



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

KILIMANJARO REGION GDP REPORT 2011



Jointly Prepared by:



National Bureau of Statistics,
Ministry of Finance,
Dar es Salaam.

Regional commissioner,
P.O Box 3070
Kilimanjaro.

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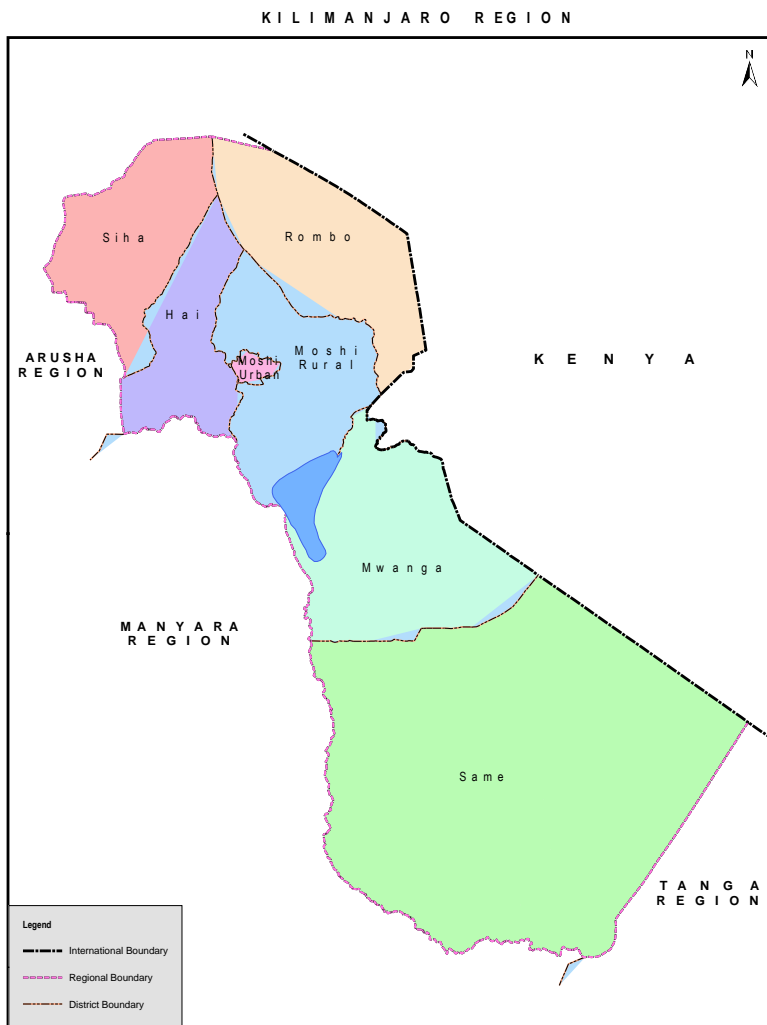


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Abbreviations

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

Preface

This report on Kilimanjaro Regional GDP highlights the trend of the region in terms of the Gross Domestic Product. This is the first attempt, as such it is a benchmark for the future compilation of Kilimanjaro RGDP. The report culminates the teamwork between the Office of RAS Kilimanjaro region and the National Bureau of Statistics. It also presents the results of Kilimanjaro RGDP in two levels namely districts and regional levels by activities, monetary and non-monetary. The Kilimanjaro RGDP has been compiled for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, at current prices.

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

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

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

The report proposes areas for improvements which stand as challenges to the Office of RAS in Kilimanjaro region and the National Bureau of Statistics in improving quality of the estimates. It is expected that the Report will be a useful reference material for all stakeholders.



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

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

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www.tanzania.go.tz and NBS website: www.nbs.go.tz

Hon. Leonidas Gama
Regional Commissioner
P. O. Box 3070, Kilimanjaro
Tel: 026-2702021 or 026-270202191
Fax: **027– 2752184 or 027- 2751381**
E-mail: raskilimanjaro@yahoo.co.uk

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The compilation of Kilimanjaro Regional Gross Domestic Product Estimates was made possible by the joint effort of the office of RAS and the NBS. The work was headed by Kilimanjaro Regional Commissioner Hon. Leonidas Gama under the coordination of RAS Dr. Faisal Issa.

