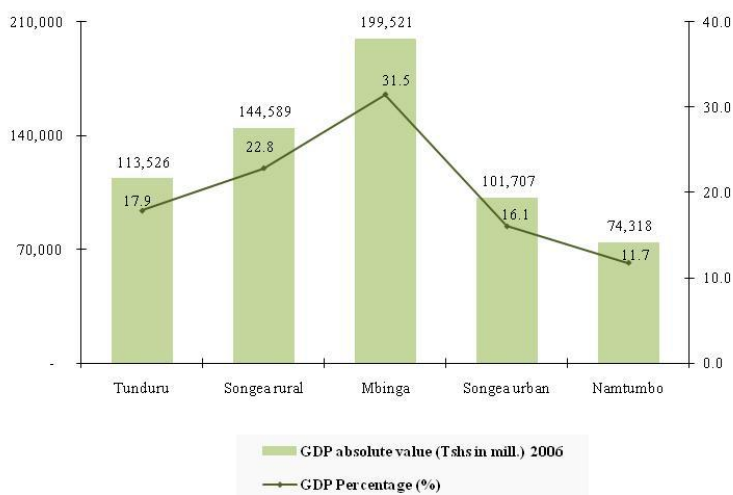
## 1.6 Key findings

**The key finding of the Ruvuma regional GDP study is that:**

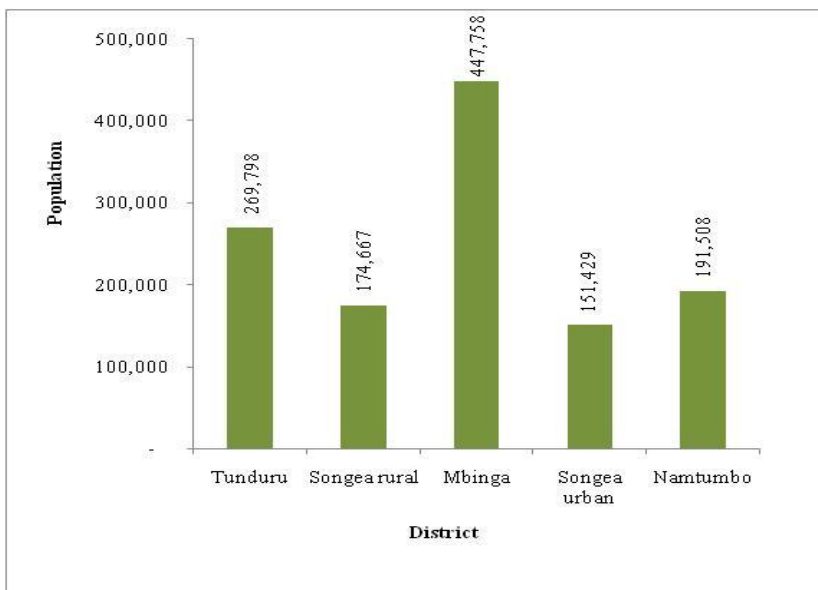
- The overall GDP at Current Basic Prices for 2001, 2005 and 2006 was Millions Tshs.294,430 Tshs.656, 869 and Tshs.696, 281.
- The Ruvuma Regional GDP shows Mbinga district has the highest GDP and Namtumbo has the least GDP in the region for the entire period, from 2001 to 2006, Chart 1.
- Per Capita GDP measured at current basic prices for Ruvuma region was Shs 258,130 Shs 403,283 and Shs. 433,783 for the years 2001, 2005 and 2006 respectively measured at basic prices

- Songea Rural district had the highest per capita while Namtumbo district had the least per capita in the region from the year 2001, 2005 to 2006. Chart 3.
- Agriculture activity is the main economic base for the region. Agriculture share contribution to Ruvuma regional GDP is 64.5 percent for the year 2006. Chart4

