EA/T #III

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY OPERATION : TANZANIA DATA

Introduction

1. Tanzania enjoys the unfortunate distinction of being among the twenty six least developed countries, the twenty odd most seriously affected by recurrent drought and near drought conditions over 1972-74, and the fifteen or twenty with the greatest relative burden imposed by petroleum price increases.

2. Over the past decade Tanzania has developed a strategy of national development stressing self reliance, primary emphasis on meeting mass needs, urgent attention to rural social and economic advance, greater equality of income distribution and access to public services, and effective mass participation in decision making and implementation at all levels. Tanzania believes that a basis of sustained growth of productive capacity is an integral element in such a strategy because all these ends require real resources to achieve them.

3. Self reliance has not been seen by Tanzania as implying either an autarchic or a hermitlike policy. External balance at expanding levels of real import capacity has been sought both through increased exports of traditional, processed, and manufactured goods and through developing balanced cooperative relationships with countries and organizations interested in assisting Tanzania in its battle for development by complementing Tanzania work and productive capacity with transfers of skills and of capital goods or the foreigh exchange to buy them.

4. The results of Tanzanias strategy have not been negligible. Real monetary economy output had doubled since independence. Citzen high level manpower has grown fifteen fold from 500 to 7500. Gross domestic savings have been raised to the order of 20%. Recurrent public expenditure financed from taxation concentrated on economic, educational,

2/...

and social services has been pushed up to a level of about a third of monetary gross domestic product at market prices. A public directly productive sector with a leading role in advancing production and structural change has been achieved consistent with its attaining a gross operating cash flow (pretax profits plus depreciation allowances) of over Shs.600 million or about 7½% of monetary GDP in 1973. About 3,000,000 people (or virtually a third of the former isolated peasant farmers) have grouped themselves in Ujamaa villages rendering the public rural social, infrastructural, and production support programmes more efficient. The ratio of the top public sector salary's purchasing power to that of the urban minimum wage has been cut from over 50 to 1 at independence to about 10 to 1 today with the real purchasing power of the minimum wage about two and a half times what it was then.

5. It is this strategy, those objectives, and these results which the combination of food and oil price escalation with drought threaten. Tanzania has always sought to maintain a prudent overall economic balance internally and externally. In 1970-72 it used fiscal, credit allocation, and import control measures to halt a slide toward basic imbalance, resulting from domestic overoptimism in resource allocation. Over 1972-75 external reserves were rebuilt to a new peak, inflation was held below levels typical of small open economies, the public sector fiscal position was strengthened while the pace of growth and structural change were maintained. No such option is open to Tanzania today. In the first half of 1974 reserves have fallen by one half from healthy to danger levels. From 1974-75 the cost of drought combined with food and oil price level escalation alone will cost about Shs.1,200 million. This is equivalent to over half 1973 exports, about two fifths of 1973 imports, over a tenth of 1973 gross domestic product, and well over half 1973 domestic savings. No national corrective measures that did not reverse development and lead to absolute

economic stugnation combined with skyrocketing prices are possible and to envisage such measures is to propose killing the patient rather than curing the disease.

6. Tanzania fully recognizes its obligation to make every effort to contribute to surmounting this unprecedented threat to its people's well being and its national development. Our own strategy of work and self reliance demands that of us. As will be seen the estimated 1974/75 special assistance need is Shs.900 million. That means that Tanzania plans to tighten its belt - and as one of the twenty six least developed that belt pinches already - to cover both the general impact of world industrial price inflation (no longer matched by commodity price increases) and to meet a third of the special disaster costs in addition to having taken the full burden of averting a transport crisis and famine in the first half of 1974 on its own reserves. Major efforts are already in progress to cut the grain - sugar - dairy products import bill from Shs.950 million in 1974/75 to Shs.150-200 million in 1976/77 by eliminating maize, rice and sugar import requirements through increased output and by raising wheat and dairy output at least as rapidly as demand. Equally projects to double yarn, textile, shoe, garment, and bag capacity by 1977/78 to cut the Shs.300 million import bill in these sectors by a half are in the initial implementation stages. Export development - including through processing of sisal, cashew nuts, and hides and skins before export - programmes are now articulated and in most cases implementation has begun. But to continue these means to regain external balance, to maintain self reliant development, and to increase productive capacity Tanzania must secure emergency concessional term resource transfers over 1974/75, 1975/76, and 1976/77.

Without prompt, and in terms of the size of our economy large (though in terms of the resources available to the industrial economies and the major oil exporters

../4

quite small), scale cooperation in the next three years Tanzania faces a setback in its development effort that could undo much of the past decade's achievements and take beyond the end of the century to repair.

7. The more detailed presentation which follows underlines key aspects of the brutal realities sketched above. Necessarily 1974-75 projections are uncertain - they are subject to further deterioration if weather, food prices, oil prices, and intermediate goods costs worsen sharply or if the present commodity price retreat turns into a major collapse. Any major improvement, other than special assistance, is far less likely - nobody can suppose oil prices will fall by half or coffee prices double, the poor 1973-74 rains be magically restored or the textile plants and sugar expansion schemes starting or to be started in 1974 reach production this year.

(<u>Notes:</u> All data relate to mainland Tanzania only.)

Shillings 7.14 = $ USA 1.00

<u>A. Gross Domestic Product</u>

8. Over 1971-73 gross domestic product at constant f ctor prices has grown at just under 5% a year. The 1964-73 average annual rate has been just over 5% a year. 1974 projections are for a similar rate of growth in this calendar year. 1975 projections are not possible because 1974-75 short and 1975 long rains performance and the degree of success in covering the external resources gap will dominate all other factors.

9. The 1964-73 record compares with about 2.5% in the 1950's and 3% over 1960-64. Taking account of population growth rising from perhaps 2.25% to 2.75% (as a result of improved health facilities and a declining infant mortality rate) the average annual per capita constant price growth has been 2.5%. However, over 1964-71 the real national purchasing power growth out of GDP was more like 1.5% a year because of a loss of about 1% a year on adverse terms of trade movements. These were significantly - but not fully -

reversed in 1972-73, but with present food and petroleum price leaps the terms of trade loss will be very large in 1974.

10. Considerable price stability was achieved through 1970 with the GDP deflator rarely rising more than 2% a year and the typical cost of living price index increase (including indirect tax effects) of the order of 3-4%. With the radical instability of the world economic system since 1970 leading to massive imported inflation (through intermediate and capital goods imports even more than through consumer manufactures) the cost of living increase has now risen to an annual rate of perhaps 15% and the GDP deflater for 1974 is likely to be of the order of 10%.