The Deputy RAS Planning and Coordination Ms. Lydia Riwa and the Regional Statistical Manager Mr. Alex Luhwavi supervised the data collection process. The RC's office also acknowledges the team from the NBS led by Directorate of Economic Statistics, Mr. Morrice Oyuke and the National Accounts Department Manager Mr. Daniel Masolwa for their technical inputs. Other experts from the NBS included Ms. Adella S. Ndesangia, Mr. Fredy Matola, Ms. Elide Mwanri, Mr. Gabriel K. Simbila, Mr. Rustis S. Bernard, Ms. Jovitha J. Rugemalila, Ms. Edith D. Sulla and Mr. Gregory E. Millinga.

Finally, special thanks are extended to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for providing financial support in the compilation of Kilimanjaro RGDP.

1.0 Introduction and Background

The Kilimanjaro Regional Gross Domestic Product report is the outcome of the teamwork between the National Bureau of Statistics and the office of RAS, Kilimanjaro Region. The process of compiling the report started in 2013 with a workshop on the compilation methodology and work plan at RAS office in Kilimanjaro region. The working arrangement was as follows:

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

2.0 Main Objective

Assessment of impact on national development programmes and research, need reliable statistical data for better planning and decision-making. In view of this, Kilimanjaro Gross Domestic Product is a vital economic indicator that can be used as an input in planning for the regional development programs.

It is anticipated that, the compiled Kilimanjaro regional GDP will improve the Regional and District planning processes.

2.1 The Specific Objectives

The specific objectives for the compilation of Kilimanjaro Regional GDP estimates were:

- (a) To compile Kilimanjaro Regional GDP estimates by economic activity;
- (b) To calculate per capita GDP at regional and districts levels; and
- (c) To compile GDP disaggregated by monetary and non-monetary.

3.0 Benefits of the Kilimanjaro Regional GDP

The Regional GDP compilation activity provides data which are essential to regional development policy because they:

- Help achieve a greater understanding of the growth and innovation of the regional performance;
- Provide a sound basis for monitoring and evaluating economic development trends;
- Support central government's ability to target regional development programmes, including further development and implementation of MKUKUTA at both regional and district levels;
- Provide a more robust basis for economic decision-making by region, districts and the private sectors.
- Provide effective information base for public debate and community understanding of regional economic development;
- Provide benchmark data that will help to address specific issues such as poverty reduction and industrialization (processing units of agricultural products into integrated producer schemes).
- The study will explore and serve as a catalyst in scarce resource allocation and investment at regional and district levels (DADPs); and
- Open up economic ventures by sectors and draw attention for technical know-how movements and integrated industrialization.

4.0 Scope and Coverage

Kilimanjaro Regional GDP methodology and estimates were developed using national accounting concepts. NBS aspires to produce regional estimates that are consistent with the published national accounts. In other words, the sum of the GDP of the regions equals national level GDP.

Kilimanjaro Regional GDP is on an annual basis covering the years 2006, 2007 and 2008. This is the first attempt on the production of the GDP estimates at current prices. The timeframe for future production of the series has not been established. However, this will be worked out between the NBS and the Kilimanjaro Regional Secretariat.

Kilimanjaro Regional GDP was compiled by sectors. A nine sector activity breakdown is available, based on the national accounts activity classification. Due to the application of confidentiality rules, it is often difficult to provide estimates at a greater level of detail. The nine sector activities in the regional GDP estimates are:

- Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing
 - Crops
 - Livestock
 - Forestry and Hunting
 - Fishing

-
- Mining and quarrying
 - Manufacturing
 - Electricity, Gas and Water
 - Electricity, gas
 - Water supply
 - Construction
 - Trade, Repairs, Hotels and restaurants
 - Trade and repairs
 - Hotels and restaurants
 - Transport and Communication
 - Transport
 - Communication
 - Financial Intermediation, Real estate and business services
 - Financial intermediation
 - Real estate and business services
 - Public administration
 - Public administration
 - Education
 - Health
 - Other social and personal services

5.0 Methodology

5.1 Regional GDP measurement approaches

This section discusses the broad methodology used to derive the regional GDP estimates.

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

5.2 Bottom-up Approach

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

The bottom-up approach requires detailed data on the sectors. The Office of RAS Kilimanjaro region organized data collection as outlined in Table 4.

5.3 Top-down Approach

The ‘top-down’ approach is an alternative method which is used for allocation of national level GDP estimates to

regions by using the derived weights from respective regions. This approach is used if the bottom-up approach cannot be implemented for sectors. This is usually due to lack of survey data from respective sectors. There are many exceptions in directly using the bottom-up approach, regional GDP methodology has been determined on a case by case (sector by sector) basis.

