



**TOGETHER**  
*for a sustainable future*

## OCCASION

This publication has been made available to the public on the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.



**TOGETHER**  
*for a sustainable future*

## DISCLAIMER

This document has been produced without formal United Nations editing. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or its economic system or degree of development. Designations such as “developed”, “industrialized” and “developing” are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of firm names or commercial products does not constitute an endorsement by UNIDO.

## FAIR USE POLICY

Any part of this publication may be quoted and referenced for educational and research purposes without additional permission from UNIDO. However, those who make use of quoting and referencing this publication are requested to follow the Fair Use Policy of giving due credit to UNIDO.

## CONTACT

Please contact [publications@unido.org](mailto:publications@unido.org) for further information concerning UNIDO publications.

For more information about UNIDO, please visit us at [www.unido.org](http://www.unido.org)



D 01468



Distr.  
LIMITED

ID/WG.66/24  
11 August 1970

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Meeting to Promote Specific Industrial  
Projects in African Countries

Nairobi, Kenya, 30 November-4 December 1970

COUNTRY INFORMATION SHEET 1/

TANZANIA

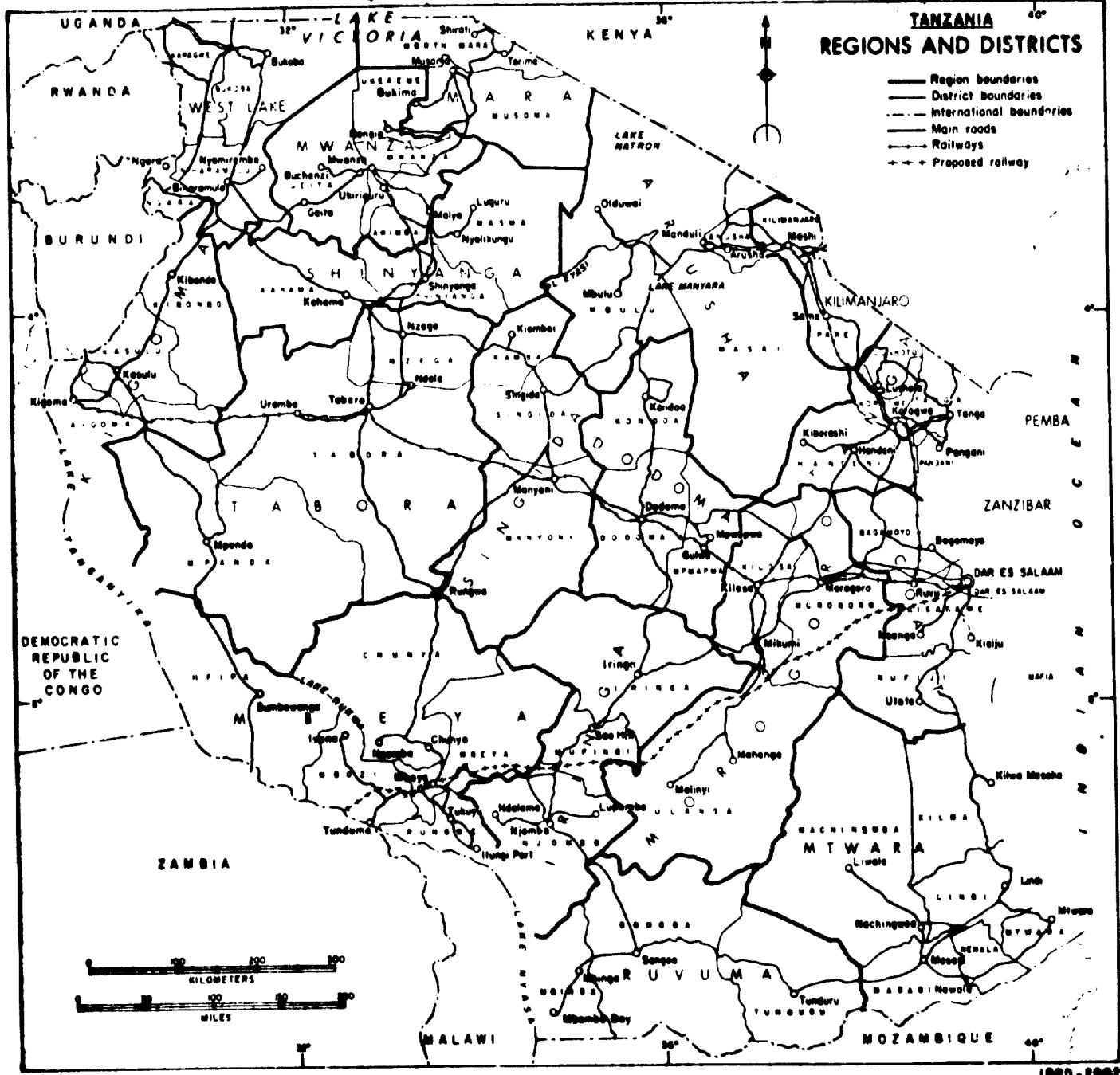
1/ This information sheet is drawn from various United Nations and other sources as noted, and has been reproduced by UNIDO without formal editing.