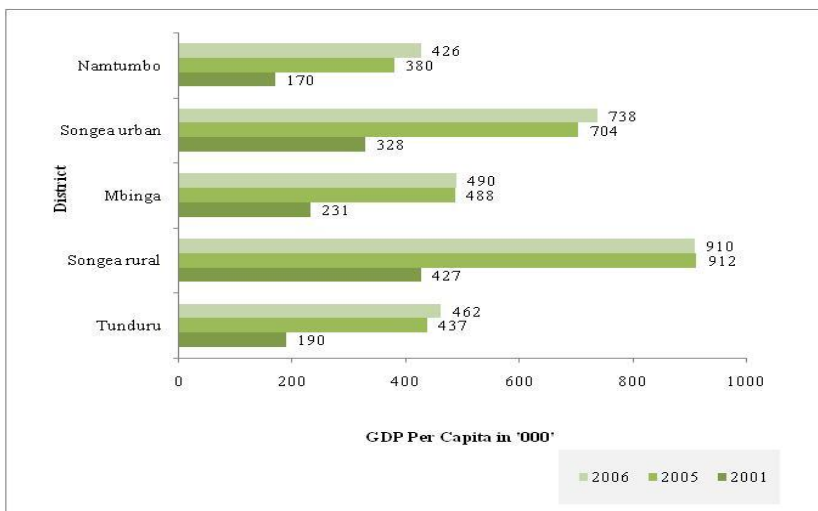
**Chart 1: GDP at Current Prices and Percentage Shares by Districts (2006)**



**Chart 2: Ruvuma Regional Population by District, 2006**



**Chart 3: Ruvuma Per Capita GDP at Current Basic Prices by District, 2001, 2005 - 2006**



---

## Measuring Gross Domestic Product

This section discusses the concept of GDP and how it is applied in Ruvuma Regional GDP estimates. The technical terms used are contained in 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.

The overall regional GDP estimates is based on activity 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.

The components of GDP which are used in the calculation of GDP include:

- Compensation of employees
- Consumption of fixed capital
- Gross operating surplus
- Subsidies
- Taxes on production.

The use of these components for estimating regional GDP is discussed in the methodology section. Regional GDP has been allocated to regions on the basic principle of where the productive activity takes place.