11. Gross domestic savings rose from under Shs.1,000 million (18% of GDP) in 1964 to about Shs.2,000 million (20% of GDP) in 1973 with parastatal gross operating surpluses (pre tax profit plus depreciation) rising from Shs.133 million in 1966 to about Shs.650 million in 1973.

B. Import Performance and Projections

12. 1973 total imports totalled Shs.3,370 million compared with a 1972 level of Shs.2,884 million, an increase of just under 15%. 1974/75 imports are projected at Shs.4,865 million, a leap of over 40%, after drastic cutbacks in the quantity of goods for which it is proposed to issue import licenses. Table 2 provides comparative SITC data, Table 3 an analysis for major products, and Table 4 selected quantitative data.

13. In 1973 a somewhat less stringent import licensing pattern was followed with respect to manufactured consumer goods - especially textiles and clothing - and there was a real increase in capital goods imports including construction materials. However the bulk of the growth represented higher prices not physically expanded imports.

14. For 1974-75 almost the only projected physical increases are in respect of grain, milk powder, sugar, fertilizer and insecticide inputs, and to a lesser degree metal and plastic raw or semi fabricated materials especially those leading to production of rural water piping and to rural construction inputs. The rest of the increase is accounted for by price increases more than offsetting planned cutbacks in imports and the natural decline in certain transport equipment, machinery, and construction subcategories consequent on the near completion of the TAZARA rail line.

15. Table 3 demonstrates the dominant role of capital goods, fuels, staple foods and inputs into manufacturing and construction in the total import bill. Final consumer goods manufactures are almost certainly little over one tenth of the total. This is a marked shift from the early 1960's when over a third of all imports were consumer manufactures and over three quarters of final consumer manufactured goods were imported compared to perhaps one third in 1973. Mass market consumer good import substitution - except in textiles and garments because of recent rapid growth in demand - is well advanced distinctly limiting the scope for import cutbacks which do not have multiplier repercussions on the domestic economy.

16. The increase in petroleum and product imports related to the basically Tanzania market is projected as being about shillings 460 million. It will go from Shs.270 million in 1973 to Shs.730 million in 1974/75. This assumes price increases reduce demand growth sharply and there is no further significant escalation of the prices facing importing countries.

17. In the case of grain the total maize and rice imports and perhaps two fifth of those of wheat - totalling Shs.600 million out of Shs.700 million projected grain imports - are the result of a series of relatively poor rains and declining stocks over 1971-73 becoming acute in 1973-74 with the failure of the short and delay in the long rains.

../7

18. Sugar imports are probly at least two thirds (Shs.100 million) and dairy products one half (Shs.50 million) caused by drought. This has caused setbacks in growth of sugar output and absolute falls in dairy products output, The remarkable price escalation and shortages in other importing countries for these products has also contributed to the high import bill.

19. For 1974/75 these items total Shs.1210 ($ 170) million caused by world food and petroleum price rises and Tanzanian drought conditions. Adding the almost equally dramatic rises in agricultural input (fertilizer, fertilizer raw materials, fungicides, pesticides) would put about another Shs.100 million on the bill bringing the total to over Shs.1300 ($ 182.5) million.

20. Critical target levels of imports appear in Table 3. Among the most important are:'

	Tonnes 000	Shs.000,000
a. Maize	288	360 ($ 50)
b. Wheat	98	180 ($ 25)
c. Rice	58	145 ($ 20)
d. Dried Milk	11	70 ($ 10)
e. Sugar	40	150 ($ 21)
f. Fertilizer Inputs	150	90 ($ 12)
g. Insecticides/Fungicides	6	75 ($ 11)
h. Fertilizer	60	52 ($ 7)
i. Petroleum and Products	972	700 ($ 98)
j. Machinery	-	620 ($ 72)
k. Transport Equipment	-	330 ($ 47)
l. Steel for Rolling/Drawing	60	150 ($ 21)
m. Aluminium for Rolling	4.5	30 ($ 4)
n. Zinc for Galvanizing	2.5	30 ($ 4)

C. Minimum Import Levels

21. The levels set out in Tables 2, 3, and 4 are viewed as the minimum levels of imports consistent with maintaining adequate supplies of basic foodstuffs, providing critical

.../8

inputs into agricultural production, avoiding major outbacks in domestic mass market consumer good and construction material production, and keeping fixed capital formation at a level adequate to achieve positive per capita changes in real output.

22. The projections in no sense represent estimates of market demand. They are the product of a detailed planning process intended to minimize the foreign exchange gap without doing major damage to the economy in the medium and long, as well as short, term. As such they are regularly (under present conditions virtually monthly) revised to take account of price, domestic production, and stock position changes as these become known.

23. Import licensing applies to virtually all importers (including the government as well as public sector companies) and to virtually all commodities. Therefore, the projections are the basis for operational allocation of licenses forming a directive, not merely an indicative, plan.

24. The impact of low rainfall on grain, milk products, and sugar imports has already been noted. The need to increase agricultural output in the face of uncertain and regionally erratic weather also underlies the plan to increase fertilizer imports and fertilizer consumption. The efforts to achieve control over coffee berry disease and the continued high level of fungicide and insecticide imports are aimed at controlling and reducing crop loss to disease and insects.

25. Domestic inventories of most widely consumed goods - and of the raw materials, intermediate inputs and spares necessary for their production - are at relatively low levels. This is especially true given the long lag between placing orders abroad and receiving imports in Tanzania. Especially under present conditions of delays in manufacturers meeting order and of shipping sailing problems, contingency stocks are needed. Delays in domestic transport and the large area of Tanzania also increase the need to hold stocks. In

.../9

the case of grain, milk and sugar stocks have - prior to major orders in the first half of 1974 - at times been under two weeks demand. A target of at least three months staple food reserves is aimed at for mid - 1975. If 1974-75 rains are good this target may be exceeded on present import plans but it is manifestly imprudent to delay orders until December to evaluate the short rains much less until April to take account of the long rains. Seriously subnormal rains would result in even the present planned imports not reaching the target three month stock levels.

D. Import Restrictions

26. As already noted virtually all imports are subject to licensing. The system is comprehensive both as to goods and as to importers (including governmental bodies). Practically speaking only spare parts and special medical and verterinary consignments remain on open general license. This system was introduced over 1970-71 and was only marginally relaxed in 1973. It has been reinforced even more stringently in the first half of 1974.

