

Research Into Use Programme

Country Desk Review

Tanzania

Part One: Headline Statistics

Part Two: Contextual Information

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
DFID	UK Department for International Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Agency of United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NR	Natural Resources
ODA	Official Development Assistance
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States of America Dollars
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation

1. Statistics

1.1. General Population Data

Total Population and date of last census:	37.6 million (Source: 2006 Little green data book World Bank).
Number & % of total population who are classed as Indigenous Peoples (or Tribals);	95% are Bantu consisting of more than 130 tribes, other 1% (consisting of Asian, European, and Arab); Zanzibar - Arab, African, mixed Arab and African
	CIA Factbook - https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/tz.html
Number & % of total population who are classed as Ethnic or National Minorities: Is this picked up in the national census?	mainland - Christian 30%, Muslim 35%, indigenous beliefs 35%; Zanzibar - more than 99% Muslim Last census was in 2002. http://www.tanzania.go.tz/census/
Number and % of total population who are classed as Mobile communities (seasonal and permanent):	

1.2. General Poverty Statistics

Poverty Line and date (note any recent changes):	19.9 % of the Tanzania population were below the \$1 per day poverty line (1990-2003), while 59.7 were below the \$2 per day poverty line. 35.7 % were below the National Poverty Line (1990-2002) (Source: UNDP, 2005). 41.6% were below the National Poverty Line. (1990 – 2001) (Source: UNDP, 2003)
Number & % of people who are classed as Destitute¹:	
Number & % of people on <US\$1 per day (WB measure), 2006 (or latest date), and previous figures:	Please see above
% poor and number in rural areas:	Poverty remains overwhelmingly in rural areas where about 87 percent of the poor population lives. (Tanzania PRSP)
% poor and number in urban areas	
Number of poor male headed households:	
Number of poor female headed households:	
Number of poor child headed	

¹ From Mary Hobley Document Destitute is those too old, too sick, or two otherwise incapacitated (physically and mentally) to engage in any productive endeavour on their own behalf and whose only options are to beg or connect to various safety nets. **This does not equate with landless or extreme poverty.**

households:		
Child labour and marriage (male & female, rural & urban)	Child labour (5-14 years) 1999-2004*, total	32
	Child labour (5-14 years) 1999-2004*, male	34
	Child labour (5-14 years) 1999-2004*, female	30
	Child marriage 1986-2004*, total	39
	Child marriage 1986-2004*, urban	23
	Child marriage 1986-2004*, rural	48
UNICEF		
GINI Coefficient:	0.34 in 1991/92 to 0.35 in 2000/01 (PRSP, Tanzania)	
UNDP HDI:	1990 0.435 1995 0.422 2000 0.416 2003 0.418 (UNDP, 2005)	
Gender Development Index:	Rate: 0.414. Value: 127 (UNDP, 2005)	
% women employed in agriculture:	81.4 % of women employed in 2003 (% of women employed in agriculture is missing in the HDI tables)	
Average agricultural wage rate vs urban wage rate:		
World Bank CPIA scores:	Policy Outcome: 1 Aggregate Public Institutions: 1 Budget and Financial Management: 1 Public Administration: 2 Justice and Rule of Law: 2	
IFAD rural policy score		
World Bank – ‘doing business’ scores	313 days (GMR, 2006)	
DFID Resource Allocation Score		
MDGs progress – are they on/off track?	Official MDG monitoring data at http://data.un.org/unsd/mdg/Search.aspx?q=Tanzania Tanzania is in line to meet two of the MDGs - universal primary education and gender equality in the ratio of boys to girls in primary school. Abolition of school fees in 2001 has resulted in an increase in the number of children enrolled in primary school from 4.4 million in 2000 to 7.5 million in 2005. More than 95% of children aged 7 to 13 are now enrolled in primary school. There are broadly equal numbers of boys and girls in primary school - http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/tanzania.asp	
Quality of Governance including: Voice and accountability, political stability...and so on	Voice and accountability: 25 th – 50 th percentile Political stability/no violence: 25 th – 50 th percentile Government Effectiveness: 25 th – 50 th percentile Regulatory Quality: 25 th – 50 th percentile Rule of Law: 25 th – 50 th percentile	