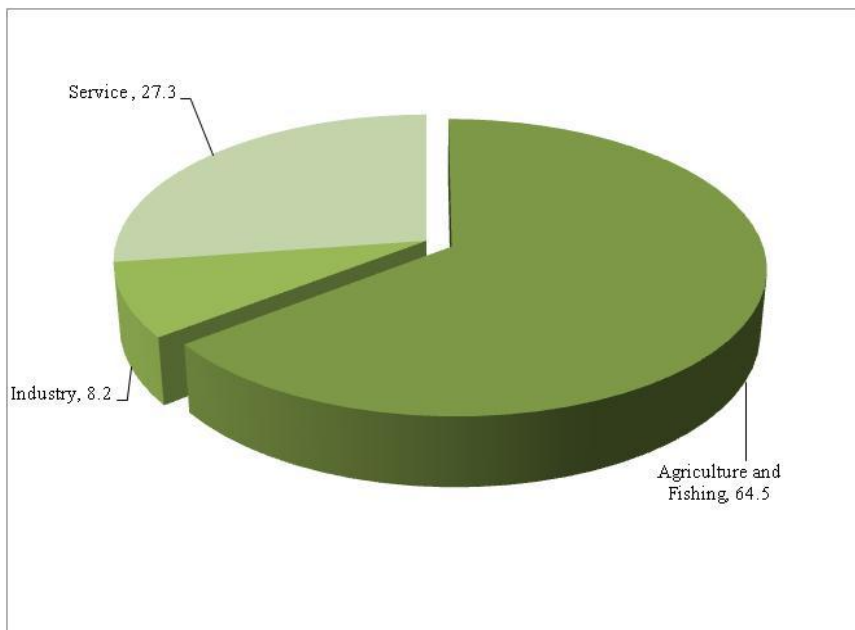
---

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

### **Analysis of the Ruvuma Regional Gross Domestic Product**

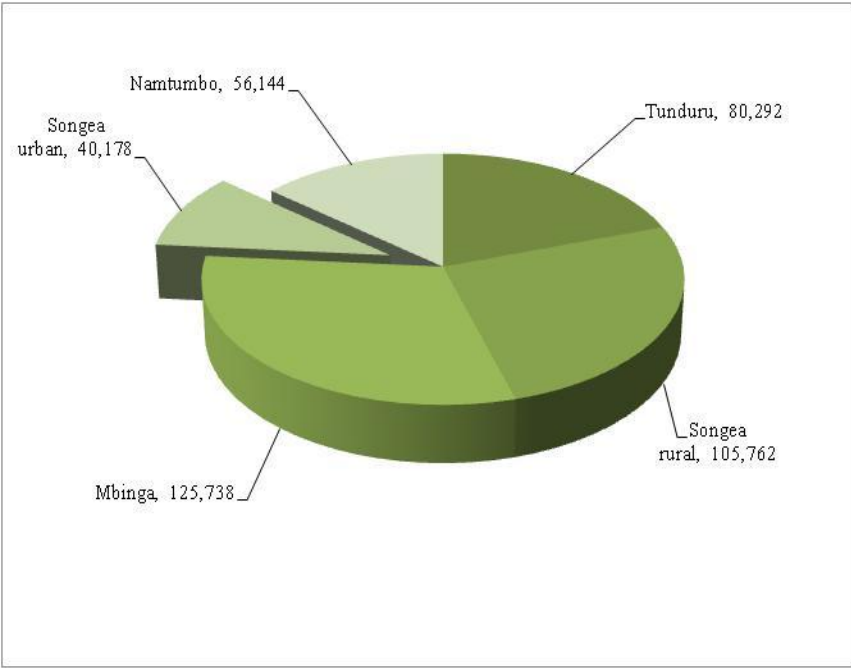
For the year 2006, agriculture activity contributed 64.5 percent to the total RGDP. This shows that the regional economy depends much on agriculture activities. In comparison to the year 2001, it shows that the share of agriculture has remained the same. Industry contributed 8.2 percent while the share for the service sector was 27.3 percent for the year 2006. Chart 4.

**Chart 4 Percentage Distributions By Major Activity Year 2006**



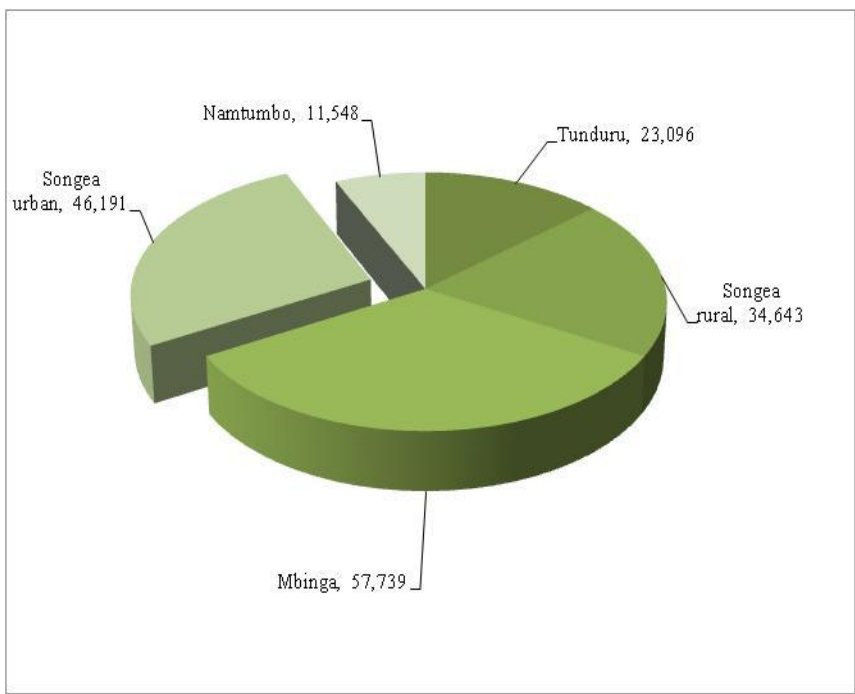
The distribution of agriculture activity share by district for the year 2006 shows that Mbinga district has the largest share of 31 percent followed by Songea Rural 26 percent, Tunduru district 20 percent, and Namtumbo district 14 percent) and Songea urban district has the least share of 10 percent. Chart 5.

