THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

THE ECONOMIC SURVEY 2022

Ministry of Finance
DODOMA - TANZANIA
August, 2023

Economic Survey 2022

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AGTIF	Agricultural Input Trust Fund
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASA	Agricultural Seed Agency
ATCL	Air Tanzania Company Limited
AU	African Union
BRELA	Business Registrations and Licensing Agency
CAMARTEC	Centre for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology
CBE	College of Business Education
CMSA	Capital Market Security Authority
COASCO	Co-operative Audit and Supervision Corporation
COMESA	The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DART	Dar Rapid Transit Agency
DSA	Debt Sustainability analysis
DSE	Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange
DTA	Double Taxation Agreement
EAC	The East African Community
EMD	Emergence Medical Department
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EPZA	Export Processing Zones Authority
FETA	Fisheries Education and Training Agency
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GWh	Gigawatt hour
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LATRA	Land Transport Regulatory Authority
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
M1	Narrow Money Supply
M2	Broad Money Supply
M3	Extended Broad Money Supply
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
OSBP	One Stop Border Posts
PCCB	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSSSF	Public Service Social Security Fund
SADC	The Southern African Development Community
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks

TANESCO	Tanzania Electricity Supply Company
TANIPAC	Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination
TANROADS	Tanzania National Roads Agency
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
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TCAA	Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority
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
TIE	Tanzania Institute of Education
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TIRA	Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority
TIRDO	Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization
TMDA	Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority
TMX	Tanzania Merchantile Exchange
TMRC	Tanzania Mortgage Refinance Company
TPA	Tanzania Ports Authority
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TRC	Tanzania Railway Corporation
TVLA	Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency
UCSAF	The Universal Communications Service Access Fund
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
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
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
WMA	Weight and Measurement Agency

IMPORTANT ECONOMIC EVENTS IN 2022

DATE	MONTH	EVENT
24	February	Russia's invasion of Ukraine with significant affects on global economy including higher inflation.
07	May	The Government launched Tanzania the Royal Tour Program founded by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan aiming at promoting tourist attractions and investment opportunities.
14	June	East Africa Community Member state tabled Government Budget to the respective National Assembly.
01	July	The Government commenced the implementation of three-year Program financed by concessional loan from International Monetary Fund IMF through Extended Credit Facility (ECF) to strengthen economic activities adversely affected by climate change COVID - 19 and the ongoing war in Ukraine.
23	August	The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania conducted the 6th Population and Housing Census whereby, preliminary results indicated that Tanzania had population of 61,741,120 people. Out of those, Tanzania Mainland had 59,851,347 people and Tanzania Zanzibar 1,889,773 people.
22	December	The President of the United Republic of Tanzania Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan officiated dam water filling at Julius Nyerere Hydropower project.

Table A: BASIC ECONOMIC STATISTICS-TANZANIA MAINLAND

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change
Population (millions)	51	52.6	54.3	55.9	57.7	59.9	3.8
Gross Domestic Product, at current prices (Shs. million)**	118,731,697	123,989,406	134,383,846	145,429,645	156,375,288	170,255,623	8.9
Gross Domestic Product, at constant 2015 prices (Shs. million)**	107,646,688	115,180,792	123,193,879	129,139,817	135,478,189	141,872,730	4.7
GDP per capita, at current prices (Shs.)	2,327,395	2,452,406	2,573,324	2,653,790	2,708,999	2,844,641	5.0
GDP per capita, at constant 2007 prices (Shs.)	2,110,088	2,188,195	2,269,888	2,306,682	2,346,983	2,370,418	1.0
Consumer Price Index (%)	5.3	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.7	27.0
Balance of merchandise trade (US$ million)	-2,782.30	-4,227.00	-3,237.60	-1,460.00	-3,247.70	(6,984.9)	**
Consumption of cement ('000 Tons)	4,359,163	4,577,117	6,104,108	5,887,775	6,863,004	7,532,173	9.8
Electricity sold (KWH million)	5,565.80	5,876.60	6,161.00	6,199.40	7,313.20	7,729.60	5.7
Tourist earnings (US$ million)	2,200	2,433	2,604	715	1,248	25,278	**
Education: Students in Primary Schools ('000)*	9317.8	10,112	10,605	10,925	11,196.80	11,421.00	2.0
Education: Students in Secondary Schools ('000)*	1908.9	2,149	2,338	2,473	2,671.90	2,823.60	5.7
Health facilities: Number of beds	60,952	62,203	80,164	84,162	86,131	104,687	21.5
Exports of Cash Crops (Mill.US$)							
Traditional Commodities							
Coffee	126.27	148	152.2	145	155.2	161.2	3.9
Cotton	36.76	68.38	91.8	87.5	81.3	103.4	27.2
Sisal	28.73	32.54	19.3	17.6	20.2	24.3	20.3
Tea	49.13	45.82	45.7	32.4	32.9	30.0	-8.8
Tobacco	195.81	269.95	146.5	148.7	127.5	178.5	40.0
Cashewnuts	529.7	109.56	353.1	359.6	159	226.9	42.7
Cloves	55.42	0.36	9.1	17.1	51.8	42.1	-18.7
Non-Traditional Commodities							
Minerals	1694.48	1615.4	2,326.70	3369.1	3,116.4	3,395.3	8.9
Manufactured goods	676.27	894.29	851.8	908.6	1,200.0	1,419.2	18.3
Fish and fish Products	193.01	181.85	168	139.6	164.3	168.2	2.4
Horticultural produce	148.65	147.7	202.4	274.1	378.6	289.6	-23.5
Re-export	143.16	186.71	242.8	87.7	90.2	131.2	45.5
Other exports	223.29	340.4	394.3	474.2	813.5	654.9	-19.5
Monetary Aggregates							
Money supply (Shs. billion)[2]	24,714.30	25,823.50	28,313.10	29,920.60	34,558.00	38,580.00	11.6
Net domestic credit (Shs. billion)	24,977.20	26,249.30	28,103.30	26,139.60	30,030.50	37,557.30	25.1
Government Finance	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23P**	**Percentage Change**
Government Revenue (Shs. million)	17,971,805	18,527,293	21,051,755	20,594,735	24,395,567	27,053,777	10.9
Government Recurrent Expenditure (Shs. million)	-12,415,920	-13,811,190	-14,201,148	-14,883,723	-15,817,056	-19,043,025	20.4
Government Development Expenditure (Shs. million)	-8,030,040	-8,454,182	-9,926,993	-11,701,584	-15,080,341	-15,006,002	-0.5

Source: Ministry of Finance

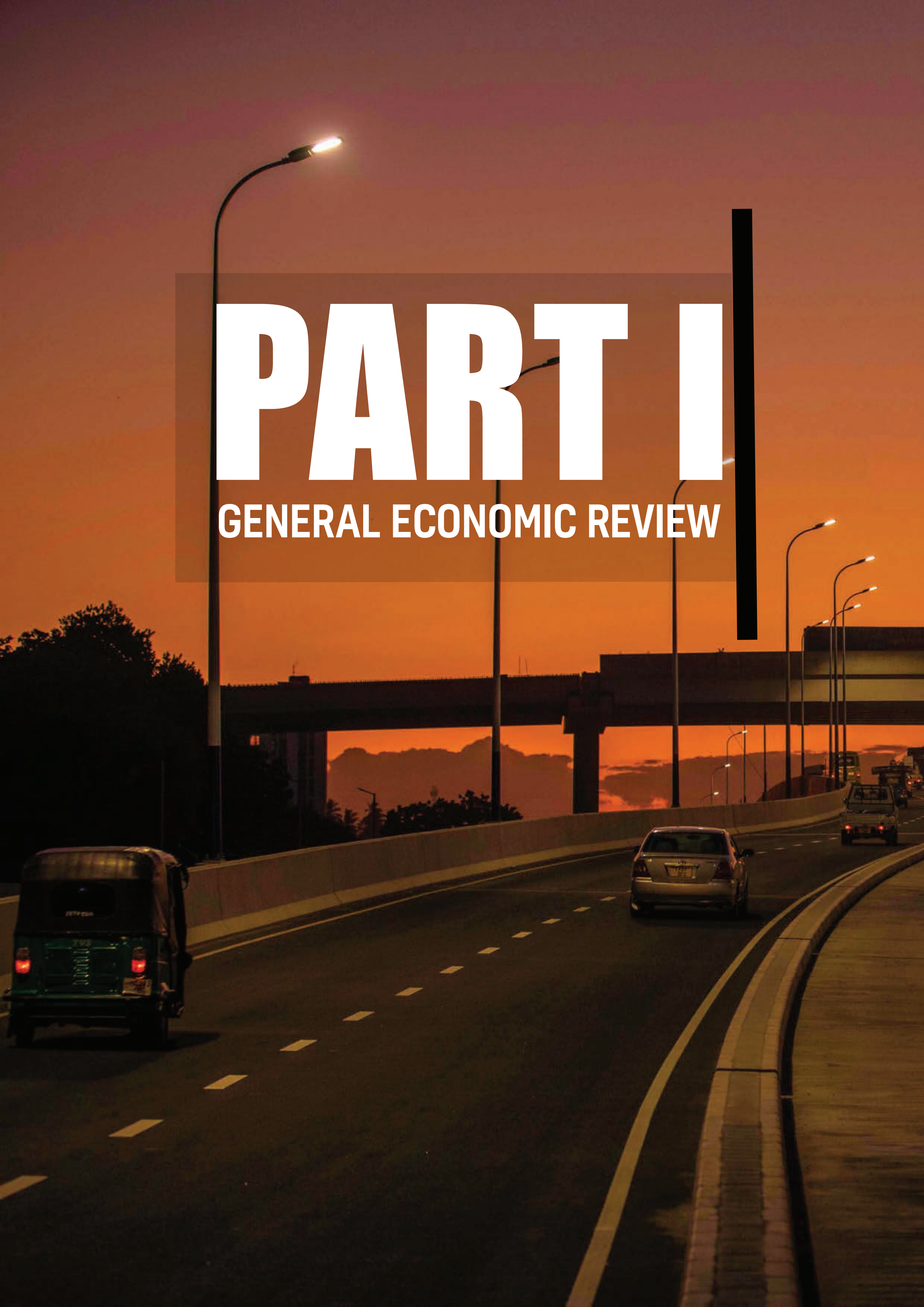
Table B: TREND OF KEY MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS (2016-2021

Calendar Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT						
Real GDP (mp)	6.8%	6.9%	7.0%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%
Nominal GDP (mp)	9.6%	8.7%	8.2%	8.3%	5.1%	8.9%
Investment to GDP ratio	30.6%	32.9%	33.1%	36.9%	41.6%	41.8%
Savings to GDP ratio	19.2%	20.5%	21.0%	20.9%	21.1%	20.9%
PRICES AND INTEREST RATE						
CPI Inflation (end of period)	4.0%	3.3%	3.8%	3.2%	4.2%	4.8%
CPI Inflation (period average)	5.3%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.7%	4.3%
GDP deflator Inflation (bp)	2.5%	2.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	3.7%
GDP deflator Inflation (MP)	2.6%	1.6%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	4.0%
Short term lending rate (up to one year)	13.7%	18.3%	16.7%	15.7%	16.4%	16.8%
Short term deposit rate (12 months)	11.5%	11.7%	8.8%	8.3%	8.3%	8.5%
Interest rate spread (one year)	2.2%	6.6%	7.9%	7.5%	8.1%	8.3%
Exchange rate (Tsh/USD) Annual average	2,240.8	2,275.4	2,299.8	2305.6	2309.2	2314.5
MONEY						
M3 Growth rate	8.0%	4.5%	9.6%	5.7%	15.5%	11.6%
M2 growth rate	10.4%	3.8%	11.8%	8.2%	17.6%	12.1%
Non performing loans	11.5%	10.7%	9.8%	9.8%	8.5%	8.4%
Growth of credit to private sector	1.7%	4.9%	11.1%	3.1%	10.0%	22.5%
BALANCE OF PAYMENT						
Export of goods to GDP ratio	8.5%	7.8%	9.2%	10.1%	9.4%	9.2%
Export of goods and services to GDP ratio	15.7%	15.2%	16.4%	13.5%	14.0%	15.7%
Import of Goods to GDP ratio	13.7%	15.6%	14.7%	12.4%	14.7%	19.2%
Import of good and services to GDP ratio	17.5%	19.1%	17.7%	14.4%	17.1%	22.6%
Current Account to GDP ratio	-2.8%	-4.2%	-2.3%	-2.3%	-3.5%	-7.3%
Reserves months of imports	6.1	4.6	5.9	5.3	6.2	4.7
GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS (RATIO TO GDP)						
Fiscal Year	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**
Domestic Revenue	14.7%	14.6%	13.9%	14.6%	13.3%	14.9%
Tax revenue	12.4%	12.3%	11.6%	12.1%	11.2%	12.3%
Total Expenditure (Net lending)	16.6%	16.7%	16.7%	17.2%	17.2%	19.0%
Recurent expenditure	10.2%	10.1%	10.4%	9.8%	9.6%	9.8%
Development Expenditure	6.4%	6.5%	6.4%	6.9%	7.6%	9.2%
Offical Grants	1.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Deficit (excluding grants)	-2.4%	-2.6%	-3.5%	-2.5%	-4.3%	-4.1%
Deficit (including grants)	-1.4%	-1.7%	-2.5%	-1.9%	-3.9%	-3.6%
Foreign borrowing	1.5%	1.4%	0.9%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%
Domestic bank borrowing	-0.9%	-0.3%	1.8%	-0.3%	1.2%	1.1%

Source: Ministry of Finance

PART I

GENERAL ECONOMIC REVIEW



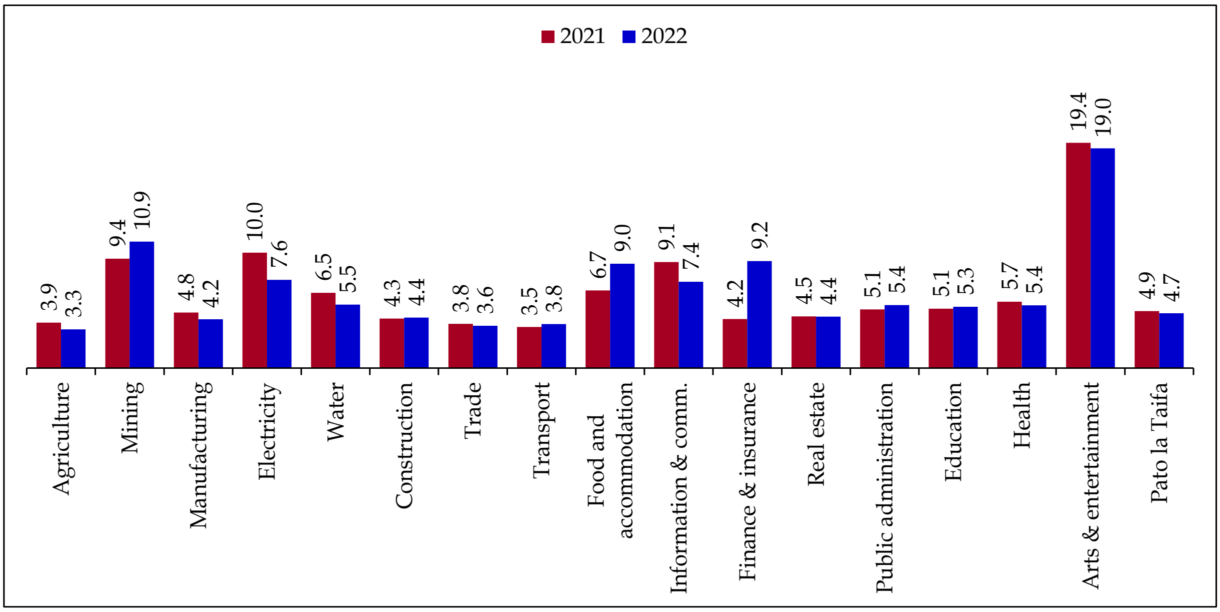
CHAPTER 1

THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Economic Growth

1. In 2022, real GDP was 141,872,730 million shillings compared to 135,478,189 million shillings recorded in 2021, equivalent to a growth of 4.7 percent. The growth was driven by: Government measures to contain the impact of war in Ukraine; strategic investment in energy, water, health, education, roads, railways and airports infrastructure; increased production of minerals particularly coal, gypsum, salt, diamonds, limestone and copper; and increased tourism activities. However, the growth rate slowed down by 0.2 percentage point from 4.9 percent growth recorded in 2021 mainly due to the impact of war in Ukraine which escalated production costs as well as the climate change spill over which affected agriculture production in some areas. Economic activities which recorded the highest growth during the period under review included: arts and entertainment (19.0 percent); mining and quarrying (10.9 percent); financial and insurance (9.2 percent); accommodation and food service (9.0 percent); and electricity (7.6 percent).

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



2. In 2022, gross domestic product at current prices was 170,255,623 million shillings compared to 156,375,288 million shillings in 2021. Meanwhile, Tanzania Mainland had a population of 59,851,347 people according to the Population and Housing Census conducted in 2022 compared to 57,724,380 people in 2021. Consequently, GDP per capita increased by 5.0 percent to 2,844,641 shillings in 2022 compared to 2,708,999 shillings in 2021. The GDP per capita is equivalent to USD 1,229.1 in 2022 compared to USD 1,173.3 in 2021.

3. In 2022, agriculture activities which include crop cultivation, livestock keeping, forestry and fishing grew by 3.3 percent compared to a growth of 3.9 percent recorded in 2021. The slowdown in growth was due to inadequate and untimely rainfall in some production areas. In addition, livestock sub activity recorded the highest growth of 5.0 percent followed byforestry

(3.1 percent), crop production (2.7 percent), and fishing (1.9 percent) in 2022 compared to 5.0 percent, 3.5 percent, 3.6 percent and 2.6 percent respectively in 2021.

4. In 2022, monetary and non-monetary agricultural activities grew by an average of 3.3 percent each compared to the growth of 4.0 percent for monetary and 3.8 percent for non-monetary agriculture in 2021. In addition, monetary livestock activity grew by 5.0 percent; forestry grew by 3.1 percent; and crop cultivation expanded by 2.7 percent, as it was for non-monetary. However, monetary fishing activity grew by 1.9 percent while non-monetary grew by 2.0 percent in 2022.

5. In 2022, agricultural activities accounted for 26.2 percent of the GDP compared to 26.8 percent in 2021. In addition, crop sub activity contributed 15.0 percent to GDP; livestock activity accounted for 6.7 percent to GDP; forestry activity (2.7 percent); and fishing activity (1.8 percent) in 2022 compared to 15.1 percent; 7.2 percent; 2.7 percent; and 1.8 percent respectively in 2021.

6. In 2022, mining and quarrying activity grew by 10.9 percent compared to 9.4 percent recorded in 2021, owing to the increase in production of minerals particularly coal, gypsum, salt, diamonds, lime and copper. In addition, the share of mining and quarrying activities to GDP increased to 9.1 percent in 2022 from 7.3 percent in 2021.

7. Manufacturing activity grew by 4.2 percent in 2022 compared to 4.8 percent in 2021. This was due to slowdown in the demand for manufactured products following increase in the cost of industrial production which ultimately pushed the price up. The increase in prices of industrial raw materials, especially petroleum products as caused by the ongoing war in Ukraine was the main cause of increase in the cost of industrial production. Furthermore, the share of manufacturing activity to GDP was 7.1 percent in 2022 compared to 7.2 percent in 2021.

8. In 2022, electricity generation, transmission and distribution activity recorded a growth of 7.6 percent compared to 10.0 percent in 2021. The slowdown in growth was on account of decreased electricity generation from heavy fuel oil and hydropower plants due to drought in some parts of the country and increase in fuel price as a result of ongoing war in Ukraine. The share of electricity activity to GDP was 0.1 percent in 2022 compared to 0.2 percent in 2021.

9. In 2022, water supply, sewerage and waste management activity grew by 5.5 percent compared to 6.5 percent in 2021. The decrease was due to presence of drought in some parts of the country. The activity accounted for 0.6 percent of the GDP in 2022 compared to 0.5 percent in 2021. Moreover, monetary and non-monetary water supply and sewerage activity grew by 5.5 percent each in 2022.

10. In 2022, construction activity grew by 4.4 percent compared to 4.3 percent in 2021. The growth was attributed to implementation of ongoing development projects including roads, bridges, airports, railway, Government offices, classrooms, health centers and residential and

business houses. On the other hand, monetary and non-monetary construction activities grew by 4.5 percent and 2.2 percent respectively in 2022. In addition, the share of construction activity to GDP was 14.1 percent in 2022 compared to 14.0 percent in 2021.

11. In 2022, trade and repair activity recorded a growth of 3.6 percent compared to 3.8 percent in 2021 owing to improvement of business environment and improved access to credit to private sector. The share of trade and repair activity to GDP was 7.9 percent in 2022 compared to 8.7 percent in 2021.

12. Accommodation and food services grew by 9.0 percent in 2022 compared to 6.7 percent in 2021. This was due to resumption of economic activities particularly tourism that were adversely affected by COVID -19. For instance, international tourists arrivals increased by 57.7 percent to 1,454,920 in 2022 compared to 922,692 tourists in 2021. The activity accounted for 1.1 percent of GDP in 2022 compared to 1.0 percent in 2021.

13. Transport and storage activity registered a growth of 3.8 percent in 2022 compared to 3.5 percent in 2021. The growth was on account of increase in cargo and passengers transported by air, railway, marine and roads. However, the share of transport and storage activity to GDP decreased to 6.7 percent in 2022 compared to 6.9 percent in 2021.

14. The information and communication activity include preparation services, printing and dissemination of various information through media such as radio, newspapers, television, websites and telecommunication services. The activity grew by 7.4 percent in 2022 compared to 9.1 percent in 2021. This was due to decrease in virtual meetings. Information and communication activity accounted for 1.5 percentage share to GDP as it was in 2021.

15. In 2022, financial and insurance activity recorded a growth of 9.2 percent compared to 4.2 percent in 2021. This was due to increase in demand for transportation insurance and improvement of economic activities. However, the share of financial and insurance activity to GDP was 3.2 percent in 2022 compared to 3.4 percent in 2021.

16. In 2022, real estate activity grew by 4.4 percent compared to 4.5 percent in 2021. In addition, monetary and non-monetary real estate activity grew by 4.4 percent each in 2022. Real estate accounted for 2.7 percent to GDP as it was in 2021

17. In 2022, public administration and defence activities grew by 5.4 percent compared to 5.1 percent in 2021. This was attributed to increase in payment of workers' arrears; implementation of safety and security activities; and operation of Government activities in general. However, the share of these activities to GDP decreased to 3.7 percent in 2022 compared to 3.8 percent in 2021.

18. In 2022, administrative and support services activities grew by 4.6 percent compared to 6.9 percent in 2021. The activities include: leasing of tools, machinery and equipment; job searching, tourism services; protection of property and people; general office service, travel

agency companies and copyright. During the period under review, the share of these activities to GDP was 2.5 percent compared to 2.6 percent in 2021.

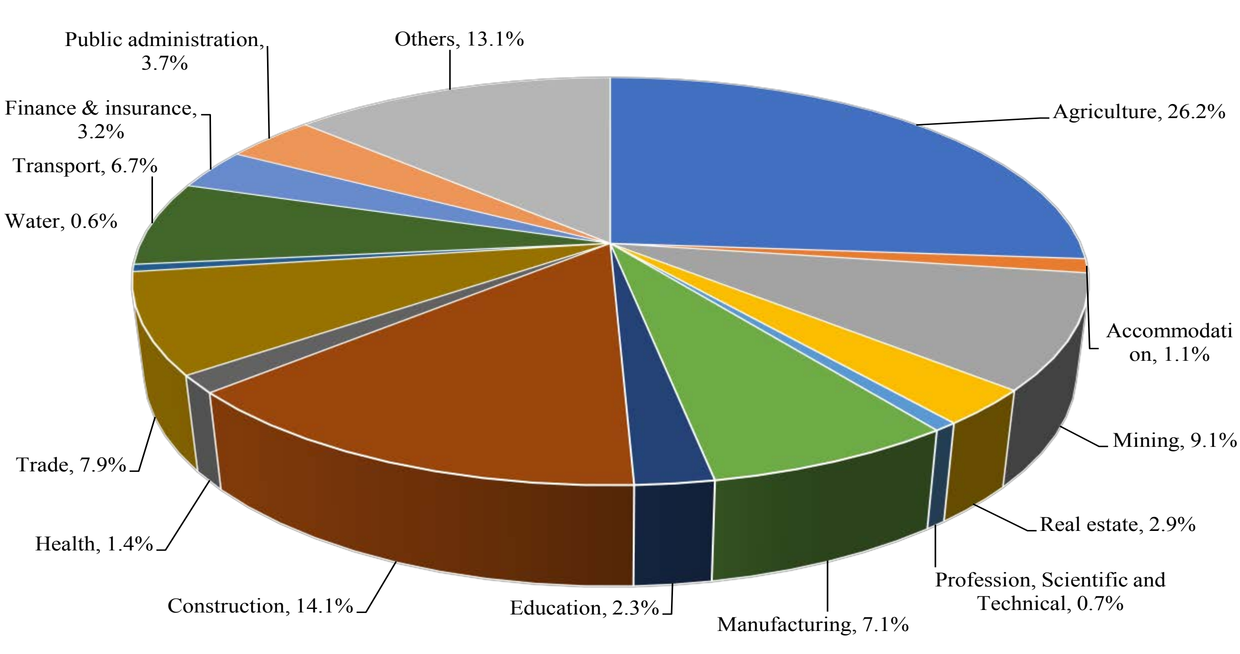
19. In 2022, education activity grew by 5.3 percent compared to 5.1 percent in 2021, owing to Government's initiatives in improving education infrastructure and employing teachers, along with increase in enrolment of students in public and private primary and secondary schools. However, the share of education activity to GDP was 2.2 in 2022 compared to 2.3 percent in 2021. On the other hand, academic, scientific and technical activities grew by 5.8 percent in 2022 compared to 6.8 percent in 2021. In addition, the share of these economic activity to GDP was 0.7 percent as in 2021.

20. In 2022, human health and social work activity grew by 5.4 percent compared to 5.7 percent in 2021. This was due to incompletion of projects related to construction and import of equipment and vehicles. In addition, the share of human health and social work activity to GDP remained at 1.4 percent for six (6) consecutive years.

21. Arts and entertainment activities continued to register the highest growth in 2022 compared to other economic activities despite the slowdown in its growth to 19.0 percent from 19.4 percent in 2021. This was due to continued improvements of tourism activities and entertainment business environment. In addition, the share of arts and entertainment activities to GDP was 0.4 percent in 2022 compared to 0.3 percent in 2021. On the other hand, growth rate and share of activities of households as employers was 3.1 percent and 0.2 percent in 2022 as in 2021.

22. In 2022, other social services activities grew by 5.7 percent compared to 8.5 percent in 2021. Contribution of the activities to GDP was 0.9 percent in 2022 as in 2021.

Chart 1.2: Share of Economic Activities to GDP in 2022



Price Trend

23. In 2022, headline inflation increased by an average of 4.3 percent compared to 3.7 percent recorded in 2021. However, the rate is within the country's medium-term target and SADC convergence criteria range of 3 - 7 percent, and the EAC convergence criteria of a ceiling of 8.0 percent. Higher inflation rate was mostly attributed to:

i. Increase in the global commodity prices particularly petroleum products, edible oils, fertilizer, wheat and industrial raw materials which led to increase in production and distribution costs of goods and services in the domestic market;

ii. Inadequate food supply in some domestic markets resulting from low autumn rainfall in some production areas owing to the spill over effects of climate change; and

iii. Increase in demand for food from neighbouring countries, especially within the EAC and SADC member states, which were affected by increase in production and transportation costs as well as climate change.

24. In 2022, the Government managed to contain inflation despite of the global challenges emanated from the spill over effects of climate change and ongoing war in Ukraine by undertaking various initiatives including: provision of fuel and fertilizer subsidies; strengthen management and control of fiscal and monetary policies, in particular through provision of fiscal incentives such as exemptions in some products to reduce consumer price; as well as expanding and renovating irrigation infrastructure to lessen rainfall dependence in seeds and crop production as well as minimizing importation of agriculture products which the country has comparative advantage.

25. The review of price trend for main groups has revealed that most goods and services recorded low inflation in 2022 compared to 2021 save for two groups of food and non-alcoholic beverages; and transportation. In 2022, food and non-alcoholic beverages group recorded the highest inflation rate of 7.3 percent followed by transportation group at 6.1 percent in 2022. Increase in the average price of those two groups was due to the effects of climate change and increase in the prices of petroleum products in the world market, respectively. However, insurance and financial services group recorded the lowest inflation rate of 0.1 percent followed by education services 0.6 percent and information and communication services 0.9 percent. ***Table 1.1 shows price trend for main categories of goods and services.***

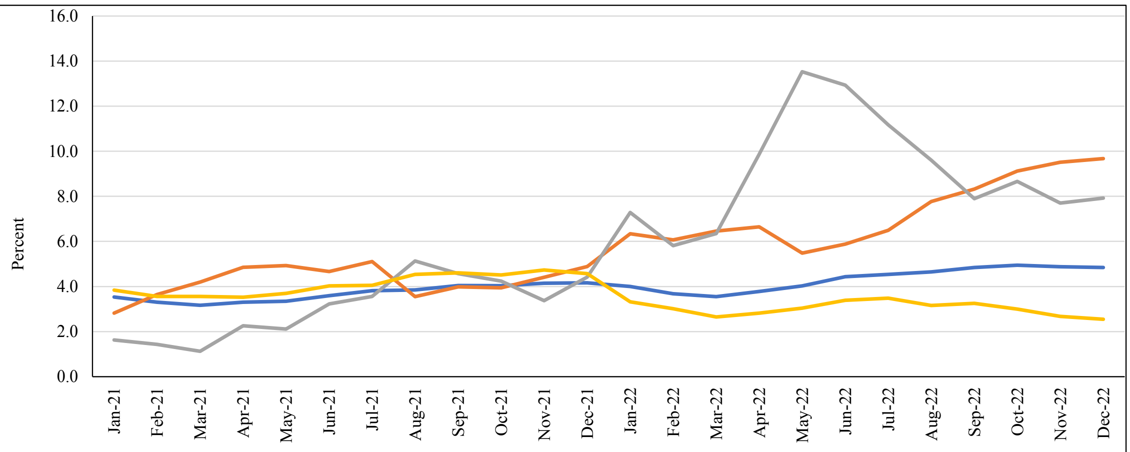
Table 1.1: National Consumer Price Indices and Inflation Rates

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	Annual Average
2016	**Price Indices**	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
2022		112	103	107	108	107	104	110	103	104	102	107	100	105	108
2017	**Inflation rate (Percent)**	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
2022		7.3	1.2	2.5	3.6	3.5	1.4	6.1	0.9	1.5	0.6	2.3	0.1	2.3	4.3

Source: National Bureau Statistics

26. The review of other selected groups shows that core inflation decreased to an average of 3.0 percent in 2022 from an average of 4.1 percent in 2021. Non-core inflation was 8.2 percent in 2022 compared to 2.5 percent in 2021. Energy inflation averaged at 9.1 percent in 2022 compared to 3.1 percent in 2021 mainly owing to increase in global fuel price. In addition, goods inflation increased by 5.3 percent while service inflation increased by an average of 2.8 percent in 2022.

Figure 1.3: Inflation for Selected Groups, 2021 - 2022



	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22
Headline	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8
Food	2.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.1	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.9	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.6	5.5	5.9	6.5	7.8	8.3	9.1	9.5	9.7
Energy	1.6	1.4	1.1	2.3	2.1	3.2	3.6	5.1	4.6	4.2	3.4	4.4	7.3	5.8	6.3	9.9	13.5	12.9	11.2	9.6	7.9	8.7	7.7	7.9
Core	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.5

27. Inflation for low, middle and high income groups increased by 4.7 percent, 5.8 percent and 3.8 percent in 2022 compared to 2.4 percent, 2.4 percent and 3.0 percent respectively in 2021. This was due to increase in the prices of some basic goods and services including food and energy. For low and middle income groups, inflation rate was higher in entertainment, sports and culture group followed by food and non - alcoholic beverages. On high income group, inflation rate was higher in transport group (5.9 percent) followed by food and non-alcoholic beverages (4.8 percent) in 2022. ***Table 1.2 shows inflation trend of goods and services by income group.***

Table 1.2: Inflation 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 Services	Annual Average
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
2022	7.5	0.5	3.7	3.9	6.3	2.9	-2.1	1.8	13.3	2.3	3.0	0.0	3.5	4.7
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
2022	9.5	0.5	2.6	5.0	4.5	1.8	7.3	0.2	16.5	1.2	3.7	0.1	3.4	5.8
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
2022	4.8	2.3	3.1	3.4	2.5	2.0	5.9	1.1	2.3	0.8	4.0	0.0	2.3	3.8

Source: National Bureau Statistics

Capital Formation

28. In 2022, capital formation at current prices was 71,157.28 billion shillings compared to 65,082.05 billion shillings in 2021. In addition, capital formation at constant prices was 61,499.72 billion shillings compared to 55,864.25 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 10.1 percent. The ratio of capital formation at current prices to GDP was 41.8 percent in 2022 compared to 41.6 percent in 2021.

29. In 2022, fixed capital formation which include: buildings; transport facilities; machinery and other equipment; crop and livestock resources; and copyrights, research and development and professional services at current prices was 72,250.90 billion shillings compared to 68,966.82 billion shillings in 2021. In addition, fixed capital formation at constant prices increased by 5.2 percent to 63,566.87 billion shillings in 2022 from 60,408.64 billion shillings in 2021. On the other hand, the value of inventories at constant prices decreased by 3,110.61 billion shillings in 2022 compared to a decrease of 5,705.69 billion shillings in 2021. In addition, the value of inventories at current prices decreased by 3,010.51 billion shillings in 2022 compared to a decrease of 5,838.94 billion shillings in 2021.

30. In 2022, public sector capital formation at current prices increased by 2.7 percent to 21,417.87 billion shillings from 20,862.67 billion shillings in 2021. In addition, private sector capital formation at current prices was 50,833.03 billion shillings in 2022 compared to 48,104.15 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 5.7 percent. The public sector accounted for 29.6 percent of the fixed capital formation in 2022 and private sector accounted for 70.4 percent.

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

Million Shillings

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
A	***Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing***	***34,142,497***	***33,916,201***	***36,447,871***	***38,760,377***	***41,851,196***	***44,670,628***
	Crops	19,712,862	19,060,478	20,066,646	21,920,177	23,549,769	25,580,490
	Livestock	8,867,810	9,251,173	10,357,287	10,622,499	11,269,820	11,479,664
	Forestry	3,313,765	3,383,160	3,641,955	3,720,575	4,191,340	4,603,883
	Fishing	2,248,060	2,221,390	2,381,982	2,497,126	2,840,267	3,006,591
	Industry and Construction	***29,735,584***	***33,422,366***	***37,269,750***	***42,549,256***	***45,762,018***	***52,700,656***
B	Mining and quarrying	5,206,217	6,455,878	7,164,222	9,867,293	11,471,365	15,430,906
C	Manufacturing	9,102,282	9,811,013	10,512,034	11,207,276	11,237,325	12,157,760
D	Electricity supply	413,351	345,775	369,917	398,084	378,691	248,139
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	519,909	554,536	590,324	635,959	746,403	893,174
F	Construction	14,493,826	16,255,164	18,633,254	20,440,644	21,928,233	23,970,677
	Services	***45,065,892***	***46,855,883***	***50,912,265***	***53,994,408***	***57,385,569***	***60,146,729***
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	10,842,803	11,047,691	12,246,192	12,931,133	13,570,247	13,532,026
H	Transport and storage	7,897,993	8,381,276	9,622,792	10,701,520	10,860,302	11,397,028
I	Accommodation and Food services	1,602,543	1,653,792	1,680,222	1,371,161	1,601,506	1,892,459
J	Information and Communication	1,829,356	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,753	2,375,155	2,605,849
K	Financial and Insurance activities	4,789,632	4,823,101	4,927,613	5,013,181	5,380,249	5,498,733
L	Real estate	3,334,171	3,553,630	3,869,528	4,348,618	4,581,584	4,877,501
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	726,707	711,807	753,302	822,440	1,088,002	1,175,442
N	Administrative and Support service activities	3,027,384	3,078,145	3,340,939	3,692,864	4,022,127	4,297,339
O	Public Administration and Defence	4,986,287	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,530,738	5,875,519	6,243,146
P	Education	2,864,290	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,440,525	3,649,124	3,838,330
Q	Human Health and Social Work activities	1,681,353	1,816,738	1,932,964	2,060,600	2,213,486	2,392,940
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	322,353	374,924	427,887	416,049	513,448	623,721
S	Other service activities	959,148	1,037,687	1,140,417	1,217,190	1,358,754	1,465,396
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	201,872	215,564	241,246	251,635	296,065	306,818
	Gross Value Added	**108,943,973**	**114,194,450**	**124,629,886**	**135,304,041**	**144,998,783**	**157,518,013**
	Taxes on products	9,787,724	9,794,956	9,753,960	10,125,604	11,376,505	12,737,610
	GDP (at market prices)	**118,731,697**	**123,989,406**	**134,383,846**	**145,429,645**	**156,375,288**	**170,255,623**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Million Shillings

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	A: Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price	**106,012,445**	**110,207,153**	**119,684,704**	**129,711,076**	**139,477,962**	**152,136,095**
A	***Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing***	***22,548,999***	***21,296,288***	***22,959,097***	***24,314,330***	***26,295,327***	***27,969,534***
	Crops	11,830,565	10,307,806	10,851,760	11,854,269	12,735,397	13,833,046
	Livestock	6,889,350	6,674,010	7,471,864	7,663,285	8,130,184	8,281,247
	Forestry	1,683,437	2,181,786	2,348,644	2,399,374	2,702,937	2,968,865
	Fishing	2,145,648	2,132,686	2,286,828	2,397,402	2,726,809	2,886,377
	Industry and Construction	***28,749,158***	***32,401,346***	***36,213,266***	***41,449,669***	***44,602,761***	***51,476,191***
B	Mining and quarrying	5,206,217	6,455,878	7,164,222	9,867,293	11,471,365	15,430,906
C	Manufacturing	9,102,282	9,811,013	10,512,034	11,207,276	11,237,325	12,157,760
D	Electricity supply	413,351	345,775	369,917	398,084	378,691	248,139
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	372,032	387,408	412,410	448,050	525,861	629,265
F	Construction	13,655,276	15,401,272	17,754,684	19,528,966	20,989,519	23,010,121
	Services	***44,926,564***	***46,714,562***	***50,758,381***	***53,821,472***	***57,203,369***	***59,952,760***
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	10,842,803	11,047,691	12,246,192	12,931,133	13,570,247	13,532,026
H	Transport and storage	7,897,993	8,381,276	9,622,792	10,701,520	10,860,302	11,397,028
I	Accommodation and Food Services	1,602,543	1,653,792	1,680,222	1,371,161	1,601,506	1,892,459
J	Information and Communication	1,829,356	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,753	2,375,155	2,605,849
K	Financial and insurance activities	4,789,632	4,823,101	4,927,613	5,013,181	5,380,249	5,498,733
L	Real estate	3,194,842	3,412,309	3,715,644	4,175,682	4,399,384	4,683,533
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	726,707	711,807	753,302	822,440	1,088,002	1,175,442
N	Administrative and Support service activities	3,027,384	3,078,145	3,340,939	3,692,864	4,022,127	4,297,339
O	Public Administration and Defence	4,986,287	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,530,738	5,875,519	6,243,146
P	Education	2,864,290	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,440,525	3,649,124	3,838,330
Q	Human Health and Social work activities	1,681,353	1,816,738	1,932,964	2,060,600	2,213,486	2,392,940
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	322,353	374,924	427,887	416,049	513,448	623,721
S	Other service activities	959,148	1,037,687	1,140,417	1,217,190	1,358,754	1,465,396
T	Activities of Households as Employers	201,872	215,564	241,246	251,635	296,065	306,818
	Gross Value Added	**96,224,721**	**100,412,197**	**109,930,744**	**119,585,471**	**128,101,456**	**139,398,485**
	Taxes on products	9,787,724	9,794,956	9,753,960	10,125,604	11,376,505	12,737,610
	B: Non- Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price	**12,719,252**	**13,782,253**	**14,699,141**	**15,718,569**	**16,897,326**	**18,119,528**
A	***Agriculture, forestry and fishing***	11,593,497	12,619,912	13,488,774	14,446,046	15,555,869	16,701,094
	Crops	7,880,294	8,749,506	9,211,537	10,062,319	10,810,523	11,743,616
	Livestock	1,980,200	2,578,812	2,887,197	2,961,106	3,141,595	3,200,334
	Forestry	1,629,477	1,201,483	1,293,414	1,321,325	1,488,533	1,635,169
	Fishing	103,526	90,110	96,626	101,296	115,218	121,974
	Industry and Construction	**986,427**	**1,021,020**	**1,056,484**	**1,099,587**	**1,159,257**	**1,224,466**
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	147,877	167,128	177,914	187,909	220,543	263,910
F	Construction	838,550	853,892	878,570	911,678	938,714	960,556
	Services	**139,328**	**141,321**	**153,883**	**172,936**	**182,200**	**193,968**
L	Real estate	139,328	141,321	153,883	172,936	182,200	193,968
	GDP at market prices	**118,731,697**	**123,989,406**	**134,383,846**	**145,429,645**	**156,375,288**	**170,255,623**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 2: SHARES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Percent

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
A	*Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing*	***28.8***	***27.4***	***27.1***	***26.7***	***26.8***	***26.2***
	Crops	16.6	15.4	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.0
	Livestock	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.2	6.7
	Forestry	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7
	Fishing	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
B	Mining and quarrying	4.4	5.2	5.3	6.8	7.3	9.1
C	Manufacturing	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.1
D	Electricity supply	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
F	Construction	12.2	13.1	13.9	14.1	14.0	14.1
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	9.1	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.7	7.9
H	Transport and storage	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.4	6.9	6.7
I	Accommodation and Food services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1
J	Information and Communication	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
K	Financial and insurance activities	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2
L	Real estate	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
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	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
O	Public Administration and Defence	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7
P	Education	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Q	Human health and social work activities	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
S	Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Gross Value Added	**91.8**	**92.1**	**92.7**	**93.0**	**92.7**	**92.5**
	Taxes on products	8.2	7.9	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.5
	GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Percent

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	A: Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price						
A	***Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing***	***19.0***	***17.2***	***17.1***	***16.7***	***16.8***	***16.4***
	Crops	*10.0*	*8.3*	*8.1*	*8.2*	*8.1*	*8.1*
	Livestock	*5.8*	*5.4*	*5.6*	*5.3*	*5.2*	*4.9*
	Forestry	*1.4*	*1.8*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.7*
	Fishing	*1.8*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.7*
B	Mining and quarrying	*4.4*	*5.2*	*5.3*	*6.8*	*7.3*	*9.1*
C	Manufacturing	*7.7*	*7.9*	*7.8*	*7.7*	*7.2*	*7.1*
D	Electricity supply	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.1*
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.4*
F	Construction	*11.5*	*12.4*	*13.2*	*13.4*	*13.4*	*13.5*
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	*9.1*	*8.9*	*9.1*	*8.9*	*8.7*	*7.9*
H	Transport and storage	*6.7*	*6.8*	*7.2*	*7.4*	*6.9*	*6.7*
I	Accommodation and Food Services	*1.3*	*1.3*	*1.3*	*0.9*	*1.0*	*1.1*
J	Information and Communication	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*
K	Financial and insurance activities	*4.0*	*3.9*	*3.7*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.2*
L	Real estate	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*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*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.5*
O	Public Administration and Defence	*4.2*	*4.1*	*4.0*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.7*
P	Education	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.3*
Q	Human Health and Social work activities	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.4*
S	Other service activities	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.9*	*0.9*
T	Activities of Households as Employers	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*
	Gross Value Added	**81.0**	**81.0**	**81.8**	**82.2**	**81.9**	**81.9**
	Taxes on products	8.2	7.9	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.5
	B: Non- Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price	**10.7**	**11.1**	**10.9**	**10.8**	**10.8**	**10.6**
A	***Agriculture, forestry and fishing***	9.8	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8
	Crops	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
	Livestock	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
	Forestry	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	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	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
L	Real estate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Million Shillings

Economic Activity	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Gross Domestic Product (GDPmp)	**118,677,627**	**123,989,406**	**134,383,846**	**145,429,645**	**156,375,288**	**170,255,623**
Final consumption	**81,191,891**	**87,612,721**	**92,475,487**	**100,341,913**	**107,370,276**	**117,685,947**
Government	10,097,156	10,468,313	10,864,652	11,263,617	11,862,430	12,414,127
Household	70,828,955	76,844,674	81,287,542	88,744,085	95,131,837	104,847,363
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	265,780	299,734	323,293	334,212	376,009	424,457
Capital Formation	**38,390,852**	**40,750,233**	**44,432,066**	**53,672,880**	**65,082,049**	**71,157,284**
Gross fixed capital formation	41,721,387	41,252,350	48,400,582	58,128,917	68,966,819	72,250,903
Changes in Valuables	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173	1,916,891
Changes in inventories	-4,336,715	-1,717,221	-5,241,853	-6,294,328	-5,838,943	-3,010,510
Exports	**18,599,164**	**18,810,171**	**22,101,293**	**19,629,078**	**21,847,313**	**26,690,224**
Goods - fob	10,057,801	9,720,087	12,305,450	14,620,151	14,684,183	15,720,875
Services	8,541,363	9,090,084	9,795,843	5,008,927	7,163,130	10,969,349
Imports	**20,719,434**	**23,653,216**	**23,806,198**	**20,992,737**	**26,675,720**	**38,409,635**
Goods - fob	16,257,686	19,294,815	19,713,653	17,967,329	22,983,447	32,730,312
Services	4,461,748	4,358,401	4,092,545	3,025,408	3,692,272	5,679,323
Errors and Omissions	1,215,154	469,496	-818,802	-7,221,489	-11,248,631	-6,868,196

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Million Shillings

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
A	***Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing***	***29,504,236***	***30,802,622***	***32,323,673***	***33,588,777***	***34,711,277***
	Crops	15,679,338	16,372,351	17,196,815	17,818,276	*18,295,700*
	Livestock	8,276,692	8,687,238	9,119,559	9,574,892	*10,054,947*
	Forestry	3,339,085	3,499,684	3,612,827	3,739,795	*3,857,006*
	Fishing	2,209,121	2,243,349	2,394,472	2,455,814	*2,503,624*
	Industry and Construction	***31,344,128***	***34,976,982***	***37,545,172***	***39,578,000***	***41,750,204***
B	Mining and quarrying	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,887,452	6,442,881	*7,146,141*
C	Manufacturing	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279	11,155,762	*11,624,144*
D	Electricity supply	928,174	994,879	1,049,610	1,154,204	*1,242,132*
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	477,510	510,411	540,159	575,213	*606,754*
F	Construction	15,655,747	17,802,021	19,421,672	20,249,939	*21,131,032*
	Services	***45,407,432***	***48,111,192***	***50,177,657***	***52,663,978***	***55,408,590***
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	10,434,333	10,961,777	11,197,266	11,623,456	*12,046,448*
H	Transport and storage	8,736,561	9,493,191	10,293,276	10,658,344	*11,061,950*
I	Accommodation and Food services	1,604,391	1,645,950	1,419,654	1,514,711	*1,651,099*
J	Information and Communication	1,989,717	2,133,312	2,313,032	2,524,610	*2,712,411*
K	Financial and Insurance activities	4,094,972	4,281,167	4,412,967	4,599,677	*5,024,141*
L	Real estate	3,354,518	3,505,485	3,663,972	3,827,460	*3,997,460*
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	763,332	821,636	881,833	942,013	*996,609*
N	Administrative and Support service activities	3,054,288	3,311,753	3,569,800	3,817,047	*3,993,799*
O	Public Administration and Defence	5,064,968	5,238,491	5,438,146	5,713,411	*6,024,203*
P	Education	3,046,789	3,257,406	3,365,355	3,537,611	*3,724,729*
Q	Human Health and Social Work activities	1,746,731	1,833,514	1,953,479	2,065,349	*2,176,986*
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	350,027	389,225	372,120	444,488	*528,722*
S	Other service activities	971,690	1,037,083	1,089,265	1,181,814	*1,249,425*
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	195,113	201,203	207,492	213,987	*220,607*
	Gross Value Added	**106,255,796**	**113,890,796**	**120,046,501**	**125,830,755**	**131,870,070**
	Taxes on products	8,924,997	9,303,083	9,093,315	9,647,434	*10,002,660*
	GDP at 2015 market prices	**115,180,792**	**123,193,879**	**129,139,817**	**135,478,189**	**141,872,730**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Million Shillings

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	A: Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price	**103,018,553**	**110,250,005**	**118,004,248**	**123,685,278**	**129,814,944**	**136,021,743**
A	***Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing***	***24,347,747***	***25,671,369***	***26,821,324***	***28,173,634***	***29,292,547***	***30,264,345***
	Crops	12,675,040	13,381,343	13,996,558	14,711,216	15,252,963	15,658,987
	Livestock	6,807,094	7,090,719	7,446,156	7,832,125	8,233,750	8,646,525
	Forestry	2,857,891	3,007,003	3,152,322	3,253,511	3,368,590	3,474,151
	Fishing	2,007,721	2,192,305	2,226,288	2,376,783	2,437,243	2,484,681
	Industry and Construction	***27,685,960***	***30,352,531***	***33,879,613***	***36,356,687***	***38,331,815***	***40,472,345***
B	Mining and quarrying	4,588,624	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,887,452	6,442,881	7,146,141
C	Manufacturing	8,889,818	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279	11,155,762	11,624,144
D	Electricity supply	877,667	928,174	994,879	1,049,610	1,154,204	1,242,132
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	350,019	369,545	396,149	420,891	448,945	473,562
F	Construction	12,979,833	14,772,116	16,818,914	18,352,455	19,130,023	19,986,366
	Services	***42,591,607***	***45,301,108***	***48,000,228***	***50,061,641***	***52,543,148***	***55,282,393***
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	9,820,627	10,434,333	10,961,777	11,197,266	11,623,456	12,046,448
H	Transport and storage	7,815,845	8,736,561	9,493,191	10,293,276	10,658,344	11,061,950
I	Accommodation and Food Services	1,525,619	1,604,391	1,645,950	1,419,654	1,514,711	1,651,099
J	Information and Communication	1,824,472	1,989,717	2,133,312	2,313,032	2,524,610	2,712,411
K	Financial and Insurance activities	4,115,393	4,094,972	4,281,167	4,412,967	4,599,677	5,024,141
L	Real estate	3,115,112	3,248,194	3,394,521	3,547,957	3,706,630	3,871,263
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	694,291	763,332	821,636	881,833	942,013	996,609
N	Administrative and Support service activities	2,892,463	3,054,288	3,311,753	3,569,800	3,817,047	3,993,799
O	Public Administration and Defence	4,907,113	5,064,968	5,238,491	5,438,146	5,713,411	6,024,203
P	Education	2,859,171	3,046,789	3,257,406	3,365,355	3,537,611	3,724,729
Q	Human health and social work activities	1,611,999	1,746,731	1,833,514	1,953,479	2,065,349	2,176,986
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	307,907	350,027	389,225	372,120	444,488	528,722
S	Other service activities	912,404	971,690	1,037,083	1,089,265	1,181,814	1,249,425
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	189,193	195,113	201,203	207,492	213,987	220,607
	Gross Value Added	**94,625,314**	**101,325,009**	**108,701,165**	**114,591,962**	**120,167,509**	**126,019,083**
	Taxes on products	8,393,240	8,924,997	9,303,083	9,093,315	9,647,434	10,002,660
	B: Non- Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price	**4,628,135**	**4,930,787**	**5,189,631**	**5,454,539**	**5,663,245**	**5,850,987**
A	***Agriculture, forestry and fishing***	3,651,537	3,832,866	3,981,298	4,150,038	4,296,231	4,446,932
	Crops	2,229,463	2,297,609	2,375,410	2,485,190	2,564,893	2,636,294
	Livestock	1,079,584	1,185,810	1,240,908	1,287,262	1,340,971	1,408,250
	Forestry	326,723	332,233	347,517	359,470	371,362	383,014
	Fishing	15,767	17,215	17,464	18,116	19,004	19,375
	Industry and Construction	**879,814**	**991,597**	**1,097,369**	**1,188,485**	**1,246,185**	**1,277,858**
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	94,641	107,966	114,262	119,268	126,268	133,192
F	Construction	785,173	883,632	983,107	1,069,217	1,119,916	1,144,666
	Services	**96,783**	**106,323**	**110,964**	**116,016**	**120,830**	**126,197**
L	Real estate	96,783	106,323	110,964	116,016	120,830	126,197
	GDP at 2015 market prices	**107,646,688**	**115,180,792**	**123,193,879**	**129,139,817**	**135,478,189**	**141,872,730**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 4: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (2015 constant Prices)

Percent

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
A	*Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing*	**5.9**	**5.4**	4.4	4.9	3.9	3.3
	Crops	6.4	5.2	4.4	5.0	3.6	2.7
	Livestock	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Forestry	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.2	3.5	3.1
	Fishing	8.4	9.2	1.5	6.7	2.6	1.9
B	Mining and quarrying	5.3	1.5	17.7	7.3	9.4	10.9
C	Manufacturing	8.2	8.3	5.8	4.5	4.8	4.2
D	Electricity supply	1.0	5.8	7.2	5.5	10.0	7.6
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	6.4	7.4	6.9	5.8	6.5	5.5
F	Construction	15.1	13.8	13.7	9.1	4.3	4.4
G	Wholesale and Retail trade; Repairs	6.1	5.9	5.1	2.1	3.8	3.6
H	Transport and storage	6.7	11.8	8.7	8.4	3.5	3.8
I	Accommodation and Food services	3.1	5.2	2.6	-13.7	6.7	9.0
J	Information and Communication	6.2	9.1	7.2	8.4	9.1	7.4
K	Financial and insurance activities	-2.8	-0.5	4.5	3.1	4.2	9.2
L	Real estate	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	14.5	9.9	7.6	7.3	6.8	5.8
N	Administrative and Support service activities	10.8	5.6	8.4	7.8	6.9	4.6
O	Public Administration and Defence	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.8	5.1	5.4
P	Education	7.3	6.6	6.9	3.3	5.1	5.3
Q	Human health and social work activities	7.6	8.4	5.0	6.5	5.7	5.4
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	9.9	13.7	11.2	-4.4	19.4	19.0
S	Other service activities	12.0	6.5	6.7	5.0	8.5	5.7
T	Activities of Households as Employers;	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Gross Value Added	**7.0**	**6.9**	**7.2**	**5.4**	**4.8**	**4.8**
	Taxes on products	4.6	6.3	4.2	-2.3	6.1	3.7
	GDP at market prices	**6.8**	**7.0**	**7.0**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**4.7**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Chart 1.4: GDP Growth Rate at constant 2015 Prices

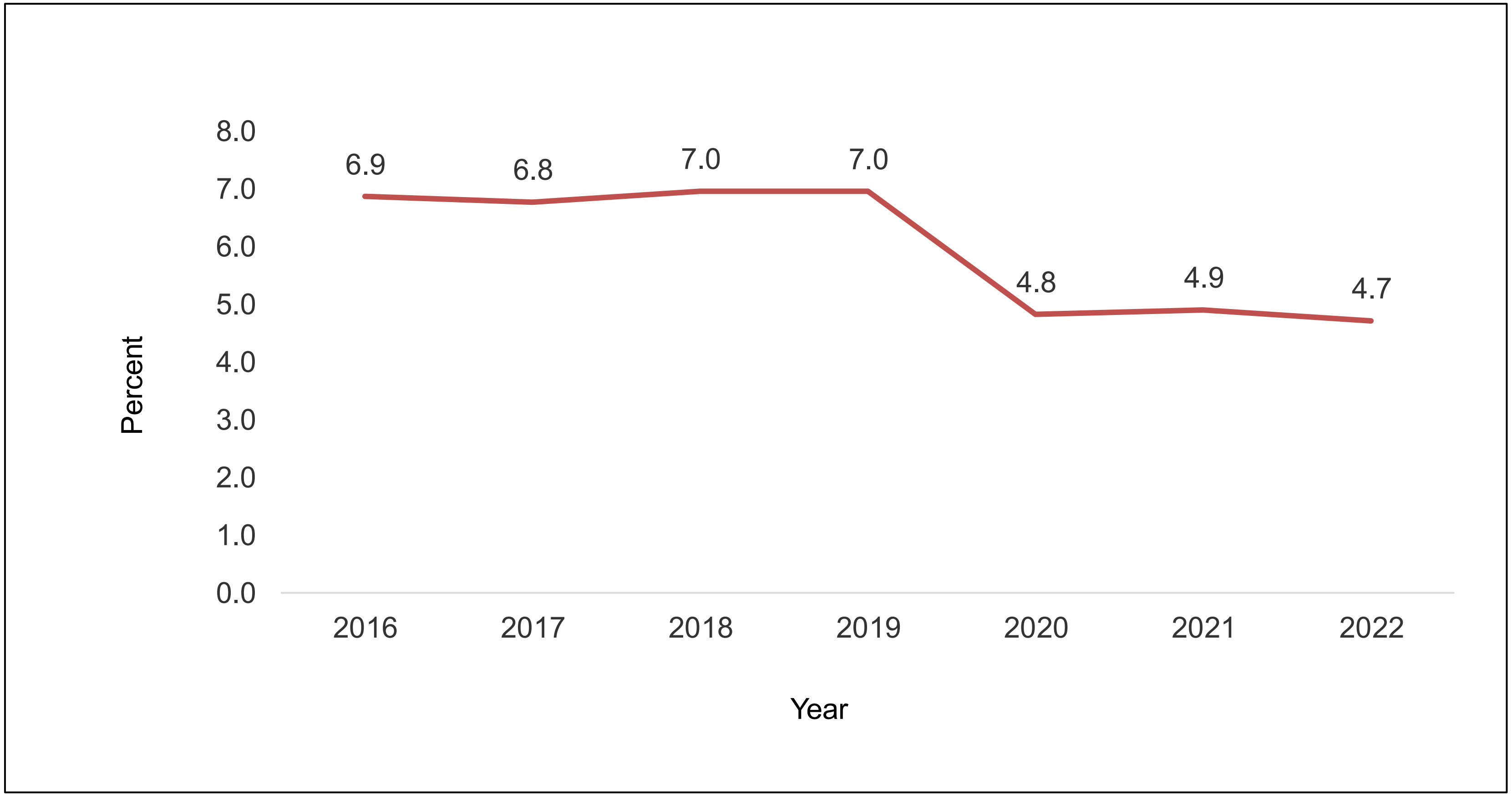


Table 4A: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - MONETARY AND NON-MONETARY (at 2015 constant prices)

Percent

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	A: Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price						
A	***Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing***	**6.3**	**5.4**	**4.5**	**5.0**	**4.0**	**3.3**
	Crops	6.8	5.6	4.6	5.1	3.7	2.7
	Livestock	5.2	4.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0
	Forestry	4.9	5.2	4.8	3.2	3.5	3.1
	Fishing	8.4	9.2	1.6	6.8	2.5	1.9
B	Mining and quarrying	5.3	1.5	17.7	7.3	9.4	10.9
C	Manufacturing	8.2	8.3	5.8	4.5	4.8	4.2
D	Electricity supply	1.0	5.8	7.2	5.5	10.0	7.6
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	7.1	5.6	7.2	6.2	6.7	5.5
F	Construction	14.8	13.8	13.9	9.1	4.2	4.5
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	6.0	6.2	5.1	2.1	3.8	3.6
H	Transport and storage	6.7	11.8	8.7	8.4	3.5	3.8
I	Accommodation and Food Services	3.1	5.2	2.6	-13.7	6.7	9.0
J	Information and Communication	6.2	9.1	7.2	8.4	9.1	7.4
K	Financial and insurance activities	-2.8	-0.5	4.5	3.1	4.2	9.2
L	Real estate	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	14.5	9.9	7.6	7.3	6.8	5.8
N	Administrative and Support service activities	10.8	5.6	8.4	7.8	6.9	4.6
O	Public Administration and Defence	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.8	5.1	5.4
P	Education	7.3	6.6	6.9	3.3	5.1	5.3
Q	Human Health and Social work activities	7.6	8.4	5.0	6.5	5.7	5.4
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	9.9	13.7	11.2	-4.4	19.4	19.0
S	Other service activities	12.0	6.5	6.7	5.0	8.5	5.7
T	Activities of Households as Employers	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Gross Value Added	**7.0**	**7.1**	**7.3**	**5.4**	**4.9**	**4.9**
	Taxes on products	4.6	6.3	4.2	-2.3	6.1	3.7
	B: Non- Monetary						
	Gross Domestic Product at market price	6.1	6.5	5.2	5.1	3.8	3.3
A	***Agriculture, forestry and fishing***	3.7	5.0	3.9	4.2	3.5	3.5
	Crops	4.0	3.1	3.4	4.6	3.2	2.8
	Livestock	3.0	9.8	4.6	3.7	4.2	5.0
	Forestry	4.0	1.7	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1
	Fishing	2.0	9.2	1.4	3.7	4.9	2.0
E	Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management	4.0	14.1	5.8	4.4	5.9	5.5
F	Construction	19.6	12.5	11.3	8.8	4.7	2.2
L	Real estate	1.8	9.9	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.4
	GDP at 2015 market prices	**6.8**	**7.0**	**7.0**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**4.7**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 4B: EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (At Constant 2015 Prices)

Million Shillings

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gross Domestic Product (GDPbp)	**99,253,448**	**106,255,796**	**113,890,796**	**120,046,501**	**125,830,754.5**	**131,870,070.2**
Net Taxes on Product	8,393,240	8,924,997	9,303,083	9,093,315	9,647,434.5	10,002,659.8
Gross Domestic Product (GDPmp)	**107,646,688**	**115,180,792**	**123,193,879**	**129,139,817**	**135,478,189**	**141,872,730**
	EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT					
Gross Domestic Product, (GDPmp)	**107,646,688**	**115,180,792**	**123,193,879**	**129,139,817**	**135,478,189**	**141,872,730**
Final consumption	**73,247,848**	**77,486,567**	**79,580,215**	**83,527,940**	**87,515,982**	**89,551,050**
Government	9,771,806	9,965,992	10,196,780	10,457,021	10,804,144	**11,135,961**
Household	63,225,190	67,242,654	69,091,846	72,773,314	76,387,780	**78,058,607**
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	250,853	277,922	291,589	297,605	324,059	**356,482.4**
Capital Formation	**36,298,457**	**45,155,626**	**48,802,248**	**51,872,904**	**55,864,252**	**61,499,720**
Gross fixed capital formation	39,913,245	46,824,212	53,504,690	57,367,148	60,408,639	**63,566,866.9**
Changes in Valuables	858,566	776,123	925,034	1,096,591	1,161,299	**1,043,459.4**
Changes in inventories	-4,473,354	-2,444,709	-5,627,476	-6,590,835	-5,705,686	**-3,110,606.3**
Exports	**16,149,031**	**15,271,357**	**18,015,439**	**14,955,181**	**16,703,181**	**19,687,958**
Goods - fob	8,796,689	7,559,554	9,941,471	10,399,070	10,432,168	**10,435,117.0**
Services	7,352,341	7,711,803	8,073,968	4,556,110	6,271,013	**9,252,840.7**
Imports	**17,857,993**	**20,847,557**	**21,717,626**	**19,862,198**	**24,412,029**	**32,081,505**
Goods - fob	14,322,029	17,374,215	18,560,526	17,441,127	21,500,875	**27,904,044.9**
Services	3,535,964	3,473,343	3,157,101	2,421,070	2,911,153	**4,177,459.7**
Errors and Omissions	-190,654	-166,872	-1,486,396	-1,354,010	-193,198	3,215,507

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Million Shillings

Type	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Buildings and structures	33,534,231	34,135,781	40,861,609	48,100,919	56,776,155	59,591,378
Transport equipment	1,399,778	1,443,808	1,574,099	2,034,478	2,591,425	2,717,159
Machinery and equipment	3,719,156	2,784,359	2,856,539	3,923,456	4,696,060	4,860,700
Other Machinery and equipment	1,426,639	1,382,453	1,453,566	1,948,022	2,382,735	2,413,370
Animal resources yielding repeat products	456,905	418,134	461,482	589,194	748,470	769,278
Intellectual property products/ R&D/ professional services	1,184,679	1,087,816	1,193,287	1,532,848	1,771,974	1,899,019
Fixed Capital Formation	41,721,387	41,252,350	48,400,582	58,128,917	68,966,819	72,250,903
Changes in Valuables	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173	1,916,891
Changes in Inventories	-4,336,715	-1,717,221	-5,241,853	-6,294,328	-5,838,943	-3,010,510
Total Capital Formation	**38,390,852**	**40,750,233**	**44,432,066**	**53,672,880**	**65,082,049**	**71,157,284**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Million Shillings

Type	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Buildings and structures	32,459,645	38,689,032	44,976,204	47,400,251	49,913,317	52,574,890
Transport equipment	1,159,581	1,782,710	2,117,345	2,184,105	2,199,979	2,376,740
Machinery and equipment	3,434,004	3,144,371	3,060,342	3,852,357	4,156,524	4,265,680
Other Machinery and equipment	1,320,387	1,529,393	1,555,356	1,873,751	1,976,091	2,113,115
Animal resources yielding repeat products	409,670	435,253	470,028	533,254	562,526	588,770
Intellectual property products/ R&D/ professional services	1,129,958	1,243,454	1,325,415	1,523,430	1,600,202	1,647,671
Fixed Capital Formation	39,913,245	46,824,212	53,504,690	57,367,148	60,408,639	63,566,867
Changes in Valuables	858,566	776,123	925,034	1,096,591	1,161,299	1,043,459
Changes in Inventories	-4,473,354	-2,444,709	-5,627,476	-6,590,835	-5,705,686	-3,110,606
Total Capital Formation	36,298,457	45,155,626	48,802,248	51,872,904	55,864,252	61,499,720

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Percent

Type	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Buildings and structures	87.3	83.8	92.0	89.6	87.2	83.7
Transport equipment	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.8
Machinery and equipment	9.7	6.8	6.4	7.3	7.2	6.8
Other Machinery and equipment	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.4
Animal resources yielding repeat products	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
Intellectual property products/ R&D/ professional services	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7
Fixed Capital Formation	108.7	101.2	108.9	108.3	106.0	101.5
Changes in Valuables	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.7
Changes in Inventories	-11.3	-4.2	-11.8	-11.7	-9.0	-4.2
Total Capital Formation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Million Shillings

Sector	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
A. Fixed Capital Formation	41,721,387	41,252,350	48,400,582	58,128,917	68,966,819	72,250,903
1. Central Government	10,805,839	10,745,373	12,196,938	15,055,390	17,379,627	17,720,067
2. Parastatals	1,001,313	905,740	1,016,411	1,395,094	1,688,010	1,847,125
3. Institutions	1,084,756	864,570	1,161,613	1,511,352	1,795,032	1,850,677
4. Private Sector	28,829,479	28,736,667	34,025,620	40,167,082	48,104,151	50,833,034
B: Changes in Valuables	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173	1,916,891
C. Changes in Inventories	-4,336,715	-1,717,221	-5,241,853	-6,294,328	-5,838,943	- 3,010,510
D. Total Capital Formation	38,390,852	40,750,233	44,432,066	53,672,880	65,082,049	71,157,284

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 8: RETAIL PRICES INDEX OF GOODS CONSUMED BY MINIMUM INCOME EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (DEC.2020=100)

Year	ALL ITEMS		FOOD	
	INDEX	% CHANGE	INDEX	% CHANGE
2004	26.9	6.4	24.3	6.8
2005	29.1	8.3	26.1	7.3
2006	32.5	11.5	28.8	10.3
2007	35.5	9.3	31.4	9.3
2008	41.6	17.3	36.2	15.2
2009	48.6	16.8	43.3	19.4
2010	55.1	13.2	51.0	18
2011	59.2	7.4	54.6	7.1
2012	70.3	18.8	67.3	23.2
2013	76.8	9.3	74.4	10.5
2014	82.7	7.7	79.8	7.3
2015	87.2	5.4	84.5	5.9
2016	90.9	4.3	87.5	3.6
2017	92.6	1.9	90.5	3.4
2018	94.4	2.0	94.6	4.5
2019	98.0	3.8	98.9	4.6
2020**	100.0	2.1	100.0	1.1
2021	102.4	2.4	100.6	0.6
2022	107.2	4.7	108.2	7.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

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

Table 9: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR MINIMUM INCOME EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (2020=100)

Year	Food and Beverages	Alcoholic Drinks and Cigarettes	Clothing and Footwear	Electricity, Household and Water	Furniture, and Househol d Utensils	Health Services	Transport	Communication	Recreation and entertainment	Education	Hotel and Restaurants	Financial and insurance services	Miscellaneous goods and services	Overall, Price Index
2016	87.5	96.4	91	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	109.1	98.9	96.8	95	97.1	94.1	96.1	92.6
2018	94.6	99.2	95	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	98.8	91.4	99.4	99.1	100.2	99.8	100.1	100.1	99.4	100	99.7	98.0
2020*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2021	100.6	107.3	103.1	102.9	103.9	101.9	92.6	101.4	103.8	110.3	105.5	100	100.7	102.4
2022	108.2	107.9	106.9	107.0	110.4	104.9	90.6	103.2	117.7	112.8	108.6	100.0	104.2	107.2

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

Table 10: COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY MIDDLE INCOME EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (2020=100)

Year	Months					
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Average	Change (%)
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
2022	105.12	108.89	109.48	110.01	108.38	5.8

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
*The reference period has been changed to Dec. 2015=100
*Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose changed from COICOP 1999 to COICOP 2018

Table 11: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR MIDDLE INCOME EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (Jan - Dec. 2020 =100)