Control of Corruption: 25th – 50th percentile

http://info.worldbank.org/governance/kkz2005/sc_chart.asp

In country communicable diseases (top 5)

Degree of risk: very high
Food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever. Vectorborne diseases: malaria, Rift Valley fever and plague are high risks in some locations. Water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/tz.html>

1.3. Food & Nutrition Statistics

What is level of food insecurity?

Proportion of under nourishment was 37 for the period 1990-1992 and went up to 50 for the period 1995-1997 and then reduced to 44 in 2001-2003.

The number of undernourished for the same periods were 9.9 and rose to 15.7 and 16.1 respectively.

<http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index.asp?lang=en&iso3=TZA&subj=4>

What is level of food aid requirements?

Current Tanzania drought which has hit more than 85% of districts – food aid required for half a million people -

<http://www.wfp.org/English/?ModuleID=137&Key=2093>

Is their food self-sufficiency at national and sub-national levels?

1.4. Health, Sanitation, HIV/Aids Statistics

Population Growth Rate and basic health/life expectancy stats:

3.0 % in 1975-2003 to 1.8 % in 2003-2015 (UNDP,2003)

Total Fertility Rate and where possible, rural/urban fertility rate:

Period 2000 – 2005 is 5.0 which is a decline from the period 1970-1975 in which it was 6.8. (UNDP, 2003)

Child Mortality <5, poorest and richest 20%, under five and infant mortality rate (MDG):

Infant mortality rate: 104 in 2003
Infant mortality rate is 114.8 for the poorest 20% of the population, while it reaches 91.9 % for the richest 20 % of the population.

Under five mortality rate:165 in 2003 (UNDP, 2005)

Under five mortality rate is 160.0 for the poorest 20 % of the population, while it reaches 135.2 % for the richest 20 % of the population. (UNDP, 2005)

HIV/AIDS prevalence – Total % of ages 15 – 49

6.5 %
(DFID, Tanzania Country Assistance Plan June 2003 – December 2004)

Number of orphans of which % HIV/AIDS related

980.000
Source: <http://www.avert.org/aidsorphans.htm>

% of people with no access to clean water supply/sanitation	Improved water source: 73% in 2002 Improved Sanitation: 46% in 2002 (UNDP, 2005)
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1.5. Key Natural Resources Statistics

Total Land Area of State	945,087 sq km (CIA Factbook, Tanzania)
Please note how much land is property of state (by component)	
% land under Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock	Forestry: /% Agriculture: /% Livestock: /%
	No breakdown given as above but 4.23% is arable land and 1.16% is permanent crops (CIA Factbook Tanzania - https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/tz.html)
Average Land Size of Holding	
Average Farm income	
Average age of farmer	
Principle fishery resources (sea, river, aquaculture etc)	Borders the Indian Ocean and includes the islands of Mafia, Pemba, and Zanzibar. For fishing overview please visit: http://www.fao.org/fi/fcp/en/TZA/profile.htm For more general fishing publications please see: http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index.asp?lang=en&so3=TZA&subj=6
Major exports and imports	Major Exports: Cashew Nuts, Tobacco Leaves, Cotton Lint, Coffee (green), Wheat, Tea. Major Imports: Wheat (exceed exports), Oil of Palm, Maize, Sugar refined, Rice, broken, Food prepared, Milled paddy rice.
Is there a non renewable natural resource industry i.e. oil, gas diamonds etc	Cobalt, copper and nickel, gold, iron and steel, diamond, gemstones, limestone and marble, salt, soda ash, coal, gas, petroleum. (Source: Yager, The Mineral Industry in Tanzania)
Trends in NR base exports	During the period 2000 – 2004 cashew nuts, tobacco leaves, cotton lint and coffee (green) were consistently in the top 5. Wheat ('04 and '03) was replaced by tea between '02 and '00 in the top five. http://www.fao.org/es/ess/toptrade/trade.asp?lang=EN&dir=exp&country=215
Are there national/international private or state owned businesses who are key stakeholders in trade/processing – NR specific?	Cobalt, copper and nickel: Barrick Gold Corp. has been exploring the possibility of mining the Kabanga nickel sulphide deposits in northwestern Tanzania. Diamond. Production at the Williamson Mine

