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## ABSTRACT

The agricultural economy of the United Republic of Tanzania accounts for about 40 percent of the gross domestic product and about 75 percent of exports. Coffee, cotton, cashews, sisal, tea, tobacco, pyrethrum, and cloves are the leading exports. Corn and cassava are the leading food crops. With 90 percent of the population living on farms, Tanzania emphasizes agriculture in its development plans.

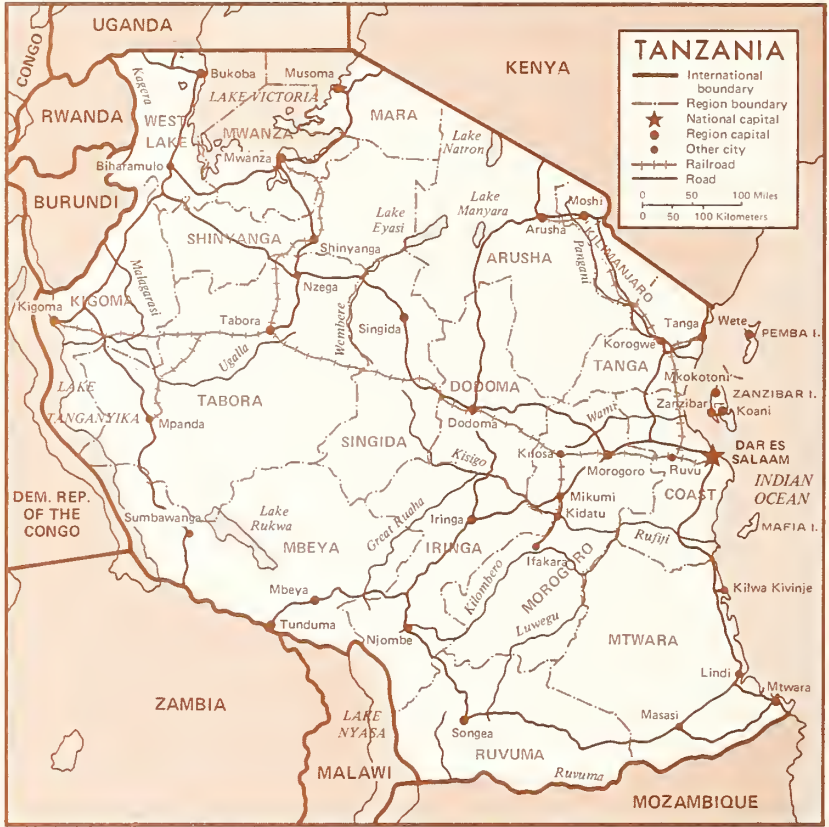
Key Words: Agricultural production; Agricultural trade; East Africa; Economic development; Tanzania; Zanzibar.

## SUMMARY

Although agriculture is still the dominant element of the Tanzanian economy, its growth has been low relative to expansion in other sectors. Since 1954, agricultural output has increased an average of only 2.8 percent annually--barely equivalent to the population growth rate. Agriculture's share of gross domestic product fell from 50 percent in 1964 to 38 percent in 1971. Farm exports as a share of total exports dropped from 84 percent in 1964 to less than 76 percent in 1972. With 9 out of 10 people living on farms, development efforts focus on agriculture.

Cooperative farming, under the concept of "Ujamaa"--or Tanzanian Socialism--is an important program which seeks to restructure the agricultural sector to redistribute income more equitably and boost farm production as well. Ujamaa villages are being established all over the country to produce and market crops as well as develop and manage public services. Other development efforts include improvement of marketing and transportation systems, modernization of farming methods, expansion of livestock production, and diversification of export crops.

About half of the country's export earnings are accounted for by seven crops: coffee, cotton, cashews, tea, tobacco, sisal, and pyrethrum. The major export markets are the United Kingdom, other European Community and Commonwealth countries, Japan, the United States, and the People's Republic of China. Tanzania's most important crops for domestic food consumption are sorghum, cassava, and corn.



2007  
**TANZANIA'S AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN BRIEF** //

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### INTRODUCTION

Located on the eastern coast of Africa, Tanzania has enjoyed both a stable government and steady economic growth since gaining independence on December 9, 1961. Since the Arusha Declaration of 1967, the country has been undergoing a carefully planned political metamorphosis. Guided by its president, Julius K. Nyerere, Tanzania has been building its own brand of socialism. The ramifications of this political development have greatly affected the structure of the economy. Many of the manufacturing, mercantile, financial, and agrarian industries have been nationalized. Most of the remaining enterprises are quasi-governmental in nature, with the Government possessing a controlling share. In agriculture, cooperative (Ujamaa) farming has been introduced.