	Food and Beverages	Alcoholic Drinks and Cigarettes	Clothing and Footwear	Electricity, Household and Water	Furniture and Household Utensils	Health Services	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Entertain	Education	Hotel and Restaurants	Financial and insurance services	others	OVERALL PRICE INDEX
2016														
First Quarter	79.89	97.38	91.86	79.69	92.13	88.27	116.19	96.93	97.00	92.49	92.22	100.00	93.42	87.19
Second Quarter	81.89	96.70	92.62	81.88	93.27	92.20	116.60	97.56	97.62	92.08	97.01	100.00	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	100.00	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	100.00	95.57	88.67
2017														
First Quarter	82.97	99.44	92.86	77.42	96.21	94.94	118.25	98.24	97.80	92.08	97.16	100.00	95.04	89.26
Second Quarter	86.50	99.96	93.37	80.04	95.94	94.54	119.22	98.24	98.31	92.08	96.99	100.00	95.49	91.18
Third Quarter	84.65	100.20	93.69	84.71	96.03	94.62	116.14	98.23	98.04	92.08	97.32	100.00	95.94	91.12
Fourth Quarter	84.56	100.19	93.80	86.42	96.25	94.94	116.83	98.17	98.52	92.08	97.32	100.00	95.30	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	100.00	95.48	90.35
Second Quarter	92.18	99.43	94.58	84.42	97.15	95.01	94.50	98.07	98.37	100.03	96.12	100.00	96.96	92.69
Third Quarter	91.69	99.43	96.00	85.55	97.52	95.08	94.95	98.02	98.17	100.03	96.66	100.00	97.39	92.89
Fourth Quarter	91.00	99.57	97.63	89.50	98.39	95.20	98.33	98.07	98.72	100.03	97.90	100.00	98.28	93.83
2019														
First Quarter	93.66	99.85	98.02	90.52	99.33	98.34	100.45	99.40	99.92	100.03	99.34	100.00	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	100.00	100.03	96.95
Third Quarter	95.12	99.85	99.20	91.58	99.39	99.60	101.06	99.15	101.01	100.03	99.45	100.00	99.44	96.51
Fourth Quarter	97.19	99.85	99.17	92.21	99.71	99.69	100.61	99.30	99.70	100.03	99.04	100.00	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	100.00	99.05	100.00	99.25	99.87
Second Quarter	99.72	99.85	99.96	101.49	99.99	100.04	99.31	100.15	99.99	100.00	99.05	100.00	99.88	99.99
Third Quarter	99.38	99.85	99.95	102.39	100.04	100.12	99.53	100.15	100.02	100.00	100.95	100.00	100.30	100.26
Fourth Quarter	99.44	100.44	100.24	99.59	100.03	100.12	100.23	100.15	100.02	100.00	100.95	100.00	100.57	99.89
2021														
First Quarter	100.68	104.06	100.68	99.92	102.79	103.70	100.91	101.36	100.06	104.76	107.20	100.00	100.21	101.71
Second Quarter	102.03	104.31	99.99	97.98	104.06	103.97	102.50	101.24	100.64	105.60	110.88	100.57	100.75	102.57
Third Quarter	99.63	103.90	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
2022														
First Quarter	104.28	104.70	102.85	103.83	107.30	104.48	104.25	101.62	115.16	105.54	112.88	100.57	102.20	105.12
Second Quarter	111.70	104.70	102.92	105.35	107.68	105.19	111.04	101.59	116.25	106.11	114.50	100.55	104.65	108.89
Third Quarter	112.07	104.98	103.70	102.76	108.73	106.41	116.39	101.55	118.18	107.27	114.05	100.50	104.76	109.48
Fourth Quarter	115.03	104.70	103.78	103.51	111.09	107.18	109.37	101.56	118.64	107.38	115.53	100.46	104.89	110.01

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

Table 12: COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY HIGH INCOME GROUP IN DAR ES SALAAM (Jan - Dec. 2020 =100)

	Food and Beverages	Alcoholic Drinks and Cigarettes	Clothing and Footwear	Electricity, Household and Water	Furniture and Household Utensils	Health Services	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Entertain.	Education	Hotel and Restaurants	Financial and Isuarance services	Others	OVERALL PRICE INDEX
2017 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	98.5	88.0
Second Quarter	82.1	99.6	94	80.9	96.8	95.3	92.3	97.5	99.2	91.5	94.9	100	98.6	89.5
Three Quarter	85.1	100	94.1	82.4	96.5	94.9	93.7	97.5	98	91.5	95.2	100	99.4	90.8
Fourth Quarter	87.3	100	94.4	84.1	96.4	95.6	95.5	97.7	98.4	91.5	94.8	100	100.4	92.2
2018 First Quarter	87.9	100	94.8	84.5	96.7	95.5	96.4	97.9	98.9	94.3	94.8	100	98.3	92.6
Second Quarter	88.9	100	95.8	86.4	97.6	95.5	98.7	98	99.5	100	95	100	99.7	94.1
Three Quarter	89.8	99.6	97	87.1	97.9	95.5	99.8	98	99.8	100	95.6	100	100.6	94.9
Fourth Quarter	89.5	99.7	97.6	88.7	98.2	95.4	101.4	98	99.3	100	97.7	100	100.8	95.6
2019 First Quarter	90.9	99.8	97.9	89.1	99.3	98.4	101.5	99.4	99.8	100	99.6	100	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	99.7	100	100.8	98.1
three Quarter	92.9	99.8	99	95.3	99.5	99.7	102	99.1	101	100	98.9	100	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	99.3	100	99	98.2
****2020** First Quarter	99.6	99.8	99.9	97.9	99.9	99.7	101.8	99.5	100	100	99.4	100	98.7	100
Second Quarter	99.1	99.8	100	100.8	100	100.1	99.4	100.2	100	100	99.4	100	100.2	99.7
Three Quarter	100	99.8	100	101.4	100.1	100.1	99.4	100.2	100	100	100.6	100	100.5	100.1
Fourth Quarter	101.3	100.7	100.2	99.8	100.1	100.1	99.5	100.2	100	100	100.6	100	100.6	100.3
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	100.7	102.2
Second Quarter	104.7	113.5	103.1	99.7	108.1	103.3	101.7	101	98.6	103.6	107.4	100.2	101.6	103.1
Three Quarter	102.7	113.2	103.1	99.6	108.1	103.3	102.3	101	98.6	103	107.3	100.2	101.5	102.8
Fourth Quarter	105.5	113.7	104.8	101	109.3	103.7	102.7	102	99	103	108.1	100.2	102.1	104.0
2022														
First Quarter	108.0	113.9	106.0	103.0	110.2	103.9	103.1	102.4	99.7	103.0	109.7	100.2	102.7	105.3
Second Quarter	111.2	113.9	106.1	103.9	110.4	104.3	108.4	102.4	99.7	103.5	111.7	100.2	103.3	107.4
Three Quarter	107.9	113.9	107.0	103.0	110.7	105.6	113.1	102.3	101.9	104.3	111.3	100.1	103.6	107.8
Fourth Quarter	108.5	113.5	107.6	104.1	112.0	107.7	106.9	102.5	102.5	104.4	112.5	100.0	105.7	107.1

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

Table 13: COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR HIGH INCOME GROUP IN DAR-ES-SALAAM (2020=100)

Year	Quarters				Average	Percent Change
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter		
2004	26.2	26.9	27.3	27.9	27.1	6.2
2005	28.4	28.7	29.4	31.1	29.4	8.6
2006	32.1	32.6	32.9	34.0	32.9	11.8
2007	35.7	36.8	37.8	38.7	37.2	13.3
2008	41.3	42.4	45.6	46.9	44.1	18.3
2009	48.8	49.4	52.1	53.5	51.0	15.7
2010	53.7	54.9	55.7	56.1	55.1	8.1
2011	58.1	59.9	61.6	64.0	60.9	10.6
2012	66.0	67.3	68.0	69.5	67.7	11.2
2013	72.3	72.4	73.3	74.4	73.1	8.0
2014	76.7	76.7	77.7	78.9	77.5	6.0
2015	80.5	81.9	83.1	84.6	82.5	6.5
2016	85.5	86.7	86.7	87.0	86.5	4.8
2017	88.0	89.5	90.8	92.2	90.1	4.2
2018	92.7	94.1	94.9	95.6	94.3	4.7
2019	96.4	98.1	97.9	98.2	97.7	3.6
2020*	100.0	99.7	100.1	100.3	100.0	2.4
2021	102.2	103.1	102.8	104.0	103.0	3.0
2022	105.3	107.4	107.8	107.1	106.9	3.8

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

*The reference period has been changed to 2020 = 100

*Classification of individual consumption by purpose changed from COICOP 1999 to COICOP 2018

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

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	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
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	97.4	94	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	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	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	97.3	91.6	97.3	98.5	98.0	99.3	98.9	98.6	97.5	100	98.3	95.7
Second Quarter	97.3	100.6	97.8	94.2	98.3	99.4	99.0	100	101.6	98.8	98.7	100	99.1	97.6
Third Quarter	96	100.1	98.1	93.1	98.6	99.4	98.7	99.5	99.8	98.8	98.8	100	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	100	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	99.6	99.2
Second Quarter	101.2	99.9	100.1	100.6	100	99.9	101.3	100	100.6	100	99.7	100	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	100.4	100	100.2	100
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	99.9	100.1
2021 First Quarter	102.3	101.4	103.7	103.1	102.6	102	101.9	101.2	102.5	100.9	103.5	100.2	102.3	102.5
Second Quarter	106	102.3	104.5	104.2	103	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	103	101.2	105.3	100.3	103	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
2022 First Quarter	108.7	103.2	106.5	106.6	105.6	103.6	105.6	102.4	104	101.4	106.5	100.4	104.6	106.3
Second Quarter	112.4	103.5	106.8	108.6	106.3	103.9	110	102.5	104	101.6	107.2	100.5	105.2	108.4
Third Quarter	112.2	103.5	107.3	108.3	107.2	104.4	112.4	102.7	104.4	101.9	107.3	100.5	105.3	108.8
Fourth Quarter	114.2	103.6	107.9	107.9	108	104.9	110.5	103.5	104.7	101.9	108.3	100.1	105.8	109.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
*The reference period has been changed to 2020 = 100

Table 15: COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY URBAN DWELLERS IN TANZANIA MAINLAND (Dec.2020=100)

Year	Quarters				Average	Percent 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	65.5	67.1	67.9	69.5	67.5	16.0
2013	72.3	72.8	72.5	73.7	72.8	7.9
2014	76.7	77.5	77.3	77.8	77.3	6.1
2015	79.8	81.6	82.2	82.9	81.6	5.6
2016	84.5	85.9	86.1	86.9	85.9	5.2
2017	89.3	91.0	90.6	90.8	90.4	5.3
2018	92.9	94.3	93.6	93.6	93.6	3.5
2019	95.7	97.6	96.9	97.1	96.8	3.4
2020*	99.2	100.7	100.0	100.1	100.0	3.3
2021	102.5	104.2	103.9	104.2	103.7	3.7
2022	106.3	108.4	108.8	109.3	108.2	4.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Table 16: DIFFERENT INDICES OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY URBAN RESIDENTS IN TANZANIA MAINLAND (Dec. 2020=100)

Year	Index			Urban Dwellers Tanzania Mainland	Change (Percent)			Urban Dwellers Tanzania Mainland
	Income				Income			
	Minimum	Middle	High		Minimum	Middle	High	
2004	26.9	28.5	27.1	32.9	6.4	8.2	6.2	4.7
2005	29.1	30.8	29.4	34.5	8.3	7.9	8.6	5.0
2006	32.5	33.6	32.9	37.0	11.5	9.2	11.8	7.3
2007	35.5	37.5	37.2	39.6	9.3	11.5	13.3	7.0
2008	41.6	43.2	44.1	43.7	17.3	15.3	18.3	10.3
2009	48.6	50.3	51.0	49.0	16.8	16.4	15.7	12.1
2010*	55.1	55.4	55.1	51.7	13.2	10.0	8.1	5.5
2011	59.2	59.7	60.9	58.2	7.4	7.9	10.6	12.7
2012	70.3	69.6	67.7	67.5	18.8	16.6	11.2	16.0
2013	76.8	75.4	73.1	72.8	9.3	8.3	8.0	7.9
2014	82.7	80.1	77.5	77.3	7.7	6.2	6.0	6.1
2015	87.2	84.6	82.5	81.6	5.4	5.6	6.5	5.6
2016	90.9	88.4	86.5	85.9	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.2
2017	92.6	90.8	90.1	90.4	1.9	2.6	4.2	5.3
2018	94.4	92.4	94.3	93.6	2.0	1.9	4.7	3.5
2019	98.0	96.6	97.7	96.8	3.8	4.5	3.6	3.4
2020*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.1	3.5	2.4	3.3
2021	102.4	102.4	103.0	103.7	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.7
2022	107.16	108.38	106.91	108.20	4.7	5.8	3.8	4.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

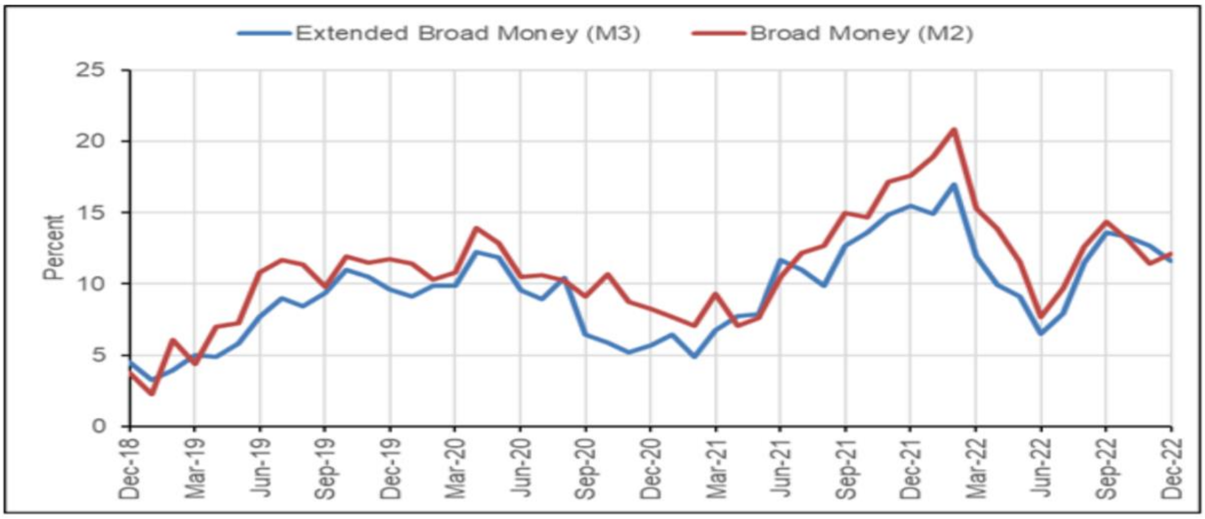
CHAPTER 2

MONEY AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Money Supply

31. In 2022, the global economy faced various challenges accompanied by disruption of the supply chain owing to the war in Ukraine and resurgence of new COVID - 19 cases in some countries, particularly China. In addressing the challenges, the Bank of Tanzania (BOT) implemented monetary policy aimed at reducing liquidity in the economy to contain inflation without disrupting the pace of economic growth. The increase in money supply was in line with the target, driven by improved economic activities which increased the demand of credit to private sector. As a result, extended broad money supply (M3) increased by 11.6 percent to 38,580.0 billion shillings in 2022 from 34,558.0 billion shillings in 2021. In addition, broad money supply (M2) grew by 12.2 percent to 30,378.9 billion shillings in 2022 from 27,088.4 billion shillings in 2021. Furthermore, narrow money supply (M1) increased by 7.5 percent to 18,948.2 billion shillings in 2022 from 17,625.5 billion shillings in 2021. The growth of money supply was driven by revamping of economic activities which increased demand of credit to private sector as well as successful implementation of monetary policy.

Chart 2.1: Growth of Money Supply



Credit to Private Sector

32. In 2022, credit to private sector increased by 22.5 percent to 27,372.5 billion shillings compared to 22,344.1 billion shillings in 2021. The increase was attributed to improved economic activities and increased demand for credit to private sector following Government investment in infrastructures as well as creation of conducive business environment and implementation of prudent monetary policies.

33. In 2022, the growth in credit to private sector was highest in agricultural activities (46.1 percent) followed by manufacturing (28.3 percent), personal activities (28.2 percent) and trade (24.6 percent). The increase of credit to agricultural activities was driven by policy measures taken by BOT including lowering of interest rates. In addition, the increase in personal loans was due to Government measures to stimulate economic activities including

provision of subsidies on fertilizer and petroleum products, reduction of tax in production of edible oil and increasing agricultural sector budget.

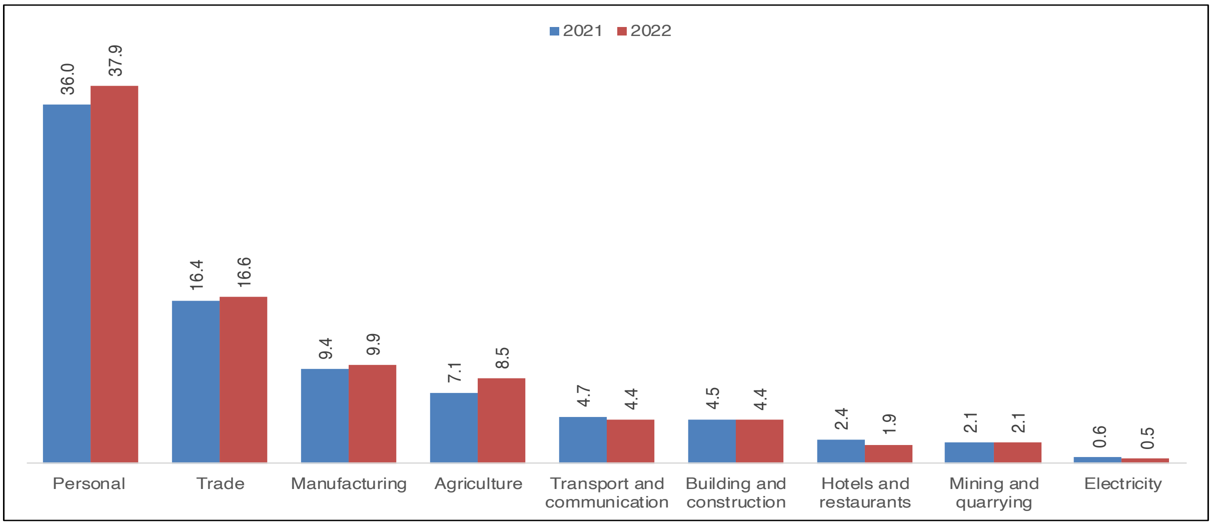
34. In 2022, credit to private sector was largely extended to personal activities (including small and medium enterprises) accounting for 37.9 percent of the total loan, followed by trade (16.6 percent), manufacturing (10 percent) and agriculture (8.5 percent). Out of the personal loans extended, 22.1 percent were for recurrent expenditure and 77.9 percent were directed to economic activities that stimulate job creation including construction (29.1 percent) and mortgage (23.8 percent). On the other hand, leasing finance worth 105.7 billion shillings was extended in 2022 compared to 33.4 billion shillings in 2021.

Table 2.1: Commercial Banks Lending by Economic Activities

Economic Activity	Billion Shillings					Growth (Percent)		Share (Percent)	
	2018	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**
Agriculture	952.9	1,824.3	1,725.6	1,592.5	2,327.4	-7.7	46.1	7.1	8.5
Mining and quarrying	375.2	424.5	429.4	474.0	575.9	10.4	21.5	2.1	2.1
Manufacturing	2,087.9	2,086.8	1,878.4	2,111.1	2,709.5	12.4	28.3	9.4	9.9
Building and construction	643.3	1,129.9	1,072.3	998.4	1,200.6	-6.9	20.3	4.5	4.4
Transport and communication	918.0	1,059.6	1,142.4	1,053.9	1,207.0	-7.8	14.5	4.7	4.4
Trade	3,228.9	3,379.5	3,054.9	3,657.3	4,556.4	19.7	24.6	16.4	16.6
Hotels and restaurants	587.3	555.0	549.5	542.7	511.3	-1.2	-5.8	2.4	1.9
Electricity	358.1	225.3	114.7	143.9	130.3	25.4	-9.5	0.6	0.5
Personal	5,019.5	5,485.5	6,793.9	8,047.7	10,365.7	18.5	28.8	36.0	37.9
Other economic activities	3,555.7	3,525.0	3,547.2	3,722.5	3,788.3	4.9	1.8	16.7	13.8
Total	**7,726.8**	**19,695.4**	**20,308.3**	**22,344.1**	**27,372.5**	**10.0**	**22.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Bank of Tanzania

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



Commercial Banks Deposits

35. In 2022, commercial banks' deposits increased to 31,429.4 billion shillings from 26,813.2 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 17.2 percent. This was attributed to provision of improved financial services including increase of bank branches, agent banking services and use of digital systems in providing financial services. In addition, private sector deposits amounted to 30,724.9 billion shillings, equivalent to 97.8 percent of

total deposits. In 2022, the ratio of foreign currency deposit to total deposits was 24.1 percent compared to 26.7 percent in 2021.

Interest Rates

36. In 2022, interbank interest rate remained low and stable due to prudent implementation of monetary policy that allowed consistency of liquidity level in line with demands of economic activities. During the period under review, the overall interbank interest rate was 4.5 percent compared to 4.4 percent in 2021. In addition, interest rate on Treasury bills remained within the average of 4.0 percent.

37. In 2022, lending rates continued to decline albeit at a slow pace whereas overall lending rate was 16.18 percent compared to 16.59 percent in 2021. This was due to the BOT's policy measures to stimulate growth of credit to private sector. The measures enabled some banks to extend credit to agricultural sector at a rate of less than 10 percent. On the other hand, one-year lending rates averaged 16.79 percent in 2022 compared to 16.43 percent in 2021. In addition, time deposit rate and one-year deposit rate increased to 7.11 percent and 8.53 percent in 2022 from 6.82 percent and 8.27 percent respectively, in 2021.

FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

Banking Services

38. As of December 2022, there were 45 banks compared to 46 banks in the corresponding period in 2021. The slightly decrease in the number of banks was due to acquisition of First National Bank Tanzania by Exim Bank Limited. However, bank branches increased to 998 in 2022 compared to 990 branches in 2021. As of December 2022, customers' deposits increased to 32,526.8 billion shillings from 28,499.1 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 14.1 percent. On the other hand, loans extended to customers amounted to 27,309.2 billion shillings in 2022 from 20,822.6 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 31.2 percent.

Agent Banking Services

39. In 2022, a total of 28 banks provided banking services through agents compared to 26 banks in 2021. The increase emanated from banks' efforts to reach out to more clients, growth of bank deposits and lowering interest rate as a result of increased low-cost deposits. In addition, bank agents increased by 53.8 percent to 75,238 in 2022 from 48,923 agents in 2021. The increase was attributed to relaxation of agent banking eligibility criteria by BOT.

40. In 2022, agent banking deposit transactions were 20,431,261 worth 17,699.8 billion shillings compared to 17,253,498 transactions worth 11,439.8 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to 18.4 percent increase of transactions. In addition, withdrawal transactions were 12,237,395 worth 5,379.3 billion shillings in 2022 compared to 10,593,253 transactions worth 3,470.9 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to 15.5 percent increase of transactions. This was attributed to increase in number of agents as well as customers' awareness on services provided by banking agents.

Banking Sector Performance

41. In 2022, the financial position of the banking sub-sector was satisfactory in terms of capital adequacy, revenues, asset quality and liquidity. During the period under review, ratios of core and total capital to risk weighted assets plus off-balance sheet exposures were 18.0 percent and 18.9 percent compared to 19.49 percent and 20.17 percent respectively in the corresponding period in 2021. This was largely attributed to increase of extended loans. In addition, ratio of liquid assets to demand liabilities remained at 29.4 percent as in 2021. This was due to resilience of banking sector and increasing public confidence.

42. In 2022, non-performing loans decreased to 5.8 percent compared to 8.5 percent in 2021. The decrease was on account of various BOT initiatives including: close follow-up of lending activities and termination of contracts of unfaithful banks' employees; enforcing banks and financial institutions on the use of Credit Reference Bureau; ensure protection of consumer's rights through implementation of Financial Consumer Protection Regulations; and directing banks and financial institutions to strengthen credit issuance and monitoring procedures. In addition, financial institutions using Credit Reference Bureau increased to 166 in 2022 compared to 155 institutions in 2021. Similarly, borrowers registered in the Credit Reference Bureau increased to 5,035,031 compared to 4,215,210 borrowers in 2021.

Reforms in the Banking Sector

43. In 2022, BOT ensured banking sector remains stable, sound and resilient by issuing various regulations and guidelines for regulating banks and financial institutions. The issued regulations were: The Foreign Exchange Regulations, 2022; the Banking and Financial Institutions (Mortgage Refinance Companies) Regulations, 2022; and the Banking and Financial Institutions (Financial Leasing) Regulations, 2022. In addition, BOT issued Guidelines on Climate-Related Financial Risks Management, 2022; and Stress Testing Guidelines for Banks and Financial Institutions, 2022. Similarly, BOT issued various circulars including: a circular to financial institutions that meet conditions for interest relief; a circular directing microfinance service providers to register on taxpayers' database; and a circular on implementation of second and third agreements on supervision of banks and financial institutions (Basel II and III).

Financial Inclusion

44. In 2022, the Government continued to improve inclusive financial services by implementing the Financial Sector Development Master Plan 2020/21 – 2029/30, the National Financial Inclusion Framework 2018-2022 and the National Microfinance Policy 2017. During the period under review, the Government provided financial education to the public through seminars to various groups, National Financial Services Week held in Mwanza and various television program.

45. In 2022, registered financial service outlets increased to 117,294 with a total of 301,890 types of financial services compared to 110,553 outlets with 279,994 types of financial services in 2021. On the other hand, mobile money accounts increased to 38.3 million in 2022 from 33.1 million accounts in 2021. In addition, mobile money transactions increased to

354,765,384 worth 11,376.5 billion shillings in 2022 from 272,634,498 transactions worth 9,170.9 billion shillings in 2021.

Microfinance Services

46. In 2022, BOT received 1,558 license applications from non-deposit taking microfinance service providers of which, 1,095 licenses were issued compared to 1,159 applications and 692 licenses issued in 2021. During the period under review, Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission received 1,177 license applications from SACCOS of which, 759 licenses were issued compared to 1,114 applications and 580 licenses issued in 2021. In addition, 37,282 applications from community microfinance groups (CMGs) were received and 34,127 groups were registered in 2022 compared to 27,177 applications and 24,123 groups registered in 2021.

47. In 2022, the Government continued to create enabling environment for coordination, registration and promotion of establishment and development of CMGs. As of December 2022, registered microfinance promoters and CMGs were 89 and 37,153 respectively. In addition, members of CMGs increased to 945,326 due to public sensitization on establishing and joining the groups.

Capital Markets and Securities Development

48. In 2022, the Capital Markets and Securities Authority (CMSA) continued to analyze and approve transactions for sale of various securities aiming at increasing capital market products. Approved products include: Sukuk Bonds issued by KCB Bank, Amana Bank and Imaan Finance; National Bank of Commerce Bond; and the Collective Investment Scheme (Faida Fund) operated by Watumishi Housing Investment.

49. In 2022, CMSA issued 166 licenses compared to 154 licenses issued in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 7.8 percent. The licenses were issued to: Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE) (1); Tanzania Mercantile Exchange (1); Central Securities Depository (1); Market Intermediaries/License dealing Members (16); Commodity Exchange Dealing Members (5); Bond Dealers (8); Nominated Advisers (NOMADs) (6); Investment Advisors (19); Collective Investment Schemes (10); Fund Managers (11); Custodians (6); and Representatives of Market Intermediaries (82).

50. As of December 2022, market capitalization of Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange for domestic companies increased by 9.6 percent to 10.3 trillion shillings from 9.4 trillion shillings in the corresponding period in 2021. This was due to increase in price of company shares listed in DSE including CRDB Bank Plc, DSE Plc, National Investment Company Limited, NMB Bank Plc, Swissport Tanzania Plc, Tanga Cement Plc, and TOL Gases Limited. During the period under review, DSE total market capitalization decreased by 0.8 percent to 15.7 trillion shillings from 15.8 trillion shillings in December 2021. This was due to decreased shares price of cross-listed companies in DSE and Nairobi Stock Exchange namely East African Breweries Limited (EABL), Nation Media Group (NMG), Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) and Kenya Airways.

51. In 2022, market index for domestic companies' shares increased to 3,888.8 points compared to 3,565.2 points in 2021. The increase in index points indicate market efficiency especially the increase of share price of companies listed in the Stock Exchange that provide services in industrial and financial sectors. On the other hand, overall market index (local and foreign companies) decreased to 1,882.0 points in 2022 compared to 1,896.7 points in 2021. This was due to decreased share price of cross - listed companies.

52. In 2022, shares worth 133.7 billion shillings were traded at DSE compared to shares worth 104.3 billion shillings traded in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 28.2 percent. In addition, Treasury bonds worth 3,037.7 billion shillings were traded at DSE in 2022 compared to Treasury bonds worth 2,497.8 billion shillings traded in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 21.6 percent. The increase in both shares and Treasury bonds traded emanated from sensitization campaigns that motivated investors participation.

53. In 2022, corporate bonds worth 626.4 million shillings were traded at DSE compared to 3.5 billion shillings traded in 2021. The decrease in corporate bonds traded emanated from investors motive of holding bonds due to promising profitability and are risk-free.

54. As of December 2022, Collective Investment Scheme (CIS) trend was satisfactory whereby, the value of investment increased by 65.3 percent to 1,231.3 billion shillings compared to 744.9 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2021. The increase emanated from public awareness campaigns and use of technology in provision of services to investors.

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

Fund Manager	Investment Scheme	31 December 2021		31 December 2022		Value Change (Percent)	Price Change (Percent)
		Value	Unit Price	Value	Unit Price		
UTT AMIS Plc	Umoja Fund	269,464,695,816.83	776.6806	302,291,686,824.91	877.0422	12.18	12.92
	Wekeza Maisha Fund	2,536,594,365.22	659.4518	6,658,727,935.83	741.6512	162.51	12.46
	Watoto Fund	4,598,985,121.89	483.4491	8,426,930,098.23	547.9748	83.23	13.35
	Jikimu Fund	17,321,643,760.23	151.5196	19,122,648,898.31	159.1157	10.40	5.01
	Liquid Fund	304,337,356,374.44	302.436	559,272,074,566.94	342.5173	83.77	13.25
	Bond Fund	146,666,585,741.98	111.652	322,543,871,717.30	114.7596	119.92	2.78
Watumishi Housing Investments	Faida Fund	**	**	12,948,563,450.00	100		
	Total Value	**744,925,861,180.59**		**1,231,264,503,491.52**		**65.29**	

Source: Unit Trust of Tanzania Asset Management and Investor Services

Public Service Social Security Fund

55. In 2021/22, Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF) registered 19,215 new members compared to 19,863[1] members registered in 2020/21. In addition, principal members increased to 717,943 in 2021/22 from 705,489 members in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 1.8 percent. During the period under review, PSSSF collected 1.52 trillion shillings from members' contributions compared to 1.42[2] trillion shillings in 2020/21. The increase in collections was due to public servants' salary increment. In addition, the Fund paid benefits worth 1.69 trillion shillings in 2021/22 compared to 2.18 trillion shillings paid in 2020/21, equivalent to a decrease of 22.5 percent.

56. In 2021/22, the value of the Fund's investment increased to 7.48 trillion shillings from 7.44 trillion shillings in 2020/21. In addition, the Fund's investments income decreased by 4.1 percent to 587.56 billion shillings in 2021/22 compared to 612.42 billion shillings in 2020/21. This was due to decrease of dividends on shares owned by the Fund alongside value of some Fund's assets compared to the actual market conditions. On the other hand, the value of the Fund was 7,415.7 billion shillings in 2021/22 compared to 7,341.7 billion shillings in 2020/21. The increase in value of the Fund was due to decrease in operating expenses.

National Social Security Fund

57. In 2021/22, National Social Security Fund (NSSF) registered 233,643 new members compared to 215,693 members in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 8.3 percent. In addition, principal members increased by 12.7 percent to 1,039,183 in 2021/22 from 921,865 members in 2020/21. The increase was due to investment growth including implementation of development projects that contributed to increased employment opportunities as well as public awareness on the importance and benefits of social security. During the period under review, NSSF retired beneficiaries were 25,608 compared to 23,164 retirees in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 10.6 percent.

58. In 2021/22, benefits paid to members increased by 11.0 percent and reached 659.7 billion shillings compared to 594.3 billion shillings paid in 2020/21. This was due to increased unemployment benefits. On the other hand, the Fund's value increased by 19.6 percent to 6.1 trillion shillings in 2021/22 from 5.1 trillion shillings in 2020/21. This was due to growth of both Fund's investment value and members contribution. In addition, investment income of NSSF increased by 64.1 percent to 745.4 billion shillings in 2021/22 compared to 454.1 billion shillings in 2020/21. This was due to investment in Government bonds.

59. In 2021/22, the value of Fund's investments increased by 37.4 percent to 5,687.20 billion shillings from 4,140.30 billion shillings in 2020/21. The increase was due to investment in Government bonds. In addition, the Fund collected 1,419.71 billion shillings from members' contributions in 2021/22 compared to 1,171.97 billion shillings in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 21.1 percent. This was due to efforts toward improving collection

[1] Data collected from Audited Financial Statements

[2] The figure excludes 2.2 trillion shillings PSSSF Special Bond

of members' contributions through GePG along with monitoring of contributions and auditing of employers as well as employers' sensitization on timely payment of contributions.

Workers Compensation Fund

60. In 2021/22, employers registered with the Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF) increased by 10.8 percent to 27,794 from 25,085 employers in 2020/21. In addition, the number of employees contributed by employers increased by 36.3 percent and reached 1,546,150 in 2021/22 from 1,134,806 employees in 2020/21. The increase was due to awareness on the importance of the Fund, regular inspections and legal action against employers' violation of the Workers' Compensation Act. On the other hand, contributions from employers decreased by 19.0 percent to 86.6 billion shillings in 2021/22 compared to 106.9 billion shillings in 2020/21. This was due to reduction of contribution rate for private sector employers from 1.0 percent to 0.6 percent of their salary.

61. In 2021/22, the Fund's investment income increased by 6.3 percent to 74.2 billion shillings compared to 69.8 billion shillings in 2020/21. The increase was due to investments in Government bonds which are relatively risk free and profitable. In addition, income from other economic activities amounted to 106.9 million shillings in 2021/22 compared to 103.0 million shillings in 2020/21.

62. In 2021/22, the Fund paid 12.9 billion shillings to cover medical and compensation claims for occupational injuries and death to employees compared to 13.2 billion shillings in 2020/21, equivalent to a decrease of 2.3 percent. On the other hand, Fund's assets value increased by 22.4 percent to 545.1 billion shillings in 2021/22 from 445.3 billion shillings in 2020/21. This was due to increase of income, especially from investment as well as a decrease in operating expenses.

National Health Insurance Fund

63. In 2021/22, National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) had 1,353,535 principal members compared to 1,212,519 members in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 11.6 percent. The increase was due to public awareness on services provided by the Fund to formal and informal sectors through *Najali Afya*, *Wekeza Afya* and *Timiza Afya* packages. In addition, NHIF beneficiaries increased by 6.0 percent to 4,821,233 in 2021/22 from 4,550,207 beneficiaries in 2020/21.

Table 2.3: NHIF Contributing Members and Beneficiaries

Year	Number of Contributing Members	Number of Beneficiaries
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
2021/22	1,353,535	4,821,233
Change (Percent)	**11.6**	**6.0**

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

64. In 2021/22, health facilities certified by the Fund were 9,178 compared to 8,483 facilities in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 8.2 percent. This resulted from the use of online registration system. Out of registered facilities, 6,444 were Government facilities, equivalent to 70.2 percent, 1,890 private facilities (20.6 percent) and 844 faith-based facilities (9.2 percent).

Table 2.4: Health Facilities Certified by NHIF

Type of Facility	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Change (Percent)
Dispensaries	5,401	5,753	6,485	6,252	6,582	5.3
Health centers	713	766	853	832	912	9.6
Pharmacies	349	449	597	560	685	22.3
Hospitals	286	298	346	381	417	9.4
Specialized clinics	73	130	211	265	360	35.8
Specialized pharmacies	202	200	461	179	207	15.6
Diagnostic centers	6	9	16	13	14	7.7
Evacuating centers	1	1	1	1	1	0.0
Total	**7,031**	**7,606**	**8,970**	**8,483**	**9,178**	**8.2**

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

65. In 2021/22, health service providers were paid 674.3 billion shillings compared to 540.6 billion shillings in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 24.7 percent. This was due to an increase in members as well as health care expenses.

Table 2.5: Benefit Payments in 2018/19 - 2021/22 (billion Shillings)

Benefit Categories	Year			
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Consultation Fee	66.2	70.9	78.5	98.1
Medicines and Medical Consumables	206.9	216.8	234.8	299.5
Investigation	88.2	89.0	96.7	118.2
Inpatient Services	29.6	29.2	28.4	31.2
Surgical Services	33.1	32.7	32.8	36.9
Procedure	41.6	48.8	56.0	71.8
Cardiac services	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.8
Other Charges	8.107	9.9	10.9	15.7
Total	**476.2**	**499.4**	**540.6**	**674.3**
Growth rate (Percent)		**4.9**	**8.2**	**24.7**

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

66. In 2021/22, Fund's income increased by 9.6 percent to 624.5 billion shillings from 569.7 billion shillings in 2020/21. The increase was due to registration of new members from formal and informal sectors. In addition, Fund's net asset value was 1,097.7 billion shillings in 2021/22 compared to 1,175.4 billion shillings in 2020/21, equivalent to a decrease of 6.6 percent. This was due to increase of benefit payments and decrease of investment income.

Table 2.6: NHIF Income Collections (Billion Shillings)

Year	Contribution Income	Income from Investment	Other Income	Total income
2017/18	394.9	107.4	1.5	503.8
2018/19	431.0	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
2021/22	552.6	69.4	2.5	624.5
Change (Percent)	**12.9**	**(10.0)**	**(19.4)**	**9.6**

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

Improved Community Health Fund

67. In 2021/22, principal members of Improved Community Health Fund (iCHF) increased by 31.1 percent to 3,862,266 members (863,195 households) from 2,945,893 members (644,497 households) in 2020/21. The increase was due to public awareness on importance and benefits of the Fund. During the period under review, 6,378 health facilities provided health services to Fund members compared to 6,100 facilities in 2020/21. Out of those, 6,356 facilities were public, 20 faith-based and two (2) private facilities. In addition, 7,822.7 million shillings were collected from member's contributions compared to 12,158.9 million shillings in 2020/21. On the other hand, 8,301.5 million shillings were paid to health service providers in 2021/22 compared to 7,940.8 million shillings in 2020/21.

Table 2.7: Principal Members, Contribution and Payment to Health Care Facilities

Year	Principal Members (Numbers)	Contributions (shillings)	Payment to Health Care Facilities (shillings)
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
2021/22	3,862,266	7,822,702,767	8,301,489,478

Source: President Office - Regional Authority and Local Government

Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority

68. In 2022, a total of 35 insurance companies were registered by Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TIRA) to conduct insurance business compared to 32 companies in 2021. The increase was due to registration of two (2) re-insurance companies and one general insurance company. During the period under review, TIRA registered 100 insurance brokerage companies, 1,019 insurance agents, 46 loss assessors, 29 bancassurance agents and four (4) actuarial analysts.

69. In 2022, gross premiums written increased by 27.2 percent to 1,159.3 billion shillings compared to 911.5 billion shillings in 2021. This was due to increased demand for insurance products, public awareness and improved provision of insurance services including the use of ICT. During the period under review, general insurance premium was 895.1 billion shillings compared to 746.4 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 19.9 percent. This

emanated from increased demand for engineering insurance in large construction projects as well as motor insurance. In addition, life insurance premium was 264.2 billion shillings in 2022 compared to 165.0 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 60.1 percent. This was attributed to credit insurance fee.

70. In 2022, general insurance premium accounted for 78.8 percent of total premium and life insurance accounted for 21.2 percent. In addition, general insurance premium market share consisted of: motor class which accounted for 32.1 percent; fire (19.9 percent); health (15.6 percent); engineering (11.0 percent); accidents (7.4 percent); marine (3.9 percent); aviation (3.7 percent); oil and gas projects (0.6 percent), and other classes (5.9 percent). On the other hand, life insurances premium market share consisted of group business which accounted for 84.4 percent and individual (15.6 percent).

71. In 2022, total asset value of insurance companies was 1,487.0 billion shillings compared to 1,278.6 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to 16.3 percent growth. This was due to increase in insurance premiums during the respective period. In addition, investment portfolio of insurance companies increased by 9.8 percent to 1,031.4 billion shillings in 2022 from 939.7 billion shillings in 2021. On the other hand, insurance companies' liabilities increased by 7.4 percent to 926.0 billion shillings in 2022 from 862.5 billion shillings in 2021. Nevertheless, net asset value increased by 34.8 percent to 561.0 billion shillings in 2022 compared to 416.0 billion shillings in 2021.

72. In 2022, general insurance companies generated investment income amounting to 81.3 billion shillings compared to 54.3 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 49.7 percent. In addition, net income generated from general insurance was 74.0 billion shillings in 2022 from 39.2 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 88.7 percent.

Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank

73. In 2022, the capital of Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) increased by 3.4 percent to 305.6 billion shillings from 295.6 billion shillings in 2021. As of December 2022, TADB deposits increased by 26.0 percent to 454.4 billion shillings from 360.5 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2021.

74. In 2022, TADB extended loans worth 161.7 billion shillings to 18,134 farmers compared to 122.1 billion shillings to 12,676 farmers in 2021. In addition, TADB through Small Holders' Credit Guarantee Fund guaranteed loans worth 48.47 billion shillings to 1,885 farmers in 2022 compared to loans worth 61.74 billion shillings to 11,987 farmers in 2021. The decrease in credit guaranteed resulted from decline in guarantee funds. Beneficiaries of credit guarantee were private producers and members of cooperative unions engaged in subsistence and commercial farming.

75. In 2022, TADB generated profit of 11.05 billion shillings compared to 10.22 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 8.1 percent. This emanated from the efforts to increase lending, monitor loan repayments and reduce operating expenses. In addition, non-

performing loans decreased to 4.8 percent in 2022 from 5.5 percent in 2021, below the limit of 5.0 percent set by BOT.

Tanzania Commercial Bank

76. In 2022, Tanzania Commercial Bank (TCB) deposits increased by 8.7 percent to 987.2 billion shillings from 908.1 billion shillings in 2021. The increase was due to bank's efforts to attract deposits and opening of new customer accounts. During the period under review, the number of customers increased by 10.3 percent to 591,861 from 536,544 customers in 2021. The increase was due to TCB initiatives to attract various groups including women, retirees and college students to open new accounts.

77. In 2022, TCB extended loans worth 841.6 billion shillings to 87,842 customers compared to 718.6 billion shillings extended to 85,213 customers in 2021, equivalent to 17.1 percent increase of loan value. In addition, non-performing loans decreased to 8.4 percent in 2022 from 10.9 percent in 2021, owing to TCB efforts to collect debts including bad debts.

78. In 2022, the bank's investment in Government securities decreased by 22.2 percent to 103.6 billion shillings from 133.2 billion shillings in 2021. This was due to bank’s decision to extend more loans to its customers. In addition, gross income of the bank increased by 2.8 percent to 174.4 billion shillings in 2022 compared to 169.7 billion shillings in 2021. Similarly, bank's assets value increased to 1,289.9 billion shillings in 2022 from 1,180.7 billion shillings in 2021.

Tanzania Mercantile Exchange

79. In 2022, Tanzania Mercantile Exchange (TMX) reviewed trading guidelines for sesame, cashew, coffee and cocoa to improve procedures of the commodity market. As of December 2022, registered buyers in online trading system increased to 126 from 93 buyers in the corresponding period in 2021. In addition, 953,621.65 tons of cocoa, sesame and coffee worth 115.2 billion shillings were traded through TMX in 2022 compared to 14,683.06 tons of sesame, green grams and cocoa worth 24.7 billion shillings in 2021.

Table 2.7: Quantity and Value of Produce Traded through TMX

Year	Region	Crop	Quantity (Tons)	Value (million Shillings)	Highest Price (Sh/Kg)	Lowest Price (Sh/Kg)
2021	Manyara and Songwe	Sesame	310.87	754.2	2,529	2,246
	Shinyanga, Mwanza, Tabora, Simiyu and Singida	Green grams	14,112.1	22,603.3	1,809	1,306
	Morogoro	Cocoa	260.1	1,292.6	5,259	4,459
Total			**14,683.1**	**24,650.1**		
2022	Songwe	Sesame	136.7	435.8	3,333	3,154
	Morogoro	Cocoa	903,770.0	4,116.9	5,119	3964
	Kagera	Coffee	49,715.0	110,695.3	Arabica-4,003	Arabica-3,000
					Robusta-2,400	Robusta-1,655
Total			**953,621.6**	**115,248.0**		

Source: Tanzania Mercantile Exchange

Table 17: MONETARY SURVEY: TANZANIA MAINLAND

Billion Shillings

	For the period ended December						Change	
	2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Amount**	**Percent**
Base Money (M0)	**6,954.4**	**6,992.9**	**7,466.4**	**7,169.3**	**8,407.3**	**9,736.3**	**1,329.0**	**15.8**
Narrow Money (M1)	**11,155.3**	**11,723.7**	**13,325.1**	**14,321.7**	**17,625.5**	**18,948.2**	**1,322.7**	**7.5**
Time and Saving Deposits	7,194.6	7,316.7	7,955.1	8,711.0	9,462.8	11,430.7	1,967.9	20.8
Broad Money (M2)	**18,349.9**	**19,040.4**	**21,280.3**	**23,032.6**	**27,088.8**	**30,378.9**	**3,290.1**	**12.1**
Foreign Currency Deposits	6364.4	6783.1	7032.9	6,887.9	7,469.7	8,201.1	731.4	9.8
Extended Broad Money (M3)	**24,714.3**	**25,823.5**	**28,313.1**	**29,920.6**	**34,558.0**	**38,580.0**	**4,022.0**	**11.6**
Net Foreign Assets	**11596.1**	**10629.8**	**12034.5**	**10,722.5**	**13,966.0**	**9,437.5**	**-4,528.5**	**-32.4**
BOT foreign assets	12,249.9	10,692.3	12,063.1	10,308.8	13,219.1	**10,732.8**	-2,486.3	-18.8
Commercial bank's foreign assets	-553.8	-62.5	-28.5	413.8	746.8	-1,295.3	-2,042.1	-2.7
Net Domestic Assets	**13,118.2**	**15,193.7**	**16,278.6**	**19,198.0**	**20,592.1**	**29,142.5**	**8,550.4**	**41.5**
Net Domestic Credit	24,977.2	26,249.3	28,103.3	26,139.6	30,030.5	37,557.3	7,526.8	25.1
Net Claims on Government	3,275.7	4,481.6	3,893.9	5,831.3	7,686.4	10,184.8	2,498.4	32.5
Lending to Government Sector	8,081.8	8,522.5	8,408.0	12,599.1	-	-	-	-
Lending to Non-Govt. Sectors	16895.4	17726.8	19695.381	20,308.3	22,344.1	27,372.49	5,028.4	22.5
Government Securities at Central Bank and Commercial Banks	4,806.1	4,040.9	4,514.1	6767.7	-	-	-	-
Other Items Net	-7,052.9	-7,014.7	-7,310.7	-6,941.6	-9,438.4	-8,414.8	1,023.6	-10.8

Source: Bank of Tanzania
-Not available

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

	For the period ended December						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Base Money (M0)	**0.3%**	**1.5%**	**0.6%**	**6.8%**	**-4.0%**	**17.3%**	**-**
Narrow Money (M1)	**5.3%**	**10.6%**	**5.1%**	**13.7%**	**7.5%**	**23.1%**	**7.5%**
Time and Saving Deposits	5.4%	10.1%	1.7%	8.7%	9.5%	8.6%	20.8%
Broad Money (M2)	**5.3%**	**10.4%**	**3.8%**	**11.8%**	**8.2%**	**17.6%**	**12.1%**
Foreign Currency Deposits	-1.2%	1.7%	6.6%	3.7%	-2.1%	8.4%	9.8%
Extended Broad Money (M3)	**3.4%**	**8.0%**	**4.5%**	**9.6%**	**5.7%**	**15.5%**	**11.6%**
Net Foreign Assets	**-0.7%**	**41.7%**	**-8.3%**	**13.2%**	**-10.9%**	**30.2%**	**-32.4%**
Net Domestic Assets	**5.9%**	**-10.7%**	**15.8%**	**7.1%**	**17.9%**	**7.3%**	**41.5%**
Net Domestic Credit	5.6%	5.1%	5.1%	7.1%	-7.0%	14.9%	
Net Claims on Government	-12.3%	-23.5%	36.8%	-13.1%	49.8%	31.8%	32.5%
Lending to Government Sector	2.2%	12.8%	5.5%	-1.3%	49.8%	-	-
Lending to Non-Govt. Sectors	7.2%	1.7%	4.9%	11.1%	3.1%	10.0%	22.5%
Government Deposits (BoT & Commercial Banks)	35.4%	66.6%	-15.9%	11.7%	49.9%	-	-
Other Items Net	-4.7%	13.8%	-0.5%	4.2%	-5.0%	36.0%	-10.8%

Source: Bank of Tanzania

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Shs/US Dollar, End of the Year	2,181.29	2,242.21	2,291.29	2,299.97	2,309.8	2307.4	2,320.2
Change in exchange rate (%)	1.31	2.79	2.19	0.38	0.4	-0.1	0.6
Shs/Dollar, Average for the Year	2,188.01	2,240.76	2,275.41	2,299.79	2,305.6	2309.2	2,314.5
The weighted average exchange rate (%)	9.0	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 20: TRENDS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS DEPOSITS

	For the Period ended December (Billion Shillings)							Change (Percent)	
	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**
Private Deposits									
Demand Deposits/Transferable deposits	5,941.5	6,685.3	7,031.7	7,866.5	8,121.4	9,894.0	11,909.1	21.8	20.4
Saving and Time Deposits	6,415.6	7,052.2	7,154.7	7,750.4	8,519.4	9,350.8	11,240.7	9.8	20.2
Foreign Currency Deposits	5,831.5	6,087.1	6,376.3	6,160.6	6,427.1	7,146.0	7,575.1	11.2	6.0
Total	**18,188.7**	**19,824.6**	**20,562.8**	**21,777.5**	**23,067.9**	**26,390.7**	**30,724.9**	**14.4**	**16.4**
Government Deposits	577.8	560.6	358.5	981.3	652.9	422.5	704.4	-35.3	66.7
Total of Deposits	**18,766.5**	**20,385.1**	**20,921.3**	**22,758.9**	**23,720.7**	**26,813.2**	31,429.4	13.0	17.2

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 21: AVERAGE NOMINAL INTEREST RATE

Percent

Type	Year Average						
	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Discount rate	**16.00**	**16.00**	**7.00**	**7.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**
Overall interbank cash market rate	13.47	6.00	2.21	5.13	4.50	4.44	4.53
Treasury Bills Rate	16.17	11.10	6.43	7.71	4.42	4.78	4.64
35 Days	7.27	5.54	2.51	3.47	2.37	2.60	2.25
91 Days	7.85	5.49	2.89	4.17	2.37	2.74	2.80
182 Days	15.84	10.01	4.13	5.07	2.88	3.20	3.47
364 Days	16.56	11.79	7.08	8.04	2.32	4.85	4.79
Coupon Rates							
Two years	17.44	14.52	9.42	11.45	8.14	7.67	6.56
Five years	17.79	15.78	11.64	12.56	11.24	9.19	9.04
Seven years	17.69	16.31	12.62	13.09	11.48	10.09	9.58
Ten years	18.11	16.79	14.39	15.04	12.51	11.59	10.63
Fifteen years	18.85	17.54	14.69	15.52	14.05	13.59	11.70
Twenty years	-	-	17.70	17.35	15.79	16.06	12.22
Deposit Rates							
Saving Deposits	3.35	3.03	2.52	2.44	2.34	1.95	1.69
Overall Time Deposits	9.19	10.04	8.24	7.25	6.70	6.85	7.11
One Year (12 Months)	11.47	11.66	8.78	8.80	8.28	8.32	8.53
Lending Rates							
Overall Lending Rate	15.96	17.77	17.43	16.97	16.66	16.59	16.18
Short term (Up to 1 year)	13.66	18.30	18.25	16.69	15.73	16.43	16.79

Source: Bank of Tanzania

CHAPTER 3

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Introduction

80. Government budget for the year 2022/23 is the second in the implementation of the Third-Five Year National Development Plan (2021/22 – 2025/26) with the theme of "Realising Competitiveness and Industrialisation for Human Development". The main theme of the 2022/23 Budget as agreed by the East African Community Partner States was "Accelerating Economic Recovery and Enhancing Productive Sectors for Improved Livelihoods". In achieving the objectives of the theme, the 2022/23 budget priorities centred on productive sectors including agriculture, livestock, fishing, energy, investment and trade sectors. Furthermore, the budget continued to finance implementation of ongoing flagship projects including Standard Gauge Railway, Julius Nyerere Hydropower (2,115 MW), strengthening Air Tanzania Company Ltd and national grid stabilization to strengthen access to reliable electricity.

81. Macroeconomic targets for the 2022/23 Government Budget were: attaining real GDP growth of 4.7 percent in 2022; containing inflation at single digit in the range of 3.0 to 7.0 percent in the medium term; increasing domestic revenue including Local Government Authorities (LGAs) own sources to 14.9 percent of GDP; increasing tax revenue to 11.7 percent of GDP; maintaining fiscal deficit (including grants) below 3.3 percent of GDP; and maintain foreign reserve sufficient to cover at least four (4) months of imports of goods and services.

82. In 2022/23, the Government planned to mobilize and spend 41,480.6 billion shillings from domestic and external sources. Domestic revenue including LGAs own sources were estimated at 28,017.9 billion shillings, equivalent to 67.5 percent of the total budget. Out of the domestic revenue, tax revenue was estimated at 23,652.8 billion shillings, equivalent to 84.4 percent of the total domestic revenue and non-tax revenue was estimated at 3,352.8 billion shillings. In addition, grants and concessional loans from Development Partners (DPs) were estimated at 4,648.6 billion shillings, equivalent to 11.2 percent of the total budget. Furthermore, the Government planned to borrow 5,780.1 billion shillings from domestic market and 3,034.0 billion shillings from external market on commercial terms. As of March 2023, the Government collected 28,980.1 billion shillings from domestic and external sources as follows.

Revenue Performance

Domestic Revenue

83. Domestic revenue collection was estimated at 20,867.2 billion shillings during the period of July 2022 to March 2023. The actual outturn from this source during the period under review was 19,840.3 billion shillings, equivalent to 95.1 percent of the estimates and a growth of 9.4 percent compared to the revenue collected during the corresponding period in 2021/22. Out of the total domestic revenue: Tanzania Revenue Authority collected 17,260.3 billion shillings, equivalent to 97.6 percent of the target of 17,683.0 billion shillings; non - tax revenue amounted to 1,872.5 billion shillings, equivalent to 77.0 percent of the target of 2,430.4 billion shillings; and revenue from LGAs own sources amounted to 707.4 billion shillings, equivalent to 93.8 percent of the target of 753.8 billion shillings. The

underperformance against the target emanated from various reasons including: tax evasion practices by some unfaithful traders; low compliance of land and property owners to make timely payment of land rent and property tax; and inadequate revenue collections tools in particular, remote and border areas.

Grants and Concessional Loans

84. During the period of July 2022 to March 2023, grants and concessional loans amounting to 3,807.4 billion shillings were received from Development Partners, equivalent to 104.1 percent of the target of 3,656.2 billion shillings. This was a result of timely fulfilment of the contractual obligations by project and program implementers. Out of the amount received, General Budget Support (GBS) was 1,498.5 billion shillings, equivalent to 95.3 percent of the target; basket fund was 85.4 billion shillings, equivalent to 70.0 percent of the target; and development project was 2,223.5 billion shillings, equivalent to 113.3 of the period estimates. The underperformance of Basket Funds was due to change in the Development Partners financing modality for some basket projects or programs including the European Union (EU) that changed to Sector Budget Support modality instead of providing funds through the Tax Modernization Program. In addition, the United Kingdom (UK) provided funds through the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and directs funds to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) instead of the Public Finance Management Reform Programme (PFMRP). As of March 2023, grants received amounted to 503.3 billion shillings, equivalent to 53.5 percent of the period estimate. Furthermore, concessional loans amounted to 3,304.2 billion shillings, equivalent to 121.7 percent of the target of 2,716.1 billion shillings.

Domestic Borrowing

85. In 2022/23, the Government planned to borrow 5,780.1 billion shillings from domestic market. As of March 2023, the Government borrowed 4,030.0 billion shillings from domestic market, equivalent to 98.8 percent of the target of 4,078.7 billion shillings. Out of the amount borrowed, 2,774.0 billion shillings was for payment of matured treasury bills and bonds (rollover) and 1,256.0 billion shillings for financing development projects. The Government will continue to sensitize the public and other stakeholders to invest in Government securities in order to achieve domestic borrowing target for the year 2022/23.

Non - Concessional Borrowing

86. As of March 2023, the Government borrowed 1,302.4 billion shillings, equivalent to 69.6 percent of the target of 1,872.3 billion shillings from external non - concessional sources to finance various development projects. Performance below the target was due to tightened conditions in international financial markets as a result of on-going war in Ukraine which, escalated the cost of borrowing.

Expenditure Performance

87. In 2022/23, Government expenditure policies aimed at: maintaining discipline on the use of public funds and controlling 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. In addition, the Government continued to improve

public procurement procedures including the use of electronic system in public procurement to ensure value for money in procurement of goods and services.

88. In 2022/23, the Government planned to spend a total of 41,480.6 billion shillings. Out of the planned amount, 26,474.6 billion shillings were for recurrent expenditure and 15,006.0 billion shillings for development expenditure. In addition, development expenditure budget includes 12,306.9 billion shillings financed from domestic sources and 2,699.0 billion shilling from external sources.

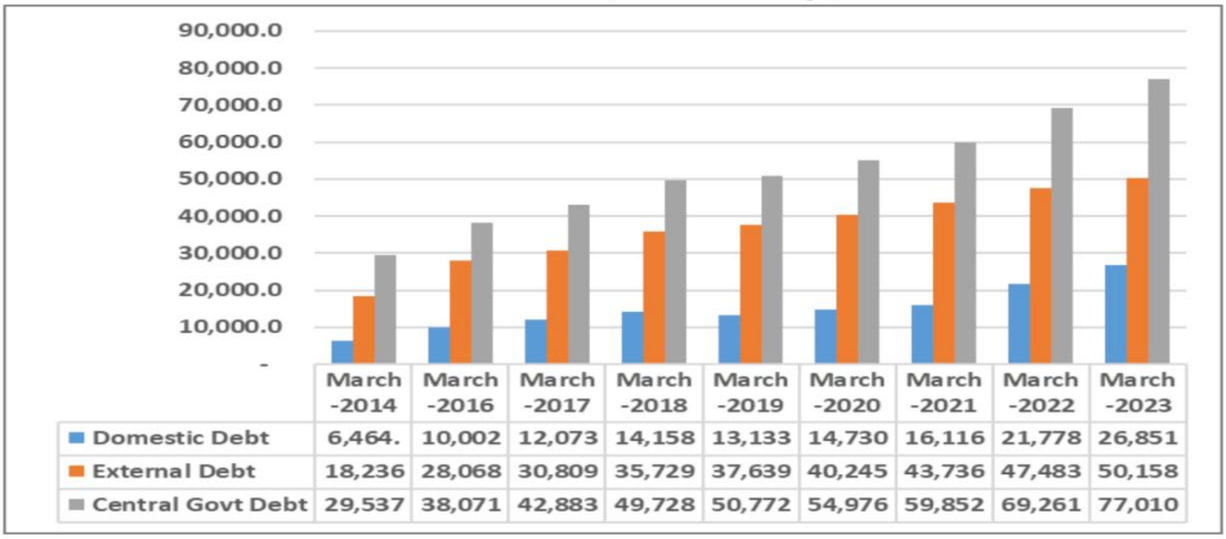
89. During the period of July 2022 to March 2023, exchequer issued was 29,243.2 billion shillings, equivalent to 96.0 percent of the period estimates. Out of the exchequer issued, 18,707.0 billion shillings was for recurrent expenditure and 10,536.2 billion shillings for development expenditure. In addition, the amount disbursed for recurrent expenditure included 6,967.4 billion shillings for servicing Government debt, of which, interest payment for domestic and external debt was 2,339.8 billion shillings, equivalent to 99.1 percent of the estimates. Moreover, principal payment of domestic and external debt was 4,627.7 billion shillings, equivalent to 104.1 percent of the period estimates. Likewise, recurrent expenditure included payment of wages and salaries to Government employees amounting to 6,731.3 billion shillings, equivalent to 99.7 percent of the period estimate of 6,748.6 billion shillings. Out of the wages paid, 2,477.1 billion shillings was for Central Government employees, 1,039.3 billion shillings for Parastatals and Public Organizations and 3,215.0 billion shillings for Local Government Authority employees.

90. During the period of July 2022 to March 2023, exchequer issued for development expenditure was 10,536.2 billion shillings equivalent to 95.0 percent of the estimate. Out of the exchequer issued for development expenditure, 9,031.2 billion shillings was financed from domestic sources and 1,505.0 billion shillings from external sources. Exchequer issued for recurrent and development expenditure was below the period estimate due to underperformance of resources mobilized from both domestic and external sources considering the fact that Government use cash budgeting system.

Government Debt Stock

91. As of March 2023, Central Government Debt Stock stood at 77,010.4 billion shillings from 69,261.2 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2022, equivalent to an increase of 11.2 percent. Out of those, domestic debt was 26,851.7 billion shillings and external debt was 50,158.7 billion shillings. The increase in Central Government debt was on account of increased needs to finance various development projects including construction of roads, railways, airports, electricity and water infrastructures.

Chart 3.1: Central Government Debt Stock (Billion Shillings)



External Debt Stock

92. As of March 2023, external Central Government Debt Stock stood at USD 21,700.2 million from USD 20,658.2 million in the corresponding period in 2022, equivalent to an increase of 5.0 percent. During the reporting period, multilateral creditors continued to dominate external debt portfolio accounting for 62.0 percent, followed by commercial banks (27.5 percent) and bilateral creditors (10.5 percent). Out of the total external debt, loans from concessional sources amounted to USD 15,723.6 million, equivalent to 72.5 percent and loans from commercial sources amounted to USD 5,976.6 million, equivalent to 27.5 percent.

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

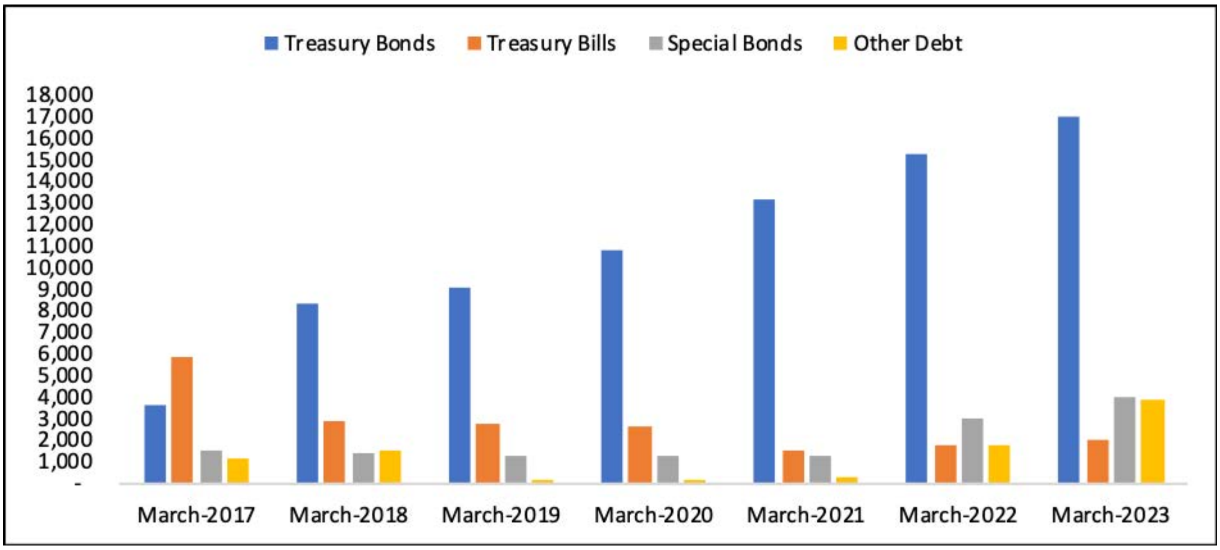
Creditor	March 2021	Share (Percent)	March 2022	Share (Percent)	March 2023	Share (Percent)
Multilateral	11,121.7	58.7	12,416.4	60.1	13,456.6	62.0
Bilateral	2,194.7	11.6	2,255.4	10.9	2,267.0	10.5
Commercial	5,617.3	29.7	5,986.4	29.0	5,976.6	27.5
Total	**18,933.7**	**100.0**	**20,658.2**	**100.0**	**21,700.2**	**100.0**

Source: Ministry of Finance

Domestic Debt

93. As of March 2023, domestic debt stock increased to 26,851.7 billion shillings from 21,778.0 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2022, equivalent to an increase of 23.3 percent. In addition, loans from Treasury bonds continued to dominate domestic debt portfolio accounting for 63.1 percent followed by Special Bonds 15.1 percent. Furthermore, Treasury bills accounted for 7.4 percent and other debts 14.4 percent.

Chart 3.2: Domestic Debt (Billion Shillings)



Domestic Debt by Creditors Category

94. As of March 2023, Social Security Funds were leading by holding 38.5 percent of total domestic debt compared to 39.6 percent in the corresponding period in 2022. Similarly, commercial banks were holding 34.8 percent, followed by private individual 8.0 percent and insurance companies 7.2 percent.

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

Creditor	March 2021	Share Percent	March 2022	Share Percent	March 2023	Share Percent
Commercial Banks	5,600.74	39.2	6,606.60	35.2	7,204.82	34.8
Financial Institution	79.84	0.6	187.9	1.0	211.72	1.0
Pension Funds	4,908.92	34.3	7,429.40	39.6	7,961.12	38.5
Insurance Companies	1,383.30	9.7	1,425.30	7.6	1,494.73	7.2
Foreign Institutions	967.70	6.8	1,051.80	5.6	1,006.93	4.9
Official Entities	429.66	3.0	686.6	3.7	1,162.49	5.6
Private Individuals	926.22	6.5	1,386.80	7.4	1,660.20	8.0
Total	**14,296.38**	**100.0**	**18,774.40**	**100.0**	**20,702.01**	**100.0**

Source: Ministry of Finance

Debt Sustainability Analysis

95. The results of Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) conducted in December 2022 indicates that public debt is sustainable in the short, medium and long term. The analysis is generally conducted by considering sustainability indicators which includes the present value of debt to GDP, present value of debt to exports and debt service to revenue and export earnings.

96. In 2022/23, the external debt indicators showed that: the present value of external public debt to GDP was 17.7 percent compared to the threshold of 40 percent; the present value of external public debt to exports was 113.4 compared to the threshold of 180 percent;

external public debt service to export earnings was 14.1 percent compared to the threshold of 15 percent; and external public debt service to domestic revenue was 14.9 percent compared to the threshold of 18 percent. Likewise, indicators for both domestic and external debt showed that the present value of debt to GDP was 31.9 percent compared to the threshold of 55 percent.

Table 3.3: Debt Sustainability Indicators

External Public Debt Indicators	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**	**2027/28**	**2032/33**	**Threshold**
PV of Debt/GDP	17.7	17.3	16.4	15.8	15.8	16.3	15.4	40
PV of Debt/Export	113.4	108.1	104.0	101.9	101.3	99.7	92.1	180
Debt Service/Export	14.1	9.6	8.9	8.5	8.2	8.8	10.6	15
Debt Service/Revenue	14.9	10.4	9.6	9.3	9.3	10.9	12.2	18
Public Debt Indicator (External and Domestic)	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**	**2027/28**	**2032/33**	**Threshold**
PV of Public Debt/GDP	31.9	30.9	29.5	28.4	27.8	28.6	30.8	55
PV of Public Debt/Revenue	207.0	202.4	196.3	194.4	194.6	207.7	207.1	-
Public Debt Service/Revenue	41.6	33.3	30.5	27.6	27.6	30.1	41.0	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

Assessment of Country's Creditworthiness

97. In March 2023, the Fitch Ratings Ltd and Moody's Investors Service companies conducted the credit rating exercise to ascertain the country's creditworthiness in the international financial markets. Moody's Investors Service has published preliminary results (credit opinion) and Tanzania was rated B2 POSITIVE. The rating indicates a positive image for the country internationally in various essential areas of economic growth, borrowing, debt servicing and investment. Further, the results do not differ much from the preliminary results published by Fitch Ratings Ltd. In principle, lenders/investors are more concerned with projections whereby results of both companies show that the country's economy will continue to improve in the medium term.

98. The rating results were attributed to among others, strong economic growth, prudent implementation of fiscal and monetary policies including debt management, enabling environment for private sector investment, strengthened institutional performance and good governance as well as minimizing political risks. In addition, completion of this exercise will enable the country to gain recognition in international financial markets and thus, facilitate access to loans at low cost; as well as increasing the scope of lenders to the Government and private companies, particularly in international capital markets.