27. Over the two middle quarters of 1974 (April-September) commercial demand for non - essential consumer manufactures was estimated at Shs.175 million but licenses were granted for only Shs.23 million. A significant number of beverage, tobacco, spirits, private automobile, musical instrument, television set, sporting arms, and similar items will not be licensed at all. In the case of textiles and garments a review to reduce the variety, to cut out higher cost fabrics, and to lower total import quantity is in progress. Given the low level of consumer manufactured goods imports, these measures - which are embodied in Tables 2 and 3 cannot produce major savings. Only a radical forced change in diet (e.g. cutting out the one quarter imported share in sugar supply or the imported three quarters in wheat), massive cutbacks in raw and intermediate goods imports for the basically mass market oriented domestic manufacturing sector, or a draconic slash in fixed capital formation could cause any major savings beyond these shown in the tabulated projections.

28. The importation or purchase of motor cars less than three years old, for example, has required a development (not simply a personal) justification since 1971. This applies to public bodies (governmental and parastatal) as well as private individuals. The average total saloon car imports for 1972 and 1973 were about 1,000 per year against

peaks of around 4,500 in the middle and late 1960's.

29. Similarly, if in less unit by unit detail, all major imports and domestic manufactured products pass through specialized central whole-saling bodies. E.g. National Milling Corporation handles all grain buying and stocking. General Food Company does the same for sugar. These companies plan regional allocations on the basis of past demand trends, major known new needs and available stocks. Their work is coordinated by a Board of Internal Trade. In the case of fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Government Agricultural officers, major Crop Authority staffs, the Rural Development Bank, and the Tanzania Fertilizer Company work closely on production, import, and allocation of fertilizers by kind, by crop use, and by geographic region.

E. Exports

30. Exports rose from Shs.2,042 ($ 286) million in 1972 to Shs.2,336 ($ 327) million in 1973 or by about 14%. A further 27% increase to Shs.2970 ($ 416) million in 1974/75 is anticipated. As detailed in Tables 5 and 6, these increases relate dominantly to price changes (including those consequential on Tanzania's 1973 devaluation) much more than to quantity growth. The 1971-74 weather conditions have not been conducive to major increases in output. Coffee expansion was controlled under the former International Coffee Agreement and even more by growing attacks of Coffee Berry Disease, sisal output was severely hampered by the effects of slaughter cutting by smaller private sector operators over 1967-1972.

31. While projects to increase output of tea and tobacco are showing significant effects and further projects in respect of sisal replanting and of cotton and cashew nuts are now in initial implementation stages, their impact on 1974/75 exports will be low. The continued expansion of sisal spinning and cashew decorticating capacity will make some further contribution to value added before export but again 1976/77 is likely to be the first year to show a major export gain pay off from the projects now in hand or under negotiation.

.../11

32. Export receipts tend to relate to considerably earlier sales in respect of several major crops including sisal, cotton, and cashew. Thus 1973 proceeds did not fully reflect that year's commodity, and 1974/75 results will be somewhat insulated against moderate (but not against massive) market decline.

33. Exports to Tanzania's partner states in the East African Community are expected to increase modestly in real terms with the bulk of the increase composed of manufactured articles. Re-exports as estimated exclude crude petroleum sent from the Dar es Salaam terminal by pipeline to Zambia - these are also excluded from import projections.

F. Sergice and Invisible Items

34. Tanzania's balance on current invisibles has been positive in recent years because transport earnings (to Zambia, Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda), tourism, and interest on reserves exceeded foreign travel, reinsurance, and interest and dividends on foreign assets.

35. The nature of East African Community and Corporation Current and capital account transfers somewhat confuses the presentation of the invisible and transfer items. On balance these are now about neutral on invisible account so far as Tanzania is concerned - transfers to services and units in Tanzania from Kenya and Uganda should approximately balance the opposite flow.

36. Transfer payments have been negative because of emigrant and expatriate remittances and because grant aid was low.

37. The balance on transfer payments should improve in 1974/75. Large amounts of grant aid (about Shs. 150 million) will be utilised. On the other hand remittance regulations will be tightened.

38. The invisibles balance is, however, unlikely to show improvement because of lower interest on reserves and stagnation of tourist earning. Higher transport earnings and tighter controls on foreign travel should keep the level of deterioration low.

39. As noted earlier by July 1, 1974 reserves of mainland Tanzania (after SDR and Gold Tranche use) had falled to Shs. (500)million compared with Shs. (1000) at the end of December, 1973. No further rundown in 1974/75 is prudent.

G. Debt Service

40. Total debt service estimates on committed Tanzania Government and Parastatal loans are:

(Shs. 000,000)	1973	1974	1975
Interest	62	64	63
Loan Repayment	38	97	100
Compensation for Agri. Assets	14	35	30
Total	144	196	193
Total ($000,000)	($21)	($ 27)	($27)

41. Actual debt service in 1974/75 will be higher than this because of additional loans drawn from January, 1,1974. The Balance of Payments estimates (Table 7) assume very moderately higher loan repayments because all borrowing is expected to include at least some grace period and a somewhat larger increase on interest account. However, the latter element is also based on the assumption that the bulk of finance - both ongoing and emergency - will continue to be on concessional terms.

42. These data suggest a ratio of debt service to export earnings of about 7%. However, this is deceptive because East African Community and Corporation debt service is not included. This is a burden on Partner States - including Tanzania - but not one readily taken into account in the accounts. On the whole it seems likely that including community and Corporation debt service, the true ratio is of the order of 10%.

43. In the Balance of Payments Table it is assumed that Community and Corporation foreign loan expenditure in and foreign loan repayment from Tanzania will approximately balance. Similarly foreign borrowings and repayments by the private sector on medium or long term basis (which are quantitatively insignificant and parastatal foreign borrowing and repayment not channelled

through basically government to government loans will be in approximate balance. These simplifying assumptions may be wrong but are unlikely to be so by more than Shs. 20-30 million ($3-4 million) which is well within the overall margin of error of the projections.

H. Production Enhancement and Allocation Measures

44. The medium term emphassis is on achieving Shs. 750-800 million in food and Shs. 150-200 million in manufactured goods import savings and Shs. 150-200 million in specific export gains by 1977-8. This would improve the balance of payments by Shs. 1050-1200 ($147-167) million. In the absence of major terms of trade deterioration, this would provide a basis for Tanzania to free itself from the need for emergency aid by 1977-78.

