

KEY FACTS

Official name: Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania (United Republic of Tanzania)

Head of State: President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete (CCM) (from 2005; re-elected 2010)

Head of government: Prime Minister Mizengo Kayanza Peter Pinda (appointed 8 Feb 2008)

Ruling party: Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) (Party of the Revolution) (since 1977; re-elected 30 Oct 2010)

Area: 945,087 square km

Population: 47.14 million (2012)*

Capital: Dodoma (official, legislative centre); Dar es Salaam (the former capital is the largest city and de facto commercial capital)

Official language: KiSwahili and English

Currency: Tanzania shilling (Tsh) = 100 senti (convertible with currencies of Kenya and Uganda)

Exchange rate: Tsh1,620.00 per US\$ (Jul 2013)

GDP per capita: US\$599 (2012)*

GDP real growth: 6.86% (2012)*

GDP: US\$26.25 billion (2012)*

Labour force: 21.23 million (2009)*

Inflation: 16.00% (2012)*

Balance of trade: -US\$4.41 billion (2012)*

Annual FDI: US\$1.10 billion (2011)

* estimated figure

Tanzania



Tanzania has abundant natural resources. Mineral extraction grew an average of 10.8 per cent annually after 2000, but has dropped to below 3 per cent since 2008. Mineral resources (particularly gold) have been a major source of industrial production over the years. Gold exports increased from US\$620 million in 2001 to US\$1.8 billion in 2011 due to price increases in the global markets. Recent gas findings and new mineral discoveries are expected to boost extractive industry growth.

Loopholes in mining contracts undermined the fiscal gains Tanzania should have reaped from recent mining operations. The enactment of the Mining Act 2010, which increased the royalty on minerals (such as gold) from 3 per cent to 4 per cent and introduced a provision for the government to own a stake in future projects, is expected to correct this problem. However, notes the *African Economic*

Outlook 2013 (AEO), published jointly by the African Development Bank and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, strengthening institutional and audit capacity will be crucial to ensure that such gains are realised. The majority of the population also did not experience positive spill-over effects (in terms of employment generation, increased income and human development) from natural resource extraction endowments.

After initial discoveries of 6 trillion cubic feet (tcf) of natural gas in 1974, Tanzania production finally got under way in 2004. The country made major new discoveries in 2012 and explorations are ongoing. As of June 2012, confirmed new discoveries of both onshore and offshore natural gas stood at 33tcf and 26 production-sharing agreements had been signed with 18 gas exploration companies. Although some degree of uncertainty

surrounds the level of expected revenue, the proven natural gas reserves could earn up to an estimated US\$2.5 billion a year – 46 per cent of Tanzania's estimated total fiscal revenue for 2012/13 – with revenue from newly found gas reserves flowing in over 2020-40.

Tanzania has seen major structural changes in its economy over the last two decades. Agriculture's share in GDP dropped 22.5 per cent, from 30.6 per cent in 2001 to 23.7 per cent in 2011. During the same period, the share of manufacturing in gross domestic product (GDP) increased 10.7 per cent, from 8.4 per cent to 9.3 per cent, although the sector still accounts only for one-tenth of total output. The services sector expanded from 41.7 per cent to 48 per cent. The new growth frontiers, such as communications, construction and electricity and mineral extraction (including gas), will likely further enhance this transformation.

While the structure of the economy has changed, the expected broad-based wealth creation and poverty reduction have been mild. The agriculture sector – which remains the largest employer, absorbing 74 per cent of the labour force – still significantly affects growth. The manufacturing sector remains small, while the new growth sectors (such as mining) act as enclave economies with little employment generation. As a result, rural households (the majority of which depend on agriculture for a living) constitute 80 per cent of the poor. In other words, Tanzania remains predominantly an agrarian economy; other developments are essentially a transformation in the making.

Plans to exploit natural resources for socio-economic transformation are articulated in Tanzania's national development strategies, such as the Five Year Development Plan and the Long Term Perspective Plan, in achieving middle income status as envisaged by Tanzania Development Vision 2025. These plans have been further strengthened by the recent findings of natural gas. In 2012, Tanzania drafted a Natural Gas Policy to guide the development of the gas industry and ensure that benefits are maximised and contribute to economic transformation. This depends on several factors, such as the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of natural gas supply; its contribution to national coffers; effective utilisation of resources generated by the industry in transforming agricultural and industrial sectors; and effective management of the industry to minimise its adverse effects on the environment and communities. The above requires

extensively upgrading the country's legal and institutional frameworks, strengthening transparency and accountability and establishing open mechanisms for contract scrutiny.

Jobless growth is another major risk. Addressing human resource gaps (especially in technical skills required by industry), infrastructure, revenue management skills and health and safety are important. Establishing links with other domestic sectors to facilitate spillover gains will also be crucial.

The implications of gas and other mineral discoveries on ongoing reforms are a major concern as they could derail core reforms and induce fiscal indiscipline. Gains from recent reforms and the benefits derived from natural resources could be short-lived if core reforms are stalled. Environmental issues are also a major concern, as proper measures are not yet in place to safeguard from the adverse effects of heavy resource extraction. Legislation related to environmental impact assessments and their public scrutiny should be strengthened to minimise environmental damages from extractive industries. Similarly, technical skills and domestic institutional capacity should be shored up to address environmental ramifications.

Proper resettlement and compensatory mechanisms are also needed to safeguard communities displaced by the extractive industry. Despite existing laws, Tanzania demonstrates weak enforcement of compensatory and resentment mechanisms; effectively safeguarding land acquisitions

through legal arrangements is vital to this issue. The domestic availability of technological know-how, capital and management skills would make public-private partnerships beneficial in implementing some industry-related activities. Nevertheless, a risk-sharing mechanism for public-private partnerships needs to be in place, since such arrangements commonly carry risks.

The economy

Tanzania's economy recorded an annual average growth of 6.4 per cent in 2011, sustaining the momentum and growing by an estimated 6.8 per cent in 2012, reported the AEO. The economy has remained relatively resilient to both internal and external shocks. The main drivers of growth are agriculture, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, transport and communication activities. The economy has also continued to record strong export performance (US\$8.7 billion in 2012, 18 per cent higher than the US\$7.4 billion recorded in 2011) driven largely by gold exports. This helped maintain an official reserve position of approximately four months' worth of imports of goods and services in 2012.

In the medium term, Tanzania's growth prospects have been significantly enhanced by natural gas discoveries. With proven recoverable gas resources of about 33tcf, Tanzania could receive an estimated US\$10–15 billion in the next decade. These discoveries (which could lead to establishment of a liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant) continue to broaden foreign direct investment (FDI) prospects, further

KEY INDICATORS

Tanzania

	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Population	m	*39.74	*40.54	*45.00	*42.18	*47.14
Gross domestic product (GDP)	US\$bn	20.70	21.00	22.60	23.30	*26.25
GDP per capita	US\$	520	517	547	553	*599
GDP real growth	%	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.7	*6.9
Inflation	%	8.4	10.8	10.5	7.0	*16.0
Industrial output	% change	7.0	7.0	8.2	–	–
Agricultural output	% change	4.6	3.2	4.1	–	–
Exports (fob) (goods)	US\$m	3,036.7	3,294.6	4,296.8	5,097.7	*5,912.3
Imports (fob) (goods)	US\$m	6,439.9	5,834.1	7,125.1	9,827.5	*10,324.9
Balance of trade	US\$m	3,403.2	-2,539.5	-2,828.3	-4,729.8	*-4,412.6
Current account	US\$m	-2,307.2	-1,933.6	-1,978.2	-4,561.1	*-4,462.0
Total reserves minust gold	US\$m	2,809.7	3,470.4	3,904.7	3,666.9	*4,053.4
Foreign exchange	US\$m	2,794.3	3,205.9	3,645.4	3,399.9	*3,800.2
Exchange rate	per US\$	1,193.31	1,320.30	1,409.30	1,348.25	1,578.80
* estimated figure						

boosted by the country's proximity to fast-growing Asian economies (particularly India), which could be an attractive destination for LNG exports. For example, in 2012 the British Gas (BG) Group – already a major investor – revealed plans to step up its presence by investing US\$500 million in Tanzanian natural gas exploration.