5.4 Compilation Procedure

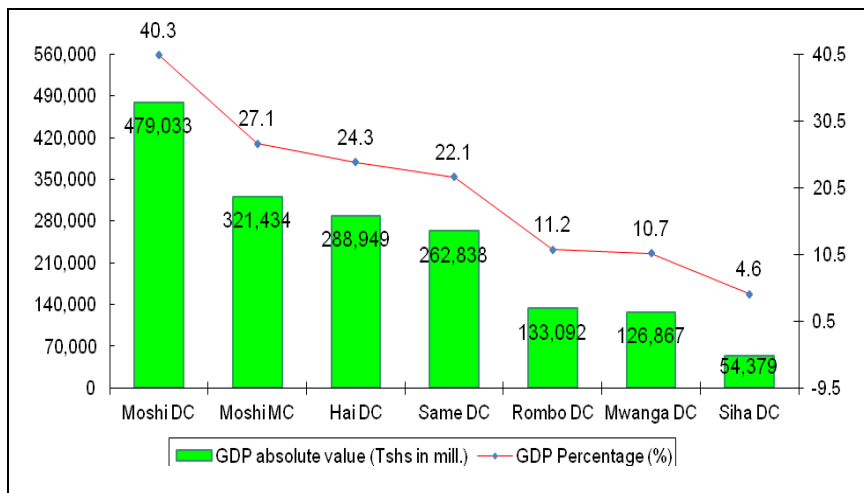
The compilation of the estimates was done in accordance with the recommended procedures in the SNA 1993; the administrative demarcated area called “Kilimanjaro Region” is the economic territory for the compilation.

6.0 Key findings

Key findings of the Kilimanjaro regional GDP compilation activity are:

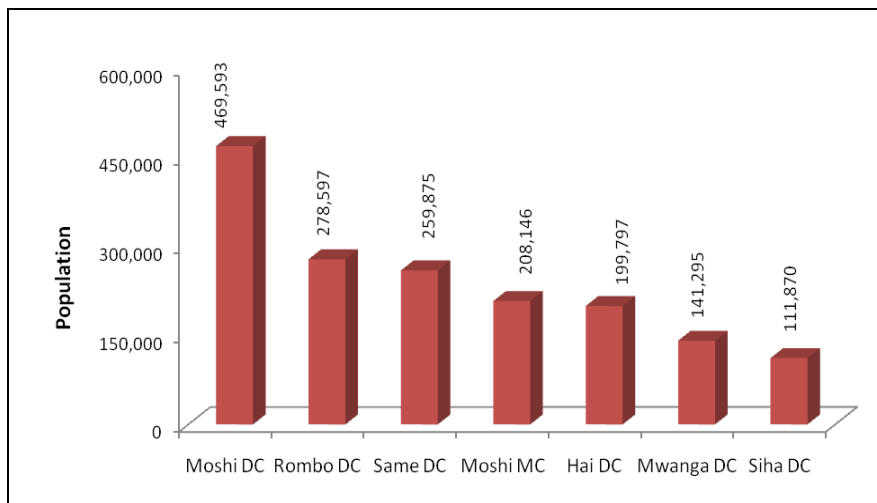
- The overall GDP at Current Basic Prices for 2011, was Tshs. 1,666,591 million.
- The Kilimanjaro Regional GDP shows that Moshi District Council district has the highest GDP Tshs. 479,033 million while Siha District Council is the lowest in the region for the entire period, from 2007, 2010 to 2011, (Chart 1).
- Per Capita GDP measured at current basic prices for Kilimanjaro region was TShs 869,436 at basic prices for the year 2011.
- Moshi MC had the highest per capita of Tshs 1,544,271 while Siha district had the least per capita TShs 111,870 for the Year 2011 (Chart 3); and
- Agriculture activity is the main economic base for the region. Agriculture share contribution to Kilimanjaro regional GDP is 57.8 percent for the year 2011 (Chart 4).