### LAND AND CLIMATE

With a land area of 361,000 square miles, Tanzania is larger than Texas and Oklahoma combined. From north to south, it extends about 760 miles and from east to west, about 740. Its coastline is over 500 miles long, with harbors in Zanzibar, Tanga, Mtwara, and Dar es Salaam. Inland water areas, especially Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika, cover over 20,000 square miles.

The topography of Tanzania is far from uniform. Roughly, the country can be divided into four sections: the mountains, the coastal belt, the Great Rift Valley, and the high plateau. The mountain ranges can be envisioned as forming a great 9. The loop, in the north, encircles the Masai Steppe. The tail sweeps south through the Provinces of Dodoma and Morogoro and then west through Iringa and Mbeya. Running north and south between the



mountains and the Indian Ocean is the coastal belt. It is shaped like a triangle, with a base that stretches along the southern border with Mozambique, and with a western side that tapers gradually to its point, which is a narrow strip of land in Tanga. North of Lake Nyasa, the Great Rift Valley divides into the Eastern and Western Rifts. The former runs through Tanzania into Kenya. The latter and more important is responsible for the formation of Lake Tanganyika, the second deepest lake in the world. Between the Eastern and Western Rifts is Tanzania's most dominant land feature--the high plateau. Its gentle hills and flat plains, averaging 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level, cover most of central and western Tanzania.

Temperatures in Tanzania are favorable to agricultural production. Rainfall, however, is the crucial variable. The rainy season lasts from November or December to April or May. During this time, the coastal regions usually receive 30 to 40 inches; the central regions, usually less than 30 inches. Since irrigation is not yet widespread, rainfall exerts a profound influence on agricultural activity, which flourishes along the peripheries of the nation and languishes in the central plateau.

## THE PEOPLE

Nearly 15 million people live in Tanzania. About 99 percent are African, belonging to over 120 different ethnic groups. The remainder are Asians and Europeans, who live primarily in the trading centers. By religion, 40 percent of the Tanzanians are animist; 35 percent, Muslim; and 25 percent, Christian.

Ninety-five percent of Tanzania's population is rural and about 9 out of 10 people live on farms. The only large urban center is the capital--Dar es Salaam. But even its population is less than 300,000.

Since 1967, Tanzania's population has grown 2.7 percent annually. By 1975, according to a Tanzanian Government estimate, improvements in health and medical care could accelerate that rate to 3.0 percent.<sup>1/</sup> Based on that growth rate, the population of Tanzania by 1980 would be 17.1 million.

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<sup>1/</sup> Provisional Estimates and Fertility, Mortality and Population Growth for Tanzania, Government of Tanzania, Central Statistical Bureau, 1968.

Clearly, all resources will be strained to support these additional dependents. Government programs to improve welfare and eliminate illiteracy will need to allocate ever-increasing sums to health services, public utilities, and, especially, education.

Although population increases burden resources and dampen per capita income growth, these demographic forecasts are not completely grim. First, with an average population density of 39 people per square mile (1973), room for expansion does exist. In fact, since regions such as Kilimanjaro, Mtwara, Tanga, and Mara have far greater population densities, many areas, especially central Tanzania, are quite sparsely populated.<sup>2/</sup>

Second, population growth has several positive aspects. As towns and villages become larger, they are more easily and economically provided with public services. As domestic markets grow, they stimulate expansion of local industry, commerce, and marketing. Finally, a growing population (by building demand) also stimulates farmers to increase production. And this phenomenon leads, albeit slowly, to the acceptance and use of more advanced farming methods, thus laying the foundation for increasing yields and production, both relatively and absolutely.

#### ZANZIBAR

Located 25 miles off the coast of Tanzania, Zanzibar consists of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Zanzibar Island has an area of 840 square miles; Pemba, 360. Annual rainfall in both islands is adequate, averaging 60 and 80 inches, respectively.

In the revolution of 1964, the African majority wrested control of this Arab-ruled sultanate. A few months later, they, as the People's Republic of Zanzibar, joined Tanganyika to form the United Republic of Tanzania.

Under the "interim" constitution, Zanzibar retains much autonomy. Although Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania use the same currency and have the same foreign policy, and although Zanzibar's 350,000 people largely are from Tanganyikan stock, Zanzibar has not hurried to complete

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<sup>2/</sup> A scarcity of water and a plethora of tsetse flies has impeded settlement in parts of central Tanzania. However, efforts are being made to overcome these problems.

commercial and political union. Its differing political philosophies, higher per capita gross domestic product (GDP), and relatively large bank reserve in London may be the reasons behind this phenomenon. Importantly, Zanzibar does not participate in the Ujamaa and other "Tanzanian" development programs (which are discussed below).