Real GDP growth is projected at 6.9 per cent in 2013 and 7 per cent in 2014, driven mainly by investments in the natural gas sector as well as continued expansion of the services and manufacturing sectors. The ongoing implementation of the 532 kilometre natural gas pipeline project (valued at about US\$1.2 billion) from Mtwara to Dar es Salaam may also boost growth in the medium term. The services sector – which accounts for about 50 per cent of GDP – is projected to grow by 8.5 per cent in 2013 and a further 8.9 per cent in 2014, while the industry and construction sector is projected to grow at 9.8 per cent in 2013 and 10.2 per cent in 2014.

The agriculture sector's mixed growth record (3.1 per cent in 2011) is largely dependent on hard-to-predict rainfall patterns. Urgently required structural challenges include improving smallholder agriculture productivity and modernising the sector overall through such measures as supplying fertilisers and improved seeds, providing agriculture financing and scaling up investments for irrigation. The current structure of agricultural growth favouring large-scale production of rice, wheat and traditional export crops is a challenge. Accelerating agricultural growth in a wider range of sub-sectors is necessary to strengthen poverty reduction through growth. With these caveats in mind, the sector is optimistically projected to grow by 5.1 per cent in 2013 and a further 5.2 per cent in 2014.

Tanzania's overall growth prospects in the medium term depend heavily on improving its energy situation. Hydropower accounts for about 55 per cent of energy sources and Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) continues to deliver power at high cost – not only because it needs to purchase expensive electricity generated by independent power producers in order to remedy the shortage, but also because it is plagued by inefficiencies in distribution and revenue collection. While energy generation stabilised somewhat in 2012, it worsened in early 2013 and the sector is currently considered on the brink of collapse. With financial arrears in the order of about 1.3 per cent of GDP, TANESCO would need significant investment amounts to overhaul its antiquated

production, transmission and distribution infrastructure. In Dar es Salaam (the major industrial and commercial capital) alone, TANESCO needs to replace most of the transformers (over 35 years old) serving the city centre. Authorities view the successful completion of the Mtwara-Dar es Salaam gas pipeline project as a solution to the current problems thanks to the expansion of much-needed gas-to-electricity generation.

Politics

Tanzania enjoys political stability (next elections are not due until 2015) and continues to maintain its reputation for peace. With civil and political rights entrenched in the Constitution and a policy of decentralisation by devolution, regular elections have ensured that the government follows the majority voice. Yet recent developments are cause for anxiety, as contested election processes and outcomes and bans on political rallies in 2011–12 have sometimes led to political hostilities and recent violence against journalists raises concerns about the safety of the media. In the face of growing allegations of intra-party corruption, the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party (Revolutionary Party) in 2011 introduced an agenda aiming to eradicate corruption from its ranks. The recent overlooking of top party officials for posts within the party is considered part of this process.

Despite progress, several issues pose challenges to Tanzania's democratic governance. These include the dominance of the executive, despite the separation of power enshrined in the Constitution; allegations of corruption and inefficiency against the judiciary; and exceedingly restrictive legal framework and institutional arrangements hindering a well-functioning multi-party system. The ongoing constitutional review is expected to address these issues as it examines the compatibility of the existing Constitution with principles of popular sovereignty, democracy, the political system and good governance.

Slightly worrying was an incident in Zanzibar in August 2013 when two young British women had acid thrown at them, followed in August by a similar attack on a Roman Catholic priest in September. Concerns are both for the tourism industry, and whether the attacks were a sign of a growing anti-Western movement.

Risk assessment

Politics	Fair
Economy	Fair
Regional stability	Fair

COUNTRY PROFILE

Historical profile

1832 The increasing importance of Zanzibar as a spice and slave-trading centre led the Sultan of Oman to transfer his capital there from Muscat. Around this time, Britain signed a number of agreements with Oman to limit the potential threat to Britain's colonies from France. Meanwhile, Germany signed a number of 'friendship' treaties with local chiefs – treaties which formed the basis of the German East Africa Company, which was established to exploit and colonise what became Tanganyika.

1886 The UK and Germany signed an agreement which gave Germany control of mainland Tanzania and the UK control of Zanzibar.

1918 After Germany's defeat in the First World War, the League of Nations mandated the territory to Britain.

1961 Tanganyika gained independence under Julius Nyerere and the Tanganyika Africa National Union (Tanu).

1964 The United Republic of Tanzania was formed following the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

1977 The new constitution established a real one-party state for the whole of Tanzania after the Tanganyika African National Union and Zanzibar's Afro-Shirazi Party merged to create Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) (Party of the Revolution).

1979 Tanzania invaded Uganda, forcing its dictator, Idi Amin, to flee to Saudi Arabia.

1985 Nyerere stepped down as president and was replaced by the president of Zanzibar, Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

1992 The constitution was amended to allow multi-party politics.

1995 The first multi-party elections took place. Benjamin William Mkapa (CCM) was elected president and the CCM was re-elected to government. The Zanzibar opposition Civic United Front (CUF) refused to accept the election results in Zanzibar.

1999 A conciliation agreement was signed between the CCM and the CUF, bringing an end to four years of hostility. Julius Nyerere, the former president and founder figure of modern Tanzania, died.

2000 President Benjamin Mkapa was re-elected for a second term. The CCM was re-elected in the parliamentary elections. Because of unfair elections in Zanzibar, a re-run was held in 16 of its 50 constituencies; it was won by the ruling party, the CCM.

2001 There were clashes in Zanzibar between supporters of CUF and the police. The CCM and the opposition CUF signed

a further agreement aimed at ending hostilities on Zanzibar.

2002 The African Development Bank (ADB) signed an agreement with the Deputy Minister for Finance, Alhaj Abdisalaam Issa Khatibu, for a loan of approximately US\$47 million to partially finance the Dar es Salaam water supply and sanitation project.

2004 The presidents of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya signed a protocol in Arusha over a proposed customs union.

2005 Jakaya Kikwete was elected president. The CCM retained an outright majority of seats in parliamentary elections.

2006 A challenge to the legality of the 1964 Act of Union was dismissed by the Zanzibar high court. The African Development Bank cancelled over US\$640 million in debt by Tanzania.

2008 President Jakaya Kikwete was elected chairman of the African Union for one year. Governor of the central bank, Daudi Ballali, was sacked after an international audit found evidence of improper payments to local companies of over US\$120 million. A corruption scandal forced the president to dissolve his cabinet and the prime minister to resign. Mizengo Pinda was appointed as prime minister.

2009 China granted US\$22 million in aid to Tanzania, during the visit of Chinese President Hu Jintao, who also opened a US\$56 million, 60,000 seat sports stadium, funded mainly by the Chinese government. Japan agreed to provide around US\$22 million under its poverty support credit scheme.