id.70-4443

We regret that some of the pages in the microfiche copy of this report may not be up to the proper legibility standards, even though the best possible copy was used for preparing the master fiche.

# TANZANIA REGIONS AND DISTRICTS

- Region boundaries
- District boundaries
- - - International boundaries
- Main roads
- Railways
- - - Proposed railway



JANUARY 1970

1970-2002

## BRIEF BACKGROUND INFORMATION

## A. THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE

1. Geography

- (a) Area Land area: 362,440 square miles
- (b) Situation, climate, physical features, etc.

Tanzania shares frontiers with Kenya and Uganda in the North; Rwanda, Burundi and Congo (Kinshasa) in the West, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique in the South and the Indian Ocean in the East. The coast has lagoons. East to West are sedimentary plains with a plateau of 3,960-5,200 ft. in the Centre, with deep sunken rifts where Lake Tanganyika and Victoria can be found. Mount Kilimanjaro (19,340 ft.) is in the North. The Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are composed of coral rocks. The climate is tropical - hot and humid - (35° C) on the coast. The central plateau is hot and dry. The mountainous regions have a cool climate with occasional freezes in the South. The major part of the country is tropical grassland, bush in the East and wooded in the South. Round Lake Tanganyika are high grasslands and to the East is a wide belt of humid tropical forests. Serengeti and Selons are large game reserves.

(c) Population

12.5 million inhabitants (estimated at the end of 1968).  
Average density: 34 people per square mile.  
Annual growth rate: 2.9%.

The population is concentrated on the coast, shores of Lake Victoria, and slope of Kilimanjaro. The population of Arab origin is more numerous on the Islands and the coast. There are 120 tribes of the Bantu origin. The principal ones are: Sukuma, Ha, Makonde, Gogo, Kaya, Chagga, Hehe, Masai. There are Arabs and Persians. There are about 100,000 Indians and Pakistanis, 2,100 Europeans, mainly civil servants, technicians or advisers. There are 3,100,000 Moslems, 2,600,000 Christians. The Asian population is Hindu or Moslem. The rest of the Bantu are animists.

(d) Language

Swahili and English are the official languages. There are very many Bantu languages, but Swahili is understood everywhere.

(e) Main commercial centres

Dar-es-Salaam, the capital (250,000); Zanzibar (70,000); Tanga (60,000); Mwanza (34,000).