Chart 1: GDP at Current Prices and Percentage Shares by District Council, 2011



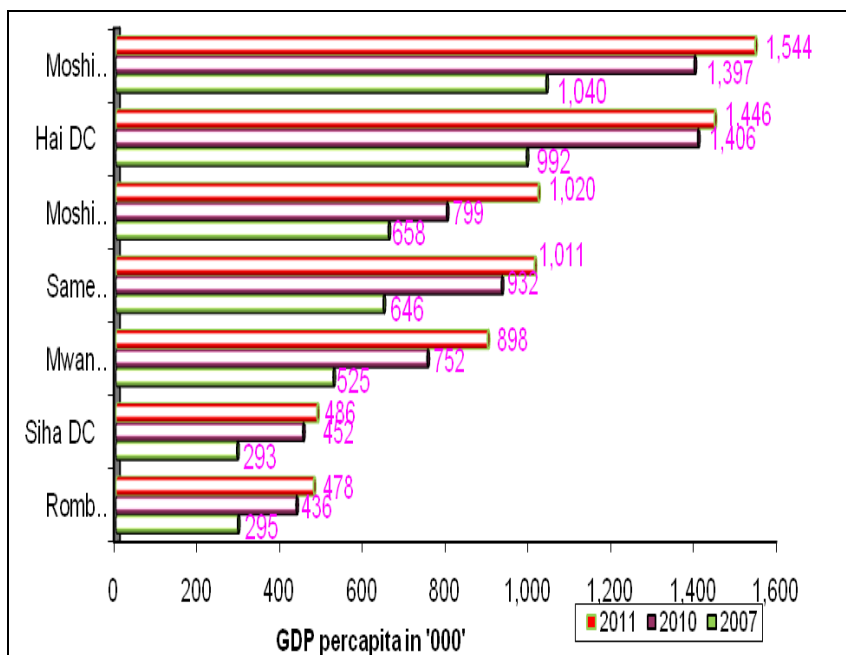
Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Chart 2: Kilimanjaro Regional Population by District Council, 2011



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Chart 3: Kilimanjaro Per Capita GDP at Current Basic Prices by District Council, 2007, 2010 – 2011



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Measuring Gross Domestic Product

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

Regional GDP is compiled by sector.

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

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

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

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

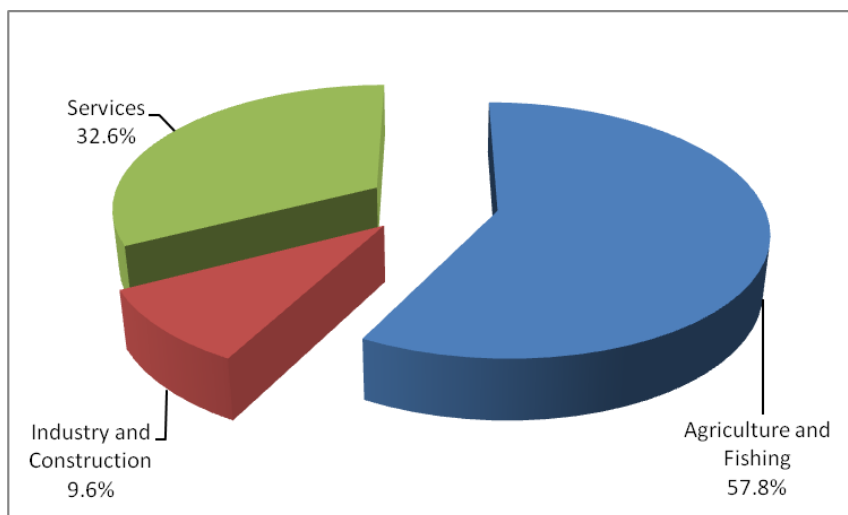
Per capita regional GDP can therefore be derived from these estimates.

The project study involved developing data sets and appropriate methodologies for the compilation of estimates for the period 2007, 2010 - 2011 calendar years.

Analysis of the Kilimanjaro Regional Gross Domestic Product

For the year 2011, agriculture activity contributed 57.8 percent to the total RGDP. This shows that the regional economy depends much on agriculture activities. In comparison to the year 2007, it shows that the share of agriculture has decreased by 1.7 percent. Industry contributed 9.6 percent while the share for the service sector was 32.6 percent for the year 2011 (Chart 4).