2010 Around 162,000 Burundi refugees, domiciled since 1972 after some 150,000 Hutus had been killed in Burundi, were granted citizenship. Tanzania along with Uganda and Ethiopia signed an agreement to share the waters of the River Nile. In the new deal the three nations (out of five) that form the source of the river, reserved more of the water for themselves. Egypt and Sudan, which had until then taken the greater share, objected but finally agreed after 13 years of negotiations had failed to resolve the issue earlier. A new micro-finance bank, Access Bank Tanzania, was launched, specifically aimed at women who can open an account with minimal capital and an identity card. Seven candidates took part in presidential elections held and incumbent President Jakaya Kikwete (CCM) won 61.17 per cent of the vote, his closest rival Willibrod Slaa (CDM) won 26.34 per cent. The ruling CCM won 258 seats (out of 343) in parliamentary elections, held on the same day. Mizengo Pinda remained in post as prime minister. In presidential elections in Zanzibar, Ali Mohamed Shein (CCM) won 50.1 per cent of the vote and Seif Sharif Hamad

(CUF) 49.1 per cent. President Shein took office on 3 November.

2011 According to government statistics in August the economy was growing by an average 6.7 per cent, despite the chronic shortage of energy, which was having an adverse effect on horticultural cultivation as production of perishable flowers with time-sensitive deliveries were cut. An investigation by the UK's Serious Fraud Office, begun in 2005, which had been investigating alleged bribery by BAE Systems (the defence company) was finally concluded when the company agreed to make an *ex gratia* payment of £29.5 million (US\$50 million) to the Tanzanian government. The government agreed to use the money for educational projects. A ferry travelling between the Zanzibar islands of Unguja and Pemba sank on 10 September. Of the some 800 passengers on-board, rescuers managed to save around 620.

2011 On 4 May, President Jakaya Kikwete sacked six government ministers over allegations of graft, following a critical auditor-general report that implicated many officials in cases of bribery and corruption. On 14 June, the Norwegian oil company Statoil announced that it and its partner, the US energy company ExxonMobil, had discovered a second large natural gas field of approximately 84.9 billion cubic metres, called Lavani. On 16 October, the Tanzanian ambassador was ordered to leave Malawi due to the dispute between the two countries over sovereignty of Lake Malawi (also known as Lake Nyasa) and its potential for oil and gas discoveries. On 18 October the government declared that only it had the right to announce to the public any new oil and natural gas discoveries and not investors in the industry. A new commuter train service in Dar es Salaam was launched on 29 October, with two lines operating during peak hours only.

2012 In May President Jakaya Kikwete sacked six senior ministers (of finance, energy, tourism, trade, transport and health) on allegations of government corruption. The inspector of the government's accounts reported the rampant misuse of funds in their ministries.

2013 Two young British women were injured in an acid attack on the island of Zanzibar on 7 August. The Zanzibar government offered a reward of Tsh10 million (US\$6,170) for information leading to the capture of attackers. On 13 September a Roman Catholic priest also had acid thrown at him. In November President Kikwete sharply criticised Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda for taking decisions at the East African Community without consulting other members.

Political structure

Constitution

The constitution was introduced in 1965 following the union of Zanzibar and Tanganyika in 1964. Zanzibar is partially autonomous, with 50 political constituencies.

The 1977 constitution established a one-party state for the whole of Tanzania after the two parties merged to create Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) (Party of the Revolution).

Independence date

1961

Form of state

Republic

The executive

Executive power rests with the president, who is elected by direct popular vote for a five-year term. The president can serve a maximum of two terms.

One vice president is appointed by the president, as is the cabinet (in consultation with the prime minister), and the second vice president is the directly elected president of Zanzibar.

National legislature

The unicameral National Assembly (Bunge) has 274 members of which 232 are elected in single-seat constituencies for a five-year term. The president allocates 37 special seats to women and five seats are allocated to members of the Zanzibar House of Representatives

Legal system

The legal system is based on English common law, the 1977 Union and 1985 Zanzibari constitutions, as amended. The judiciary is relatively independent. A permanent Commission of Enquiry has wide powers to investigate abuses of power. In Zanzibar, *Kadhis* (Islamic courts) have jurisdiction over certain areas of law.

Last elections

31 October 2010 (presidential and parliamentary)

Results: Presidential: Jakaya Kikwete (CCM) won 61.17 per cent of the vote, Willibrod Slaa (CDM) 26.34 per cent, Ibrahim Haruna Lipumba (CUF) 8.06 per cent.

Parliamentary: Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) (Revolutionary Party) won 258 seats (out of 343), Chama Cha Demokrasia Na Maendeleo (CCDM) (Democracy and Progress Party) 44, Chama Cha Wananchi (CCW) (Civic United Front) 34, Tanzania Labour Party (TLP) one, National Convention for Construction and Reform–Mageuzi (NCCR–Mageuzi) four, United Democratic Party one; others ten seats.

Next elections

2015 (presidential and parliamentary)

Political parties

Ruling party

Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) (Party of the Revolution) (since 1977; re-elected 30 Oct 2010)

Main opposition party

Chama Cha Wananchi (CUF) (Civic United Front).

Population

47.14 million (2012)*

Approximately 44 per cent of the total population is under 14 years.

Last census: August 2002: 34,443,603 (provisional)

Population density: Urban population 26 per cent (2010 Unicef).

Annual growth rate: 2.8 per cent, 1990–2010 (Unicef).

Ethnic make-up

About 98 per cent of the population is of indigenous African or Arab (Zanzibar) origin, with the remainder mainly from the Indian sub-continent. Those of Indian, Pakistani and Goan descent tend to work in the towns, mainly dominating the trading environment, but also moving into the industrial sector. The small population of Arab descent is mainly engaged in trade. There are about 10,000 Europeans.

Over 120 tribal groups exist in Tanzania, the most important of which are Sukuma (12 per cent of total population), Makonde (4 per cent), Chagga (4 per cent), Haya (3 per cent), Nyamwezi (3 per cent), Ha (3 per cent), Gogo (3 per cent) and Hehe (3 per cent).

Religions

Islam and Christianity are the main organised religions. However, many people adhere to ancient tribal and animist religions. The religious make-up is believed to be Christianity: 33 per cent, Islam: 33 per cent, traditional beliefs: 33 per cent and Hinduism: 1 per cent.

Education

In 2003, three million seven to 13-year-olds were not in school, most enrolled late and intake and transition rates remained very low. This was the result of the introduction of 'user fees' during the 1990s, when more than two million Tanzanian children were prevented from entering school and the rate of illiteracy began rising at 2 per cent a year. The education system is beset with problems of poor quality and a lack of participation among enrolled students. This reversed the country's early success of the 1960s when the literacy rate was around 91 per cent (the highest in Africa). The root cause of the problem is the government's debt obligations which have forced it to cut back on education. By 2000, the government was spending twice as much per capita on debt repayments than on education.

In 2001, the government announced in 2001 that it would abolish primary school fees, and the World Bank announced US\$150 million interest free credit to expand school access and increase school retention at the primary level. During 2001, Tanzania enrolled 1,100,000 pupils in school, a 41 per cent increase over 779,000 in 2000.

The fees for secondary education, however, widened the gap between those participating in primary and secondary education. Parents must pay fees they cannot afford and teachers are under pressure to act as debt collectors to finance their schools. The situation is particularly dire in rural areas where schools are only able to recover around a third of fees. As a result, the education system is beset with problems of poor quality and a lack of participation among enrolled students. Oxfam, the main non-governmental organisation investing in Tanzanian education, estimates that in poorer schools there is only one desk for every 38 pupils and one textbook for every four children. Meanwhile, teachers are trying to cope with crumbling classrooms, falling salaries, worsening conditions and increasing class sizes.

Moreover, gross inequalities have developed between genders and classes, particularly in the fee-paying secondary schools. This has led to a progressive exclusion and marginalisation of adolescents and the most vulnerable children from basic family and community support.

Literacy rate: 77 per cent adult rate; 92 per cent youth rate (15–24) (Unesco 2005).

Compulsory years: Seven to 14.