increased substantially in 1999 and 2000 owing to the reprocessing of old tailings. In 2000, the mine produced 317,000 carats valued at \$46 million from nearly 2.96 Mt of ore.

(Source: Yager, The Mineral Industry in Tanzania)

1.6. Conflict / Natural disaster

Is there current conflict or has there been recognised conflict in the last 5 years?

No
(Source: ReliefWeb / OCHA)

Has there been a natural disaster in the last 5 years which still impacts the country?

November 2006 floods
May 2006 floods
April 2005 floods
December 2005 Earthquake
December 2004 Earthquake and Tsunami
May 2002 Kenya Floods
(Source: ReliefWeb / OCHA)

Climate Change – is there a possible influence in this country? If so, what?

A sea level rise of 50 cm would inundate 2,000 square km of land in Tanzania costing around \$50 million.
<http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=485&ArticleID=5409&l=en>

1.7. General Economic Statistics

Table 1. Annual growth rate: (UNDP, 2003, 2005)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$, billions)	9.3	/	10.3	/	/	/
GDP per capita (US\$)	271	/	287	/	/	/
GDP per capita annual growth rate (%)	0.4 ('99-'01)	/	1.0 ('99-'03)	/	/	/

Debt Relief: Bilateral pledges to HIPC trust fund and gross bilateral debt forgiveness

Net FDI inflows

FDI as % of GDP was 0.0 in 1999 and increased to 2.4 in 2003 (UNDP, 2005)

% GDP from NR sector by component (forestry, fisheries, agriculture and livestock)

Forestry: /%
Fisheries: /%
Agriculture: 45%
Livestock: /% (FAO)

How much of ODA is going into NR sector?

Net ODA disbursed total and as % of GNI, ODA received: total, per capita and as % of GDP

Total ODA 1,669.3 million USD (2003)
27.5 % of GDP in 1990 and 16.2 % of GDP in 2003.
Per capita ODA in 2003 amounted to USD 46.5 (OECD -
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/24/21/1882894.gif>)

ODA Trends: is it going up down, what % of GDP	The amount of ODA increased in absolute terms from 1,233 million USD in 2002 to 1,704 million USD in 2003, to 1,746 in 2004. (http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/24/21/1882894.gif) The percentage of ODA of GDP went down between 1990 and 2003 (see above).
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Corruption Perception Index	Ranked 88/158 with a score of 2.9 in 2004 CPI
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1.8. Infrastructure Statistics

Road km/head population

Telephone mainlines, cellular subscribers, internet users	Telephone mainlines went up from 3 to 4 per 1000 people between 1990 and 2003. Cellular subscribers went up from 0 to 25 per 1000 people in the same time frame. Number of Internet users went up from 0 to 7 in this period. (UNDP, 2005)
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1.9. Statistical Data Availability

MAPS

Please indicate which maps are available and where they can be found:

- ⊙ **Poverty** Regional variations in poverty: <http://poverty2.forumone.com/files/tanzania.pdf>
- ⊙ **Key infrastructure** Infrastructure map: <http://tanzania.sgu.se/infra.htm>
- ⊙ **Forests/protected areas** (16% of Tanzania is protected areas -
- ⊙ **Agro/biodiversity hotspots** http://www.chronicpoverty.org/pdfs/13Bird_et_al.pdf ,
- ⊙ **Minorities/IPs** p13 but unable to located map)
- ⊙ **Conflicts**
- ⊙ **Areas dependent on food aid**