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



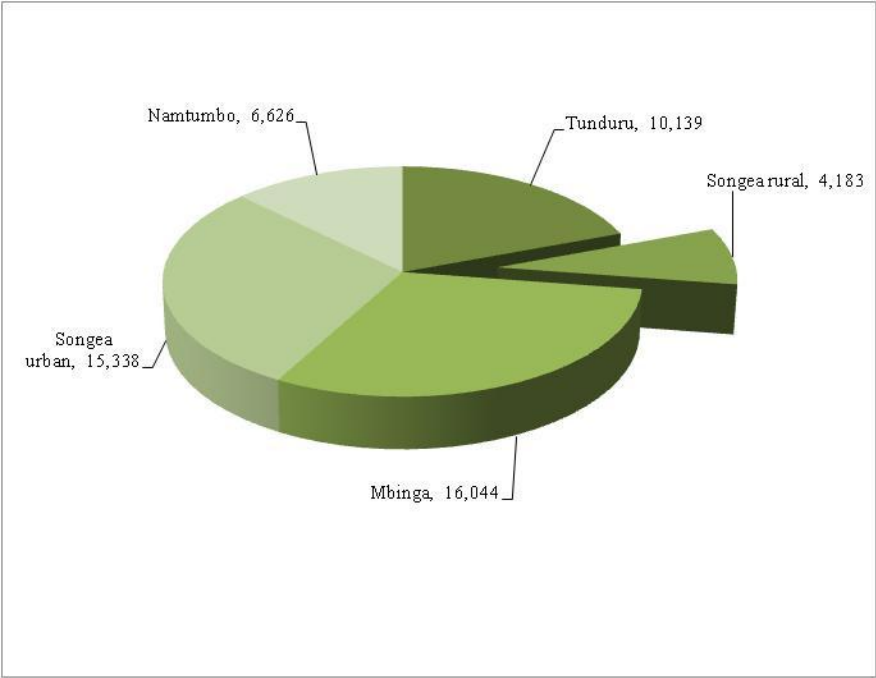
For the same year, the distribution of service activity by district shows same pattern as agriculture with Mbinga district contributed 33 percent which was the highest in the region, followed by Songea urban 27 percent, Songea rural 20 percent, Tunduru 13 percent and the least share of 7 percent in Namtumbo district. Chart 6.

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



The distribution of industry activity share by districts shows that, Mbinga was 31 percent for the year 2006; it has the highest contribution among the five districts. Songea urban district was the second in the ranking with the contribution of 29 percent. Tunduru district contributed 19 percent, Namtumbo district 13 percent and Songea rural district contributed the least 8 percent.

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



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



---

## 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 Ruvuma 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 in directly using the 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 Ruvuma regional GDP estimates. Which are these?

## **2.2 Bottom-up data**

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

---

### 3.0 Recommendation.

The report recommends areas of improvements as observations as follows:

- Ruvuma GDP has been compiled for the first time as such it is a baseline picture for the preceding GDP compilation for Ruvuma region.
- It is of great importance that the Ruvuma 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
- The dissemination of the findings is vital corpora  
ting 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: Concept 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 Ruvuma 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: Ruvuma GDP by District**

District	Million Shs		
	2001	2005	2006
Tunduru	48,580	114,874	124,745
Songea rural	70,880	155,402	158,878
Mbinga	98,408	212,864	219,238
Songea urban	45,599	102,772	111,758
Namtumbo	30,963	70,957	81,662
<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>294,430</b>	<b>656,869</b>	<b>696,281</b>