45. In the case of grains higher grower prices, provision of seed and fertiliser with subsidies and/or seasonal credit, streamlining of purchasing, upgrading of extension services and promotion of small scale, local irrigation, have been begun. This should result in elimination of maize and rice imports by 1975/76. Four sugar projects have been or are about to be begun which should raise output by 150% from 120,000 to 300,000 tonnes by 1980. Wheat, dairying, and ranching pose greater difficulties. No fully suitable wheat area has yet been identified-expansion schemes over the past decade have had at best mixed results. Major dairy and ranch schemes covering upgrading of traditional husbandly, processing plants and dairies, fattening ranches, and improved marketing have been started but until 1980 they can at best keep pace with the growth of demand and avert future import increases.

46. Export earnings from agricultural commodities and their processing should increase by Shs. 150-200 million over the next three years as a result of nine ongoing programmes. In the case of tea and tobacco these are basically acreage expansion as is the Geita cotton project. In the case of cashew nuts a shift to at least 50% local procession as well as output expansion and quality enhancement are provided while in the case of sisal

a similar move to 50% processing of fibre into twine versus (about 22½% in 1974/75) is to be augmented by expansion of the Tanzania Sisal Authority's replanting programme to rehabilitate abandoned or badly run down private estates. Tanning both for the expanding local shoe industry and to substitute leather for raw hides exports is receiving investment priority in the next three years. In the case of coffee over Shs. 40 million annually (largely from government resources) is being devoted to a massive campaign now well into its second year in seeking first to control and then reduce the incidence and severity of coffee berry disease.

47. The textile industry will by 1976-7 be expanded from 90 million to 200 million metres capacity. A parallel exercise of rationalization, diversification, and expansion is planned for garments to allow at least a 50% cutback in yarn cloth and clothing imports and the development of signifigant exports especially to regional markets. An enhancement of shoe capacity to a comparable degree has begun this year. Two new cement plants and a third kiln at the present Dar es Salaam plant will raise capacity from just under 400,000 to about 1,000,000 tonnes before 1980. Reorganisation of input procurement, marketing, and distribution to ensure optional use of existing fertilizer plant capacity has begun and a moderate plant expansion is envisaged as a shortterm possibility. Similarly fuller use will be made of metal rolling capacity to increase local value added and reduce import content in building and household inputs and scrap smelting facilities will be built by 1976-7 with the same objective.

48. Energy redirection will be a long term process. Exploitation of Southern Coal Deposits for basic metallurgy is scheduled for early implementation and detailed studies on a coal chemical, local industrial and export potential are advancing. However, given the project scales and infrustructure requirements involved no signifigant payoff before 1980 can be envisaged. When Kidatu dam carries on stream in mid-1975 thermol electricity production will be reduced. Planning for the larger Stiegler's Gorge project

.- possible on a regional market basis - has been accellerated and a special authority to consider power, industry, flood control, and irrigation measures as a package created. Because about 25% of Tanzania's hydrocarbon use is for industry and thermol power, 47½% for bus and lorry transport, 11-12% for rail and air transport, 11-12% for all automobile transport (perhaps 5-6% for amenity as approved to necessity uses), and 4-5% for household use (dominantly kerosene for cooking and lighting) major cuts are not possible. The retail price of gasoline and of kerosine has more than doubled which should deter waste. and unnecessary use.

49. Allocation of foreign exchange in terms of national priority needs (and taking into account local production) is coordinated by the Ministry of Planning, the Treasury, and the Bank of Tanzania with detailed import licensing (as well as foreign exchange) control implemented by the Bank. The system should be able to avoid misallocation to less essential uses and to respond fairly rapidly to changing circumstances.

50. As noted earlier, most wholesale trade is carried out by specialized national import and domestic wholesaling firms and by general regional wholesaling firms. These are all parastatals and are coordinated and advised by a Board of Internal Trade which reviews production, stock, and demand positions and trends.

51. Further special coordination arrangements exists e.g. between the Ministry of Agriculture, National Seed Company, Tanzania Fertilizer Company, Regional government agricultural units, crop authorities, and the Rural Development Bank in respect of seeds - fertilizer - insecticide production, importation, marketing and allocation by crop and geographic areas.

52. Hoarding of inventories is strictly limited by the constraints imposed by control and major company credit ceilings. These ceilings are part of the annual credit plan prepared by the Ministry of Planning, the Treasury, the Bank of Tanzania, and the National Bank of Commerce, National Bank of Commerce under general Bank of Tanzania supervision and subject to periodic review

implements these borrowing limits which are tight enough to render large scale manufacture or distributor hoarding of scarce goods almost impossible to finance.

I. Balance of Payments and Assistance Required

53. The basic foreign exchange gap of Shs. 900 ($126) million is presented in the Balance of Payments Table (Table 7). Of this gap approximately Shs. 85 ($12)million has been secured bilaterally from Sweden, Canada, Federal Germany, and Yugoslavia leaving Shs. 815 ($114) million = to be financed.

54, The services and transfers projections used are relatively optimistic. Very strict control on foreign travel, remittance, and emigration, allowances linked with higher transport earnings is projected to offset the loss of interest earnings on foreign reserves, higher loan interest, and stagmant tourist earnings.

55. Normal foreign loans and grants available for use in 1974/75 do exceed the Shs. 905 million anticipated inflow. Up to Shs. 1,090 million is theoretically scheduled for use. However, experience shows that technical delays in projects, lags in preparing reimbursement claims and cumbersome donor procedures which delay payment once claims are made require a reduction in estimated receipts in 1974/1975. The one fifth reduction used is considered conservative.

56; With foreign reserves (after SDR and gold tranche drawing) down to six weeks imports further reductions would be imprudent. Any major planned reliance on the relatively expensive and short term IMF credit tranche and oil facilities, or on the very expensive supplier credit (private or government backed) would be equally imprudent in 1974/75. Major improvement in the payments position cannot safely be forecast for 1975/76. 1977/78 is the earliest year in which agricultural and manufacturing production expansion measures now in progress could achieve a basically balanced position with only normal foreign aid flows. In this context, expensive and, more especially, short term borrowing is likely to aggravate rather than alleviate Tanzania's problems.

57. Tanzania is seeking additional concessional bilateral assistance from several countries as well as a World Bank Programme (import support) loan in respect of intermediate goods critical to the agricultural, manufacturing, education, and rural construction sectors. It is hoped that Shs. 315 milion ($ 44 million) can be secured in this way.