Table 22: TREND OF GOVERNMENT BUDGET

Million Shillings

	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Budget	2022/23 Outturn March 2023	2022/23 likely Outturn June 2023
A. DOMESTIC REVENUE (incl. Revenues from LGAs)	21,069,956.80	20,594,735.20	24,395,566.10	28,017,867.50	19,840,250.90	27,053,776.50
DOMESTIC REVENUE	20,352,708.10	19,837,680.30	23,506,098.20	27,005,581.40	19,132,826.30	26,081,981.90
1. Tax Revenue	17,622,822.10	17,624,454.40	20,931,261.60	23,652,757.60	17,260,278.80	23,064,440.40
Import Duty and Excise Duty	3,781,641.10	4,042,533.80	4,367,465.70	4,782,567.00	3,462,757.90	4,686,915.60
Value Added Tax (VAT)	5,184,322.00	5,217,889.30	6,297,722.60	7,324,288.20	5,382,898.20	7,177,802.40
Imports	2,421,392.80	2,584,453.50	3,344,798.50	3,581,677.90	2,740,659.80	3,510,044.40
Domestic	2,762,929.20	2,633,435.80	2,952,924.10	3,742,610.20	2,642,238.40	3,667,758.00
Income Tax	6,523,795.20	6,015,898.20	7,549,185.90	7,871,460.90	5,867,822.10	7,792,746.30
Other Taxes	2,379,568.60	2,570,987.90	3,712,545.60	4,332,274.40	3,383,776.20	4,327,942.20
Refunds Accounts	-246,504.80	-222,854.80	-995,658.20	-657,832.90	-836,975.50	-920,966.10
2. Non-Tax Revenue	2,729,886.00	2,213,225.80	2,574,836.60	3,352,823.80	1,872,547.50	3,017,541.50
3. Revenues from LGAs	717,248.70	757,055.00	889,467.90	1,012,286.10	707,424.60	971,794.60
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

Chart 3.3: **TREND OF GOVERNMENT FINANCE**

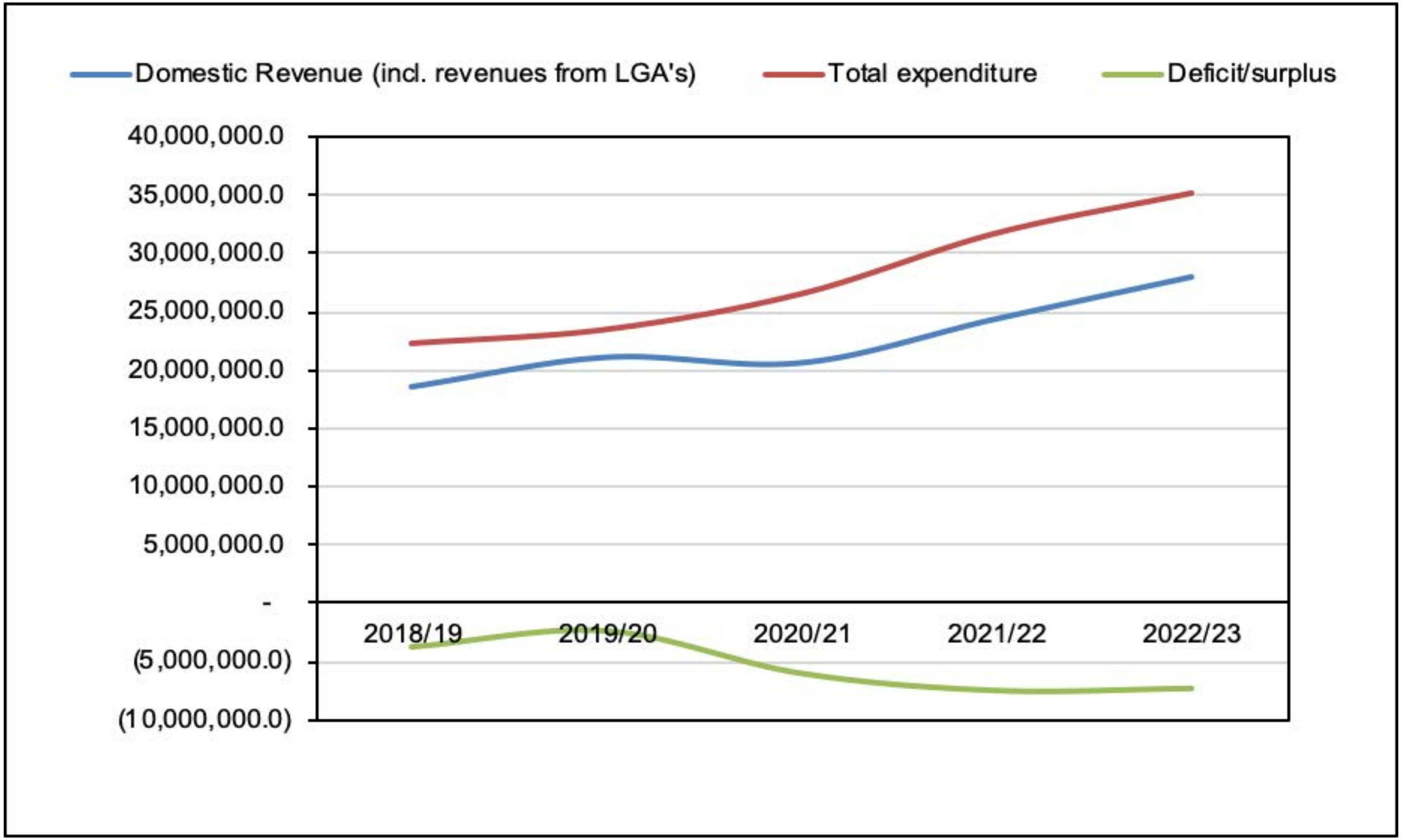


Table 23: CLASSIFICATION OF FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Million Shillings

Code	Description	2021/2022 Actual Expenditure			2022/2023 Approved Estimates			2023/2024 Estimates		
		Recurrent	Development	Total	Recurrent	Development	Total	Recurrent	Development	Total
701	**General public services**	**13,629,755.4**	**1,031,181.9**	**14,660,937.3**	**16,772,664.1**	**1,091,367.3**	**17,864,031.4**	**18,894,521.0**	**1,403,054.0**	**20,297,574.9**
70111	Executive and legislative organs (CS)	1,140,878.0	54,124.9	1,195,002.9	1,213,320.1	64,934.5	1,278,254.5	1,403,602.6	97,359.4	1,500,962.0
70112	Financial and fiscal affairs (CS)	753,975.9	40,598.9	794,574.8	2,187,653.6	24,882.1	2,212,535.8	2,485,847.0	49,172.8	2,535,019.8
70113	External affairs (CS)	169,688.0	0.0	169,688.0	179,802.7	0.0	179,802.7	197,876.7	0.0	197,876.7
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)	56,058.6	7,746.2	63,804.8	58,505.3	13,587.4	72,092.7	80,601.1	18,816.6	99,417.7
70132	Overall planning and statistical services (CS)	469,713.2	554,652.5	1,024,365.7	524,135.3	487,510.9	1,011,646.2	593,271.8	834,344.6	1,427,616.4
70133	Other general services (CS)	54,867.5	19,583.3	74,450.8	61,959.3	41,995.4	103,954.7	73,547.7	38,362.0	111,909.6
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)	175.1	13,088.3	13,263.5	350.7	38,171.0	38,521.6	442.3	19,694.1	20,136.5
70160	General public services nec (CS)	27,449.2	26,699.0	54,148.2	24,591.5	9,447.4	34,038.9	29,074.1	7,784.5	36,858.7
70170	Public debt transactions (CS)	10,128,369.3	0.0	10,128,369.3	11,339,095.4	0.0	11,339,095.4	12,808,099.3	0.0	12,808,099.3
70180	Transfers of a general character between different levels of government (CS)	828,580.6	314,688.8	1,143,269.4	1,183,250.2	410,838.7	1,594,088.9	1,222,158.4	337,520.0	1,559,678.3
702	**Defence**	**2,228,608.5**	**29,791.6**	**2,258,400.1**	**2,462,798.5**	**206,195.6**	**2,668,994.2**	**2,745,899.2**	**187,609.3**	**2,933,508.5**
70210	Military defence (CS)	2,228,321.0	17.8	2,228,338.8	2,461,888.8	0.0	2,461,888.8	2,744,917.4	0.0	2,744,917.4
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)	287.5	29,773.8	30,061.3	909.7	206,195.6	207,105.4	981.8	187,609.3	188,591.1
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**	**584,168.2**	**125,833.2**	**710,001.4**	**752,894.3**	**233,358.9**	**986,253.1**	**902,415.6**	**151,086.2**	**1,053,501.8**
70310	Police services (CS)	306,352.3	2,916.2	309,268.4	366,438.8	15,397.4	381,836.3	437,820.9	11,462.0	449,282.8
70320	Fire-protection services (CS)	31,871.7	503.3	32,375.0	42,623.3	17,229.0	59,852.3	46,402.6	14,118.8	60,521.4
70330	Law courts (CS)	182,128.5	94,305.9	276,434.4	201,444.2	85,005.0	286,449.2	255,766.9	51,331.0	307,098.0
70340	Prisons (CS)	42,507.7	9,793.4	52,301.1	114,990.9	17,871.0	132,861.9	127,550.6	12,782.3	140,332.8
70350	R&D Public order and safety (CS)	47.8	0.0	47.8	91.0	0.0	91.0	145.5	0.0	145.5
70360	Public order and safety nec (CS)	21,260.3	18,314.4	39,574.8	27,305.9	97,856.5	125,162.4	34,729.2	61,392.1	96,121.2
704	**Economic affairs**	**1,026,451.0**	**8,491,751.3**	**9,518,202.3**	**1,264,047.3**	**9,774,288.3**	**11,038,335.7**	**1,382,281.7**	**8,499,597.0**	**9,881,878.7**
70411	General economic and commercial affairs (CS)	169,436.9	197,201.0	366,637.9	190,788.4	202,120.6	392,909.1	222,422.7	188,549.5	410,972.1
70412	General labour affairs (CS)	9,300.5	0.0	9,300.5	10,861.9	173.5	11,035.4	12,562.1	387.5	12,949.6
70421	Agriculture (CS)	223,937.4	556,307.9	780,245.2	305,284.2	979,238.7	1,284,523.0	319,475.4	809,043.7	1,128,519.2
70422	Forestry (CS)	30,373.5	5,846.9	36,220.4	36,266.8	244.6	36,511.5	39,387.0	9,171.3	48,558.4
70423	Fishing and hunting (CS)	339,973.8	195,774.8	535,748.6	388,796.2	261,960.1	650,756.3	419,009.8	249,015.4	668,025.2
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)	19,141.2	3,472,149.9	3,491,291.1	74,679.8	4,586,686.6	4,661,366.5	76,627.9	3,917,052.4	3,993,680.3
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	12,246.0	12,246.0	0.0	38,171.0	38,171.0	0.0	31,280.3	31,280.3
70442	Manufacturing (CS)	12,075.2	4,531.3	16,606.5	17,418.1	6,492.5	23,910.6	13,135.1	0.0	13,135.1
70443	Construction (CS)	13,869.4	116,509.9	130,379.2	16,764.3	103,625.0	120,389.3	19,270.6	77,454.9	96,725.5
70451	Road transport (CS)	19,471.6	2,314,575.6	2,334,047.1	22,335.6	1,751,740.0	1,774,075.6	24,440.7	1,708,339.7	1,732,780.4
70452	Water transport (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70453	Railway transport (CS)	82,067.6	0.0	82,067.6	85,494.6	0.0	85,494.6	108,545.3	0.0	108,545.3
70454	Air transport (CS)	225.4	100,692.0	100,917.4	321.3	149,391.7	149,713.0	338.3	71,459.7	71,798.0
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)	36,238.8	243,171.0	279,409.8	46,985.6	391,724.3	438,709.8	54,223.0	271,722.8	325,945.8
70471	Distributive trades, storage and warehousing (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 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)	20,463.6	113,721.0	134,184.6	20,106.0	6,034.5	26,140.5	21,960.2	4,737.9	26,698.1
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)	249.3	0.0	249.3	219.3	0.0	219.3	276.4	0.0	276.4
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)	49,627.0	1,159,024.1	1,208,651.1	47,725.1	1,296,685.1	1,344,410.2	50,607.3	1,161,381.9	1,211,989.1
705	**Environmental protection**	**15,179.4**	**864.2**	**16,043.6**	**18,377.7**	**36,127.5**	**54,505.1**	**24,406.8**	**4,509.1**	**28,915.9**
70510	Waste management (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70520	Waste water 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)	15,179.4	864.2	16,043.6	18,377.7	36,127.5	54,505.1	24,406.8	4,509.1	28,915.9
706	**Housing and community amenities**	**115,310.9**	**1,075,409.7**	**1,190,720.6**	**157,480.2**	**858,444.9**	**1,015,925.1**	**164,852.4**	**1,266,540.9**	**1,431,393.4**
70610	Housing development (CS)	53,935.9	23,808.2	77,744.1	72,321.9	24,844.0	97,165.9	70,290.5	33,663.0	103,953.5
70620	Community development (CS)	7,635.0	110,974.6	118,609.5	34,430.6	101,542.7	135,973.3	36,192.4	334,497.4	370,689.9
70630	Water supply (CS)	50,540.6	938,455.5	988,996.1	47,184.4	729,611.9	776,796.3	53,628.1	896,375.7	950,003.8
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)	105.9	0.0	105.9	106.2	0.0	106.2	792.6	0.0	792.6
70660	Housing and community amenities nec (CS)	3,093.5	2,171.4	5,264.9	3,437.0	2,446.4	5,883.4	3,948.8	2,004.8	5,953.6
707	**Health**	**1,210,262.3**	**939,232.3**	**2,149,494.6**	**1,237,955.8**	**450,189.8**	**1,688,145.6**	**1,174,726.6**	**796,087.8**	**1,970,814.4**
70711	Pharmaceutical products (IS)	2,381.7	0.0	2,381.7	1,122.1	0.0	1,122.1	885.2	0.0	885.2
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)	157,368.2	48,555.3	205,923.5	84,111.3	51,400.7	135,512.0	54,420.2	68,889.9	123,310.1
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)	80,761.9	5,590.9	86,352.7	44,484.8	1,582.0	46,066.8	32,241.9	11,612.2	43,854.1
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)	491.7	0.0	491.7	673.7	0.0	673.7	869.9	0.0	869.9
70740	Public health services (IS)	454,314.7	695,358.4	1,149,673.1	590,135.2	199,121.6	789,256.8	644,649.1	473,098.8	1,117,747.9
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)	514,944.0	189,727.8	704,671.9	517,428.7	198,085.5	715,514.2	441,660.3	242,486.9	684,147.1
708	**Recreation, culture and religion**	**13,826.4**	**9,662.8**	**23,489.2**	**15,495.8**	**20,935.3**	**36,431.2**	**19,332.2**	**12,871.8**	**32,204.1**
70810	Recreational and sporting services (IS)	4,546.1	6,081.6	10,627.7	3,631.9	20,935.3	24,567.2	6,487.5	12,871.8	19,359.3
70820	Cultural services (IS)	9,105.4	3,581.2	12,686.6	11,591.5	0.0	11,591.5	12,502.6	0.0	12,502.6
70830	Broadcasting and publishing services (CS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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)	174.9	0.0	174.9	272.4	0.0	272.4	342.1	0.0	342.1
709	**Education**	**3,513,507.6**	**2,272,434.0**	**5,785,941.6**	**3,677,018.4**	**2,332,297.5**	**6,009,315.8**	**3,731,725.4**	**2,889,075.2**	**6,620,800.6**
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)	1,938,425.1	706,366.5	2,644,791.6	2,007,117.1	684,830.1	2,691,947.2	2,042,560.6	942,428.9	2,984,989.5
70921	Lower-secondary education (IS)	1,100,745.5	386,446.6	1,487,192.2	1,149,237.1	310,368.5	1,459,605.6	1,170,465.3	477,206.8	1,647,672.1
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)	21,419.7	34,067.4	55,487.1	30,010.9	97,851.6	127,862.5	32,245.1	46,905.9	79,151.0
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)	452,917.2	1,145,553.5	1,598,470.7	490,653.3	1,239,247.3	1,729,900.5	486,454.4	1,422,533.6	1,908,988.1
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**	**159,027.9**	**2,876.5**	**161,904.4**	**115,846.2**	**2,796.5**	**118,642.6**	**132,317.1**	**5,157.5**	**137,474.6**
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)	147,345.9	955.0	148,300.9	103,922.4	367.4	104,289.8	119,123.5	2,837.6	121,961.1
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)	11,682.0	1,921.6	13,603.5	11,923.8	2,429.1	14,352.9	13,193.6	2,319.9	15,513.4
7	**Grand Total**	**22,496,097.7**	**13,979,037.5**	**36,475,135.2**	**26,474,578.2**	**15,006,001.6**	**41,480,579.8**	**29,172,478.0**	**15,215,588.7**	**44,388,066.7**

CS: Collective Service
IS: Individual Services

CHAPTER 4
EXTERNAL SECTOR

Merchandise Exports

99. The value of goods exported was USD 7,223.8 million in 2022 compared to USD 6,756.2 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 6.9 percent. This was attributed to increase of traditional exports particularly, cashewnuts and tobacco as well as non-traditional exports including manufactured goods, gold and coal. In addition, export of non-traditional goods accounted for 83.9 percent of the total value of goods exported, while traditional goods accounted for 10.6 percent and unrecorded trade 5.5 percent.

Traditional exports

100. In 2022, the value of traditional goods exported was USD 766.5 million compared to USD 627.9 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 22.1 percent. This was attributed to increase of export value of cashewnuts, tobacco, cotton and sisal exacerbated by rise of domestic production and global demand. In addition, the share of traditional exports to total value of exports increased to 10.6 percent in 2022 from 9.3 percent in 2021.

Cashew nuts

101. In 2022, the value of cashewnuts exports was USD 226.9 million compared to USD 159 milion in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 42.7 percent. This was due to increase in the volume of cashewnuts exported to 234,000 tons in 2022 from 154,400 tons in 2021. However, the average price of cashewnuts declined by 5.9 percent to USD 970 per ton from USD 1,030.3 per ton in 2021.

Coffee

102. In 2022, the value of coffee exports increased by 3.8 percent to USD 161.2 million compared to USD 155.2 million in 2021. During the reported period, the average price of coffee increased by 27.8 percent to USD 2,919.6 per ton in 2022 compared to USD 2,284.4 per ton in 2021. However, the volume of coffee exported declined to 55,200 tons in 2022 compared to 68,000 tons in 2021.

Cotton

103. In 2022, the value of cotton exports was USD 103.4 million compared to USD 81.3 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 27.1 percent. This was attributed to increase of average price of cotton to USD 2,113.2 per ton in 2022 compared to USD 1,665.0 per ton in 2021. Likewise, the quantity of cotton exported increased by 0.2 percent to 48,900 tons in 2022 from 48,800 tons in 2021.

Sisal

104. In 2022, the value of sisal exported was USD 24.3 million compared to USD 20.2 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 20.3 percent. Similarly, the quantity of sisal exported increased by 18.4 percent to 14,900 tons in 2022 from 12,600 tons in 2021. Likewise, the average price of sisal increased to USD 1,629.1 per ton in 2022 compared to USD 1,600.0 per ton in 2021.

Tea

105. In 2022, the value of tea exported was USD 30.0 million compared to USD 32.9 million in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 8.7 percent. This was due to decline of the volume of tea exported to 21,100 tons in 2022 from 24,200 ton in 2021. Nevertheless, the average price of tea increased by 4.7 percent to USD 1,420.3 per ton in 2022 compared to USD 1,356.5 per ton in 2021.

Tobacco

106. In 2022, the value of tobbaco exported was USD 178.5 million compared to USD 127.5 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 40.0 percent. This was driven by increase in the quantity of tobacco exported to 49,300 tons in 2022 from 37,700 tons in 2021. In addition, the average price of tobacco increased by 7.2 percent to USD 3,624.1 per ton in 2022 from USD 3,381.5 per ton in 2021.

Non-Traditional Exports

107. The value of non-traditional exports in 2022 was USD 6,058.4 million compared to USD 5,763.0 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 5.1 percent. This was attributed to increase of exports of manufactured goods, minerals, and other goods including, timber and oil seeds.

Minerals

108. In 2022, the value of mineral exports was USD 3,395.3 million compared to USD 3,116.4 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 8.9 percent. This was attributed to increase in exports of gold and other minerals. The value of gold exported increased by 3.6 percent to USD 2,835.1 million in 2022 from USD 2,737.1 million in 2021. In addition, mineral exports accounted for 56.0 percent of non-traditional goods exports whereas gold exports accounted for 83.5 percent of mineral exports in 2022. Likewise, the value of coal exports increased significantly to USD 160.4 million in 2022 from USD 13.2 million in 2021. This was attributed to increase in the quantity of coal exported as well as the average price in the world market following increased coal demand as well as availability of new markets whereby, European Union countries like Netherlands started to purchase coal from Tanzania.

Manufactured goods

109. In 2022, export value of manufactured goods was USD 1,419.2 million compared to USD 1,200.0 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 18.3 percent. This emanated from increase in the quantity of iron, cement, fertilizer and textiles exported. In addition, exports of manufactured goods accounted for 23.4 percent of non-traditional exports in 2022.

Fish and Fishery Products

110. In 2022, export value of fish and fishery products was USD 168.2 million compared to USD 164.3 million in 2021. This was attributed to price stability in the world market.

Horticultural Products

111. In 2022, the export value of horticultural products was USD 289.6 million compared to USD 378.6 million in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 23.5 percent. This was attributed to

decrease of exports of horticultural products due to high competition of the product in the world market.

Other goods export

112. In 2022, the export value of other goods decreased by 19.5 percent to USD 654.9 million compared to USD 813.5 million in 2021. This was due to decline in the value of rice exports to USD 183.5 million in 2022 compared to USD 301.9 million in 2021. Goods under this category includes, oil seeds, cocoa, leather, beans and cereals like maize, rice and millet which are mostly exported to neighboring countries.

Table 4.1: Goods Export

Good Exports	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percent (Change)
Traditional goods						
Coffee						
Value (USD million)	148.4	152.2	145.2	155.2	161.2	3.8
Volume ('000 tons)	56.3	76.2	64	68	55.2	-18.8
Price (USD per ton)	2,633.0	1,996.5	2,268.9	2,284.4	2,919.6	27.8
Cotton						
Value (USD million)	69.2	91.8	87.5	81.3	103.4	27.1
Volume ('000 tons)	47.4	79	72.6	48.8	48.9	0.2
Price (USD per ton)	1,461.1	1,162.2	1,206.4	1,665.0	2,113.2	26.9
Sisal						
Value (USD million)	18.8	19.3	17.6	20.2	24.3	20.6
Volume (‘000 tons)	12.3	12.2	11.2	12.6	14.9	18.4
Price (USD per ton)	1,535.6	1,581.7	1,566.2	1,600.0	1,629.1	1.8
Tea						
Value (USD million)	46.5	45.7	32.4	32.9	30	-8.7
Volume (‘000 tons)	26.9	31.7	24.1	24.2	21.1	-12.8
Price (USD per ton)	1,727.4	1,444.2	1,345.5	1,356.5	1,420.3	4.7
Tobacco						
Value (USD million)	273.5	146.5	148.7	127.5	178.5	40
Volume (‘000 tons)	72.2	42.6	42.6	37.7	49.3	30.6
Price (USD per ton)	3,785.8	3,440.9	3,494.2	3,381.5	3,624.1	7.2
Cashwenuts						
Value (USD million)	110.8	353.1	359.6	159	226.9.0	42.7
Volume (‘000 tons)	70.1	295.6	320.9	154.4	234.0	51.6
Price (USD per ton)	1,580.6	1,194.6	1,120.6	1,030.3	970.0	-5.9
Cloves						
Value (USD million)	0.4	9.1	17.1	51.8	42.1	-18.7
Volume (‘000 tons)	0.1	1.8	3.6	7	5.9	-15.9
Price (USD per ton)	5,366.9	5,047.8	4,770.0	7,347.6	7,104.0	-3.3
Sub total	**667.5**	**817.7**	**808.1**	**627.9**	**766.5**	**22.1**
Non-traditional goods (USD million)						
Minerals	**1,638.0**	**2,332.7**	**3,375.0**	**3,116.4**	**3,395.3**	**8.9**
Gold	1,541.9	2,215.1	2,957.5	2,737.1	2,835.1	3.6
Diamond	82.7	81.3	20.2	8.5	62.7	**
Other minerals	13.5	36.3	397.2	370.8	497.4	34.2
Manufactured goods	**823**	**845.8**	**902.7**	**1,200.0**	**1,419.2**	**18.3**
Cotton fibre	15.7	5.2	6.9	3.6	1.9	-48.1
Coffee Produced	3.3	1.4	5.2	16.3	21.8	33.7
Tobacco produced	21.9	24.5	18.3	32	34.5	7.8
Sisal products	20.9	23.4	23.2	33.6	35.4	5.3
Other products	761.1	791.3	849.1	1,114.5	1,325.6	18.9
Fish and Fish products	**160**	**168**	**139.6**	**164.3**	**168.2**	**2.4**
Horticultural Products	**180.9**	**209.6**	**274.1**	**378.6**	**289.6**	**-23.5**
Re-exports	**197.8**	**242.8**	**87.7**	**90.2**	**131.2**	**45.5**
Other exports	**235.2**	**387.1**	**474.2**	**813.5**	**654.9**	**-19.5**
Sub Total	**3,234.9**	**4,186.0**	**5,253.3**	**5,763.0**	**6,058.4**	**5.1**
Unrecorded goods	390.2	373.8	310.4	365.4	399	9.2
Total	**4,292.7**	**5,377.6**	**6,371.7**	**6,756.2**	**7,223.8**	**6.9**

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania
** Percentage change exceeds 100

Service Receipts

113. In 2022, service receipts were USD 4,762.0 million compared to USD 3,117.7 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 52.7 percent. This was mainly due to increase of receipts from tourism and transport services. In addition, receipts from tourism services increased by 92.9 percent to USD 2,527.8 million compared to USD 1,310.3 million in 2021. This was due to improvement of tourism services and other economic activities as a result of decrease in spreading of COVID - 19. Likewise, receipts from transport services were USD 1,872.0 in 2022 compared to USD 1,558.1 in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 20.2 percent. The service receipts accounted for 37.9 percent of merchandise exports and service receipt in 2022.

Merchandise Imports

114. In 2022, the value of goods imported (fob) increased by 42.0 percent to USD 14,208.7 million from USD 10,003.4 million in 2021. This was due to increase of price of imported goods including, fuel, fertilizer, food products, building materials and transportation equipment.

Capital goods

115. In 2022, the value of imported capital goods was USD 5,167.5 million compared to USD 3,836.0 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 34.7 percent. This was attributed to increase in the value of transport equipment, machinery and building materials as a result of rise of price of goods in the world market.

Intermediate goods

116. In 2022, the import value of intermediate goods was 5,102.1 million compared to USD 3,250.5 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 57.0 percent. This was due to rise in price of intermediate goods in the world market as a result of ongoing war in Ukraine that caused disruption of global supply chain. In addition, the value of imported petroleum products increased by 69.5 percent which accounted for 24.9 percent of total import bills. This was mainly attributed to rise of price in the world market while the quantity imported increased by 5.5 percent.

Consumer Goods

117. In 2022, the import value of consumer goods was USD 3,939.1 million compared to USD 2,916.9 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 35.0 percent. This was due to increase in importation of other goods particularly medicines, medical equipment and food products.

Service payments

118. In 2022, the value of service payments was USD 2,465.4 million compared to USD 1,607.0 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 53.4 percent. This emanated from increase of transportation costs including insurance costs due to rise of prices in the world market as well as increase in payments of transport abroad and other services.

Table 4.2: The Value of Imported Goods (USD Million)

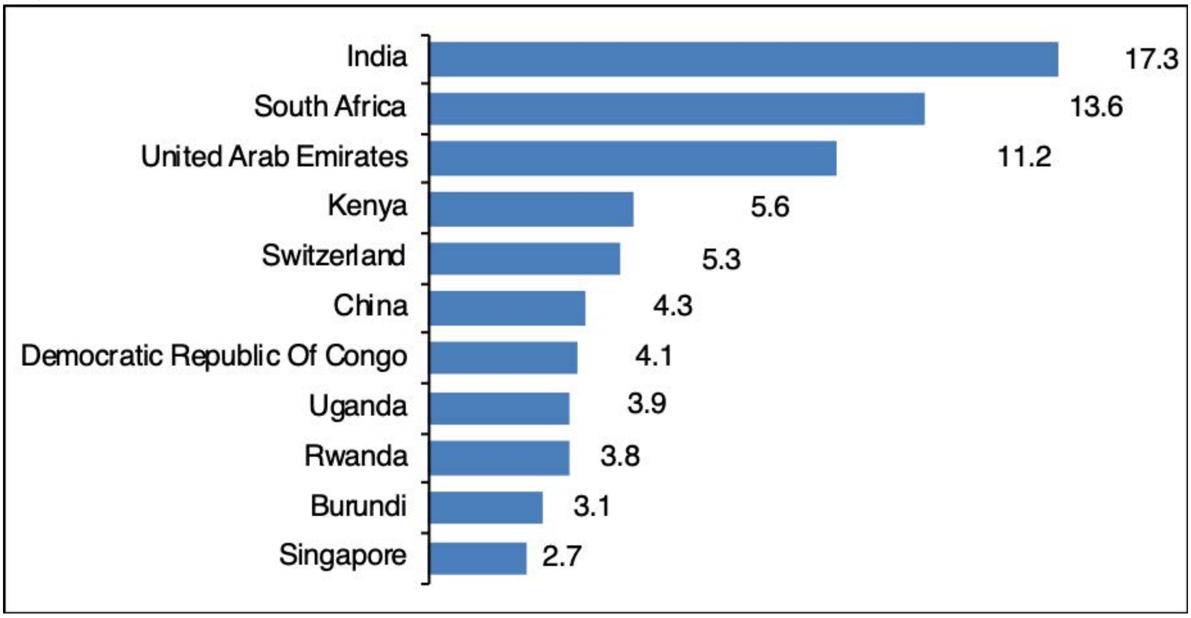
Goods	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Capital good	**3,504.5**	**3,521.2**	**3,138.8**	**3,836.0**	**5,167.5**	34.7
Transport Equipment	1,207.5	989.3	738.1	970.4	1,420.4	46.4
Building and construction	868.4	996.2	925.5	1,159.0	1,455.1	25.5
Machinery	1,428.5	1,535.7	1,475.3	1,706.6	2,291.9	34.3
Intermediate goods	**2,621.3**	**2,666.9**	**2,229.8**	**3,250.5**	**5,102.1**	**57.0**
Oil imports	1,651.7	1,785.8	1,282.7	2,084.4	3,532.6	69.5
Fertilizers	180.6	129.3	187.7	189.4	500.9	**
Industrial raw materials	789.0	751.7	759.4	976.7	1,068.6	9.4
Consumer goods	**2,393.9**	**2,427.1**	**2,463.1**	**2,916.9**	**3,939.1**	**35.0**
Food products	476.0	431.9	420.4	500.9	735.5	46.8
Other goods	1,917.9	1,995.1	2,042.7	2,415.9	3,203.6	32.6
Total (f.o.b)	**8,519.7**	**8,615.2**	**7,831.7**	**10,003.4**	**14,208.7**	**42.0**

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania
** Percentage change exceeds 100

Trade between Tanzania and Other Countries

119. In 2022, trade relations between Tanzania and other trading partners including, regional and international economic integrations continued to strengthen, despite the global economic shocks resulted from ongoing geopolitical tension between Russian and Ukraine. During the period under review, Tanzania goods were mainly destined to India accounting for 17.3 percent of the total exports followed by South Africa (13.6 percent) and United Arab Emirates (11.2 percent). Likewise, cereals (maize and rice) and horticultural products were mainly exported to Kenya; and oil seeds, tobacco, coffee and cashew nuts were exported to China, India and United Arab Emirates. Similarly, gold was largely exported to South Africa, India, United Arab Emirates and Switzerland whereas 93.0 percent of the total gold was exported to Switzerland.

Figure 4.1: Goods Exported to Various Countries in 2022



120. In 2022, the value of goods exported to East African Community (EAC) was USD 1,134.3 million compared to USD 1,161.2 million in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 2.3 percent. This emanated from the decline of exports to Uganda. Similarly, exported goods were mainly rice, maize, iron products and fertilizer.

121. In 2022, the value of goods exported to Southern African Development Community (SADC) was USD 1,416.7 million compared to USD 1,296.7 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 9.3 percent. This was due to increase in exports to Democratic Republic of Congo (35.4 percent) and Zambia (16.6 percent). Likewise, mostly exported goods were gold, textiles, glass products, fertilizers and other manufactured goods.

122. The value of goods exported to European Union was USD 955.6 million in 2022 compared to USD 893.5 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 7.0 percent. This was due to strengthened trade relations between Tanzania and European Union member countries which unlocked new markets including coal exports to Netherlands.

123. In 2022, the value of goods exported to Asian Countries was USD 3,129.4 million compared to USD 2,921.2 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 7.1 percent. This was due to increase of merchandise exports to United Arab Emirates, India and China.

Table 4.3: Exported Goods (USD Million)

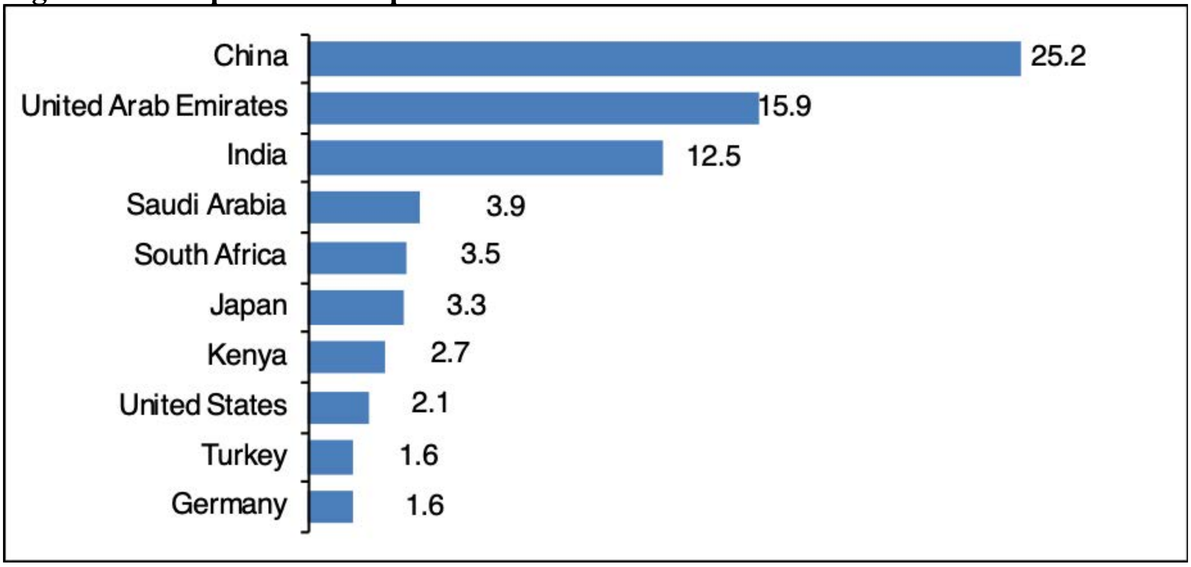
Regional Block/ Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
European Union and Switzerland	786.8	741.5	1,490.5	893.5	955.6	6.9
Other European Countries	15.6	7.5	11.2	11.7	6.2	(47.2)
Total – EU Countries	**802.4**	**749.0**	**1,501.7**	**905.2**	**961.7**	**6.2**
AFRICA						
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)						
South Africa	750.7	971.6	1,161.6	916.7	929.6	1.4
Zambia	66.4	63.6	54.1	68.6	80.0	16.6
Eswatini	2.0	5.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	72.1
Zimbabwe	9.3	18.8	21.1	14.8	15.5	4.5
Mozambique	9.7	32.6	21.0	15.5	35.2	--
DRC- Congo	148.0	164.1	144.2	207.2	280.5	35.4
Other SADC Countries	69.2	69.7	51.4	73.7	75.6	2.6
Total – SADC	**1,055.3**	**1,326.3**	**1,453.5**	**1,296.7**	**1,416.7**	9.3
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)						
Burundi	59.8	87.9	177.7	163.3	212.8	30.4
Kenya	224.8	269.9	230.2	397.2	381.7	-3.9
Rwanda	104.1	190.9	205.3	277.8	262.5	-5.5
Uganda	119.1	123.7	191.2	314.0	264.2	-15.9
South Sudan	1.3	2.0	3.4	8.9	13.1	46.6
Total - EAC	**509.1**	**674.4**	**807.9**	**1,161.2**	**1,134.3**	-2.3
Other African Countries	60.6	64.5	36.4	57.3	94.0	64.0
Total - Africa	**1,625.1**	**2,065.3**	**2,297.8**	**2,515.2**	**2,645.0**	5.2
America						
United States of America	67.4	52.4	47.0	39.1	74.6	90.9
Canada	7.0	3.7	3.2	3.7	6.1	67.0
Other American Countries	7.5	8.5	2.7	1.8	2.7	51.7
Total- America	**81.9**	**64.6**	**52.8**	**44.5**	**83.4**	87.3
ASIA						
China	146.9	233.7	238.9	273.1	293.7	7.6
India	744.4	867.8	528.7	1,008.7	1,178.6	16.8
Japan	66.8	64.2	55.8	67.5	89.0	32.0

United Arab Emirates	109.2	395.1	754.9	1,051.8	763.0	-27.5
Hong Kong	40.4	49.6	128.3	61.3	177.0	**
Singapore	12.9	7.6	43.7	139.2	183.0	31.4
Other Asian Countries	265.1	493.0	453.8	319.6	445.2	39.3
Total- Asia	**1,385.7**	**2,110.9**	**2,204.1**	**2,921.2**	**3,129.4**	7.1
Other Countries	397.7	387.8	315.3	370.1	404.2	9.2
Grand Total	**4,292.7**	**5,377.6**	**6,371.7**	**6,756.2**	**7,223.8**	**6.9**

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania
** Percentage change exceeds 100

124. In 2022, goods imported to Tanzania were largely from China (25.2 percent), United Arab Emirates (15.9 percent), India (12.5 percent), Saudi Arabia (3.9 percent), South Africa (3.5 percent) and Japan (3.3 percent). In addition, imported goods were dominated by; heavy machines, tractors, and electronic goods from China; petroleum products and fertilizers from Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; and automobiles and iron and steel products from Japan, India and South Africa.

Figure 4.1: Proportion of imports from various countries in 2022



125. In 2022, the value of goods imported from EAC member states was USD 574.9 million compared to USD 525.4 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 9.4 percent. In addition, balance of trade between Tanzania and EAC member states recorded a surplus of USD 559.4 million in 2022 compared to a surplus of USD 635.8 million in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 12 percent. On the other hand, the value of imported goods from SADC member states increased by 26.4 percent to USD 779.2 million from USD 616.6 million in 2021. This was attributed to increase in the value of goods imported from South Africa and Zambia. Furthermore, the balance of trade between Tanzania and SADC member states recorded a surplus of USD 637.43 in 2022 million compared to a surplus of USD 680.10 million in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 6.3 percent.

126. In 2022, the value of goods imported from Asian countries was USD 9,870.2 million compared to USD 6,943.9 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 42.1 percent. This was on account of increased demand of capital, consumer and intermediate goods as well rise in the price of petroleum products and fertilizers. On the other hand, the value of imported goods from European Union increased by 59.2 percent to USD 1,792.3 million in

2022 from USD 1,126.1 million in 2021. This emanated from rise in the price of goods in the world market leading to high costs of importation.

Table 4.4: Imported goods (USD Million)

REGIONAL BLOCK/ COUNTRY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
European Union and Switzerland	1,151.5	1,269.9	1,264.9	1,126.1	1,792.3	59.2
Other European Countries	324.9	222.6	230.0	244.1	193.0	-20.9
TOTAL – EU COUNTRIES	**1,476.4**	**1,492.5**	**1,494.9**	**1,370.2**	**1,985.4**	44.9
AFRICA						
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)						
South Africa	438.0	437.6	344.7	432.1	548.9	27.0
Zambia	50.9	47.3	49.4	70.5	91.0	29.1
Eswatini	38.6	48.8	26.4	39.6	43.7	10.5
Zimbabwe	1.2	0.9	4.7	9.9	8.1	-18.2
Mozambique	24.0	8.4	2.3	4.6	22.6	--
DRC- Congo	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.6	3.1	19.1
Other SADC Countries	51.4	49.4	38.6	57.3	61.8	7.8
TOTAL - SADC	**604.9**	**593.7**	**468.2**	**616.6**	**779.2**	26.4
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)						
Burundi	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.6	**
Kenya	245.6	266.5	253.5	413.0	426.6	3.3
Rwanda	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.2	3.1	40.4
Uganda	52.4	58.6	77.4	109.6	142.6	30.2
South Sudan	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-70.5
TOTAL - EAC	**300.7**	**326.9**	**333.2**	**525.4**	**574.9**	9.4
Other African Countries	84.3	56.2	62.9	70.2	251.4	--
TOTAL - AFRICA	**989.8**	**976.8**	**864.3**	**1,212.2**	**1,605.6**	32.5
AMERICA						
United States of America	240.2	325.0	239.8	260.4	335.1	28.7
Canada	61.8	47.5	30.9	45.4	56.9	25.4
Other American Countries	60.9	71.5	60.6	79.0	176.1	--
TOTAL - AMERICA	**362.9**	**444.0**	**331.2**	**384.8**	**568.2**	47.7
ASIA						
China	1,792.1	2,004.0	2,116.8	2,700.0	3,946.3	46.2
India	1,228.5	1,272.1	1,091.2	1,209.1	1,960.6	62.1
Japan	396.0	409.7	345.6	465.5	521.6	12.0
United Arab Emirates	876.1	954.8	821.2	1,378.6	2,492.3	80.8
Hong Kong	61.2	47.7	47.8	53.1	83.9	58.0
Singapore	32.4	66.9	31.6	82.2	107.9	31.3
Other Asian Countries	1,225.7	870.1	638.9	1,055.4	757.6	-28.2
TOTAL - ASIA	**5,612.0**	**5,625.3**	**5,093.1**	**6,943.9**	**9,870.2**	42.1
Other Countries	78.5	76.6	48.2	92.2	179.4	94.6
GRAND TOTAL	**8,519.7**	**8,615.2**	**7,831.7**	**10,003.4**	**14,208.7**	42.0

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

** Percentage change exceeds 100

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Overall Balance of Payments

127. In 2022, the overall balance of payments registered a deficit of USD 988.4 million compared with the surplus of USD 1,852.1 in 2021. This was on account of increased Government payment abroad.

Goods Account

128. In 2022, the goods account recorded a deficit of USD 6,984.9 million compared to a decifit of USD 3,247.1 million registered in 2021. The deficit was due to increased costs of imported goods specifically, petroleum products, fertilizers, industrial raw materials and building and construction materials for implementation of the ongoing flagship projects. Moreover, the war in Ukraine has escalated prices of goods due to disruption of the global production and supply chain.

Services Account

129. In 2022, the services account registered a surplus of USD 2,296.6 million compared to a surplus of USD 1,510.7 million recorded in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 52.0 percent. This emanated from increase of service receipts from tourism and transportation following continued recovery of the global economy from the effects of COVID-19.

Primary Income Account

130. The primary income account (balance of trade in goods and services) recorded a deficit of USD 4,688.3 million in 2022 compared to a deficit of USD 1,736.4 million recorded in 2021. This was largely caused by widening of merchandise trade deficit due to increase in the cost of imports.

Balance on Investment Receipts

131. In 2022, the balance on investment receipts which includes employees' compensation, investment income and interest payments recorded a deficit of USD 1,291.5 million compared to a deficit of USD 1,191.6 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 8.4 percent. This was attributed to decrease of interest payments.

Balance on Current Transfers

132. In 2022, balance of current transfers which comprises of personal transfers, grants and debt relief recorded a surplus of USD 582.7 million compared to the surplus of USD 553.7 million recorded in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 5.2 percent. This was on account of increased remittances from diasporas and grants from Development Partners which were channelled to sectoral strategic projects.

Balance on Current Account

133. In 2022, the current account which comprise the balance of merchandise trade, service, investment income and current transfers registered a deficit of USD 5,397.1 million compared to a deficit of USD 2,374.3 million recorded in 2021. The widening of current account deficit was caused by increase in the prices of imported goods in the world market.

Balance on Capital Transfers

134. Balance of capital transfers which includes investment grants and debt cancellation from international financial institutions and Development Partners registered a surplus of

USD 274.0 million in 2022 compared to a surplus of USD 390.2 million in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 29.8 percent. This was due to diminishing grants which were provided to curb the effects of COVID - 19.

Balance on Investment Payments

135. In 2022, the balance on investment payments which includes Foreign Direct Investment and foreign loans, registered a surplus of USD 3,052.7 million compared to a surplus of USD 4,037.6 million registered in 2021. This was on account of increased foreign direct investment and service receipts.

Foreign Reserves

136. As of December 2022, foreign reserves amounted to USD 5,177.2 million compared to USD 6,386.0 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2021. The reserves were sufficient to cover 4.7 months of projected import of goods and services, which is above the country's benchmark of not less than 4.0 months and EAC benchmark of not less than 4.5 months.

The Value of Tanzanian Shilling

137. In 2022, the value of Tanzanian shilling against currencies of major trading partners continued to stabilize despite existing global economic challenges particularly, increase of commodity prices in the world market. During the period under review, one US dollar was traded in the foreign exchange market at an average of 2,314.5 Tanzanian shillings compared to 2,309.2 Tanzanian shillings per US dollar in 2021, equivalent to depreciation of Tanzanian shilling by 0.2 percent. This was attributed to low inflation rate, sound fiscal and monetary policy and sufficient foreign reserves.

Table 24: VALUE OF TANZANIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Million Shillings

Type of Goods	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021r**	**2022**
Exports	10,053,844	10,064,249	11,378,808	13,882,712	14,384,874	15,637,519
Domestic Exports	8,779,726	8,307,170	10,824,002	13,673,643	14,178,681	15,337,701
Re-exports	319,086	422,733	554,806	209,069	206,192	299,818
Imports	16,831,696	18,789,124	20,939,079	19,631,818	24,862,261	36,239,349
Total Value of Foreign Trade	**26,885,540**	**28,853,373**	**32,317,886**	**33,514,530**	**39,247,135**	**51,876,868**
Balance of Merchandise Trade	-6,777,852	-8,724,875	-9,560,271	-5,749,106	-10,477,387	-20,601,830
Exchange Rate (Shillings/USD)	2,229	2,264	2,288	2,294	2,309	2314.5

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

Table 25: VOLUME AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS

	Quantity ("000" Tons)							Change (Percent)
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Coffee	58.62	41.8	56.3	76.2	64.0	68.0	55.2	(18.8)
Cotton	33.02	25.3	47.4	79.0	72.6	48.8	48.9	0.2
Sisal	13.93	17.0	12.3	12.2	11.2	12.6	14.9	18.4
Tea	26.33	27.5	26.9	31.7	24.1	24.2	21.1	(12.8)
Tobacco	74.34	48.3	72.2	42.6	42.6	37.7	49.3	30.6
Cashewnuts	217.50	329.5	70.1	295.6	320.9	154.4	234.0	51.6
Cloves	1.31	7.0	0.1	1.8	3.6	7.0	5.9	(15.9)
Diamonds (Carats)	100,513,158.32	416,722.8	896,097.9	592,252.0	154,331.1	808,844.0	374,131.5	(53.7)
Gold (Gms.) r	49,879,076.40	49,702,148.3	51,654,586.8	66,078,205.5	66,871,114.9	59,392,496.2	64,091,782.5	7.9
	Value (Million Shillings)							**Change (Percent)**
	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	
Coffee	332,586.61	281,202.2	335,546.0	348,112.5	333,113.2	356,556.7	371,288.2	4.1
Cotton	101,744.97	82,085.9	157,215.1	210,056.6	200,796.8	186,843.6	238,317.4	27.5
Sisal	56,043.39	64,076.0	42,595.1	44,081.3	40,269.9	46,358.2	56,062.1	20.9
Tea	97,532.67	109,522.4	105,076.9	104,577.5	74,356.4	75,550.0	69,123.6	(8.5)
Tobacco	738,003.60	436,228.7	619,941.7	335,250.3	341,132.9	292,867.2	411,542.2	40.5
Cashewnuts	695,555.46	1,182,404.3	247,989.8	808,346.7	824,866.3	365,039.7	523,030.8	43.3
Cloves	22,801.20	123,750.5	830.7	20,911.0	39,110.1	119,004.7	97,083.7	(18.4)
Diamonds (Carats)	84,633.54	143,884.9	187,355.9	185,948.2	46,311.5	19,546.0	144,513.5	**
Gold (Gms.) r	3,285,108.87	3,435,296.9	3,492,560.8	5,068,720.9	6,786,265.3	6,289,142.0	6,530,001.3	3.8

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania
r Data revised
** Percentage change exceeds 100

Table 26: VOLUME AND VALUE OF TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS

Commodity	Quantity (Tons)					Change (Percent)	Value (million USD)					Change (Percent)
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021/22	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022	2021/22
Traditional Commodities												
Coffee	56.7	76.2	64.0	68.0	170.3	150.4	147.9	152.2	145.2	155.2	161.2	3.8
Cotton	47.4	79.0	72.6	48.8	48.9	0.2	68.4	91.8	87.5	81.3	103.4	27.2
Sisal	20.3	12.2	11.2	12.6	14.9	18.3	32.5	19.3	17.6	20.2	24.3	20.5
Tea	26.8	31.7	24.1	24.2	21.1	-12.8	45.8	45.7	32.4	32.9	30.0	-8.8
Tobacco	72.2	42.6	42.6	37.7	49.3	30.8	270.3	146.5	148.7	127.5	178.5	40.0
Cashewnuts	120.2	295.6	320.9	154.4	234.0	51.6	196.5	353.1	359.6	159.0	226.9	42.7
Cloves	1.3	1.8	3.6	7.0	5.9	-15.7	10.5	9.1	17.1	51.8	42.1	-18.7
Sub-Total							**772.1**	**817.7**	**808.1**	**627.9**	**766.5**	22.1
Non-Traditional Commodities												
Minerals							1,615.3	2,326.7	3,369.1	3,116.4	3,395.3	8.9
Manufactured Goods							794.6	851.8	908.6	1200.0	1419.2	18.3
Fish and Fish Products							158.4	168.0	139.6	164.3	168.2	2.4
Horticultural products							33.0	202.4	274.1	378.6	289.6	-23.5
Re-exports							175.6	242.8	87.7	90.2	131.2	45.5
Other Exports							432.5	394.3	474.2	813.5	654.9	-19.5
Sub-Total							**3,209.4**	**4,186.0**	**5,253.3**	**5,763.0**	**6,058.4**	**5.1**
Unrecorded Goods							398.1	373.8	310.4	365.4	399.0	9.2
Grand Total							**4,379.6**	**5,377.5**	**6,371.7**	**6,756.3**	**7,223.8**	**6.9**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania
r Data revised

Chart 4.3: TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS

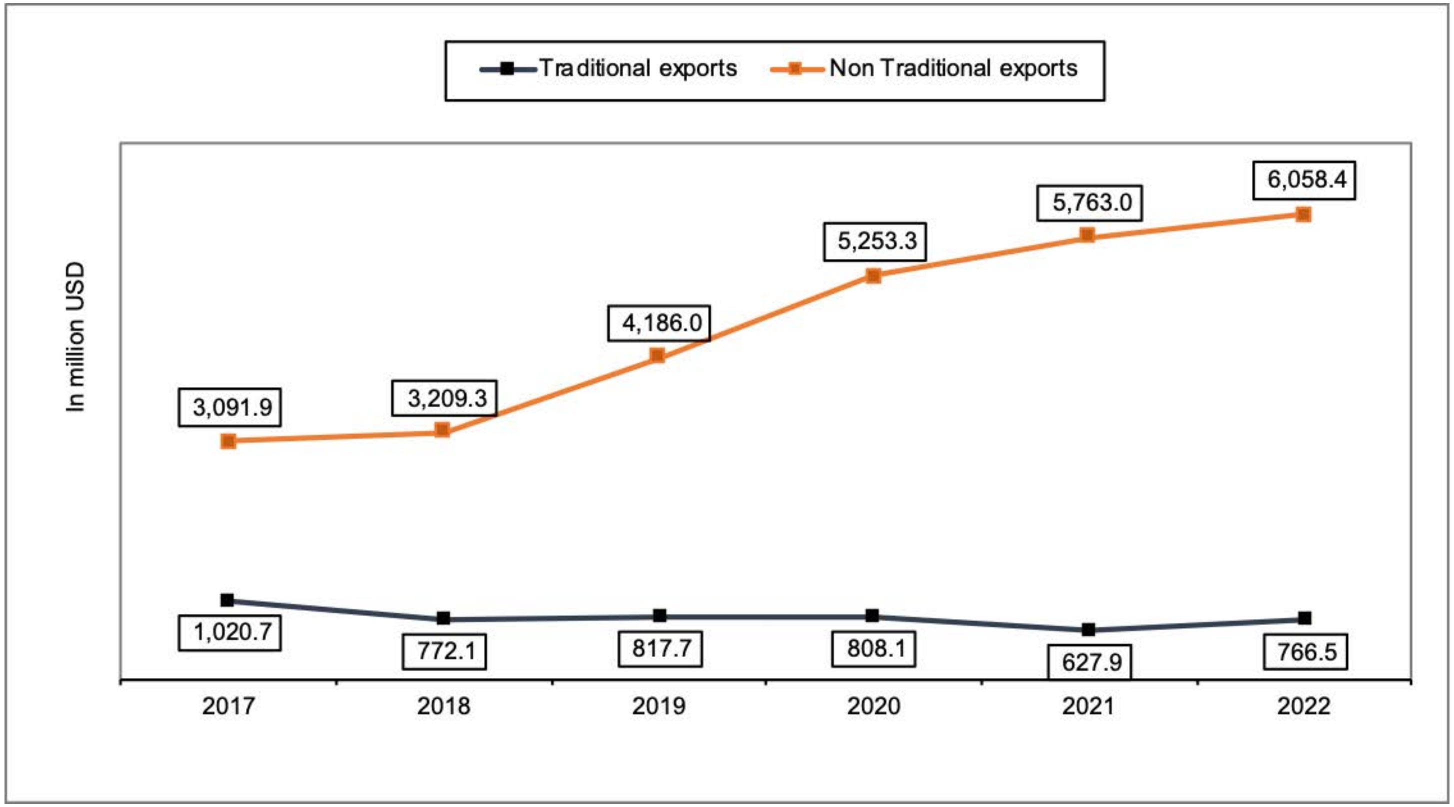


Chart 4.4: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS IN 2022

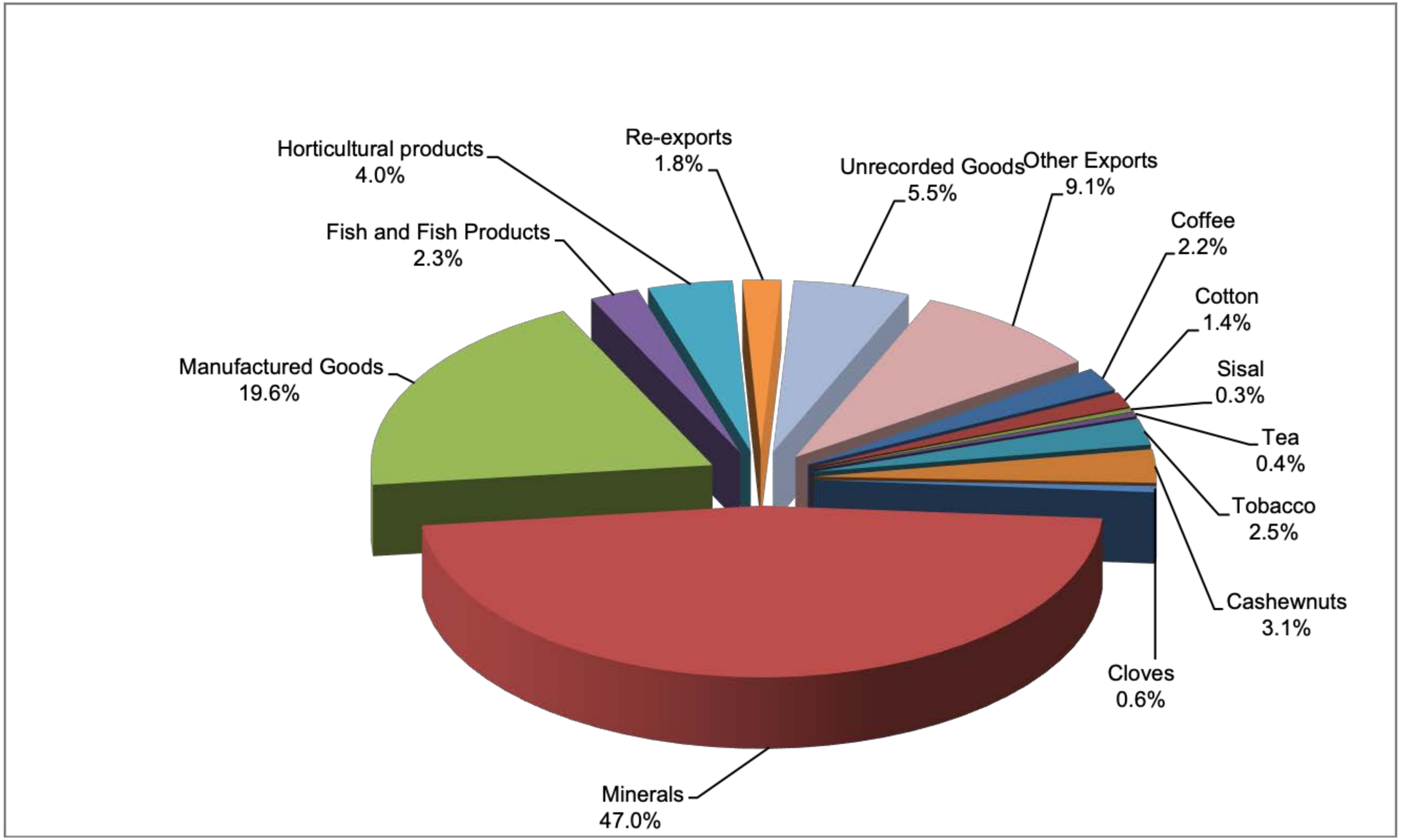


Table 27: EXPORT PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Shillings/Ton*

Commodity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022	Change (Percent)
Coffee	5,563,694	6,703,080	5,818,259	4,585,610	5,178,939	5,217,177	6,692,686	28.3
Cotton	3,080,982	3,210,269	3,099,625	2,690,875	2,753,527	3,806,866	4,846,836	27.3
Sisal	2,473,086	3,539,730	3,910,417	3,901,618	3,575,866	3,657,568	3,734,604	2.1
Tea	3,543,747	3,956,329	3,841,673	3,292,541	3,070,579	3,101,340	3,254,080	4.9
Tobacco	10,259,213	8,998,738	8,444,280	9,143,243	7,975,654	7,727,540	8,312,638	7.6
Cashewnuts	3,422,830	3,625,943	3,733,995	2,759,651	2,570,147	2,351,759	2,224,266	-5.4
Cloves	30,707,266	17,570,634	6,840,000	16,005,679	10,868,651	16,801,625	16,293,998	-3.0
Diamonds (Carats)	789,375	507,027	205,594	313,503	298,578	409,930	469,384	14.5
Gold (Gms.)	37,674	62,548	56,522	62,185	100,976	105,355	101,403	-3.8

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority
r-revised
* Except Diamond and Gold

Table 28: EXPORT PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

USD/Ton*

Commodity	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Change (Percent)**
Coffee	2,557	3,019	2,584	2,017	2,269	2,602	2,902	11.5
Cotton	1,416	1,438	1,371	1,147	1,206	1,678	2,113	25.9
Sisal	2,002	1,579	1,733	2,109	1,566	1,614	1,629	0.9
Tea	1,696	1,777	1,706	1,446	1,346	1,301	1,420	9.1
Tobacco	4,732	4,056	3,744	3,441	3,494	3,538	3,624	2.4
Cashewnuts	1,599	1,636	1,674	1,193	1,121	1,123	970	-13.6
Cloves	7,976	7,884	3,000	7,000	4,770	5,493	7,104	29.3
Diamonds (Carats)	361	228	200	138	131	180	205	13.9
Gold (Gms.)	17	28	25	27	44	46	44	-4.3

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority
*   Except for diamonds and gold

Chart 4.5: TREND OF COFFEE AND COTTON EXPORT PRICES

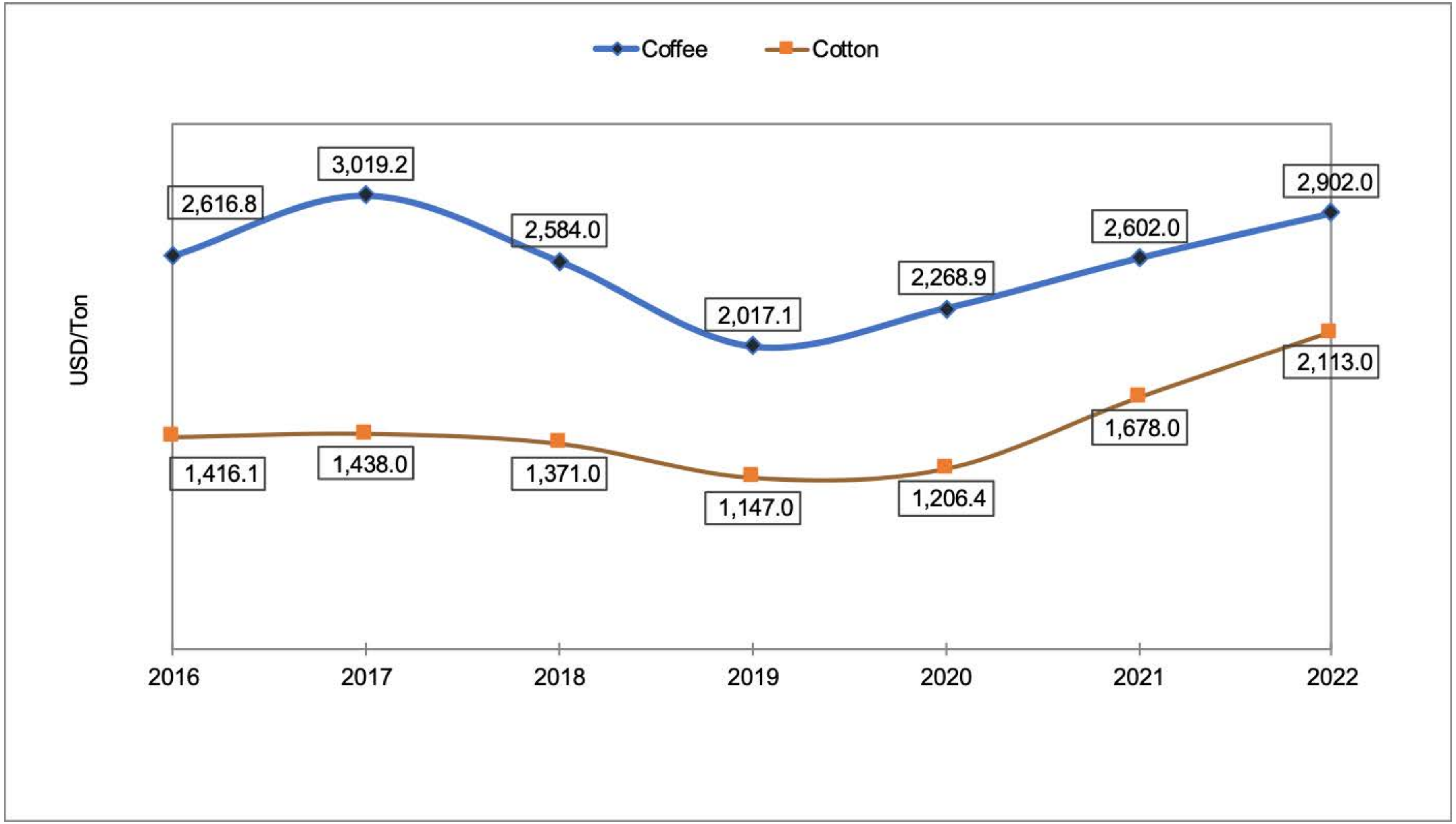


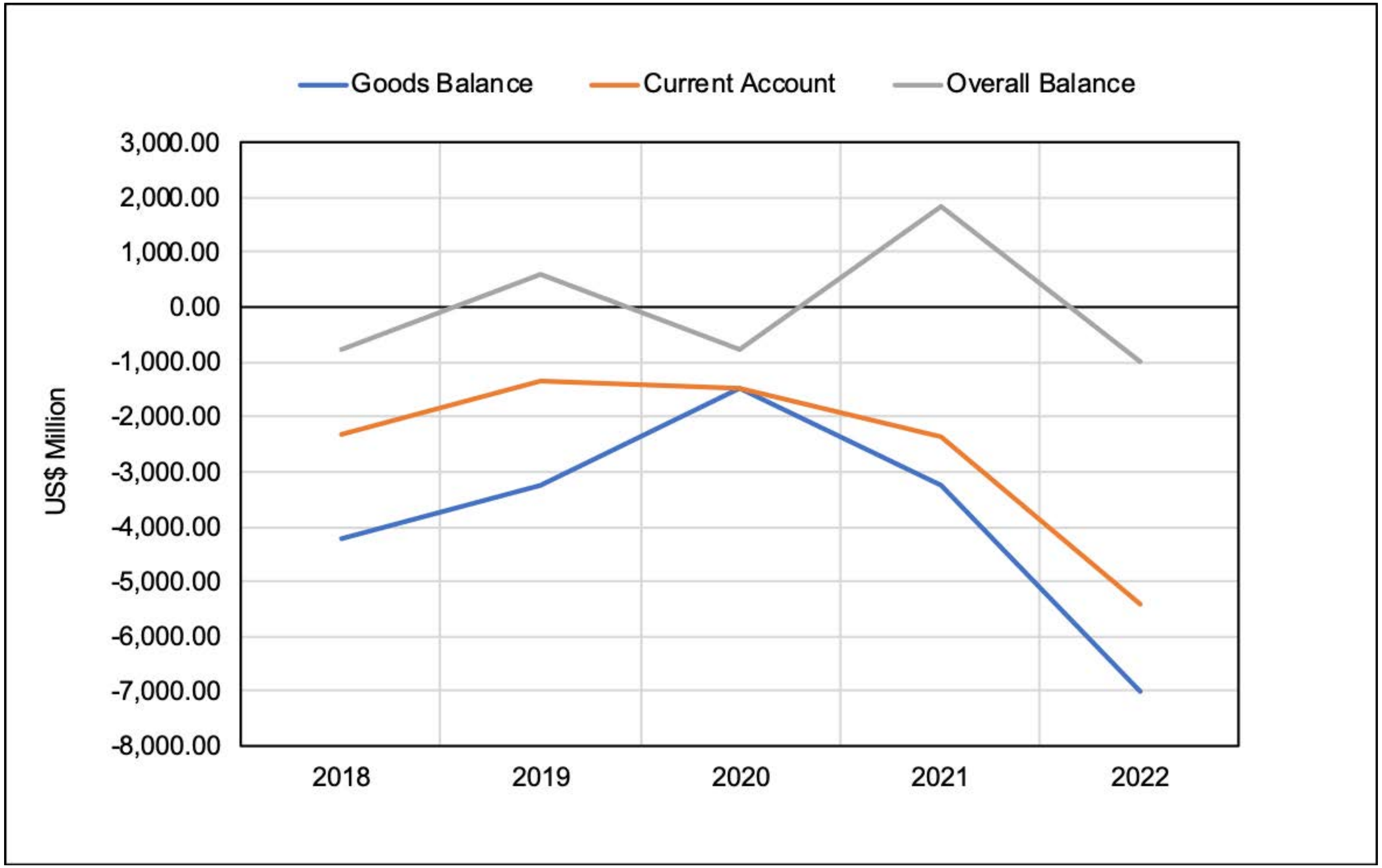
Table 29: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

USD Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022p
Goods Balance	**-4,227.0**	**-3,237.6**	**-1,460.0**	**-3,247.1**	**-6,984.9**
Exports (fob)	4,292.7	5,377.6	6,371.7	6,756.2	7,223.8
Imports (fob)	8,519.7	8,615.2	7,831.7	10,003.4	14,208.7
Service balance	**2,088.9**	**2,492.5**	**864.7**	**1,510.7**	**2,296.6**
Receipts	4,014.7	4,281.0	2,183.8	3,117.7	4,762.0
Payments	1,925.7	1,788.4	1,319.0	1,607.0	2,465.4
Income	**-639.2**	**-1,013.7**	**-1,264.5**	**-1,191.6**	**-1,291.5**
Receipts	155.9	212.4	111.2	102.5	183.9
Payments	795.2	1,226.2	1,375.7	1,294.2	1,475.4
Current transfers	**468.5**	**418.5**	**401.2**	**553.7**	**582.7**
Inflows	535.8	474.9	453.9	640.1	699.9
Government	170.3	103.5	141.2	104.7	65.6
Other Sectors	365.5	371.4	312.7	535.4	634.3
Outflows	67.3	56.4	52.7	86.4	117.2
Current Account	**-2,308.7**	**-1,340.2**	**-1,458.5**	**-2,374.3**	**-5,397.1**
Capital Transfers	**464.1**	**481.2**	**344.3**	**390.2**	**274.0**
Inflows	464.1	481.2	344.3	390.2	274.0
Outflows	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Account	**1,616.7**	**2,518.8**	**898.8**	**4,037.6**	**3,565.9**
Direct Investment	-971.6	-1,217.2	-943.8	-1,190.5	-1,264.7
Portfolio Investment	-8.2	37.8	-3.6	-7.4	29.9
Other Investment	653.3	1,263.7	-41.3	2,854.5	2,076.9
Errors and Omissions	-556.1	-1,072.7	-549.5	-201.4	568.8
OVERALL BALANCE	**-784.0**	**587.0**	**-764.9**	**1,852.1**	**-988.4**

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. According to the World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) of April 2023, the world economy grew by an average of 3.4 percent in 2022 compared to 6.3 percent in 2021. The decline in economic growth was due to various factors including resurgence of the new COVID - 19 cases, increase in inflation rate as well as ongoing war in Ukraine.

139. In 2022, GDP growth rate in advanced economies decreased to an average of 2.7 percent compared to 5.4 percent in 2021. Similarly, economic growth for emerging market and developing economies decreased to an average of 4.0 percent in 2022 compared to 6.9 percent in 2021. In addition, GDP growth rate of emerging and developing Asia including China and India decreased to an average of 4.4 percent in 2022 compared to 7.5 percent growth in 2021. The decline in growth of the economies was attributed to deterioration of economic activities, resurgence of new COVID - 19 cases as well as increase in inflation rate caused by the war between Russia and Ukraine.

140. The GDP of Sub-Saharan Africa grew by an average of 3.9 percent in 2022 compared to 4.8 percent in 2021. The decline in the pace of growth was attributed to economic instability of trading partner countries, adverse terms and conditions in accessing funds to finance development projects as well as deterioration of balance of trade (commodity terms of trade).

Table 5.1: World Economic Growth

Region	Growth (Percent)				
	2018	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
World Economies	3.6	2.9	-3.1	6.3	3.4
Advanced Economies	2.3	1.7	-4.5	5.4	2.7
Emerging and Developing Economies	4.6	3.7	-2.0	6.9	4.0
Emerging and Developing Asian	6.4	5.3	-0.8	7.5	4.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.3	3.1	-1.7	4.8	3.9

Source: International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook Report April 2023)

141. In 2022, GDP growth rate in Southern African Development Community (SADC) averaged at 4.1 percent compared to 5.3 percent in 2021. In addition, GDP growth in East African Community (EAC) averaged at 5.3 percent in 2022 compared to 6.3 percent in 2021. The decrease in growth of the economies was attributed to increase in inflation rate, climate change and the negative effects of the ongoing war in Ukraine.