(f) Transport

- (i) Road. There are not less 22,000 miles of roads of which 10,000 miles are truck roads, varying in quality or grades. The upgrading of roads linking Tanzania with Zambia, Burundi and Kenya is going ahead.
- (ii) Railway. There are 3,250 miles. The main line crosses the country from East to West (Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika). There is a branch line to Tabora in the North to Mwanza on the shores of Lake Victoria. There is a branch running North of Dar-es-Salaam which splits with one going to Tanga and another to Moshi and Arusha. This links with Kenya. Another major project is the Tanz-Zam Railway which will link Tanzania and Zambia. This is under study by the Chinese. There are branches serving towns in the South-East. There is a plan to prolong another branch to Mpanda in the South.
- (iii) Air. The East African Airways Corporation (an international line owned by Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) has services in Tanzania and Kenya and Uganda. It has also international services linking Tanzania to Zambia, Malawi, Europe, Asia, West Africa, Ethiopia and Somalia. Within Tanzania the E.A.A. links 20 towns. There are many other international flights linking Tanzania with the rest of the world. The principal airports are: Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Mtwara, Mwanza Moshi, Arusha. There are 50 secondary airports or landing strips.
- (iv) Water. Tanzania has large natural harbours both maritime and internal. She is a partner in the East African Shipping Line together with Kenya, Uganda and Zambia. She has also a national line sailing to the Far-East. Main maritime ports: Dar-es-Salaam (3 deep docks with a capacity of 1,200,000 p.a.); Zanzibar (centre for cloves); Tanga, in the far North and Mtwara in the far South. Internal ports are: Kigoma (on Lake Tanganyika) connecting with Zambia and Congo (K) across the Lake; Mwanza, Bukoba and Musoma (on Lake Victoria) connecting with Kenya and Uganda across the Lake.

2. Government

Tanganyika became independent on 9th December 1961 and a Republic on 9th December 1962. In April 1964 a treaty was concluded with Zanzibar for the establishment of the United Republic of Tanzania. Tanzania is a one Party State, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). There is a National Assembly consisting of 204 members. Of these 107 are elected for five years by universal suffrage, 10 are nominated by the President, 15 co-opted by the Assembly as proposed by National Organizations, 20 regional commissioners, 32 members of the Zanzibar revolutionary Council, 20 Zansibarian nominated by the President with

the agreement of the Vice-President from Zanzibar. Every bill passed by the National Assembly must be ratified by the President. The executive powers are in the hands of the President, assisted by the two Vice-Presidents and Ministers whom he appoints. The first Vice-President is responsible for Zanzibar and the second must be an elected member of the National Assembly. There is a High Court composed of 8 judges.

Source. Africa 1969/70.

B. BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

1. Economic indicators

(a) National currency

The national currency is the Tanzania Shilling.  
T. Sh. 17.1429 = £ 1  
T. Sh. 7.14 = US\$ 1

(b) Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Total T. Sh. million)	4,837	4,894	5,462	5,650	5,869
Per head (T. Sh.)	425	419	457	461	466

Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement, 1969.

(c) Retail price indices for Dar-es-Salaam

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Wage earner index (1961 = 100)	95.0	106.0	109.0	112.0	114.0
Middle grade civil servants index (1963 = 100)	107.8	115.7	120.4	126.3	129.1

Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement, 1969.

(d) Balance of payments (in \$ million)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Balance of trade c.i.f.	7.4	0.2	-26.2
Travel	5.8	-4.0	- 3.0
Investment income	-19.3	-16.8	- 8.8
Other services	4.7	10.9	19.8
Private transfers	1.0	4.1	3.3
Government transfers	- 2.3	3.2	- 0.8
Balance on current account	- 2.7	- 2.4	-15.7
Private investments	17.3	-11.0	10.7
Government loans	6.7	22.2	23.9
Banks and other monetary institutions	- 4.4	-15.9	-
Net errors and omissions	5.7	13.2	-
Balance on capital account	25.3	8.5	34.6
Net change in reserves (- indicates increase)	-22.6	- 6.1	-18.9

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement, 1969.

2. Industrial origin of GDP at factor cost

	<u>1964</u>		<u>1968</u>	
	<u>Sh. million</u>	<u>% of total</u>	<u>Sh. million</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Agriculture	2,805	58.0	2,934	50.0
Mining and quarrying	121	2.5	111	2.0
Manufacturing	194	4.0	377	6.4
Construction	154	3.2	221	3.8
Electricity & water	35	0.7	60	1.0
Commerce	600	12.4	1,155	19.6
Transport	222	4.6	298	5.1
Services	<u>706</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>713</u>	<u>12.1</u>
GDP	<u>4,837</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,869</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement, 1969.