Country Specific Data

Any Other Useful Information/Data Sets

2. Governance

2.1. Poverty Governance

PRSP details (author, date approved & date published, provide link). Is this a key poverty reduction planning document/ five year plan?	The Tanzania National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) was finalized in June 2005. The NSGRP is informed by the aspirations of the Tanzania Development Vision for 2025 ("Vision 2025) and builds on the PRSP of 2000. It is a five year strategy. It builds on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the PRS review and other plans and the end point of the strategy coincides with the targets of the National Poverty Eradication strategy (NPES – 2010), (NSGRP Tanzania 2005, p 9).
Action plans and monitoring in place relevant to PRSP	Monitoring implementation of NSGRP and evaluation of progress will be done under the Poverty

Monitoring System (PMS) established in 2001 and is now operational. <http://www.povertymonitoring.go.tz/>

This will be done in the process of developing the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan in line with the NSGRP. (Source: NSGRP Tanzania 2005, p 70-74). Available at: http://www.logos-net.net/ilo/195_base/en/init/tan_2.htm

A **Poverty Monitoring Steering Committee** was set up in May 2001.

The **Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) Technical Committee** is chaired by the Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance.

The **Poverty Monitoring Secretariat** has members from the Vice-President's Office, the Ministry of Finance, and the President's Office, Planning and Privatisation. (Source: Poverty Monitoring Secretariat Website)ⁱ

Is there a decentralisation rhetoric in country and what is its impact?

There is a clear decentralisation rhetoric.

http://www.uncdf.org/english/countries/tanzania/local_governance/other_project_related_reports/ngwilizi_decentralization.php

<http://www.norway.go.tz/Development/Decentralisation/Decentralisation.htm>

Also at a Fiscal level -

<http://www.cmi.no/publications/publication.cfm?pubid=872>

Is there a donor/government coordination group for aid delivery? Is there a matrix relating to agriculture/land use in relation to the PRSP?

The Joint Assistance Strategy in Tanzania (JAST) became operational on July 1st 2006. The JAST is a new plan which sets out the roles that the Government of Tanzania and development partners will play in funding and implementing poverty reduction activities in Tanzania. This plan, agreed by the Government of Tanzania and its 40 development partners, will make aid more effective by putting the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness into practice. (DFID website)ⁱⁱ

The Development Partners Group (DPG) recognises the crucial importance of strong national leadership of the development programme in Tanzania.

No such matrix is part of the PRSP.

Which Ministry is responsible for coordination of poverty reduction activities?

It seems to be the Office of the Vice President but it would be important to check this.

2.2. Poverty Mapping

Vulnerable/socially excluded/ poorest group DFID's socially excluded groups identified are: gender, caste, ethnicity, race, remote areas, migrant status, people living with disability and life cycle (i.e. youths, older people etc)

Most work appears to have been done with the nutritionally vulnerable – based on desk research.

Location of poverty (to as much local detail as possible)

Poverty mapping for selected African Countries, Economic Commission for Africa, p 26-27 at http://www.uneca.org/eca_resources/Publications/ESPD/PovertyProfiles.pdf

Indicators for poverty per district, looking at both absolute and relative amounts in Poverty at the District level in Mainland Tanzania, Min of Planning, Economy and Empowerment Tanzania Brief 2 of the Poverty and human development report at http://www.repoa.or.tz/documents_storage/PHDR%20005%20Brief%202%20English.pdf

Different types of vulnerability in Tanzania in Mapping disaster vulnerability assessment using GIS Case Study Tanzania Mainland at http://www.itc.nl/unu/dgim/unedra/refreshier/docs/guest_lectures/21_09_2005_vulnerability_assessment.pdf

NR based poverty – who what and where? Forest dependent communities, remote rural areas...