Table. 5.2: SADC and EAC Economic Growth (Percent)

Countries	2020	2021	2022
SADC			
Angola	-5.6	1.1	2.8
Botswana	-8.7	11.8	6.4
Tanzania	4.8	4.9	4.7
DRC	1.7	6.2	6.6
Eswatini	-1.6	7.9	0.5
Lesotho	-3.9	2.1	2.1
Madagascar	-7.1	5.7	4.2
Malawi	0.9	4.6	0.8
Mauritius	-14.6	3.5	8.3
Mozambique	-1.2	2.3	4.1
Namibia	-8	2.7	3.8
Seychelles	-7.7	7.9	8.8
South Africa	-6.3	4.9	2
Zambia	-2.8	4.6	3.4
Zimbabwe	-7.8	8.5	3
Average	**-4.5**	**5.3**	**4.1**
EAC			
Burundi	0.3	3.1	1.8
Kenya	-0.3	7.5	5.4
Rwanda	-3.4	10.9	6.8
South Sudan	-6.5	5.3	6.6
Tanzania	4.8	4.9	4.7
Uganda	-1.3	6	4.9
DRC	-1.7	6.2	6.6
Average	**-1.1**	**6.3**	**5.3**

Source: International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook Report April 2023)

Inflation Trend

142. In 2022, global inflation rate increased rapidly to an average of 8.7 percent compared to an average of 4.7 percent in 2021. This was attributed to rise in energy and food prices caused by supply chain disruptions due to ongoing war in Ukraine as well as climate change. Inflation rate in advanced economies increased to an average of 7.3 percent in 2022 compared to an average of 3.1 percent in 2021. Similarly, inflation rate in emerging and developing Europe increased to an average of 27.9 percent in 2022 compared to an average of 9.6 percent in 2021. In addition, inflation rate in emerging and developing Asia increased to an average of 3.8 percent in 2022 compared to an average of 2.2 percent in 2021.

143. In 2022, inflation rate in Sub-Saharan Africa increased to an average of 14.5 percent compared to an average of 11.0 percent in 2021. This was due to various factors including rise in food and fuel prices in some of the countries. Countries that recorded higher inflation included Zimbabwe (193.4 percent), Ethiopia (33.9 percent), Ghana (31.9 percent), Angola (21.4 percent) and Malawi (20.8 percent). Inflation rate for EAC Partner States averaged at 11.2 percent in 2022 compared to 8.6 percent in 2021. Among EAC Partner States, Burundi had the highest inflation rate of 18.9 percent and Tanzania had the lowest inflation rate of 4.3

percent. On the other hand, inflation rate for SADC Member States averaged at 22.0 percent in 2022 compared to 14.5 percent in 2021.

Table 5.3: Inflation in EAC (Percent)

Country	**2021**	**2022**
Tanzania	3.7	4.3
Uganda	2.2	6.8
Kenya	6.1	7.6
Rwanda	0.8	13.9
Burundi	8.3	18.9
South Sudan	30.2	17.6
DRC	9.0	9.0
Average	**8.6**	**11.2**

Source: International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook Report April 2023)

Table 5.4: Inflation in SADC (Percent)

Country	**2021**	**2022**
Angola	25.8	21.4
Botswana	6.7	12.2
Tanzania	3.7	4.4
DRC	9	9
Eswatini	3.7	4.8
Lesotho	6	8.2
Madagascar	5.8	8.2
Malawi	9.3	20.8
Mauritius	4	10.8
Mozambique	5.7	9.8
Namibia	3.6	6.1
Seychelles	9.8	2.7
South Africa	4.6	6.9
Zambia	22	11
Zimbabwe	98.5	193.4
Average	**14.5**	**22.0**

Source: International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook Report April 2023)

World Trade

144. In 2022, world trade grew by 2.7 percent compared to 9.4 percent in 2021. The decrease was due to increase in inflation rate that raised interest rates which resulted to higher borrowing costs in the financial markets. The export of goods from Africa grew by 0.7 percent in 2022 compared to 3.5 percent in 2021. In addition, the import of goods to Africa grew by 5.6 percent compared to 6.4 percent in 2021.

International Economic Co-operation

145. In 2022, Tanzania continued to foster its cooperation with international communities through the United Nations (UN), international financial and trade organizations as well as other international platforms. During the period under review, Tanzania participated in the 77th Session of the UN General Assembly held in New York, United States of America. This

gave opportunity to Tanzania to inform the international communities of numerous efforts and interventions undertaken by the Government in mitigating economic challenges resulted from different shocks including the ongoing war in Ukraine, conflicts in the Southern African region and climate change as well as provide recommendations on how to overcome those challenges.

146. In 2022, Tanzania participated in the 27th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 27) that was held in Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt. The resolutions of the COP 27 included: establishment of a special fund for responding to losses and damages arising from effects of climate change; setting guidelines for the Green Climate Fund to prioritise financing of developing countries' climate adaptation projects as well as building their resilience in fighting climate change; and the standing committee on finance to monitor climate finance and adaptation goal as well as enhancing climate resilient development. In one of the side events, Tanzania hosted a high-level meeting on "Powering the Southern African Power Pool with Renewables" which aimed at creating a competitive market for electricity at affordable cost that can be accessed amongst national grids of the respective partner countries. The high-level meeting brought together Heads of States and Governments of Botswana, Mozambique, Eswatini, Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which are partner countries of the "Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)". In addition, the meeting provided an opportunity for Tanzania to present its environmental conservation and renewable energy projects in order to attract investment as well as financial and technological support.

147. In 2022, Tanzania held two (2) meetings of the joint permanent commissions for cooperation with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman. As a result of the meetings, Tanzania and the two countries agreed to scale up cooperation in defense and security matters, diplomatic consultations, humanitarian assistance, trade, energy and minerals, communication, transport, finance, agriculture and food. In addition, Tanzania participated in Dubai Expo 2020 and organised a joint trade and investment forum with UAE that brought together private sector companies from both countries. A total of 37 Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were signed during the forum and their implementation is in various stages. Tanzania and UAE also signed a Double Taxation Agreement (DTA) and its implementation will boost foreign direct investment and bilateral trade between the two countries. During the period under review, negotiations for a DTA between Tanzania and Oman were concluded and the agreement awaits to be signed and approved for implementation. Similarly, Tanzania conducted first round of negotiations with Qatar for elimination of double taxation in February 2022. However, some of the issues were unresolved and await a second round of negotiations scheduled in 2023.

148. In 2022, the Government continued with its efforts to penetrate into foreign markets whereby Tanzanian companies were certified to export meat and meat products to the Middle East Region particularly Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan. On the other hand, Tanzania was selected to be among the four (4) countries of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) that will benefit from the Second Phase of Mineral Sector Development Programme implemented in partnership between OACPS and the European

Union. The Programme will enable mining sector to empower small scale and artisanal miners, especially youths and women.

149. In 2022, Tanzania and China agreed to foster strategic relations and cooperation for the purpose of increasing bilateral trade. As a result, two (2) MoUs were signed for exporting avocados and fishery products particularly fish maws to China. On the other hand, Tanzania participated in the United States - Africa Leaders' Summit held in Washington D.C. The Summit deliberated on strengthening cooperation between African countries and the United States of America in: escalating trade and investment; promoting youth development; enhancing diaspora participation in national development; improving health and food security; accelerating the use of information technologies; and environmental conservation and climate change.

Economic Cooperation in Africa

150. In 2022, Tanzania participated in the 35th Meeting of the Heads of States and Governments of the African Union (AU) held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Among other things, the Meeting endorsed Tanzania's proposal to add Kiswahili as a formal working language of the AU. In addition, Tanzania participated in the Meeting of Heads of States and Governments of AU on agricultural development. The Meeting facilitated allocation of USD 550 million to enhance food security on the African continent as well as prepare five-year plan (2023 - 2027) to improve seeds, governments' involvement, agricultural value addition chain and mitigation of climate change effects.

Economic Cooperation in the South African Development Community

151. Tanzania participated in the 42nd Summit of SADC Heads of States and Governments held in Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Among other things, the Summit: ratified the SADC Protocol in Combating Human Trafficking; approved amendment to Section 9(1) of the SADC Protocol of 1992 to allow for establishment of SADC Legislative Assembly as an institution of SADC; and approved amendment to the Protocol on SADC Tourism Development of 1998. During the period under review, Headquarters of SADC Regional Counter Terrorism Centre (SADC - RCTC), was inaugurated in Dar es Salaam following a prior SADC decision. The Centre was established to bolster cooperation between governments as well as regional and international institutions responsible for combating terrorism.

152. In 2022, Tanzania participated in the SADC Council of Ministers Meeting held in Lilongwe, Malawi. The Meeting approved a total of USD 455,006 to finance translation of nine (9) SADC publications into Kiswahili language and creating documentaries. In addition, Epitome Architects Limited from Tanzania secured a tender to construct statue of the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere to be mounted at the AU headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The construction of the statue will be financed by SADC following previous resolutions by SADC Member States.

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Economic Cooperation

153. In 2022, Tanzania continued to implement stages of the East African integration process and its protocols. During the period under review, Tanzania participated in the 19th Summit of the Heads of States of the East African Community (EAC) held in Arusha, Tanzania. The Summit approved DRC's request to accede to the Community hence increasing EAC Partner States to seven (7), adding approximately 90 million Congolese population to the East African market.

Implementation of Single Customs Territory

154. In 2022, Tanzania and other EAC Partner States continued to utilize One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) to facilitate intra - regional trade and stimulate economic development through reduction of barriers to cross border trade. During the period under review, goods traded between Tanzania and other EAC countries crossed through: Horohoro/Lungalunga, Holili/Taveta na Namanga/Namanga OSBPs on the border between Tanzania and Kenya; Mutukula/Mutukula OSBP on the border between Tanzania and Uganda; Rusumo/Rusumo OSBP on the border between Tanzania and Rwanda; and Kabanga/Kobero OSBP on the border between Tanzania and Burundi. The Sirari/Isebania OSBP on the border between Tanzania and Kenya is yet to operationalize OSBP system despite completion owing to challenges related to the building infrastructures. On the other hand, Tanzania and Zambia continued to operate the non - EAC OSBP of Tunduma/Nakonde border. Operation of the aforementioned OSBPs has reduced cost to traders and transit time for goods between Tanzania and her neighbouring countries to an average of four (4) days from an average of seven (7) days. Furthermore, Manyovu/Mugina (Tanzania/Burundi) and Kasumulu/Songwe (Tanzania/Malawi) OSBPs are at various stages of construction.

155. In 2022, Tanzania continued to proactively advocate for improvement of the business environment within the EAC and elimination of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) to trade. Between 2021/22 and 2022/23, a total of 19 NTBs were resolved and eliminated between Tanzania and other EAC Partner States. The resolved NTBs included: control of overvaluation of cold beverage products exported from Tanzania to Kenya; abolish individual cargo clearance and reintroduction of bulk clearance; removal of inspection fees; removal of one (1) percent levy on value of coffee imported to Tanzania from Kenya; and abolition of import quota of pesticides. Elimination of NTBs has propelled the growth of trade between Tanzania and other EAC Partner States through reduction of costs for doing business.

Implementation of Monetary Union Protocol

156. In 2022, Tanzania participated in negotiations of implementation of the Ten-Year Action Plan towards a single EAC currency (2014 - 2024). According to Article 5(3) of the Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Monetary Union, Partner States were required to attain the macroeconomic convergence criteria and maintain the criteria for atleast three (3) consecutive years before adopting a single currency protocol in 2024. The targeted convergence macroeconomic criteria include: a ceiling on headline inflation of eight (8) percent; a ceiling on fiscal deficit, including grants of three (3) percent of GDP; a ceiling on gross public debt of 50 percent of GDP on Net Present Value (NPV) terms; and a reserve cover of 4.5 months of imports.

157. The assessment conducted in 2022 indicated that EAC Partner States have not met some of the criteria highlighted in the Monetary Union Protocol. In addition, Tanzania and Uganda met three (3) out of the four (4) criteria, whereas none of the Partner States met the criterion for a ceiling on fiscal deficit, including grants of three (3) percent of GDP. Furthermore, the Ten-Year Action Plan calls for Partner States to establish requisite institutions for overseeing implementation of the Monetary Union Protocol prior to adoption of Single Currency. Institutions to be established are: East African Monetary Institute; EAC Surveillance, Compliance and Enforcement Commission; EAC Statistics Commission; and EAC Financial Services Commission. Preparations for establishing the institutions are at different stages.

Implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area

158. In 2022, Tanzania in collaboration with other EAC Partner States finalized compilation of list of goods under Category A that will be liberalized in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). In addition, the list was approved on the 8th Meeting of the AfCFTA's Council of Ministers responsible for trade making EAC Partner States eligible to commence trading in the AfCFTA.

Infrastructure and Social Services Sector

159. In 2022, Tanzania and Uganda signed MoU on the construction of a 400kV electricity transmission line from Masaka to Mwanza. The two countries also agreed to reopen the cargo route from Mwanza to Port Bell in Uganda via Lake Victoria to facilitate trade by reducing transit time of goods from an average of nine (9) days to four (4) days. On the other hand, Tanzania, Burundi and DRC signed MoU for construction of the standard gauge railway from Uvinza -Musongati - Gitega - Kindu.

160. In 2022, Tanzania and Uganda jointly implemented the 14MW Murongo/Kikagati hydropower project. According to the project agreement, the electricity generated will be shared equally between the countries. For Tanzania, the electricity generated was transmitted to Kyerwa and Karagwe districts which depended on electricity supplied from Uganda's grid.

CHAPTER 6
HUMAN RESOURCES

Population

161. In 2022, the United Republic of Tanzania conducted the 6th Population and Housing Census (PHC) since the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other post-Union censuses were conducted in 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012. The results of 2022 PHC indicates that Tanzania population was 61,741,120 compared to projected population of 59,441,988 in 2021. This makes Tanzania the second populated country in East African Region preceded by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). According to 2022 PHC results, annual population growth rate averaged 3.2 percent compared to 2.7 percent in 2012. In addition, Tanzania Mainland population was 59,851,347, equivalent to 96.9 of the total population and Tanzania Zanzibar population was 1,889,773 (3.1 percent). Furthermore, female population was 31,687,990, equivalent to 51.3 percent of the total population and male population was 30,053,130.

Regional Population Distribution

162. In 2022, Dar es Salaam region recorded the highest population of 5,383,728, equivalent to 8.7 percent of Tanzania Mainland population, followed by Mwanza region with a population of 3,699,872 (6.0 percent). Higher population in Dar es Salaam region was attributed to availability of basic social services and economic opportunities which attracted migration from other regions. Furthermore, Njombe region registered the lowest population of 889,946, equivalent to 1.4 percent of Tanzania Mainland population. On Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region recorded the highest population of 893,169, equivalent to 47.3 percent of Tanzania Zanzibar population. On the other hand, Kusini Unguja region recorded the lowest population of 195,873, equivalent to 10.4 percent.

163. In 2022, population density of Tanzania averaged 70 people per square kilometre compared to 67 people per square kilometre in 2021. In addition, Tanzania Mainland population density averaged 68 people per square kilometre compared to 65 people per square kilometre in 2021. Dar es salaam region registered the highest population density averaging 3,865 people per square kilometre, followed by Mwanza region 391 people per square kilometre. Furthermore, Lindi region recorded the lowest population density averaging 18 people per square kilometre, followed by Katavi region 25 people per square kilometre. On Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region registered the highest population density averaging 3,883 people per square kilometre, followed by Kusini Pemba region 817 people per square kilometre. Nevertheless, Kusini Unguja region recorded the lowest population density averaged 229 people per square kilometre.

164. In 2022, the average household size for Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland decreased to 4.3 compared to an average of 4.8 in 2012. In Tanzania Zanzibar, average household size decreased to 5.0 in 2022 compared to average of 5.1 in 2012. In addition, Simiyu Region recorded the highest average household size of 6.7 and Mtwara region registered the lowest average household size of 3.3. The decrease in household size was attributed to decline in birth rate and increase in the number of households with single person.

Table 6.1: Population Distribution in 2022

Region	Population			Sex Ratio	Number of Households	Average household Size
	Total	Male	Female			
Tanzania	**61,741,120**	**30,053,130**	**31,687,990**	**95**	**14,297,184**	**4.3**
Tanzania Bara	**59,851,347**	**29,137,638**	**30,713,709**	**95**	**13,916,924**	**4.3**
Dodoma	3,085,625	1,512,760	1,572,865	97	757,821	4.1
Arusha	2,356,255	1,125,616	1,230,639	92	615,182	3.8
Kilimanjaro	1,861,934	907,636	954,298	96	497,850	3.7
Tanga	2,615,597	1,275,665	1,339,932	96	635,514	4.1
Morogoro	3,197,104	1,579,869	1,617,235	98	829,888	3.9
Pwani	2,024,947	998,616	1,026,331	98	542,919	3.7
Dar es Salaam	5,383,728	2,600,018	2,783,710	94	1,550,066	3.5
Lindi	1,194,028	582,120	611,908	96	347,235	3.4
Mtwara	1,634,947	776,782	858,165	91	493,094	3.3
Ruvuma	1,848,794	902,298	946,496	96	466,823	4
Iringa	1,192,728	574,313	618,415	93	321,889	3.7
Mbeya	2,343,754	1,123,828	1,219,926	93	630,102	3.7
Singida	2,008,058	995,703	1,012,355	99	395,855	5.1
Tabora	3,391,679	1,661,171	1,730,508	96	598,659	5.7
Rukwa	1,540,519	743,119	797,400	94	330,023	4.7
Kigoma	2,470,967	1,186,833	1,284,134	93	479,109	5.2
Shinyanga	2,241,299	1,102,879	1,138,420	97	423,373	5.3
Kagera	2,989,299	1,459,280	1,530,019	96	702,412	4.3
Mwanza	3,699,872	1,802,183	1,897,689	95	751,631	4.9
Mara	2,372,015	1,139,511	1,232,504	93	470,883	5
Manyara	1,892,502	954,879	937,623	102	403,468	4.7
Njombe	889,946	420,533	469,413	90	246,503	3.6
Katavi	1,152,958	569,902	583,056	98	215,981	5.3
Simiyu	2,140,497	1,034,681	1,105,816	94	317,963	6.7
Geita	2,977,608	1,463,764	1,513,844	97	561,942	5.3
Songwe	1,344,687	643,679	701,008	92	330,739	4.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,889,773**	**915,492**	**974,281**	**94**	**380,260**	**5**
Kaskazini Unguja	257,290	126,341	130,949	97	54,810	4.7
Kusini Unguja	195,873	98,367	97,506	101	47,010	4.2
Mjini Magharibi	893,169	427,927	465,242	92	182,079	4.9
Kaskazini Pemba	272,091	131,484	140,607	94	48,575	5.6
Kusini Pemba	271,350	131,373	139,977	94	47,786	5.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Population Distribution by Age

165. According to the 2022 PHC, children under 5 years were 9,207,431, equivalent to 15.4 percent of the total Tanzania Mainland population. In addition, population aged 15 - 35 years was 20,612,501, equivalent to 34.4 percent of the total population and labour force population aged 15-64 years was 31,936,559 (53.4 percent). Furthermore, dependent population (people below 15 years of age, and 65 years and above) was 27,914,788 people, equivalent to 46.6 percent of the total population.

Table 6.2: Tanzania Mainland Population distribution by Age and Sex in 2022

Age	Sex		Total	Percent
	Female	Male		
0 - 4	4,622,460	4,584,971	9,207,431	15.4
5 - 14	8,198,763	8,222,187	16,420,950	27.4
15 - 35	10,785,121	9,827,380	20,612,501	34.4
36 - 64	5,827,652	5,496,406	11,324,058	18.9
65+	1,279,713	1,006,694	2,286,407	3.8
Total	**30,713,709**	**29,137,638**	**59,851,347**	**100**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Labour Force and Employment

166. In 2022, the Government continued to implement National Skills Development Program for youth aiming at addressing unemployment challenges. During the period under review, 21,586 youths were trained on skills required in the labour market compared to 22,899 youths trained in 2021. Out of those, 8,318 youths were enrolled in apprenticeship, 5,508 graduates were enrolled in internship and 7,760 youths were enrolled vocational training and formalized their skills acquired through informal system.

167. In 2022, Tanzania Employment Service Agency (TaESA) registered and mentored 10,540 jobseekers (4,338 female and 6,202 male) compared to 8,849 jobseekers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 19.1 percent. During the period under review, 5,161 jobseekers (2,816 male and 2,345 female) were trained on job seeking skills, competing for employment opportunities in domestic and external labor markets and enhancing work ethics compared to 6,344 jobseekers trained in 2021. In addition, 909 youths (369 female and 540 male) were linked to various employment opportunities within the country compared to 592 youths in 2021.

Unemployment

168. In recent years, unemployment rate in Tanzania has indicated a decreasing trend. The 2020/21 Intergrated Labour Force Survey revealed that unemployment rate in the United Republic of Tanzania decreased to 9.3 percent from 10.5 percent in 2014. The decrease was due to various Government initiatives, although unemployment rate remained high and needs further colaborated efforts to reduce it. In addition, unemployment rate in Tanzania for youth aged 15-35 years increased to 12.6 percent in 2020/21 from 12.1 percent in 2014. Furthermore, unemployment rate is higher for female youths (16.7 percent), twice as much as for male youths (8.3 percent).

Table 30: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF TANZANIA POPULATION IN 2016 - 2022

Region	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022**
Dodoma	2,264,508	2,419,941	2,492,989	2,568,514	2,647,410	2,729,668	3,085,625
Arusha	1,890,653	1,948,219	1,999,907	2,051,852	2,104,074	2,156,511	2,356,255
Kilimanjaro	1,759,048	1,823,151	1,864,329	1,906,978	1,951,252	1,996,952	1,861,934
Tanga	2,236,086	2,284,712	2,337,053	2,391,791	2,449,235	2,509,439	2,615,597
Morogoro	2,437,431	2,531,268	2,596,287	2,662,468	2,730,058	2,799,260	3,197,104
Pwani	1,197,933	1,236,481	1,265,504	1,295,267	1,325,852	1,357,271	2,024,947
Dar es Salaam	5,465,420	5,017,294	5,147,070	5,275,315	5,401,814	5,526,638	5,383,728
Lindi	897,533	963,465	983,738	1,004,439	1,025,800	1,047,783	1,194,028
Mtwara	1,334,606	1,397,723	1,424,083	1,451,078	1,478,874	1,507,426	1,634,947
Ruvuma	1,498,821	1,543,869	1,579,811	1,616,991	1,655,443	1,695,057	1,848,794
Iringa	984,882	1,068,695	1,095,172	1,122,131	1,149,481	1,177,327	1,192,728
Mbeya	1,883,024	2,006,072	2,070,412	2,136,614	2,204,543	2,274,236	2,343,754
Singida	1,503,972	1,569,304	1,612,854	1,658,086	1,705,182	1,754,370	2,008,058
Tabora	2,576,053	2,769,093	2,870,522	2,974,427	3,081,263	3,191,194	3,391,679
Rukwa	1,141,953	1,160,568	1,195,550	1,231,959	1,270,049	1,310,007	1,540,519
Kigoma	2,342,250	2,528,708	2,616,200	2,706,831	2,800,919	2,898,568	2,470,967
Shinyanga	1,666,554	1,816,316	1,874,709	1,933,768	1,993,589	2,054,229	2,241,299
Kagera	2,789,577	2,919,942	3,022,037	3,127,908	3,238,347	3,353,241	2,989,299
Mwanza	3,122,992	3,393,620	3,532,378	3,676,300	3,826,573	3,983,793	3,699,872
Mara	1,924,230	2,123,683	2,209,143	2,298,317	2,391,845	2,490,155	2,372,015
Manyara	1,618,020	1,692,667	1,750,864	1,810,929	1,873,105	1,937,450	1,892,502
Njombe	724,772	786,347	803,299	820,355	837,557	854,932	889,946
Katavi	642,567	706,472	738,237	771,287	805,887	842,200	1,152,958
Simiyu	1,705,168	1,998,224	2,094,798	2,196,449	2,304,228	2,418,495	2,140,497
Geita	1,932,230	2,148,409	2,239,949	2,335,134	2,434,800	2,539,114	2,977,608
Songwe	1,136,415	1,166,094	1,202,419	1,239,970	1,278,850	1,319,064	1,344,687
Tanzania Mainland	**48,676,698**	**51,020,337**	**52,619,314**	**54,265,158**	**55,966,030**	**57,724,380**	**59,851,347**
Kaskazini Unguja	213,053	216,697	222,066	227,317	232,480	237,505	257290
Kusini Unguja	125,215	131,162	133,767	136,235	138,589	140,821	195873
Mjini Magharibi	702,283	683,833	700,791	717,468	733,914	750,033	893169
Kaskazini Pemba	223,033	260,884	271,594	282,716	294,267	306,173	272091
Kusini Pemba	203,893	241,715	251,631	261,853	272,348	283,076	271350
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,467,477**	**1,534,291**	**1,579,849**	**1,625,589**	**1,671,598**	**1,717,608**	**1,889,773**
Tanzania	**50,144,175**	**52,554,628**	**54,199,163**	**55,890,747**	**57,637,628**	**59,441,988**	**61,741,120**

Source: National Bureau Statistics
**Statistics from the 2022 PHC

PART II
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 7
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Registration of Investment Projects

169. In 2022, Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) registered 293 projects compared to 256 projects registered in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 14.5 percent. Out of registered projects, 99 were owned by Tanzanians, 112 by foreigners, and 82 were jointly owned by Tanzanians and foreigners. The value of registered projects was USD 4,537.7 million in 2022 compared to USD 3,749.3 million in 2021. The increase in value and registered projects was due to Government's initiatives in creating enabling environment for investment. In addition, registered projects generated 40,889 employment opportunities in 2022 compared to 53,025 opportunities in 2021.

Distribution of Registered Projects by Sector

170. In 2022, manufacturing sector was leading by registering projects worth USD 3,277.0 million followed by cargo transportation which registered projects worth USD 647.7 million and commercial buildings worth USD 184.2. During the period under consideration, manufacturing sector was leading by registering 141 projects, followed by cargo transportation which registered 58 projects and agriculture which registered 29 projects.

Table No. 7.1: Investment Projects Registered in 2022

No.	Sector	Registered Projects				Employment opportunities	Value in USD (Million)
		Tanzanians	Foreigners	Partnerships	Total		
1	Agriculture	7	13	9	29	3,199	78.37
2	Communication	0	2	0	2	85	176.94
3	Tourism	4	9	10	23	1,109	66.32
4	Manufacturing	46	56	39	141	23,341	3,277.04
5	Commercial Buildings	9	3	2	14	772	184.16
6	Transportation	28	17	13	58	9,838	647.65
7	Commercial Services	1	8	4	13	1,271	28.65
8	Human Resources	2	2	5	9	1,038	46.43
9	Energy	0	1	0	1	3	10.04
10	Infrastructure	2	1	0	3	233	22.11
	Total	**99**	**112**	**82**	**293**	**40,889**	**4,537.70**

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre

Distribution of Registered Projects by Regions

171. In 2022, Dar es Salaam region was leading in attracting investment projects which accounted for 42.3 percent of the total projects registered, followed by Pwani region (15.0 percent), Arusha and Mwanza (5.5 percent) each and Dodoma (4.1 percent). This was due to enabling investment environment, particularly infrastructure improvement.

Table 7.2: Distribution of Projects by Region in 2022

	Sector										Total
	Agriculture	Commercial Building	Infrastructure	Energy	Human Resources	Manufacturing	Commercial Services	Communication	Tourism	Transportation	
Arusha	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	7	2	16
Dar es Salaam	0	9	2	0	6	43	9	2	8	45	124
Dodoma	3	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	1	1	12
Geita	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Iringa	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	6
Kagera	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Katavi	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Kigoma	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	6
Kilimanjaro	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4
Lindi	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	4
Mbeya	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	6
Morogoro	2	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	8
Mtwara	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Mwanza	1	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	3	16
Njombe	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
Coastal	4	2	0	0	1	34	0	0	0	3	44
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Shinyanga	0	1	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	10
Simiyu	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Singida	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Songwe	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Tanga	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	7
Total	**29**	**14**	**3**	**1**	**9**	**141**	**13**	**2**	**23**	**58**	**293**

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre

Foreign Private Investment

172. According to the Tanzania Investment Report 2022, the stock of foreign private investment increased by 1.2 percent to USD 18,678.9 million in 2021 from USD 18,461.9 million in 2020. Out of those, the stock of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) amounted to USD 14,899.6 million, equivalent to 80 percent of foreign private investment, portfolio investment amounted to USD 141.4 million (0.76 percent) and other investments USD 3,637.9 million (19.5 percent). In addition, the flows of foreign private investment were USD 1,186.8 million in 2021 compared with USD 860.1 million in 2020, an increase of 37.9 percent.

Table 7.3: Foreign Private Investment (USD Million)

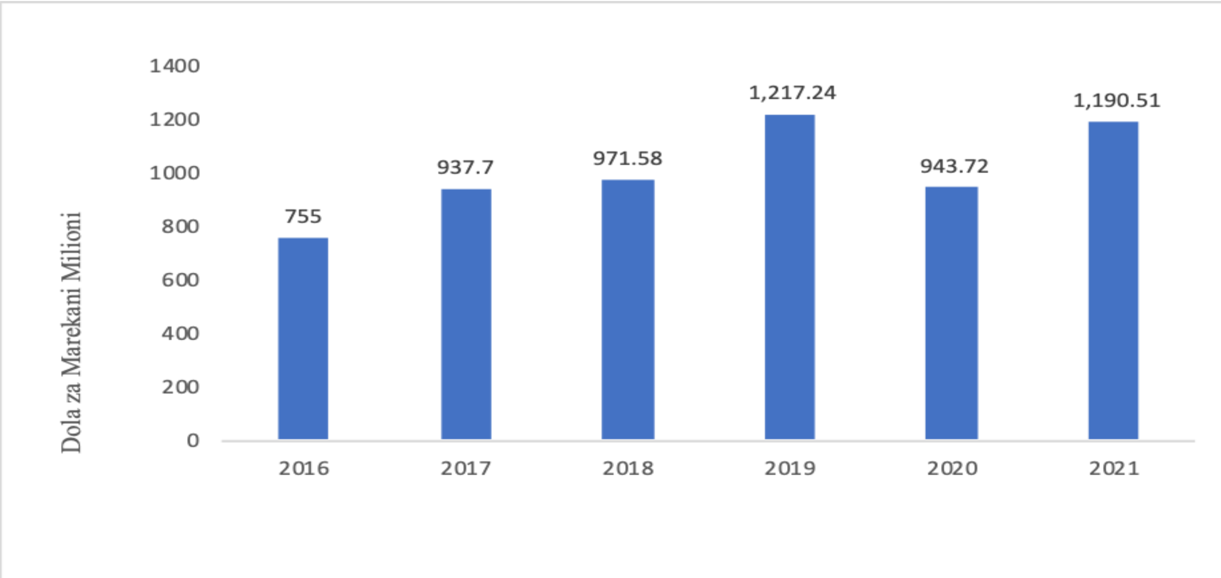
	Inflows					Stock				
Type of Investment	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Foreign Direct Investment	937.7	971.6	1217.2	943.8	1.190.5	13274.4	14092.0	14762.9	15612.6	14899.6
Portfolio Investment	0.8	1.6	5.5	1.8	4.9	176.6	30.6	104.6	124.8	141.4
Other Investment	113.2	241.3	17.3	-85.5	-8.6	2058.7	5233.7	2810.0	2724.5	3637.9
Total	**1,051.7**	**1,214.4**	**1,240.0**	**860.1**	**1,186.8**	**15,392.7**	**19,356.3**	**17,677.5**	**18,461.9**	**18,678.9**

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Foreign Direct Investment

173. In 2021, the flow of Foreign Direct Investment to Tanzania was USD 1,190.5 million compared to USD 943.8 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 26.1 percent. The rebound in FDI flows was consistent with the global increase in mergers and acquisitions, retained earnings of multinational enterprises, and impressive growth in international project finance. In addition, FDI increased in all regions, pronounced more in developed economies compared to developing economies. Similarly, FDI in Africa more than doubled, with most countries recording a moderate growth. In Tanzania, FDI flows was increasing since 2016 with an exception of 2020, which recorded a decline, owing to COVID - 19 pandemic.

Chart 7.1: Foreign Direct Investment



Foreign Direct Investment by Activity

174. In 2021, FDI concentrated in three main activities, namely mining and quarrying; manufacturing; and finance and insurance. These activities accounted for an average of about 91 percent of the total flows in 2021. Mining and quarrying received a significant inflow in 2021 amounting to USD 596.3 million compared to USD 614.2 million in 2020. In addition, manufacturing activities received substantial inflows amounting to USD 352.0 million in 2021 compared to USD 176.2 million in 2020. This was attributed to ongoing industrialization drive and infrastructure projects, that facilitated increase in production of

cement, plastics, iron and steel. Furthermore, the FDI flows for finance and insurance amounted to USD 132.8 million in 2021 compared to USD 85.4 million in 2020.

Table 7.3: Foreign Direct Investment by Activity (USD Million)

	Flows					Stock				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Accomodation and Food	247.2	63.4	6.3	-7.5	-0.3	405.6	301.2	380.9	372.2	392.5
Administrative and support services	1.3	12.7	8.0	-12.0	2	94.2	59.5	70.2	61.2	57.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	59.4	19	30.3	15.5	20.8	351.5	327.9	1582.4	1596.4	421.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-3.3	-	0.1		0.1	-	0.8	0.6	0.6	5.4
Construction	26.6	85.7	81.2	-2.3	-15.4	184.7	478.9	290.7	286.1	333.5
Education	3.4	4.5	3.2	0.8	-2.2	6.3	8.6	9.8	10.5	1.3
Electricity and gas	29.6	-0.7	8.9	-22.8	-2.3	59.8	20.3	59.7	36.7	14.3
Finance and insurance	127.1	124.6	162.9	85.4	132.8	2027.3	1591.8	1274.9	1321.7	1424.8
Human health and social work	46	-0.7	1.3	-1.2	11.3	13.9	58.6	61.6	60.0	51.9
Information and communication	99.2	199.7	274.7	60.3	34.5	1636.3	1934.9	1463.2	1517.2	1067.7
Manufacturing	23.7	330.5	225.5	176	352.0	3410.3	2827.9	2221.4	2375.1	5353.0
Mining and quarrying	202.5	30.7	384.5	614	596.3	3960.4	5634.6	6589.4	7205	5037.2
Professional and scientific services	-2.5	-0.5	1.2	1.0	0.6	25.5	21.0	19.1	20.1	12.2
Real estate	0.5	-1.9	-3.3	-4.0	-1.2	101.7	117.5	66.8	58.3	63.4
Transportation and storage	12.0	12.4	13	26.6	18.1	152.5	150	191.2	213.6	220.3
Wholesale and retail trade	64.9	92.3	19.3	13.5	43.5	844.0	558.5	481	477.9	443.3
Total	**937.6**	**971.7**	**1,217**	**944**	**1,191**	**13,274**	**14,092**	**14,762.9**	**15,612.6**	**14,899.8**

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Investment and Business Environment

175. In 2022, the Government continued to implement the Blueprint Action Plan for Regulatory Reforms to improve investment and business environment. During the period under review, 39 fees and levies were reduced or abolished compared to 14 fees and levies in 2021. In addition, the Government Enterprises Service Bus (GovESB) system was developed to facilitate efficient data exchange and sharing in public service delivery. As of December 2022, a total of 50 systems of 45 Government Institutions were integrated into GovESB including, the National Identification Authority systems, Business Registration and Licensing Agency, Courts, Insurance Authorities, Tanzania Commission for Universities and the Attorney General's Office system.

176. As of December 2022, the Government's Electronic Payment System (GePG) was upgraded by integrating 900 service providers compared to 726 service providers in the corresponding period in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 24.0 percent. Other initiatives undertaken by the Governent to promote trade and investment include continued construction of supportive infrastructure, sustainability of macroeconomic stability and sustenance of peace, security and abiding to the rules of the law and democracy.

177. In 2022, the Government amended various legislations to improve the business and investment environment to avoid legal wrangle and retain the responsibility of measuring standards solely to Tanzania Bureau of Standards. In addition, the Local Government Act was amended to task Town and Village Authorities to establish joint centres for coordination, promotion and improvement of business environment. Similarly, the Occupational Health and Safety Act, CAP. 297 was amended to task OSHA to issue license within 7 days after the applicant fulfill prerequisite requirements. Furthermore, the Tanzania Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 2003 was amended to impose the sole responsibility of regulating abattoir to the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries.

178. The National Business Council (TNBC) coordinated the 13th Council Meeting which was scheduled on 7th June 2022 and bring together public and private sector stakeholders, The meeting aimed at strengthening public-private sector relations and improving business and investment environment. The meeting was presided by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan who is also the chairperson of the Council. The meeting resolutions include: fast-tracking the implementation of the Blueprint; improving policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for enabling participation of private sector in public projects; formulating Tax Policy to strengthen a predictable tax environment; to develop a private sector development policy; enacting laws and regulations to protect agricultural land and agro-processing industries; and to strengthen cooperation between the public and private sector in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

Economic Empowerment

179. In 2022, the National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC) coordinated provision of loans worth 713.8 billion shillings to 2,203,838 entrepreneurs through economic empowerment funds compared to loans worth 903.0 billion shillings extended to 5,932,668 entrepreneurs in 2021. Out of those, 1,234,149 were women entrepreneurs, equivalent to 56.0 percent and 969,689 were men entrepreneurs. In addition, the loan amount included 81.3 billion shillings extended to 640,723 persons with disabilities, equivalent to 29.1 percent of all beneficiaries. Similarly, extended loans generated employment to 3,122,104 people whereby 1,623,494 people equivalent to 52.0 percent were women, and 1,498,610 men. The loans were extended in various economic activities including agriculture, livestock and fisheries (31.1 percent) and manufacturing and trade (20.4 percent). The extended loans emanated from various sources including revenues from Empowerment Fund projects, grants, donations and funds raised by private sector, corporations as well as national and international organizations.

180. In 2022, the Government through NEEC continued to coordinate and monitor implementation of the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Program. In addition, loans worth 2.8 billion shillings were extended to 59 industries through the Program in 2022 compared to loans worth 1.8 billion shillings extended to 32 industries in 2021. The increase in loans was due to beneficiaries' awareness on the Program as well as increase in the number of creditworthy entrepreneurs. Furthermore, the Program generated 6,887 employment (5,442 direct and 1,445 indirect) in 2022 compared to 3,384 employment in 2021.

181. In 2022, NEEC trained 431,419 entrepreneurs (246,993 women and 184,426 men) compared to 200,988 entrepreneurs trained in 2021. The increase was due to entrepreneurs' motivation to participate in the training.

182. As of December 2022, empowerment centres established increased to 20 from 17 centres in the corresponding period in 2021. The new empowerment centres were established in Ushetu district, Kibaha town and Morogoro Municipality. During the period under consideration, empowerment centres provided services to 34,441 individuals (12,795 women and 21,646 men) compared to 18,441 individuals in 2021. In addition, empowerment centers facilitated access to loans worth 9.4 billion shillings to 4,017 entrepreneurs from various financial institutions and empowerment funds in 2022 compared to loans worth 5.4 billion shillings extended to 2,012 entrepreneurs in 2021.

183. In 2022, a total of 3,104 Women's Economic Empowerment Platforms were established compared to 928 platforms established in 2021. The increase was due to availability of entrepreneurship trainings and loans provided by Presidential Trust Fund. Out of those, 26 platforms were at regional level, 153 at district level, 1,149 at ward level and 1,776 at village and street level.

Participation of Tanzanians in Strategic Projects

184. In 2022, implementation of various flagship and strategic projects generated 101,353 direct and indirect employment (27,588 women and 73,765 men) compared to 72,395 employment in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 40.0 percent. Out of those, 81,082 employment were for youth aged 18 to 35 years, of which more than 78.0 percent worked in low-skilled jobs and 14.0 percent in semi-skilled jobs. In addition, flagship and strategic projects provided opportunities to 237 persons with disabilities in semi and high-skilled jobs. In addition, out of the generated employments, Tanzanians were 95,831 (94.6 percent) and foreigners were 5,522 compared to 68,305 Tanzanians and 4,090 foreigners in 2021. The increase in Tanzanian employment in flagship and strategic projects was due to continued adherence to the National Multi-Sector Local Content Guidelines.

185. In 2022, contractors of flagship and strategic projects entered into 2,827 contracts with 848 local contractors' companies, 83 consultancy and 1,896 suppliers for services such as food, defense, transport, insurance and construction products compared to 2,019 companies in 2021, equivalents to an increase of 40.0 percent. In addition, five (5) Tanzanian companies entered into joint ventures to provide services to flagship and strategic projects.

Public Private Partnership

186. In 2022, 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 projects received and scrutinized were: Quarry Project in Msalato – Dodoma; Wazo Hill Lime Quarry Project in Dar es Salaam; Large-Scale Pyrethrum Production at Isupilo Prison - Iringa; Wheat Production Project at Mollo Prison - Rukwa; Strengthening Edible Oil Production from Palm Tree Project at Kwitanga Prison. In addition, the projects scrutinized have met criteria to be implemented through PPP arrangement.

187. As of December 2022, five (5) projects were in the procurement stage namely: construction of Kibaha - Mlandizi - Chalinze Toll Expressway (78.9 Km); 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); and Dar es Salaam Rapid Transit Project Phase 1 whereby DART Agency is in the process of signing a contract with the service provider (investor). In addition, 57 project proposals were at various stages of scrutinization, whereby 30 projects were at the concept note stage, 6 projects in the pre-feasibility study stage and 21 projects in the feasibility study stage.

188. In 2022, a total of 247 stakeholders from Local Government Authorities, private sector and financial institutions were trained on the PPP concept, the PPP Act and its Regulations. The training aimed at building the stakeholders capacity on identification, preparation, financing and implementation of PPP projects.

Table 31: TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE: APPROVED PROJECTS IN 2021 - 2022

Sector	2021								2022							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Agricultural	19	19	-	6	8	5	2,516	251	29	29	-	7	13	9	3199	78.4
Natural Resources	1	1	-	-	1	-	20	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tourism	21	21	-	5	12	4	1,786	354	23	23	-	4	9	10	1109	66.3
Manufacturing	135	135	-	37	64	34	20,865	953	141	141	-	46	56	39	23341	3277
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-					
Commercial Buildings	24	24	-	8	12	4	3,344	1,318	14	14	-	9	3	2	772	184.2
Cargo transportation	25	25	-	14	6	5	2,989	149	58	58	-	28	17	13	9838	647.7
Trade services	16	16	-	4	6	6	1,148	72	13	13	-	1	8	4	1271	28.7
ICT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Services	4	4	-	-	3	1	2,869	574		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Resources	8	8	-	1	1	6	396	10	9	9	-	2	2	5	1038	46.4
Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	0	2	0	85	176.9
Energy	1	1	-	-	-	1	92	4	1	1	-	0	1	0	3	10
Infrastructure	2	2	-	-	1	1	17,000	63	3	3	-	2	1	0	233	22.1
Broadcasting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-
Total	**256**	**256**	**-**	**75**	**114**	**67**	**53,025**	**3,749.30**	**293**	**293**	**-**	**99**	**112**	**82**	**40,889**	**4,537.70**

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre

A Total number of approved projects
B New projects
C On-going projects (old project- expansion and Rehabilitation)
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

Environment

189. A total of 1,079 projects were issued with Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) certificates in 2022 in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, CAP 19 compared to 950 projects in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 13.6 percent. This was due to increased stakeholders' awareness on the importance of complying with the law. In addition, two (2) Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment certificates were issued in 2022 compared to one certificate issued in 2021.

190. In 2022, the National Tree Planting and Conservation Campaign facilitated planting of 185,636,155 trees to combat land and forest degradation compared to 197,623,843 trees planted in 2021. Out of those, 154,934,563 trees, equivalent to 83.5 percent flourished.
In 2022, the Government continued to encourage waste recycling by sensitizing various stakeholders including industrial owners and traders to reduce waste disposal in the environment. During the period under review, 258 permits were issued to collect, store and transport hazardous waste compared to 323 permits issued in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 20.1 percent.

191. In 2022, the assessment of invasive species showed that invasive species were 220 as in 2021. Out of those, 75 species were found to have a negative impact on the environment and 145 species a positive impact. Among the species with negative effects, 87 percent were foreign species and 13 percent native species. Similarly, 12 invasive species were identified of having major impact on the environment and economy.

Table 8.1: Distribution of Invasive Species in 2022

No.	Region	Number of Invasive Species	Percentage Distribution
1	Arusha	21	9.55
2	Dar es Salaam	12	5.45
3	Dodoma	16	7.27
4	Geita	2	0.91
5	Iringa	5	2.27
6	Kagera	9	4.09
7	Katavi	2	0.91
8	Kigoma	5	2.27
9	Kilimanjaro	14	6.36
10	Lindi	2	0.91
11	Manyara	15	6.82
12	Mara	17	7.73
13	Mbeya	7	3.18
14	Morogoro	15	6.82
15	Mtwara	2	0.91
16	Mwanza	12	5.45
17	Njombe	2	0.91
18	Pwani	12	5.45
19	Rukwa	7	3.18
20	Ruvuma	2	0.91
21	Shinyanga	2	0.91
22	Simiyu	9	4.09
23	Singida	7	3.18
24	Songwe	2	0.91
25	Tabora	7	3.18
26	Tanga	14	6.36
	Total	**220**	**100.0**

Source: Vice President's Office - Environment

Public Safety and Security

192. In 2022, there were 54,123 serious criminal offences reported compared to 50,452 offences reported in 2021. Out of those, 11,118 offences were against humanity, 20,960 were property dispute offences, 807 financial criminal offences, and 21,238 were social criminal offences. On the other hand, 520,758 minor criminal offences were reported in 2022 compared to 493,850 offences reported in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 5.4 percent. The increase was due to engagement of citizens through security and safety organs as well as awareness creation on the importance of reporting criminal incidents.

193. In 2022, reported incidents of accident decreased to 1,732 (1,720 road, 11 marine and one aviation) compared to 1,876 incidents (1,864 road, 10 marine and 2 aviation) in 2021. This was attributed to enforcement of traffic law, patrol, trainings and routine operations. In addition, 1,064 accidents caused 1,545 deaths and 2,278 injuries in 2022 compared to 1,038 accidents that caused 1,368 deaths and 2,452 injuries in 2021.

194. In 2022, there were 32,058 prisoners and inmates in all prisons (20,642 prisoners and 11,416 inmates) compared to 31,005 prisoners and inmates in 2021. The number exceeds prisons' capacity to accommodate 29,902 prisoners and inmates. Several initiatives were

taken by the Government to reduce overcrowding including renovating some of the dormitories and built new prison structures. Other measures to reduce overcrowding were releasing of 5,457 prisoners through Presidential pardon and granting amnesty to 1,052 prisoners compared to 10,705 prisoners released and 1,343 prisoners granted amnesty in 2021.

195. In 2022, Community Services Program and Oversight Services were implemented to decongest prisons. During the period under review, 5,593 prisoners served under the Program compared to 4,065 prisoners in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 37.6 percent. The increase was due to awareness on alternative punishment among stakeholders including courts, prisons and other criminal justice.

196. In 2022, a total of 2,059 fire incident calls were received by Fire and Rescue Force compared to 1,941 calls received in 2021. The increase of calls was attributed to public awareness on the proper use of emergency number 114. In addition, the Force conducted fire protective and precautionary inspections in 60,182 areas compared to 62,542 areas in 2021. Likewise, rescue calls received by the Fire and Rescue Force decreased to 635 compared to 706 calls in 2021.

197. In 2022, a total of 1,392,939 visitors arrived in the country with valid permits compared to 954,286 visitors in 2021. This was attributed to increase of tourism and investment activities prompted by the launch of Tanzania Royal Tour Program. In addition, 1,237,984 foreigners departed the country with valid permits in 2022 compared to 892,915 foreigners in 2021. Furthermore, the Immigration Service Department issued 107,130 passports compared to 66,390 passports issued in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 61.4 percent. The increase was attributed to the need of travelling abroad for official purpose as well as seeking various opportunities related to business, studies and employment.

198. In 2022, a total of 150 foreigners were granted Tanzanian citizenship compared to 81 foreigners in 2021. During the period under consideration, Immigration Service Department arrested 23,902 illegal immigrants compared to 21,027 illegal immigrants in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 13.7 percent. This was due to the Government's initiatives to control illegal immigrants, including search and patrol operations. On the other hand, 16,894 residence permits were issued in 2022, compared to 23,490 permits issued in 2021. The decrease in issuance of residence permits was attributed to global challenges including the re-emergence of COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing war in Ukraine. In addition, asylum seekers were 97 in 2022 compared to 83 asylum seekers in 2021. Likewise, four (4) refugees were received in 2022 compared to two (2) refugees received in 2021. During the period under review 5,808 refugees were repatriated voluntarily to their respective countries due to improved peace compared to 30,073 refugees repatriated in 2021. In addition, 3,899 refugees were transferred to a third country in 2022 compared to 2,163 refugees in 2021.

National Identification and Registration

199. As of December 2022, National Identification Authority (NIDA) identified and registered 23,630,813 people from 22,778,905 people registered in the corresponding period

in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 3.7 percent. The increase was due to sensitization on the importance of registering as well as the requirement for a National Identity Card to access various social and economic services. During the reporting period, NIDA produced 19,885,966 identification numbers compared to 19,205,774 numbers produced in the corresponding period in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 3.5 percent.

Control of Human Trafficking

200. In 2022, a total of 151 victims of human trafficking were accommodated in safe homes and reunited with their families compared to 126 victims rescued in 2021. During the period under review, cases filed against human trafficking increased to 13 cases from seven (7) cases in 2021. In addition, three (3) cases were determined in 2022 compared to six (6) cases in 2021.

Community Registration

201. In 2022, the Community Registrar registered 452 communities compared to 273 communities registered in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 65.6 percent. The increase was attributed to sensitization on the importance of registration as well as acceleration of the auditing process for religious, academic, social, economic and cultural communities.

Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship

202. In 2022, Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) registered 1,361,608 births compared to 1,789,383 births registered in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 23.9 percent. During the period under review, 643,943 children were registered through the Under Five Birth Registration Initiative compared to 1,188,677 children registered in 2021. In addition, the Agency registered 35,183 deaths in 2022 compared to 34,502 deaths in 2021. On the other hand, RITA continued to receive online applications (Birth and Death e-Service) where 205,666 applications were received in 2022 compared to 116,829 applications received in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 76.0 percent.

203. In 2022, the Agency registered 51,011 marriage certificates compared to 36,645 certificates in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 39.2 percent. The increase was attributed to sensitization to religious marriage officiants regarding the submission of marriage information to the Registrar of Marriage. In addition, 447 divorce certificates were registered in 2022 compared to 512 certificates in 2021. Similarly, the Agency registered 19 adoption certificates in 2022 compared to 32 certificates in 2021.

204. In 2022, RITA issued 40 trustee incorporations certificates compared to 77 certificates issued in 2021. The decrease was due to amendment of the Law on Registration of Boards of Trustees in 2019. In addition, 139 wills were written and preserved in 2022 compared to 149 wills in 2021. The decrease was due to low public awareness on importance of registering wills to avoid family conflicts. On the other hand, 5,594 boards of trustees were registered in the electronic registration system of the Boards of Trustees in 2022 compared to 82 boards in 2021. The increase was due to reforms undertaken including the introduction of the electronic registration system.

Good Governance

205. In 2022, Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) reviewed 746 work practices and service delivery system compared to 660 reviews in 2021. In addition, PCCB inspected 988 development projects in health, water, education, construction, finance, administration, agriculture and energy sectors compared to 1,257 projects inspected in 2021. As a result, 152 projects were suspected to have elements of corruption and investigation was ongoing.

206. In 2022, PCCB completed investigation of 2,216 corruption cases and 1,306 cases were filed in various courts compared to 826 investigated cases and 482 filed cases in 2021. In addition, 822 cases were determined in 2022 compared to 483 cases in 2021.

CHAPTER 9

POVERTY INCIDENCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

207. In 2022, the Government through the Third National Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22 - 2025/26) continued to implement various development programs and projects to achieve the National Development Vision 2025 goals which includes attainment of middle-income status and poverty reduction.

Poverty Reduction Efforts

208. In 2022, the Government continued to improve standards of people living in extreme poverty through various programs including the 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 household income; encouraging establishment of community microfinance groups (CMGs); and investing in productive ventures through CMGs.

209. As of December 2022, there were 1,371,038 households with a total of 6,596,820 Program beneficiaries compared to 1,279,433 households with 6,396,620 beneficiaries in the corresponding period in 2021. The increase was due to inclusion of new households from 7,217 villages that were not covered in the first phase of the Program. Out of Program beneficiaries, 3,356,621 were women (50.9 percent) and 3,240,199 were men. In addition, children under five years of age required to attend clinic were 617,674, equivalent to 9.7 percent of all beneficiaries. Moreover, primary and secondary school beneficiaries aged between 6 to 18 years were 2,657,825 (40.6 percent) of all beneficiaries and beneficiaries aged between 19 to 60 years were 2,235,971 (33.9 percent). Furthermore, elders above 60 years were 1,085,350, equivalent to 16.5 percent of all beneficiaries.

Table 9.1: Productive Social Safety Net Beneficiaries

Gender	Number of Beneficiaries		Age Group				
	2021	2022	0-2	3 - 5	6-18	19-60	Above 60
Men	3,150,186	3,240,199	116,461	211,155	1,465,103	1,039,249	408,231
Women	3,246,434	3,356,621	105,025	185,033	1,192,722	1,196,722	677,119
Total	**6,396,626**	**6,596,820**	**221,486**	**396,188**	**2,657,825**	**2,235,971**	**1,085,350**
Percent of total beneficiaries			**3.4**	**6.0**	**40.3**	**33.9**	**16.5**

Source: Tanzania Social Action Fund

210. As of December 2022, a total of 1,312.8 billion shillings was disbursed to Program beneficiaries through CCT compared to 1,047.7 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 25.3 percent. The funds include 5.542 billion shillings disbursed through TCRP. The increase of disbursed funds was due to rise in the number of households affected by COVID - 19 as well as cash transfers made to households whose implementation areas were closed during Program evaluation. In addition, funds disbursed though TCRP benefited 114,714 households. The funds were used to purchase basic household needs such as food, school uniforms and establishment of small-scale businesses to improve livelihood.

Table 9.2: Disbursement of Funds through TCRP Program

No.	Window	Disbursement Date	Number of Households	Amount (Shillings)	Amount Per households (Shillings)
1	First Window	27 December 2021 -14 January 2022	51,290	2,456,674,000	47,897.7
2	Second Window	21 March 2022 - 1 April 2022	51,163	2,454,728,531	47,978.6
3	Third Window	21 March 2022 - 1 April 2022	11,377	585,807,858	51,490.5
4	Forth Window	9 May 2022 - 20 May 2022	884	45,303,611	51,248.4
		Total	**114,714**	**5,542,514,000**	

Source: Tanzania Social Action Fund

211. As of December 2022, established CMGs increased to 43,302 with 587,397 members and savings worth 7.9 billion shillings compared to 30,648 CMGs with 421,353 members and savings worth 6.2 billion shillings in the same period in 2021, equivalent to 41.2 percent increase of CMGs. The increase was due to citizens enthusiasm to establish CMGs for undertaking productive activities. In addition, loans worth 3.1 billion shillings were extended to CMG members in 2022 compared to 2.9 billion shillings in 2021. Further, extended loans and subsidies enabled 605,227 households to establish agricultural projects; 42,120 households established livestock-keeping projects; and 213,300 households established small businesses.

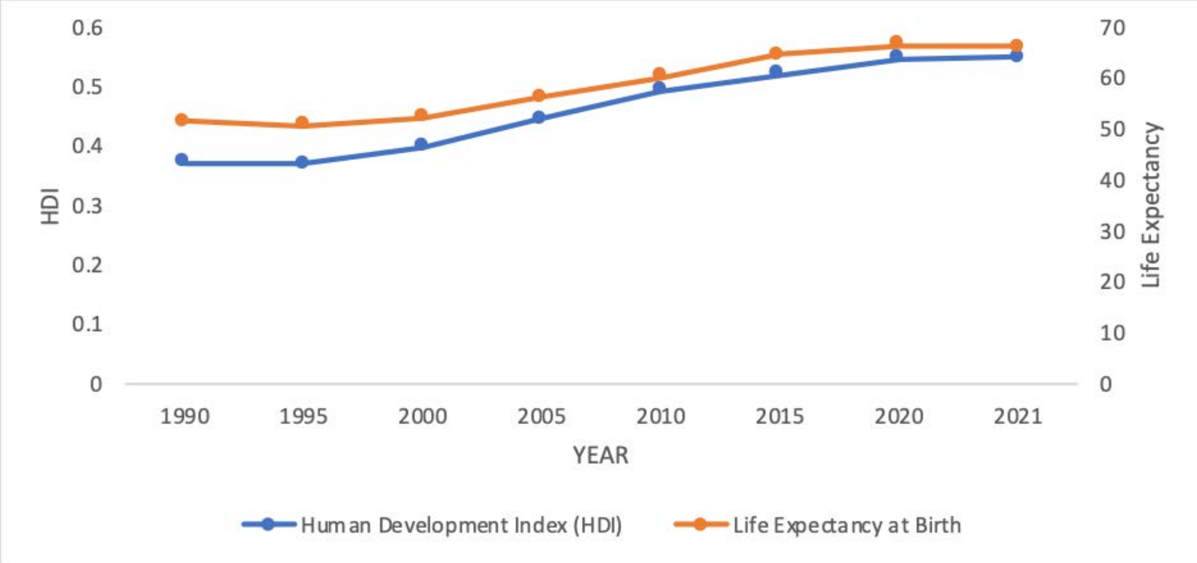
Human Development

212. In 2022, the Government continued to enhance human development by strengthening provision of basic services, especially education and health to achieve goals of the National Development Vision 2025, African Agenda 2063, and Sustainable Development Goals 2030. According to the UNDP Global Human Development Report 2022, Tanzania was ranked 160th out of 191 countries in Human Development Index (HDI) in 2021 compared to 163rd position in 2019[3]. In addition, the Report revealed that HDI increased to 0.549 in 2021 from 0.529 in 2019, above the average of 0.547 for Sub - Sahara African countries.

213. According to the UNDP Global Human Development Report 2022, Tanzania has improved in all three (3) indicators of the HDI score, which are health, knowledge, and standard of living since 2015. In addition, Tanzanian average life expectancy at birth has reached 66.2 years in 2021 from 64.5 years in 2015. Similarly, expected years of schooling averaged 9.2 years in 2021 from 8.5 years in 2015 and mean years of schooling averaged 6.4 years in 2021 from 5.8 years in 2015.

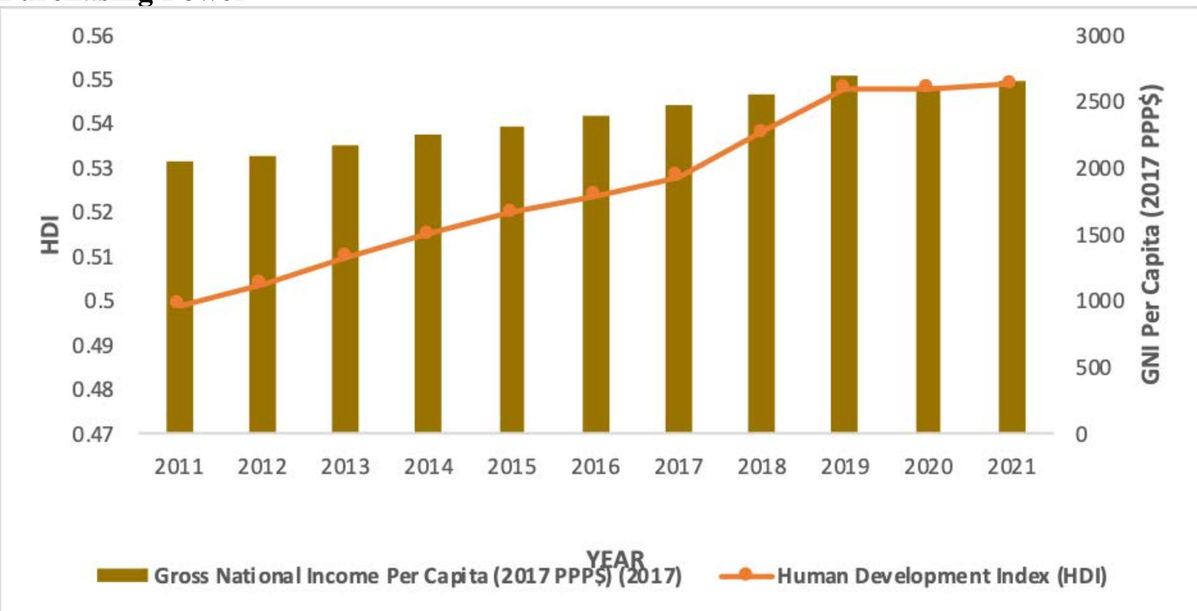
[3] Global Human Development Report was not published in 2020

Figure 9.1: Human Development Index Compared to Life Expectancy at Birth



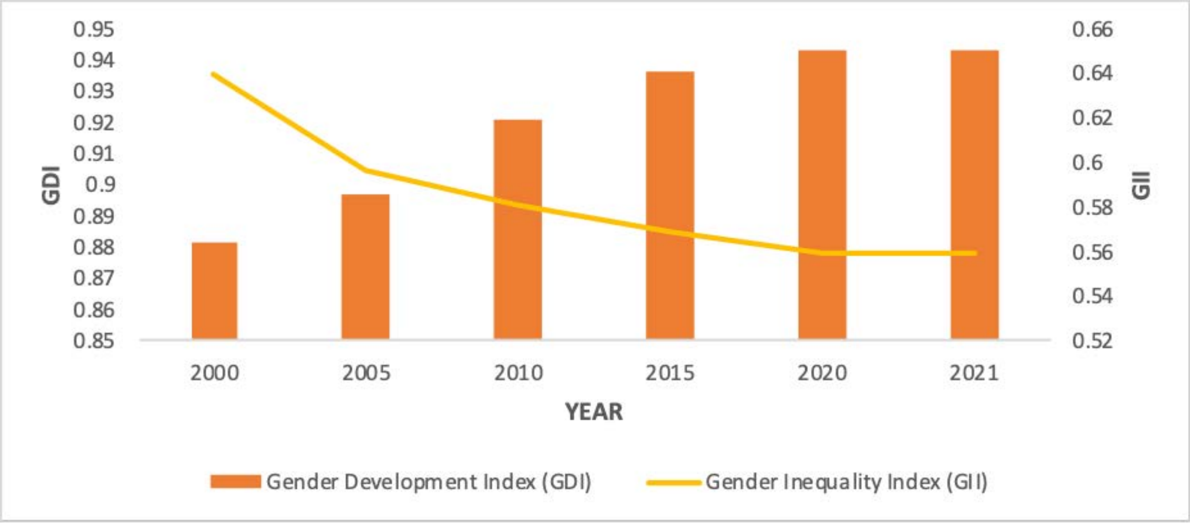
214. In 2021, Gross National Income per Capita (Constant 2017 PPP$) was USD 2,664 compared to USD 2,694 in 2019. This means the country's purchasing power for basic goods has continued to improve compared to purchasing power of other country's currencies.

Figure 9.2: Human Development Index compared to the GNI per capita based on Purchasing Power



215. According to the UNDP Global Human Development Report 2022, Gender Development Index (GDI) increased to 0.943 in 2021 from 0.936 in 2015, indicating reduction in gender disparity in terms of human development. In addition, the Report indicates that the Gender Inequality Index (GII) was 0.560 in 2021 compared to 0.569 in 2015, implying a decrease of gender-related inequalities in human development. The Gender Inequality Index is measured between zero (0) and one (1), whereby as the index approaches zero indicates lower income inequality between men and women.

Figure 9.3: Gender Development Index compared to the Gender Inequality Index



PART III

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUE

CHAPTER 10

THE 2022 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Introduction

216. In 2022, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania conducted the 6th Population and Housing Census (PHC) since the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. The 2022 PHC followed the United Nations guidelines for conducting the 2020 round of population and housing census. Other African countries which conducted PHC as part of the United Nations strategic plan are: Equatorial Guinea and Sierra Leone (2015); Lesotho, Egypt, and Mozambique (2017); Madagascar and Malawi (2018); Kenya and Burkina Faso (2019); and Rwanda (2022).

217. The 2022 PHC was conducted with the aim of collecting information on key indicators about population and housing conditions that will guide policy formulation, planning and monitoring development programs to promote well-being of the country and its people. The information collected includes: demographics, disabilities, migration, education, economic activities; housing ownership and assets; number of healthcare centres and schools; and number and types of buildings. In addition, the Census results will provide key indicators for assessing implementation of the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26, Zanzibar Development Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26, Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Zanzibar Development Vision 2050. Furthermore, Census results will be used in monitoring and evaluation of regional and international frameworks including East African Community Vision 2050, African Development Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

The 2022 PHC and Previous Censuses

218. Adoption of advanced technology in all stages of the census distinguished the 2022 PHC from the previous ones. The Census used Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates in demarcating enumeration areas as well as tablets for identifying enumeration areas and filling the questionnaires. In addition, the 2022 PHC was conducted alongside the Buildings and Physical Addresses Census. Furthermore, the 2022 Census collected information in many indicators related to economic, social, demographic and environmental from hamlet level in rural areas and streets in urban areas. The collected information will facilitate preparation and updating of population database for policy formulation and planning programs aimed at improving citizen's welfare.

The 2022 PHC Results

Population and Households Size

219. The 2022 PHC results indicate that Tanzanian population has increased to 61,741,120 people in 2022 from 44,928,923 people in 2012. In addition, the population has increased five times from 12,313,469 people recorded in the 1967 census. Tanzania Mainland had population of 59,851,347 people and Zanzibar 1,889,773 people. Out of total population,

31,687,990 people were female, equivalent to 51.3 percent and 30,053,130 males. The Census results make Tanzania the fifth most populous country in Africa and the second in the East African region, after the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Figure 10.1: Population Size (Millions)

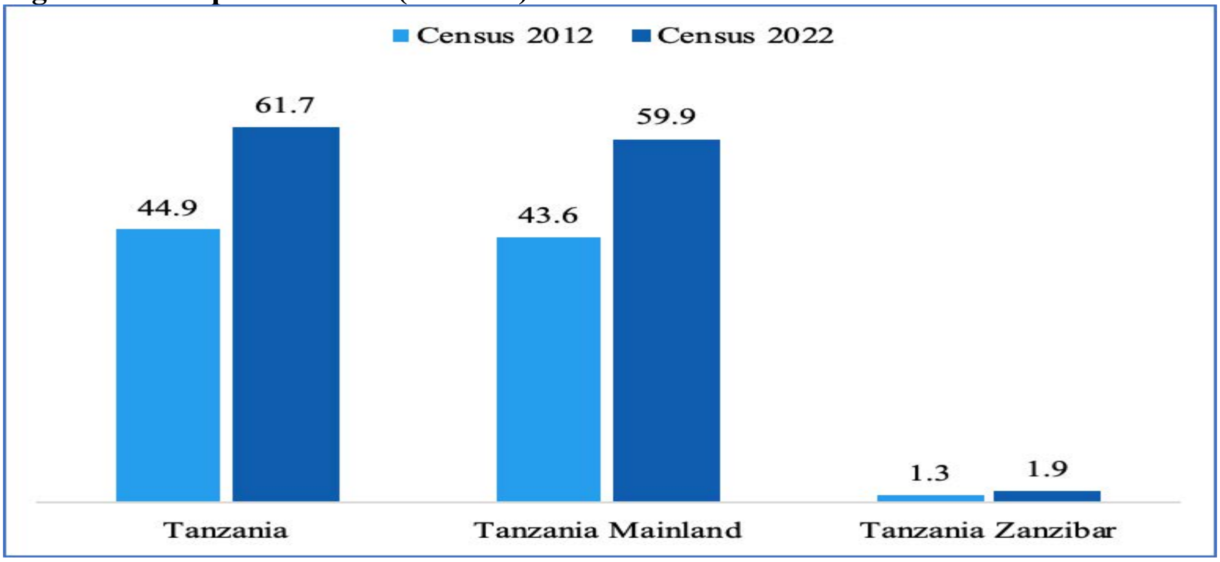
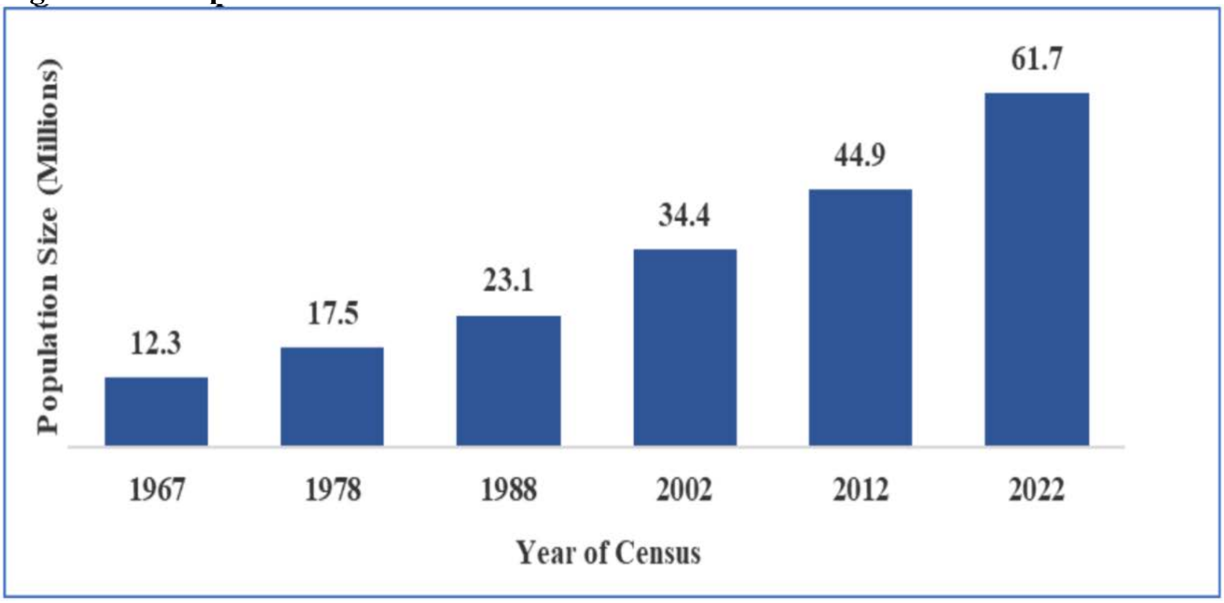


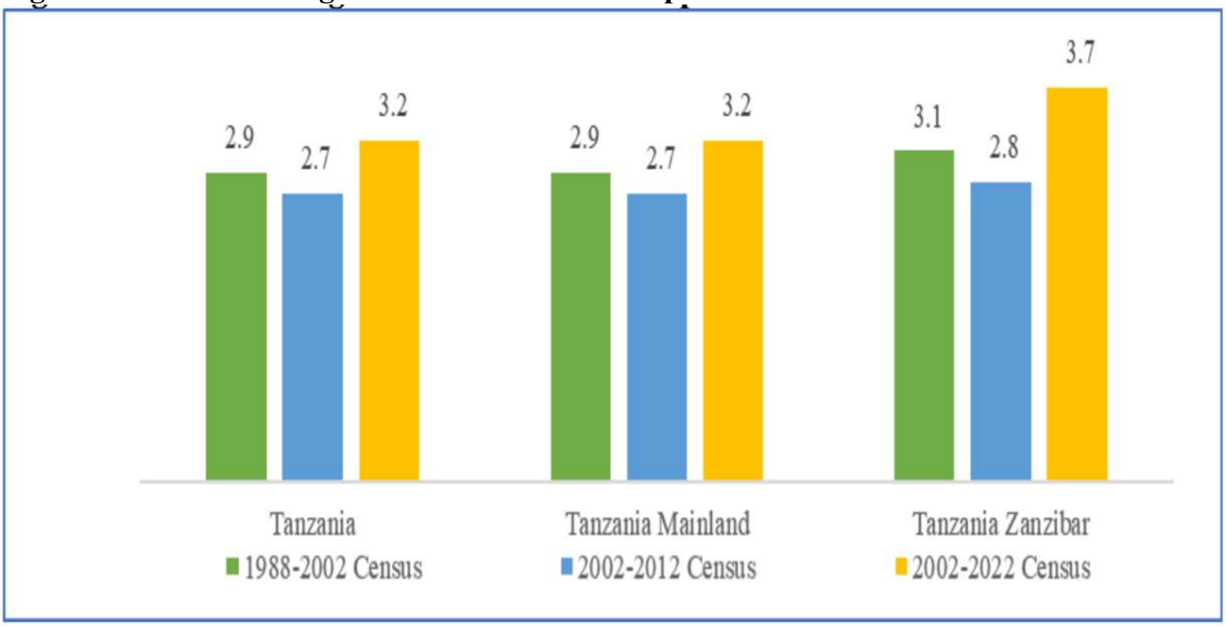
Figure 10.2: Population Trend



Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates

220. In 2022, the average annual intercensal population growth rate in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland increased to 3.2 percent from 2.7 percent in 2012. On the other hand, the average annual intercensal population growth rate for Tanzania Zanzibar increased to 3.7 percent in 2022 from 2.8 percent in 2012. This was attributed to increased fertility relative to mortality as well as improved access to social services (health and clean and safe water) and nutritional food.