**Table 2: Ruvuma Population by District**

District	Number		
	2001	2005	2006
Tunduru	256,236	262,906	269,798
Songea rural	166,010	170,339	174,667
Mbinga	425,527	436,557	447,758
Songea urban	138,833	145,920	151,429
Namtumbo	182,007	186,707	191,508
<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>1,168,613</b>	<b>1,202,429</b>	<b>1,235,160</b>



**Table 3: Ruvuma per Capita GDP by District**

			Shs
District	2001	2005	2006
Tunduru	189,592	436,940	462,364
Songea rural	426,960	912,312	909,603
Mbinga	231,262	487,598	489,636
Songea urban	328,444	704,300	738,022
Namtumbo	170,119	380,042	426,417
<b>Regional GDP Per Capita</b>	<b>251,948</b>	<b>546,285</b>	<b>563,717</b>
<b>National GDP Per Capita</b>	<b>258,130</b>	<b>403,283</b>	<b>433,783</b>

**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

---

**Table 4: Data Sources by Activity**

No.	Economic Activity	Data Sources
		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 - Ruvuma Region**

	Million Shs		
	2001	2005	2006
<b>Economic Activity</b>			
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>189,465</b>	<b>412,905</b>	<b>448,445</b>
Crops	162,699	341,045	364,693
Livestock	23,213	62,401	74,142
Forestry and Hunting	3,052	8,164	8,294
Fishing	500	1,296	1,316
<b>Industry</b>	<b>22,952</b>	<b>56,603</b>	<b>57,502</b>
Mining and Quarrying	59	130	132
Manufacturing	12,163	33,899	34,437
Electricity and Water	2,525	5,572	5,660
Electricity	2,507	5,531	5,619
Water	18	41	41
Construction	8,204	17,003	17,272
<b>Services</b>	<b>84,371</b>	<b>192,563</b>	<b>195,620</b>
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	27,443	60,552	61,513
Transport and Communication	7,631	17,720	18,001
Financial and Business Services	26,166	60,603	61,565
Finance and Insurance	7,030	16,173	16,430
Real Estate	18,773	43,628	44,321
Business Services	364	803	815
Public Administration and Other Service	23,132	53,688	54,540
Public Administration	15,206	36,199	36,774
Education	3,477	7,672	7,794
Health	1,608	3,547	3,604
Other Services	2,841	6,269	6,369
less Financial Services Indirectly Measured	(2,358)	(5,203)	(5,285)
<b>Total GDP</b>	<b>294,430</b>	<b>656,869</b>	<b>696,281</b>

---

## 0 A way forward

Regional GDP report reveals driven demand from Development Partners, Researchers and other decision makers, NGOs and donor Community for a comprehensive Regional GDP as an input in planning for the regional development programs.

The Regional Commissioner office in collaboration of National Bureau of Statistics has a great role to play in extending exercise of compilation of comparable GDP series for determining economic growth and changes, poverty reduction indicators, per capita GDP changes and regional budget formulation.

In order to meet the effective demand and meaningful planning and development for the region there is a need to revisit the previous logistic of GDP and coverage, and enlarge the sample frame to suit the study through updated Central Register of Establishments and attain expected GDP; and immediately to start mobilizing facilitation of time series GDP starting from 2005 up to 2007 inclusive.

---

## **Annex 2: Challenges for Improving GDP – Ruvuma Region**

### **Planners**

GDP is one of the most comprehensive and closely watched economic statistics. It is used by the Government to prepare budget, formulate monetary policy, and also mostly used by the business community at large as an indicator of economic activity and helps in preparation of forecasts for economic performance that provides the basis for production, investment, and employment planning.

The challenges ahead of planners and other stakeholders include inadequate social and economic data base; hence planners and other stakeholders have to digest the findings and bridge their expertise and experience to improve performance management system.

Another challenge is weakness in planning linkages, hence there is need for improvements in strengthening planning linkages and support towards economic performance, Alleviation of Poverty and sustainable development and in return raising general productivity and GDP as pathways out of Poverty.