Enrolment rate: 67 per cent gross primary enrolment; 6 per cent gross secondary enrolment; of relevant age groups (including repeaters) (World Bank).

Pupils per teacher: 37 in primary schools.

Health

The public health sector has been increasingly deprived of funds in recent years due to the government's move towards privatisation of the health service sector. User fees, introduced in the 1990s to ease the government's fiscal problems, have denied pregnant women and the rural poor access to primary healthcare facilities and essential medicines. While the government claims that mothers and children under five years receive free healthcare, in reality it is very different, particularly for those suffering from HIV/Aids, mental health problems and other diseases. Moreover, medicines which are supposed to be free are often in short supply at state-run hospitals and the

number of hospital beds per capita has declined since 1990.

HIV/Aids

On top of inadequate health service provision, HIV/Aids is a continuing problem with infection rates estimated at over 25 per cent in urban areas. Like many African countries, Tanzania cannot afford the expensive Western drugs needed to treat the effects of Aids and initiatives aimed at the promotion of safe sex are often poorly designed and ineffective.

In 2007, officials in Zanzibar released figures that showed the HIV/Aids rate had increase from 0.6 per cent in 2002, to 0.9 per cent of the population in 2006.

HIV prevalence: 8.8 per cent aged 15–49 in 2003 (World Bank)

Life expectancy: 48 years, 2004 (WHO 2006)

Fertility rate/Maternal mortality rate: 5.5 births per woman, 2010 (Unicef); maternal mortality 1,100 per 100,000 live births (World Bank)

Birth rate/Death rate: 39.5 births and 17.4 deaths per 1,000 people (2003)

Child (under 5 years) mortality rate (per 1,000): 54 per 1,000 live births (WHO 2012); 29.4 per cent of children aged under five were malnourished (World Bank).

Head of population per physician: 0.02 physicians per 1,000 people, 2002 (WHO 2006)

Welfare

Between 15 million and 18 million of the total population live below the World Bank poverty line. The state does not have the capacity to function as a welfare provider while its ability to increase poor adult literacy rates, especially among women, remains negligible. Rather than building up the capacity and efficiency of state institutions, multilateral and bilateral donors are contracting out welfare services to non-governmental organisations (NGOs), which have little accountability and whose impact is usually localised and short-term.

Main cities

Dodoma (capital, estimated population 190,604 in 2012), Dar es Salaam (former capital and *de facto* commercial capital, estimated population 3.5 million), Arusha (504,178), Mbeya (340,275), Morogoro (298,766), Tanga (225,504), Kigoma (196,180), Tabora (167,636). Zanzibar City (estimated population 539,882 in 2012), Chake Chake (33,423), Wete (29,267).

Languages spoken

KiSwahili is the predominant language with English spoken by most people, especially in the main towns. English is the language most used in business.

Official language/s
KiSwahili and English

Media

The government allows private newspapers and private radio and television operators, although these organisations exercise a strong degree of self-censorship.

Media policies on Zanzibar are different from the mainland; there are no private broadcasters or newspapers although reception of both is received on the islands.

Press

Dailies: A number of newspapers have English and KiSwahili editions including the government-owned *Daily News* and *Harari Leo* (www.dailynews-tsn.com), *Nipashe* and *The Guardian* (www.ippmedia.com); in KiSwahili, *Majira* (www.majira.co.tz), *Tanzania Daima* (www.freemedia.co.tz); in English *This Day* (www.thisday.co.tz).

Weeklies: Including Sunday papers, are *Sunday News*, *Mzalendo* (KiSwahili), *Daily News on Saturday*, *East African*, *Express*, *Heko*, *Mfanyakazi*, *Shangwe*, *Sunday Mail*, *Sunday News*, *Sunday Observer*, *Sunday Times* and *Taifa Letu*. The *Government Gazette* is a weekly, which lists official announcements.

Business: Publications include the weekly *Business Times* (www.businesstimes.co.tz) and *The Express* (www.theexpress.com).

Periodicals: A wide range is published. They include *The African Review*, published by the Department of Political Science of the University of Dar es Salaam; *Foreign Trade News Bulletin* published twice a year by the Ministry of Industry. Weeklies

Some daily newspapers have Sunday editions. Other publications include *The Arusha Times* (www.arushatimes.co.tz), the *Government Gazette*, which lists official announcements and *Taifa Letu*.

Broadcasting

Radio: The public service Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam (RTD) and Parapanda Radio Tanzania (PRT), an FM station geared to younger listeners, are adapting to the increasingly commercial media environment. RTD covers 85 per cent of the country with internal services in KiSwahili and external services in English. The Voice of Tanzania and Zanzibar broadcasts on three wavelengths in KiSwahili. The Voice of Tanzania-Zanzibar operates from Zanzibar.

There are many locally based FM radio stations, including Radio Free Africa (www.radiofreeafrica.co.tz), Radio One (www.ippmedia.com), Kiss FM (www.kissfmtz.net), Clouds FM (www.cloudsfm.co.tz) has a network of nine city stations include Zanzibar.

Television: Public service Televisheni ya Taifa (TVT) does not have complete national coverage. Independent Television (ITV) (www.itv.co.tz) is a popular network, Coastal Television Network and Dar es Salaam Television and Star TV (www.startvtz.com) are private, while TV Zanzibar is state run.

Other news agencies: The Guardian Limited (www.ippmedia.com).

Economy

Although the service sector constituted 47.3 per cent of GDP in 2010, agriculture still plays a dominant role in the economy, accounting for 28.1 per cent in 2010 and around 50 per cent of national income, up to 75 per cent of merchandise exports and providing work for around 80 per cent of the workforce. However it is also characterised by subsistence farming with farm sizes of 0.9–3.0 hectares each and women the mainstay of the agricultural workforce. Around 70 per cent of all crops are hand cultivated and only 10 per cent of primary production is mechanised. Major cash crops include coffee, cotton, cashew nuts, tea, sisal and cut flowers. Industry in 2010 constituted 24.5 per cent of GDP, dominated by gold mining, which has grown in production and value since 2008, so that by 2010 it represented 30–40 per cent of foreign earnings. Tourism has grown into an important sector of the economy, with the potential for significant growth in both foreign exchange earnings and employment.

Annual GDP growth during the 2000s was an average 6.8 per cent according to the IMF, and was not unduly affected by the global economic crisis; it was 7.3 per cent in 2008, falling to 6.7 per cent in 2009, and remaining constant at 6.5 per cent in 2010 with an estimated growth of 6.7 per cent in 2011. Growth has been underpinned by a rise in global gold prices and fiscal measures introduced by the government to enhance macro-economic policies in public financial management under the terms of an IMF loan of around US\$330 million. However, inflation remained high during this period, at 8.4 per cent in 2008, rising to 11.8 in 2009 before falling somewhat to 10.5 per cent in 2010. Inflation was estimated to have fallen to 7 per cent in 2011.

Tanzania is East Africa's third-largest economy (after Kenya and Ethiopia), but it remains an unequal society. In 2011, the UN Human Development Index (HDI) ranked Tanzania 152 (out of 187) for national development in health, education and income. Since 2000, Tanzania's progress has grown to match other sub-Saharan African countries. In 2010, 56.3 per cent of the population experienced at least one indicator of poverty,

while 67.9 per cent lived on the equivalent of US\$1.25 per day. Migrant worker remittances provided only US\$16 million (0.1 per cent of GDP) in 2009, as Tanzania is a destination for migrant workers rather than a source of migrant workers. In June 2012, the government announced that the estimated size of discovered natural gas reserves had tripled to 8.1 billion cubic metres, of which 120–220 billion cubic metres are located offshore. Foreign direct investment (FDI) was deemed necessary to exploit the reserves offshore, but FDI has remained relatively constant at US\$400–433 million (2008–10) after falling from US\$581 million in 2007.