3. Main industries

Tanzania has the following main industries: mining (mainly diamond, gold, zinc and to a lesser degree rubies, sapphires, and silver; other minerals are: gypsum, magnesite, mica and tungsten); food processing, e.g. dairies, breweries, dried paste, coffee refineries, coconut oil, rice, vermicelli, mineral water; textile mills and leather factory; footwear factory; chemicals, fertilizer, detergents; cement plant, metal and mechanical equipment factory; metal box, corrugated iron sheets; fishnets; cigarettes, sawmilling, plywood, etc.

4. Natural resources

The climate, relief and soil are good for such agricultural products as: tea, cotton, coffee, tobacco, maize, sisal, and livestock. There are forests and fisheries as well as mineral deposits which include: diamonds, gold, zinc, gypsum, magnesite, mica, tungsten, tin, etc. The country has good grassland occupied by wild game which have become tourist attraction.

5. Labour force

There are 12.5 million people of whom 54% are estimated to be under 20 years of age. There is no shortage of unskilled labour. There is however a dearth of skilled people in the technical and professional cadres for which assistance will be required from abroad for some time to come.



C. DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The five-year development plan - July 1969-June 1974 - anticipates a total expenditure of Tans. shs. 8,085 million over the plan period, made up as follows:

	<u>Shs. million</u>	<u>c/o share</u>
(i) Central Government (excluding contributions to parastatal bodies)	3,055	37.8
(ii) Parastatals and Co-op.	2,300	28.2
(iii) East African Corporations	580	7.2
(iv) Private sector	2,150	26.6

The plan aims at achieving a growth rate of 6.5% in real terms. This means an investment of 25% per year of the national income. It is anticipated that 60% of Government expenditure will be financed from local resources and 65% of the parastatal bodies will also come from within Tanzania. One of the five principles of the plan is social equality, i.e. the plan aims at spreading the benefits of development widely throughout the country. In agriculture and manufacturing the aim is the growth in output of 7% and 13% respectively.

D. FOREIGN TRADE DATA

1. Foreign Trade Balance (in T. Shs. million)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Exports	1,456	1,313	1,668	1,645	1,585
Re-exports	<u>34</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>41</u>
Net imports	1,490	1,344	1,780	1,677	1,626
	<u>939</u>	<u>1,068</u>	<u>1,359</u>	<u>1,345</u>	<u>1,532</u>
	<u>551</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>332</u>	<u>94</u>

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement, September 1969.

2. Main imports (Million T. Shs)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Manufactures	525	565
Machinery and transport equipment	474	538
Food, Beverages and tobacco	200	178
Mineral fuel	142	167

3. Main suppliers of imports in percentages of total value

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
United Kingdom	28.4	27.6
Italy	5.1	8.5
U.S.A.	10.1	6.2
West Germany	5.3	5.6
Iran	3.1	3.5
E.E.C.	25.5	24.4

Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement, September 1969.

4. Main exports (in T. Shs. million)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Cotton	251	283
Coffee	237	265
Diamonds	223	135
Sisal	201	159
Cashew nuts	92	102

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement, September 1969.

5. Main purchasers of exports in percentages of total value

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
United Kingdom	28.8	24.2
Hongkong	6.8	7.9
India	6.5	7.2
Japan	4.0	7.0
U.S.A.	7.1	5.8
E.E.C.	15.1	7.3

Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement, September 1969.

**EAST AFRICA COMMUNITY**

Tanzania is a member of the East African Community (other members being Kenya and Uganda). Tanzania's share in the interterrial trade was as under.