Chart 4: Percentage Distributions By Major Activity Year 2011

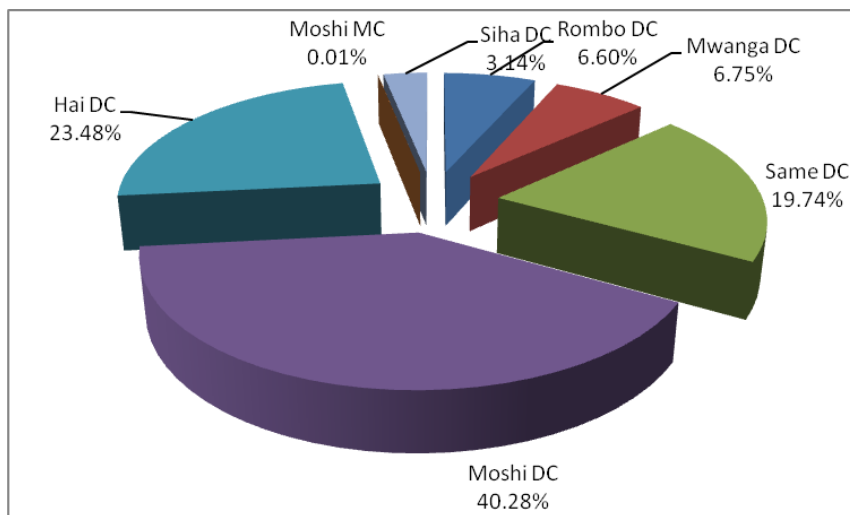


Source: National Bureau of Statistics

The distribution of agriculture activity share by district council for the year 2011 shows that Moshi District Council has the largest share of 40.3 percent followed by Hai DC 23.5 percent, Same DC 19.7 percent, Mwanga DC 6.8 percent, Rombo DC 6.6 percent,

Siha DC 3.1 percent and Moshi MC has the least share of 0.01 percent (Chart 5).

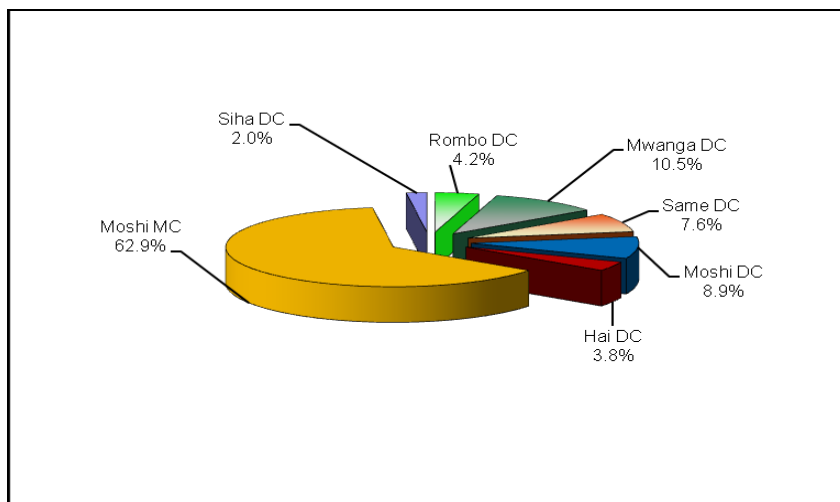
Chart 5: Distribution of Agriculture Activity Contribution by District Council, 2011



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

The distribution of industry activity share by districts shows that, Moshi MC was 62.9 percent for the year 2011; it has the highest contribution among the seven districts. Mwanga DC was the second in the ranking with the contribution of 10.5 percent. Moshi DC district contributed 8.9 percent, Same DC 7.6 percent, Rombo DC 4.2 percent, Hai DC 3.8 percent and Siha district contributed the least 2.0 percent (Chart 6).

Chart 6: Distribution of Industry Activity Contribution By District Council, 2011