Agriculturally, Zanzibar is virtually self-sufficient. Also, over 95 percent of its exports are estimated to be agricultural. The leading exports are cloves, grown in Pemba, and coconuts and copra, grown in Zanzibar.

There is little current statistical information on Zanzibar. Therefore, to preserve accuracy, most of the data in this report pertain to mainland Tanzania.

### THE ECONOMY

Tanzania's GDP has been expanding at an average real rate of 4.5 percent per year since 1967. This represents an absolute increase from \$912 million in 1966 to \$1,138 million in 1971.

The largest sector is agriculture, producing \$440 million in 1971. Although large, its share of the GDP has been declining in recent years. In contrast, other sectors of the economy have shown impressive growth. Between 1967 and 1971, the transport sector expanded 10.6 percent, electricity and water supply services grew 10.3 percent, the manufacturing sector grew 8.4 percent, and construction, 11.6 percent.

The structure of the Tanzanian economy has also been changing. The monetary sector has become steadily bigger, expanding at an average real rate of 5.8 percent per year since 1966. This phenomenon has resulted not only from the growth of industry and cash crops, but also from the growth of infrastructure. Indeed, spurred by the construction of the Tanzanian-Zambian Railway, 1971 capital expenditures reached \$320 million--more than twice the 1969 level.<sup>3/</sup> The subsistence sector, however, has lagged behind. Between 1967 and 1971, it grew at an average real rate of less than 1 percent per annum.

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<sup>3/</sup> The Railway (TAZARA project) is the biggest development project ever undertaken by Tanzania. With aid from the People's Republic of China, it is being built between Dar es Salaam and Ndola, Zambia, and should be completed

## AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is still the dominant element of the economy. However, in absolute terms its production has risen only slowly. Since 1954, output has increased at an average annual rate of only 2.8 percent--barely equivalent to the rate of population growth. Moreover, agriculture's share of the GDP fell from 50 percent in 1964 to about 38 percent in 1971. Similarly, the value of agricultural exports declined from 84 percent of total exports in 1964 to less than 76 percent in 1972.

To boost farm production, the Government has expanded extension services, undertaken an extensive reorganization of the marketing system, and subsidized the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and improved seeds. Included in the marketing reorganization is improving the transportation system, constructing storage facilities, and raising farm prices on beef and other commodities. But the biggest and most important development has been the establishment of Ujamaa farming.

## UJAMAA

Freedom. Equality. Sharing. Working. Collectively, these principles have been named "Ujamaa." Meaning "familyhood" in Swahili, the concept of Ujamaa has become not only the force guiding Tanzanian development, but also the ideal--the social ethic--being instilled in the people.

Aware, however, that concepts fill neither coffers nor stomachs, the Tanzanian Government has created concrete programs of economic development to complement its Ujamaa ideals. In agriculture, these programs have taken the form of Ujamaa villages.

Ideally, the Ujamaa village is a cooperative society. In it, all tasks from the production and marketing of crops to the development and management of public services are done communally. It is supposed to provide the basis

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in the mid-1970's. The railway is designed to handle Zambian exports, primarily copper. Since beginning the project, Tanzania's share (estimated at 50 percent) has been as follows: Fiscal year 1970, \$26.5 million; FY 1971, \$46.1 million; FY 1972, \$51.7 million; FY 1973, \$53.8 million (estimated).

from which rural markets, small industries, and general rural economic development will be born. As such, the Ujamaa village is envisioned to be the foundation not only of agriculture and the economy, but also of the social and political order.

Both the concept and the reality of Ujamaa are very important to Tanzania. On all levels, much effort and faith have been devoted to its success. And in the past few years, statistics show that it has enjoyed an extraordinary growth rate. In December 1969, there were 809 Ujamaa villages; in March 1973, 5,628. In December 1969, there were 500,000 people living in the Ujamaa villages; in March 1973, over two million.<sup>4/</sup>

The success of the program, however, is difficult to evaluate. Although all 18 regions of mainland Tanzania have been Ujamaa populations, 80 percent of this population is localized in only seven regions: Mtwara, Dodoma, Iringa, Lindi, Mara, Coast, and Tabora.<sup>5/</sup> In fact, over 50 percent of the Ujamaa population live in Mtwara, Dodoma, and Iringa. These high concentrations, as a rule, occur in less affluent areas. Richer farmers and those who have slow-maturing investments, such as coffee and tea plantations, often resist the concept of farming cooperatively. As such, there is a small, even static, Ujamaa population in the wealthier regions of Kilimanjaro, Arusha, and Shinyanga.

Also, some villages are Ujamaa in name only. Others have both private and communal acreage. Most have yet to function as a community--that is, as a group of people working together to improve its own health, welfare, and happiness.