External trade

Tanzania is a member of the East African Community (EAC) (with Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda). The East African Community Common Market Protocol (EACMP) was launched on 1 July 2010, which will lead to the free movement of labour, capital, goods and services between member states as well as employment opportunities and easier flow of investment capital. The signed protocol now requires that legislation in all states must be harmonised to conform to its jurisdiction. Tanzania is also a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the objectives of which include reducing trade barriers, achieving regional development and economic growth and evolving common systems and institutions.

Foreign earnings provided by tourism ranks second to industrial and manufacturing exports, in particular gold, followed by agricultural exports including coffee, which is the principal cash crop, along with cotton, sisal and tobacco. Cloves are Zanzibar's principal export commodity. In 2009 international donors pledged US\$1 billion to upgrade transport links across eastern and southern Africa, in an initiative to carry goods to market cheaper and faster. Not only are roads and rail links being improved, but also time-consuming official procedures were streamlined for efficiency.

Imports

Principal imports are consumer goods, machinery and transport equipment, industrial raw materials and crude oil.

Main sources: India (14 per cent of total in 2011), UAE (11.1 per cent), Switzerland (9.9 per cent).

Exports

Main exports include gold, coffee, cashew nuts, cotton, sisal, manufactured goods and tobacco.

Main destinations: Switzerland (19.4 per cent of total in 2011), South Africa (18.1 per cent), China (14.3 per cent).

Agriculture

The agricultural sector is the mainstay of the economy. It contributes around 45 per cent of GDP and over 50 per cent of export earnings. Approximately 70 per cent of the population are peasant farmers.

Land laws affecting ownership are complicated and hinder potential investors in agricultural activity. The government has expressed an interest in taking up land reform to attract the private sector.

Tanzania has more than 40 million hectares of arable land, but only six million are cultivated. Only 15 per cent of the country has access to water, and the crops are almost totally dependent on the weather. Coffee, cotton, sisal, tobacco, cashew nuts and tea are the most important crops.

There has been a serious decline in production of most crops. Coffee, cotton and sisal are among the crops which have declined and stagnated, although some export crops are showing signs of growth, including tobacco, tea, cashew nuts and horticulture.

The cashew nut sector has benefited from a return to a system where smallholders deal directly with the buyers. Tanzania supplies more than one-quarter of the global market.

Heavy cotton subsidies in the US have affected cotton production in Tanzania, following the liberalisation of the markets. The effects of subsidies are also felt in traditional industries such as beef, wheat and dairy products and also in non-traditional markets like spices.

Tanzania has extensive inland as well as marine fisheries, with the freshwater lakes and rivers accounting for over 80 per cent of production. Foreign vessels trawl Tanzania's exclusive economic zones and take their catches elsewhere for processing; the government wishes to attract some of this business to Tanzania. Nile perch and sardines make up over three-quarters of Tanzania's total fish exports. Tanzania exports around US\$150 million of Nile perch and related products annually, 80 per cent of which are sold to the EU market. The industry is well-organised and gives employment to over 300,000 people. The government is encouraging domestic fish consumption by developing local fish markets.

In a meeting of African ministers in Namibia, held on 2 July, members discussed illegal and unregulated fishing, which is estimated to cost Africa US\$1 billion per annum in lost revenue and the threat to stocks and local artisan fishing. Tanzania has around 33 million hectares of forests and woodlands. The forests have been under intense pressure from population growth and activities such as harvesting of fuelwood, agricultural

demands, fires and illegal logging. The government is seeking to create the conditions for private investment in plantation and sustainable management by local communities.

Industry and manufacturing

The industrial and manufacturing sector accounts for 16.7 per cent of GDP and employs 5 per cent of the workforce. Typically, less than a fifth of industrial production is exported.

Most production is geared towards import substitution and the government has traditionally directed public investment towards the sugar and textile industries, tanneries, pulp and paper mills, the fertiliser industry, cement factories, and sisal and cashew nut processing industries. These are engaged in the processing of local minerals and agricultural raw materials for local consumption. Production also includes paper and pulp, cement, textiles and some light engineering.

Growth has been restricted by a lack of foreign exchange needed for the import of raw materials, spare parts and fuel. Foreign aid is aimed at rehabilitating existing industries, but the government is slowly gearing production towards export markets. The high cost of credit inhibits the development of the private sector which is characterised by small enterprises. Industrial production increased by 8.4 per cent in 2003.

In November 2005, a US\$6 billion Mini-Tiger Plan 2020 was launched. Designed to attract foreign direct investment, the scheme aims to expand Tanzania's manufacturing base and increase annual GDP by 2020 to US\$40 billion.

Tourism

Tanzania has two of Africa's most spectacular wildlife reserves in the Serengeti National Park and the Ngorongoro Reserve, both included on Unesco's World Heritage List; it also has some of the best African coastal resorts along the Indian Ocean and around the islands of Zanzibar and Mafia.

Tourism has been recognised as not only an integral component of the economy but also a source of growth. Capital investment in the industry rose from 8 per cent (US\$467 million) of total investment in 2007 to 10.8 per cent (US\$674 million) in 2011.

Travel and tourism contributed an average 14 per cent of GDP over 2007–11 and provided employment to 12 per cent of the workforce (1.2 million jobs) in the same period. International visitor numbers rose from 692,000 in 2007 to 783,000 in 2010 and visitor revenue rose from US\$1.2 billion in 2007 to US\$1.4 billion in 2011.

The government has backed the formation of more cultural tourism sites (rising from three in 1990s to 24 by 2010), where visitors can meet and experience some of the heritage of, for example, the Maasai people and Hadza bushmen. Local communities are encouraged to show visitors local activities, sacred places, farming and fishing for the benefit of both participants.

Environment

There is concern about gold mining activities taking place in the Eastern Arc Mountains of Tanzania, which are said to be destroying the Amani nature reserve, a UNESCO-designated biosphere reserve and Balangai forest reserve.

It was revealed in January 2008 that a new genus of monkey, the Rungwecebus kipunji, (known locally as the kipunji) the first to be described since 1925, had been located in two remote forests – Rungwe-Livingstone Forest in the Southern Highlands and the Ndundulu Forest in the Udzungwa Mountains. The kipunji are threatened on two fronts – their habitat is at risk from loggers and they are often trapped and killed by farmers as they raid cultivated crops. It is estimated that there are around 1,000 Kipunji in existence. The Rungwecebus kipunji is being considered for inclusion on the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species.

Mining

Tanzania is well-endowed with mineral sources, especially gold, base metals, diamonds and other gemstones. Mining accounts for around 2.3 per cent of GDP and is targeted to increase to 10 per cent by 2025.

Gold mining and production have expanded considerably in recent years. 50 tonnes were produced in 2004. Tanzania is the third largest gold producer in Africa. Gold has become a major export, mainly to the EU.

There is significant interest in the Kagera nickel-copper-cobalt belt, which runs north and east bordering with Burundi. There are considerable reserves of iron, tin, gypsum and kaolin. There is a large phosphate mine at Minjingu, supplying a fertiliser plant at Tanga.

Tanzania is also a significant producer of gems, including a diamond mine in Shinyanga and rubies from Longido. Other gemstones include sapphires and tanzanite, which is unique to Tanzania.

Hydrocarbons

International oil and gas exploration companies have been operating offshore in territorial waters since 2007. Significant discoveries of natural gas made in 2012.

