



United Republic of Tanzania

DIAGNOSTIC TRADE INTEGRATION STUDY (DTIS) COUNTRY & TRADE OVERVIEW

Population (2015) 53,470,420
GDP per capita (2015): \$878.98
GDP growth rate: 6.4%
 since 2003:

Gross value added by economic activity
 (2015, % OF GDP)
AGRICULTURE: 31.05%
INDUSTRY: 27.20%
 (INCL. MINING & EXTRACTIVES)
SERVICES: 41.75%
 (INCL. TOURISM)



Doing Business ranking
 2017: 139 (+5 since 2016)
 Time to import ('16): 27 DAYS
 Time to export ('16): 8 DAYS
Services-to-goods export ratio
 2012/13: 54%
 2005/06: 76%

AGRICULTURE

AT LEAST
500,000
 TONS OF MAIZE
 Was exported informally in 2014

Up to **80%** of Tanzania's small-scale (agricultural) cross-border traders are **women**.
70-80%

= **80%**

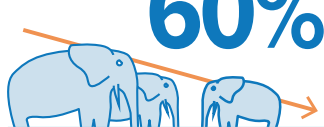
AROUND **80%** OF TANZANIAN HOUSEHOLDS DEPEND ON AGRICULTURE FOR THEIR LIVELIHOOD

TOURISM

Accounts for 60% trade in services receipts
60%

Contributes nearly 12% of GDP
12%

Tanzania's elephant population decline, 2009-2014:
60%

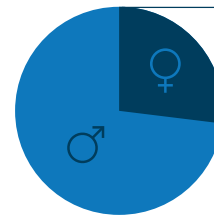


In 2015 tourism generated services receipt worth
\$2.2 billion
 + 467,000 direct & 1.3 million indirect **JOBS**

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

In 2015, minerals accounted for **24%** of total Tanzanian exports, but only **4%** of GDP

Jobs in Tanzanian mining, (2012 data)



680,000 Artisanal & small scale mining (27% women)
 Large-scale mining **7,300**

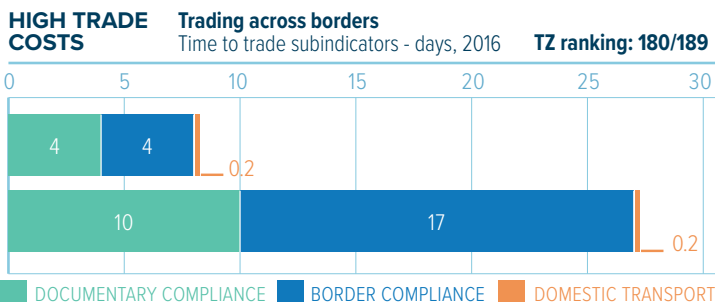
ZANZIBAR

To start a business in Zanzibar : **10 procedures** / **28 days**

Tourism supports over **10%** of all jobs in Zanzibar.

CLOVES ACCOUNT FOR ABOUT **50%** OF ZANZIBAR'S TOTAL EXPORTS AND PROVIDE A LIVELIHOOD TO **8,000+ FARMERS**

BUREAUCRACY



AGRICULTURAL EXPORT LICENSES

only issued in Dar es Salaam. Smallholder farmers may have to travel **over 1,000 km** to obtain one (2010 data)

FULL DTIS: mit.go.tz/dtis/

MORE ON TANZANIA: enhancedif.org/en/country-profile/tanzania



WORLD BANK GROUP



Enhanced Integrated Framework
 Trade for LDC development



United Republic of Tanzania

DIAGNOSTIC TRADE INTEGRATION STUDY (DTIS)

RECOMMENDATIONS 2017 UPDATE

AGRICULTURE & AGRI-BUSINESS

CONSTRAINTS

ACTIONS

Multiple & overlapping requirements



Introduce modern approaches, unify requirements & procedures across similar agencies



Centralized permit system



Decentralize system, & eliminate unnecessary permits

Closed markets for key crops



Eliminate official monopolies & single marketing channels – allow private sector engagement with small farmers

TOURISM

CONSTRAINTS

ACTIONS

Lack of qualified professionals (including female) in many tourism-related fields



Support National Tourism College to access to technical training, including for women (Ministry of Finance funding)



Multiple permit requirements makes doing business more difficult



Establish one-stop shop for tourism registration, licensing & payments

Elephant poaching & illegal ivory trade



Community outreach & training for conservation & tourism in/around park areas



TRADE POLICY & TRADE FACILITATION

CONSTRAINTS

ACTIONS

Difficult record keeping requirements, procedures & regulations



Expand systems across regulatory agencies & provide training to agents

High trade costs, which are harder on small-scale traders & women.



Implement EAC STR & Charter for Cross-Border Trade



Many export restrictions



Phase out export taxes & bans



EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

CONSTRAINTS

ACTIONS



Conflicting roles of State Owned Companies



Review responsibilities & create clear financial rules for state-owned companies

Poor skills & infrastructure, low access to finance & inconsistent trade & local content regulations



Expand vocational training & SME support programs with consistent regulations, duties & tariffs

Policy does not distinguish between different scales of mining operation & enforcement of existing rules lacking



Establish legal distinction, conduct awareness campaigns, empower Zonal Mining Offices, & introduce gender quotas for PMLs & ASM funding schemes



ZANZIBAR

CONSTRAINTS

ACTIONS



Difficult trade policy & tax environment, duplication & overlaps with mainland



Simplify tax procedures & systems between the island & mainland

Lack of competition on key crops (e.g. cloves); lack of diversification strategy



Open new market outlets – Diversify away from traditional sub-sectors

Lack of Zanzibar Tourism Strategy & Poor data collection capacity within Ministry of Tourism



Establish delivery unit within Ministry, to develop & implement tourism strategy. Train staff in & strengthen data collection systems



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