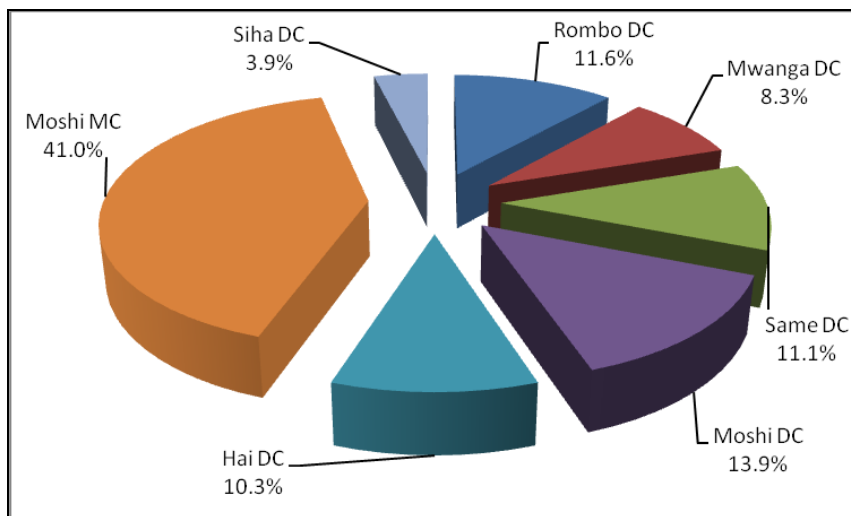


Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

For the same year, the distribution of service activity by district shows that Moshi MC contributed 41.0 percent which was the highest in the region, followed by Moshi DC 13.9 percent, Rombo DC 11.1 percent, Hai DC 10.3 percent, Mwanga DC 8.3 percent and the least share of 3.9 percent in Siha district. (Chart 7).

Chart 7: Distribution of Service Activity Contribution by District Council, 2011



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

7.0 Challenges and the Way Forward

Based on the report findings, the following areas are recommended for improvements:

- The preparation of Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) needs human and financial resources. Financial resources used to find Kilimanjaro RGDP were mobilised from District Councils – Coordinated by office of RAS. This type of financing is not efficient in terms of timing of production of RGP. It is therefore recommended that the fund allocated for RGDP be centralised at the office of RAS.
- The dissemination of the findings is vital for incorporating comments for improving regional GDP.

Annex 1: Concept and Definitions

National Accounts definitions

Basic price

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

Compensation of employees

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

Consumption of fixed capital

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

Gross domestic product (GDP)

The total market value of goods and services produced in Kilimanjaro after deducting the cost of goods and services utilised in the process of

production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

Gross operating surplus

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

Intermediate consumption

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

Output

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

Producer values

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

value is the same as the purchaser value, as services are produced and consumed at the same time.

Purchaser values

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

Subsidies

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

Taxes on production and imports

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

Value-added

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

Table 1: Kilimanjaro GDP by District Council**Million Shs.**

District	2007	2010	2011
Rombo DC	77,289	119,583	133,092
Mwanga DC	68,444	104,270	126,867
Same DC	154,450	237,222	262,838
Moshi DC	289,166	369,301	479,033
Hai DC	183,162	275,749	288,949
Moshi MC	184,318	279,963	321,434
Siha DC	30,212	49,550	54,379
Total	987,041	1,435,638	1,666,591

Table 2: Kilimanjaro Population by District Council**Number**

District	2007	2010	2011
Rombo DC	262,400	274,455	278,597
Mwanga DC	130,314	138,595	141,295
Same DC	238,983	254,597	259,875
Moshi DC	439,130	462,085	469,593
Hai DC	184,617	196,163	199,797
Moshi MC	177,306	200,332	208,146
Siha DC	103,225	109,643	111,870
Total	1,535,975	1,635,870	1,669,173

Table 3: Kilimanjaro per Capita GDP by District Council

District	Shs.		
	2007	2010	2011
Rombo DC	294,546	435,712	477,722
Mwanga DC	525,227	752,335	897,887
Same DC	646,279	931,754	1,011,403
Moshi DC	658,497	799,205	1,020,101
Hai DC	992,119	1,405,714	1,446,213
Moshi MC	1,039,546	1,397,495	1,544,271
Siha DC	292,680	451,922	486,088
Regional GDP Per Capita	642,615	877,599	998,453
National GDP Per Capita	547,081	770,464	869,436

Table 4: Data Sources by Activity

No.	Economic Activity	Data Sources
1	Agriculture	Regional/District : Crop; Agriculture Officers and Agriculture Extension Officers Forestry and Hunting: Natural Resources Livestock: Extension Officers, Fisheries: Fishing Department
2	Mining & Quarrying	Regional Mining Office
3	Manufacturing	Selected Small and Medium Manufacturing Industries
4	Construction	Local Govt. Accounts, Selected Construction Companies, including TANROADS and Private Household Construction
5	Electricity	TANESCO
6	Water	Urban/Rural Water Authorities
7	Transport	Selected Air/Rail/Road Operators (Private & Public)
8	Posts & Telecommunication	Posts and Telecommunication Operators (Private & Public)
9	Finance & Insurance	Banks, Bureau de Changes Insurance Companies and Brokers, Funds Institutions & Credit Societies