58. The minimum prudent request which Tanzania can make in respect of the United Nations Emergency Operation Special Fund for 1974/75 is Shs. 500 million ($70 million). This is just over 2% of the Fund's target level and with a population of 14 million Tanzania includes about the same proportion of the people in the countries now most affected by the four horsemen of drought, food prices, global inflation, and petroleum prices.

TREASURY,
Dar es Salaam.
16.7.74.

Table 1 - Selected Gross Domestic Product Data

(Shs. 000,000)

		1964	1966	1968	1970	1971	1972	1973*	1974**
1.	Gross Domestic Product (at Factory cost) Current Prices	5,594	6,514	7,182	8,215	8,845	10,090	11,257	12,870
2.	Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1966) Prices	5,619	6,514	7,128	7,680	8,005	8,490	8,864	9,307
3.	Gross Domestic Savings	993	1,056	1,259	1,775	1,713	1,878	(2,000)	-
4.	Gross Parastatal Operating Surplus	n.a.	133	344	390	540	588	(650)	-
5.	Gross Fixed Investment	674	982	1,302	1,878	2,368	2,468	2,828	-

Notes:

* Preliminary or (estimated)

** Projected assuming 10% growth GDP deflator and 5% constant price growth.

Table 2 - Imports By SITC Class

(Shhs. 000,000)

	1972 Actual (Calendar Year)	1973 Actual (Calendar Year)	1974/75 Projected (July - June)
Foodstuffs			
0 Food and Live Animals	312	274	1000
1 Beverages and Tibacco	12	22	15
Raw Materials			
2 Inedible Crude Materials	39	59	145
3 Mineral Fuels*	298	395*	730*
4 Animal, Vegetable Oils and Fats	46	46	45
Manufactures			
5 Chemicals	309	384	453
6 Classified By Material	800	1000	1110
7 Machinery, Transport Equipment	894	1026	970
8 Miscellaneous Manufactures	160	262	280
Other			
9. Unclassified	8	11	15
Adjustments			
Coverage, etc.	77	na	100
Zanzibar**	-71	-129	0
Total	2,884 ($ million) 404	3,370 ($ million) 472	4,865 ($ million) 681

Notes

* Mineral Fuel Date Are Not comparable.1973 includes Shs. 125 milli n. For export or reexport to Zambia while

Table 2 cont'd

1974/75 projections are net of reexport to Zambia. The 1973 figure comparable to 1974/75 is therefore about Shs. 270 million.

** 1972 and 1973 SITC Class Data include Zanzibar imports.
First half 1974 data not available.

Table 3 - Imports By Major Commodity
(Shs. 000,000)

	1972 Actual (Calendar year)	1973 Provisional (Calendar year)	1974/75 Projection (July - June)
SITC 0			
02 Dairy Products	60	59	100
04 Grain and Flour	111	35	700
06 Sugar	75	92	150
- Other	56	68	50
Total Foodstuffs	312	274	1000 ($140)
SITC 1			
Total Beverages/Tobacco	12	22	15 ($2)
SITC 2			
23 Rubber	7	17	40
26 Textile Fibres	10	14	20
271 Phosphates/Potash	4	7	52
274 Sulphur	2	6	17
275 Abrasives	4	5	6
- Other	12	10	10
Total Crude Materials	39	59	145 ($20)
SITC 3			
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	295	389	700 ($98)
(Excluding Zambia)*	(160)*	(275)*	(700)*
SITC 4			
41 Animal Oils	22	18	17½
42 Vegetable Oils	14	12	12
43 Mixed	10	16	17½
Total Oils and Fats	46	46	45 ($6)
SITC 5			
52 Liquid Amonia	2	2	21
54 Medical/Pharmaceutical	77	97	100
5135 Paint Bases	3	4	5
5136(pt) Caustic Soda	5	6	7
531/532 Dyestuffs	16	23	28
554 Soap/Detergent	32	31	15
56 Fertilizers	19	26	52
57(pt) Industrial Explosives	27	11	10
58 Plastic Materials	28	31	45

Table 3 (cont'd)

59 Disinfectants/Insecticides/ Fungicides	35	62	75
- Other**	66	91	97
Total Chemicals	310	384	455 ($64)
SITC 6			
62 Rubber Manufactures	56	42	50
64 Paper and Products	68	92	120
651 Yarn	19	29	35
652 Cotton Textiles	19	34	37
653(pt other Textiles (excluding jute)	51	85	90
653.4/656.1 Jute Bags and Bagging	41	46	25**
6569 Sheets, Towels, Curtains etc.	6	23	25
661-3 Cement	41	21	10***
661-8 Asbestos	2	8	10
664/5 Glass, Glassware	8	12	15
667 Precious Stones+	15	15	15+
671/5 Steel for Rolling, Corrugating, Tinplate	89	122	175++
676 Railway Steel	86	143	25
677 Wire +++	7	14	18
678 Iron/Steel Pipe	13	48	60
68 Non Ferrous Metals[x]	34	40	85
691 Finished Structures	30	28	50
692 Vats, Drums, etc.	11	12	15
693 Wire, Products	4	9	12
694 Nails, Screws, Bolts	12	14	17
695 Hand Tools	14	31	40
698(pt) Locks, Hinges[xx]	5	13	15
Other	169	109	176
Total Manufactures Classified By Material	800	1060	1110 ($153)
SITC 7			
Machinery	582	626	620
TAZARA	(119)	(80)	(20)
Other	(463)	(546)	(600)
Transport Equipment	312	399	330
TAZARA	(60)	(102)	(30)
Other	(252)	(297)	(300)
Total Machinery/Trasnport Equipment	894	1025	970 ($13)

(Table 3 Cont'd)

SITC 8			
84 Clothing	22	85	75
85 Shoes	12	27	28
892(pt) Books, Newspapers, Periodicals	44[xxx]	20	25
893 Plastic Items	9	23	30
Other	73	107	122
Total other Manufactures	160	262	280 ($39)
SITC 9			
Underclassified	15	15	15 ($2)

Table 3 - Notes

* 1972 and 1973 figures include products and crude petroleum for export or reexport to Zambia. 1974/75 projection exclude them.

** Substitution of locally produced sisal and kenaf bags assumed.

*** Main user of imported cement was TAZARA construction.

\+ Almost totally uncut diamonds for TANCUT diamond cutting plant and subsequent export in cut form.

