

TANZANIA



Basic Country Information:

Country Size:

Total: 945,087 km², Land: 886,073 km², Water: 59,050 km²
Includes the islands of Mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar

Population :

35,306,126 (July 2000), Growth Rate: 2.57% (2000)

GDP (in US\$bn):

8.0 (2000)

GDP per Capita (in US\$):

\$258
GDP per Capita (purchasing power parity) \$550

Local Currency:

Tanzanian Shilling (Tsh)

Exchange Rate / \$US:

Tsh 888,25 (28/8/01) Tsh 902 (May 2001)

Inflation (Annual):

5.3 (Apr 2001) 10.0 (1999)

Interest Rates:

Bank Discount Rate 10% (May 2001)
Banks' Lending Rate 19% (May 2001)

Electricity Production:

1,7 billion kWh

Fuel Mix:

Fossil Fuel: 29%
Hydro: 71%

Electricity Imports:

44 million kWh

Percent of Population Serviced by the Grid:

6%

Per Capita Energy Consumption :

455 KOE (kilograms oil equivalent)

Energy Related Carbon Emissions, if applicable (mt)

2.4 million tons

Public Holidays:

Fixed: 1 Jan, 12 Jan, 5 Feb, 26 Apr, 1 May, 25 Jul, 8 Aug, 9 & 25 Dec.
Variable: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Eid-al-fitr, Eid-al-Adha, Islamic



Overview:

Tanzania is an independent republic with a democratic government which lies on the Indian Ocean coast and forms part of the East African Region. The capital city is Dar es Salaam. Other major cities are Arusha, Dodoma and Mwanza. The official language is Swahili but English is widely spoken.

Social Environment

Health

People Living with Aids
Adults (15-49) 1999: 8.09%
Woman (15-49) 1999: 670,000
Children (0-14) 1999: 59.000

Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people) 1998: 160
Undernourished People (1996/98) 41% of the population

In terms of the Human Development Index as established by the UNDP, Tanzania is ranked 140 out of 162 countries¹

There is a total number of 2,100,000 households in Tanzania which have an average income of US\$564. The share of income by the highest 10% of the population is 30.1% and the share of income by the lowest 20% is 2.8%.

Political Environment

Tanzania's increasingly fragile union is likely to cloud the impressive economic developments taking place. Disputed election results have led to bloody crackdowns in Zanzibar that have outraged many international observers. The situation on the mainland however is very different, with opposition generally not being violent. The current dispute is the severest test in years of the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, although it is unlikely to result in wholesale changes on the mainland.

In the mean time Zanzibar remains tense and politically charged. More than 500 supporters of the opposition Civic United Front (CUF) returned after fleeing to Kenya from the Zanzibar islands of Unguja and Pemba following clashes in January. The CUF, National Reconstruction Alliance, Tanzania Labour Party and Popular National Party (PONA) all won international support. This is pressurizing the ruling Chama Chama Pinduzi to allow political tolerance on the Islands. The challenge for the country is to maintain its status as one of the most competitive in Africa and therefore political stability is important for the country to remain economically vibrant.

The Corruption Perceptions Index ranked Tanzania 82 out of 91 countries surveyed (1 = least corrupt, 91 = most corrupt). A score of 2,2 was given where 10 is highly clean and 0 is highly corrupt.²

¹ The HDI measures a country's achievements in three aspects of human development: 1 Longevity (life expectancy at birth), 2 Knowledge (adult literacy rate and school enrolment ratio) 3 Standard of living (GDP/capita)

² The Corruption Perceptions Index is based on surveys which reflect the perceptions of business people, academics and country analysts.