Report on Forest dependent people - http://www.forestpeoples.org/documents/africa/bases/tanzania_base.shtml

Community Based Natural Woodland Project - example in Tanzania http://www.tanzaniagateway.org/docs/community_based_natural_woodlands_management_project.pdf

2.3. Natural Resource Governance

Which Ministries are responsible for NR management, biodiversity conservation, watershed management etc.

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Cooperatives - <http://www.agriculture.go.tz/> (food, crops and irrigation)

Key policies/ programmes from Government

<http://www.tanzania.go.tz/microeconomicpolicief.html> follow this link to get to Natural Resources site detailing policies etc.

Key NR management donor inputs

Extension service management especially in relation to poor farmers – any gaps in areas where poor NR users are located?

Extension services to small scale - <http://www.fao.org/docrep/S8380E/s8380e0f.htm>

Women farmer's access to extension services: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/W5830E/w5830e0b.htm>

Southern Highlands project: http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/public_html/eksyst/doc/prj/region/pf/tanzania/r324tzbe.htm

Unable to say to make reasonable statement about gaps.

How is demand for services identified?

Legal framework for import/ export of plant/animal varieties – including new (to

International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

country) varieties/species?

Accession 30-04-2004

Source: FAO at

<http://www.fao.org/Legal/TREATIES/033s-e.htm>

2.4. Development Processes Governance

What cross sectoral linkages are there between poverty and NR Sector strategies e.g. government task forces, inter-ministerial committees? How effective is this?

What are the relative strengths of the NR ministries and those with responsibility for poverty reduction?

Clean water supply/sanitation progress and links to NRM? What are the current projects/programmes underway?

Are laws published and available in accessible format?

Is there a published DFID Memorandum of Understanding with the country? If so, what is the focus of operations/interests?

A short memorandum of understand was signed between the Government of Tanzania and those donors involved in Joint Assistance Strategy.

<http://www2.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/aid-effectiveness/newsletters/tanzania-jast.asp>

What are the main government agencies and commissions for forestry, fisheries, agriculture and livestock?

For further information on agriculture please go to:
<http://www.tanzania.go.tz/agriculturef.html>

For more information on livestock:
<http://www.tanzania.go.tz/agriculturef.html>

For more information on food security:
<http://www.tanzania.go.tz/agriculturef.html>

For more information on lands:
<http://www.tanzania.go.tz/agriculturef.html>

For more information on fisheries:
<http://www.tanzania.go.tz/agriculturef.html>

2.5. Regional/International Governance

Table of key international and regional treaties that country has signed including:

- 1. Human rights**
- 2. Biodiversity / forestry**
- 3. Agriculture including FAO Genetic Resources**
- 4. Fisheries (cross boundary / watershed management)**
- 5. WTO and regional trade agreements**

Ratification, accession or succession of the following:

- International Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, 1948
 - International convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination 1965
 - International Covenant on Civil and \political Rights 1966
 - International Covenant on Economic, ;social and Cultural Rights (1966)
 - Convention on the Elimination of all forms of
-

- discrimination against women 1979
- Convention on the rights of the child, 1989 (UNDP, 2005)
- Party to the convention on biological diversity Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (11-09-2003) |
- Source: <http://www.biodiv.org/world/parties.asp>
- Member of SADC (Southern African Development Community: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe
- (Source: <http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/WSDDBStatProgramTechNotes.aspx?Language=E>)
- Member of WTO since 1 jan 1995
- (Source: http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/org6_e.htm)

3. Biophysical

3.1. Natural Resource Base

Detail (if available) farming system, forestry system, fisheries (lake, sea, seasonal, river...), livestock (pastoral communities? Small settled agriculture and mobile communities?)

Trends: Forestry Trends, Fishery Catch Trends, Soil Erosion trends, desertification, salinisation...

What land tenure systems are in place?

What is the level of community ownership of forests/fisheries/irrigated agriculture/ grazing resources etc?