++ includes 671, 672, 673-2, 673-9, 674-426,674-422, 674-7, 675.

+++ Basically raw material for nails.

x Largely aluminium ingot/strip, lead, zinc ingot for galvanizing, corrugating operations.
1974/75 Aluminium,30, Lead 1, Zinc 28, other 26.

xx 698-1, 698-2.

xxx 1972 figures appear to include either newsprint or used newspapers for wrapping purposes of about Shs. 30 million through Faulty classification.

Table 4 - Imports, Selected Volumes Data

(All Data in Tonnes 000 unless otherwise specified)

	1972 Actual (Calendar year)	1973 Provisional (Calendar year)	1974/75 Projections (July - June)
Dried milk	7	6	11
Maize	137	31	288
Whear (and Flour)	40	80	98
Rice	6	8	58
Sugar	50	47	40
Fertilizer Inputs			
Sulphur	5	20	30
Amonia	5	5	10
Phosphate	27	40	100
Potash	-	-	5
Fertilizer	45	47	60
Insecticides/Fungucides	2.7	5.4	6
Raw Rubber (Natural and Synthetic)	2	4	5
Raw Plastics	7	7	7
Steel for Rolling/Drawing*	53	57	60
Tinplate for Cans	8.5	7	8.5
Aluminium for Rolling	4.5	3	4.5
Zinc for Galvanizing	1.9	1.5	2.5
Busses (Units)	97	147	150
Lorries (Units)	1340	1172	1250

Notes to Table 4

* Includes 671, 672, 673-1/2/9, 674-421/422,675. (SITC Subclasses)

Table 5 - Exports

(Shs. 000,000)

	1972 Actual (Calendar year)	1973 Provisional (Calendar year)	1974/75 Projection (July-June)
1. Coffee	383	495	513
2. Cotton (raw)	336	333	440
3. Sisal (Fibre)	195	222	500
4. Sisal Twine	39	71	200
5. Cashewnuts (raw)	150	141	178
6. Cashew Kernels	22	33	63
7. Tea	54	54	80
8. Tobacco	49	56	112
9. Diamonds	88	170	190
10. Petroleum Products*	216*	87*	120*
11. Hides and Skins	42	47	75
12. Meat Products	42	18	50**
13. Ivory	14	16	10***
14. Animal Feed	34	53	60
15. Castor, Sesame, Sunflower Seed	36	39	35+++
16. Beans	18	23	28
17. Pyrethrum Extract	22	17	20
18. Wattle Extract	15	16	18
19. Other Domestic Exports	56	97	80++++
20. East African Community Exports +	133	170	200
21. Reexports ++	116	178	120 ++
Total	2060	2336	2992
Coverage Adjustments	-18	na	-22
Exports	2042	2336	2970
Exports ($ 000,000)	286	327	416

Table 5 - Notes

(Shs. 000,000)

* Petroleum products exports in 1972 and the first half of 1973 were dominated by refined products to Zambia. Since the Zambian refinery came on stream petroleum product exports consist largely of fuel and other residual black oil products.

** 1974/75 exports will be abnormally high because of 1974 drought which led to increased sales to avert death by drought.

*** The ban on commercial hunting will continue to reduce ivory exports as it did in 1973 when a price rise masked major output fall.

Table 5 cont'd

+ All exports to Kenya and Uganda are exluded from the commodity categories and aggregated in this category.

++ 1972 and 1973 are basically petroleum and TAZARA equipment. In 1974/75 TAZARA transfers will be low with the near completion of the railway and both import and reexport estimates exclude crude petroleum and products for direct reexport to Zambia by pipeline.

+++ 1974 output and 1974/75 exports are affected by late and inadequate rain in main growing areas.

++++ This category is hard to project because of the number of small items. With limited import availability the manufactured goods surpluses involved are likely tobe absorbed by the domestic market.

Table 6 - Exports, Selected Quantity Data

(In 000 tonnes unless otherwise specified)

	1972 Actual (Calendar year)	1973 Provisional (Calendar year)	1974/75 Projected July - June)
1. Coffee	55	60	54
2. Cotton (raw)	64	60	55
3. Sisal (Fibre)	153	113	100
4. Sisal (twine)	22	29	30
5. Cashewnuts (raw)	113	110	105
6. Cashew kernels	2.9	3.7	5.0
7. Tea	9.2	9.5	10
8. Tobacco	5.6	6.1	9

Notes

a. 1974/75 exports reflect 1973/74 crops especially for coffee, cotton, cashew which have particularly long harvesting to export lags.

b. Cotton exports are affected by growth in domestic use as well as crop levels.

c. Sisal/sisal twine and cahewnut/cashew kernel exports must be taken together to estimate crop size. One tonne kernels represents about four tonnes raw nuts in the latter case.

Table 7 - Balance of Payments

(Shs. 000,000)

	1972 Actual (Calendar year)	1973 Provisional (Calendar year)	1974/75 Projected (July-June)
Goods			
Exports	2060	2336	2992
Adjustments	-18	n.a	-22
Imports	2807	3370	4765
Adjustments	77	n.a.	100
Trade Deficit	-842	-1034	-1895
Services (net)	+298	+221	+225*
Transfers (net)			
Grant Aid	-30	-36	150
Other			-10
Current Account Deficit	-574	-849	-1530
Normal Government External Borrowing**			
Inflow:	904	1037	765
TAZARA	(676)	(762)	(10)
other	(228)	(275)	(755)
Outflow:	-151	-141	-135
Loan Repayment	(-110)	(-97)	(-100)
Compensation for Acquired Assets	(-41)	(-44)	(-35)
Net	753	896	630
Basic Foreign Exchange Gap	-	-	900
Special Assistance secured todate***	-	-	85
Balance sought+	-	-	815
			($114 million)

Notes

* In 1974/75 additional transport service earnings should balance decline in Foreign reserve interest earnings and stagnation in receipts from tourism.

** Most parastatal foreign borrowing is via the government through its investment banks and appears under this heading.

Table 7 Cont'd)

*** From Sweden (60), Canada (21), Federal Germany (3), Yugoslavia (1).

+ By July 1, 1974 reserve levels (including use of all SDR's and IMF gold tranche) had fallen to about six weeks imports which is already a dangerously low level.