Imports from:  
(Tans. Shs. million)

	<u>Kenya</u>	<u>Uganda</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	269	63	332
1967	231	49	280
1968	261	41	302

Exports to:  
(Tans. Shs. million)

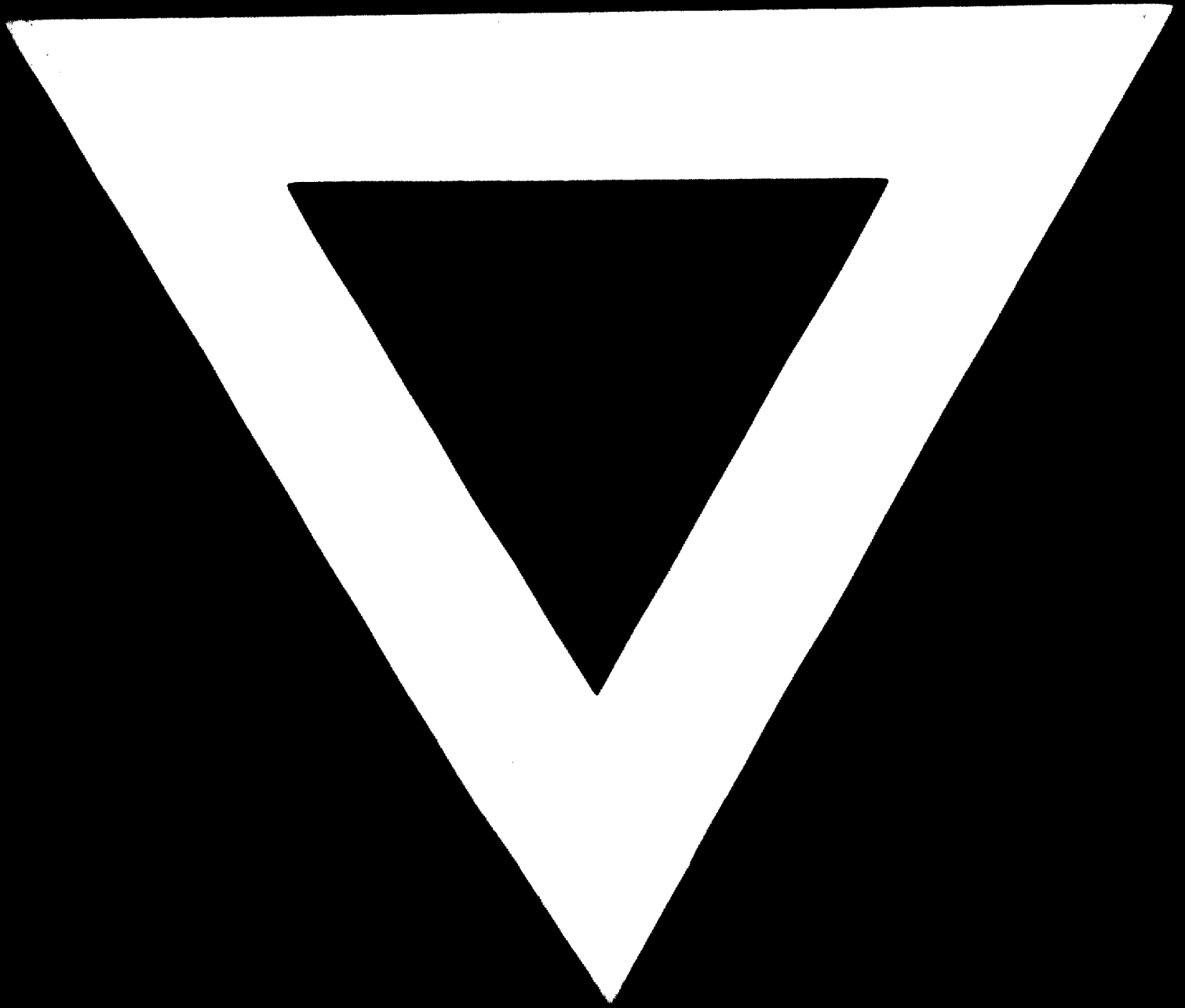
	<u>Kenya</u>	<u>Uganda</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	81	17	98
1967	68	15	83
1968	74	17	91

Balance of trade with Kenya and Uganda  
(Tans. Shs. million)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Exports	98	83	91
Imports	-332	-280	-302
Trade balance	-234	-197	-211

**Source:** The Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement, September 1969.





**74 . 10 . 15**