Biodiversity – any specific centres of agri or biodiversity hotspots in country?

About 50,889 km² of the Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa Hotspot, 17 percent of the hotspot's land area, are under some form of protection.

There are no protected coastal forests larger than 40 km².

(http://www.biodiversityhotspots.org/xp/Hotspots/coastal_forests/conservation.xml)

Key natural hazards: earthquake, typhoon, El Nino, locusts, pests, diseases

Main hazards include drought, floods and epidemics. Floods and epidemics are most numerous, though droughts affect the largest number of people.

Banana and cassava diseases: Largest natural threat to food security in Africa's Great Lakes region in decades
<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWB.NSF/db900SID/LTIO-6VKMQK?OpenDocument&rc=1&cc=tza>

Is there a legal framework for use of Genetically Modified Organisms?

The signing of the Convention on Biological Biodiversity (CBD) on 12th June 1992, and its ratification on 8th March 1996, the Government of Tanzania took some initiatives of creating an enabling environment for biotechnology

	<p>R&D, including developing a draft national biotechnology and biosafety policy framework, which is in harmony with national needs and international legislation. Tanzania has received funding from a UNEP-GEF funded Project to develop her National Biosafety Framework – to be implemented by the Department of Environment.</p> <p>Source: The Tanzania Biosafety Framework at http://www.bio-earn.org/resource%20book/Text/Annex3.pdf</p>
<i>Have there been any or are there currently any incidences of Asian bird flu?</i>	No incidences of bird flu have been identified so far, but preparatory and prevention measures have been implemented. (Source: http://www.pandemicflu.gov/)
<i>Which of the CGIAR agencies are operating and on what?</i>	<p>International Water Management Institute (IWMI) has established its sub-regional office for Nile Basin and Eastern Africa (NBEA) towards the end of year 2003. Before the establishment of the sub-regional office, IWMI has been operating in the sub-region on a project basis such as in Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia. IWMI has also history of working in the Sudan in late 1980's and early 1990's.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/africa/east_africa/index.asp#Establishment)</p> <p>For further information please refer to (Source: http://www.asti.cgiar.org/pdf/tanzania_cb3.pdf)</p>
<i>Other agencies e.g. FAO, IFAD operating?</i>	<p>FAO work in Tanzania - http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index.asp?lang=en&ISO3=TZA</p> <p>IFAD in Tanzania - http://www.ifad.org/english/operations/pf/tza/index.htm (please see right hand margin column for details of specific projects)</p>
<i>Ongoing problems with Invasive Species – what and where?</i>	While link doesn't detail what or where, it does acknowledge presence of invasive species - http://www.biodiv.org/doc/world/tz/tz-nr-ais-en.doc

3.2. RNRRS Activity Log

<i>List previous activities by theme and geography</i>	NRInternational data
<i>In country partners and assessment of their capabilities?</i>	NRInternational data
<i>List of government research institutions and their remit / financial situation (government and/or private)</i>	NRInternational data
<i>Map previous interventions to lowest level of poverty statistics available e.g. District.</i>	NRInternational data

4. Social / Economic / Cultural

4.1. Development Dynamic

Migration rural/urban, temporary/permanent, male/female e.g. into New Economic Zones

No data on Tanzania in ILO migration database.

Please see chapter 4 of Working Paper on Pro Poor Policy and Migration in East Africa
http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/working_papers/WP-C7.pdf

The East African Briefing in 2004
http://www.livelihoods.org/hot_topics/docs/eastAfrica.pdf includes

Any detail on level of remittances

No detail found on level but following document details current situation for money transfer (both demand and supply)
http://www.livelihoods.org/hot_topics/docs/RemitTanzania.pdf

Rate of urbanisation

In 1999 there was a relatively low level of urbanisation with 25% of people living in urban areas. Between 1995 and 2010, 86% of population growth is expected in urban areas.

<http://www.census.gov/ipc/prod/ppt92-10.pdf>

Unable to find more recent source.