Miss M. [illegible] [illegible]

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

PRICE - CONTROLLED GOODS

(as at August 1,1972)

N. B. All prices shown are maximum retail prices.

	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	APPLICATION	AUTHORITY
	GROUP I: FOOD AND DRINK				
1.	SUGAR	per 1 kg loose	2/00	See Appendix I G.N.	G.N. No. 144 of 1972
2.	RICE	per 1 kg loose	1/65	See Appendix II	G.N. No. 57 of 1972
3.	BREAD	(a) per 450g white/brown unsliced loaf	-/95		
		(b) per 225g " " "	-/50	Dar es Salaam, Arusha	G.N. No. 242 of 1969
		(c) per 450g " sliced "	1/05		G.N. No. 55 of 1970
4.	BEANS	per 1 Kibaba	1/00	Dar es Salaam	G.N. No. 281 of 1970
5.	GROUNDNUTS (EDIBLE)	per 1 kg	2/10	Tanganyika	G.N. No. 145 of 1972
6.	EGGS	per 1 dozen			
		Small size: 51g or less	2/35		
		Medium " : 52g - 60g	3/85	Dar es Salaam	G.N. No. 5 of 1972
		Large " : 61g - 69g	4/40		
		Extra Large size: 70g or more	5/00		
7.	KUNDE	per 1 kibaba	-/90	Dar es Salaam	G.N. No. 282 of 1970
8.	COCONUTS	each: Large	-/40		
		Medium	-/35	Dar es Salaam	G.N. No. 413 of 1968
		Small	-/30		

........../2.

7.

8.

9. WHEAT FLOURS

(a) Home Baking Flour

per 1 kg loose

per 1 kg packet

per 2 kg packet

per 20 kg paper bag

(b) Standard Flour.

per 1 kg loose

per 20 kg paper bag

(c) Wholemeal Flour

per 1 kg loose

per 1 kg packet

per 20 kg paper bag

(d) Finest Atta.

per 1 kg loose

per 2 kg packet

per 20 kg paper bag

-/90	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
-/[illegible]	
1/60	
1/70	
3/50	
31/25	
1/55	
29/10	
1/40	
1/50	Dar es Salaam,
27/20	Arusha
1/45	
2/90	
28/45	

(e) Wholemea. Atta

per 1 kg loose

per 2 kg packet

per 20 kg paper packet

(f) Sooji (Semolina)

per 1 kg loose

per 1 kg packet

per 20 kg paper bag

10. BEER per half litre bottle

(a) Retaolers off-Licence (Non - spiritous)

(b) Retailers on-Licence (Non-spiritous)

(c) Hotel Licence, other than in respect of Station Licence, Railway Restaurant Car Licence, Passenger Vessel Licence, Aerodrome Licence, Theatre Licence, Proprietory Club Licence, Members Club Licence, Club Beer Licence, Centeen Licence.

1/40

2/95

26/60

1/65

1/75

31/55

Ndovu, Snow Cap Kilimanjaro	Tanzania Pilsner	Guinness Stout
2/60	2/95	3/20
2/85	3/20	3/45
3/10	3/50	3/70

Tanganyika G. N. No. 148 of 1972.

(d) Hotel Licence in respect of premises situated in a Game Park or National Game Reserve; and Kilimanjaro Hotel, New Africa Hotel, Bahari Beach Hotel, Kunduchi Hotel, Africana Hotel, New Safari Hotel, New Arusha Hotel, Motel Agip, Oyster Bay Hotel, Silversands Hotel, Twing Hotel, Hotel Tanzania (Arusha), Palm Beach Hotel (DSM), and Licence for premises operated as Night Clubs

11. MEAT (BEEF) per kilogram

Meat with bone (Kawaida)

Brisket (Kidali)

Heart (Nyama ya Moyo)

Roast Beef

Liver (Maini)

Tongue (Nyama ya Ulimi)

Kidney (Figo)

Hump, Ordinary Steak (Nundu, Nyama bila mifupa)

Mince meat (Kima)

Rump Steak (Steki)

4 : -

3/60 4/10 4/40

3/10

3/85

3/50

5/90

4/30

4/30 Dar es Salaam.

4/80

7/40

7/40

8/25

11. MEAT (BEEF) Silverside Steak (Steki)

Topside Steak ("   )

Fillet Steak (File)

12. MEAT (BEEF) per Kilogram

Heart

Brisket

Roest Beef

Kidney

Tongue

Liver

Mince meat

Steak

Fillet Steak

13. Meat per Kilogram

Beef: Kidney

Offals

Meat with bone

Liver

Steak

Goat Meat:

14. MEAT (BEEF per Kilogram

Offals

Head/Tongue

Meat with bones

Liver

8/25

8/25

11/00

3/30

3/30

3/80

4/00 (Oor 1/00 each) Morogoro, Kilosa G.N.No. 56 of 1970

4/40

4/40

4/95

5/50

6/00

1/00 each

2/00

3/20 Kilimanjaro MCI-CC/P.100/6/30

4/50 Region of 29.4.1972

5/50

5/00

2/00

2/50

2/80 Handeni MCI/P.100/18/28

3/00 District of 27.9.1971.

14.	MEAT (BEEF)		Steak	3/00
15.	MEAT	per	Kilogram	
			Meat with bones	2/80
			Liver	3/50
			Steak	3/50
			Fillet	3/50
			Goat meat	4/00
16.	MEAT (BEEF)	per	Kilogram	
			Meat with bones	2/75
			Steak	3/50
17.	MEAT (BEEF)	per	Kilogram	
			Meat with bones	2/80
			Steak	3/00

GROUP II: TEXTILES

18.	COTTON PRINTED KHANGA per 1 pair	19/95
	(Made in Tanganyika)	20/45
19.	COTTON GREY SHEETING per 1 metre	3/55

District	of/27.9.1971
Korogwe District	MCI-/P.100/18/28 of 27.9.1971
Kigoma, Kibondo, Kasulu Districts	MCI/P/.100/10/14 of 27.9.1971
Mbulu Destrict	MCI/P.100/2/33 of 14.3.1972
Dar es Salaam	G. N. NO. 143 of 1972
Elsewhere in Tanganyika	
Tanganyika	G.N. No. 146 of 1972

20. COTTON WHITH & DYED SHEETING

per 1 metre		
	White	4/60
	Other coloure	4/75

GROYP III: FARM IMPLEMENTS & BUILDING MATERIALS

21. CALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS

per 1 metre		
	Gauge 32	5/28
	"	6/32
	" 2[illegible]	7/90
	" 24	9/47

22. PLOUGHS

each		
	"Consul" plough	122/65
	"Korean" "	122/65
	"Kenya" plough "Victoria"	12[illegible]/65
	"Ufi" plough "Ng'ombe"	122/65
	" E. M. C."Pplough	122/65