---

## **Client Service Charter**

The Client Service Charter has been launched both at Regional and Districts levels. The District and Town Councils have obligation to speed up the exercise to improve delivery services including Land Titling Initiative through MKURABITA that aims to enhance the issuance of land titles; and later used as collateral to financial and credit services for both urban and rural investments.

The approach has multiplier effect with the political will and support in entire economy preferably in advancement of entrepreneurship, agriculture and agro processing industries.

## **Partnership**

The Regional Secretariat and Local Government Authorities as an economic engine for socio economic development have responsibility for influencing and spearheading the establishment of public-private partnerships. Further more, the Local Government Authorities has to facilitate establishments of sister associations for technology transfer, common markets for the produce in strengthening feature of markets, conducive investment environment and blending resources as well as

---

fostering economic development and investment venture towards job creation, productivity enhancement and efficiency.

This approach will not only raise production but also trigger up the economic growth for both GDP and per capita income, expand revenue collection and taxes; this will lead into improving delivery of social and economic services such as infrastructure, education and health services in line with MKUKUTA. Pre-requisite.

### **Investment Portfolio**

Since the establishment of Ruvuma region is facing inadequate investment portfolio irrespective niche resources such as potential arable land, manufacturing industries, mining and eco-tourism mentioning few for income generating and general economic development.

In order to foster and attract investment the region has facilitated the establishment of Regional Investment Centre incorporating the regional investment committee chaired by Regional Commissioner; linked by Secretariat of which assisting the regional investment committee in carrying out day to day investment activities.

---

Through facilitation strategies the first draft of investment profiles of every District Councils and town Council (Songea urban) is out; and so far region has already established Regional Business Council (RBC) with the aims of improving private –public partnership, creating conducive business environment and prosperity.

The RBC has also managed to establish four working groups to assist in identifying investment opportunities within the region. The Working groups comprise Small and Medium Enterprises, Minerals, Agriculture and Livestock, Human Capital resource Development and Information, Communication Technology.

The region further in the process to improve marketing systems and establishing information centres with the aim to open markets of agricultural and Livestock products. It also encouraged private sector in establishing more agro-processing industries for value-added and job creation.

The region is in the process for the establishment of Export Processing Zone (EPZ) at Tanzanite Mining Area-Mererani so as to improve export of Mineral, Agricultural and Livestock Products; and employment.



---

The challenge ahead of investment to pick up depends on publicity of abundant resources available in Ruvuma, investment forum and improvement in poor infrastructure of both main and feeder roads.

### **Sustainable Agriculture**

The findings have shown that Agriculture is the back bone of four districts of the Region. The Region is however facing unreliable rainfall, low productivity, inadequate supply of agriculture inputs, insufficient food security, competitive markets and poor production technologies. There is therefore a need to focus on regional market oriented production and production contracts with large, corporate agricultural producers. Farmers themselves through cooperatives can also act as contractors.

There are several potential advantages for contract production systems. Such contracts may provide a more stable income for the producer by reducing traditional marketing risks as well as allow a producer to benefit from technical advice, managerial expertise and access to technological advances provided by the contractor. An agricultural production contract may provide the producer with a guaranteed market, provided that the commodities are produced in accordance with the contract. Finally, such contracts

---

may allow a producer to increase the volume of his or her business with limited capital since the contractor may often supply the necessary production inputs.

In recent world wide developments the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries are being transformed by the implementation of science and technology in almost every phase of the agricultural process including tapping underground water and rain water for mechanized irrigation, manufacturing and marketing; therefore the agriculture sector has to put more efforts to bring up sustainable development and further strengthening of an integrated farmer to farmer extension training through AMCOS and SACCOS, establish market linkages as a solution towards poverty reduction and improvement of economic performance.

Training and the development of advisory services particularly in rural areas are extremely important and should cover technical, managerial, marketing and agricultural credit services.