Tanzania's only refinery can process 15,000bpd of crude oil. More than 50 per cent of imported oil is consumed by vehicles, with industry consuming 25 per cent and the rest used commercially and in homes. In 2008 petroleum imports accounted for 26 per cent of all imports. In May 2010, the government in partnership with US-based Noor Oil and Industrial Technologies began construction of a 200,000 barrels per day oil refinery and pipeline. The cost is estimated at US\$3.5 billion, with the pipeline connecting Dar es Salaam to Mwanza and Kigoma, with plans to expand the pipeline into a network linking neighbouring countries. Proved natural gas reserves were 6.5 billion cubic metres in 2007. Offshore reserves have been discovered at Songo Songo Island in the Indian Ocean, Kimbiji and Mnazi Bay near Mtwara. Natural gas is pumped from the offshore Songo Songo field to the Ubungo power station in Dar es Salaam.

A proposal for a natural gas pipeline from the coast at Dar es Salaam to the Great Lakes landlocked countries was approved in 2009. The deal will see the sale of Songo Songo natural gas, in return for investment in the construction of the pipeline by initially Kenya and Uganda. There are proven coal reserves of 200 million tonnes, with typical production at 30,000 tonnes per annum. The coal is bituminous with low sulphur content, typically used in power stations.

Energy

Total installed electricity generating capacity was 919MW in 2006, of which over 60 per cent is hydroelectric and the remainder conventional thermal (diesel and coal). Natural gas from the Songo Songo gas field, supplied through a 200km pipeline to Dar es Salaam, powers the upgraded Ubungo electricity plant and produces 115MW. All power generated is sold to the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (Tanesco) through a 20-year purchase agreement.

Although Tanzania has been implementing a rural electrification programme, progress has been slow due to the very low population density and the high cost of distribution; that wood fuel is still the principal energy source for most people in the country. Photovoltaic panels (solar power) are used to supply electricity in rural schools, health and other community centres, providing a total 1.2WM (maximum at peak times), with a growth rate of 20 per cent per annum.

There is a potential to obtain biogas from the 1.4 million tonnes available from sugar cane and other waste material, but technology and infrastructure is not currently available in Tanzania. With the

presences of hot springs in Tanzania comes the potential of geothermal power, which has yet to be exploited. Private individuals have utilised wind-turbines to produce electricity with mixed success.

A proposed new 60MW hydroelectric dam between Tanzania and Burundi at Rusumo Falls, funded by the World Bank, to supply electricity to the mining region, has been questioned since 2008. A series of feasibility studies were undertaken but critics have said that the area is prone to drought.

Of the collection of islands that make up Zanzibar, Unguja the largest and closest island to the mainland has electricity; Pemba an equally large island will receive power through a new US\$45 million, marine electricity cable when it is connected to the island in 2009. Although the cable has only 70km to travel the depth of the channel is 800m; it is not expected to be an obstacle to fishing or commercial activities.

Financial markets

Stock exchange

Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange

Banking and insurance

Central bank

Bank of Tanzania

Main financial centre

Dar es Salaam

Time

GMT plus three hours

Geography

Tanzania consists of Tanganyika, on the African mainland, and the nearby islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Tanganyika lies on the east coast of Africa, bordered by Uganda and Kenya to the north, by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the west, and by Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the south. Zanzibar and Pemba are in the Indian Ocean about 40km (25 miles) off the coast of Tanganyika, north of Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania is by far the largest country in east Africa. It is divided into three major regions: the coastal plains and river valleys, the central plateau and basin country, and the southern highlands.

The northern coastal area is humid and rainy, with some of the lushest vegetation in Tanzania. Further south the rainfall decreases and the vegetation develops into a drier savanna woodland. Tanzania's major rivers cut across the coastal plains, creating fertile alluvial fans where cotton, sisal and tropical fruits are grown. A few miles inland from the ocean the vegetation switches to tropical savanna woodland.

The central plateau region occupies the major part of the country, wedged between the two rift valleys. The plateau is

bordered by Lake Victoria in the north, the Rukwa Valley in the south, Lake Tanganyika and the Ruwenzori Mountains in the west, and the coastal plains in the east. The famous Serengeti Plains and the Masai Steppe are located in the north-east of this central region.

The southern highlands consist of a variety of mountain and hill formations and are sparsely populated.

The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are located about 35km from the Tanzanian coast in the Indian Ocean. They are low-lying and coral ringed.

Hemisphere

Southern

Climate

Tropical, with variations according to altitude. Rainy seasons April–May and November–December. Warmer on coast, cooler in upland areas. Temperatures range from 23–30 degrees Celsius (C).

Climatically, Tanzania can be divided into two major zones, the wet and humid lowlands around Lake Victoria and the Indian Ocean, and the semi-arid plateau region.

The coastal area is almost always hot and humid with a rainy season that extends for more than 10 months. The most uncomfortable period is December–April when the temperature sometimes exceeds 32 degrees C, with humidity over 90 per cent. The coolest time of the year, and the best time to visit, is June–September when the temperature drops to 15–21 degrees C with relatively low humidity.

The central plateau has distinct wet and dry seasons with great seasonal variations in temperature. Heavy rains fall in March–May and light rains in November–December.

In Dar es Salaam the rainy seasons are usually March–May and November–December, but these can vary from year to year.

Dress codes

Men should wear a lightweight/tropical suit and tie, and women a lightweight suit or formal dress, for business meetings. Women's dress should be modest. On safari it is considered best to avoid bright colours as they may irritate the animals. Visitors to the highlands are advised to take warm clothing. A light raincoat and umbrella are useful during the rainy season.

Entry requirements

Passports

Required by all.

Visa

Required by all; with a few exceptions for citizens of some African states. Details can be found on the visa form, see www.tanzania.go.tz and link to visa. A proposed tourist *univisa* (a single visa to visit all

15-member states of SADC: Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) is expected to be in use by 2013. Visitors should check with the appropriate consulates to confirm start of *univisas* and their scope before beginning a tour of southern Africa.

Business travellers should submit an application form with a letter of invitation from a local contact; or introduction by an employing company, detailing nature of business and itinerary.

All visitors must have proof of return/onward passage.

Currency advice/regulations

The import and export of local currency is illegal. The import and export of foreign currency is unlimited. A receipt for all money transactions should be obtained and kept until departure.

Travellers cheques are accepted in banks and *bureaux de change*.

Customs

Personal items are duty-free, however a custom's bond may be demanded for video and filming equipment, radios, tape recorders and musical instruments until re-exported. Firearms require a special permit.

The export of local handcraft must be accompanied by sales receipts on departure.

Visitors have to go through customs travelling to and from Zanzibar.

Health (for visitors)

Mandatory precautions

A yellow fever vaccination certificate if arriving from areas of known infection. Zanzibar authorities require yellow fever vaccination certificate if arriving from Tanzania.

Advisable precautions

Visitors should take precautions against all tropical diseases. Vaccinations for diphtheria, polio, tetanus, hepatitis A, typhoid and Yellow fever are recommended. Other vaccinations that may be recommended are cholera, tuberculosis, hepatitis B and meningitis. There is a risk of rabies. HIV/Aids is prevalent.

Malaria is a countrywide problem, except at altitudes above 1,800 metres. Malaria prophylaxis should be taken.

A reasonable precaution could include a first aid kit with a sterile needle kit and disposable syringes.

All water should be regarded as potentially contaminated, use only bottled water (readily available in Dar es Salaam) or boiled and filtered water for drinking, brushing teeth, washing vegetables and reconstituting powdered milk. Local dairy products should be avoided as milk is

unpasteurised; vegetables, meat and fish should be well cooked and eaten hot.

Fruit should be peeled. Use only well maintained, chlorinated, swimming pools as bilharzia can be contracted from streams and rivers.

Medical insurance is essential, including emergency evacuation, and an adequate supply of personal medicines is necessary.

Hotels

Accommodation tends to be expensive and can be difficult to obtain, especially in Dar es Salaam, so reservations should be made well in advance and confirmation obtained. Bills must be settled with foreign exchange.