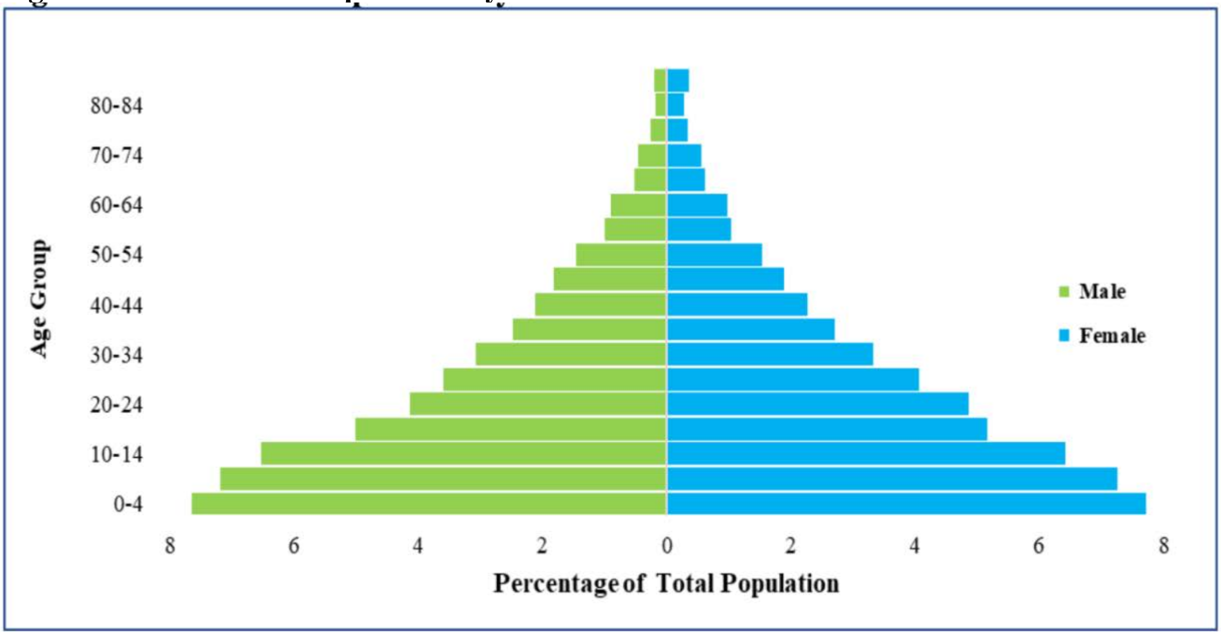
Figure 10.3: The Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates



Population Pyramid

221. Population pyramid provides a snapshot of population by age and sex structures. It also provides useful insights into the patterns of vital events (birth and death rates). According to the 2022 PHC, population pyramid is characterised by a large number of people aged between 15 and 64 (53.4 percent), followed by children under 15 years of age (42.8 percent) and the elderly aged 65 and above (3.8 percent). Furthermore, the pyramid indicates that Tanzania has a large number of children under 15 years of age (42.8 percent), which is above the African continent average of 41 percent. Similarly, large number of children under 15 years shows the presence of labour force over the next decade or two. Likewise, the pyramid indicates that Tanzania population is characterised by a large number of females in all age groups except for the age group of 10 to 14 years.

Figure 10.4: Tanzania Population Pyramid in 2022



Sex Ratio

222. The sex ratio for Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland is 95 males per 100 females and 94 males per 100 females for Tanzania Zanzibar. The sex ratio for population aged below 5 years was 99 males per 100 females, decreasing to 60 males per 100 females for population aged 85 years and above. This indicates a high mortality rate for males as compared to females.

Table 10.1: Sex Ratio by Age Group in 2022

Age Group	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Under 1	976,251	991,331	98	947,649	962,569	98	28,602	28,762	99
0-4	4,723,359	4,760,812	99	4,584,972	4,622,460	99	138,387	138,352	100
5-9	4,434,204	4,484,375	99	4,302,575	4,352,161	99	131,629	132,214	100
10-14	4,035,586	3,961,652	102	3,919,610	3,846,602	102	115,976	115,050	101
15-19	3,096,582	3,185,807	97	3,000,548	3,082,947	97	96,034	102,860	93
20-24	2,560,797	3,005,179	85	2,474,251	2,905,972	85	86,546	99,207	87
25-29	2,220,568	2,507,604	89	2,146,065	2,423,957	89	74,503	83,647	89
30-34	1,902,825	2,053,133	93	1,840,529	1,984,387	93	62,296	68,746	91
35-39	1,532,164	1,676,186	91	1,483,255	1,620,278	92	48,909	55,908	87
40-44	1,315,192	1,396,308	94	1,275,091	1,351,839	94	40,101	44,469	90
45-49	1,121,993	1,168,071	96	1,089,463	1,132,051	96	32,530	36,020	90
50-54	906,162	947,236	96	878,677	916,837	96	27,485	30,399	90
55-59	616,939	636,403	97	596,380	613,975	97	20,559	22,428	92
60-64	555,228	595,847	93	539,603	580,548	93	15,625	15,299	102
65-69	329,847	374,238	88	320,464	363,975	88	9,383	10,263	91
70-74	288,954	337,913	86	281,115	329,640	85	7,839	8,273	95
75-79	166,357	207,937	80	162,537	202,939	80	3,820	4,998	76
80-84	117,912	173,504	68	115,800	170,813	68	2,112	2,691	78
85+	128,461	215,785	60	126,703	212,328	60	1,758	3,457	51
Total [4]	**30,053,130**	**31,687,990**	**95**	**29,137,638**	**30,713,709**	**95**	**915,492**	**974,281**	**94**

Source: Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics

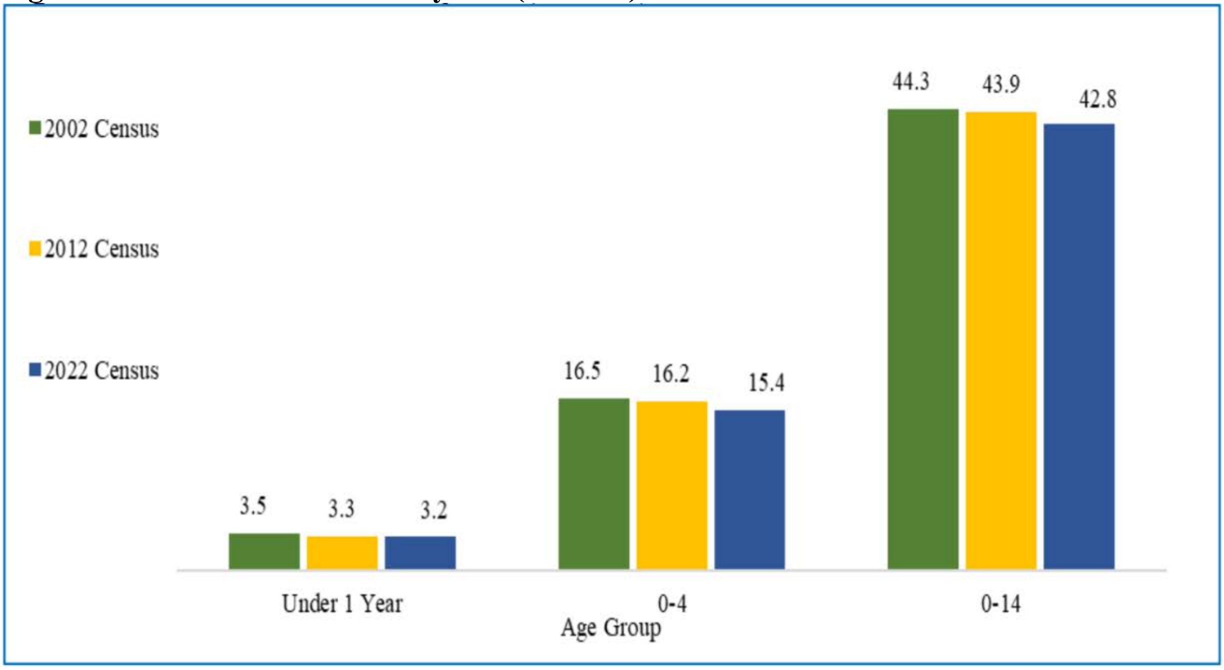
Population Distribution by Age Groups

Children Under 15 Years of Age

223. The 2022 PHC results indicate that approximately 42.8 percent of the total population are under 15 years of age compared to 43.9 percent in 2012 Census. This was due to decline in fertility rate emanating from the use of various birth control methods.

[4] Total population excludes the first row (under one year) as it is included in the age group of 0 to 4 years

Figure 10.5: Children under 15 years (Percent)

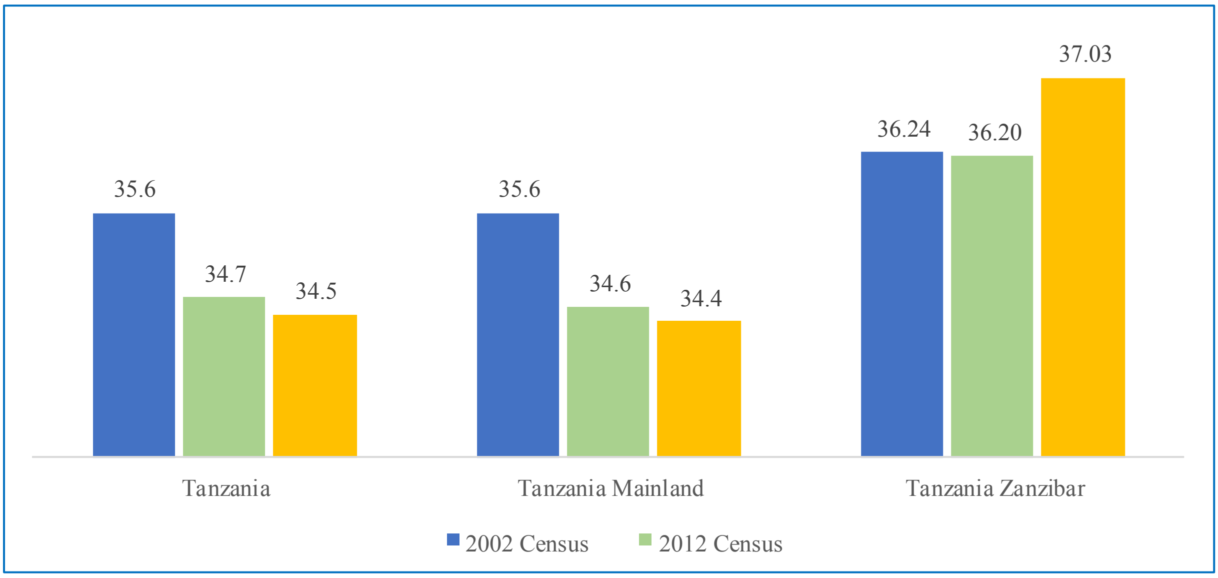


224. According to the 2022 PHC, regions with the highest proportion of children aged under 15 years are Simiyu (51.3 percent), Katavi (50.0 percent), Rukwa (49.4 percent), Geita and Tabora (49.2 percent) each. Higher proportion of children is a reflection of higher dependency. In addition, regions with the lowest proportion of children under 15 years are Dar es Salaam (31.5 percent), Kilimanjaro (35.1 percent) and Mtwara (35.4 percent).

Population Aged 15 to 35 Years

225. According to the National Youth Development Policy of 2007, youth are defined as all persons aged between 15 to 35 years. The proportion of population aged between 15 to 35 years decreased slightly to 34.5 percent in 2022 from 34.7 percent in 2012 for Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland while for Tanzania Zanzibar increased to 37.0 percent in 2022 from 36.2 percent in 2012. In addition, regions with high proportion of youth are Dar es Salaam (44.2 percent), Kusini Unguja and Mjini Magharibi (38.9 percent) each. The high proportion of youth was contributed by shift of children who were aged at five (5) years by 2012 to this age group.

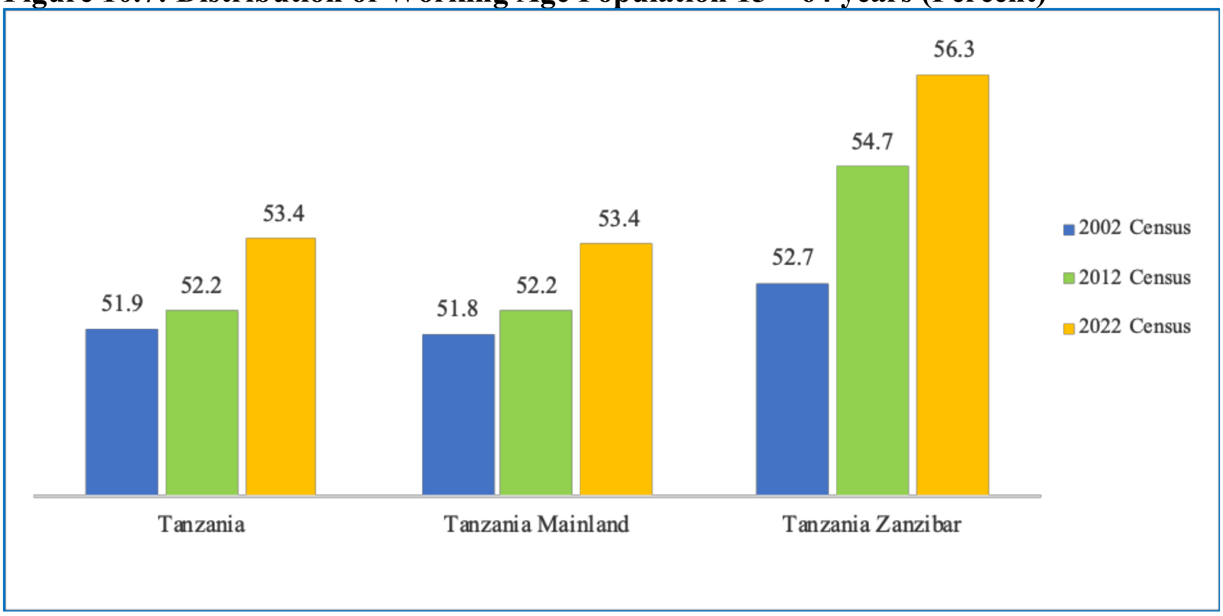
Figure 10.6: Distribution of Youth Population Aged 15 – 35 Years (Percent)



Working Age Population

226. According to 2022 PHC, the proportion of working age population (15 – 64 years) increased to 53.4 percent from 52.2 percent in 2012 Census. This indicates the availability of labour force in the economy and decrease of dependency ratio. In addition, regions with largest share of working age population are Dar es Salaam (66.1 percent) followed by Kusini Unguja (59.7 percent) and Mjini Magharibi (59.6 percent). This was due to existence of various economic and employment opportunities which attracted migration to these regions.

Figure 10.7: Distribution of Working Age Population 15 – 64 years (Percent)



227. The 2022 PHC results show that percentage of working age group (15-64 years) in male population increased to 52.7 percent from 51.1 percent in 2012 Census. In addition, the working age of female population increased to 54.2 percent from 53.3 percent in 2012 Census.

Figure 10.8: Distribution of Working Age Population (15-64 years) by Sex (Percent)

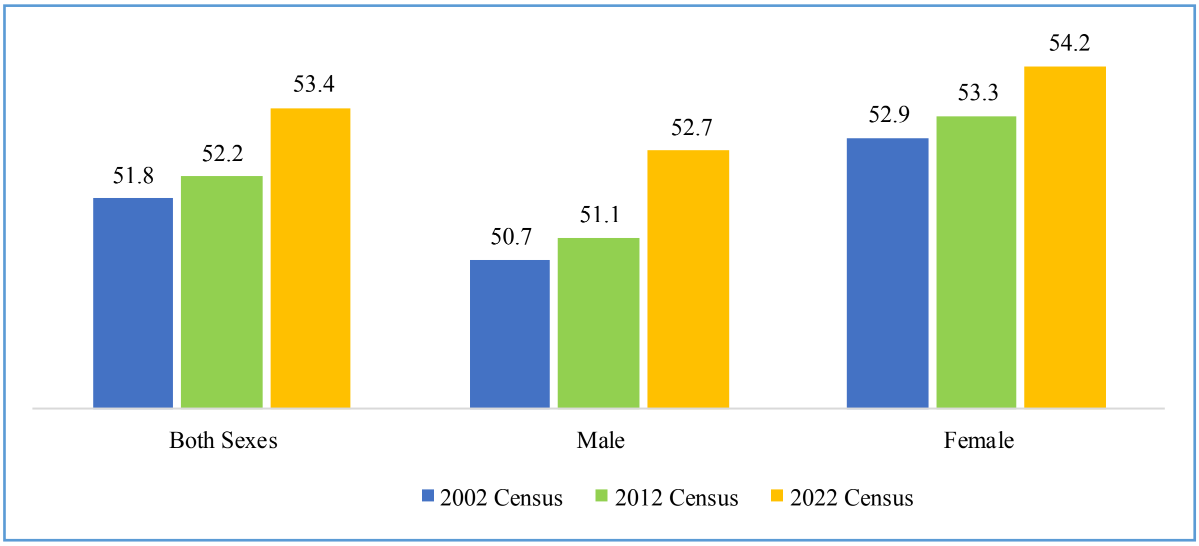
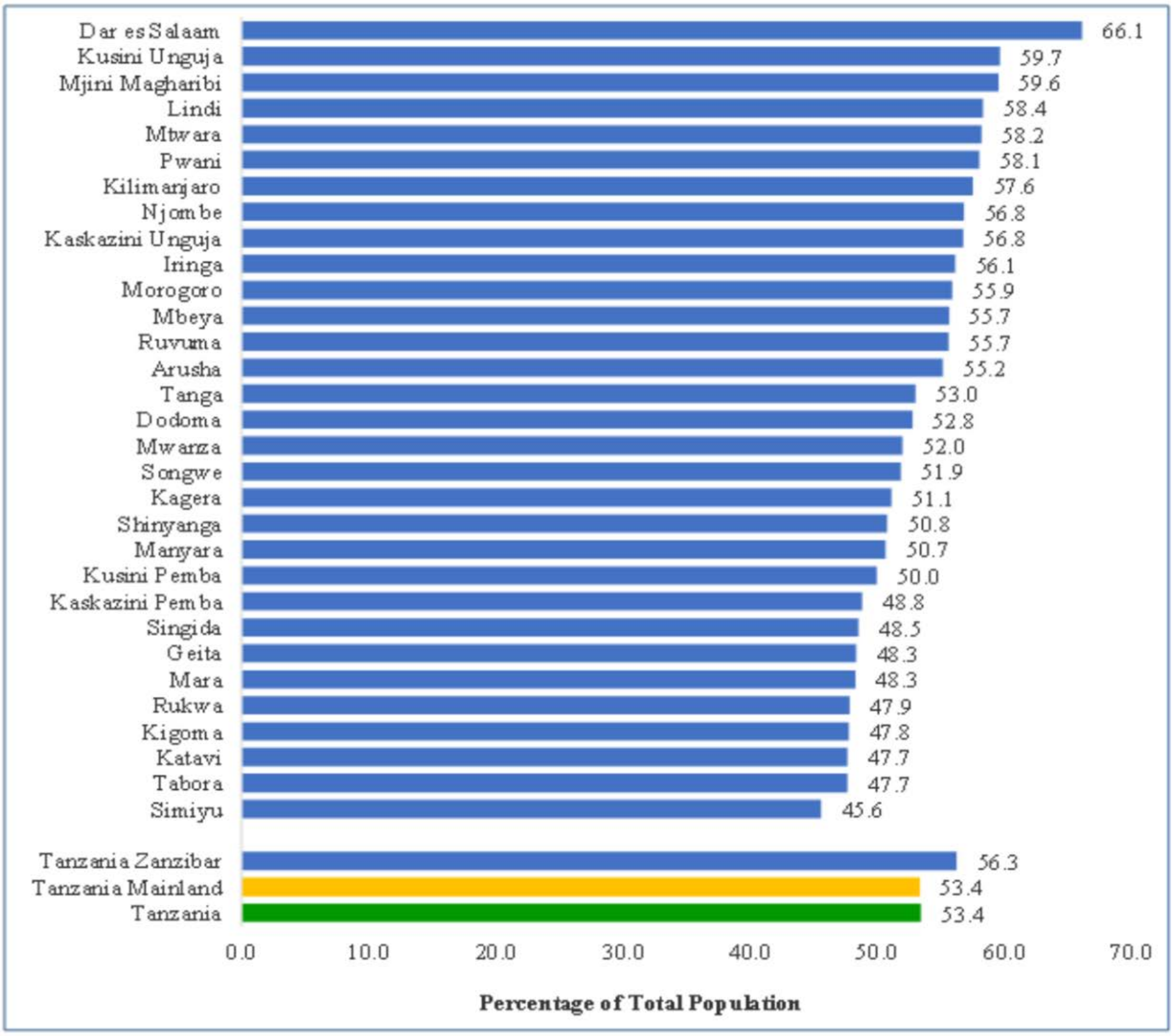


Figure 10. 9: Distribution of Working Age Population by Regions (Percent)

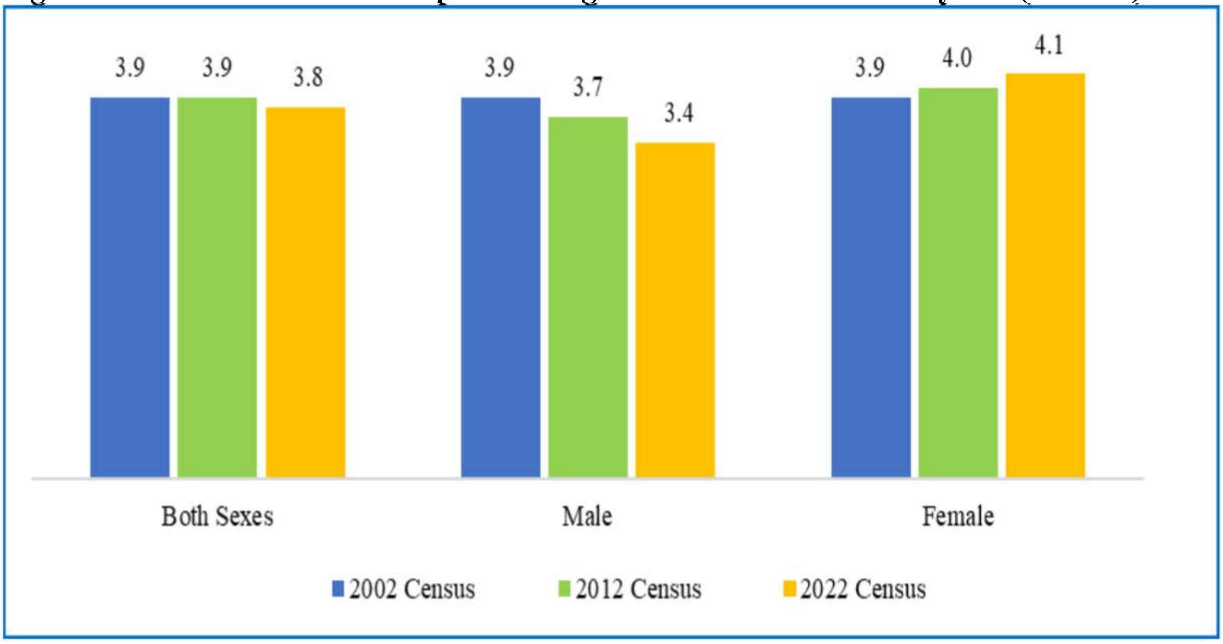


Population Aged 65 Years and Above

228. According to 2022 PHC, the proportion of elderly (65 years and above) in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland decreased to 3.8 percent from 3.9 percent in 2012 Census. The decrease in population aged 65 years and above indicates a declining of dependency level. On the other hand, the proportion in Tanzania Zanzibar was 2.9 percent in 2022 compared to 2.8 percent in 2012 Census. The highest proportion of elderly population was observed in Kilimanjaro (7.3 percent) followed by Mtwara (6.4 percent). Likewise, the lowest proportion was observed in Katavi Region (2.3 percent) followed by Dar es Salaam, Mjini Magharibi and Geita with 2.4 percent each.

229. According to 2022 PHC, the proportion of population aged 65 years and above was 3.8 percent of the total population in Tanzania. In addition, the proportion of elderly female population increased slightly to 4.1 percent in 2022 from 4.0 percent in 2012 Census while the proportion of male decreased to 3.4 percent in 2022 from 3.7 percent in 2012 Census.

Figure 10.10: Distribution of Population Aged 65 Years and Above by Sex (Percent)



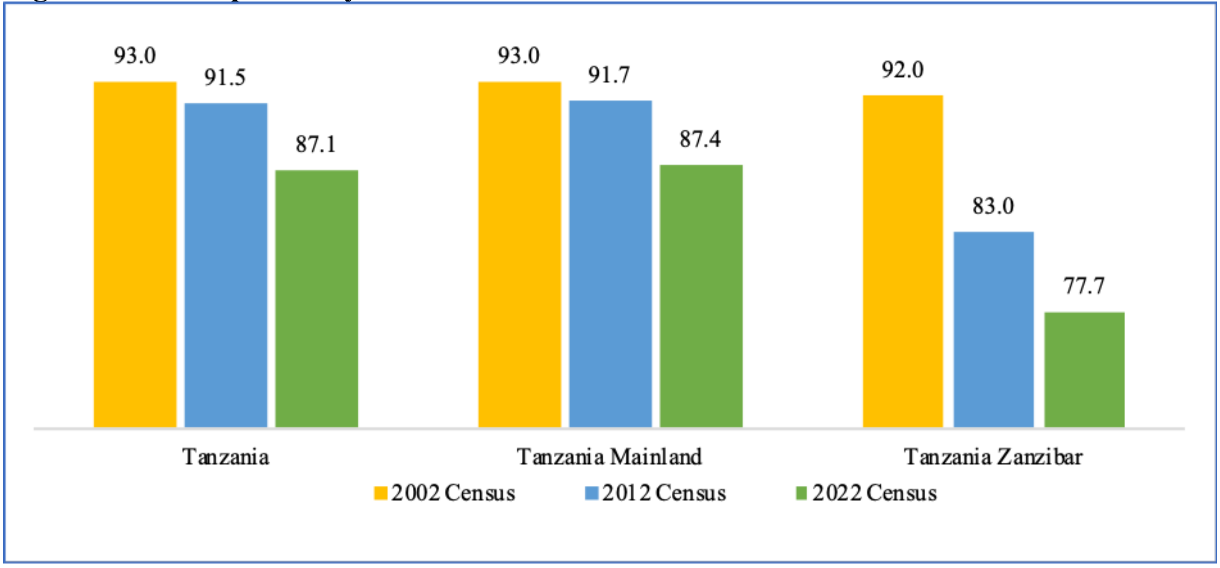
Age Dependency Ratio

230. Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependants to the working age population. It is expressed as the number of dependants per 100 persons of the working age population, indicating economic burden that working age group bears.

231. According to the 2022 PHC results, dependency ratio in Tanzania decreased to 87.1 from 91.5 in 2012 Census. For Tanzania Mainland, dependency ratio decreased to 87.4 from 91.7 in 2012 Census. The ratio exceeds world's dependency ratio of 55 and 83 for Sub-Saharan countries. For Tanzania Zanzibar, dependency ratio decreased to 77.7 in 2022 PHC from 83.0 in 2012 Census.

232. The highest dependency ratio was observed in Simiyu Region (119.3), followed by Tabora and Katavi with 109.7 each, while Dar es Salaam and Kusini Unguja had the lowest dependency ratio of 51.3 and 67.6 respectively.

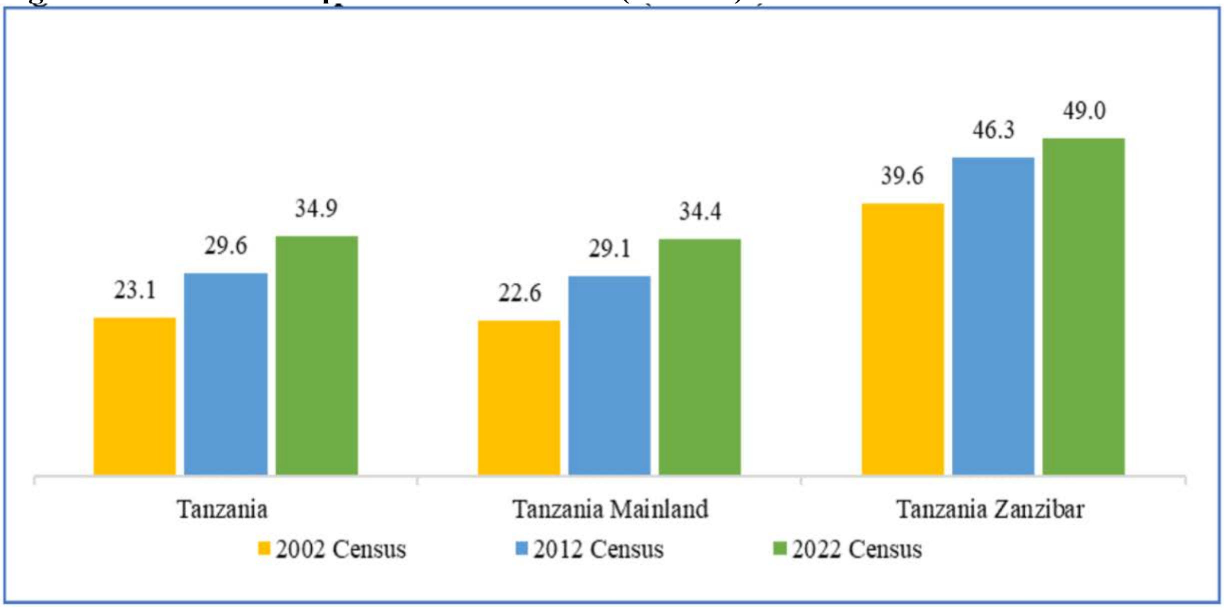
Figure 10.11: Dependency Ratio



Urban Population Distribution

233. The proportion of urban population in Tanzania increased to 34.9 percent in 2022 from 29.6 percent in 2012 Census. For Tanzania Zanzibar, 49.0 percent of the population live in urban areas compared to 46.3 percent in 2012 Census. On the other hand, 34.4 percent of the population in Tanzania Mainland live in urban areas compared to 29.1 percent in 2012 Census. The results also depict that Kagera region has the lowest proportion of population living in urban areas, equivalent to 11.2 percent.

Figure 10.12: Urban Population Distribution (Percent)



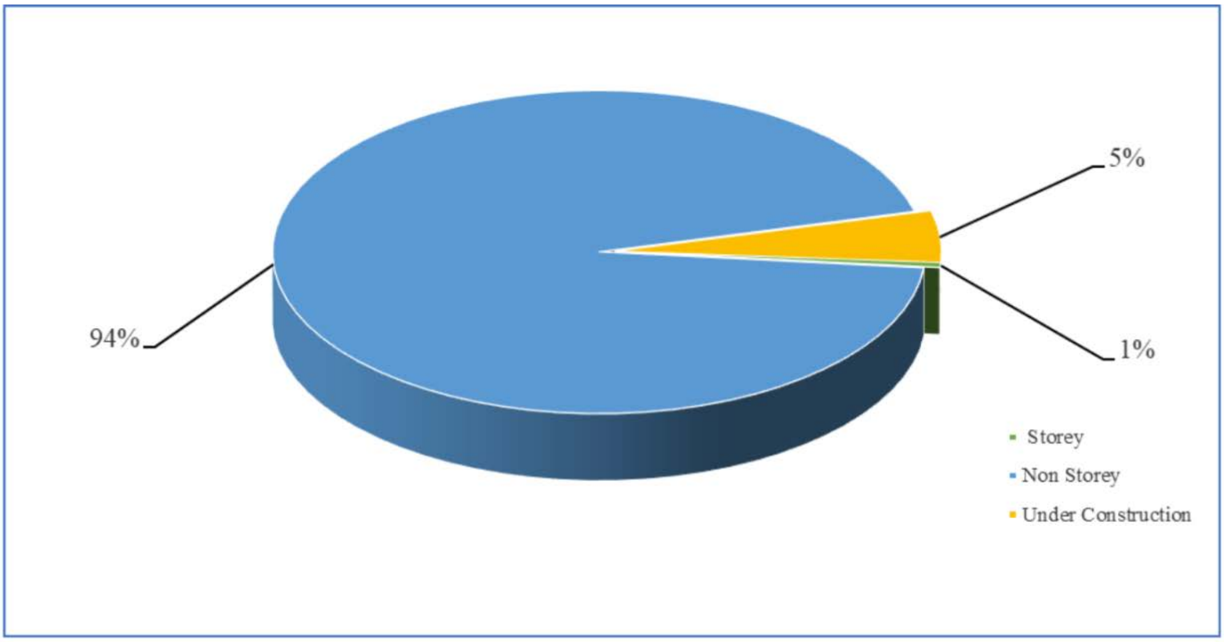
Buildings and Social Services

234. The 2022 PHC was conducted alongside with building census aimed at identifying the number and type of all buildings in the country. In addition, community questionnaire was used to collect information of all social services in the community including healthcare centres and schools. The Census results are as follows:

Number and Type of Buildings

235. The 2022 PHC collected various information including number and type of buildings, characteristics and uses of buildings. The 2022 PHC results show that there were 14,348,372 buildings in Tanzania. Out of those, 13,907,951 buildings were in Tanzania Mainland and 440,421 buildings in Tanzania Zanzibar. In addition, storey buildings were 68,724 , non-storey buildings were 13,540,363 and buildings under construction were 739,285. The highest number of buildings was observed in Dar es Salaam region (913,707 buildings), followed by Mwanza (868,430 buildings) and Dodoma (836,909 buildings). On the other hand, Dar es Salaam region had the highest number of storey buildings (32,219 buildings), equivalent to 47.0 percent of all storey buildings.

Figure 10.13: Distribution of Buildings by Type in 2022



Social Services

Health Services

236. The 2022 PHC results revealed that Tanzania has a total of 10,107 health care facilities including 676 hospitals, 1,466 health centres and 7,965 dispensaries. Out of those, 662 hospitals, 1,430 health centres and 7,680 dispensaries are in Tanzania Mainland.

Table 10.2: Health Service Facilities in 2022

Region	Dispensaries	Health Centres	Hospitals	Total
Tanzania	**7,965**	**1,466**	**676**	**10,107**
Tanzania Mainland	**7,680**	**1,430**	**662**	**9,772**
Dodoma	402	69	26	497
Arusha	310	76	43	429
Kilimanjaro	362	66	33	461
Tanga	412	64	22	498
Morogoro	415	73	44	532
Pwani	365	57	22	444
Dar es Salaam	454	154	76	684
Lindi	253	34	16	303
Mtwara	257	38	17	312
Ruvuma	307	50	25	382
Iringa	283	47	19	349
Mbeya	336	73	34	443
Singida	229	30	23	282
Tabora	337	40	24	401
Rukwa	228	37	11	276
Kigoma	246	46	20	312
Shinyanga	250	46	15	311
Kagera	301	59	21	381
Mwanza	376	103	41	520
Mara	280	55	33	368
Manyara	236	38	16	290
Njombe	271	44	22	337
Katavi	100	25	9	134
Simiyu	243	28	18	289
Geita	227	43	20	290
Songwe	200	35	12	247
Tanzania Zanzibar	**285**	**36**	**14**	**335**
Kaskazini Unguja	41	5	1	47
Kusini Unguja	48	8	1	57
Mjini Magharibi	119	9	7	135
Kaskazini Pemba	39	6	2	47
Kusini Pemba	38	8	3	49[5]

Source: Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics

Education Services

237. According to the 2022 PHC results, Tanzania has 19,769 primary schools of which, 19,266 schools are in Tanzania Mainland and 503 in Tanzania Zanzibar. For Tanzania Mainland, most primary schools were in Tanga (1,083), Mwanza (1,038) and Kagera (1,026) while the regions with lowest number of primary schools were Katavi (266), Rukwa (394) and Songwe (496). For Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi has more primary schools compared to other regions. On the other hand, Tanzania has 5,857 secondary schools of which, 5,592 schools were in Tanzania Mainland and 265 schools in Tanzania Zanzibar. Most of the secondary schools in Tanzania Mainland were in Dar es Salaam (350), Kilimanjaro (349) and Mwanza (330). The region that recorded the lowest number of secondary schools

[5] This figure is according to 2022 PHC, which included specialized clinics (e.g, eye clinics, dental clinics), polyclinics, maternal laboratories and centres which did completed formalization procedures.

were in Katavi (62), Rukwa (97) and Songwe (130). For Tanzania Zanzibar, region with the high number of secondary schools was Mjini Magharibi (84) and region with the lowest number of secondary schools was Kaskazini Unguja (39).

Table 10.3: Number of Schools by Regions

Region	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Total
Tanzania	**19,769**	**5,857**	**25,626**
Tanzania Mainland	**19,266**	**5,592**	**24,858**
Dodoma	827	233	1,060
Arusha	833	269	1,102
Kilimanjaro	999	349	1,348
Tanga	1,083	298	1,381
Morogoro	996	281	1,277
Pwani	713	219	932
Dar es Salaam	838	350	1,188
Lindi	530	133	663
Mtwara	692	165	857
Ruvuma	829	217	1,046
Iringa	544	191	735
Mbeya	807	266	1,073
Singida	630	167	797
Tabora	875	212	1,087
Rukwa	394	97	491
Kigoma	701	219	920
Shinyanga	671	172	843
Kagera	1026	287	1,313
Mwanza	1038	330	1,368
Mara	908	266	1,174
Manyara	692	183	875
Njombe	544	139	683
Katavi	266	62	328
Simiyu	592	167	759
Geita	742	190	932
Songwe	496	130	626
Tanzania Zanzibar	**503**	**265**	**768**
Kaskazini Unguja	67	39	106
Kusini Unguja	72	45	117
Mjini Magharibi	226	84	310
Kaskazini Pemba	67	46	113
Kusini Pemba	71	51	122

Source: Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics

Census Results and Policy Implications

238. The 2022 PHC has provided basic population and housing statistics which are important in the preparation and review of policies, planning, monitoring and evaluation of sectoral, national, regional and international development plans. However, it should be noted that population distribution by age does not imply all people in the relevant age group have the same characteristics. For instance, the group aged 65 and above does not mean that all are dependants or the group aged 15 to 64 are not all in the labour force but it also comprises

students and unemployed people who can be dependants. Some of the key issues identified in the 2022 PHC results are as follows:

i. Country's population has increased to 61.7 million

The population increase is associated with growth of demand for social services such as education, health, infrastructure as well as the restructuring of administrative areas, urbanization and land ownership. The Government in collaboration with various stakeholders will continue to improve access to basic social services such health and education and unlock employment opportunities so as to enable effective use of the existing labour force in productive economic ventures and thus enhance their disposable income as well as purchasing power to enable meeting of their basic needs of goods and services.

ii. The average annual population growth rate has increased to 3.2 percent

The proper management of population growth rate will increase labour force participation in the production of goods and services leading to growth of per-capita income. However, population growth rate may result to high unemployment, limited resources to meet basic services of the population, high inflation and environmental degradation caused by various human activities. In response to the effects caused by high population growth rate, the Government will continue to undertake various measures including: improving access to social services at all levels; preparing land use plans for urban and rural areas to ensure that the designated areas are used properly; encouraging the use of renewable energy; and implementation of monetary and fiscal policies to ensure macroeconomic stability.

iii. Children under 18 years

About 49 percent of the total population in the country are children under the age of 18, which indicates high dependency rate. According to The Law of the Child Act, CAP 13 and the Employment and Labour Relations Act, CAP 366 a child is a person whose age is below 18 years and thus, not eligible for employment. This implies the need for increased financial resources to provide various social services need of this group in the short run. In the medium to long term, this group is expected to graduate and enters the labour market and thus, increase employment pressures. To meet the needs of this group, the Government will continue to improve access to social services at all levels and create a conducive business environment to attract private sector investments that will generate employment opportunities. In addition, the Government will continue to prioritize polytechnic studies (vocational education and training) to build skills among youth for self-employment.

iv. Urban Population has reached 34.9 percent

The urban population has increased due to migration following availability of employment and business opportunities, social services and growth of cities. The increase can stimulate economic and social activities, expanding markets for goods and services as well as increasing Government revenue. Nevertheless, urbanization can lead to destruction of various infrastructure such as roads, water and energy and environmental degradation; and stagnating economic and social activities in rural areas. In response to the situation, the Government will continue to improve infrastructure in rural areas that will facilitate growth of economic activities and generate employment opportunities and thus minimize rural-urban migration. In addition, the Government will continue to implement land use plans for urban and rural areas so as to reduce land conflicts and ensure designated areas are used in accordance with plans/purpose.

v. Attract Investments

The Building Census has shown that there is still a demand for buildings for various economic and social activities. Thus, the Government will continue to create conducive environment for attracting investment in manufacturing sector to produce building materials; implement affordable housing program; encouraging housing improvement; and provision of mortgages.

vi. Improving Health services

The increase in population indicates increased demand for quality health services, including health facilities and personnels. Thus, the Government will continue to strengthen access to health services through construction of health facilities and increase number of health personnels. This will enable the country to have a healthy society that can effectively participate in economic and social activities.

vii. Improving Education services

The increase in population indicates increased demand for education infrastructure including schools and teachers at all levels. In order to meet this demand, the Government will continue to increase access to education through construction of schools and increasing number of teachers at all levels The objective is to build a skilled society that can easily find employment as well as increase production.

Conclusion

239. The 2022 PHC result has exposed the real situation with respect to various indicators including social services, buildings and population size. The result indicates that annual population growth rate is high, averaging at 3.2 percent which makes Tanzania the fifth (5th) most populous country in Africa and the second (2nd) in the East African region. This large population, if properly utilized, can be a source of market for the goods and services produced. However, it is important to ensure that such high population does not impact negatively on the economy. Government policies, strategies and national plans will continue to focus on effective utilization of the Census results for the development of the country.

Table 32: REGIONAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN 2022

Region	Population			Sex Ratio	Number of Household	Average Household Size
	Total	Male	Female			
Tanzania	**61,741,120**	**30,053,130**	**31,687,990**	**95**	**14,297,184**	**4.3**
Tanzania Mainland	**59,851,347**	**29,137,638**	**30,713,709**	**95**	**13,916,924**	**4.3**
Dodoma	3,085,625	1,512,760	1,572,865	97	757,821	4.1
Arusha	2,356,255	1,125,616	1,230,639	92	615,182	3.8
Kilimanjaro	1,861,934	907,636	954,298	96	497,850	3.7
Tanga	2,615,597	1,275,665	1,339,932	96	635,514	4.1
Morogoro	3,197,104	1,579,869	1,617,235	98	829,888	3.9
Pwani	2,024,947	998,616	1,026,331	98	542,919	3.7
Dar es Salaam	5,383,728	2,600,018	2,783,710	94	1,550,066	3.5
Lindi	1,194,028	582,120	611,908	96	347,235	3.4
Mtwara	1,634,947	776,782	858,165	91	493,094	3.3
Ruvuma	1,848,794	902,298	946,496	96	466,823	4.0
Iringa	1,192,728	574,313	618,415	93	321,889	3.7
Mbeya	2,343,754	1,123,828	1,219,926	93	630,102	3.7
Singida	2,008,058	995,703	1,012,355	99	395,855	5.1
Tabora	3,391,679	1,661,171	1,730,508	96	598,659	5.7
Rukwa	1,540,519	743,119	797,400	94	330,023	4.7
Kigoma	2,470,967	1,186,833	1,284,134	93	479,109	5.2
Shinyanga	2,241,299	1,102,879	1,138,420	97	423,373	5.3
Kagera	2,989,299	1,459,280	1,530,019	96	702,412	4.3
Mwanza	3,699,872	1,802,183	1,897,689	95	751,631	4.9
Mara	2,372,015	1,139,511	1,232,504	93	470,883	5.0
Manyara	1,892,502	954,879	937,623	102	403,468	4.7
Njombe	889,946	420,533	469,413	90	246,503	3.6
Katavi	1,152,958	569,902	583,056	98	215,981	5.3
Simiyu	2,140,497	1,034,681	1,105,816	94	317,963	6.7
Geita	2,977,608	1,463,764	1,513,844	97	561,942	5.3
Songwe	1,344,687	643,679	701,008	92	330,739	4.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	**1,889,773**	**915,492**	**974,281**	**94**	**380,260**	**5.0**
Kaskazini Unguja	257,290	126,341	130,949	97	54,810	4.7
Kusini Unguja	195,873	98,367	97,506	101	47,010	4.2
Mjini Magharibi	893,169	427,927	465,242	92	182,079	4.9
Kaskazini Pemba	272,091	131,484	140,607	94	48,575	5.6
Kusini Pemba	271,350	131,373	139,977	94	47,786	5.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 33: TANZANIA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND RESIDENCE IN 2022

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Total	**61,741,120**	**100**	**40,201,425**	**100**	**21,539,695**	**100**
0 - 4	9,484,170	15.4	6,579,993	16.4	2,904,177	13.5
5 -9	8,918,580	14.4	6,256,073	15.6	2,662,507	12.4
10 - 14	7,997,239	13	5,616,800	14.0	2,380,439	11.1
15 - 19	6,282,391	10.2	4,026,624	10.0	2,255,767	10.5
20 - 24	5,565,953	9.0	3,247,360	8.1	2,318,593	10.8
25 - 29	4,728,149	7.7	2,653,089	6.6	2,075,060	9.6
30 - 34	3,955,937	6.4	2,256,605	5.6	1,699,332	7.9
35 - 39	3,208,340	5.2	1,892,163	4.7	1,316,177	6.1
40 - 44	2,711,507	4.4	1,647,042	4.1	1,064,465	4.9
45 - 59	2,290,045	3.7	1,450,820	3.6	839,225	3.9
50 - 54	1,853,385	3.0	1,222,455	3.0	630,930	2.9
55 - 59	1,253,343	2.0	844,675	2.1	408,668	1.9
60 - 64	1,151,078	1.9	797,592	2.0	353,486	1.6
65 - 69	704,081	1.1	492,640	1.2	211,441	1.0
70 - 74	626,872	1.0	454,019	1.1	172,853	0.8
75 - 79	374,322	0.6	277,695	0.7	96,627	0.4
80 - 84	291,434	0.5	221,286	0.6	70,148	0.3
85+	344,294	0.6	264,494	0.7	79,800	0.4

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 34: TANZANIA MAINLAND POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND RESIDENCY IN 2022

Age group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Total	**59,851,347**	**100**	**39,237,927**	**100**	**20,613,420**	**100**
0 - 4	9,207,431	15.4	6,429,922	16.4	2,777,509	13.5
5 -9	8,654,737	14.5	6,112,023	15.6	2,542,714	12.3
10 -14	7,766,213	13	5,489,875	14.0	2,276,338	11
15 - 19	6,083,497	10.2	3,926,227	10.0	2,157,270	10.5
20 - 24	5,380,202	9.0	3,161,827	8.1	2,218,375	10.8
25 - 29	4,569,998	7.6	2,580,463	6.6	1,989,535	9.7
30 - 34	3,824,896	6.4	2,193,527	5.6	1,631,369	7.9
35 - 39	3,103,523	5.2	1,840,064	4.7	1,263,459	6.1
40 - 44	2,626,935	4.4	1,606,441	4.1	1,020,494	5.0
45 - 59	2,221,497	3.7	1,418,132	3.6	803,365	3.9
50 - 54	1,795,501	3.0	1,194,461	3.0	601,040	2.9
55 - 59	1,210,354	2.0	822,901	2.1	387,453	1.9
60 - 64	1,120,156	1.9	782,100	2.0	338,056	1.6
65 - 69	684,435	1.1	482,088	1.2	202,347	1.0
70 - 74	610,760	1.0	445,367	1.1	165,393	0.8
75 - 79	365,503	0.6	272,576	0.7	92,927	0.5
80 - 84	286,632	0.5	218,617	0.6	68,015	0.3
85+	339,077	0.6	261,316	0.7	77,761	0.4

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 35: TANZANIA ZANZIBAR POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND RESIDENCY IN 2022

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Total	**1,889,773**	**100**	**963,498**	**100**	**926,275**	**100**
0 - 4	276,739	14.6	150,071	15.6	126,668	13.7
5 - 9	263,843	14.0	144,050	15.0	119,793	12.9
10 - 14	231,026	12.2	126,925	13.2	104,101	11.2
15 - 19	198,894	10.5	100,397	10.4	98,497	10.6
20 - 24	185,751	9.8	85,533	8.9	100,218	10.8
25 - 29	158,151	8.4	72,626	7.5	85,525	9.2
30 - 34	131,041	6.9	63,078	6.5	67,963	7.3
35 - 39	104,817	5.5	52,099	5.4	52,718	5.7
40 - 44	84,572	4.5	40,601	4.2	43,971	4.7
45 - 59	68,548	3.6	32,688	3.4	35,860	3.9
50 - 54	57,884	3.1	27,994	2.9	29,890	3.2
55 - 59	42,989	2.3	21,774	2.3	21,215	2.3
60 - 64	30,922	1.6	15,492	1.6	15,430	1.7
65 - 69	19,646	1.0	10,552	1.1	9,094	1.0
70 - 74	16,112	0.9	8,652	0.9	7,460	0.8
75 - 79	8,819	0.5	5,119	0.5	3,700	0.4
80 - 84	4,802	0.3	2,669	0.3	2,133	0.2
85+	5,217	0.3	3,178	0.3	2,039	0.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 36: SUMMARY OF 2022 PHC RESULTS BY SPECIFIC AGE GROUP AND SEX

Specific Age Group	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Total Population	**61,741,120**	**100**	**59,851,347**	**100**	**1,889,773**	**100**
Male	30,053,130	48.7	29,137,638	48.7	915,492	48.4
Female	31,687,990	51.3	30,713,709	51.3	974,281	51.6
Children (Under 1 year)	**1,967,582**	**3.2**	**1,910,218**	**3.2**	**57,364**	**3**
Male	976,251	1.6	947,649	1.6	28,602	1.5
Female	991,331	1.6	962,569	1.6	28,762	1.5
Children (0–4 years)	**9,484,171**	**15.4**	**9,207,432**	**15.4**	**276,739**	**14.6**
Male	4,723,359	7.7	4,584,972	7.7	138,387	7.3
Female	4,760,812	7.7	4,622,460	7.7	138,352	7.3
Children (0–8 years)	**16,694,763**	**27**	**16,204,920**	**27.1**	**489,843**	**25.9**
Male	8,329,725	13.5	8,084,684	13.5	245,041	13
Female	8,365,038	13.5	8,120,236	13.6	244,802	13
Young Population (0–14 years)	**26,399,988**	**42.8**	**25,628,380**	**42.8**	**771,608**	**40.8**
Male	13,193,149	21.4	12,807,157	21.4	385,992	20.4
Female	13,206,839	21.4	12,821,223	21.4	385,616	20.4
Young Population (0–17 years)	**30,257,196**	**49**	**29,365,234**	**49.1**	**891,962**	**47.2**
Male	15,128,975	24.5	14,684,339	24.5	444,636	23.5
Female	15,128,221	24.5	14,680,895	24.5	447,326	23.7
Teenagers (13–19 years)	**9,361,667**	**15.2**	**9,071,735**	**15.2**	**289,932**	**15.3**
Male	4,639,509	7.5	4,498,315	7.5	141,194	7.5
Female	4,722,158	7.6	4,573,420	7.6	148,738	7.9
Youth Population (15–24 years)[1]	**11,848,365**	**19.2**	**11,463,718**	**19.2**	**384,647**	**20.4**
Male	5,657,379	9.2	5,474,799	9.1	182,580	9.7
Female	6,190,986	10	5,988,919	10	202,067	10.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)[2]	**21,312,411**	**34.5**	**20,612,566**	**34.4**	**699,845**	**37**
Male	10,159,205	16.5	9,827,426	16.4	331,779	17.6
Female	11,153,206	18.1	10,785,140	18	368,066	19.5
Schooling Population						
Primary School (6 12 years)[3]	**11,993,032**	**19.4**	**11,644,753**	**19.5**	**348,279**	**18.4**
Male	5,994,781	9.7	5,820,386	9.7	174,395	9.2
Female	**5,998,251**	**9.7**	**5,824,367**	**9.7**	**173,884**	**9.2**

Table 36 Continues

Specific Population Age Group	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Primary School (7 13 years)[4]	**11,687,074**	**18.9**	**11,344,097**	**19**	**342,977**	**18.1**
Male	5,846,523	9.5	5,674,835	9.5	171,688	9.1
Female	5,840,551	9.5	5,669,262	9.5	171,289	9
Secondary School (14 - 17 years)[5]	**5,461,655**	**8.8**	**5,295,019**	**8.8**	**166,636**	**8.8**
Male	2,740,448	4.4	2,658,902	4.4	81,546	4.3
Female	2,721,207	4.4	2,636,117	4.4	85,090	4.5
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**33,000,224**	**53.4**	**31,936,653**	**53.4**	**1,063,571**	**56.3**
Male	15,828,450	25.6	15,323,862	25.6	504,588	26.7
Female	17,171,774	27.8	16,612,791	27.8	558,983	29.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	**3,491,983**	**5.7**	**3,406,465**	**5.7**	**85,518**	**4.5**
Male	1,586,759	2.6	1,546,222	2.6	40,537	2.1
Female	1,905,224	3.1	1,860,243	3.1	44,981	2.4
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**2,340,908**	**3.8**	**2,286,314**	**3.8**	**54,594**	**2.9**
Male	1,031,531	1.7	1,006,619	1.7	24,912	1.3
Female	1,309,377	2.1	1,279,695	2.1	29,682	1.6
Elderly Population (70+ years)[6]	**1,636,823**	**2.7**	**1,601,875**	**2.7**	**34,948**	**1.8**
Male	701,684	1.1	686,155	1.1	15,529	0.8
Female	935,139	1.5	915,720	1.5	19,419	1
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**14,992,288**	**47.3**	**14,501,431**	**47.2**	**490,857**	**50.4**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

1 Youth International Definition

2 National Youth Definition

3 Primary School Age for Tanzania Zanzibar

4 Primary School Age for Tanzania Mainland

5 Ordinary Level Secondary Education

6 cut - off Age for Universal Pension Scheme in Zanzibar

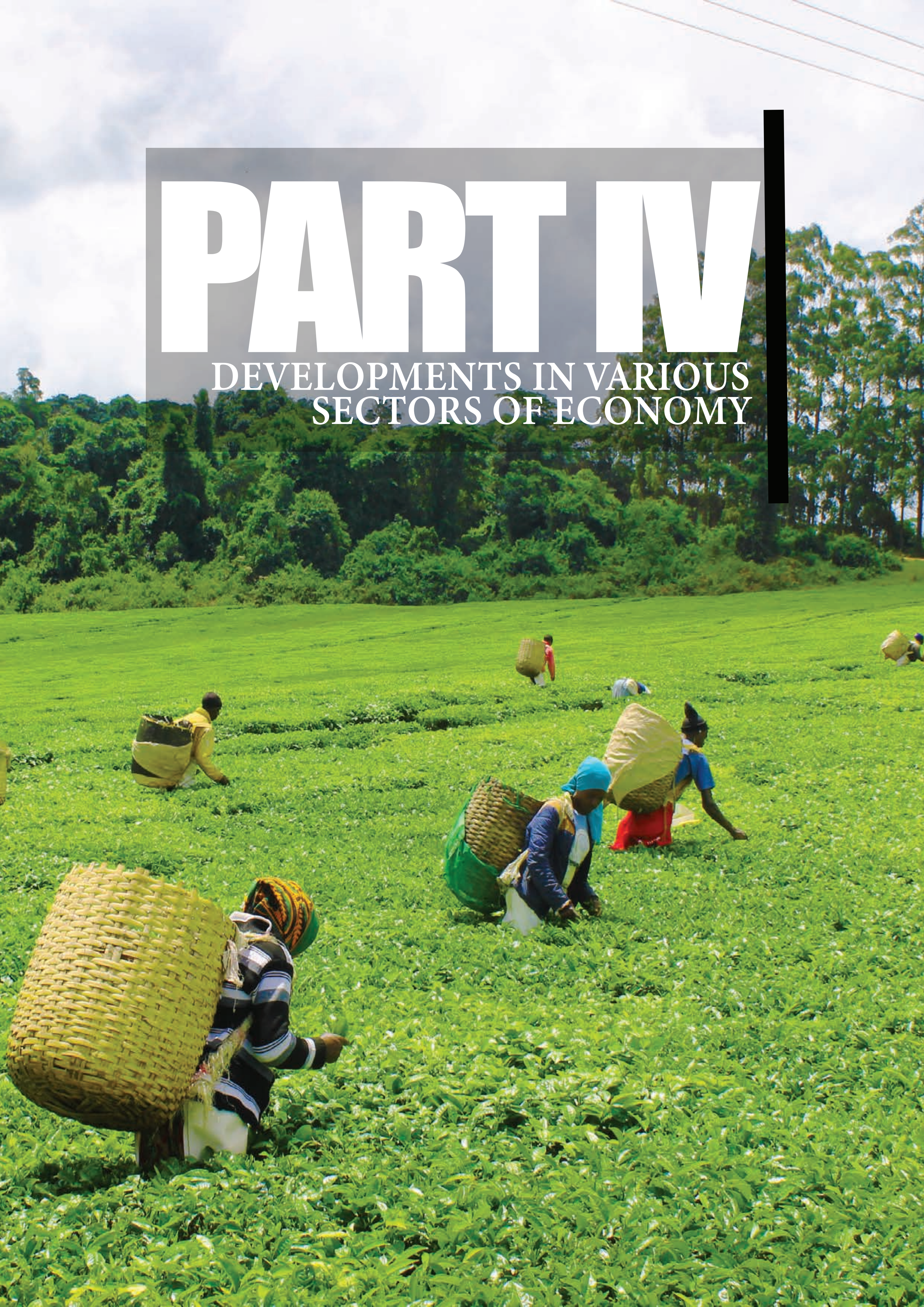
Table 37: NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN TANZANIA IN 2022

Location	Total	Storey buildings	Non storey buildings	Buildings under construction
Tanzania	**14,348,372**	**68,724**	**13,540,363**	**739,285**
Tanzania Mainland	**13,907,951**	**61,258**	**13,152,298**	**694,395**
Dodoma	836,909	1,461	794,209	41,239
Arusha	553,702	7,180	515,560	30,962
Kilimanjaro	515,091	3,540	486,916	24,635
Tanga	676,397	4,282	638,604	33,511
Morogoro	762,454	1,331	724,320	36,803
Pwani	504,979	1,885	468,005	35,089
Dar es Salaam	913,707	32,219	827,644	53,844
Lindi	341,398	327	326,065	15,006
Mtwara	511,336	507	488,078	22,751
Ruvuma	448,328	408	434,989	12,931
Iringa	357,777	529	339,561	17,687
Mbeya	623,054	1,073	592,896	29,085
Singida	463,353	290	440,541	22,522
Tabora	680,103	400	648,178	31,525
Rukwa	302,368	173	290,707	11,488
Kigoma	458,567	318	444,481	13,768
Shinyanga	421,743	358	398,581	22,804
Kagera	716,458	701	684,987	30,770
Mwanza	868,430	2,481	801,826	64,123
Mara	636,185	510	595,721	39,954
Manyara	430,323	318	406,054	23,951
Njombe	279,349	322	270,529	8,498
Katavi	189,349	70	180,146	9,133
Simiyu	430,378	138	414,145	16,095
Geita	624,100	263	587,719	36,118
Songwe	362,113	174	351,836	10,103
Tanzania Zanzibar	**440,421**	**7,466**	**388,065**	**44,890**
Kaskazini Unguja	74,764	466	66,676	7,622
Kusini Unguja	64,453	850	54,117	9,486
Mjini Magharibi	177,450	5,453	154,249	17,748
Kaskazini Pemba	63,490	222	58,280	4,988
Kusini Pemba	60,264	475	54,743	5,046

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

PART IV

DEVELOPMENTS IN VARIOUS SECTORS OF ECONOMY



CHAPTER 11

AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES

Crop Production

Food crops

240. In 2022, production of major food crops was 17,147,290 tons compared to 18,665,217 tons produced in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 8.1 percent. The decrease was caused by inadequate rainfall in most production areas due to the effects of climate change. During the period under review, food demand was estimated at 15,053,034 tons compared to 14,835,101 tons in 2021. Based on production of main food crops in 2022 and food demand, the country had food self - sufficiency ratio of 114 percent.

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

Crop	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Maize	6,273	5,652	6,711	7,039	6,417	-8.8
Rice	2,220	2,063	3,038	2,688	1,708	-36.5
Wheat	57	63	77	70	62	-11.4
Sorghum/ Millet	988	1,117	1,043	1,077	1,046	-2.9
Cassava	2,791	2,728	2,427	2,486	2,411	-3.0
Beans and legumes	1,823	1,888	1,895	2,236	2,499	11.8
Banana	1,132	1,135	1,358	1,443	1,290	-10.6
Sweet Potatoes	1,608	1,644	1,647	1,626	1,715	5.5
Total	**16,892**	**16,290**	**18,197**	**18,665**	**17,148**	**-8.1**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Grain Storage Facilities

241. In 2022, National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) constructed 12 silos (6 silos in Rukwa Region and 6 silos in Katavi) with storage capacity of 20,000 tons compared to warehouses and silos with storage capacity of 50,000 tons constructed in Manyara, Rukwa and Katavi regions in 2021. Construction of silos increased NFRA grain storage capacity by 6.6 percent to 321,000 tons in 2022 from 301,000 tons in 2021. On the other hand, Cereal and other Produce Board (CPB) constructed warehouse at Mkuyuni paddy processing mill in Mwanza city with storage capacity of 5,000 tons.

242. In 2022, the Government through The Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination project (TANIPAC) constructed six (6) warehouses with storage capacity of 8,500 tons of grains compared to three (3) warehouses constructed in 2021. The warehouses were constructed in Chemba district - Dodoma with storage capacity of 1,500 tons, Bukombe - Geita (1,500 tons), Nanyumbu - Mtwara (1,500 tons), Buchosa - Mwanza (1,500 tons), Itilima - Simiyu (1,500 tons) and Nzega district - Tabora (1,000 tons). In addition, rehabilitation of three (3) warehouses in Madaba (Lilondo B and Gumbiro) and Songea (Litisha) district councils was completed.

Cash Crop

243. Production of major cash crops increased by 8.3 percent to 973,436 tons in 2022 compared to 898,967 tons in 2021. This was attributed to increase in production of cotton, pyrethrum, tobacco, cashew nuts, sisal and sugar. Production of cotton increased due to timely availability of inputs and extension services. In addition, tobacco production increased due to availability of market following commencement of four (4) large tobacco buying companies as well as the reopening of Mkwawa Leaf Tobacco Limited factory in Morogoro. On the other hand, the decrease of tea production was due to inadequate rainfall in the main production areas as well as reduced use of fertilizer as a result of price hike. Furthermore, coffee production decreased due to excessive rainfall in production zones as well as low usage of fertilizers.

Table 11.2: Production of Major Cash Crops (Tons)

Crop	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Cotton	222,039	348,910	348,958	122,836	144,792	17.9
Coffee	45,245	68,147	60,651	73,027	66,837	-8.5
Tea	34,010	37,193	28,715	27,510	24,825	-9.8
Pyrethrum	2,400	2,014	2,510	2,412	2,694	11.7
Tobacco	50,522	70,824	37,546	58,508	70,699	20.8
Cashew nuts	313,826	225,053	232,681	210,786	240,158	13.9
Sisal	40,635	33,271	36,379	36,170	44,151	22.1
Sugar	303,752	359,219	311,358	367,718	379,280	3.1
Total	**1,012,429**	**1,144,631**	**1,058,798**	**898,967**	**973,436**	**8.3**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Horticultural Crop Production

244. In 2022, production of horticultural crops increased by 5.7 percent to 7,723,116 tons compared to 7,304,723 tons in 2021. This was attributed to strengthening of extension services, improved use of agricultural inputs especially quality seeds and fertilizers, use of improved technology such as greenhouse and drip irrigation along with improvement in storage and transport infrastructure. During the period under review, the Government in collaboration with horticulture crop stakeholders finalized preparation of the National Horticulture Development Strategy and Action Plan 2021 - 2031 to attract investment and development of horticultural sub-sector. In addition, the Government unlocked market opportunities for horticultural crops in European Union, United Arab Emirates, Asia and South Africa.

Table 11.3: Horticultural Crops Production (Tons)

Crop	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Fruits	3,703,124	4,576,948	5,582,117	5,199,312	5,407,284	4.0
Vegetable	1,595,489	1,926,927	1,852,676	2,011,684	2,212,852	10.0
Flowers	12,622	13,240	1,710	1,338	1,351	1.0
Spices	22,062	80,748	123,507	92,389	101,628	10.0
Total	**5,333,297**	**6,597,863**	**7,560,010**	**7,304,723**	**7,723,116**	**5.7**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Oilseed Crop

245. In 2022, production of oilseed crops including sunflower, groundnuts, sesame, palm and soybeans was 1,507,565 tons compared to 1,713,178 tons produced in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 12 percent. The decrease was caused by inadequate rainfall in some areas of production due to effects of climate change.

Table 11.4: Oilseed Crops Production (Tons)

Crop	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Sunflower	543,261	561,297	649,437.30	478,900	425,653	-11.1
Groundnuts	370,356	376,520	631,465.30	895,219	936,799	4.6
Sesame	133,704	227,821	228,919.80	236,162	79,170	-66.5
Palm	40,500	42,176	42,386.90	58,791	60,790	3.4
Soybean	21,321	22,953	31,460	44,106	5,152	-88.3
Total	**1,109,142**	**1,230,767**	**1,583,669**	**1,713,178**	**1,507,565**	**-12.0**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Agricultural Inputs

246. In 2022, availability of improved seeds was 54,221.8 tons compared to 76,725.5 tons in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 29.3 percent. This was attributed to inadequate rainfall in areas of seed production due to effect of climate change. During the period under review, a total of 11,709 tons of improved seeds were produced in Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA) farms compared to 8,843 tons produced in 2021. Out of those, ASA produced 3,173 tons and private sector produced 7,536 tons. In strengthening availability of improved seeds, ASA expanded seeds production area to 1,639.6 hectares making a total of 12,493 hectares in 2022 compared to 10,853.4 hectares in 2021. The seed farms are located in Msimba - Kilosa Morogoro (815 hectares), Mwele - Mkinga Tanga (305 hectares), Bugaga - Kasulu Kigoma (30.8 hectares), Kilimi - Nzega Tabora (300 hectares), Namtumbo Mtwara (88.8 hectares) and Msungura - Chalinze Pwani (100 hectares).

247. In 2021/22, availability of fertilizer was 560,551 tons compared to 766,023 tons in 2020/21, equivalent to a decrease of 26.8 percent. This was caused by continued rise in price of fertilizer in the world market due to the ongoing war in Ukraine.

Table 11.5: Fertilizer Availability (Tons)

Year	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Estimated Demand	514,138	586,604	718,051	698,260
Available Fertilizer				
Amount Carried forward	-	168,397	219,206	117,900
Domestic Production	28,318	33,873	42,695	62,724
Imports	514,725	524,972	504,122	379,927
Total	**543,043**	**727,242**	**766,023**	**560,551**
Exports	96,370	145,367	171,254	98,055
Domestic Consumption	364,968	457,855	476,870	363,599

Source: Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority

248. In 2021/22, the average price of UREA fertilizer in the world market was 570 USD per ton compared to 310 USD per ton in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 84 percent. In addition, the average price of DAP fertilizer in the world market was 806 USD per ton in 2021/22 compared to 410 USD per ton in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 96 percent. Increase in price of fertilizer in the world market fuelled a rise in domestic prices. Consequently, average retail price of UREA fertilizer was 101,577 shillings per 50 kilograms in 2021/22 compared to 53,624 shillings per 50 kilograms in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 89.4 percent. Furthermore, average retail price of DAP fertilizer was 107,385 shillings per 50 kilograms in 2021/22 compared to 67,274 shillings per 50 kilograms in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 59.6 percent. In mitigating price rise effects and fostering productivity, the Government subsidized fertilizer prices from July 2022 that lowered retail prices to an average of 75,000 shillings per 50 kilograms.