### **Research and Extension Linkage**

Research and extension linkage is vital for Local Government Authorities in blending technology and experience in all process of food and commercial production of which inclining due to

---

inadequate research adoption and utilization of findings for boosting economic development. Therefore GDP as a means towards sustainable development with effect of public perception and political support in molding public participatory partnership, dissemination of information and strengthening research and extension linkages, and adoption for sectoral development advancement , job creation where in turn not only improving skills, technological advancement, production and productivity, but also improving economic performance

### **Livestock and Fishery**

Despite potential resources in livestock and fishery; the sector is commercially underutilized in mechanized small, medium and large scale farming. The sector is also lacking viable family based private farming due to difficulties they face to access land and other production resources.

The approach to be taken should include the establishment of cooperatives and partnerships leading to small, medium and large scale ranches. If these are aggressively developed, adopted and sustainably utilized, they will contribute and/or pave ways for an establishment of beef manufacturing and other value added by products in raising entire Regional and National GDP. This will

---

also create employment and earnings towards poverty reduction at household level.

Conducting fishery survey to estimate fish stocks and sizes, reproduction rates and fishing pressure in all water sources where fishing is conducted will help in formulating sound fishery management.

Establishment of buffer zone around the lakes in which trees and grass are to be planted and encouraging terracing and other forms of agro forest close to the lakes and up hills in order to reduce or quensequently stop the soil erosion that leads to high rate of siltation and destruction of the fish breeding sites.

### **Aquaculture Sub-Sector**

The aquaculture is not well developed in all lakes and dams due to lack of aquaculture knowledge system (research, education and extension) to transfer new technology and knowledge into practical applications and adoption.

More concrete, action-oriented and physical interventions are required through licensing mechanism, capacity building and credit services to be extended to the fishing areas so that small and more vulnerable ones can access required resources for

---

sustainable harvesting of fish. Also is one-way to generate additional jobs and add to the food supply.

Research findings will help introducing aquatic farming for marketable species such as *Tilapia nilotica* and sustainable fishing module, processing and marketing thereby in turn developing sustainable natural resources and job creation. And therefore with time the development of aquaculture is expected to yield a significant increase in annual sales revenue and diversify entrepreneur chain income generation and future development.

The efforts are being made to ensure all the fish ponds are used in forming farming fishes and in areas where these techniques have been introduced are highly accepted as fishes eat leaches that are dangerous to the health of livestock's.

### **Cultural Tourism**

Ruvuma region is well endowed with cultural heritage of which Cultural tourism and chain business opportunities are underdeveloped due to lack of campaign, publicity and reliable infrastructure.

---

The Maasai, Barbaig and Hadzabe tribals give the unique cultural insight on their taboos, way of making ornaments and their daily socio-economic activities.

In order the cultural tourism to mushroom private sector to be encouraged and motivated to open up business ventures-hotels, commercial and recreational destinations such as sports fishing at Lake Songea urban.

Moreover the formation of Ruvuma Region Website will pave the way for campaigning and publicizing the underdeveloped cultural tourism in Ruvuma Region.

Hoped that areas mentioned as cross cutting phenomena with tireless efforts, support and proactive hard working will bring up green revolution in socio-economic development in the near future.

## **References**

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

# National Bureau of Statistics

Director General    P.O. Box 796 Dar es Salaam  
Telephone +255 22 2122724  
General Office      P.O. Box 796 Dar es Salaam  
Telephone +255 22 2122722/3  
Fax:                    +255 22 2130852  
E-mail:                [dg@nbs.go.tz](mailto:dg@nbs.go.tz), [Website [www.nbs.go.tz](http://www.nbs.go.tz)]

## ***Vision***

*To be the authoritative source of statistical information pertaining to socio-economic conditions in the country, an institution able to provide such information most effectively, a point of reference for statistical methodologies and standards.*

## ***Mission***

*To facilitate planning and decision making within the government and the business community, to stimulate research and inform public debate through the provision of relevant, reliable and timely statistics and a quality statistical service in general.*