Credit cards

Tanzania has a cash economy and major credit cards are only accepted in larger hotels.

Public holidays (national)

Fixed dates

1 Jan (New Year's Day), 12 Jan (Zanzibar Revolution Day), 26 Apr (Union Day), 1 May (Labour Day), 7 Jul (Saba Saba/Industry Day), 8 Aug (Nane Nane/Farmers' Day), 14 Oct (Nyerere Day), 9 Dec (Independence and Republic Day), 25–26 Dec (Christmas).

Variable dates

Eid El Haj, Good Friday and Easter Monday (Mar/Apr), Maulid Day (Apr/May), Eid al Fitr.

Islamic year 1435 (5 Nov 2013–24

Oct 2014): The Islamic year contains 354 or 355 days, with the result that Muslim feasts advance by 10–12 days against the Gregorian calendar. Dates of feasts vary according to the sighting of the new moon, so cannot be forecast exactly.

Working hours

Banking

Mon–Fri: 0800–1300; Sat: 0830–1300. In larger town branch opening hours may be extended Mon–Fri: 1400–1800.

Business

Mon–Fri: 0900–1230, 1500–1700.

Government

Mon–Fri: 0800–1230, 1400–1600.

Shops

Mon–Fri: 0800–1800.

Telecommunications

Mobile/cell phones

GSM services 900/1800/400 are available in populated areas only.

Electricity supply

230V AC, 50 cycles; with a variety of round and square three-pin plug sockets.

Weights and measures

The metric system is in use but UK weights and measures are still used in many industries, for example, building.

Social customs/useful tips

Patience is required when doing business in Tanzania. Visitors should use cameras only in private settings and tourist resorts otherwise permission must be sought. Visitors should be aware that bridges, railway stations and public buildings are regarded as security installations and should not be photographed. There are no restrictions on alcohol. Almost all business executives speak English.

Business visitors should address Tanzanians as Mr, Mrs or Ms. The term *Ndugu* is equivalent to comrade in English. The normal greeting when meeting an individual is *Jambo*. Handshaking is normal practice both on meeting and parting. Tanzania has a large number of local traditions, although few will affect the business traveller or tourist. There are no particular taboos, but visitors should be aware of religious customs. Muslims should not be offered pork or ham and many do not drink alcohol. During the Islamic holy month of Ramadan, Muslims do not eat or drink during daylight hours.

Security

Street crime is a serious problem in Tanzania, especially in Dar es Salaam. Be alert at all times. Passports, traveller's cheques, wristwatches and cash are regularly stolen. Use hotel safe deposit boxes and do not carry too much cash.

Getting there

Air

National airline: Air Tanzania.

International airport/s: Dar es Salaam (DAR), 13km from city, duty-free shops, restaurant, bar, bank, shops, post office; Kilimanjaro International (JRO), 50km from Arusha (between Arusha and Moshi), bar, restaurant, post office, shops. Shuttle bus services run to town centres. Zanzibar (ZNZ), 8km from Kisauni. Taxis are available.

Airport tax: Zanzibar only, departure tax: US\$25

Surface

Road: The Great North Road runs from Zambia through Tanzania to Kenya; the road is in good condition. Road links from Rwanda, Uganda, Mozambique and Malawi are less reliable.

Rail: The Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara), jointly owned and administered by the Tanzanian and Zambian governments, operates a 1,860km railway link between Dar es Salaam and Kapiri Mposhi (Zambia). Passenger services run twice a week; there are three classes, with sleeper carriages for first- and second-class passengers; bookings are recommended.

Water: Ferry services connect with ports in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia (on Lake

Tanganyika), Kenya and Uganda (on Lake Victoria) and Malawi (on Lake Malawi).

Main port/s: Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tanga and Zanzibar

Getting about

National transport

Air: Air Tanzania operates services between Dar es Salaam, and Zanzibar and other major towns. Precision Air also operates scheduled domestic and regional flights.

ZanAir operates flights from Zanzibar.

There are charter companies that operate to isolated airfields, national parks and numerous towns.

Road: All-weather roads connect major centres, but minor roads are liable to be impassable in the rainy season except to four-wheel drive vehicles. There are roads from Songea to Makambako and from Mwanza to Musoma.

Buses: Express services link most centres. Routes include: Dar es Salaam-Songea; Dodoma-Moshi; Lindi-Tunduma; Lindi-Mtwara.

Some services may be unreliable.

Rail: There are seven lines run by the Tanzanian Railway Corporation, mostly radiating out from the Dar es Salaam to all regions in the north and west.

Water: Ferry services run from Dar es Salaam to Zanzibar and Pemba Islands every day. A number of steamer services run during the week on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. Two ferries operate on Lake Malawi on the Tanzanian side between Itungi port and Mbamba bay, passing through various small ports.

City transport

Taxis: It is advisable to use only authorised taxis, available in main towns. Taxis from hotels have fixed rates for journeys within Dar es Salaam. Fares in any other taxis are by negotiation and should be agreed before the journey. Taxi drivers do not expect tips.

Buses, trams & metro: Bus services operate within Dar es Salaam; a flat fare system operates but they are generally unreliable and overcrowded and unsuitable for business visitors.

Car hire

Car hire, with or without a driver, can be arranged through hotels or at the airport. It is advisable to get a four-wheel-drive if intending to go off main roads. An international driving licence is necessary and driving is on the left.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The addresses listed below are a selection only. While World of Information makes every endeavour to check these addresses, we cannot guarantee that changes have not been made, especially

to telephone numbers and area codes. We would welcome any corrections.

Telephone area codes

The international direct dialling (IDD) code for Tanzania is +255, followed by area code and subscriber's number:

Arusha	27	Mwanza	28
Dar es Salaam	22	Tanga	53
Kilimanjaro	27	Zanzibar	54
Moshi	55		

Chambers of Commerce

Arusha Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, PO Box 141, Arusha (tel: 250-8556; fax: 250-4191; e-mail: tccia.arusha@cats-net.com).

Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Twiga House, Samora Avenue, PO Box 9713, Dar es Salaam (tel: 212-1421; fax: 211-9437; e-mail: tccia.info@cats-net.com).

Zanzibar National Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Darajani, PO Box 1407, Zanzibar (tel: 223-3083; fax: 223-3349; e-mail: znzchamber@zitec.org).

Banking

Access Bank Tanzania Ltd, PO Box 3167, Bagamoyo Road, Dar es Salaam (tel: 255 22 276-1347, 255 22 277-4355; internet: www.accessbank.co.tz)

Akiba Commercial Bank Limited, PO Box 669, TDFL Bldg (Phase II), Upanga Rd, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-8340-4; fax: 211-4173).

Azania Bancorp Ltd, PO Box 9271, Samora Ave, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-8026, 211-7998; fax: 223-6741).

Bank of Tanzania, PO Box 2939, 10 Mirambo Street, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-0945-7, 211-0950-2; fax: 212-8151; 211-2671, 211-2573, 211-3325, 211-2537; email: info@bot-tz.org).

Citibank (T) Limited, PO Box 71625, Ali Hassan Mwinyi Road, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-7575, 211-7601; fax: 211-3910, 211-7576).

CRDB Limited, PO Box 268, Maktaba St, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-7442-7).

Diamond Trust Bank (T) Limited, PO Box 115, Jamhuri/Ali Hassan Mwinyi Rd, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-4888-4892; fax: 211-4210).

Eurafrican Bank (T) Limited, PO Box 3054, NDC Development House, Kivukoni/Ohio Street, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-0928, 211-1229, 211-0104; fax: 211-3740).

Exim Bank (T) Limited, PO Box 6649, 9 Samora Avenue, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-9738; fax: 211-9737).