Table 4: Data Sources by Activity

No.	Economic Activity	Data Sources
10	Real Estate	Selected Rented Houses, Local Government Accounts
11	Whole sale & Retail Trade	Selected Whole Sellers and Retail Traders
12	Business Services	Selected Accountants/Auditors, Lawyers, Consultants, etc.
13	Other Services	Selected Hair Dressing/Cutting Saloons, Sports clubs, Watch repairs, Shoe shiner/ Repair etc.
14	Public Admin.	Local Government Accounts, Sub-Treasury
15	Education	Selected Education Service providers (Govt. & Private)
16	Health	Selected Health Service providers (Govt. & Private)

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

Table 5: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices - Kilimanjaro Region			
	Million Shs		
	2007	2010	2011
Economic Activity			
Agriculture	589,561	824,816	967,206
Crops	450,117	621,648	729,070
Livestock	100,885	147,510	172,998
Forestry and Hunting	37,662	55,068	64,584
Fishing	897	590	554
Industry and Construction	98,014	137,150	160,849
Mining and Quarrying	769	1,124	1,318
Manufacturing	48,585	62,005	72,719
Electricity, gas	6,379	9,327	10,938
Water supply	58	85	100
Construction	42,223	64,609	75,773
Services	304,062	480,392	546,417
Trade and repairs	145,347	255,675	290,104
Hotels and restaurants	0	0	0
Transport	35,430	50,554	53,361
Communications	0	0	0
Financial intermediation	18,859	22,285	24,829
Real estate	50,330	73,153	85,794
Business Services	936	995	1,167
Public Administration and Other Services	53,161	77,730	91,162
Public administration	36,123	52,817	61,944
Education	7,322	10,705	12,555
Health	3,385	4,950	5,805
Other social and personal services	6,331	9,257	10,857
Gross value added before adjustments	991,636	1,442,357	1,674,472
less FISIM	-4,596	-6,720	-7,881
Gross value added at current basic prices	987,041	1,435,638	1,666,591

Table 6: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices – Kilimanjaro Region for the Year 2007

Economic Activity	Million Shs.							
	Rombo DC	Mwanga DC	Same DC	Moshi DC	Hai DC	Moshi MC	Siha DC	Total
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	38,574	33,615	113,895	238,520	148,251	33	16,672	589,561
Crops	14,222	19,764	92,232	205,943	111,320	23	6,613	450,117
Livestock	9,891	11,869	15,825	24,925	30,453	10	7,913	100,885
Hunting and Forestry	14,462	1,130	5,838	7,608	6,478		2,147	37,662
Fishing	0	852	0	45	0	0	0	897
Industry and construction	4,038	9,959	7,219	8,740	3,595	62,565	1,898	98,014
Mining and quarrying	77	108	215	192	92	23	61	769
Manufacturing	1,570	1,495	2,242	4,485	997	37,049	747	48,585
Electricity, gas	0	6,187	0	0	191	0	0	6,379
Water supply	4	6	9	17	5	9	7	58
Construction	2,387	2,163	4,752	4,046	2,310	25,484	1,081	42,223
Services	35,145	25,207	33,830	42,477	31,688	123,920	11,795	304,062
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	16,721	11,576	15,435	19,294	12,863	64,313	5,145	145,347
Transport and Communication	4,146	3,263	4,533	5,686	4,705	11,835	1,261	35,430
Financial intermediation	1,921	1,382	2,031	2,347	1,525	9,027	627	18,859
Real estate	5,714	3,972	5,353	6,633	4,410	22,479	1,769	50,330
Business Services	108	75	99	124	83	414	33	936
Public Administration and Other Services	6,534	4,940	6,379	8,394	8,103	15,852	2,960	53,161
Public administration	4,352	3,482	4,787	6,093	5,223	10,880	1,306	36,123
Education	1,046	628	471	889	1,830	1,151	1,307	7,322
Health	408	326	449	571	489	1,020	122	3,385
Other social and personal services	728	504	672	840	560	2,801	224	6,331
Gross value added before adjustments	77,757	68,781	154,945	289,738	183,534	186,518	30,365	991,636
less FISIM	-468	-337	-495	-572	-372	-2,200	-153	-4,596
Gross value added at current basic prices	77,289	68,444	154,450	289,166	183,162	184,318	30,212	987,041

Table 7: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices – Kilimanjaro Region for the Year 2010

Million Shs.