249. In 2022, Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund (AGITF) extended 56 loans worth 2,048.4 million shillings compared to 44 loans worth 1,643.8 million shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase in value by 24.6 percent. This was due to increase in agricultural production activities. Loans extended were for: purchase of 11 tractors worth 517.5 million shillings; purchase of five (5) power tillers worth 84.4 million shillings; 12 loans for agricultural inputs worth 445.0 million shillings; five (5) loans for construction and repair of irrigation infrastructure worth 214.7 million shillings; one (1) loan for purchase of processing machine worth 10.0 million shillings; four (4) loans for construction of livestock infrastructures worth 150.6 million shillings; and 18 loans for farm related activities worth 626.3 million shillings. During the period under review, a total of 3,210.7 million shillings of loans was repaid, equivalent to 53.2 percent of the target of 6,031.1 million shillings compared to 4,476.6 million shillings repaid in 2021.

Crops Price and Markets

250. In 2022, the Government continued to strengthen marketing systems for agricultural produce including commodity exchange, warehouse receipts system, auctions and contract farming. During the period under review, coffee and cocoa were traded through auction and commodity exchange while cashew nuts and pigeon peas were traded through warehouse receipt system. In addition, maize and rice were traded through open market while tea, tobacco, sunflower, cotton and coffee were traded through contract farming. The systems helped to improve prices of some agricultural products in the domestic market. On the other hand, the Government secured markets for avocado in China and processed cashew nuts in America.

251. In 2022, price of robusta coffee in domestic market increased by 32.1 percent to 1,850 shillings per kilogram compared to 1,400 shillings per kilogram in 2021. Price of cotton increased by 28.6 percent to 1,800 shillings per kilogram in 2022 compared to 1,400 shillings per kilogram in 2021. On the other hand, average price of maize increased by 74.1 percent to 83,200 shillings per 100 kilograms in 2022 compared to 47,800 shillings in 2021. In addition, the average price of rice increased by 51.8 percent to 216,800 shillings per 100 kilograms in

2022 compared to 142,800 shillings in 2021. This was attributed to increase in demand in domestic and international markets.

Table 11.6: Average Wholesale Price of Major Food crops in Domestic Market (Shillings/ 100 Kilograms)

Crop	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Maize	44,300	64,400	63,200	47,800	83,200	74.1
Rice	168,600	169,200	159,500	142,800	216,800	51.8
Millet	84,400	86,400	107,600	99,200	123,600	24.6
Sorghum	140,500	132,900	129,500	151,800	169,500	11.7
Wheat	118,500	124,300	123,400	124,900	182,100	45.8
Beans	163,500	169,000	197,400	176,100	215,100	22.1
Irish Potatoes	77,300	72,800	75,600	68,000	82,000	20.6

Source: Ministry of Industry and Trade

Extension Services in Crops Production

252. In 2022, the Government continued to strengthen extension services by providing technical support to farmers through the M-Kilimo system. During the period under review, a total of 9,985 extension service officers and 7,269,103 farmers were registered in the system compared to 7,049 extension officers and 5,570,351 farmers in 2021.

253. In 2022, the Government trained 2,486 extension service officers in Dodoma, Singida, Manyara, Iringa, Rukwa, Mbeya and Songwe regions on production of sunflower, soybean, sesame and cotton. In addition, 258 extension service officers and 870 farmers were trained on establishment of demonstration farms and farmer field schools in Dodoma, Singida and Simiyu regions. Consequently, 606 demonstration farms (353 sunflower farms and 253 cotton farms) and 758 farmer field schools (441 sunflower farms and 317 cotton farms) were established.

254. In 2022, the Government procured and distributed 7,000 motorcycles, 384 tablets computer and 3,500 extension kits to extension service officers to enhance service delivery to farmers compared to 60 tablets distributed in 2021. In addition, the Government procured 143 soil testing kits for assessing soil health.

Agricultural Research

255. In 2022, Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) discovered 10 types of improved seeds compared to five (5) types of seeds in 2021. Out of those, seven (7) types were bean seeds and three (3) types were millet seeds. During the period under review, TARI produced 259.9 tons of improved seeds of cereal, pulse and oil crops compared to 994.2 tons in 2021. Out of those, 6.6 tons were breeder seeds, pre-basic seeds (178.0 tons), basic seeds (29.9 tons) and certified seeds (45.4 tons). In addition, the Institute produced 1,482,016 seedlings/cuttings compared to 7,998,784 seedlings/cuttings in 2021. Furthermore, about 4,000,000 cassava cuttings were produced and distributed to farmers in Lake Region, Southern Highlands and Coast Regions.

Agricultural Training

256. In 2022, a total of 3,115 students were enrolled for certificate and diploma level in 14 Government agricultural training institutes compared to 2,948 students enrolled in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 5.7 percent. The increase was due to continued Government efforts in implementing strategy for agricultural training institutes development including construction and rehabilitation of teaching and learning infrastructures. During the period under review, 14 agricultural tutors were sponsored for undergraduate and master's degree in order to increase efficiency compared to 18 tutors in 2021.

Irrigation

257. In 2022, the area under irrigation increased by 4.6 percent to 727,280.6 hectares compared to 695,045 hectares in 2021. As a result, irrigation area increased to 2.5 percent of the total area of 29.4 million hectares suitable for irrigation compared to 2.4 percent in 2021. The increase was due to private sector initiatives in constructing irrigation schemes in Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Njombe and Iringa regions. Crops grown in irrigation schemes includes vegetables, tea, avocado, sugarcane and seeds. During the period under review, National Irrigation Commission (NIRC) registered 410 irrigators' organisations compared to 266 organisations in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 54.0 percent. The increase was due to continued NIRC efforts in providing training and awareness on the importance of formulating organisations. Trainings were conducted in Mbeya, Dodoma, Iringa, Ruvuma, Manyara, Mwanza, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Tabora, Njombe and Arusha regions.

LIVESTOCK

Production of Livestock and Livestock Products

258. In 2022, the stock of livestock was estimated at 173.9 million compared to 165.9 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 4.8 percent. The increase in livestock was due to: Government and stakeholders' efforts in controlling livestock diseases including construction of dip tanks, provision of acaricides subsidy and strengthening production and distribution of vaccines; establishment of pasture farmer field schools and sensitizing demarcation of grazing land; capacity building on commercial livestock farming; and increased demand for livestock products in domestic and international markets.

Table 11.7: Number of Livestocks (Millions)

Types of Livestock	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Cattle	30.5	32.2	33.9	35.3	36.6	3.7
Goat	18.8	20	24.5	25.6	26.6	3.9
Sheep	5.3	5.5	8.5	8.8	9.1	3.4
Pig	1.9	2	3.2	3.4	3.7	8.8
Chicken	74.8	79.1	87.7	92.8	97.9	5.5
Total	**131.3**	**138.8**	**157.8**	**165.9**	**173.9**	**4.8**

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

259. In 2022, meat production was 769,966.5 tons compared to 738,166 tons in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 4.3 percent. In addition, 4,949.8 million eggs were produced in 2022 compared to 4,510.4 million eggs in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 8.8 percent.

Furthermore, milk production was 3,426 million litres in 2022 compared to 3,101.4 million litres in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 10.5 percent. On the other hand, 77.6 million litres of milk were processed compared to 75.9 million litres in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 2.2 percent. This was attributed to: capacity building on commercial dairy farming; increased dairy farmers cooperatives; increased milk processing industries to 111 in 2022 from 105 industries in 2021; and increased milk collection centres to 238 in 2022 from 221 centres in 2021.

Table 11.8: Production of Livestock Products

Types of Products	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Milk Production (000' liters)					
Indigenous cattle	1,608,099	1,874,923	2,101,789	2,170,461	2,287,887
Improved cattle	792,044	803,538	900,766	930,923	1,138,331
Total	**2,400,134**	**2,678,461**	**3,002,555**	**3,101,384**	**3,426,218**
Meat Production (tons)					
Beef	471,692	506,798	486,736	508,355	526,351
Chevon and mutton	92,999	110,563	95,964	102,137	107,791
Pork	37,191	23,140	38,377	41,468	44,420
Chicken	78,110	41,000	80,601	86,206	91,404
Total	**679,992**	**681,501**	**701,678**	**738,166**	**769,966**
Egg production (000')					
Eggs	3,156,692	3,575,621	4,051,179	4,510,345	4,949,772

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

260. 2022, a total of 53,256 tons of hides/skin pieces were produced compared to 51,113 tons in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 4.2 percent. This was due to the continued provision of training on the improved skinning techniques including the use of special skinning knives.

Table 11.9: Production of Hides and Skin (Tons)

Year	Cattle hides	Goat/Sheep Skins	Total
2018	13,905	23,176	37,081
2019	14,449	24,503	38,952
2020	14,510	24,648	39,158
2021	20,340	30,773	51,113
2022	21,180	32,076	53,256

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Trading of Livestock and Livestock Products

261. In 2022, a total of 2,194,937 cows, 1,879,623 goats, and 201,610 sheep worth 1,741.0 billion shillings were sold in domestic market compared to 1,843,904 cows, 2,081,233 goats, 360,745 sheep and 191,656 donkeys worth shilling 1,531.0 billion sold in 2021, equivalent to an increase in value by 13.7 percent. This was due to increased demand for livestock in meat processing industries for export and improving auction infrastructures. During the period under review, 23,356 cattle, 39,951 goats and sheep worth 62.4 billion shillings were exported compared to 24,014 cattle, 106,099 goats and sheep worth 46.6 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to increase in value by 33.9 percent. This was due to improvement in auctions

infrastructure and cross-border trade as well as increased demand particularly in Kenya, Comoros and Zambia.

Table 11.10: Trading of Livestock

Domestic market						
Year	**Number**				**Total**	**Value (bilions shillings)**
	Cattle	**Sheep**	**Goat**	**Donkey**		
2018	1,614,321	1,340,222	315,636	-	3,270,179	**2,360**
2019	1,427,212	122,390	1,062,324	-	2,611,926	**947.4**
2020	1,023,200	205,161	987,867	-	2,216,228	**865**
2021	1,843,904	360,745	2,081,233	191,656	4,477,538	**1,531**
2022	2,194,937	201,610	1,879,623	-	4,276,170	1,741
International market						
Year	**Cattle**	**Sheep and Goat**			**Total**	**Worth (bilions shillings)**
2018	1,910	2,94			4,858	2.7
2019	11,670	44,79			56,460	22.9
2020	3,574	49,18			52,758	1.9
2021	24,014	106,09			130,113	46.6
2022	23,356	39,95			63,307	62.4

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
- Not available

262. In 2022, a total of 10,416.0 tons of meat worth 98.9 billion shillings (42.5 million US dollars) were exported compared to 1,774.3 tons of meat worth 9.9 billion shillings (4.3 million US dollars) exported in 2021. Out of those, beef was 1,765.7 tons, chevon was 5,978.9 tons, mutton was 2,358.9 tons, chicken meat was 7.6 tons, donkey meat was 300 tons and pork was 4.9 tons. The increase in meat exported was attributed to improvement of business and investment environment as well as opening of new markets in Hong Kong, Vietnam, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Jordan, Bahrain and Comoros. On the other hand, a total of 7,472 tons of cattle hides, goat and sheep skin worth 10.05 billion shillings were exported in 2022 compared to 7,371 tons worth 8.7 billion shillings exported in 2021.

Table 11.11: Export of Hides and Skin (Tons)

Year	**Cattle Hides**	**Goat and Sheep Skin**	**Total**
2018	3,975	3,330	7,305
2019	2,951	166	3,117
2020	3,020	161	3,181
2021	7,251	120	7,371
2022	6,691	781	7,472

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Production of Livestock Vaccine

263. In 2022, Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA) produced and distributed 66.6 million doses of vaccines compared to 65.1 million doses in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 2.3 percent. Out of those, 64,673,900 doses were against newcastle, 357,600 doses (anthrax), 107,300 doses (blackquarter), 1,054,600 doses (contagious bovine pleuropneumonia), 5,250 doses (brucellosis), 115,800 doses (contagious caprine pleuropneumonia) and 280,100 doses (blanthrax). The increase in vaccines production was due to increased demand for vaccines resulted from Government's efforts in provision of public awareness on the importance of livestock vaccination, supervising vaccination exercise in councils as well as procurement of machines and tools to enhance capacity of the Tanzania Vaccines Institute in Kibaha.

Animal Feed Production and Processing

264. In 2022, a total of 4,481.9 kilograms of improved pasture seeds were produced in Government owned farms compared to 3,874.5 kilograms in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 15.7 percent. The increase was due to continued Government efforts to improve pasture farms and pasture seeds by ensuring availability of essential equipment. In addition, production of hay in Government owned farms was 51,181 rolls in 2022 compared to 81,188 rolls in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 37.0 percent. The decrease was due to inadequate rainfall that affected production of grasses. On the other hand, private sectors produced 1,380,000 tons of animal feeds in 2022 compared to 1,200,000 tons produced in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 15 percent. This was on account of continued Government efforts toward promoting investment in establishment of animal feeds processing industries as well as increase in demand for poultry feeds.

265. In 2022, animal feed processing industries were 199 compared to 154 industries in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 29.2 percent. The increase was due to continued Government's efforts in improving investment environment. In addition, the Government inspected and registered 198 animal feeds production areas, 321 animal feeds stores and 60 animal feeds warehouses in 2022 compared to 45 production area, 78 feeds stores and 18 warehouses in 2021. The increase in registered and inspected areas emanated from Government initiatives to ensure availability of quality and standard animal feeds as well as the training quality control and grazing areas inspectors.

Livestock Trainings

266. In 2022, Livestock Training Agency (LITA) enrolled 4,136 students for certificate and diploma level compared to 3,972 students in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 4.1 percent. The increase was due to continued rehabilitations and construction of infrastructures in Tengeru, Temeke, Buhuri, Mpwapwa and Morogoro campuses. In addition, LITA provided training to 2,816 livestock farmers on appropriate techniques of livestock and animal feeds production compared to 2,356 farmers in 2021.

Livestock Research

267. In 2022, Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI) conducted 70 livestock production research compared to 58 research in 2021. As a result, 109 crossbred beef and dairy cattle and 221 crossbred goats were produced in 2022 compared to 217 crossbred beef

and dairy cattle and 84 crossbred goats in 2021. In addition, 142 crossbred beef and dairy cattle were distributed in Bagamoyo, Dodoma, Mkuranga, Kilosa, Morogoro, Kilindi, Chamwino, Kibiti, Kisarawe, Chalinze, Nyamagana, Ilemela and Tanga districts compared to 113 crossbred cattle distributed in 2021. Furthermore, 70 crossbred goats for seeds were distributed in Pwani, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Tanga and Mbeya Regions compared to 131 crossbred goats in 2021. On the other hand, 340 Kuroiler chicks and 2,300 Sasso chicks were distributed to poultry farmers in Mtama, Mpwapwa, Mtwara, Mbeya, Songwe, Siha and Ruangwa Councils in 2022 compared to 16,076 Kuroiler chicks and 648 Sasso chicks in 2021.

268. In 2022, TALIRI improved dairy cattle database whereby 201,775 cattle and 34,000 livestock farmers were registered electronically, trained and enabled livestock keepers to get feedback on heifers through text messages.

269. In 2022, TALIRI produced and distributed 4,000.1 kilograms of improved pasture seeds to livestock farmers compared to 2,200.0 kilograms in 2021. The increase was due to improvement of machinery and purchase of farm equipment. The seeds were distributed in Manyara, Arusha, Tanga, Morogoro, Dodoma, Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, Kagera, Songwe, Mwanza, Kigoma, Musoma and Pwani regions.

Livestock Extension Services

270. In 2022, the Government trained 580 extension service officers on improved animal husbandry compared to 1,231 officers in 2021. Out of those, 39 officers were from private sector and 541 officers from Local Government Authorities. In addressing livestock farming challenges, 3,018 extension service officers and 2,149 livestock farmers were registered in M-Kilimo system to facilitate communication between livestock farmers and extension officers. In addition, the Government equipped extension officers from 141 councils with 300 motorcycles aiming at improving provision of extension services.

FISHERIES

Fishery Resources Management

271. In 2022, the Government continued to manage and control fishery resources through protection and collaborative management which enabled seizure of various illegal fishing gears and other equipment. The seized illegal fishing gears and equipment were: 290,133 meters of beach seine rope; 2,988 gillnets; 11,284 monofilaments; 2,268 beach seine nets; 380 canoes; 443 sardines' net; 70 boat engines; 60 boats; one (1) modified gillnets; two (2) paddles; 42 cast nets; and one (1) catamaran. In addition, 5,458 kilograms of immature fish; 640 kilograms of mature fish; 30 kilograms of small crabs; and 9,850 kilograms of sea shells were seized. On the other hand, 1,552 suspects of illegal fishing and environmental damage were arrested and paid a fine of 531.1 million shillings in 2022 compared to 1,239 suspects who were arrested and fined 637.4 million shillings in 2021.

Aquaculture

272. In 2022, aquafarmers were 31,998 compared to 30,064 aquafarmers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 6.4 percent. In addition, fishponds were 31,407 in 2022 compared to 30,032 fishponds in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 4.6 percent. Furthermore, fish cages in lakes

and dams were 780 in 2022 compared to 473 cages in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 64.9 percent. Out of those, 653 cages were in Lake Victoria, three (3) cages in Lake Tanganyika and 124 cages in large dams and ponds.

273. In 2022, a total of 29,295,638 fingerlings worth 2.9 billion shillings were produced compared to 27,120,320 fingerlings worth 2.7 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase in production by 8.0 percent. Out of those, Government fish hatching centers produced 2,352,350 fingerlings and 26,943,288 fingerlings were produced by private hatcheries. During the period under review, 2,156.1 tons of fish feeds were consumed compared to 1,182.5 tons in 2021. Out of those, 540.6 tons were domestically produced whereas 1,615.5 tons were imported.

Table 11.12: Number of Aquafarmers, Ponds, Cages and Fingerlings

Year	Aquafarmers	Fish Ponds	Cages	Fingerlings
2018	22,598	24,302	315	15,119,757
2019	26,474	26,445	408	21,173,226
2020	28,009	27,979	431	21,676,187
2021	30,064	30,032	473	27,120,320
2022	31,998	31,407	780	29,295,638

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

274. In 2022, production of tilapia and catfish was 25,286.46 tons worth 177.0 billion shillings compared to 20,258 tons worth 162.0 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase in production by 24.8 percent. In addition, production of seaweeds was 3,514.8 tons worth 3.4 billion shillings in 2022 compared to 2,438 tons worth 2,400 million shillings in 2021. On the other hand, production of prawns was 74.9 tons worth 1.8 billion shillings in 2022 compared to 97.0 tons worth 1.9 billion shillings in 2021. The increase in aquaculture production was due to continued Government efforts to create enabling investment environment including tax exemptions on imported aquaculture inputs and equipment as well as promoting use of appropriate aquaculture practices.

Table 11.13: Aquaculture Production

Year	Tilapia and Catfish (Tons)	Milkfish (Tons)	Seaweeds (Tons)	Prawns (Tons)	Lobster (tons)	Crabs (Kg)	Sea Cucumber (Kg)	Oysters (Pieces)
2018	14,800.0	-	1329.7	371.7	-	162	-	180
2019	18,073.6	-	1449	336.0	-	-	-	550
2020	18,716.6	-	1410	73.6	-	-	-	164
2021	20,258.0	-	2438	97.0	-	410	115	360
2022	25,286.5	6	3514.8	74.85	30	1,144	370	164

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

- Not available

Fish Harvesting

275. In 2022, a total of 471,512 tons of fish worth 3,159.1 billion shillings were harvested compared to 477,018 tons worth 2,775.8 billion shillings in 2021. Out of those, 404,639 tons were harvested from fresh water and 66,873 tons from marine water in 2022. The decrease in fish harvest was attributed to increase in illegal fishing and climate change.

Table 11.14: Fish Harvest (Tons)

Year	Fresh Water	Marine Water	Total
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
2022	404,639	66,873	471,512

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Safety and Quality Control of Fishery Products

276. In 2022, the Government conducted 7,321 inspections to ensure safety and quality of fishery products on 32 large and medium fish processing factories, 124 fish landing sites, four (4) fish markets, 90 fish warehouses and 1,007 fishery product transport vessels compared with 7,685 inspections in 2021. In addition, 5,194 permits were issued to domestic traders for selling 45,725.3 tons of fish in domestic markets compared to 5,705 permits issued for selling 8,261.1 tons in 2021. On the other hand, 4,260 sanitary and phytosanitary certificates were issued for exportation of 37,235.9 tons in 2022 compared to 4,874 certificates issued for exporting 42,302.0 tons in 2021.

277. In 2022, National Fish Quality Control Laboratory tested 4,023 samples to protect health of consumers of fish and fishery products compared to 3,509 samples tested in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 14.6 percent. The samples included fish and fishery products, water and food from fish processing industries and vendors. Out of tested samples, 3,524 samples, equivalent to 87.6 percent met international standards.

Import and Export of Fishery Products

278. In 2022, a total of 37,235.9 tons of fishery products and 208,744 ornamental fish worth 457.04 billion shillings were exported compared to 42,302.0 tons of fishery products and 181,268 ornamental fish worth 414.2 billion shillings in 2021. The decline in export of fishery products was due to decrease in fish harvest. During the period under review, royalty from the exports of fishery products and ornamental fish amounted to 16.6 billion shillings compared to 18.4 billion shillings in 2021. Out of total exports, 447.5 tons was fish maws worth 147.7 billion shillings compared to 371.8 tons of fish maws worth 101.3 billion shillings in 2021. In addition, royalty from export of fish maws amounted to 2.8 billion shillings in 2022 compared to a royalty of 2.2 billion shillings in 2021. The increase in fish maws exported was due to improved market in China and Hong Kong as well as increase in price of fish maws.

279. In 2022, a total of 8.3 tons of fish worth 268.4 million shillings were imported compared to 4.0 tons worth 168.6 million shillings in 2021. The increase in fish imported was due to rise in demand for fish particularly in tourist hotels and decrease in fish production in

the country. In addition, royalty from import of fish was 47.0 million shillings in 2022 compared to 23.6 million shillings in 2021.

Investment in Fishery Sub Sector

280. As of December 2022, there were 19 large scale fish processing industries and 29 small scale industries compared to 18 large scale industries and 34 small scale industries in 2021. The decrease in small scale industries was attributed to closure of some industries due to inadequate capital, low level of technology and shortage of raw materials. In addition, there were five (5) medium scale fish-net industries, three (3) boat industries and 90 warehouses for fishery products in 2022 as it was in 2021.

281. In 2022, Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU) continued with conservation activities on marine areas to attract tourism and investment in hospitality industry in ecological areas. During the period under review, 38,168 tourists visited marine reserves compared to 34,610 tourists in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 10.3 percent. In addition, MPRU collected 1,504.7 million shillings from tourists who visited the reserves in 2022 compared to 1,339.6 million shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 12.3 percent. This was a result of Government's initiatives to increase the number of tourists, especially through Tanzania - The Royal Tour, promotion of domestic tourism, presence of peace and stability as well as management of marine resources such as corals, sea grass, fish and marine animals.

Fisheries Training

282. In 2022, Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA) enrolled 1,227 students compared to 1,401 students in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 12.4 percent. In addition, 19,722 fishermen and aquafarmers were trained compared to 16,733 fishermen and aquafarmers in 2021. The trainings were on establishment and operation of cooperatives, fishery resource management, improved fish farming practices and diseases control. On the other hand, 60,504 stakeholders were trained on fishing industry and various technologies in the Nanenane, Sabasaba, World Food Day and World Fisherman's Day exhibitions compared to 47,731 stakeholders in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 26.8 percent.

COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

283. In 2022, there were 8,394 cooperative societies compared to 9,809 cooperatives in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 14.4 percent. Out of those, 4,381 were Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOS), 3,062 Saving and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS), 50 Cooperative Union, 43 joint project cooperative and 858 were other types of cooperatives. The decrease in the number of cooperatives was due to deregistration of cooperatives which did not meet qualification stipulated in microfinance regulations based on verification exercise carried out. In addition, members of cooperative societies were 8,358,326 in 2022 compared to 6,965,272 members in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 20 percent. On the other hand, SACCOS had shares and savings worth 1,648.8 billion shillings in 2022 compared to 898.0 billion shillings in 2021.

284. In 2022, cooperative societies had a total of 205 small, medium and large crop processing industries compared to 461 industries in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 55.5 percent. This follows inspection exercise carried out which among others revealed that some do not meet the minimum standards to be considered as an industry.

285. In 2022, Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission (TCDC) trained 213,508 cooperative members on rights and responsibilities, entrepreneurship and operation of agricultural activities. In addition, 19,221 cooperative leaders and 3,181 cooperative staff were trained on management and operation of cooperative societies.

286. In 2022, Co-operative Audit and Supervision Corporation (COASCO) audited financial statements of 6,005 cooperative societies compared to 6,013 cooperative societies audited in 2021. Out of those, 339 cooperatives equivalent to 5.6 percent received satisfied opinion, 2,393 cooperatives (percent 39.9) received doubtful opinion, 1,198 cooperatives (20 percent) received an unsatisfied opinion and 2,075 cooperatives (34.6 percent) received adverse opinion.

Table 38: DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

Season[1]	Sugar Cane				Sugar		
	Farmers		Total (000 Tons)	Price[2] (Shillings/ 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
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	12.0
2006/07	1,430	611	2,041	29,000	192,095	366,708	12.0
2007/08	1,967	799	2,766	32,767	265,434	382,518	13.0
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	12.0
2011/12	2,036	680	2,716	48,833	262,879	439,307	12.0
2012/13	2,242	711	2,953	52,167	296,698	468,000	12.0
2013/14	2,198	602	2,800	50,500	294,300	434,782	12.0
2014/15	2,466	697	3,163	51,333	304,007	511,680	12.0
2015/16	2,270	569	2,839	59,707	293,075	525,784	12.0
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	2,659	728	3,387	77,333	311,358	372,787	12.8
2020/21	2,985	1,092	4,014	79,000	367,718	-	12.0
2021/22	2,697	1,060	3,757	77,500	379,280	-	12.0
Change (%) 2020/21-2021/22	-9.65	-2.93	-6.40	-1.90	3.14		0.00
Change (%) 2005/06-2021/22	93.2	14.2	60.5	…	39.6		18.8

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 Farmers/Private sector
\- All sugar produced were consumed in Tanzania Mainland

Table 39: COFFEE PROCUREMENT AND SALES

Season[1]	Coffee Procurement (Tons)				Price (Shillings/kg)			Sales+	
	ARABICA		ROBUSTA	TOTAL	ARABICA		ROBUSTA	Quantity	VALUE
	Mild	Hard			Mild	Hard	Raw	Tons	('000 shillings)
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
2021/22	37,414	1,776	27,353	66,523	8,783.4	4,535.0	4,093.8	66,543.0	469,647,017.5
Change (%) 2020/21-2021/22	30.0	-31.0	-34.4	-8.9	31.8	21.0	33.6	-8.9	42.7
Change (%) 2005/06-2021/22	55.1	30.4	…	93.8	…	…	…	99.8	…

Source: Tanzania Coffee Board

\+ Clean Coffee
1 Season is between July and June
2 Provisional
\- Data Not available
…Percentage change exceeds 100

Table 40: PYRETHRUM PROCUREMENT AND LOCAL SALES

Season [1]	Procurement (Tons)				Local Sales - Quantity (Tons)			Local Sales - Value ('000 Shillings)		
	North	South	Total	Price[2] (Sh./kg)	Crude Extract	Powder	Dry Mack	Crude Extract	Powder	Dry Mack)
2009/10	-	1,780.0	1,780.0	1,500.0	57.0	69.0	1,035.0	37,361.0	1,473.0	248.0
2010/11	-	1,786.8	1,786.8	1,500.0	57.2	69.3	69.3	37,503.7	1,478.6	246.9
2011/12	0	5,700.0	5,700.0	1,700.0	82.0	-	750.0	-	204.0	360,919.0
2012/13	0	6,100.0	6,100.0	2,400.0	84.0	-	2,000.0	-	-	462,000.0
2013/14	34	2,691.8	2,726.2	2,000.0	90.0	60.0	830.0	6,900,000.0	160,500.0	233,000.0
2014/15	31	2,255.0	2,286.0	2,500.0	76.0	30.0	430.0	133.6	116,048.0	235,612.7
2015/16	25	1,987.0	2,012.4	2,100.0	59.9	6.0	480.0	9,450,000.0	30,240.0	282,240.0
2016/17	39	2,111.8	2,151.0	2,050.0	53.2	162.0	727.0	6,782,016.0	651,810.0	436,232.0
2017/18	43	2,355.9	2,400.0	2,500.0	16.0	204.0	700.0	13,932,947.0	869,418.1	390,864.0
2018/19	68	2,050.0	2,118.0	3,200.0	-	-	-	144,487.0	844,213.9	409,299.4
2019/20	69	2,441.0	2,510.0	2,500.0	60.0	83.0	137.8	13,600,000.0	420,000.0	353,000.0
2020/21r	33	2,379.0	2,412.0	2,500.0	75.0	109.0	945.0	16,097,877.0	488,807.0	523,494.0
2021/22	50	2,644.0	2,694.0	3,200.0	67.0	156.0	810.0	12,419,041.0	701,605.0	514,409.0
Change (Percent) 2020/21-2021/22	51.5	11.1	11.7	28.0	-10.7	43.1	-14.3	-22.9	43.5	-1.7
Change (Percent) 2013/02-2021/22	45.35	-1.78	-1.18	60.00	-25.56	…	-2.41	79.99	…	…

Source: Tanzania Pyrethrum Board

1 Season is between July and June

2 Price is for grade five only

\- Data not available

r Data were revised

Table 41: SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF MAJOR CASH CROPS MARKETED

(Tons)

Crop	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21r	2021/22	Change % 2020/21 - 2021/22
Sisal	37,805	38,872	41,795	36,533	43,280	33,271	35,341	39,343	45,197	14.9
Coffee	48,202	45,933	39,503	47,693	43,193	66,546	59,318	73,027	66,543	-8.9
Cotton[1]	245,815	202,312	149,765	132,934	222,790	348,901	348,977	122,836	-	-
Tobacco	105,803	87,281	60,691	85,861	50,522	72,325	37,546	58,296	60,875	4.4
Pyrethrum	2,726	2,286	2,011	2,151	2,400	2,118	2,510	2,412	2,694	11.7
Tea [2]	148,490	152,485	141,328	120,424	153,048	61,081	129,216	123,793	-	-
Cashewnuts	174,695	197,933	231,864	265,238	313,826	225,116	232,682	210,786	240,158	13.9
Sugar Cane	2,800	3,163	2,839	556,522	625,743	797,016	3,386,928	4,014,062	-	-

Source: Respective Crop Boards

1 Seed Cotton
2 Green leaves
- Data not available
r-Revised data

Table 42: PRODUCTION IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR 2010 - 2022

Year	Fresh Water				Marine water				Total			
	Number of Vessels	Number of Fishermen	Quantity (tons)	Value (Shillings)	Number of Vessels	Number of Fishermen	Quantity (tons)	Value (Shillings)	Number of Vessels	Number of Fishermen	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
2022	144,728	49,206	404,639.12	2,711,082,104.00	53,035	9,242	66,873.42	448,051,914.00	197,763	58,448	471,512.54	3,159,134,018.00

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Table 43: EXPORT OF FISHERY PRODUCTS IN 2011 - 2022

Year	Quantity (Tons)	Ornamental fish	Value (USD)	Value (Shillings)	Duty (Shillings)
2011	37,996.40	61,215	152,973,356.80	233,714,590,010.80	6,153,278,023.30
2012	41,394.30	45,550	163,299,365.50	254,901,017,111.30	6,819,926,007.10
2013	38,573.60	44,260	147,659,778.60	234,884,628,955.90	6,117,769,193.70
2014	43,354.40	42,100	188,101,262.00	314,489,903,877.10	7,490,632,355.20
2015	41,059.50	87,630	259,286,762.20	547,228,222,095.50	13,097,411,199.20
2016	39,691.50	65,841	257,257,100.50	526,985,019,569.30	14,302,761,906.90
2017	36,063.20	101,110	182,450,277.80	406,568,122,271.50	10,446,850,538.60
2018	44,939.80	63,978	239,680,014.60	546,993,779,393.00	13,520,367,822.30
2019	45,775.20	136,915	158,657,945.60	376,763,802,642.90	25,567,600,872.60
2020	40,478.00	128,316	169,111,837.10	386,369,197,733.30	21,678,640,820.10
2021	42,302.00	181,268	176,083,787.00	414,232,629,494.00	18,436,276,859.00
2022	37,235.85	208,744	199,810,553.88	457,047,515,491.13	16,557,211,744.97

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Table 44: NILE PERCH EXPORTS IN 2011 - 2022

Year	Quantity (Tons)	Value (USD)	Value (Shillings)	Duty (Shillings)
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
2022	21,647	162,165,160	375,439,047,154	8,917,297,123

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Table 45: IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS 2012 - 2022

Year	Quantity (Tons)	Number of fish	CIF Value		Duty (Shillings)
			USD	Shillings	
2012	4,885.70		3,512,976.00	5,507,054,266.00	1,681,166,953.00
2013	6,642.40		5,718,245.60	9,027,183,853.10	2,649,611,644.00
2014	6,792.30		6,009,654.90	9,889,823,440.20	2,818,169,085.90
2015	16,743.90		15,338,684.90	32,211,238,339.30	7,247,564,250.00
2016	13,971.70		12,749,582.80	26,774,123,924.70	8,519,807,734.00
2017	22,961.80		25,065,356.00	56,121,332,048.20	12,869,006,181.40
2018	22,752.40		19,571,180.00	44,896,287,034.70	12,929,314,630.90
2019	5.9		50,693.10	116,594,174.30	37,010,742.00
2020	5.3	1,489	49,933.70	114,864,544.50	27,168,209.20
2021	3.9	895	73,018.80	168,617,559.40	23,588,310.60
2022	8.3		139,168.01	268,368,369.43	46,953,099.95

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

CHAPTER 12

NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

Forestry and Beekeeping

287. In 2022, honey production were 31,695 tons compared to 31,442 tons produced in 2021. Out of total production, 1,562.9 tons worth 15,629.3 million shillings were exported compared to 1,988 tons worth 19,878.2 million shillings exported in 2021. The decrease in exports was caused by unfavourable honey business in the world market. On the other hand, the quantity of beeswax produced in 2022 were 1,907 tons compared to 1,901 tons produced in 2021. Out of the quantity produced, 793.5 tons worth 11,903.5 million shillings were exported in 2022 compared to 393 tons worth 6,490.0 million shillings exported in 2021. The increase in export earnings was due to recovery of the economic activities following decrease in COVID - 19 spillover effects coupled with export promotions which resulted into identification of new export destinations. In addition, the use of Honey Traceability System increased efficiency of data collection. Honey and beeswax were mainly exported to the United States of America, Germany, Japan, Poland, Ireland and New Zealand.

Table 12.1: Honey and Beeswax Exports

Year	Honey		Beeswax	
	Tons	Shillings	Tons	Shillings
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
2022	1,562.9	15,629,295,500	793.5	11,903,470,950

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

288. In 2022, Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) nurtured 30,705,653 tree seedlings compared to 31,295,703 seedlings nurtured in 2021. The seedlings were transplanted in 3,219 hectares of harvested land; 5,538 hectares of replanted areas; and 3,496 hectares of unnourished seedling areas compared to 3,328 hectares, 4,498 hectares and 2,076 hectares in 2021, respectively. In addition, 38,357 hectares of tree plantations were weeded compared to 41,527 hectares weeded in 2021. Moreover, the Agency pruned trees in 9,869 hectares in 2022 compared to 10,860 hectares that were pruned in 2021.

Table 12.2: Forest Development in 2018 - 2022

Year	Nurtured seedlings	New plantation areas	Replanted areas	Tree planting on harvested areas	Replanting trees in unnourished areas	Weeded areas	Pruned areas	Thinned areas
		Hectares						
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
2022	30,705,653	0	5,538	3,219	3,496	38,357	9,869	3,197

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

289. In 2022, a total of 12,473,083 tree seedlings were nurtured and transplanted in other areas including natural forests, water sources, degraded settlement and areas depleted by human activities compared to 960,000 seedlings nurtured and transplanted in 2021. The increase in the number of seedlings nurtured and transplanted was due to continued implementation of the public awareness on greening campaign. In addition, 42 forest reserve management plans were developed and 3,444 kilometres of forest reserve boundaries were cleared and demarcated by setting up 1,295 beacons and 872 posters compared to 1,112.0 kilometres cleared and demarcated by 589 beacons and 204 posters in 2021. On the other hand, TFS provided the communities in the vicinity a total of 2 93 kilograms of nursery polybags, 30 kilograms of tree seeds and 11,052,876 seedlings to facilitate trees planting campaign.

290. In an effort to conserve and protect forest resources, TFS confiscated 20,027 sacks of charcoal, 18,294 tree poles, 34,730 cubic meters of timber, 161 cubic meters of firewood and 3,359 cubic meters of logs in 2022. In addition, the Agency seized and penalized 864 motorcycles, 1,897 bicycles, 124 vehicles, 7 canoes and 70 tricycles.

Wildlife

291. In 2022, the Government continued to control poaching and trespassing in reserved areas whereby, a total of 623,807 patrols were conducted compared to 583,694 patrols conducted in 2021. Out of those, 299,333 patrols were conducted by Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA); 37,774 patrols by Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA); 285,980 patrols by Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA); and 720 patrols by the National Anti-Poaching Force. As a result, 11,140 wildlife and forestry poaching suspects were arrested and 1,805 cases were filed compared to 3,975 cases filed in 2021. In addition, various items and Government trophies were seized.

Table 12.3: Items and Trophies Seized in Patrols in 2021 - 2022

Items/Trophies	**Year**	
	2021	**2022**
Elephant Tusks	90	222
Elephant Tusks (Pieces)	74	544
Bushmeat (Kilogram)	1,518	1,023
Dried bushmeat (Pieces)	-	170
Tortoise	849	406
Hides (Pieces)	-	4
Pangoline scales	37	436
Python	-	1
Wood	469	105
Logs	997	800
Charcoal (Bags)	359	111
Weapons	444	315
Bullets	1,577	1,427
Traps	2,314	19,263
Motor vehicles	11	7
Motorcycles	19	21
Livestock	-	30,030
Hippopotamus' tusks	24	-
Lions' claws	130	-
Lions' tusks	25	-

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

292. In 2022, revenues collected from wildlife sub-sector amounted to 500.5 billion shillings compared to 251.5 billion shillings collected in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 99.0 percent. This was attributed to various initiatives in advertising tourist attractions including the Royal Tour and infrastructure improvements in conservation areas.

Table 12.3: Revenues from Wildlife Sub - sector (Shillings)

Year	National Parks	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	Hunting Tourism	Total
2018	214,486,751,736	108,149,417,000	20,109,785,000	342,745,955,754
2019	292,539,502,030	147,043,375,161	20,864,030,536	460,446,909,746
2020	85,614,710,442	47,862,177,819	20,913,213,013	154,390,103,294
2021	127,028,556,252	63,852,180,870	60,651,257,787	251,531,996,930
2022	293,079,503,086	144,354,627,647	63,030,304,315.3	500,464,435,048.3
Share (Percent)	**58.6**	**28.8**	**12.6**	

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Tourism

293. In 2022, there were 1,454,920 international tourism arrivals compared to 922,692 foreign tourists in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 57.7 percent. The increase was attributed to various initiatives in advertising tourist attractions including the Tanzania - Royal Tour, infrastructure improvements in conservation areas and decrease in spillover effects of COVID - 19. Out of those, 697,264 tourists visited national parks and the rest visited other tourist attractions compared to 317,654 tourists who visited national parks in 2021. On the other hand, 2,363,260 local tourists visited various tourist attractions compared to 788,933 tourists in 2021. Out of those, 787,742 local tourists visited national parks in 2022 compared to 518,480 tourists in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 51.9 percent.

294. In 2022, a total of 645,275 tourists visited Ngorongoro Conservation Area compared to 326,112 tourists in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 97.9 percent. Out of those, 388,853 tourists were foreigners and 256,422 were local tourists compared to 160,877 foreigners and 165,235 local tourists in 2021.

Table 12.4: International Tourist Arrivals

Months	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	133,795	108,027	132,684	79,116	94,441
February	107,835	122,929	137,204	79,730	101,042
March	123,256	108,323	66,581	72,285	93,889
April	92,876	95,212	7,105	43,966	79,405
May	91,374	80,172	5,529	42,173	89,271
June	117,802	121,173	9,671	57,689	117,349
July	148,557	156,664	17,136	81,307	166,736
August	157,312	155,734	24,863	87,397	158,049
September	150,953	143,690	29,566	80,733	134,231
October	120,762	133,014	41,740	92,345	141,517
November	111,859	124,917	61,183	92,939	123,351
December	149,321	160,296	87,605	113,012	155,639
Total	**1,505,702**	**1,510,151**	**620,867**	**922,692**	**1,454,920**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Table 12.5: Tourists Visited National Parks and Revenue Collections

Year	Tourists		Total	Revenues (Million Shilling)
	Foreign	Local		
2018	726,003	442,543	1,168,546	214,486.8
2019	763,276	494,676	1,257,952	292,539.5
2020	218,310	288,867	507,177	85,614.7
2021	317,654	518,480	836,134	127,028.6
2022	697,264	787,742	1,485,006	293,079.5

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Hunting Tourism

295. In 2022, a total of 147,157 foreign tourists visited hunting areas compared to 101,930 tourists in 2021. In addition, the revenues collected from hunting tourism amounted to 63.0 billion shillings compared to 35.7 billion shillings in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 76.8 percent. The increase was due to existence of new photographic tourism which attracted 139,967 tourists.

Table 12.6: Revenue from Hunting Tourism in 2018 - 2022

Year	Number of Tourists				Revenue (Million Shillings)
	Hunters	Observers	Photographic	Total	
2018	503	280	-	783	20,109.8
2019	519	483	-	1,002	20,864.0
2020	251	185	-	436	15,590.6
2021	548	101,382	-	101,930	35,726.0
2022	687	503	139,967	141,157	63,030.3

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Antiquities

296. In 2022, a total of 127,463 tourists visited antiquities' attractions compared to 94,278 tourists in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 35.2 percent. The increase was on account of improvement of infrastructures in antiquity sites. In addition, 1,102.9 million shillings were

collected from the tourists who visited antiquity centres in 2022 compared to 155.4 million shillings collected in 2021.

Table 12.7: Number of Tourists and Earnings from Antiquity Centres

Centre	2021		2022	
	Number of Tourists	Earnings (Shillings)	Number of Tourists	Earnings (Shillings)
Magomeni	1,163	1,423,000	531	1,601,668
Kaole	24,765	13,086,080	33,805	64,370,196
Isimila	8,517	21,720,385	10,104	29,627,384
Mji Mkongwe	15,678	12,937,020	17,920	51,056,832
Kalenga	6,693	10,174,020	4,972	8,154,194
Kilwa	5,947	29,066,000	5,729	48,862,750
Olduvai	6,272	178,585,353.6	12,388	799,696,715
Mbozi	4,058	7,972,160	4,800	11,697,726.0
Amboni	13,666	27,971,627	17,044	34,148,326.0
Tongoni	164	295,641	193	464,164.0
Ujiji	4,194	9,296,750	4,664	14,338,354
Kwihara	181	249,800	271	300,000
Kolo	3,578	12,588,890	5,191	23,223,430
Caravan Serai	4,446	7,534,000	5,554	10,388,796
Kunduchi	1,228	1,030,000	4,297	5,008,416
Total	**94,278**	**155,345,373**	**127,463**	**1,102,938,951**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

National Museum

297. In 2022, a total of 1,096,120 tourists (1,084,737 local and 11,383 foreigners) visited the National Museum compared to 431,396 tourists in 2021. During the period under review, revenues collected from tourists who visited national museums amounted to 687.6 million shillings compared to 446.6 million shillings collected in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 54.0 percent. The increase in the number of tourists and revenue emanated from Government's effort to promote tourist attractions through media and social networks along with improvement of Mwalimu Nyerere Museum Centre, Maji Maji War Memorial Museum and Makumbusho Village Museum.

Table 12.8: Number of Tourists and Revenue from Museum Centres

No.	Centre	2021				2022			
		Foreign	Local	Total	Revenue (Shillings)	Foreign	Local	Total	Revenue (Shillings)
1	Museum and House of Culture	3,397	27,113	30,510	200,821,897	6,701	47,818	54,519	335,667,101
2	Makumbusho Village Museum	974	6,722	7,696	140,609,500	2,575	1,009,757	1,012,332	218,480,300
3	Arusha Declaration Museum	95	2,793	2,888	16,800,250	112	4,971	5,083	13,582,500
4	Natural History Museum	534	4,617	5,151	21,650,350	1,903	8,494	10,397	49,574,090
5	Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere Museum	19	5,724	5,743	53,164,500	31	7,446	7,477	57,268,300
6	Majimaji war memorial Museum	28	3,110	3,138	12,316,000	42	3,340	3,382	7,686,100
7	Dr. Mfaume Rashid Kawawa Museum	0	227	227	428,000	17	848	865	2,328,400
8	Mikindani Historical City	2	656	658	771,500	2	2,063	2,065	3,017,000
9	Museums Tourist	0	375385	375,385	0	-	-	-	-
Total		**5,059**	**426,347**	**431,396**	**446,561,997**	**11,383**	**1,084,737**	**1,096,120**	**687,603,791**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Table 46: TOURIST VISITED NATIONAL PARKS IN 2010 - 2022

Year	Number of Tourist		Total	Revenue (Shillings)
	Foreign	Domestic		
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
2022	697,264	787,742	1,485,006	293,079,503,086

Source: Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism

Table 47: EXPORTS OF FORESTRY PRODUCTS IN 2022

Products	Number	volume (M^3)	Sacs	Weight (Kg)	Weight (Tons)	Value (Shillings)
Baobab fruits	1,603		-	81,690	82	1,539,000
Baskets/Mats	16,885			10,577		6,160,300
Briquets	441,595		15,550	25,559	1,564	11,564,000
Broom Sticks	98,700		-	-	-	1,065,000
wooden Carvings	4,868		-	5,158	-	6,796,125
Gum arabica			4,451	210,555	211	3,515,000
Hardboard		251				1,585,000
Logs (Export Special Permit)	6,606		-	-	-	6,100,000
Marine board		250				2,000,000
MDF Laminated		3041				15,600,000
Medicine				1,391		21,583,950
Ornamental plants	106,955					65,271,300
Palm Fruit	1,797		51	25,018	25,018	1,920,000
Poles	8,505	1744	-	-	-	17,544,000
Plywood		12,361				16,518,000
Resin				862,620	863	8,057,000
Rubber			-		72	1,671,000
Sandalwood	23		-	575	-	4,786,000
Sawn Timber	6,280,573	145,123	-			1,334,839,404
Tamarindus fruits			-	52,156	52	3,596,000
Used furniture	477		-	200	424	1,515,000
Ukindu					7	1,300,000
Veneer	112,629,118	263,865	-	-	-	1,056,266,100
Wattle extract			77,171		4,007	32,408,000
Wood oil			-	650	1	1,066,000
Wooden small items	100,703	47	-		-	1,507,000
Withies	239					4,227,000
Total	**119,753,035**	**426,805**	**97,714**	**1,339,609.49**	**32338.732**	**2,630,000,179**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Table 48: TREND OF BUSINESS IN TOURISM INDUSTRY 2015 - 2022

Description	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022
Total number of visitors	Number	1,137,182	1,284,279	1,327,143	1,505,702	1,527,230	620,867	922,692	1,454,920
Number of tourists in hotels	Number	1,033,555	1,155,851	1,163,752	1,404,672	1,353,279	563,779	848,936	1,365,861
Total Earnings	USD Million	1,902	2,132	2,200	2,433	2,604	715	1,248	25,278
Average number of bed nights per visit	Days	10	10	9	10	13	10	10	9
Average daily expenditures per tourist (US $)	Package Tour	305	351	410	331	379	312	364	377
	Non - Package Tour	141	145	136	135	216	115	141	166

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
r - Data has been revised

Table 49: TOURISTS VISITED NGORONGORO NATIONAL PARK 2010 - 2022

Year	Foreign	Domestic	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
2022	388,853	256,422	645,275

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism - Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority

CHAPTER 13

MINING

Exploration and Mining Licenses

298. In 2022, a total of 19,071 license applications were received compared to 14,993 applications received in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 27.2 percent. This was attributed to an increase in mineral trading and investment in mining, processing and refining activities. During the period under review, a total of 7,960 licenses were issued compared to 6,404 licenses issued in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 24.3 percent. Out of licenses issued, 320 licenses were for mineral exploration, one (1) license for large-scale mining, one (1) license for mineral refinery, 25 licenses for medium - scale mining, 5,828 licenses for small-scale mining, two (2) licenses for mineral processing, 482 licenses for mineral dealers and 1,301 licenses for mineral brokers.

Minerals Export Permit

299. A total of 10,318 permits for minerals exportation worth USD 3,240.35 million were issued in 2022 compared to 5,526 permits worth USD 3,046.23 million issued in 2021, equivalent to an increase of permits by 86.7 percent. This was due to an increase of coal production owing to high demand of coal around the globe.

Gold

300. In 2022, gold production was 56,942.98 kilograms compared to 59,392.50 kilograms produced in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 4.1 percent. This was due to decrease in production in Shanta, Bulyanhulu and North Mara mines as well as closure of Buzwagi mine. In addition, 62,632 kilograms of gold were granted export permits in 2022 compared to 42,902 kilograms in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 46.0 percent. The value of gold which was granted export permits increased by 0.87 percent to USD 2,856.48 million in 2022 compared to USD 2,831.84 million in 2021. This was on account of increase in quantity exported and price of gold in the world market.

Diamond

301. In 2022, a total of 442,016.26 carats of diamond was produced worth USD 118.01 million compared with 62,545 carats worth USD 8.47 million in 2021. This was due to increased production at the Williamson Diamond Limited Mine following the resumption of production activities which were suspended from July 2020 to October 2021 due to COVID - 19 pandemic. The Williamson Diamond Limited mine is the largest producer of diamond which produced 346,290.51 carats in 2022, equivalent to 78.3 percent of total production.

Gemstones

302. A total of 12,752,079.67 kilograms of raw gemstones (excluding tanzanite and diamond) was produced in 2022 compared to 7,197,217 kilograms produced in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 77.2 percent. The increase was due to improved gemstones business in the world market which attracted exports of large quantities of quartz, moonstone and feldspar.

Tanzanite

303. In 2022, a total of 90,186.90 kilograms of raw Tanzanite was produced compared to 177,144.5 kilograms produced in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 49.1 percent. This was due to decrease of Tanzanite production in Mirerani and exhaustion of old Tanzanite sediment. In addition, 57,864.28 carats of Tanzanite worth USD 19.15 million were cut and polished in 2022 compared to 120,458 carats worth USD 276.8 million in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 52.0 percent of carats. On the other hand, the average price of raw Tanzanite in the world market was USD 682.67 per kilogram in 2022 compared to USD 722.37 per kilogram in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 5.5 percent. Furthermore, 326 carats of Tanzanite worth USD 65.9 million were granted export permits in 2022.

Coal

304. In 2022, coal production was 2,511,419.4 tons compared to 976,319.0 tons produced in 2021. The increase was on account of rise in coal price in the world market. In addition, the value of coal produced in 2022 was 878.9 billion shillings compared to 277.7 billion shillings in 2021.

Gypsum

305. In 2022, a total of 604,407.91 tons of gypsum was produced compared to 554,333.67 tons produced in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 9.0 percent. This was on account of increased consumption of gypsum in cement production owing to growth of construction activities. During the period under review, 8,300 tons of gypsum worth USD 0.941 million were exported compared to 9,129 tons worth USD 0.936 million exported in 2021. In addition, 35 gypsum export permits were granted in 2022 compared to 42 permits granted in 2021. The decrease in granted permits resulted from exports control measures imposed to protect domestic cement industries.

Construction minerals

306. In 2022, a total of 37.5 million tons of construction minerals worth 639.9 billion shillings was produced compared to 32.3 million tons worth 341.1 billion shillings produced in 2021, equivalent to an increase in production by 16.1 percent. The increase was due to: growth of construction activities partucularly implementation of strategic projects such as Julius Nyerere Hydropower and Standard Gauge Railway Projects; strengthening of mineral management; and establishment of Minerals Information Management System.

Other Minerals

307. A total of 13,602.43 kilograms of silver was produced in 2022 compared to 9,324 kilograms produced in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 45.9 percent. In addition, the value of silver which was granted export permit decreased by 93.2 percent to USD 0.63 million in 2022 from USD 9.29 million in 2021. On the other hand, production of tin ore was 538.2 tons in 2022 compared to 211.0 tons produced in 2021. In addition, 54 tin ore export permits were granted worth 28.89 billion shillings compared to 45 permits worth 10.6 billion shillings granted in 2021.

Mineral Markets

308. In 2022, there were 42 functional mineral markets and 86 trading centres compared to 40 markets and 70 centres that were operating in 2021. In addition, revenues generated from royalties amounted to 138.3 billion shillings, inspection fees collection was 22.7 billion shillings and service levy was 6.9 billion shillings in 2022 compared to royalties amounting to 132.2 billion shillings, inspection fees 22.2 billion shillings and service levy 6.6 billion shillings collected in 2021.

309. In 2022, a total of 18.7 tons of gold worth 2.2 trillion shillings was traded at mineral markets compared to 18.3 tons worth 2.2 trillion shillings traded in 2021. In addition, 23,913.2 carats of diamond worth 12.37 billion shillings were traded in the markets in 2022 compared to 17,858.7 carats worth 5.9 billion shillings traded in 2021

Table 50: MINERAL PRODUCTION

Mineral	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Diamonds	Carat	216,491	237,685	304,456	381,302	416,750	147,191	62,545	442,016.26
Gold	Kg	43,293	45,155	43,490	39,304	48,408	55,805	59,638	56,942.98
Raw Tanzanite							51,542	177,144.50	14,487.48
Tanzanite							118,773	120,458	57,864.28
Gemstones	Kg	1,872,915	2,554,932	1,185,697	284,321	1,929,714	23,564,525	7,197,217	12,752,079.67
Salt	Tons	92,158	145,718	100,017	36,392	99,510	83,974	112,995	181,818.07
Phosphate	Tons	222,800	23,658	1,351	-	-	28,376	24,493	26,596.79
Limestone	000 Tons	2,945	4,170	3,301	2,944	5,527	6,788	8,506	7,741,287.64
Tin ore	Tons	179	138	91	8	24	47	211	538.17
Gypsum	Tons	239,302	213,744	123,645	241,260	256,529	443,926	598,053	604,407.91
Coal	Tons	257,321	276,030	563,053	627,652	712,136	689,959	976,319	2,511,419.40
Pozzolana	Tons	342,628	230,045	79,085	91,645	263,064	160,078	216,934	226,038.26
Kaolin	Tons	1,953	656	13,816	129,383	15,343	98,454	100,950	46,973.44
Silver ore	Kg	15,569	17,984	10,911	12,041	12,550	13,187	9,324	13,602.43
Copper	Pound	14,252,341	15,762,430	2,933,941	-	-	3,761,086	3,352,630	6,827,930.74
Iron	Tons						28,431	78,190	51,071.14
Bauxite	Tons	204,956	72,779	12,090	7,140	-	25,995	38,142	40,920.98
Quarry products	000 Tons	12,960	15,460	5,601	10,375	20,188	31,892	32,304	37,498.03
Industrial Minerals							2,161	1,037	14,471.17
Other metallic Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,074.75
Copper Concentrates	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,377	-	2,013.26
copper one	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,205	-	6,623.58

Source: Ministry of Minerals
- Data not available
Carat = 0.205 gm

Table 51: MINERALS GRANTED EXPORT PERMITS IN 2020 - 2022

Mineral Type	Unit	Quantity			Value ('000 USD)		
		2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Diamonds (Rough)	'000 Carats	143,471	47,337	326	20,065	8,473	65,903
Gold	'000 Gram	49,812	42,902	62,512	2,844,960	2,831,840	2,850,345
Gemstones - rough	'000 Gram	1435273	4,493,669	15,017,635	-	16,501	19,415
Gemstones - cut & polished	Carats	128,461	166,728	93,351	19,215	7,426	2,480
Salt	Tons	14,241	21,095	22,225	1,927	2,360	2,375
Phosphate	Tons	10,775	15,632	40,710	1,945	3,442	6,944
Tin	Tons	41	155	564	420	4,603	12,505
Gypsum	Tons	4,252	9,129	8,300	446	936	941
Graphite	Tons	2,250	2,887	7,271	1,071	1,264	2,909
Lime				194,980		1,944	1,806
Silver	000 Gram	13,187	10,532	802	8,748	9,284	629
Copper	0001b	-	-	-	-	-	
Copper concentrates		38,683	16,679	26,591	346,673	121,871	189,648
Gold concentrates		-		2,730			8993
Industrial minerals	Tons	7,419	206,137	34,072	374	24,697	6,979
Bauxite	Tons	259,955	12,570	14,790	1,349	630	758
Coal	Tons	162,648	346,779	848,434	60,212	11,838	43,806
Quarry products	Tons	4,300,002,564	57,469	66,667	446	1,070	2,410
Metallic	Tons		6,965	32,113		6,411	21,500

Source: Ministry of Minerals

- Data not available

CHAPTER 14

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE

Industrial Production

310. In 2022, production of cigarettes, fishing nets, beer, cement, pyrethrum products, tin, steel and paints increased due to high demand of these products in the market. During the period under review, production of cigarettes increased by 73.8 percent, fishing nets (68.9 percent), beer (19.9 percent), cement (16.3 percent), pyrethrum products (13.8 percent), tin (7.7 percent), steel (6.1 percent) and paints (2.0 percent). On the other hand, production of sisal fibres decreased by 28.1 percent, textiles (25.8 percent), wood clusters (15.3 percent) and wheat flour (7.2 percent).

311. In 2022, revenue generated from industrial production amounted to 25,034.5 billion shillings compared to 22,758.7 billion shillings in 2021. On the other hand, production cost increased by an average of 10.0 percent to 11,574.6 billion shillings in 2022 compared to 10,522.4 billion shillings in 2021. This was attributed to an increase in price of imported industrial raw materials.

Table 14.1: Production of Some Industrial Products

Industrial Product	Scale	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022	Percent
Biscuits and Spaghetti	Tons	16,911	18,113	22,430	30,154	29,653	-1.7
Wheat Flour	Tons	662,967	680,393	767,476	737,652	684,708	-7.2
Konyagi	000 Litre	29,335	32,366	33,287	22,066	22,489	1.9
Beer	000 Litre	412,555	391,299	385,851	380,464	456,035	19.9
Chibuku	000 Litre	20,819	20,350	21,712	22,256	24,366	9.5
Cigarettes	Million	7,921	8,369	7,320	7,021	12,201	73.8
Textiles	000 M^2	52,613	45,415	53,067	65,365	48,504	-25.8
Sisal Fibres	Tons	8,148	9,287	8,187	8,583	6,171	-28.1
Fishing Nets	Tons	228	254	261	273	461	68.9
Wood Clusters	M^2	37,849	42,563	34,237	29,867	25,305	-15.3
Pyrethrum Products	Tons	139	145	154	152	173	13.8
Paints	000 Litre	47,928	58,024	48,261	62,785	64,028	2.0
Cement	000 Tons	4,766	6,514	6,496	6,531	7,598	16.3
Steel	Tons	275,267	266,314	277,785	293,797	311,781	6.1
Tin	Tons	84,132	100,963	107,836	119,844	129,038	7.7
Battery	Million	115	120	132	-	-	-

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Industry and Trade
- No production
r Data reviewed

Small Industries and Trade Development

312. In 2022, the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) trained 19,188 entrepreneurs compared to 22,945 entrepreneurs trained in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 16.4 percent. This was due to decrease in financial support from Development Partners especially after the lapse of support of entrepreneur trainings in 2021. Trainings offered were on edible oil and livestock feeds processing; manufacturing of leather products, chalk and pottery; cashew nuts processing; and storage and processing of various food products.

313. In 2022, SIDO Technology Development Centres manufactured and distributed 743 machines compared to 400 machines in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 85.8 percent. This was attributed to increased demand of processing machines for crops, livestock, mineral, forestry and fishery products. In addition, 17 entrepreneurs were incubated in 2022 under the Business and Technology Incubators Program in order to foster innovation and creativity in developing new business ideas compared to 15 entrepreneurs incubated in 2021. Furthermore, 23,465 entrepreneurs were trained on technical and business aspects in 2022 compared to 16,685 entrepreneurs in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 40.6 percent. The increase emanated from public awareness and readiness in establishing various projects to address unemployment challenge.

314. In 2022, the Government through National Entrepreneurship Development Fund (NEDF) extended loans worth 6.5 billion shillings to 2,785 entrepreneurs compared to 6.1 billion shillings extended to 2,584 entrepreneurs in 2021, equivalent to 6.6 percent increase in the amount of loan offered. This was on account of increase in NEDF's capital and improved loan repayments to 91.5 percent in 2022. In addition, the extended loans facilitated creation of 7,771 employment opportunities in 2022 compared to 6,318 employment opportunities generated in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 23.0 percent.

315. In 2022, the College of Business Education (CBE) offered 16 short-term courses on business education to 675 participants compared to 23 short-term courses offered to 525 participants in 2021. The decrease in the number of courses offered was due to change in training modality from individual to group training.

316. In 2022, Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization (TIRDO) conducted three (3) researches compared to nine (9) researches conducted in 2021. The researches focused on: orange peels that produce orange sweet essential oil; eucalyptus leaves that produce eucalyptus essential oil; and cardamom seeds that produce cardamom essential oil.

317. In 2022, Centre for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology (CAMARTEC) improved, procured and produced 204 types of farm implements compared to 95 farm tools in 2021. This was attributed to increase in the implementation of projects for designing agriculture technology which had a total of 42 machines for cultivating, planting and threshing as well as establishment of Engineering Technologies Hub with a total of 72 machines in Maswa District. During the period under review, the Government through

CAMARTEC inspected and tested 76 types of farm implements manufactured outside the country compared to 15 types of farm tools in 2021.

318. In 2022, Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TanTrade) coordinated business clinical services to 549 traders compared to 623 traders in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 11.9 percent. The decrease was a result of improvement of business environment which reduced demand for clinical services. In addition, during the business clinical services a total of 513 business complaints were received compared to 1,110 complaints received in 2021. Out of those, 511 complaints were resolved and the remaining two (2) are on the verge of being resolved.

319. In 2022, TanTrade coordinated 10 training programs to 307 traders to enhance their capacity to operate in a competitive environment compared to 10 training programs conducted to 3,563 traders in 2021. Following such programs, 285 traders were trained on business management and 22 traders were connected to business support institutions to access support services such as company registration, loans and products standard.

320. In 2022, Tanzania Engineering and Manufacturing Design Organization (TEMDO) designed 12 technologies that enabled manufacturing of four (4) machines for processing cassava, sisal, sunflower seeds as well as manufacturing of medical equipment compared to 20 technologies that facilitated manufacturing of six (6) machines in 2021. In addition, TEMDO offered practical training to 50 graduates to enhance their practical skills through various technological advancement in manufacturing, health, agriculture and livestock sectors to instill skills for self-employment compared to 18 graduates trained in 2021. Furthermore, TEMDO conducted engineering services to: Minjingu Mines and Fertilizers Company Ltd; Duluti JWTZ; Kijenge Animal Product Ltd (KAPL); Elia Food Products; Small Scale Salt Processors; and International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA).

Industry and Business Registration

321. In 2022, Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA) registered 13,756 companies compared to 10,862 companies registered in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 26.6 percent. In addition, 25,507 business names were registered in 2022 compared to 21,836 business names registered in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 16.8 percent. Furthermore, BRELA issued 14,263 group A business licenses compared to 12,135 licenses issued in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 17.5 percent. The increase in registration and licensing was due to continued Government efforts to improve business environment including the use of electronic registration systems as well as public awareness campaigns. On the other hand, BRELA issued 165 industrial licenses in 2022 compared to 181 licenses issued in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 8.8 percent.

322. In 2022, BRELA registered 3,607 trademarks compared to 3,137 trademarks registered in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 15.0 percent. This was attributed to increase in registration of trademarks for overseas companies. In addition, BRELA received and reviewed 497 applications for intellectual property rights compared to 422 applications in

2021. Out of those, 445 applications were submitted through African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) and 52 applications were locally submitted.

International Trade Fairs

323. In 2022, the 46th Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (46th DITF) was held whereby a total of 3,425 companies participated compared to 3,002 companies in 2021. Out of those, 3,200 were local companies and 225 were foreign companies. In addition, 23 countries participated in the 46th DITF compared to 16 countries in 2021. Furthermore, non-binding trade agreements worth 176 billion shillings were signed in 2022 compared to agreements worth 5.6 billion shillings which were signed in 2021. The increase was attributed to conducive business environment and relaxation of travel restrictions by some countries following decrease in the spread of COVID - 19. Approximately 11,852 temporary employments were created during the 2022 trade fair compared to 11,200 employments in 2021, equivalent to an increase in 5.8 percent.

324. In 2022, a total of 502 stakeholders from small, medium and large industries, Ministries and Government Institutions participated in the 7th Tanzania Industrial Products Exhibition held in Dar es Salaam compared to 131 stakeholders in 2021. The increase in participation was on account of sensitization program extended to industrial stakeholders as well as Government institutions on the importance of participating in the exhibition.

Standards and Quality Control

325. In 2022, Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) formulated 537 standards compared to 545 standards formulated in 2021. During the period under review, a total of 32,817 samples were tested compared to 28,425 samples tested in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 15.5 percent. This was attributed to the needs to meet production standards by adhering to products quality. In addition, 9,473 devices were calibrated in 2022 compared to 10,282 devices in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 7.9 percent. The decrease resulted from seasonality of calibration activities.

326. In 2022, TBS issued 836 standard mark licenses compared to 580 licenses issued in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 44.1 percent. This was due to increased awareness of consumers and producers on the importance of quality products. Out of those, 393 licenses were issued to medium and large producers and 443 licenses were issued to small entrepreneurs. In addition, 68 types of trainings on quality control were offered to 2,890 participants in 2022 compared to 87 types of training offered to 5,326 participants in 2021.

327. In 2022, TBS registered 1,827 food and cosmetics products compared to 1,591 products registered in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 14.8 percent. The increase was due to the use of electronic system for registration of food and cosmetics products. Out of registered products, 1,447 were food products and 380 were cosmetic products. In addition, the Bureau registered and issued 8,915 premises permits for production, sale and distribution of food and cosmetic products compared to 8,600 permits issued in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 3.7 percent. The increase was attributed to readiness of premises owner, producers, sellers and distributors to adhere to the quality and standards of the reference products to ensure safety of

the general public. Out of the registered premises, 7,408 premises were for production, sale and distribution of food products and 1,507 premises were for cosmetic products.

328. In 2022, TBS inspected 43,982 imported used motor vehicles compared to 35,606 imported motor vehicles inspected in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 23.5 percent. Out of those, 31,970 motor vehicles met the required quality standard for domestic consumption and 12,012 motor vehicles did not meet required standard. On the other hand, 33,707 imported products were inspected in 2022 compared to 28,818 products inspected in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 17.0 percent. Out of those, 2,916 products, equivalent to 8.7 percent did not meet the required standards whereby the importers were instructed to destroy the products or return to the country of origin. The increase in the number of motor vehicles and products inspected was due to removal of trade restrictions imposed by various countries to control COVID - 19 infection.

329. In 2022, Weight and Measure Agency (WMA) inspected 862,024 weighing instruments compared to 804,000 weighing instruments inspected in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 7.2 percent. This was due to awareness creation among stakeholders on the importance of using accurate measurements. In addition, WMA conducted 5,123 abrupt inspections of weighing instruments used in business, health, safety and environment in 2022 compared to 4,328 inspections conducted in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 18.4 percent. This was attributed to an increase in working facilities. During the period under review, the Agency tested 130 new types of weighing instruments which were locally produced and imported compared to 54 instruments tested in 2021. Out of those, 106 instruments were approved and 24 instruments were rejected.

330. In 2022, the Agency issued 412 licenses and permits to weight and measure practitioners compared to 367 licenses and permits issued in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 12.3 percent. The increase emanated from awareness creation to stakeholders on the importance of licenses and permits. In addition, the Agency continued to oversee the appropriate use of measurement instruments in handling imported edible oil and petroleum products at the Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara ports. During the period under review, 143 ships with 8,291.3 million cubic litres were inspected compared to 115 ships with 6,752.0 million cubic litres in 2021. Out of those, seven (7) ships with 163.6 million cubic litres were for edible oil and 136 ships with 8,127.7 million cubic litres for petroleum products.

Fair Competition and Control of Counterfeit Products

331. In 2022, Fair Competition Commission (FCC) approved merger application of 97 companies compared to application of 68 companies in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 42.7 percent. The applications were from agriculture, minerals, trade and energy companies. In addition, FCC registered 60 consumer contracts from financial sector in 2022 compared to 77 contracts registered in 2021 from financial sector and solar energy.

332. In 2022, FCC inspected 11,718 cargo containers compared to 4,421 containers inspected in 2021. Out of those, 247 containers worth 22.8 billion shillings containing counterfeit

products were seized. The counterfeit products were household items, building materials, stationaries, electronic devices as well as motorcycle and car spare parts.

National Development Corporation

333. In 2022, National Development Corporation (NDC) through Rubber Plantation Project at Kihuhwi - Muheza and Kalunga - Kilombero produced 80.32 tons of dry rubber compared to 146.9 tons produced in 2021. The decrease in rubber production was caused by unfavourable weather condition. In addition, Tanzania Biotech Products Limited produced 15,504 litres of biolarvicides compared to 93,040 litres produced in 2021. The decrease in production was attributed to decline in demand in the domestic market.