Tanganyika	G. N. No. 147 of 1972
See Appendix III	G. N. NO. 272 of 1971
Tanganyika	G. N. No. 189 of 1970

23. HOES

each

Ufi Hoes "Kazi"

Chinese Hoes "Cock"

Chinese Hoes "Cock"

Chillington Hoes "Crocodile"

"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"

H 305	20x 3	6/60	
H 305	24 x 3	6/60	
H 305	24 x $2\frac{1}{2}$	6/10	
3513 C	25 x $1\frac{1}{2}$	5/55	
3513 C	25 x $2\frac{1}{2}$	6/50	
3513 C	25 x 3	7/10	
3547 C	25 x $2\frac{1}{2}$	8/70	Tanganyika G. N. No. 249 of 1970
3641 C	20 x 3 Prg.	11/00	
3672 C	25 x $2\frac{1}{2}$	6/10	
3673 C	25 x 3	6/50	
3747 C	12 x 4 Prg	15/80	
3820 C	25 x 3	7/20	
3853 C	20 x 3 Prg	12/55	
3853 C	20 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ Prg.	12/95	
3853 C	12 x 4 Prg.	15/80	
4755 C	25 x $2\frac{1}{2}$	6/50	
4764 C	25 x 3 Prg	7/00	
4764 C	25 x 3 Prg.	10/65	
4818 C	25 x $2\frac{1}{2}$	6/30	
4837 C	25 x 3	6/20	
4842 C	48 x $1\frac{1}{2}$	3/72	
4842 C	25 x $2\frac{1}{2}$	6/05	
4888 C	100x 1	4/40	
4889 C	24 x $2\frac{1}{2}$	5/30	

Chillington Hoes "Crocodile"	4809	C	24 x 2½	6/10
" " "	4915	No.5	25 x 1 1/3	6/20
" " "	4915	No.6	25 x 2	6/20
" " "	4915	No.7	25 x 2½	6/50
" " "	4915	No.8	25 x 2½	6/55
" " "	4915	No.9	25 x 2 1/3	6/70
" " "	4915	No.10	25 x 3	7/05
" " "	4951	C	25 x 3	6/60
" " "	4964	C	48 x 1	3/50
" " "	4964	C	25 x 3	6/40
" " "	4964	C	25 x 3½	7/10
" " "	4964	C	20 x 4½	11/50
" " "	6029	C	10 x 4	11/00
" " "	6057	C	100 x 1	4/40

GROUP IV: MISCELLANEOUS

24.	SAFETY MATCHES	per 1 box	-/15	Tanganyika G.N.No. 61of 1969
25.	JUTE & SISAL BAGS	(a) Sales to cooperative and Govt. institutions, per 100 bags	437/50	
		(b) Sales to other persons (where quantity sold exceeds 100 bales) per 100 bags	447/91	Tanganyika G.N.No. 98of 1972

(c) Sales to other persons (where quantity sold does not exceed 100 bales) per 100 bags

26. REFLECTORISED NUMBER PLATES — per pair

Size A: 21" x 5" or 11" x 9"

Size B: 20" x $4\frac{1}{2}$" or 11" x 8"

Size C: 9" x 7" or less

27. USED MOTOR VEHICLES — for details see relevant Order

458/33

42/00

40/50 Tanganyika G.N.No. 106 of 1970

30/00

Tanganyika G.N.No. 110 of 1972

APPENDIX 1

S U G A R

ARUSHA

BABATI
BAGAMOYO
BAHI
BARIATI
BOMBO
BUGENE
BUKENE
BUKOBA
BUKWIMBA
BUMBULI

CHAKWALLE
CHILOMBORA
CHIMALA
CHOME
CHUNYA

DAR ES SALAAM
DODOMA

FELA

GAIRO
GEITA
GODEGODE
GONJA
GULWE

HEDARU

IFAKARA
IGOTA
ILULA
IRAGUA
IRINGA
ISAKA
ITETE
ITIGI
IVUGA

KABANGA
KAHAMA
KARAGWE
KARATU
KIBONDO
KICHANGANI
KIDODI
KIGOMA
KIHURIO
KILIMATINDE
KILOSA
KILWA
KIMAMBA
KINTINKU
KISIWANI
KONDOA
KONGWA
KOROGWE
KYAKA
KYELA

LALAGO
LAMBENI
LINDI
LOHUMBO
LUGURU
LUHOMBERO
LUPIRO
LUSHOTO

MAFIA
MAHENGE
MAHUTA
MAKAMBAKO
MAKANYA
MALAMPAKA
MALINYI
MAMBA
MANYONI
MAPLALA
MARITA
MASASI
MAWIMBA
MBAGA
MBEYA
MBOZI
MBULU
MGAGAU
MLALI
MOMBO
MOROGORO
MOSHI
MPANDA
MPWAPWA
MSAGALI
MTIMBIRA
MTWANGO
MTWARA
MUFINDI
MUSOMA
MWANZA
MWAYA
MWEMBE

NACHINGWEA
NANSIO
NDUNGU
NEWAL
NGARA
NGERENGERE
NGUDU
NGURUKA
NJOMBE
NTENGA
NYALIKUNGU
NYAMBITI
NZEGA

OLDEANI

RUAHA
RUJEWA
RUVU
RUVU JUU

SALI
SAME
SANGA
SEKE
SHINYANGA
SINGIDA
SOFI
SONGEA
SONI
SUJI
SUMBAWANGA

TABORA
TANGA
TARIME
TUKUYU
TUNDURU
TURIANI

URAMBO

VUDEE

APPENDIX II

R I C E

BUKENE

CHIMALA

DAR ES SALAAM

IFAKARA

IPINDA

KIBITI

KILOSA

KYELA

MBEYA

MGANGO

MOROGORO

MWANZA

RUJEWA

TABORA

UKEREWE

APPENDIX III

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS

ARUSHA

BAGAMOYO

BUKOBA

DAR ES SALAAM

DODOMA

IRINGA

KIGOMA

KILOSA

KISARAWE

KOROGWE

LINDI

MAFIA ISLAND

MALAMPAKA

MBEYA

MOROGORO

MOSHI

MTWARA

MUSOMA

MWANZA

NANSIO

NJOMBE

SHINYANGA

SINGIDA

SONGEA

TABORA

TANGA