Status of women in society – constraints

How is traditional knowledge dealt with (IPR issues)? Is it being recognised?

Is NR use of 'wild resources' exclusionary or focused on developing sustainable use practices?

4.2. Civil Society

Size and significance of civil society

Please see <http://www.tanzaniagateway.org/civilsociety/>

Status/trends of informal groups e.g. faith groups, women's associations/farmers groups

4.3. Private Sector

NR private sector trade/ production organisations;

Level of international inputs into the NR sector (fertiliser, forestry, fish processing, supermarkets etc)

5. Financial

Is there a PER/MTEF and what is its status?

The Macroeconomic policy framework is available from:

	http://www.tanzania.go.tz/microeconomicpolicef.html
	All available information on the Economy can be found at http://www.tanzania.go.tz/economyf.html
What decentralisation processes are ongoing?	Please see earlier
What is the current tax 'take' and how is this split between regions? Important link with decentralisation – do regions have power to retain tax taken from that level or is it sent to centre to be reallocated?	
Who are the main donors to the country?	The Development Partners Group (http://www.tzdpdg.or.tz/)
Are donors engaged in budget support processes for the NR sector or is the major spend through programmes/projects?	Since 2004 the government has led a process to development a Joint Assistance Strategy with donors. 70% of the aid Tanzania receives from DFID goes to general budget support. http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/tanzania.asp
Banking sector details – state owned and/or private?	
Are there any arrangements for credit for the poor?	Aga Khan Foundation are present http://www.akdn.org/microfinance/Tanzania/index.html
	Microcredit in Tanzania - http://www.microcreditsummit.org/press/Pride.htm
	Microfinance regulations in Tanzania http://www.worldbank.org/afr/wps/wp51.pdf
Measures to tackle corruption (commissions, new legal frameworks etc), EITI etc	Prevention of Corruption Bureau http://www.tanzania.go.tz/pcb/corruption/welcome.html
Engagement with processes such as EU FLEGT?	http://www.illegal-logging.info/approachesLev3.php?approachId=18&approachSubName=tanzania
Management of FDI into NR sector?	
6. Infrastructure	
Communication statistics, use of IT / mobile phones etc	Interesting article: http://www.logos-net.net/ilo/195_base/en/init/tan_2.htm mobile technology in remote rural areas.
	No up to date information found.
Trends in radio, TV and other media	http://r0.unctad.org/ttl/ppt-2004-11-24/tanzania.pdf for details of Transport and Communications Infrastructure Development and Transit Trade Facilitation - 2004
Highlight areas of inadequate transport infrastructure (roads, rail, air, water (sea/river/lake)	
Profile of situation in terms of irrigation, dams etc	Tanzania possesses a large number of dams and impoundments of all sizes. Mtera dam is the biggest dam in Tanzania, measuring 660 square kilometers at full capacity. Though far smaller than Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa (Malawi), it provides a livelihood for well over 1 000 fishers, supplying fresh fish for urban

populations in the southern and eastern parts of Tanzania.

Mtera dam was built in 1979 for the purpose of regulating water level at the downstream Kidatu Hydro-electric Dam - a major supplier of electricity in the country. Later, hydro-electrical turbines were also installed at Mtera. The dam drains 68,000 square kilometers of agricultural and forest land in major parts of Iringa, Dodoma and Mbeya Regions through Great Ruaha and Kisigo rivers.

<http://www.fao.org/fi/alcom/an22fm.htm>

Water Supply from Wetlands -
<http://iodeweb1.vliz.be/odin/bitstream/1834/527/1/Wetlands6772.pdf>

Physical market infrastructure: how many per head of population for example

Main sources of funding for infrastructure development – IFI loans, donor grants, private sector, communities?

7. References

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ⁱ Poverty Monitoring Secretariat Website at <http://www.povertymonitoring.go.tz/secretariat.htm>

ⁱⁱ DFIF website at <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/tanzania.asp>