Export Processing and Special Economic Zones

334. In 2022, Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA) registered 22 companies compared to 19 companies registered in 2021. During the period under review, a total of USD 93.25 million was invested in Special Economic Zones (EPZ/SEZ) compared to USD 82.8 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 12.6 percent. In addition, export of goods produced from EPZ/SEZ amounted to USD 126.7 million in 2022 compared to exports of USD 103.1 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 22.9 percent. Furthermore, EPZ/SEZ created 11,651 direct employment opportunities in 2022 compared to 6,582 opportunities in 2021. The increase in exports and employment resulted from the Government's efforts to strengthen international cooperation, especially economic diplomacy, promoting investment and improving management in Special Economic Zones.

Table 52: PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF CEMENT

Tons

Year	Imported	Exported	Production	Consumption	Consumption Percentage Change
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
2015r	896,872	129,083	3,140,160	3,907,949	-4.3
2016	513,307	253,506	4,047,712	4,307,513	10.2
2017	188,599	226,588	4,397,684	4,359,696	1.2
2018	341,179	196,449	4,540,309	4,685,039	7.5
2019	448,579	410,607	5,290,878	5,328,850	13.7
2020	716,929	493,867	5,605,626	5,828,688	9.4
2021	690,474	441,828	6,614,359	6,863,004	14.5
2022*	566,826	632,726	7,598,073	7,532,173	9.8

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Tanzania Revenue Authority

* Provisional Data

r Revised data

Table 53: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Product	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022	Change (Percent)
Biscuits and Spaghetti	Ton	19,204	15,890	16,451	16,911	18,113	22,430	30,154	29,653	-1.7
Wheat flour	Ton	533,257	498,940	606,432	662,967	680,393	767,476	737,652	684,708	-7.2
Konyagi	000 Ltr	29,491	28,754	25,555	29,335	32,366	33,287	22,066	22,489	1.9
Beer	000 Ltr	386,310	383,251	396,864	412,555	391,299	385,851	380,464	456,035	19.9
Chibuku	000 Ltr	23,028	26,513	22,624	20,819	20,350	21,712	22,256	24,366	9.5
Cigarrettes	Million	7,837	8,091	7,412	7,921	8,369	7,320	7,021	12,201	73.8
Textiles	000 M^2	100,491	76,436	52,052	52,613	45,415	53,067	65,365	48,504	-25.8
Sisal Ropes	Ton	8,851	9,216	8,188	8,148	9,287	8,187	8,583	6,171	-28.1
Fish nets	Ton	311	312	196	228	254	261	273	461	68.9
Canvas	000 M^2	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood products	M^3	36,317	34,983	37,302	37,849	42,563	34,237	29,867	25,305	-15.3
Pyrethrum product	Ton	118	126	134	139	145	154	152	173	13.8
Fertilizer	Ton	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paints	000 Ltr	38,372	35,096	40,146	47,928	58,024	48,261	62,785	64,028	2.0
Petroleum products	000 Ton	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cement	000 Ton	3,140	4,047	4,397	4,540	5,290	5,605	6,614	7,598	14.9
Iron sheets*	Ton	62,612	65,686	231,591	275,267	266,314	277,785	293,797	311,781	6.1
Corrugated iron	Ton	91,385	91,421	84,541	84,132	100,963	107,836	119,844	129,038	7.7
Aluminium	Ton	32	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio	000	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Batteries	Million	87	69	122	115	120	132	-	-	-

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

Table 54: INDUSTRIES - ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

ISIC (Rev 3)	Activity	Employed			Others			Total		
		2020*	2021r	2022	2020	2021r	2022	2020	2021	2022
151-4	Food processing	102,379	110,456	113,772	34,414	17,154	17,128	136,793	127,610	130,900
155	Beverages	11,092	10,406	10,718	136	68	68	11,228	10,474	10,786
160	Tobacco and Cigarette	8,182	7,637	7,866	10	5	5	8,192	7,642	7,871
171-2, 181	Textile Manufacturing	43,449	55,262	56,921	33,908	16,902	16,876	77,357	72,164	73,797
191	Skins and Skins products	2,262	2,331	2,401	508	253	301	2,770	2,584	2,702
201-202	Timber and timber products	11,556	12,319	12,689	3,541	1,765	1,762	15,097	14,084	14,451
210-221-222	Manufac. of paper product, printing	8,643	8,202	8,448	322	161	161	8,965	8,363	8,609
241-2	Manufacturing of chemical	11,557	10,940	11,268	364	181	221	11,921	11,121	11,489
251	Rubber and Plastic products	6,870	6,449	6,643	91	45	63	6,961	6,494	6,706
261-9	Manufacturing of non-metallic products	12,975	13,004	13,394	2,071	1,032	1,030	15,046	14,036	14,424
271-369	Others	48,579	57,297	59,017	27,576	13,746	13,725	76,155	71,043	72,742
	Total	**267,544**	**294,303**	**303,137**	**102,941**	**51,312**	**51,340**	**370,485**	**345,615**	**354,477**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Industries are those with more than one employee

Table 55: INDUSTRIES - ESTIMATED LABOUR COSTS

(Million Shillings)

ISIC (Rev 3)	Activity	Salaries			Other Payment			Total		
		2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
151-4	Food processing	527,501	580,251	638,276	96,574	106,232	116,855	624,075	686,483	755,131
155	Beverages	323,284	355,612	391,173	137,396	151,136	166,249	460,680	506,748	557,422
160	Tobacco and Cigarette	144,005	158,405	174,246	40,274	44,301	48,731	184,279	202,706	222,977
171-2, 181	Textile Manufacturing	160,458	176,504	194,154	84,693	93,162	102,478	245,151	269,666	296,632
191	Skins and Skins products	9,118	10,030	11,033	922	1,014	1,115	10,040	11,044	12,148
201- 202	Timber and timber products	42,446	46,691	51,360	6,010	6,611	7,272	48,456	53,302	58,632
210-221-222	Manufac. of paper product, printing	77,131	84,844	93,328	17,102	18,812	20,693	94,233	103,656	114,021
241-2	Manufacturing of chemical	104,711	115,182	126,700	16,364	18,000	19,800	121,075	133,182	146,500
251	Rubber and Plastic products	53,810	59,191	65,110	7,913	8,704	9,574	61,723	67,895	74,684
261-9	Manufacturing of non- metallic products	141,747	155,922	171,514	42,963	47,259	51,985	184,710	203,181	223,499
271-369	Others	233,838	257,222	282,944	48,663	53,529	58,882	282,501	310,751	341,826
	Total	**1,818,049**	**1,999,854**	**2,199,838**	**498,874**	**548,760**	**603,634**	**2,316,923**	**2,548,614**	**2,803,472**

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

Table 56: INDUSTRIES - SUMMARY STATISTICS IN 2020 - 2022

Million Shillings

ISIC (Rev 3)	Activity	Earnings			Cost			Value Added		
		2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
151-4	Food processing	8,004,246	8,804,671	9,685,138	3,678,616	4,046,478	4,451,126	4,325,630	4,758,193	5,234,012
155	Beverages	3,300,937	3,631,031	3,994,134	988,417	1,087,259	1,195,985	2,312,520	2,543,772	2,798,149
160	Tobacco and Cigarette	1,240,434	1,364,477	1,500,925	311,314	342,445	376,689	929,120	1,022,032	1,124,236
171-2, 181	Textile Manufacturing	968,612	1,065,473	1,172,020	443,420	487,762	536,538	525,192	577,711	635,482
191	Skins and Skins products	108,714	119,585	131,543	73,800	81,180	89,298	34,914	38,405	42,245
201-202	Timber and timber products	294,287	323,716	356,088	97,620	107,382	118,120	196,667	216,334	237,968
210-221-222	Manufac. of paper product, printing	532,014	585,215	643,736	329,424	362,366	398,603	202,590	222,849	245,133
241-2	Manufacturing of chemical	1,165,269	1,281,796	1,409,976	729,171	802,088	882,297	436,098	479,708	527,679
251	Rubber and Plastic products	1,196,953	1,316,648	1,448,313	773,950	851,345	936,479	423,003	465,303	511,834
261-9	Manufacturing of non-metallic products	1,528,392	1,681,231	1,849,354	775,649	853,214	938,535	752,743	828,017	910,819
271-369	Others	2,349,845	2,584,830	2,843,313	1,364,423	1,500,865	1,650,951	985,422	1,083,965	1,192,361
	Total	**20,689,703**	**22,758,673**	**25,034,540**	**9,565,804**	**10,522,384**	**11,574,622**	**11,123,899**	**12,236,289**	**13,459,918**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Formal Industries are those with 1 employee and above

Table 57: INDUSTRIES: REGION SUMMARIES *

Region	Number of Workers			Permanent Employees			Salaries (Million Shillings)			Gross Value Added (Million Shillings)		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Dodoma	4,009	3,740	3,836	2,894	3,184	3,280	22,750	25,025	27,527	139,200	153,120	168,432
Arusha	31,444	29,333	30,085	22,707	24,978	25,728	77,243	84,967	93,464	472,625	519,888	571,877
Kilimanjaro	23,610	22,025	22,590	17,050	18,756	19,319	97,840	107,624	118,386	598,647	658,512	724,363
Tanga	17,823	16,627	17,053	12,871	14,159	14,584	121,922	134,114	147,525	745,994	820,593	902,652
Morogoro	55,853	52,104	53,440	40,333	44,367	45,699	51,725	56,898	62,588	316,480	348,128	382,941
Pwani,	17,385	16,218	16,634	12,555	13,811	14,226	73,385	80,724	88,796	449,014	493,915	543,307
Dar es Salaam	119,542	111,517	114,376	86,325	94,959	97,809	1,043,930	1,148,323	1,263,154	6,387,375	7,026,113	7,728,724
Lindi	1,783	1,663	1,706	1,289	1,418	1,461	464	510	561	2,842	3,126	3,439
Mtwara	5,169	4,822	4,946	3,733	4,106	4,229	17,312	19,043	20,947	105,919	116,511	128,162
Ruvuma	3,335	3,111	3,191	2,409	2,649	2,729	3,490	3,839	4,223	21,362	23,498	25,848
Iringa	8,889	8,292	8,505	6,419	7,061	7,273	41,295	45,425	49,967	252,665	277,932	305,725
Mbeya	10,646	9,931	10,186	7,687	8,456	8,710	84,014	92,415	101,656	514,043	565,447	621,992
Singida	4,118	3,842	3,941	2,976	3,273	3,371	3,022	3,324	3,656	18,484	20,332	22,365
Tabora	1,313	1,225	1,256	946	1,041	1,072	16,664	18,330	20,163	101,958	112,154	123,369
Rukwa	2,744	2,560	2,626	1,981	2,179	2,244	9,625	10,588	11,647	58,892	64,781	71,259
Kigoma	3,339	3,115	3,195	2,412	2,653	2,733	1,622	1,784	1,962	9,926	10,919	12,011
Shinyanga	4,912	4,582	4,698	3,547	3,902	4,019	16,552	18,207	20,028	101,270	111,397	122,537
Kagera	6,399	5,969	6,122	4,621	5,083	5,236	7,707	8,478	9,326	47,153	51,868	57,055
Mwanza	19,594	18,279	18,748	14,149	15,565	16,032	96,771	106,448	117,093	592,104	651,314	716,445
Mara	6,277	5,856	6,006	4,533	4,987	5,137	8,456	9,302	10,232	51,733	56,906	62,597
Manyara	9,132	8,519	8,736	6,594	7,253	7,471	4,025	4,428	4,871	24,635	27,099	29,809
Njombe	4,887	4,559	4,676	3,530	3,883	4,000	7,684	8,452	9,297	47,015	51,717	56,889
Katavi	2,532	2,362	2,423	1,829	2,012	2,072	1,653	1,818	2,000	10,112	11,123	12,235
Simiyu	3,113	2,904	2,978	2,248	2,473	2,546	6,170	6,787	7,466	37,760	41,536	45,690
Geita	1,069	997	1,023	772	849	874	304	334	369	1,857	2,043	2,247
Songwe	1,568	1,463	1,501	1,133	1,246	1,283	2,424	2,667	2,934	14,834	16,317	17,948
Total	**370,485**	**345,615**	**354,477**	**267,544**	**294,303**	**303,137**	**1,818,049**	**1,999,854**	**2,199,838**	**11,123,899**	**12,236,289**	**13,459,918**

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

335. In 2022, the country's road network increased to 181,190.06 kilometres from 180,791.7 kilometres in 2021. Out of those, 36,760.29 kilometres were under the Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) and 144,429.77[6] kilometres under the Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA).

336. In 2022, the road network managed by TANROADS increased to 36,760.29 kilometres from 36,361.95 kilometres in 2021. Out of those, 12,223.04 kilometres were trunk roads connecting regions and neighboring countries, and 24,537.25 kilometres were regional roads connecting regions and districts. The increase of road network was due to construction of new roads and upgrading of some roads which were previously managed by TARURA.

337. As of December 2022, a total of 35,269.38 kilometres of trunk and regional roads in bitumen and gravels/earth standard were assessed compared to 33,722.50 kilometres assessed in the corresponding period in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 4.6 percent. This was due to availability of equipment owing to increased financial resources. Out of the assessed roads, 3,806.47 kilometres were in poor condition, 18,818.76 kilometres in fair condition, and 12,644.15 kilometres in good condition compared to 3,614.60 kilometres, 17,431.93 kilometres, and 12,676.0 kilometres, respectively in 2021. The decrease of roads with good conditions was due to increase of roads with poor conditions under maintenance.

338. As of December 2022, a total of 11,158.23 kilometres of trunk roads in bitumen and gravel standards were assessed compared to 11,068.7 kilometres in 2021. Out of those, 1,619.15 kilometres were in poor condition, 3,372.89 kilometres in fair condition and 6,166.19 kilometres in good condition compared to 1,608.21 kilometres, 3,158.5 kilometres and 6,302.02 kilometres, respectively in 2021. The decrease of roads with good condition resulted from an increase of roads with poor condition under maintenance.

339. In 2022, a total of 24,111.15 kilometres of regional roads connecting regions with districts in bitumen and gravel/earth standards were assessed compared to 22,653.9 kilometres in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 6.0 percent. The increase was due to availability of equipment owing to increase in financial resources. Out of assessed roads, 2,187.32 kilometres were in poor condition, 15,445.87 kilometres in fair condition, and 6,477.96 kilometres in good condition compared to 2,006.4 kilometres, 14,273.5 kilometres, and 6,374 kilometres, respectively in 2021.

[6] Kilometres under TARURA will decrease after the release of Government Notice.

Table 15.1: Road Network Condition in 2022

Types of Roads	Good		Fair		Poor		Total
	Kilometres	%	Kilometres	%	Kilometres	%	Kilometres
Trunk roads in bitumen	5,661.95	63	1,854.82	21	1,451.93	16	8,968.70
Trunk roads in gravel/earth	504.24	23	1,518.07	69	167.22	8	2,189.53
Sub Total	**6,166.19**		**3,372.89**		**1,619.15**		**11,158.23**
Regional roads in bitumen	872.08	46	492.97	26	548.1	28	1,913.15
Regional roads in gravel/earth	5,605.88	25	14,952.90	68	1,639.22	7	22,198.00
Sub Total	**6,477.96**		**15,445.87**		**2,187.32**		**24,111.15**
Grand Total	**12,644.15**	**36**	**18,818.76**	**53**	**3,806.47**	**11**	**35,269.38**

Source: Ministry of Works and Transport

340. In 2022, road networks managed by TARURA were 144,429.77 kilometres. Out of those, 38,888.48 kilometres were in good condition, 48,307.97 kilometres in fair condition, and 57,233.32 kilometres in poor condition. As of December 2022, district road networks in bitumen standard were 2,847.48 kilometres, gravel roads 35,476.59 kilometres and earth roads 106,105.71 kilometres compared to 2,473.55 kilometres, 30,756.5 kilometres and 111,199.72 kilometres, respectively in 2021.

Table 15.2: Urban and Rural Road Network Condition in 2022

Types of Roads	Road conditions (Kilometres)				Change (Percent)
	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	
Bitumen roads	2,177.13	487.83	182.52	2,847.48	2.0
Gravel roads	18,962.36	12,781.99	3,732.24	35,476.59	24.7
Earth roads	17,749.00	35,038.15	53,318.55	106,105.71	73.5
Total	**38,888.48**	**48,307.97**	**57,233.32**	**144,429.77**	**100**
Percentage	26.9	33.5	39.6	100	

Source: Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency

341. In 2022, TARURA constructed and rehabilitated 39,705.94 kilometres of roads compared to 34,514.95 kilometres in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 15.0 percent. The increase among others resulted from construction of roads in bitumen standard in the Government City of Mtumba - Dodoma. In addition, 503.83 kilometres of roads were constructed in bitumen standard, 15,016.59 kilometres in gravel standard and 24,185.52 kilometres undergone routine, periodic and spot maintenance.

342. In 2022, TARURA constructed 652 bridges, 1,121 culverts, 2,415 kilometres of water drainage systems and rehabilitated 251 bridges compared to 212 bridges, 2,122 culverts, 56.8 kilometres of water drainage systems, and 236 bridges respectively in 2021. As of December 2022, TARURA through the Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project facilitated: construction of 4.36 kilometres of roads to bitumen standard; construction of six (6) kilometres of water drainage systems; construction of two (2) bus terminals in Uzana and Kinyerezi; and construction of a market at Zakheim.

Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Vehicles

343. In 2022, TANROADS constructed 30,558.29 kilometres of trunk and regional roads compared to 32,979.2 kilometres in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 7.3 percent. The decrease was due to relocation of roads with poor conditions to TANROADS from TARURA. In addition, 2,917 bridges were rehabilitated compared to 2,728 bridges in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 6.9 percent. The increase was due to continued Government efforts to improve road infrastructure and bridges.

344. In 2022, Tanzania Electrical, Mechanical and Services Agency (TEMESA) continued to administer 34 ferries, as it was in 2021. During the period under review, 33,598,960 passengers, 1,011,791 vehicles and 538.47 metric tons of cargo were transported compared to 34,480,252 passengers, 1,231,856 vehicles and 1,924.22 metric tons of cargo in 2021. The decrease was due to major maintenance of ferries such as MV Kazi, MV Misungwi, MV Musoma, MV TEMESA, MV Sabasaba and MV Pangani.

345. In 2022, TEMESA conducted maintenance of 27,067 vehicles compared to 29,263 vehicles in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 7.5 percent. The decrease was due to major maintenance of workshops in Arusha, Mara, Kigoma, Tabora, Mtwara and Mwanza regions. On the other hand, TEMESA completed 139 electricity installation projects in 2022 compared to 107 projects completed in 2021. The increase of projects was attributed to availability of high-quality and modern equipment in TEMESA workshops.

Roads Fund

346. In 2022, the Road Fund Board collected 1,475.0 billion shillings compared to 926.6 billion shillings collected in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 59.2 percent. This was attributed to improvement of fuel levy collection due to increased fuel consumption in various ongoing economic activities including Standard Gauge Railway and Julius Nyerere Hydro power projects as well as changing of transit charges by considering to distance covered instead of flat rate consistency with EAC, SADC, COMESA rates. In addition, the Board inspected 1,279 road projects in 2022 compared to 594 projects inspected in 2021.

Government and Houses Buildings

347. In 2022, Tanzania Buildings Agency (TBA) continued to design and supervise construction of 109 Government house and building projects compared to 258 projects in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 57.8 percent. This was attributed to the use of force account in implementing projects as well as completion of projects supervised by TBA. In addition, 335 houses and buildings were rehabilitated in 2022 compared to 166 houses and buildings in 2021.

348. In 2022, a total of 6,493 houses were leased to commercial tenants and public servants compared to 6,222 houses leased in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 4.4 percent. Out of those, 2,382 houses were leased to public servants and 4,111 houses for commercial purposes compared to 1,622 public houses and 4,600 commercial purposes in 2021. The increase in

houses leased to public servants was due to growing demand of houses for public servants living in Dodoma City.

Contractors' Registration

349. In 2022, Contractors Registration Board (CRB) registered 1,341 contractors compared to 944 contractors registered in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 42.1 percent. As of December 2022, registered contractors increased to 14,034. The increase was due to sensitization campaign by the Board to remind contractors to adhere to the requirements of the law. In addition, 4,013 construction projects were registered compared to 3,878 projects in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 3.5 percent. This was due to growing of construction activities in the country.

350. In 2022, the Board inspected 3,728 projects compared to 3,518 projects inspected in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 6.0 percent. This was due to increase of registered construction projects. Out of those, 2,494 projects met the standards and 1,234 projects were below the standards. The deficiencies were attributed to: projects being implemented by unregistered contractors, unregistered projects, absence of project signboard, non - compliance of worker safety regulations, and contractors undertaking projects beyond their authorized levels. In addition, various legal actions were taken for projects implemented below the prescribed standards including imposing fines on contractors and suspension of some construction projects. Furthermore, 40 cases were filed for various offences including projects implemented by unregistered contractors compared to 97 cases in 2021.

Engineers Registration

351. In 2022, Engineering Registration Board (ERB) registered 2,846 engineers from various fields compared to 3,224 engineers registered in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 11.7 percent. As of December 2022, total registered engineers were 35,829. Out of those, 2,672 engineers were Tanzanians (93.9 percent) and 174 foreign engineers. In addition, 463 technician engineers were registered in 2022 compared to 314 technician engineers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 47.5 percent. As of December 2022, total registered technician engineers were 1,242. The increase was due to registration of more technician engineers after introduction of Technician Engineers Day.

352. In 2022, the Board registered 16 consulting firms compared to 13 firms registered in 2021, of which 10 firms were local and 6 were foreign firms. As of December 2022, there were a total of 405 registered consulting firms. In addition, 12 consulting engineers (10 local and 2 foreign) were registered in 2022 compared to 17 engineers in 2021. As of December 2022, registered consulting engineers increased to 634.

353. In 2022, one construction and engineering material laboratory was registered compared to two (2) laboratories registered in 2021. This increased the number of engineering material testing laboratories to 40 as of December 2022.

354. In 2022, trained engineers decreased by 3.0 percent to 1,488 compared to 1,534 engineers in 2021. The decline was attributed to completion of the Structured Engineers

Apprenticeship Program. Out of those, 289 trained engineers graduated and were registered. Furthermore, 716 construction projects were registered in 2022 compared to 795 projects registered in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 9.9 percent. Likewise, 106 projects were inspected in 2022 compared to 72 projects in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 47.2 percent. This was attributed to monitoring of ongoing projects and special inspections conducted in various zones.

Registration of Architects and Quantity Surveyors

355. As of December 2022, registered Architects and Quantity Surveyors professionals increased by 18.2 percent to 1,471 from 1,245 professionals in 2021. Out of those, 1,437 professionals were Tanzanians and 34 were foreign professionals. In addition, 212 graduates participated in practical training on architectural design and quantity surveying in 2022 compared to 213 graduates in 2021. Moreover, 432 architects and quantity surveyor firms were registered in 2022 compared to 414 firms registered in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 4.4 percent. This was attributed to the use of online registration system and increase of construction projects. Out of those, 424 were local firms and eight (8) were foreign firms.

356. In 2022, a total of 1,097 building construction projects were registered compared to 987 projects registered in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 11.1 percent. The increase was due to the use of online registration system. Furthermore, 3,362 building construction projects were inspected in 2022 compared to 2,404 projects inspected in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 39.9 percent. Out of those, 2,623 projects equivalent to 78.0 percent complied with the requirements of Architects and Quantity Surveyors (Registration) Act No. 4 of 2010.

National Construction Council

357. In 2022, National Construction Council (NCC) provided technical advice to seven (7) construction sector stakeholders compared to six (6) stakeholders in 2021. In addition, 111 construction disputes were resolved compared to 78 disputes resolved in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 42.3 percent. This was attributed to increased awareness on dispute resolution mechanism. Furthermore, NCC in collaboration with the Tanzania Bureau of Standards developed 19 quality standards for construction materials compared to 54 standards in 2021.

Institute of Construction Technology

358. In 2022, Institute of Construction Technology trained 140 students at diploma level compared to 41 students in 2021. The increase resulted from improved curriculum and ongoing promotion campaigns through media and social networks. During the period under consideration, the Institute trained 16 civil technicians on the use of appropriate labor-saving technology in rehabilitation of gravel roads compared to 13 technicians in 2021.

359. In 2022, a total of 99 participants from women and youth groups were trained on the use of appropriate labor-saving technology in road rehabilitation and construction compared to 65 participants in 2021. During the period under review, the Institute promoted adoption of appropriate labor - saving technology to 116 stakeholders from TARURA and some district councils compared to 35 stakeholders in 2021.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

Title Deeds Preparation, Inspection and Verification

360. In 2022, a total of 94,832 land titles for plots and farms were prepared for registration compared to 88,810 land titles in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 6.8 percent. This resulted from the implementation of Planning, Surveying and Land Tilting Program, as well as increased awareness on the importance of legal ownership of land. In addition, 38,575 customary land titles were issued compared to 76,245 titles issued in 2021. On the other hand, 1,318 notices of nullification of ownership were issued to tenants violated land leasing conditions in 2022 compared to 3,516 notices in 2021. The decrease of nullification notices was due to ongoing public awareness of land ownership policies, laws and guidelines.

Registration of Title Deeds and Legal Documents

361. In 2022, a total of 183,072 land titles and legal documents were registered compared to 141,630 land titles and legal documents registered in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 29.3 percent. This was attributed to increase of public awareness on the importance of securing land ownership as well as the use of title deeds.

Table 15.3: Registration of Title Deeds and Legal Documents

Title Deeds	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Land ownership titles registered under Land Registration Act, Cap 334	41,522	47,948	57,180	61,527	83,195
Condominium titles registered under Unit Title Act No. 17/2008)	844	321	924	232	380
Sub-Total	**42,366**	**48,269**	**58,104**	**61,759**	**83,575**
Legal Documents					
Legal documents registered under Titles Registration Act, Cap 334	27,716	15,018	35,477	39,252	51,413
Documents registered under Registration of Document Act, Cap 117	21,807	26,096	33,938	36,354	42,112
Documents registered under Chattels Transfer Act, Cap 210	1,817	3,129	5,698	4,265	5,972
Sub - Total	**51,340**	**44,243**	**75,113**	**79,871**	**99,497**
Grand Total	**93,706**	**92,512**	**133,217**	**141,630**	**183,072**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Asset Valuation, Plot and Farm Survey

362. In 2022, the Government approved 67,621 valuation reports compared to 57,274 reports in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 18.1 percent. On the other hand, land maps with 430,639 plots and 1,386 farms were approved in 2022 compared to land maps with 418,831 plots and 671 farms approved in 2021. The increase of approved land maps was due to ongoing implementation of land planning, surveying and titling projects in various Local Government Authorities.

Table 15.4: Approved Plots and Farms

Regions	2021		2022	
	Plots	Farms	Plots	Farms
Arusha	34,732	13	12,159	13
Dar es Salaam	37,574	-	38,993	-
Dodoma	91,760	7	52,668	5
Geita	8,657	1	6,725	-
Iringa	9,047	17	11,902	20
Kagera	8,371	25	5,733	52
Katavi	5,895	96	5,449	-
Kigoma	12,690	52	8,033	76
Kilimanjaro	9,248	15	3,786	325
Lindi	5,994	31	5,985	16
Manyara	6,521	30	19,031	26
Mara	7,618	1	21,735	-
Mbeya	20,080	1	54,507	3
Morogoro	7,965	171	22,623	66
Mtwara	12,970	4	9,807	-
Mwanza	20,878	2	9,521	2
Njombe	4,165	2	8,306	30
Pwani	33,827	129	31,459	33
Rukwa	3,570	44	1,900	3
Ruvuma	8,908	6	11,672	1
Shinyanga	14,035	1	15,135	-
Simiyu	2,900	6	12,782	-
Singida	13,389	2	9,657	693
Songwe	3,034	-	1,949	2
Tabora	14,766	5	17,696	-
Tanga	20,237	10	31,427	20
Total	**418,831**	**671**	**430,639**	**1,386**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Land Use Plans

363. In 2022, land use plans for 97 villages were prepared in 20 districts compared to land use plans for 316 villages prepared in 41 districts in 2021.

Table 15.5: Land Use Plans for Villages in 2022

Region	District	Name of the Village	No. of Villages
Kigoma	Uvinza	Ubanda, Kashagulu, Lufubu	3
Katavi	Mpimbwe	Igalukilo, Ntibili, Ikulwe	3
	Tanganyika	Kamsanga, Ikaka	2
Kilimanjaro	Same	Vumari	1
Iringa	Kilolo	Mwatasi, Wangama	2
	Iringa	Makatapola, Mnadani	2
	Mufindi	Kihanga, Kidete, Mwatikilwa, Ihefu	4
Mara	Butiama	Mwikolo, Kigoro	2
Pwani	Chalinze	Pongwekiona, Pongwe Mnazi	2
Rukwa	Sumbawanga	Kalumbaleza A, Kalumbaleza B, Mnazimmoja, Swaila, Nkomolo, Soloa, Ilemba A, Ilemba B, Sakalilo	9
Morogoro	Kilosa	Mfulu, Mbigiri, Mambegwa, Mwasa, Chabima Kwalukwambe, Mamoyo Malangali, Muungano, Mzanganza, Munisagara, Kidete Station, Kikundi, Kivungu, Changarawe, Dodoma	16
Dodoma	Bahi	Msisi	1
	Chamwino	Chiwondo	1
	Kondoa	Bumbuta, Salare, Atta, Potea,	6
		Mahongo, Mkundulu	
Lindi	Newala	Nkulung’ulu	1
Mara	Rorya	Ingri Juu	1
Tabora	Kaliua	Kashishi	1
Njombe	Wanging’ombe	Saja, Uhenga, Idenyimembe	3
Mbeya	Mbeya	Wambishe	1
Arusha	Ngorongoro	Samunge, Mugongo, Yasimdito, Sale, Mageri, Digodigo, Kisangiro, Mugholo, Tinaga, Malambo, Madukani, Piyaya, Enguserosambu, Ng'arwa, Naan, Orkiu Juu, Oloirien, Magaiduru, Njoroi, Oloipiri, Oldonyowas, Lopolun, Arash, Olalaa, Ormanie, Mbuken, Loosoito, Maalon, Loshwash, Ngobereti, Kirtalo, Mondorosi, Soitsambu, Sukenya, Orkuyene, Ololosokwan	36
Total			**97**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Formalisation of Unplanned Settlements

364. In 2022, the Government prepared and approved 2,101 town planning drawings compared to 1,704 drawings in 2021. In addition, 452,805 plots were formalized in various councils compared to 523,519 plots formalized in 2021. This was due to the Government's efforts to formalize informal settlements.

District Land and Housing Tribunal

365. As of December 2022, a total of 49,905 disputes (23,188 new disputes) were filed in 83 District Land and Housing Tribunals compared to 53,527 disputes during the corresponding period in 2021. In addition, 31,932 disputes were resolved and 17,973 disputes remained unresolved in 2022 compared to 26,810 disputes resolved and 26,717 unresolved disputes in 2021.

Construction of Residential and Commercial Houses

366. In 2022, National Housing Corporation (NHC) completed construction of 215 houses and continued with the construction of 475 houses in various councils compared to 440 completed houses and 653 houses under construction in 2021. Out of those, 405 were low-cost houses and 285 medium to high cost houses compared to 431 low cost houses and 662 medium to high cost houses in 2021. During the period under review, Watumishi Housing Company constructed 72 houses compared to 40 houses in 2021.

CHAPTER 16

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

TRANSPORT

Road Transport

367. In 2022, Land Transport Regulatory Authority (LATRA) issued 245,418 transport licenses to registered transport vessels compared to 223,863 licenses issued in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 9.6 percent. This was due to increase in licenses issued for motorcycle and motor-tricycles as well as random inspections of transport vessels. However, licenses issued to commuter buses decreased by 5.6 percent in 2022 as a result of decline in newly registered buses while others were involved in accidents as well as wear and tear.

Table 16.1: Transport Licenses Issued

Licenses Issued	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Passenger buses	52,081	53,451	50,452	-5.6
Cargo vehicles	142,559	133,428	142,154	6.5
Motorcycle and motor-tricycles	20,400	36,984	52,812	42.8
Total	**215,040**	**223,863**	**245,418**	9.6

Source: Land Transport Regulatory Authority

368. In 2022, road accidents associated with passenger and cargo transportation vehicles were 1,405 compared to 1,052 accidents in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 33.6. This was caused by over speeding, negligence and reckless driving by motorcyclists and truck drivers. On the other hand, accidents associated with passenger buses decreased by 2.2 percent due to drivers' compliance with rules and road safety as well as continued use of speed governors.

Table 16.2: Road accidents

Accidents	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Passenger buses	330	365	357	-2.2
Cargo vehicles	407	224	268	19.6
Motorcycle and Motor-tricycles	415	463	780	68.5
Total	**1,152**	**1,052**	**1,405**	**33.6**

Source: Land Transport Regulatory Authority

Railways Transport

369. In 2022, Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) transported 491,322 tons of cargo covering 485,141,822 kilometres compared to 370,279 tons transported in 2021 covering 366,560,583 kilometres, equivalent to an increase of 32.7 percent. The increase was attributed to maintenance of freight wagons and rehabilitation of Dar es Salaam - Isaka railway line.

370. In 2022, TRC transported 466,262 passengers covering 343,076,014 kilometres using long-distance trains compared to 417,096 passengers transported in 2021 covering 316,205,354 kilometres, equivalent to an increase of 11.8 percent. The increase emanated from rehabilitation of Dar es Salaam - Isaka railway line and procurement of 22 locomotives.

On the other hand, TRC transported 2,668,294 passengers covering 74,712,232 kilometres via Dar es Salaam commuter train in 2022 compared to 2,876,199 passengers transported covering 80,533,572 kilometres in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 7.2 percent. The decrease was due to difficulties experienced by passengers to access the railway station following the relocation of train station from Stesheni to Kamata to pave the way for construction of Standard Gauge Railway (SGR).

371. In 2022, Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) in partnership with a private company transported 188,782 tons of cargo compared to 392,081 tons transported in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 51.9 percent. This resulted from closure of Chambeshi railway bridge and 211 kilometres of railway line which were destroyed by heavy rains.

Table 16.3: Cargo Transported (Tons) in 2021 - 2022

Cargo Classification	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Exported Cargo	75,140	17,863	-76.2
Imported Cargo	73,843	59,155	-19.9
Cargo within TAZARA	50,146	88,891	77.3
Sub Total	**199,129**	**165,909**	**-16.7**
Private company	192,952	22,873	-88.1
Grand Total	**392,081**	**188,782**	**-51.9**

Source: Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority

372. In 2022, TAZARA transported 2,793,588 passengers compared to 2,712,673 passengers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 3.0 percent. Out of those, 514,382 passengers were transported through long-distance train (Dar es Salaam - Mbeya - Zambia), 375,575 passengers (Udzungwa train) and 1,903,631 passengers (Dar es Salaam commuter train).

Table 16.4: Passengers Transported in 2021-2022

Passengers	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Long distance train	432,981	514,382	18.8
Udzungwa train	406,762	375,575	-7.7
Dar es Salaam commuter train	1,872,930	1,903,631	1.6
Total	**2,712,673**	**2,793,588**	**3.0**

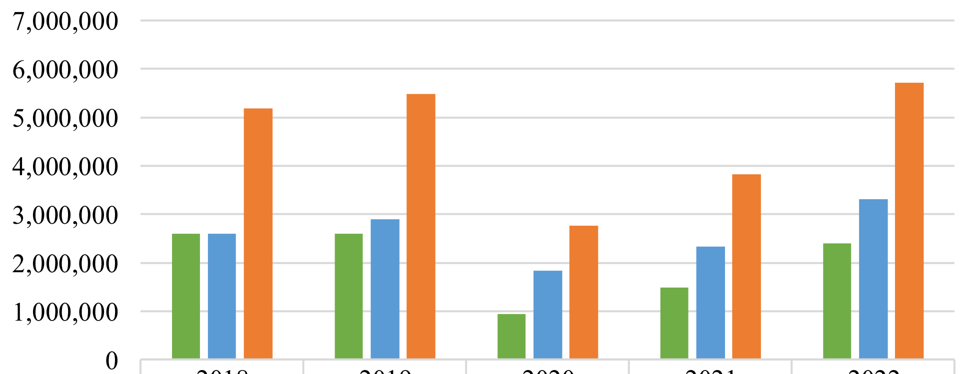
Source: Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority

Air Transport

373. In 2022, a total of 12 aircrafts were registered by Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (TCAA) compared to eight (8) aircrafts registered in 2021. The increase in aircrafts registration resulted from relaxation of air travel restrictions in various countries following slowdown of COVID - 19 spread. During the period under review, the Authority inspected and issued certificates to 147 aircrafts compared to 87 aircrafts in 2021. As of December 2022, a total of 23 international airlines provided service in accordance with Bilateral Aviation Safety Agreement (BASA) compared to 26 airlines in the corresponding period in 2021. This was on account of suspension of flights by various airlines due to commercial reasons.

374. In 2022, passengers who travelled by air were 5,718,395 compared to 3,827,957 passengers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 49.4 percent. This was attributed to an increase in tourists following the Government's efforts in promoting tourism through Tanzania - The Royal Tour as well as slowdown in the spread of COVID - 19 infections. Out of those, 3,313,319 were domestic passengers and 2,405,076 were international passengers.

Figure 16.1: Domestic and International Passengers

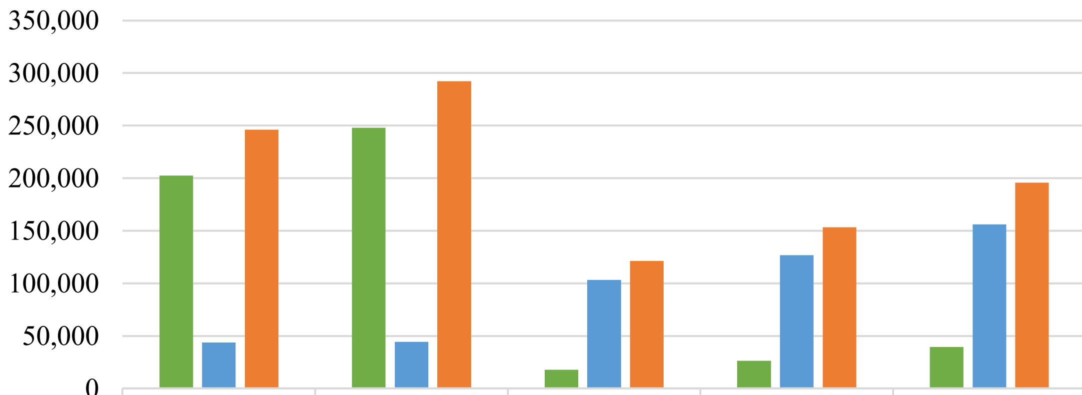


	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
International	2,593,862	2,594,978	943,422	1,489,721	2,405,076
Domestic	2,593,800	2,892,701	1,830,117	2,338,236	3,313,319
Total	5,187,662	5,487,679	2,773,539	3,827,957	5,718,395

International Domestic Total

375. In 2022, there were 195,619 flights compared to 153,322 flights in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 27.6 percent. In addition, transported cargo increased by 16.9 percent to 35,115 tons in 2022 compared to 30,029 tons in 2021. The increase in the number of passengers and cargo resulted from relaxation of air travel restrictions following slowdown in the spread of COVID - 19.

Figure 16.2: Number of Flights



	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
International	202,402	247,803	17,885	26,414	39,559
Domestic	43,670	44,302	103,370	126,908	156,060
Total	246,072	292,105	121,255	153,322	195,619

376. In 2022, Air Tanzania Company Limited (ATCL) continued to provide air services in 14 domestic destinations compared to 15 destinations in 2021. The destinations were Arusha, Bukoba, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Geita, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Mbeya, Mpanda, Mtwara, Mwanza, Songea, Tabora and Zanzibar. In addition, the number of international destinations remained 10 as was in 2021, which were Bujumbura (Burundi), Hahaya (Comorro), Guangzhou (China), Harare (Zimbabwe), Lubumbashi (DR Congo), Ndola (Zambia), Uganda (Entebbe) Lusaka (Zambia), Mumbai (India) and Nairobi (Kenya).

377. In 2022, ATCL transported 1,021,117 passengers compared to 673,311 passengers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 51.7 percent. In addition, the Company transported 3,190 tons of domestic and international cargo in 2022 compared to 1,911 tons transported in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 66.9 percent. This was on account of resumption of passengers and cargo transportation services at Guangzhou, increase in flights to Mumbai as well as increase in the number of flights connecting regional and international airports.

Marine Transport

378. In 2022, Tanzania Shipping Agency Corporation (TASAC) issued 11 port operation licenses compared to six (6) licenses issued in 2021. The increase was attributed to issuance of the licenses to private informal ports namely Kamanga Ferry, South Mkombozi, North Mkombozi, Nyehunge and Bijiri Manoji. During the period under review, licenses were issued to 1,129 clearing and forwarding agents compared to 947 agents in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 19.2 percent. In addition, licenses issued to cargo consolidator and de-consolidator increased to 33 compared to 32 licenses issued in 2021. The increase in licenses issued was due to growth of maritime transport and shipping business.

379. In 2022, a total of 47 licenses for container weighing agents were issued compared to 54 licenses issued in 2021. The decrease in licenses issued was caused by delay of agents to

renew their licenses. In addition, dry port licenses issued increased by 50.0 percent to 69 licenses in 2022 from 46 licenses in 2021. This was attributed to issuance of dry port licenses for vehicles. Furthermore, shipping agency licenses increased by 41.7 percent to 34 in 2022 from 24 licenses in 2021.

Table 16.7: Marine Transport Licenses Issued

No.	Type of license	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
1	Freight Forwarding	947	1,129	19.2
2	Shipping Agency	24	34	41.7
3	Cargo Consolidator/De-Consolidator	32	33	3.1
4	Container weighing	54	47	-13.0
5	Dry Ports	46	69	50.0

Source: Tanzania Shipping Agency Corporation

380. In 2022, a total of 9,159 small marine vessels (less than 24 meters) were licensed compared to 6,439 small vessels licensed in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 42.2 percent. This was due to public awareness campaigns and survey of small marine vessels. In addition, 93 large marine vessels (more than 24 meters) were registered in 2022 compared to 87 large vessels registered in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 6.9 percent.

381. In 2022, Tanzania Port Authority (TPA) handled 22.9 million tons of cargo compared to 18.8 million tons in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 21.8 percent. This was on account of continued improvement of port infrastructure and services as well as promoting the use of Dar es Salaam port to neighbouring countries.

Table 16.8: Cargo Transported (000' Tons)

Port	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Major Coastal Ports						
Dar es Salaam	15,073.8	16,023.0	15,857.9	17,025.0	19,870.2	16.7
Tanga	581.0	571.0	475.0	844.0	968.6	14.8
Mtwara	139.0	122.0	189.0	213.0	1,222.0	*
Sub - total	**15,793.8**	**16,716.0**	**16,521.9**	**18,082.0**	**22,060.8**	22.0
Minor Ports and Great Lakes Ports						
Kilwa, Lindi , Mafia, Bagamoyo na Pangani	17.6	32.0	107.0	191.0	207.8	8.8
Mwanza	122.0	163.0	142.0	234.0	283.5	21.2
Kigoma	201.0	206.0	250.0	265.0	313.4	18.2
Kyela	9.0	1.0	17.0	11.0	13.7	24.6
Sub - total	**349.6**	**402.0**	**516.0**	**701.0**	**818.4**	16.7
Grand Total	**16,143.4**	**17,118.0**	**17,037.9**	**18,783.0**	**22,879.2**	**21.8**

Source: Tanzania Port Authority
* Change exceeds 100 percent

382. In 2022, Dar es Salaam, Mtwara and Tanga ports handled a total of 893,190 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) containers compared to 722,808 containers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 23.6 percent. Out of those, 885,478 containers were handled at Dar es Salaam port compared to 716,901 containers handled in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 23.5 percent. This was on account of infrastructural improvement in Dar es Salaam port which facilitated handling of large container ships. In addition, Tanga port handled 7,712 TEU containers in 2022 compared to 5,817 containers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 32.6 percent. On the other hand, Mtwara port handled only loose cargo in 2022 due to shortage of containers.

Table 16.9: Containers Handled (TEUs)

Port	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Dar es Salaam						
Terminal 1	113,455	121,429	108,227	110,732	169,771	53.3
Terminal 2	591,776	605,002	601,654	606,169	715,707	18.1
Sub Total	705,231	726,431	709,881	716,901	885,478	23.5
Tanga	7,511	6,334	7,401	5,817	7,712	32.6
Mtwara	12,633	3,695	19	90	0	-100.0
Sub Total	20,144	10,029	7,420	5,907	7,712	30.6
Grand Total	**725,375**	**736,460**	**717,301**	**722,808**	**893,190**	23.6

Source: Tanzania Port Authority

383. In 2022, TPA served 3,999,657 passengers compared to 3,875,190 passengers served in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 3.2 percent. This was attributed to increased shipping services along the coast shore, Unguja and Pemba islands, Kagunga, Kibirizi, Kirando and Kipili ports as well as strengthened provision of shipping services through MV. Victoria, MV. Amani and MV. Mbeya II.

Table 16.10: Passengers Served by TPA

Port	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Dar es Salaam	1,501,648	1,994,809	1,639,683	2,303,471	2,300,228	(0.14)
Tanga	43,613	67,699	55,403	49,246	98,374	99.76
Mwanza	423,749	541,121	1,176,918	1,461,900	1,394,654	(4.60)
Kigoma	3,643	2,148	1,781	43,364	168,836	*
Kyela	1,598	3,790	5,670	17,209	37,565	*
Total	**1,974,251**	**2,609,567**	**2,879,455**	**3,875,190**	**3,999,657**	3.21

Source: Tanzania Port Authority
* Change exceeds 100 percent

Offloading Time

384. In 2022, the average offloading time was 10.7 days compared to 4.7 days in 2021. Offloading time in 2022 included 6 days of ships waiting outside the port. In addition, average offloading time for container cargo and general cargo was 10.4 and 7.4 days in 2022, which included 6.6 and 3.6 days of ships waiting outside the port compared to 3.8 and 3.7 days respectively in 2021. Furthermore, average offloading time for oil tanker ships increased to 14.3 days in 2022, including 7.8 days of waiting outside the port compared to 6.5 days in 2021.

Transit Cargo

385. In 2022, Dar es Salaam Port handled 8.2 million tons of transit cargo compared to 6.4 million tons in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 28.3 percent. This was attributed to TPA initiatives to continue investing in port infrastructures and operating marketing offices in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Rwanda, and Burundi which have large cargo.

Table 16.11: Transit Cargo (Tons) handled by TPA

Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Zambia	1,504,014	1,763,052	1,159,013	1,507,746	1,975,793	31.0
DR Congo	1,779,617	1,914,138	1,840,657	2,357,867	3,379,124	43.3
Burundi	379,704	453,280	476,807	507,017	520,714	2.7
Rwanda	911,870	1,238,540	1,239,238	1,366,290	1,483,175	8.6
Malawi	311,138	336,714	407,472	471,385	557,826	18.3
Uganda	188,591	140,960	153,995	138,805	192,912	39.0
Other*	98,542	25,203	63,104	72,488	127,546	76.0
TOTAL	**5,173,477**	**5,871,887**	**5,340,287**	**6,421,598**	**8,239,112**	28.3

Source: Tanzania Port Authority
* Mozambique, Sudan, Kenya, Comoros, Angola, and Zimbabwe

Lake Transportation

386. Marine Service Company Limited (MSCL) transported 294,114 passengers in 2022 compared to 284,738 passengers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 3.3 percent. During the period under review, MSCL shipped 25,897.4 tons of cargo compared to 20,584.4 tons in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 25.8 percent. The increase in passengers and cargo transported was due to improvement of Strategic Planning and Business Development Department as well as continued operations of MV. New Victoria and MV. New Butiama at Lake Victoria.

Chinese - Tanzania Joint Shipping Company

387. In 2022, the Chinese-Tanzanian Joint Shipping Company - SINOTASHIP transported 610,774 tons of cargo compared to 613,112 tons in 2021. In addition, the Company handled 63,529 containers at Dar es Salaam port in 2022 compared to 56,198 containers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 13.0 percent. This was attributed to growth of shipping agency business at Dar es Salaam port.

Tanzania Meteorological Agency

388. In 2022, Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) served 45,891 flights compared to 35,511 flights in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 29.2 percent. In addition, TMA provided meteorological services to 66,002 ships and boats in 2022 compared to 31,736 ships and boats in 2021. The increase was due to continued provision of meteorological services to Indian Ocean and Great Lakes users as well as awareness provided on the importance of using weather information for precautionary motives and safety.

389. In 2022, TMA provided specific services to 674 customers compared to 623[7] customers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 8.2 percent. During the period under review, forecast accuracy rate was 88.5 percent compared to 88.3 percent in 2021. The rate is above international standard of 70 percent accepted by World Meteorological Organization.

COMMUNICATION SERVICES

Postal Services

390. In 2022, Tanzania Posts Corporation (TPC) posted 1,476,336 letters domestically compared to 2,210,487 letters in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 33.2 percent. During the period under review, 232,504 letters were posted abroad compared to 497,525 letters in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 53.3 percent. This emanated from increased use of digital platforms in communication.

391. In 2022, a total of 13,159 parcels were posted domestically compared to 7,120 parcels posted in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 84.8 percent. This was attributed to subscription of previously served customers including CRDB, NMB and Tigo as well as business growth due to expansion of transport routes between Dar es Salaam - Singida - Mwanza and Singida to Kigoma. In addition, 1,158 parcels were posted abroad in 2022 compared to 1,423 parcels in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 18.6 percent. This was due to customers' preference in opting alternative means of sending parcels abroad.

392. In 2022, TPC posted 72,595 registers within the country compared to 40,596 registers posted in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 78.8 percent. In addition, 11,950 registers were posted abroad in 2022 compared to 3,473 registers posted in 2021. The increase in the number of registers posted domestically and abroad was attributed to growing online business whereas products purchased are delivered through a register.

393. In 2022, a total of 602,339 documents and parcels were posted within the country through Expedited Mail Services (EMS) compared to 516,725 documents and parcels posted in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 16.6 percent. This was due to increase in the scope of express business to compete with other transporters, especially passenger bus operators. In addition, 8,454 documents and parcels were posted abroad through EMS in 2022 compared to 10,675 documents and parcels posted in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 20.8 percent. This was on account of increased competition in transportation business and suspension of flights in some countries. Furthermore, a total of 39,525 letters and documents were received and circulated through City Urgent Mail (pCUM) in 2022 compared to 31,039 letters and documents in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 27.3 percent. This emanated from improvement of domestic express delivery services.

394. In 2022, Western Union facilitated 37,757 financial transactions compared to 44,987 transactions in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 16.1 percent. In addition, MoneyGram facilitated 3,305 transactions in 2022 compared to 2,905 transactions in 2021, equivalent to

[7] Data for 2021 and 2022 exclude clients who visited TMA for training purpose.

an increase of 13.8 percent. The increase resulted from opening of two (2) MoneyGram service offices. Furthermore, Post Giro agency served 68 customers in 2022 compared to 311 customers in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 78.1 percent. The decrease was due to transferring of pension payment services to commercial banks.

Telecommunication Services

395. In 2022, mobile phone SIM cards increased by 11.4 percent to 60,192,331 from 54,044,384 in 2021. In addition, landline SIM cards increased by 17.9 percent to 84,696 from 71,834 in 2021. The increase in the number of SIM cards was due to continued expansion of communication infrastructure coverage which led to growth of information and communication services as well as use of mobile phones in financial transactions.

396. In 2022, average voice tariff within and across networks remained at 32 shillings per minute due to existence of competition in the communication industry. In addition, average voice tariff within East Africa was 1,151 shillings per minute in 2022 compared to 1,173 shillings in 2021. Furthermore, average international voice tariff was 1,889 shillings per minute in 2022 compared to 1,908 shillings in 2021. The decrease in tariff was due to increased competition for international service providers in line with their efforts to attract customers.

Internet Services

397. In 2022, internet subscribers were 31.2 million compared to 29.9 million subscribers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 4.4 percent. In addition, internet usage was 227.5 million GB in 2022 compared to 142.6 million GB in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 59.5 percent. This was due to continued expansion of internet coverage.

Table 16.12: Internet Services Subscribers in 2021 - 2022

Category of Internet Service	**2021**	**2022**	**Change (Percent)**
Fixed Wireless	1,034,958	6,003	(99.4)
Mobile Wireless	25,176,367	31,100,860	23.5
Fixed Wired	3,647,434	65,681	(98.2)
Total	**29,858,759**	**31,172,544**	**4.4**

Source: Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority

Broadcasting Services

398. In 2022, users of broadcasting services increased by 7.3 percent to 3,455,323 from 3,219,749 users in 2021. Out of those, users of the services via satellite increased to 1,702,056 from 1,577,315 users in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 7.9 percent. In addition, users of broadcasting services through Digital Terrestrial Television increased by 3.4 percent to 1,667,465 from 1,613,031 users in 2021. Furthermore, cable television users increased to 85,802 in 2022 from 29,403 users in 2021. The increase in broadcasting services was due to increased demand for information sharing and growth of economic activities.

Table 16.13: Broadcasting Services Users in 2021 - 2022

Type of Service	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT)	1,613,031	1,667,465	3.4
Satellite - DTH	1,577,315	1,702,056	7.9
Cable Television	29,403	85,802	*
Total	**3,219,749**	**3,455,323**	**7.3**

Source: Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority
*Percentage change exceeds 100

Communications License

399. In 2022, Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA) issued 246 licenses for various communication services compared to 546 licenses issued in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 55.0 percent. The decrease was due to review of the Electronic and Postal Communication Act, 2010 (EPOCA) Regulations which resulted to halt issuance of license for selling electronic communication equipment.

Table 16.14: Licenses Issued

No.	Type of License	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
1	Communication Services class B	0	0	
2	Radio content	13	15	15.4
3	Television content	9	9	0.0
4	Installation and maintenance of electronic communication equipment	50	20	-60.0
5	Importation of electronic communication equipment	44	45	2.3
6	Distribution of electronic communication equipment	16	20	25.0
7	Selling of electronic communication equipment	201	29	-85.6
8	Courier services	20	22	10.0
9	V-SATs	21	69	*
10	Online Content	151	0	-100.0
11	Content by subscription (cable)	21	17	-19.0
	Total	**546**	**246**	**-54.9**

Source: Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority
*Percentage change exceeds 100

National ICT Broadband Backbone

400. As of December 2022, total distance covered by the National ICT Broadband Backbone (NICTBB) was 9,982 kilometres connected to 26 regions compared to 8,319 kilometres in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 20.0 percent. The increase was due to continued construction of NICTBB aimed at expanding telecommunication and internet services within and outside the country with the aim of achieving digital transformation. In addition, the revenue generated from services rendered by NICTBB amounted to 32,440.63 million shillings in 2022 compared to 38,492.82 million shillings in 2021.

Information Sector

401. As of December 2022, there were 296 newspapers, 226 radio stations and 60 television stations registered and licensed compared to 276 newspapers, 207 radio stations and 54 television stations in 2021. The increase was attributed to advancement of science and

technology in broadcasting and information sector. In addition, 46 newspapers and magazines were registered/licensed in 2022 compared to 26 newspapers and magazines in 2021. Furthermore, 15 radio stations were registered in 2022 compared to nine (9) stations in 2021. Moreover, nine (9) television stations and six (6) blogs were registered in 2022 compared to 10 stations and 15 blogs registered in 2021.

Table 16.15: Registered Newspapers, Radio Stations, Television Stations and Blogs

year	Number of Newspapers/Magazines	Number of Channels of Radio	Number of Channels of television	Number of Blog
2018	42	8	3	0
2019	23	21	8	106
2020	24	15	1	40
2021	26	9	10	15
2022	46	15	9	6

Source: Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority

402. As of December 2022, Universal Communications Service Access Fund (UCSAF) in collaboration with network operators provided services to 1,095 wards with 3,392 villages and 13,391,794 residents compared to 807 wards with 2,788 villages and 10,089,916 residents in 2021. The increase in service provision coverage resulted from implementation of communication projects in rural areas. During the period under review, 304 telecom towers were completed and commenced operation compared to 152 towers in 2021. Out of those, Halotel owned 107 towers, TTCL (57 towers), Airtel (49 towers), Zantel (42 towers), MIC (27 towers) and Vodacom (22 towers).

CULTURE, ARTS AND SPORTS

Culture

Swahili Language Development

403. In 2022, National Kiswahili Council - BAKITA prepared and aired 1,064 programs on Swahili grammar and literature through radio and television compared to 1,008 programs in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 5.6 percent. In addition, there were 110 language textbook manuscripts intended to be used in schools in 2022 compared to 203 books in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 45.8 percent. The shortfall was due to a decrease in enthusiasm for writing and publishing curricular books and thus most of authors opted to write and publish extracurricular books consistent with the market demands. During the period under review, BAKITA registered 316 Swahili experts in database compared to 77 experts registered in 2021. The increase was a result of sensitization campaign by BAKITA to university students pursuing Bachelor Degree in Swahili on the importance of registration.

Swahili Language Development Internationally

404. In 2022, the number of registered and accredited centres teaching Swahili to foreigners increased to 20 from 16 centres in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 25 percent. As of December 2022, the number of Tanzanians teaching Swahili abroad increased to 85 from 73 Tanzanians in the corresponding period in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 16.4 percent.

Editing and Translation of Documents

405. In 2022, BAKITA translated 1,375 documents compared to 1,148 documents in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 19.8 percent. Out of those, 187 documents were translated from English to Swahili, Swahili to English (178 documents), French to English (250 documents) and Arabic to English (760 documents). The increase in the number of translated documents especially Arabic to English was due to implementation of projects such as Standard Gauge Railway and Julius Nyerere Hydropower whereas many experts' certificates presented were written in Arabic. In addition, the Council coordinated interpretation service in 12 national and international meetings.

406. In 2022, BAKITA edited 20 manuscripts compared to 23 manuscripts edited in 2021. The decrease was on account of absence of new manuscripts from upcoming writers and some publishers using their own editors. During the period under review, BAKITA identified 1,005 common errors in using Swahili language in the media compared to 1,205 errors in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 16.6 percent. This was attributed to awareness campaign extended by the Council through radio and television on proper use of the language.

Table 16.16: Services Provided by BAKITA

Year	Television and Radio Programes	Affirmation Service	Translation Service	Interpretation Service	Editing Service	Identified errors in Media
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
2022	1,064	110	1,375	12	20	1,005

Source: National Swahili Council

Arts Development

Film Production Permits

407. In 2022, Tanzania Film Board granted 272 film production permits compared to 128 permits in 2021. Out of those, 112 permits were granted to Tanzanian filmmakers and 160 permits to foreigners. The increase in permits granted was on account of awareness campaign extended to film producers on compliance to laws and regulations.

Registration of Artists and Artworks

408. In 2022, Copyright Society of Tanzania (COSOTA) registered 424 artists compared to 2,066 artists registered in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 79.6 percent. In addition, COSOTA registered 3,904 artworks in 2022 compared to 3,827 artworks in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 2.0 percent. The increase was a result of COSOTA's efforts in sensitizing artworks registration and protecting artists' copyrights, including collecting and distributing royalties and use of online registration system.

409. In 2022, COSOTA issued 1,430 copyright certificates compared to 3,835 certificates issued in 2021. In addition, copyright licenses issued increased by 67.8 percent to 621

licenses in 2022 compared to 370 licenses in 2021. The increase resulted from sensitization and public awareness on the importance of artwork registration and increasing royalty collection agents in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma regions.

Table 16.17: Services Provided by COSOTA

No.	Services	Year		
		2020	2021	2022
1	Registration of artists	1,436	2,066	424
2	Registration of artworks	1,431	3,827	3,904
3	Copyright Certificates	1,431	3,835	1,430
4	Copyright Licenses	354	370	621

Source: Copyright Society of Tanzania

Bagamoyo International Arts and Culture Festival

410. In 2022, a total of 46 local and international arts and cultural groups participated in Bagamoyo International Arts and Culture Festival compared to 40 groups in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 15.0 percent. Out of those, 40 groups were local and 6 groups were international.

Table 16.18: Arts and Cultural Groups Participated in Bagamoyo International Arts and Culture Festival

Year	Local groups	International groups	Total
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
2022	40	6	46

Source: Bagamoyo Arts and Cultural Institute

Artists Registration

411. In 2022, National Arts Council - BASATA continued to formalize artworks whereby 472 artists were registered compared to 466 artists in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 1.3 percent. Registered artists included 207 musician equivalents to 43.9 percent, 178 performing artists (37.7 percent) and 87 craftsmen (18.4 percent). The increase resulted from the use of online registration system and awareness campaign on the importance of artwork formalization.

Table 16.19: Registered Artists

Year	Craftsmen	Performing 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
2022	87	178	207	472

Source: National Arts Council

Artwork Awards

412. In 2021/22, a total of 61 awards were given to Tanzanian music artists compared to 28 awards in 2020/21. Out of those, 47 awards were domestic and 14 were international. The increase in awards was on account of awards given by BASATA in 2022 as well as the Government's efforts to encourage artists to compete in various domestic and international awards.

Table 16.21: Music Awards to Tanzanian Artists

Year	Domestic Awards	International Awards	Total
2017/18	32	5	37
2018/19	10	4	14
2019/20	8	2	10
2020/21	15	13	28
2021/22	47	14	61

Source: National Arts Council

413. In 2022, a total of 63 awards (50 domestic and 13 international) were given to film stakeholders compared to 36 awards in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 75.0 percent. This reflects increased motivation stemmed from awards given and improvement in quality of film works.

Table 16.22: Awards to Film Stakeholders

Awards	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Domestic Awards	30	22	2	33	50
International Awards	10	2	2	3	13
Total	**40**	**24**	**4**	**36**	**63**

Source: Tanzania Film Board

Sports Development

414. In 2022, National Sports Council of Tanzania (NSC) registered 178 sports clubs compared to 216 clubs registered in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 17.6 percent. This was due to stakeholders' low response to register new clubs. As of December 2022, registered sports clubs increased to 9,669 from 9,491 clubs in the corresponding period in 2021. In addition, registered sports associations increased to 518 in 2022 from 503 associations in 2021. Furthermore, registered promoters/agents increased to 188 in 2022 from 148 promoters/agents in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 27.0 percent.

415. In 2022, a total of 10 sports institutions were registered compared to nine (9) institutions in 2021. In addition, a total of 33 sports academies were registered in 2022 compared to 22 sports academies registered in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 50.0 percent. This was due to stakeholders' response to establish sports academies.

Table 16.23: Registered Sports Stakeholders

Year	Sports Clubs	Sports Associations	Sports Academies	Sports Developers/ Agencies	Sports Institutions	Total
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
2022	178	15	33	40	10	276

Source: National Sports Council

Table 58: POSTAL SERVICES STATICS

Item	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sub Post Office	Number	65	65	66	57	46	40	29	29
Franchised Post Offices	Number	90	90	87	87	79	72	70	70
Departimental Post Offices	Number	158	158	154	157	139	132	144	144
Total	Number	**313**	**313**	**307**	**301**	**264**	**244**	**243**	243
Private Boxes Installed	0	160	160	161	161	145	126	126	126
Rented Boxes	0	138	138	143	157	126	125	125	125
Unfulfilled Request/waiting applicants	0	4	1	1	3	1.4	1	2	0
Rented Postal Bags	Number	180	180	342	675	442	291	240	180
Posted letters	Mill.	**10.3**	**4**	**5.3**	**9**	**11**	6	4	2
Registers and Money Orders	0	402	297	269	280	186	65	45	50
Inland Letters	0	16.9	36	51	63	32	4	6	10
International	0	9.1	2.12	3	4	3	2	2	1
Stamp Vendors	Number	0	0	4,635	6,027	5,570	2,803	1,726	1374
EMS letters and parcels:									
Inland	Number	416,007	452,827	560,710	655,927	511,274	466,029	627,822	481588
Foreign	Number	308,288	6,364	9,534	14,346	13,742	7,080	11,642	5150
EMS Money Fax	Number	748	272	18	0	0	52	-	-
EMS Fax (Fax message received)	Number	3,844	2,518	129	0	0	0	-	0
Overnight Mail Services	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Letters' bags transported	Number	53,639	57,605	24,966	14,553	19,598	46,093	30,339	24889
Newspapers parcels transported	Number	**9,130**	**113,448**	**2,120**	**5,346**	**7,800**	0	-	0
Post Mini Bus Services:									
Number of letters bag transported	Number	9,576	-	-	2,919	2,518	5,651	3,293	6377
Express Money Orders (EMO) issued	Number	58,423	272	127	104	109	52		0
Express Money Orders (EMO) paid	Number	**-**	**-**	**-**		-	-	-	0
Speed Cash/Interstate Money Orders (IMO)									
Sent	Number	221	220	8	11	26	-	-	0
Received	Number	283	116	43	37	0	0	-	0
Postal Order sold	Number	251	107	45	2	0	0	-	0
Postal Order paid	Number	25	18	8	0	0	-	-	0
Savings Bank Transactions									
Deposit		21,541	261,423	59,249	108,972	91,567	56,064	94,689	96,959
Withdrawal	Number	18,098	45,449	76,926	133,531	103,958	75,065	69,203	94,374

Source: Tanzania Posts Coorporation

- Data not available

Table 59: NUMBER OF LANDLINES AND MOBILE PHONE USERS

Company	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change (Percent)
A. Mobile phones								
Mobitel/Tigo	11,677,344	11,044,520	12,583,640	12,572,826	13,032,073	13,369,276	15,940,373	19.2
Vodacom	12,419,425	12,714,297	14,143,657	15,672,390	15,621,457	15,913,553	18,180,904	14.2
Airtel	10,456,117	10,571,110	10,954,621	12,722,224	13,823,756	14,700,426	16,616,488	13.0
Zantel	1,083,157	934,991	1,153,623	1,170,085	1,021,409	1,107,504	-	-
Benson/Smart	803,251	131,501	132,292		-	-	-	-
TTCL Mobile	166,383	175,717	587,191	981,072	963,384	1,813,719	1,495,577	-17.5
Sasatel					-		-	
Smile				1,222	12,395	11,600	15547	34.0
Hallotel	3,438,509	3,799,691	3,942,237	4,641,701	6,818,228	7,200,140	8,028,138	11.5
Sub total	**40,044,186**	**39,371,827**	**43,497,261**	**47,761,520**	**51,292,702**	**54,116,218**	**60,277,027**	**11.4**
B. Landline								
TTCL	127,112	127,009	124,220	76,288	72,469			
Zantel	24,585	85	18		-			
Sub total	**151,697**	**127,094**	**124,238**	**76,288**	**72,469**			
Mobile Network			43,497,261	47,685,232	51,220,233	54,044,384	60,192,331	
Fixed Network			124,298	76,288	72,834	71,834	84696	
Sub total			**43,621,559**	**47,761,520**	**51,293,067**	**54,116,218**	**60,277,027**	**7.4**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority

Table 60: AIR TANZANIA CORPORATION LTD (ATCL)+

Maelezo	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ton-Kilometres:									
Available	0	60,042	3,937	863,107	32,095	32,927	65,968	68,806	71,872
Used	0	30,889	1,756	89,092	17,526	18,944	33,655	38,930	48,464
Utilisation	%	54	47	10	55	58	51	56.6	67
Seats-Kilometres:									
Available	0	21,693	37,877	225,259	231,943	321,771	557,216	552,682	690,408
Used	0	11,472	20,692	122,532	158,203	220,433	347,101	417,706	552,968
Utilisation	%	53	56	54	68	69	62	75	80
Passengers	0	31	28	129	279	627	434	657	929
Excess load	Ton	53	1	41	55	96	86	75	54
Load carriage	Ton	42	7	50	220	696	438	526	3,030
Postal mail	Ton	4	-	32	119	295	61	21	72

Source: Air Tanzania Corporation

- Data not available

CHAPTER 17

ENERGY

Electricity Generation

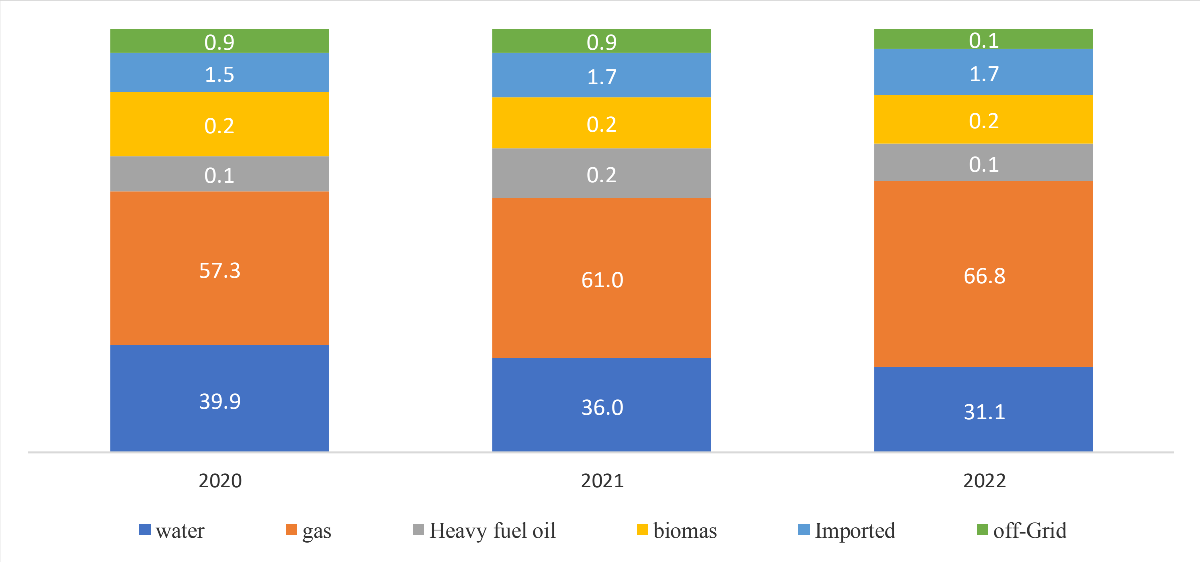
416. In 2022, electricity generation capacity continued to be 1,733.4 MW as in 2021. During the period under review, electricity generated from various sources was 9,064.9 GWh compared to 8,580.8 GWh in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 5.6 percent. Out of electricity generated, 8,907.6 GWh were produced in National Grid, 6.7 GWh off Grid sources and 150.6 GWh imported.

417. In 2022, electricity generated in the National Grid was 8,907.6 GWh compared to 8,356.5 GWh in 2021. Out of those, 2,820.5 GWh was generated from hydropower plants; gas (6,058.8 GWh); Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) and diesel (12.3 GWh); and biogas (16.0 GWh). In addition, TANESCO owned-plants generated 7,320.1 GWh in 2022 compared to 6,980.8 GWh generated in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 4.9 percent. On the other hand, electricity generated by Independent Power Producers increased by 8.9 percent to 1,585.9 GWh in 2022 compared to 1,456.9 GWh in 2021.