Habib African Bank Limited, PO Box 70086, India St, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-1107/9).

International Bank of Malaysia (T) Limited, PO Box 9362, Haidery Plaza, Upanga/Kisutu St, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-0518, 211-0520, 211-0571; fax: 211-0196).

Kenya Commercial Bank Ltd, PO Box 804, Audit House, 36 Upanga Road, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-5386-8; fax: 211-5391).

Kenya Commercial Bank (T) Limited, PO Box 804, Peugot Hse, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-5386-8; fax: 211-5391).

NBC Limited, PO Box 1863, NBC House, Sokoine Drive, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-3914; fax: 211-2887).

National Microfinance Bank, PO Box 9213, Samora Ave, Dar es Salaam (tel: 225 22 211-8785; 255 22 211-0900; fax: 255 22 211-4058)

Stanbic Bank Tanzania Ltd, PO Box 72647, Sukari House, Ohio Street/Sokoine Drive, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-2195-2200; fax: 211-3742)

Standard Chartered Bank Tanzania Ltd, PO Box 9011, Ohio/Sokoine Drive, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-7350-52, 211-3787, 211-7377; fax: 211-3770, 211-3775).

Tanzania Investment Bank, PO Box 9373, Samora Avenue, Dar es Salaam (tel: 2111708-13; fax: 211-3438).

Tanzania Postal Bank, PO Box 9300, Mkwepu Street, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-2358-60, 211-2385/9, 211-6409, 211-7748; fax: 223-8212).

Central bank

Bank of Tanzania, 10 Mirambo Street, PO Box 2939, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-0945/6/7, 211-0951/2; fax: 211-3325; e-mail: info@hq.bot-tz.org).

Stock exchange

Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange
www.darstockexchange.com

Travel information

Air Tanzania, PO Box 543, ATC House; 2nd Floor, 773/40 Ohio Street, Dar es Salaam, (tel: 211-8411; fax: 211-3114; email: bookings@airtanzania.com; internet: www.airtanzania.com).

Dar es Salaam International Airport, PO Box 19043, Dar es Salaam (tel: 284-4610/19; fax: 284-4343, 284-3022, 284-4209).

Kilimanjaro International Airport, PO Box 995, Arusha (tel: 222-2941; fax: 222-8553).

Precision Air, Along Nyerere-Pugu Road; PO Box 70770 (tel: 286-0701; fax: 286-0725; internet: www.precisionairtz.com).

Scandinavia Express, Nyerere Road, Vingunguti; PO Box 2414, Dar es Salaam (tel: 286-1947-9; fax: 286-1950; internet: www.scandinaviagroup.com).

Tanzanair, Azikiwe & Samora Ave/Airport International Terminal, PO Box 364, Dar es Salaam (tel: 230-232/4, 246-583; fax: 246-296).

Tanzania National Parks, PO Box 3134, Arusha (tel: 250-1930/1931; fax: 254-8216; email: tanapa@yako.habari.co.tz; internet: www.tanapa.com).

Tanzania Railways Corporation, PO Box 468, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-0599, 211-0600; fax: 211-6525; internet: www.trctz.com).

Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority, Head Office, Nyerere Road; PO Box 2834, Dar es Salaam (tel: 286-5187; fax: 286-5334; internet: www.tazara.co.tz).

Zanair Ltd, PO Box 2113, Zanzibar (tel: 223-3670; internet: www.zanair.com).

Zanzibar Tourist Corporation, PO Box 216, Zanzibar (tel: 223-2344; fax: 223-3430).

National tourist organisation offices

Tanzania Tourist Board, IPS Building, 3rd Floor, PO Box 2485, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-1244/5; fax: 211-6420; e-mail: safari@ud.co.tz).

Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, PO Box 9192, Dar es Salaam (tel: 286-2480/1; fax: 286-2077; email: psk@kilimo.go.tz).

Ministry of Energy and Minerals, PO Box 9152, Mkwepu Street, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-7153-59; fax: 211-6719; email: madini@africaonline.co.tz).

Ministry of Finance, Tancot, PO Box 9111, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-1174-79; fax: 213-8573).

Ministry of Industries and Trade, PO Box 9503, Lumumba Street, Dar es Salaam (tel: 218-1397, 218-0049/50; fax: 218-2481).

Office of the President, State House, Magogoni Road; PO Box 9120, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-6679; fax: 211-3425).

Office of the President of Zanzibar (vice president), PO Box 776, Zanzibar (tel: 30-814; fax: 33-722).

Prime Minister's Office, Magogoni Road; PO Box 3021, Dar es Salaam (tel: 213-5076, 211-7249/50/51/52).

Other useful addresses

Board of External Trade, PO Box 5402, Dar es Salaam (tel: 233-524).

Board of Internal Trade, PO Box 883, Dar es Salaam (tel: 228-301).

British High Commission, Umoja House, Mirambo Street; PO Box 9200, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-0101; fax: 211-0102).

Cashew Nut Authority of Tanzania, PO Box 533, Mtwara.

Coffee Authority of Tanzania, PO Box 732, Moshi (tel: 275-4190).

National Development Corporation, Development House, Kivukoni Front/Ohio Street, PO Box 2669, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-2893, 211-1460/3; fax: 211-3618; e-mail: ndc@cats-net.com; internet: www.ndctz.com).

National Insurance Corporation of Tanzania Ltd, PO Box 9264, Dar es Salaam.

Presidential Parastatal Sector Reform Commission, 2nd Floor, Sukari House, Sokoine Drive/Ohio Street, PO Box 9252, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-5482, 211-7988/9; fax: 211-3065/6, 212-2870; email: info@psrctz.com; internet: www.psrctz.com).

Radio Tanzania, PO Box 9191, Dar es Salaam.

Southern Paper Mills Co Ltd, (Marketing Dept) Tanzania Elimu Supplies Building, Bandari Road, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-1602; fax: 211-3233).

State Mining Corporation, PO Box 4958, Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania Electric Supply Company Ltd (TANESCO), PO Box 9024, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-2891; fax: 211-3836; email: mdtan@intafra.com).

Tanzania Exporters' Association (TANEXA), c/o Sima International, PO Box 1175, Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania Harbours Authority, PO Box 9184, Dar es Salaam (internet: www.tanzaniaports.com).

Tanzania National Parks, PO Box 3134, Arusha (tel: 250-1930/1931; fax: 254-8216; email: tanapa@yako.habari.co.tz; internet: www.tanapa.com).

Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC), Managing Director, PO Box 2774, Dar es Salaam; Director of Exploration and Production, PO Box 5233, Dar es Salaam; email: tpdcexploration@raha.com; Director of Research & Corporate Services, PO Box 2774, Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania Railways Corporation, PO Box 468, Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania Revenue Authority, PO Box 11491, Dar es Salaam (tel: 211-9591/4; fax: 212-8593; email: trais@afsat.com).

Tanzanian Embassy (USA), 2139 R Street, NW, Washington DC 20008 (tel: (+202-1) 939-6129; fax: (+202-1) 797-7408; email: tanz-us@clark.net).

Television Zanzibar, PO Box 314, Zanzibar.

US Embassy, Laibon Road, PO Box 9123, Dar es Salaam.

Other news agencies: The Guardian Limited (www.ippmedia.com).

Internet sites

Africa Business Network: www.ifc.org/abn

AllAfrica.com: <http://allafrica.com>

African Development Bank: www.afdb.org

Africa Online: www.africaonline.com

Mbendi AfroPaedia (information on companies, countries, industries and stock exchanges in Africa): <http://mbendi.co.za>

Official government website: www.tanzania.go.tz

Official Zanzibar Government website: www.zanzibargovernment.org