Economic Activity	Rombo DC	Mwanga DC	Same DC	Moshi DC	Hai DC	Moshi MC	Siha DC	TOTAL
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	58,856	50,574	174,258	291,006	221,542	51	28,529	824,816
Crops	25,813	31,112	143,300	243,420	167,978	28	9,997	621,648
Livestock	14,462	17,354	23,139	36,444	44,519	23	11,569	147,510
Hunting and Forestry	18,581	1,547	7,819	11,113	9,045		6,963	55,068
Fishing	0	561	0	30	0	0	0	590
Industry and construction	5,774	14,431	10,462	12,221	5,228	86,325	2,709	137,150
Mining and quarrying	112	157	315	281	135	34	90	1,124
Manufacturing	2,003	1,908	2,862	5,724	1,272	47,283	954	62,005
Electricity, gas	0	9,047	0	0	280	0	0	9,327
Water supply	6	9	14	25	7	13	11	85
Construction	3,653	3,309	7,272	6,191	3,534	38,995	1,655	64,609
Services	55,646	39,762	53,224	66,916	49,528	196,778	18,536	480,392
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	29,414	20,363	27,151	33,939	22,626	113,130	9,050	255,675
Transport and Communication	5,917	4,656	6,467	8,113	6,713	16,888	1,800	50,554
Financial intermediation	2,301	1,647	2,396	2,792	1,820	10,583	745	22,285
Real estate	8,347	5,793	7,776	9,667	6,434	32,559	2,578	73,153
Business Services	114	79	106	132	88	440	35	995
Public Administration and Other Services	9,554	7,223	9,327	12,273	11,847	23,178	4,327	77,730
Public administration	6,364	5,091	7,000	8,909	7,636	15,909	1,909	52,817
Education	1,529	918	688	1,300	2,676	1,682	1,912	10,705
Health	596	477	656	835	716	1,491	179	4,950
Other social and personal services	1,065	737	983	1,229	819	4,096	328	9,257
Gross value added before adjustments	120,277	104,767	237,944	370,143	276,298	283,154	49,775	1,442,357
less FISIM	-694	-497	-723	-842	-549	-3,191	-225	-6,720
Gross value added at current basic prices	119,583	104,270	237,222	369,301	275,749	279,963	49,550	1,435,638

Table 8: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices – Kilimanjaro Region for the Year 2011

Million Shs.

Economic Activity	Rombo DC	Mwanga DC	Same DC	Moshi DC	Hai DC	Moshi MC	Siha DC	TOTAL
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	63,828	65,315	190,928	389,622	227,135	52	30,326	967,206
Crops	21,339	42,303	153,661	335,999	165,867	31	9,870	729,070
Livestock	16,961	20,353	27,137	42,741	52,217	21	13,569	172,998
Hunting and Forestry	25,528	2,132	10,130	10,854	9,051	0	6,888	64,584
Fishing	-	526	-	28	-	-	-	554
Industry and construction	6,772	16,924	12,270	14,332	6,131	101,242	3,177	160,849
Mining and quarrying	132	185	369	330	158	40	105	1,318
Manufacturing	2,349	2,238	3,356	6,713	1,492	55,453	1,119	72,719
Electricity, gas	-	10,610	-	-	328	-	-	10,938
Water supply	7	11	16	30	8	16	13	100
Construction	4,284	3,881	8,529	7,261	4,145	45,733	1,941	75,773
Services	63,303	45,209	60,488	76,065	56,325	223,889	21,138	546,417
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	33,375	23,106	30,808	38,509	25,673	128,365	10,269	290,104
Transport and Communication	6,245	4,915	6,826	8,564	7,086	17,825	1,900	53,361
Financial intermediation	2,555	1,832	2,671	3,106	2,023	11,812	829	24,829
Real estate	9,788	6,793	9,120	11,337	7,545	38,187	3,023	85,794
Business Services	134	93	124	155	103	516	41	1,167
Public Administration and Other Services	11,205	8,471	10,939	14,393	13,895	27,183	5,075	91,162
Public administration	7,463	5,971	8,209	10,448	8,956	18,658	2,239	61,944
Education	1,794	1,076	807	1,525	3,139	1,973	2,242	12,555
Health	699	560	769	979	839	1,749	210	5,805
Other social and personal services	1,249	865	1,153	1,441	961	4,804	384	10,857
Gross value added before adjustments	133,903	127,448	263,686	480,018	289,591	325,183	54,642	1,674,472
less FISIM	-811	-581	-848	-986	-642	-3,749	-263	-7,881
Gross value added at current basic prices	133,092	126,867	262,838	479,033	288,949	321,434	54,379	1,666,591

References

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

National Bureau of Statistics

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

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