418. In 2022, electricity sold to various customers increased by 5.7 percent to 7,729.6 GWh compared to 7,313.2 GWh in 2021. During the period under review, electricity lost due to depreciation of transmission and distribution lines was 536.4 GWh equivalent to 5.64 percent of the electricity produced compared to 1,181.7 GWh in 2021. As of December 2022, the Government through Rural Energy Agency (REA) connected 9,393 villages with electricity out of 12,318 villages in Tanzania Mainland, equivalent to 76.1 percent of all villages.

419. In 2022, electricity transmission lines totaled 6,267 kilometers from 6,111 kilometers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 2.6 percent. In addition, electricity distribution lines increased by 8.6 percent to 173,425 kilometers in 2022 from 159,639 kilometers in 2021. Customers connected to electricity increased by 10.6 percent to 4,247,806 in 2022 from 3,842,096 customers in 2021. The increase was due to introduction of online power application system “Nikonekt” and implementation of REA projects particularly densification and peri-urban projects.

Figure 17.1: Contribution of Electricity from Various Sources (Percent)



Natural Gas

420. In 2022, generation of natural gas increased by 21.8 percent to 79,059.9 million cubic feet from 64,924.1 million cubic feet in 2021. This was due to increased demand of gas particularly for electricity generation and industrial use. During the period under review, earnings from sales of natural gas in Songosongo and Mnazi Bay blocks increased by 21.1 percent to USD 71.3 million compared to USD 58.9 million in 2021. This was attributed to increased demand of natural gas for industrial use and electricity generation.

421. In 2022, the Government continued to supply natural gas in Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Lindi and Mtwara for industries, households and institutions uses as well as fueling motor vehicle. Natural gas distribution network reached 143.38 kilometers in 2022 compared to 130 kilometers in 2021. As of December 2022, a total of 1,511 houses, 53 industries, 9 institutions and approximately 2,000 motor vehicles were connected to natural gas system.

Table 17.1: Natural Gas Production (Cubic feet)

Year	Songosongo	Mnazi Bay	Kiliwani North	Total	Change (Percent)
2018	28,510,280,000	30,412,535,066	27,784,935	58,950,600,001	-
2019	37,619,760,000	26,201,516,247	-	63,821,276,247	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
2022	46,116,992,585	32,942,955,960.6	-	79,059,948,546	21.8

Source: Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation

Table 17.2: Earnings from sales of Natural Gas (USD)

Year	Songosongo	Mnazi Bay	Kiliwani North	Total	Change (Percent)
2018	22,406,171	40,671,729	11,359	63,089,259	-
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
2022	26,933,872	44,355,811	-	71,269,683	21.0

Source: Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation

Oil Imports

422. In 2022, oil imported was 4,174.7 million cubic litres compared to 3,957.7 million cubic litres imported in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 5.5 percent. This was due to growth of economic activities and implementation of development projects. Out of imported oil, 2,463.4 million cubic litres were diesel, 1,489.5 million cubic litres were petrol, 7.5 million cubic litres were kerosene, 188.2 million cubic litres were jet fuel and 26.2 million cubic litres were heavy fuel oil. In 2022, oil reserves remained above the average of 15 days according to the requirements of oil business license whereas petrol reserve was 20 days, diesel 26 days, jet fuel and kerosene 55 days.

423. In 2022, imports of jet fuel increased by 16.0 percent, followed by diesel fuel 14.7 percent and heavy fuel by 8.0 percent. This was attributed to increase of flights, implementation of development projects including construction of Standard Gauge Railway and growth of tourism activities. On the other hand, imported petrol decreased by 7.1 percent due to decrease in fuel consumption as a result of increase in fuel prices. In addition, kerosene imports decreased by 62.7 percent due to control measures against adulteration of petrol and diesel as well as the increase use of alternative energy in rural areas including solar energy.

Table 17.3: Imported Oil for Domestic Consumption (cubic liters) 2021 - 2022

Month	Diesel	Petrol	Kerosene	Jet fuel	Heavy fuel oil	Total
January	206,859,046	117,539,945	633,629	16,609,815		341,642,434
February	157,185,528	105,620,267	1,264,259	11,188,042	5,878,866	281,136,961
March	191,705,774	144,732,365	819,422	13,081,407	3,687,029	354,025,998
April	214,750,107	109,177,142	186,925	10,792,062	4,727,546	339,633,781
May	141,170,219	78,457,277	323,388	15,487,573	4,291,720	239,730,176
June	181,506,338	130,525,950	190,331	15,159,315		327,381,934
July	134,040,562	111,611,595	637,125	21,827,092	4,529,036	272,645,410
August	308,899,804	142,306,795	1,845,334	26,900,348		479,952,281
September	242,022,340	100,434,573			2,555,455	345,012,368
October	184,715,620	91,916,144	491,880	17,273,692		294,397,335
November	177,134,418	117,869,979		21,295,282		316,299,680
December	147,271,332	134,301,205		17,272,600		298,845,137
Localized transit	176,099,202	104,987,926	1,102,530	1,287,982	500,000	283,977,640
Total - 2022	**2,463,360,290**	**1,489,481,164**	**7,494,822**	**188,175,209**	**26,169,652**	**4,174,681,137**
Total 2021	**2,147,613,784**	**1,603,624,454**	**20,085,278**	**162,172,606**	**24,239,147**	**3,957,735,268**
Change (Percent)	**14.7**	**(7.1)**	**(62.7)**	**16.0**	**8.0**	**5.5**

Source: Water and Energy Services Regulatory Authority

In Transit Oil

424. In 2022, oil in transit was 4,014.6 million cubic litres compared to 3,112.4 million cubic litres in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 29.0 percent. This was attributed to resumption of economic activities as a result of decrease in the spread of COVID - 19. Out of oil in transit imported, diesel was 2,458.5 million cubic litres, petrol 1,335.8 million cubic litres, jet fuel 185.9 million cubic litres, kerosene 24.9 million cubic litres and heavy oil 9.5 million cubic litres.

Table 17.4: In Transit (litres) Oil in 2021 - 2022

Month	Diesel	Petrol	Kerosene	Jet Fuel	Heavy Fuel oil	Total
January	196,076,105	116,634,267	-	15,652,418	-	328,362,790
February	179,969,667	122,940,882	-	14,342,928	-	317,253,478
March	211,383,301	136,626,625	730,809	19,056,661	3,260,260	371,057,656
April	244,802,598	113,974,928	749,154	13,585,632	-	373,112,312
May	134,869,056	93,317,149	-	13,297,793	3,204,095	244,688,093
June	207,403,171	141,900,376	-	21,573,707	-	370,877,254
July	145,208,462	140,568,390	764,550	15,804,848	-	302,346,250
August	276,300,732	141,004,240	1,286,653	19,552,284	-	438,143,909
September	239,958,156	100,042,713	-		3,574,439	343,575,308
October	300,249,102	73,457,991	-	15,335,837	-	389,042,930
November	301,610,779	142,167,277	-	20,673,642	-	464,451,697
December	196,755,281	118,172,654	22,460,144	18,291,082	-	355,679,161
localization Jan - Dec 2022	176,099,202	104,987,926	1,102,530	1,287,982	500,000	283,977,640
Total - 2022	**2,458,487,206**	**1,335,819,566**	**24,888,781**	**185,878,850**	**9,538,794**	**4,014,613,196**
Total 2021	**1,886,886,591**	**1,078,857,759**	**806,127**	**130,063,988**	**15,496,267**	**3,112,410,734**
Change (Percent)	**30.3**	**23.8**	*****	**42.9**	**(38.4)**	**29**

Source: Water and Energy Services Regulatory Authority
* Change exceed 100%

Trend of Oil Price

425. In 2022, average oil price per ton in the world market was USD 912 for petrol, USD 972 diesel and USD 962 for kerosene compared to USD 671, USD 575 and USD 580 respectively in 2021. The prices increased by 36.0 percent for petrol, 69.0 percent for diesel and 66.0 percent for kerosene. The rise in oil prices in the world market was attributed to ongoing war in Ukraine after sanctions imposed to Russia, one of the largest oil producers.

426. In 2022, average price of petrol in the domestic market increased to 2,987 shillings for petrol, 3,078 shillings for diesel and 3,009 shillings for kerosene compared to 2,241 shillings for petrol, 2,096 shilings for diesel and 2,012 shillings for kerosene in 2021. The increase is equivalent to an average of 33.3 percent for petrol, 46.9 percent for diesel and 49.6 percent for kerosene. In addition, price increase would have been higher without Government fuel subsidy issued between June and December 2022.

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

Type of Fuel	Petrol				Diesel				Kerosene			
Month/ Year	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
January	635	592	496	808	606	552	443	738	644	574	448	743
February	520	580	562	912	501	571	504	826	542	585	504	826
March	496	578	617	1,069	516	551	513	1,040	543	572	513	1038
April	543	529	618	1,030	582	475	506	1,094	543	484	512	1,044
May	610	397	644	1,168	600	402	548	1,117	605	291	555	1,098
June	677	214	680	1,168	618	249	586	1,117	625	291	589	1,098
July	658	261	720	949	610	300	595	1,054	634	291	600	1,035
August	597	389	697	879	546	367	564	1,013	570	291	570	1,015
September	639	389	732	761	576	369	614	936	601	333	617	929
October	576	405	793	749	552	359	710	1,004	584	333	721	956
November	596	394	775	764	572	320	679	924	602	333	690	931
December	574	386	718	686	560	321	634	802	574	301	644	830
Average Price	**593**	**426**	**671**	**912**	**570**	**403**	**575**	**972**	**589**	**390**	**580**	**962**
Change (Percent)	**(10.3)**	**(28.2)**	**57.5**	**36**	**(8.4)**	**(29.3)**	**42.6**	**69**	**(8.7)**	**(33.8)**	**48.7**	**66**

Source: Water and Energy Services Regulatory Authority

Table 17.6: Oil Price in the Domestic Market in 2022 (Shillings per Litre)

Month	**Petrol**		**Diesel**		**Kerosene**
	Price without Subsidy	**Price with Subsidy**	**Price without Subsidy**	**Price with Subsidy**	
January	2,501	-	2,325	-	2,335
February	2,480	-	2,338	-	2,291
March	2,540	-	2,403	-	2,208
April	2,861	-	2,692	-	2,682
May	3,148	-	3,258	-	3,112
June	3,301	2,994	3,452	3,131	3,299
July	3,497	3,220	3,442	3,143	3,442
August	3,630	3,410	3,784	3,322	3,765
September	3,049	2,969	3,359	3,125	3,335
October	3,019	2,886	3,358	3,083	3,275
November	2,996	2,886	3,197	3,052	3,111
December	2,827	-	3,330	3,247	3,252
Average in 2022	**2,987**	-	**3,078**	-	**3,009**
Average price after subsidy (June-Dec)	**3,188**	**3,061**	**3,417**	**3,158**	
Average in 2021	**2,247**	-	**2,109**	-	**2,016**
Change (Percent)	**32.93**	-	**45.95**	-	**49.26**

Source: Water and Energy Services Regulatory Authority

Alternative Energy Sources

Liquefied Petroleum Gas

427. In 2022, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) imported for various uses was 250,200 cubic tons compared to 248,216 cubic tons imported in 2021. The increase was attributed to Government and private sector efforts to encourage use of gas which is environmental-friendly compared to other energy sources.

Table 61: INSTALLED CAPACITY AND TOTAL ELECTRICITY GENERATED IN 2022

Centre	Capacity (MW)	Generated (GWh)
A: National Grid		
Kidatu	204	1,290.30
Kihansi	180	602.54
Mtera	80	583.75
New Pangani Falls	68	211.7
Hale	21	36.29
Nyumba ya Mungu	8	36.93
Uwemba	0.84	2.01
Mwenga	4	17.38
Yovi	0.95	6.11
Matembwe	0.59	0.36
Darakuta	0.32	2.1
Luponde	0.9	5.36
Andoya	1	1.6
Tulila	5	24.08
Sub Total – Hydro	**574.6**	**2,820.53**
Ubungo I	102	498.35
Ubungo II	129	939.19
Ubungo III	120	320.39
Kinyerezi I	150	690.81
Kinyerezi II	248.22	1,718.94
Tegeta	45	261.88
Mtwara	30.6	107.016
Somanga	7.5	7.72
Songas	189	1,514.51
Sub Total – Gas	**1,021.32**	**6,058.81**
Nyakato	63	6.94
Zuzu	7.4	1.55
Biharamulo	4.14	1.11
Songea	5.77	-
Ludewa	1.27	-
Mbinga	1	-
Tunduru	1.72	-
Ngara	2.5	2.74
Madaba	0.48	-
Liwale	0.85	-
Sub Total – Fuel	**88.13**	**12.34**
TPC	9	13.77
TANWAT	1.5	2.19
Sub Total – Biomass	**10.5**	**15.96**
Total Grid	**1,694.55**	**8,907.64**
B: Off-Grid		
Bukoba	2.56	0.03
Inyonga	0.82	0.21
Kasulu	3.75	0.91
Kibondo	2.5	0.6
Kigoma	8.75	2.57
Loliondo	2.25	0.16
Mafia	3.2	0.43
Mpanda	5	1.75
Sumbawanga	5	0.01
Solawazi (Kigoma)	5	-
Sub Total Off-Grid	**38.83**	**6.67**
C: Import from Neighbouring Countries		
Uganda	-	110.6
Zambia	-	40.03
Sub total Imports	**-**	**150.63**
Total	**1,733.38**	**9,064.94**

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company

Table 62: ELETRICITY SALES TO VARIOUS USERS (Gigawatt Hour)

Year	Tanzania Mainland			Zanzibar	Total	Power Transimission Loss	Total Electricity Generated
	Small Users (DI)	Medium Users (TI)	Large Users	T5+T7			
2013	280.6	1,747.0	2,560.4	218.7	4,806.7	1,139.6	5,946.2
2014	217.0	1,891.0	2,595.0	348.5	5,051.5	1,135.3	6,186.8
2015	148.8	2,082.7	2,721.1	344.6	5,297.1	1,119.8	6,416.9
2016	345.3	2,263.4	2,887.2	375.6	5,871.5	1,220.7	7,092.2
2017	301.5	2,371.0	2,893.3	390.4	5,956.2	1,159.1	7,115.3
2018	319.8	2,481.9	3,075.0	414.0	6,290.7	1,064.1	7,354.8
2019	307.2	2,655.9	3,198.1	481.5	6,642.8	1,162.2	7,804.9
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
2022	351.0	3,063.1	3,730.6	584.9	7,729.6	536.4	9,516.9

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company

Table 63: ELETRICITY SALES BY REGION 2015 - 2022

Region	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Dodoma	115.9	136.7	150.4	161.0	179.7	177.7	228.7	249.3
Arusha	311.2	356.9	365.9	383.3	406.3	385.6	395.6	413.9
Manyara	25.8	29.5	31.9	32.4	34.8	35.2	53.5	59
Kilimanjaro	150.9	181.8	179.4	181.7	185.2	183.9	195.2	206.3
Tanga	299.9	321.7	330.4	353.9	351.3	342.2	375.5	408.7
Morogoro	212.2	239.8	242.8	274.9	268.0	266.8	298.5	307.5
Pwani	220.1	260.1	302.1	393.1	450.7	517.9	597.9	635.7
Dar-es-Salaam	2,229.4	2,397.9	2,412.5	2,481.6	2,596.5	2534	2,652	2805.9
Lindi	21.5	24.0	22.9	25.8	29.7	30.5	33.8	36.2
Mtwara	50.7	49.4	48.3	52.8	55.9	55.9	58.6	60.9
Ruvuma	30.6	33.7	35.4	41.9	50.3	53.7	56.9	59.4
Iringa	111.5	106.9	98.4	103.7	108.9	109.1	117.3	123.8
Mbeya	163.8	177.4	177.6	186.9	201.6	209.9	226.9	231.5
Singida	47.3	42.6	43.8	45.7	49.5	53.1	58.1	65.1
Tabora	51.5	56.9	55.9	60.7	68.4	69.7	76.4	77.9
Rukwa	23.3	28.4	27.0	25.9	27.3	28.6	31.1	32.5
Kigoma	27.6	28.5	34.8	40.2	40.3	41	47.5	52.3
Shinyanga	416.9	428.2	371.9	339.5	354.1	352.2	421.7	411.2
Kagera	60.5	72.3	76.9	90.6	80.3	79.2	96.8	108.1
Mwanza	235.9	262.1	283.2	287.7	295.2	300.9	325.6	344.5
Mara	134.6	141.7	156.9	165.8	163.9	188.1	195.5	215.1
Njombe	-	69.1	35.6	35.4	39.1	42	45.7	47.8
Katavi	-	3.8	10.8	11.2	13.6	16.3	21.8	24
Geita	-	33.5	42.7	49.2	53.0	60.8	77.7	83
Simiyu	-	8.3	18.2	22.4	24.2	24.8	28.6	31
Songwe	11.4	4.9	10.1	29.3	33.2	40.4	50.2	54.4
Total Tanzania Mainland	**4,952.6**	**5,495.9**	**5,565.8**	**5,876.7**	**6,161.1**	**6,199.4**	**6,766.9**	**7144.8**
Zanzibar	344.6	375.6	390.4	414.0	481.5	474.9	546.3	584.9
Total	**5,297.1**	**5,871.5**	**5,956.2**	**6,290.7**	**6,642.6**	**6,674.3**	**7,313.2**	7,729.7

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company
MW Megawatt
GWH Giga Watt-Hour = Million KWH

CHAPTER 18

WATER

Water Resources Management and Development

428. In 2022, average volume of water resources for use was 126 billion cubic meters per year, as in 2021. Out of those, 105 billion cubic meters are above ground while 21 billion cubic meters are underground. In addition, accessibility of clean and safe water decreased by 6.4 percent to 2,105 cubic meters per person per year compared to 2,250 cubic meters in 2021. This decrease was due to a significant increase of population as indicated in the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Despite the decrease, the level remains above the internationally accepted average of 1,700 cubic meters per person per year. During the period under review, water demand for various uses was estimated at 64 billion cubic meters per year compared to 62 billion cubic meters in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 3.2 percent. This was attributed to growth of social and economic activities.

429. In 2022, the Government continued to identify water sources at risk of being destroyed by human activities. During the period under review, 298 sources were identified leading to 2,357 sources compared to 2,059 sources in 2021. Out of those, 213 sources were demarcated and protected against human activities compared to 41 sources in 2021.

430. In 2022, a total of 10 new surface and groundwater monitoring stations were constructed leading to 1,199 stations from 1,189 stations in 2021. The stations included: 342 for weather monitoring; 374 for monitoring water in rivers, lakes, and dams; 95 for monitoring groundwater; 33 for monitoring sediment in rivers; and 355 for monitoring water quality. During the period under review, 63 stations were rehabilitated to enhance efficiency in monitoring water trends.

Quality of Water Management

431. In 2022, the Government continued to assess quality of water in water sources and distribution networks. During the period under review, 6,344 water samples were collected and assessed compared to 6,988 samples assessed in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 9.2 percent. This was attributed to damage of some testing equipment in Mwanza and Dar es Salaam laboratories. Out of collected samples: 5,394 were for domestic use; 393 for monitoring the trend of water quality in water sources; 52 for research purposes; 378 for industrial use; 23 for irrigation; 52 for construction; and 52 for assessing the laboratory's performance capability.

432. Results of water quality assessment in 5,394 samples for domestic use depicted that 3,602 water samples (66.8 percent) met the acceptable quality and safety standards and 1,792 samples were below the recommended standards. Failure to meet the standards was due to presence of high levels of sediment, discoloration, hardness, salinity, fluoride, manganese, and iron. Other reasons for failure were presence of microbial pathogens in water distribution schemes which had no water treatment infrastructure and low chlorine content in water distribution schemes with water treatment infrastructure. In addition, 557 samples of water for

industrial use, irrigation, construction, research, and laboratory performance testing purposes met the acceptable quality standards. Similarly, results of assessment of 393 samples from water sources indicated that they were not affected by natural rocks, human activities, geographic conditions and climate change and therefore, they were environmental-friendly and safe for living organisms.

433. In 2022, a total of 446 samples of wastewater discharged into the environment were assessed compared to 300 samples assessed in 2021. The assessment results indicated that 97 samples, equivalent to 21.8 percent did not meet quality standards due to higher levels of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) than the required threshold of water to be discharged into the environment.

Rural Water Supply Services

434. In 2022, the Government continued to improve rural water infrastructure by completing 689 projects with 8,667 water points capable of serving 1,585,336 people. These include 172 projects implemented through TCRP. As of December 2022, functional water points increased to 142,892 from 134,225 points in the corresponding period in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 6.5 percent. This was a result of Government's efforts to increase water access in rural areas. In addition, 180,341 households were connected to water services compared to 171,674 households in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 5.1 percent. Generally, access to water supply services in rural areas averaged 77.0 percent in 2022 compared to 74.5 percent in 2021.

Urban Water Supply Services

435. In 2022, urban water supply service coverage reached an average of 88.0 percent compared to 86.0 percent in 2021. During the period under review, 105 urban water projects were completed whereby 46 projects were implemented through TCRP. In addition, 1,843,329 customers were connected to clean and safe water services in 2022 compared to 1,198,618 customers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 53.8 percent. This resulted from ongoing rehabilitation of water infrastructure and connecting new customers to completed projects in towns and districts as well as the implementation of national projects.

436. In 2022, water production was 383.6 million cubic meters compared to 359.5 million cubic meters in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 6.7 percent. On the other hand, earnings from sales of clean and safe water amounted to 383.5 billion shillings in 2022 compared to 326.6 billion shillings earned in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 17.4 percent.

Boreholes Drilling and Dam Construction

437. In 2022, the Government in collaboration with private sector continued with boreholes drilling in urban and rural areas to improve water supply services. During the period under review, 1,092 boreholes were drilled compared to 994 boreholes drilled in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 9.9 percent. Out of those, 243 boreholes were drilled by the Government and 849 boreholes were drilled by the private sector. The increase in drilled boreholes resulted from Government initiatives in collaboration with the private sector to ensure access to clean and safe water to the communities. The boreholes were drilled in various basins as follows:

102 boreholes in the Lake Tanganyika Basin; Lake Rukwa Basin (59 boreholes); Lake Nyasa Basin (8 boreholes); Pangani Basin (250 boreholes); Central Basin (190 boreholes); Rufiji Basin (76 boreholes); Ruvuma and Southern Coast Basin (92 boreholes); Wami/Ruvu Basin (247 boreholes); and 68 boreholes in the Lake Victoria Basin.

438. In 2022, the Government continued with construction of rainwater harvesting infrastructure to improve accessibility of water services. During the period under review, nine (9) dams were built in: Paranga, Kelema Kuu, Kambi ya Nyasa, and Haneti (Chemba District); Zebeya (Maswa); Masaka (Iringa Rural); Manda (Chamwino); Mtamba (Mpwapwa); and Itamboleo (Mbarali).

COVID - 19 Socio-Economic Recovery

439. In 2022, the Government through Tanzania COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan (TCRP) completed implementation of all 46 urban water projects. As of December 2022, a total of 172 projects were implemented by Rural Water and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) across 25 regions reaching an average of 99.4 percent. Out of those projects, 171 were completed and operational. As of December 2022, a total of 1,685 water points were constructed and serving approximately 1,380 household customers.

440. In 2022, the Government through TCRP procured and distributed borehole drilling rigs in 25 RUWASA regions. In addition, dam construction equipment were purchased and distributed to the five zones of RUWASA.

Sewerage Services

441. In 2022, sewerage network increased by 23.7 percent to 1,411.42 kilometres from 1,141.05 kilometres in 2021. During the period under review, 114,366 customers were connected to sewerage network compared to 45,976 customers connected in 2021. The increase of sewerage network coverage and customers was attributed to completion of projects aimed at expanding sewerage networks in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha, Iringa, Bukoba and Musoma. On the other hand, sanitation services in regions with non-sewerage system continued to use special vehicles for wastewater disposal to the designated treatment facilities.

Table 64: URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND REVENUE

Authority	2021		2022	
	Water Supply (Cubic meters)	Revenue Tanzania (Shillings)	Water Supply (Cubic meters)	Revenue Tanzania (Shillings)
A. Regional Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (RWSSA)				
Arusha	18,067,443	16,451,861,099	20,017,280	21,390,953,209
Babati	2,078,483	2,737,059,734	3,565,668	3,912,484,932
Bukoba	2,278,141	2,632,981,645	2,529,815	2,945,302,438
Dodoma	15,993,870	19,093,093,316	21,265,094	25,264,352,439
DAWASA	147,335,820	128,776,871,223	146,048,955	141,740,399,828
Geita	1,794,293	1,892,342,684	1,690,698	1,917,029,001
Iringa	5,002,774	8,376,560,482	5,712,001	8,652,023,414
Kigoma	3,540,630	2,846,613,973	3,586,158	3,002,913,540
Lindi	849,515	910,161,763	878,539	1,063,216,234
Mpanda	1,102,750	863,995,835	1,169,650	869,585,385
Mbeya	15,717,345	12,753,343,255	13,494,530	14,955,836,127
Morogoro	12,488,485	12,314,488,493	11,930,636	13,572,675,386
Moshi	12,230,221	11,278,193,248	15,029,184	12,279,254,328
Mtwara	4,703,859	3,971,557,062	4,962,060	8,139,364,788
Musoma	5,838,684	3,283,328,233	5,740,568	4,519,829,547
Mwanza	27,480,248	25,603,343,855	29,339,889	28,199,968,444
Njombe	1,297,543	1,019,653,342	1,167,132	1,126,900,128
Bariadi	372,070	224,739,868	509,159	293,937,466
Kahama	4,944,602	8,337,396,675	4,792,959	8,619,593,156
Singida	3,058,935	3,219,416,754	3,419,772	4,266,723,312
Songea	2,870,953	3,359,496,842	3,061,519	3,426,864,913
Sumbawanga	1,979,688	1,698,706,921	2,142,137	1,946,293,862
Tabora	5,769,925	5,607,704,575	6,419,230	6,864,622,193
Shinyanga	4,450,266	6,615,566,235	4,962,060	8,139,364,788
Tanga	10,686,428	15,061,729,554	11,849,467	16,598,821,831
Vwawa-Mlowo	998,142	106,448,413	318,817	175,935,327
Total - RWSSA	**312,931,112**	**299,036,655,079**	**325,602,976**	**343,884,246,016**
B. National Projects Water Authorities (NWP)				
Wanging'ombe	1,230,230	432,967,849	1,290,180	506,423,815
Kahama Shinyanga	16,785,446	10,851,247,297	20,421,916	11,874,703,921
Mugango Kiabakari	69,750	101,598,614	83,700	158,836,548
Masasi Nachingwea	296,112	396,508,722	304,971	501,528,108
Makonde	830,681	476,431,361	807,475	441,582,968
Maswa	1,105,252	506,608,926	1,667,474	584,453,331
HTM	1,098,878	887,709,359	1,708,333	1,077,810,939
Total - NWP	**21,416,349**	**13,653,072,128**	**26,284,049**	**15,145,339,630**

Table 64 Continues

C. District Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (DTWSSA)				
Karatu	297,640	358,837,358	399,336	434,436,314
Kondoa	1,105,200	705,080,000	794,496	606,612,474
Kibaigwa	543,521	716,435,000	749,112	927,443,352
Mpwapwa	722,047	597,154,140	722,047	381,085,701
Kilolo	375,293	109,107,450	501,437	143,032,044
Ludewa	159,552	12,220,100	306,499	26,459,980
Makete	326,986	97,570,587	327,840	137,255,466
Mafinga	923,698	463,098,440	995,973	509,329,446
Makambako	1,194,330	691,418,672	1,030,817	751,365,577
Biharamulo	365,982	352,506,068	388,118	417,216,769
Ngara	493,180	339,773,435	501,977	370,089,014
Kasulu	950,460	227,111,388	924,620	207,796,173
Same-Mwanga	814,668	529,986,178	835,149	566,159,784
Kilwa Masoko	451,494	254,935,779	451,494	315,010,876
Loliondo	139,371	186,587,485	147,201	225,214,356
Kiteto Kibaya	76,159	92,800,531	63,760	60,938,469
Mbulu	635,895	198,951,170	618,864	232,464,108
Orkesumet	213,096	388,070,700	133,545	288,312,242
Sengerema	1,663,105	1,249,385,959	1,663,105	1,334,149,905
Chunya	127,235	119,948,447	150,535	140,456,330
Itumba Isongele	535,258	50,358,954	561,370	68,034,929
Kyela-Kasumulu	1,077,124	57,245,684	1,797,684	95,257,668
Mbarali Rujewa	722,880	135,102,036	722,880	147,242,713
Rungwe-Tukuyu	2,169,853	259,263,006	2,147,888	283,724,401
Ifakara	282,718	68,453,428	181,181	85,070,617
Kilosa	606,655	271,342,926	519,697	272,963,850
Mahenge	123,020	60,033,130	126,768	145,128,781
Morogoro-Mikumi	335,963	201,981,131	272,166	237,786,072
Mugumu	27,817	29,183,303	500,694	283,420,829
Rufiji Utete	166,469	73,754,111	163,689	102,492,516
Namtumbo	165,098	80,725,134	218,000	78,724,010
Kahama	452,037	124,244,774	4,792,959	8,619,593,156
Kishapu	125,165	207,757,971	138,211	251,572,943
Maganzo	73,865	131,041,759	89,701	158,173,273
Mwanhuzi	292,961	290,477,302	253,086	252,957,700
Maswa	1,105,252	506,608,926	1,667,474	584,453,331
Manyoni	347,537	268,991,551	480,205	518,290,173
Korogwe	890,208	682,734,812	701,707	526,283,225
Lushoto	833,236	215,862,409	677,595	142,922,137
Korogwe-Mombo	226,300	48,281,109	226,920	66,519,061
Songe	32,365	43,595,565	32,365	76,883,168
Igunga	637,460	602,203,954	1,530,809	1,466,801,512
Nzega	1,215,156	1,533,798,022	1,142,502	1,679,815,542
Turiani	1,091,880	248,298,368	1,091,880	287,516,320
Total - DTWSSA	**25,115,189**	**13,882,318,252**	**31,743,356**	**24,506,456,307**
Total (A+B+C)	**359,462,650**	**326,572,045,459**	**383,630,381**	**383,536,041,953**

Source: Ministry of Water

Table 65: URBAN WATER REQUIREMENTS AND LEVEL OF ACCESS IN 2022

Water Authority	Annual Water Demand (Cubic meters)	Annual average Access to Water Supply (Percent)
Arusha	45,547,985.0	76
Babati	9,384,184.0	93
Bukoba	4,380,000.0	91
Dodoma	1,544,450.0	98
DAWASA	534,897,000.0	89
Iringa	7,805,890.0	99
Mpanda	4,081,584.0	86
Kigoma	8,183,480.0	96
Lindi	1,785,600.0	87
Mbeya	32,850,000.0	93
Morogoro	24,486,390.0	75
Moshi	1,832,627.0	100
Mtwara	8,103,730.0	95
Musoma	8,760,000.0	98
Mwanza	47,738,811.5	97
Geita	18,885.0	75
Bariadi	42,154,961.0	77
Shinyanga	637,980.0	90
Maswa	8,000.0	86
Singida	284,981.0	94
Songea	17,897.0	95
Sumbawanga	5,952,000.0	84
Tabora	12,952,390.0	97
Tanga	14,991,314.0	98
Vwawa-Mlowo	390,000.0	44.5
Total	**818,790,139.5**	**88.5**

Source: Ministry of Water

CHAPTER 19

EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY

Pre - Primary Education

442. In 2022, a total of 1,543,843 pupils were enrolled in pre-primary education compared to 1,390,825 pupils enrolled in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 11.0 percent. Out of those, 759,005 pupils (49.2 percent) were girls and 784,838 pupils were boys. The increase was due to continued improvement of learning and teaching environment including implementation of fee-free primary and secondary education program as well as construction and rehabilitation of educational infrastructures. Out of the enrolled pupils, 6,120 pupils had special needs (2,545 girls and 3,575 boys) compared to 5,544 pupils in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 10.4 percent. On the other hand, of the total pupils enrolled, 1,435,735 pupils (706,261 girls and 729,474 boys) were enrolled in Government schools in 2022 compared to 1,291,868 pupils in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 11.1 percent while 108,108 pupils were enrolled in non - Government schools in 2022 compared to 98,957 pupils in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 9.3 percent.

443. In 2022, there were 10,093 teachers in Government pre - primary schools (6,867 female and 3,226 male) compared to 8,369 teachers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 20.6 percent. The increase was due to Government's efforts to recruit more teachers so as to address challenges brought by increased number of students. Out of the total number of teachers in Government pre-primary schools, qualified teachers were 8,600 compared to 7,177 teachers in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 19.8 percent. In addition, qualified teachers to pupil’s ratio improved to 1:167 in 2022 compared to 1:180 in 2021. However, the ratio was above the nationally required threshold of 1:25.

Primary Education

444. As of December 2022, primary schools increased to 19,673 from 19,424 schools in the corresponding period in 2021. Out of those, Government schools increased to 17,405 from 17,302 schools in December 2021 due to the Government's efforts to ensure that each village has a primary school. In addition, non-Government schools increased to 2,268 as of December 2022 from 2,122 schools in December 2021 as a result of increased private sector investment in education.

445. In 2022, there were 11,420,973 pupils in primary schools compared to 11,196,788 pupils in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 2.0 percent. Out of those, 5,783,977 pupils (50.6 percent) were girls and 5,636,996 pupils were boys. During the period under review, pupils with special needs in primary schools were 66,372 (28,542 girls and 37,830 boys) compared to 60,823 pupils in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 9.1 percent. On the other hand, pupils in Government schools were 10,872,508 (5,509,054 girls and 5,363,454 boys) in 2022 compared to 10,687,593 pupils in 2021. This was due to continued improvement of learning and teaching environment including implementation of fee - free primary and secondary education program as well as construction and rehabilitation of educational infrastructures. In addition,

pupils in non-Government schools were 548,465 (274,923 girls and 273,542 boys) in 2022 compared to 509,195 pupils in 2021.

446. In 2022, a total of 1,350,881 candidates (709,556 girls and 641,325 boys) sat for Primary School Leaving Examination (PSLE) compared to 1,107,460 candidates in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 22.0 percent. Out of those, 1,073,402 candidates (558,825 girls and 514,577 boys) passed the examination, equivalent to pass rate of 79.5 percent.

447. In 2022, teachers in Government primary schools increased to 173,276 (86,166 female and 87,110 male) from 171,993 teachers in 2021. During the period under review, teachers-pupil's ratio was 1:63 compared to the ratio of 1:62 in 2021 which is still beyond the required national threshold ratio of 1:45. However, the Government continues with efforts to recruit more teachers so as to improve the ratio. In addition, teachers to pupil's ratio in Government and Non-Government schools remained at 1:57 in 2022 as was in 2021. The number of teachers in non-Government schools increased to 28,396 in 2022 (11,652 female and 16,744 male) from 25,926 teachers in 2021.

Secondary Education

448. As of December 2022, there were 6,037 secondary schools compared to 5,831 schools in the corresponding period in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 3.5 percent. Out of those, 4,492 schools were Government owned and 1,545 schools non-Government compared to 4,403 Government schools and 1,428 non - Government schools in December 2021. The increase emanated from Government's effort to expand secondary schools' facilities so as to accommodate increased number of primary school leavers.

449. In 2022, there were 2,823,588 students in secondary school (form one to form six) compared to 2,671,927 students in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 5.7 percent. Out of those, 1,476,369 students (52.3 percent) were girls and 1,347,219 students were boys. In addition, students in Government secondary schools were 2,529,699 in 2022 compared to 2,379,945 students in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 6.3 percent. During the period under review, the number of students in ordinary level were 2,645,115 compared to 2,511,544 students in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 5.3 percent. Out of those, students in Government schools were 2,387,525 compared to 2,256,489 students in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 5.8 percent.

450. In 2022, a total of 566,636 candidates (306,052 girls and 260,584 boys) sat for Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (CSEE) compared to 487,730 candidates in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 16.2 percent. Out of those, 456,975 candidates (243,285 girls and 213,690 boys) passed the examination, equivalent to a pass rate of 80.7 percent compared to a pass rate of 87.3 percent in 2021. In addition, 94,456 candidates (41,160 girls and 53296 boys) sat for Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) compared to 89,802 candidates in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 5.2 percent. Out of those, 93,136 candidates (40,907 girls and 52,229 boys) passed the examination, equivalent to a pass rate of 98.6 percent compared to a pass rate of 96.9 percent in 2021.

Teachers Training Collage

451. In 2021/22, there were 22,004 students in teacher's training colleges (10,201 women and 11,803 men) compared to 17,260 students in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 27.5 percent. During the period under review, 9,497 students were enrolled compared to 6,849 students enrolled in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 38.7 percent. In addition, 9,497 students sat for Certificate and Diploma final examination compared to 6,773 students in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 40.2 percent. Out of those, 9,038 students passed the examination, equivalent to a pass rate of 95.2 percent compared to a pass rate of 96.9 percent in 2021. This was attributed to Government's effort in strengthening teachers' colleges through provision of operating funds, learning and teaching materials especially in science subjects as well as training instructors.

Inspection of Schools and Teacher Colleges

452. In 2021/22, the Government continued to conduct inspections in schools and teachers' colleges to ensure provision of quality and standard education at all levels. During the period under review, 8,039 schools and teachers' colleges were inspected compared to 8,326 schools and teachers' colleges inspected in 2020/21, equivalent to a decrease of 3.4 percent.

Table 19.1: Schools and Teachers' Colleges Inspected

	(2020/21)	(2021/22)	Change (Percent)
Pre and Primary Schools	6,547	6,516	(0.5)
Secondary Schools	1,722	1,491	(13.4)
Teachers' Colleges	57	32	(43.9)
Total	**8,326**	**8,039**	**(3.4)**

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

Vocational Education and Training

453. In 2021/22, there were 185,818 students in technical education and training colleges compared to 157,420 students in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 18.0 percent. This was due to increased demand for technical education in the labor market. Out of those, 90,787 students (48.9 percent) were female and 95,031 students were male. In addition, technical education and training colleges increased to 459 in 2021/22 from 429 colleges in 2020/21.

Technical Education and Folk Development Colleges

454. In 2021/22, students in technical colleges managed by the Vocational Education and Training Authority - VETA were 141,854 (46,072 female and 95,782 male) compared to 137,752[8] students in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 3.0 percent. In addition, 46,589 students (15,140 female and 31,449 male) graduated from vocational training in 2021/22 compared to 44,701 students in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 4.2 percent. The increase was due to construction, expansion and rehabilitation of 48 vocational colleges administered by VETA as well as improvement of 19 curricula to align with existing labour market needs.

455. In 2021/22, there were 16,457 students in folk development colleges (6,939 female and 9,518 male) compared to 15,032 students in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 9.5 percent.

[8] Data exclude private vocational colleges whose management were transferred to the National Council for Vocational Education and Vocational Training (NACTVET)

In addition, 7,867 students (4,235 female and 3,632 male) graduated from folk development colleges in 2021/22 compared to 6,983 students in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 12.7 percent. The increase in the number of students was attributed to construction, expansion and rehabilitation of 54 folk development colleges.

Science, Technology and Innovation

456. In 2022, the Nelson Mandela Institute of Science and Technology (NM-AIST) enrolled 645 students (217 female and 428 male) compared to 539 students enrolled in 2021. During the period under review, 78 students (46 female and 32 male) graduated from NM-AIST. On the other hand, Mbeya University of Science and Technology (MUST) enrolled 8,398 students (1,939 female and 6,459 male) in 2022 compared to 6,779 students enrolled in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 23.9 percent. In addition, 2,203 students (552 female and 1,651 male) graduated from MUST compared to 1,176 students in 2021. Furthermore, the Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology (DIT) enrolled 5,475 students (1,176 female and 4,299 male) in 2022 compared to 3,581 students in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 52.9 percent. This was due to the increase in curricula and colleges that contributed to increase in new courses including bachelor degree in computer engineering, master's degree in construction and doctorate degree in information technology. Furthermore, 2,203 students (552 female and 1,651 male) graduated from DIT compared to 1,029 students (259 female and 770 male) who graduated in 2021.

457. In 2022, the Government conducted the National Science, Technology and Innovation Competition - MAKISATU to promote creativity and innovation in the country, whereby 862 prospective designers and innovators were spotted compared to 714 designers and innovators in 2021. Out of those, 83 talented designers were recognized compared to 70 designers and innovators in 2021. On the other hand, the Government identified and verified 90 technologies which sum up to 569 technologies produced and identified as of December 2022 from 479 technologies in the corresponding period in 2021. Technology recognition facilitate development of national database for accessing information on technology and innovation.

Higher Education

458. In 2021/22, there were a total of 229,049 students (99,901 female and 129,148 male) in higher learning institutions compared to 206,305 students in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 11.0 percent. This was due to increase in enrolment of students graduated from advanced secondary education and its equivalent, availability of higher education students' loans as well as increase in programs offered.

459. In 2021/22, Higher Education Student's Loans Board (HESLB) disbursed loans worth 611.3 billion shillings compared to loans worth 464.0 billion shillings disbursed in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 31.8 percent. During the period under review, loan beneficiaries were 176,763 students compared to 149,246 students in 2020/21, equivalent to an increase of 18.4 percent. Out of those, first-year students were 69,353 (28,435 female and 40,918 male) and continuing students were 107,410 students (42,964 female and 64,446 male). This was due to increase in number of newly enrolled beneficiaries. On the other hand, loan repayments amounted to 182.5 billion shillings in 2021/22 compared to 180.0 billion shillings in 2020/21,

equivalent to an increase of 1.4 percent. This was due to increase in the number of graduates employed in both public and private sector including loan beneficiaries as well as close monitoring by the HESLB in collaboration with employers.

Radiation control

460. In 2022, the Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission (TAEC) received and evaluated 782 license applications for possession and use of radiation sources compared to 575 license applications in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 36.0 percent. During the period under review, 542 licenses were issued compared to 537 licenses issued in 2021. As of December 2022, a total of 1,188 centres were possessing and using radiation sources compared to 1,129 centres in the corresponding period in 2021. In addition, 670 centres were inspected to ensure safety of patients and staff in 2022 compared to 666 centres inspected in 2021.

461. In 2021/22, TAEC tested radiation exposure levels to 2,064 staff in the radiation centres compared to 1,982 staff in 2020/21. The test results showed that staff were exposed to radiation at a legally accepted level. On the other hand, the Commission measured radiation levels in 37,433 samples in 2021/22 compared to 31,371 samples in 2020/21. Out of those, 6,760 samples were imported foods, 25,405 samples were exported foods, fertilizers (2,063 samples) and tobacco and other products (3,205 samples). The results showed that all tested samples were free of radioactive contamination.

Table 66: GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF STUDENT BY FORM

Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
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
2022	784,061	648,525	499,958	454,981	77,873	64,301	2,529,699
Change (Percent) 2021 - 2022	**9.1**	**5.1**	**0.3**	**7.7**	**17.0**	**13.0**	**6.3**

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology

\- Figures not available

Table 67: PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF STUDENT BY FORM

Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
2003	46,891	38,506	26,385	21,650	6,430	4,859	144,721
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
2022	66,052	62,741	65,172	63,625	18,989	17,310	293,889
Change (Percent) 2021 - 2022	6.9	(3.3)	0.4	0.2	6.0	(8.9)	0.7

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology
- Figures not available

Table 68 A: NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY GENDER

Primary School Education	2021			2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total students registered in Classes I-VII	5,557,707	5,639,081	11,196,788	5,636,996	5,783,977	11,420,973
Total students in government Schools in Classes I-VII	5,303,268	5,384,325	10,687,593	5,363,454	5,509,054	10,872,508
Total students in Non-Govt Schools in Classes I-VII	254,439	254,756	509,195	273,542	274,923	548,465
Total number of teachers in Primary Schools	101,250	96,669	197,919	103,854	97,818	201,672
Number of Teachers in Govt. schools	86,083	85,910	171,993	87,110	86,166	173,276
Number of Teachers in Non-Govt. schools	15,167	10,759	25,926	16,744	11,652	28,396
Secondary School Education						
Total number of Students in forms I-VI	1,282,314	1,389,613	2,671,927	1,347,219	1,476,369	2,823,588
Total students in government Schools in forms I-VI	1,143,165	1,236,780	2,379,945	1,206,820	1,322,879	2,529,699
Total students in Non-Govt schools in forms I-VI	139,149	152,833	291,982	140,399	153,490	293,889
Number of teachers in government schools	56,920	31,072	87,992	59,520	32,017	91,537
Number of teachers in Non-Govt schools	16,589	4,754	21,343	16,852	4,816	21,668
Total number of teachers in Secondary Schools	73,509	35,826	109,335	76,372	36,833	113,205

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology

Table 68B: NUMBER OF EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Type of institution	2021			2022		
	Government	Non Government	Total	Government	Non Government	Total
Primary Schools	17,302	2,122	19,424	17,405	2,268	19,673
Secondary Schools	4,403	1,428	5,831	4,492	1,545	6,037
Teachers Education colleges	35	36	71	-	-	-
Total	**21,740**	**3,586**	**25,326**	**21,897**	**3,813**	**25,710**

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology

\- Figures not available

CHAPTER 20

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH

Health Facilities

462. In 2022, operational health care facilities increased by 8.7 percent to 11,041 compared to 10,153 facilities in 2021. Out of those, 6,682 facilities equivalent to 60.5 percent were owned by the Government; private sector owned 3,318 facilities (30.1 percent); and faith-based organizations owned 1,041 facilities (9.4 percent). The increase was attributed to: opening of new facilities which were under construction; strengthening Health Facility Registration System (HFR); and registration of new private facilities.

Table 20.1: Existing Health Facilities

Facility	2021				2022			
	Government	Faith Based Organizations	Private sector	Total	Government	Faith Based organisations	Private sector	Total
Hospitals	207	112	85	404	217	119	82	418
Health centres	679	150	127	956	725	162	129	1016
Dispensary	5491	622	1076	7189	5719	692	1036	7447
Sub Total	**6377**	**884**	**1288**	**8549**	**6,661**	**973**	**1,247**	**8,881**
Polyclinic	0	22	208	230	3	32	284	319
Others	0	16	1282	1298	17	35	1716	1768
Maternity/ Nursing homes	0	1	75	76	1	1	71	73
Total	**6,377**	**923**	**2,853**	**10,153**	**6,682**	**1,041**	**3,318**	**11,041**

Source: Ministry of Health

463. In 2022, patients received health services were 42,971,561 compared to 43,099,118 patients in 2021. The decrease in patients served was due to increased health care awareness and improved quality of health services. Out of those, 41,345,253 were outpatients and 1,626,308 inpatients. During the period under consideration, patient beds increased by 21.5 percent to 104,687 from 86,131 beds in 2021. The increase was attributed to use of District Health Information System 2 (DHIS2) to register beds, increased health care facilities and increased number of beds following implementation of TCRP which included construction and renovation of intensive care units (ICU) and emergency medical Departments (EMD).

Immunization Services for Children under One Year

464. In 2022, a total of 1,976,433 children were born in health care facilities compared to 1,913,690 children in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 3.3 percent. During the reporting period, children under one year who were vaccinated with PENTA-3 were 107 percent, Measles Rubella 1 (110 percent), Measles Rubella 2 (97 percent), OPV 3 (105 percent), Rota 2 (82 percent) and PCV-3 (106 percent). Vaccination services for children under one year reached an average of 101 percent, meeting the World Health Organization benchmark which requires countries to ensure more than 90 percent of children under one year are vaccinated.

Medicines and Medical Equipment

465. In 2022, availability of medicines, medical equipment and reagents in health facilities continued to improve. The availability of health products at all levels of health care facilities

averaged 67.8 percent in 2022 compared to 76.1 percent in 2021. The decrease was due to change in the methodology of ascertaining availability of drugs by observing the number and type of drugs required instead of merely drug availability.

Table 20.2 Drug Availability in Health Care Facilities in 2022

No.	Type of Facility	Number and Types of Medicines Required	Status of Medicines availability (Percent)
1	National, Zonal and Specialized Hospitals	290	86
2	Regional Referral Hospitals	284	96
3	District Hospitals	253	61
4	Health Centres	219	49
5	Dispensaries	141	47
	Average		**67.8**

Source: Ministry of Health

466. In 2022, diagnostic services continued to improve following procurement and installation of various medical equipment including six (6) MRIs, 34 CT-scans, 72 Digital X-rays, seven (7) Mini Angio Suite and Echocardiography machines, 26 Ultrasounds and six (6) Fluoroscopy. These facilities were installed and are providing checkup services at: Muhimbili National Hospital and Muhimbili - Mloganzila; Ocean Road Cancer Institute; Zonal Hospitals of Benjamin Mkapa, Bugando and KCMC; Regional Referral Hospitals of Mbeya, Njombe, Iringa, Sekou - Toure, Geita, Mt. Meru, Mawenzi, Temeke, Amana, Songea, Songwe, Katavi, Ligula, Singida, Simiyu, Bombo, Tumbi, Bukoba, Musoma, Sokoine, Dodoma, Mwananyamala, Morogoro and Mtwara; and Lugalo Hospital.

Maternal and Child Health

467. In 2022, a total of 2,442,407 pregnant women attended antenatal care clinics compared to 2,390,704 women in 2021. Out of those, 38.8 percent made their first visit before 12 weeks in 2022 compared to 37.1 percent in 2021. Similarly, an estimate of 110.6 percent of pregnant women attended clinic at least four (4) times in 2022 compared to 99.7 percent in 2021. In addition, 98.3 percent of pregnant women were given malaria prevention services compared to 88.7 percent in 2021. Furthermore, 98.9 percent of pregnant women who attended antenatal care clinics were tested for HIV compared to 98.6 percent in 2021. Out of those, 1.0 percent were HIV positive compared to 1.9 percent in 2021. Likewise, 97.5 percent of HIV-positive were administered for Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) compared to 98.3 percent in 2021.

468. In 2022, a total of 669,755 women were screened for cervical cancer compared to 459,822 women in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 8.7 percent. Out of those, 11,976 women equivalent to 3.1 percent were diagnosed with cervical cancer and 3,245 women (0.8 percent) had pre-cervical cancer (abnormally grown cells). On the other hand, Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines continued to be administered to girls aged 9 - 14 years. Consequently, 75.0 percent of girls were administered with HPV 1 vaccines and 76.0 percent with HPV 2 vaccines in 2022 compared to 78.0 percent and 61.0 percent respectively in 2021.

Specialized Medical Services

469. In 2022, specialized and super-specialized medical services continued to be provided in special hospitals. During the period under review, 98 patients received kidney transplant compared to 93 patients in 2021. In addition, 11 patients received bone marrow transplant service compared to five (5) patients in 2021. Similarly, intragastric balloon placement service was introduced, whereby 11 people undergone the procedure.

470. In 2022, thoracoscopic cardiac surgery was administered to 1,618 patients compared to 1,425 patients in 2021. In addition, cochlear implants increased to 49 children in 2022 from 42 children in 2021. During the reporting period, transsphenoidal hypophysectomy service was introduced and 28 patients were operated.

Malaria Control

471. In 2022, a total of 22,578,350 malaria reagents, 6,817,260 Artemether Lumefantrine doses and 2,890,242 bottles of malaria injection were distributed in health care facilities compared to 27,075,200 malaria reagents, 16,035,570 Artemether Lumefantrine doses and 1,970,710 bottles of malaria injection in 2021. The decrease in distribution was attributed to reduction of malaria incidences as a result of improved health services. The incidence of malaria per 1,000 population decreased to 58 cases in 2022 from 76 cases in 2021. During the period under review, malaria deaths decreased to 1,430 from 1,811 deaths in 2021. In addition, 6,119,732 mosquito nets were distributed in 2022 compared to 7,508,122 nets in 2021.

472. In 2022, the Government continued to monitor and treat malaria patients up to the household level especially in regions with low levels of malaria incidences in Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Manyara and Njombe. In addition, National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR) conducted analysis of 7,793 mosquitoes collected from 15 centers in 2021. The results of the analysis indicated that 52.4 percent of mosquitoes were Anopheles Funestus, 39.4 percent Anopheles Arabiensis and 7.6 percent Anopheles Gambiae s.s. According to the analysis, Anopheles funestus is the main malaria carrier. Furthermore, the ability of mosquitoes to spread malaria parasites per person per year has decreased from 2.9 percent in 2018 to 0.97 percent in 2022. The decrease was attributed to implementation of various interventions, including: distribution of mosquito nets to pregnant women, children under five years, prisoners, people affected with HIV and elderly over 60 years; biolarvaciding; as well as enhanced public awareness on the importance of clining the environment to eliminate mosquito breeding sites.

Tuberculosis Control

473. In 2022, the Government continued to contain tuberculosis whereby 100,747 patients were diagnosed and enrolled in TB treatment compared to 87,132 patients in 2021. In addition, 360 chronic tuberculosis patients were diagnosed and 336 patients, equivalent to 93.0 percent received TB treatment.

474. In 2022, tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment centers increased to 1,752 from 1,749 centers in 2021. In addition, health care centers providing treatment for chronic tuberculosis increased by 69.8 percent to 304 in 2022 from 179 centers in 2021.

COVID - 19 Socio - Economic Recovery Plan

475. In 2022, the Government continued to coordinate availability of COVID - 19 vaccines through COVAX Facility Plan and assistances from Development Partners. During the period under review, 46,848,520 doses of vaccines were received and 41,581,670 doses equivalent to 88.7 percent were distributed whereas 37,747,182 doses were administered. In 2022, a total of 31,213,274 individuals were administered with full dose of COVID-19 vaccines, equivalent to 101.6 percent of targeted population of 30,740,928 (aged 18 and above) in 7,200 centers.

476. In 2022, the Government continued to implement TCRP by completing various health projects at National, Special, Zonal, Regional Referral, and Council hospitals, health centers, clinics and health colleges. The projects implemented involved: construction of 176 staff houses; procurement of five (5) MRIs and 30 CT-Scans; construction of 70 ICUs, 101 EMDs, five (5) outpatient buildings (OPD); construction of two (2) maternal and child service buildings; and rehabilitation and procurement of IT equipment to strengthen seven (7) telemedicine hubs and regional telemedicine center rooms in 16 regional referral hospitals. In general, implementation of all projects averaged 97.3 to 100 percent.

Nutrition

477. In 2022, the Government continued to implement the 2nd National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP II) 2021/22 - 2025/26 aiming at addressing and reducing malnutrition at all levels. During the reporting period, 99.0 percent of 9,456,436 children under five (5) years were given Vitamin A supplements compared to 97.0 percent in 2021. In addition, 91.3 percent of newborns in health care facilities were breastfed within one hour of birth in 2022 compared to 90.0 percent in 2021. On the other hand, newborns with low birth weight were 5.6 percent in 2022 compared to 6.3 percent in 2021. This was attributed to continued implementation of various nutritional interventions for pregnant women, including the provision of iron and folic acid tablets and nutritional education, encouraging consumption of foods with added nutrients and attending clinics on time. On the other hand, 1.1 percent of pregnant women who attended first antenatal care clinics were diagnosed with anemia in 2022 compared to 1.2 percent in 2021.

Training in Health Cadres

478. In 2022, students enrolled in health colleges were 25,393 (13,431 men and 11,962 women) compared to 29,519 students in 2021, equivalent to a decrease of 14.0 percent. This was attributed to closure of some colleges by NACTVET due to low quality of health training offered and suspension of some courses. Among enrolled students, 5,111 joined Government colleges and 20,282 students in private colleges and faith - based institutions. In addition, 10,231 students (4,846 female and 5,385 male) graduated in 2022.

Table 20.3: Students Enrolled and Graduated in Health Studies in 2022

No.	Program category	Students enrolled			Graduates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Medicine	3449	4865	8314	1471	1824	3295
2.	Medical Laboratory Sciences	482	702	1184	406	511	917
3.	Pharmaceutical Sciences	7132	4742	11874	782	612	1394
4.	Environmental Health Sciences	34	68	102	60	72	132
5.	Dentistry	70	119	189	47	66	113
6.	Health Information Science	32	32	64	25	26	51
7.	Health Records and Information Technology	18	19	37	20	15	35
8.	Optometry	27	36	63	13	18	31
9.	Physiotherapy	66	72	138	23	27	50
10.	Nursing and midwifery	2121	1307	3428	2538	1675	4213
	Total	**13,431**	**11,962**	**25,393**	**5,385**	**4,846**	**10,231**

Source: Ministry of Health

Community Development
Social Welfare

479. In 2022, the Government implemented a campaign for construction of decent houses at affordable costs using simple technology. The Campaign enabled citizens to build 5,732 houses compared to 4,008 houses built in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 43.0 percent..

Training on Social and Community Development

480. In 2022, a total of 11,139 students (6,965 female and 4,174 male) were enrolled in community development training institutes compared to 11,162 students in 2021. During the period under consideration, 9,404 students graduated compared to 6,716 students in 2021.

Table 20.4: Student Admission in Institutes and Community Development Colleges

Institution	Education Level	2021			2022			Change
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	(Percent)
Community Development Colleges	Diploma	669	811	1,480	709	901	1,610	8.8
	Certificate	1,443	2,212	3,655	1,380	2,265	3,645	-0.3
	Sub-Total	2,112	3,023	5,135	2,089	3,166	5,255	2.3
Tengeru Institute of Community Development	Certificate	456	942	1,398	410	926	1,336	-4.4
	Diploma	307	683	990	185	430	615	-37.9
	Degree	156	211	367	342	549	891	142.8
	Advanced Diploma	19	19	38			-	-
	Masters				46	30	76	-
	Sub-Total	938	1,855	2,793	983	1,935	2,918	4.5
Institute of Social Work Kijitonyama	Certificate	373	506	879	427	609	1,036	17.9
	Diploma	204	470	674	329	561	890	32
	Degree	522	1,064	1,586	311	636	947	-40.3
	Advanced Diploma	-	-	-	4	3	7	-
	Masters	31	64	95	31	55	86	-9.5
	Sub-Total	1,130	2,104	3,234	1,102	1,864	2,966	-8.3
Total		**4,180**	**6,982**	**11,162**	**4,174**	**6,965**	**11,139**	**-0.2**

Source: Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups

481. In 2022, the Government continued to implement the apprenticeship program by connecting students and community development graduates to organizations, institutions and companies to acquire practical training. During the reporting period, 1,078 community development graduates received practical training compared to 289 graduates in 2021.

Early Childhood Development and Care Services

482. In 2022, the Government continued to coordinate provision of early childhood development and care service for children under five years at day care centers. During the period under review, 254 daycare centers were registered compared to 303 centers registered in 2021. In addition, 179,394 children (84,778 boys and 94,616 girls) were enrolled in day care centers in 2022 compared to 184,557 children enrolled in 2021. Furthermore, caregivers at the centers were 1,151 in 2022 compared to 3,233 caregivers in 2021.

Social Welfare and Child Development Services

483. In 2022, children in vulnerable environment who received foster care services were 48 (21 girls and 27 boys) compared to 58 children in 2021. In addition, adopted children were 56 (39 girls and 17 boys) in 2022 compared to 51 children in 2021.

484. In 2022, the Government continued to provide basic needs to children in vulnerable environment living in national children's homes at Kurasini - Dar es Salaam and Kikombo - Dodoma. During the period under consideration, 127 children (51 girls and 76 boys) were provided with basic needs compared to 76 children in 2021. In addition, 25,493 children living in private homes (11,471 girls and 14,022 boys) were provided with basic needs in 2022 compared to 24,254 children in 2021. This was caused by increase in family conflicts, child neglect (abandonment) and violence conducts causing children to run away from their families.

485. In 2022, the Government continued to provide welfare services in five (5) juvenile prisons in Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Arusha and Dar es Salaam. During the period under review, 428 children (32 girls and 396 boys) in conflict with the law were detained and provided with basic needs (including food, clothing, shelter, treatment and education) compared to 267 children in 2021. The increase in the number of children in conflict with the law was due to upbringing challenges and family conflicts which led to moral erosion.

486. In 2022, a total of 54 children (12 girls and 42 boys) in conflict with the law were diverted from formal criminal justice system for rehabilitation and reintegration with their families compared to 49 children in 2021. During the period under review, 13 boys were convicted and sent to Irambo Approved School in Mbeya compared to 58 children in 2021. The decrease of convicted children was due to implementation of Community Rehabilitation Programme at council level.

Women's Development and Gender Equality

487. In 2022, Women's Development Fund extended loans worth 463.84 million shillings to 96 women in 11 groups and six (6) women entrepreneurs. In addition, a total of 20.64 million shillings was repaid in 2022, equivalent to 100 percent of the amount required to be repaid as of December 2022.

488. In 2022, the Government continued with efforts to fight against gender - based violences as well as violence against children. During the period under review, 30,566 cases of gender - based violence (21,453 for female and 9,113 for male) were reported compared to 17,874 cases reported in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 71.0 percent. The reported cases involved issues of raping, elderly killing, wounding, disgrace assault, female genital mutilation and abusive language. In addition, 12,163 incidents of violence against children were reported in 2022 compared to 11,499 incidents reported in 2021. The reported incidences involved issues of raping, child abandonment, family neglect, assault of shame and child pregnancies. Increase of reported incidences were due to Government and various stakeholder efforts to sensitize community on importance of reporting cases of violence.

Elderly Welfare Services

489. In 2022, the Government continued to provide basic needs (including food, shelter, clothing and health services) to the indigent elderly living in 14 Government-owned residences. During the period under consideration, 272 elders (104 female and 168 male) were provided with basic needs compared to 275 elders in 2021.

Non - Governmental Organizations

490. In 2022, the Government registered 1,351 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) compared to 692 NGOs registered in 2021, equivalent to an increase of 95.0 percent. This was attributed to use of ICT in registration and readiness of youth to register their organizations. Among the registered organizations, 61 were at international level, 1,225 organizations at national level, 37 organizations at regional level and 28 organizations at district level.

491. 30. In 2022, performance of 1,605 NGOs was monitored compared to 2,717 organizations in 2021. The monitoring revealed that many organizations implemented productive projects to the community including: construction of classrooms and toilets for primary and secondary schools; construction of health centers; educating women's right to own land and other resources; value addition in agricultural produce; economic empowerment of citizens; provision of health education; facilitating child protection and safety; and provision of health insurance (CHF). In addition, actions taken against non-compliant NGOs included issuing warnings and deregistration of 4,898 organizations. Furthermore, the Government conducted financial audit for 955 contracts of NGOs compared to 804 contracts in 2021. The audit revealed that 1,081.5 billion shillings were received in 2022 compared to 1,423.3 billion shillings in 2021.

Table 69: NUMBER OF PATIENTS ATTENDED HEALTH FACILICTIES

Year	Out Patients			In-Patients
	Hospital	Dispensary	Health Centre	
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
2022	27,290,723	1,486,649	12,567,881	1,626,308

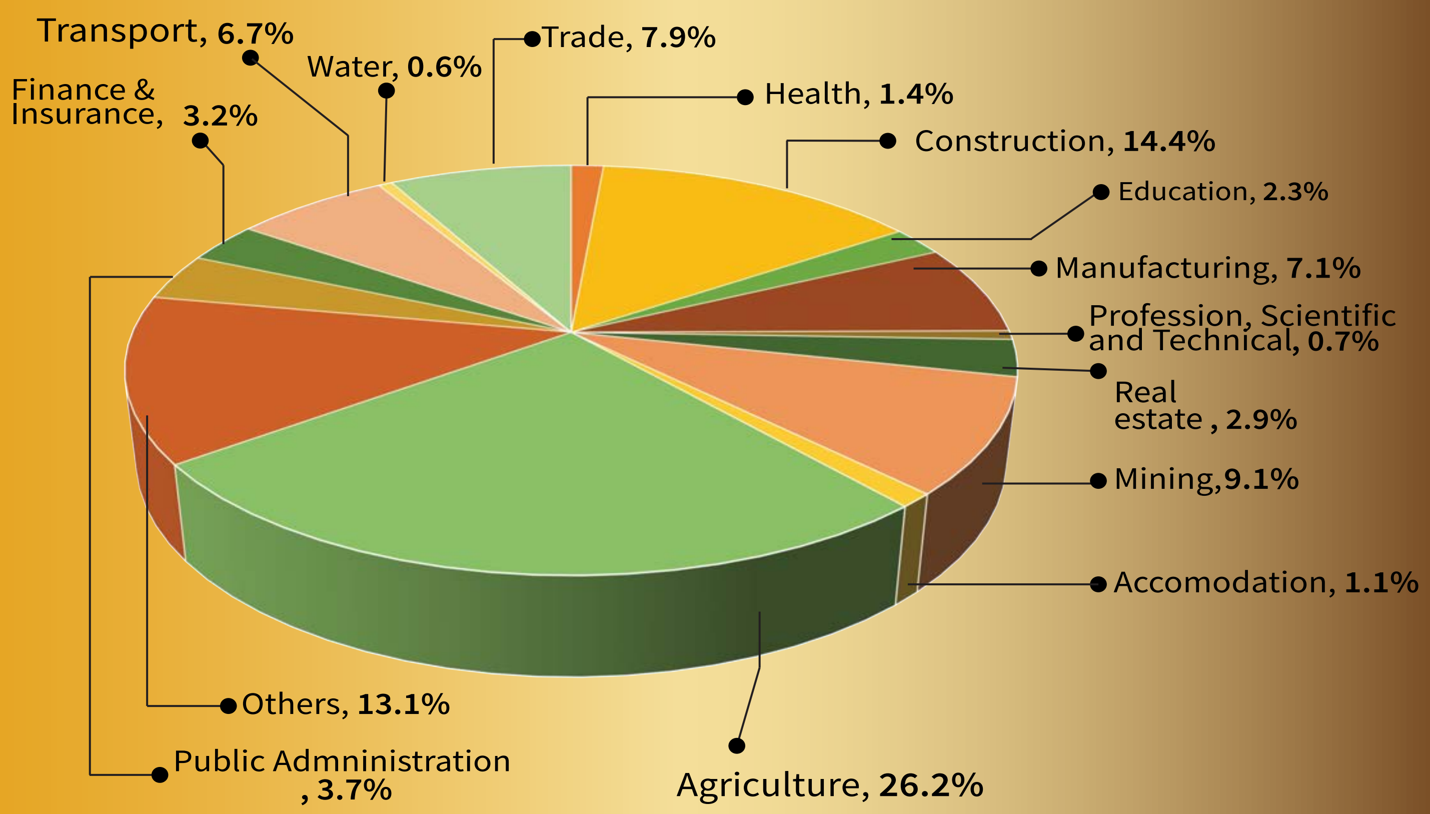
Source: Ministry of Health

Table 70: NUMBER OF BEDS IN HEALTH FACILITIES 2021 -2022

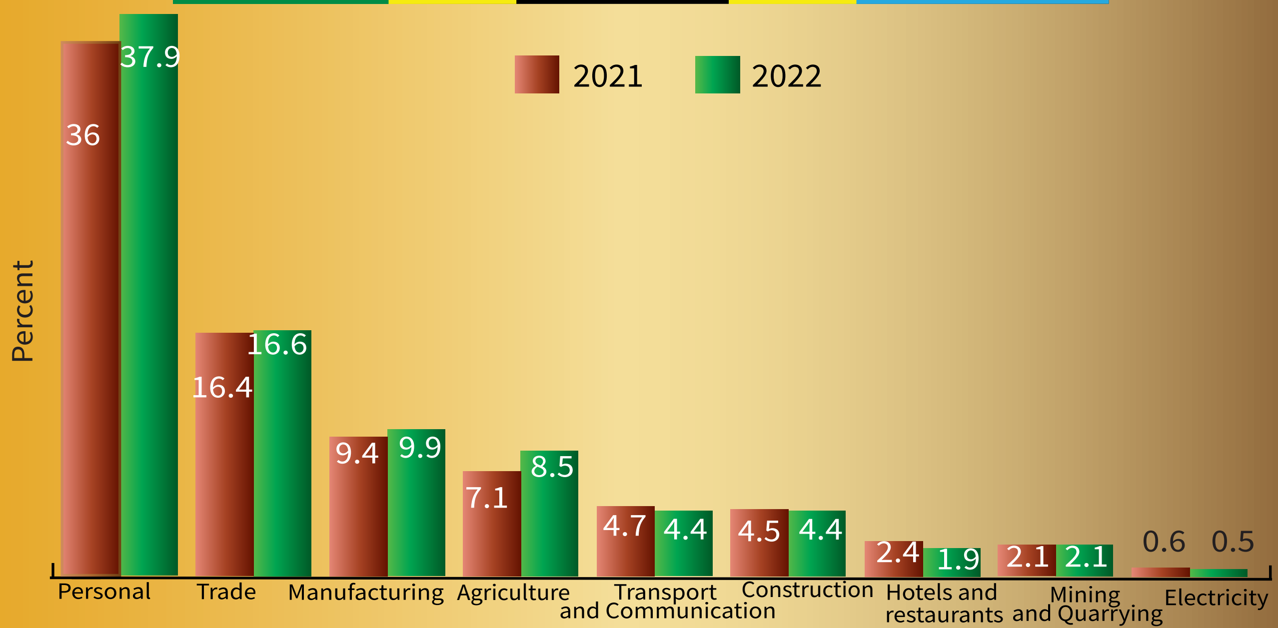
Type of Facility	2021				2022			
	Government	NGOs and Religious	Private	Total	Government	NGOs and Religious	Private	Total
National Hospitals	1,664	-	-	**1,664**	1,731	-	-	**1,731**
National Super Specialized Hospitals	1,532	-	-	**1,532**	1,396	-	-	**1,396**
National Zonal Hospitals	2,407	-	-	**2,407**	1,059	860	-	**1,919**
Regional Hospitals	7,239	898	420	**8,557**	6,688	-	-	**6,688**
District Hospitals	10,636	6,228	409	**17,273**	3,033	7,425	-	**10,458**
Other Hospitals	1,098	10,395	2,915	**14,408**	14,510	1,086	21,412	**37,008**
Health Centres	14,363	4,939	2,105	**21,407**	17,151	1,695	5,968	**24,814**
Dispensaries	14,462	1,863	2,558	**18,883**	14,811	158	5,704	**20,673**
Total	**53,401**	**24,323**	**8,407**	**86,131**	**60,379**	**11,224**	**33,084**	**104,687**

Source: Ministry of Health

SHARES OF ACTIVITIES TO GDP IN 2022



PERCENTAGE SHARE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LENDING BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



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