Preliminary estimates indicate that productivity may be lower in Ujamaa villages than elsewhere. If this is true, it may be caused by the unfamiliarity of peasants in farming cooperatively and, perhaps more importantly, by "the inadequacy of skilled and qualified manpower."<sup>6/</sup>

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<sup>4/</sup> Statistics given by Prime Minister Kawawa in his budget speech before the National Assembly, June 22, 1973.

<sup>5/</sup> All statistics in this paragraph are based on Dec. 1970-Dec. 1971 comparisons found in Economic Survey 1971/72, Government of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam, 1972.

<sup>6/</sup> Economic Survey 1971/72, p. 73.

Economic considerations, however, are only one aspect of the Ujamaa movement. Ujamaa is more than an agricultural organization; it is a way of life. As such, its success cannot be measured in yields, productivity, and profits alone. Already, 15 percent of Tanzania's population reside in Ujamaa villages, and that share is steadily increasing. The Government has adopted more flexible policies to make inroads into the less receptive areas and to allow villagers more freedom to determine their own destiny. Its immediate goal, however, remains the same. In the words of Prime Minister Kawawa, it is "...for all Tanzanians to live in Ujamaa villages."

### AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE

Structurally, there are two kinds of farming: subsistence and estate. The former is by far the larger sector, including both Ujamaa and non-Ujamaa farms. It is characterized by thousands of inherited, 3- to 4-acre farms on which perhaps five or six crops--including one or two cash crops--are planted. Largely because of some poor harvests and the continued monetization of the economy, however, output of the subsistence sector has been declining as a share of GDP.

Estate agriculture consists of a few hundred plantations, each with a thousand or more acres of land. Some are owned by the Government; most are private. In 1971, estate agriculture, including some processing, employed 110,000 people--somewhat less than 2 percent of the labor force. In line with the second 5-year plan, employment in estate agriculture has been growing at a rate of 1 percent per year.

Although there are some wheat, coffee, and tea estates, most estates raise sisal. Of these, only a few have been nationalized; the rest are owned by Germans, British, Swedes, and Indians.

### AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY

Several methods of farming coexist in Tanzania. In some areas with low population densities, the primitive slash-and-burn method is still employed. Slash-and-burn is a type of shifting cultivation in which the farmer first cuts down trees in a field and then puts the field to flame. Later, using only a stick, he plants his crops. After several years, crop yields decline and the farmer will move to another field, where he repeats the same

procedure. Ideally, he will leave a field--once used--for at least 20 years. Where population is higher and land is scarcer, this method gives way to cropping the same acreage every year. In most areas, such is already being done.

In the subsistence sector, mechanization remains at a very low level, the most common tool being the hoe (jembe). And although the Government has been encouraging the use of oxen (especially in Ujamaa villages), draft animals are not widely accepted or used. The estates are generally more capital intensive, using relatively more tractors, fertilizers, insecticides, and other technological improvements.

Research, training, and extension work continue to expand on all levels, but remain inadequate. Indeed, one of the biggest problems impeding the modernization of Tanzanian agriculture is a paucity of skilled people to teach more advanced farming methods.

#### MARKETING

Tanzania has realized that another important facet of its development is marketing. Presently, the country's marketing system is a complex structure involving the Government, cooperative societies, and private firms.

Each main export crop has its own marketing board. These boards, however, vary in structure, power, and scope of operation. The Tanzanian Tea Authority, for example, engages in a broad range of activities from issuing export licenses to establishing tea nurseries and processing plants. The Tanganyika Coffee Board supervises sales at public auctions, advises the Government on its dealings with the International Coffee Organization, and gives rebates for coffee sold below import quota prices. The Lint and Seed Marketing Board deals not only with marketing cotton, but also with providing farmers with seed of improved varieties, fertilizers, insecticides, and other subsidized inputs.

While the export marketing boards each handle separate crops, the National Agricultural Products Board and the National Agricultural and Food Corporation each handle several commodities--the former, primarily grains; the latter, primarily livestock and dairy. Like the social structure, each board is being scrutinized and improvements are being effected.

From the standpoint of infrastructure, Tanzania has invested heavily in transportation systems to facilitate marketing.<sup>7/</sup> It has concentrated primarily on major projects, such as the Chinese-supported Tanzam railroad, the American-supported Tanzam road, and the harbor improvements for Tanga and Dar es Salaam. In conjunction with these projects (most of which are near completion), new Ujamaa villages are being planned, especially along the Tanzam railroad, to take advantage of the new transportation afforded. Still needed are feeder roads to connect existing villages with the major transportation routes.

Efficient marketing is very important to the Tanzanian farmer, for the more expensive it is to get his goods to market, the lower the net price he receives for them. Thus, the primary goal of the current marketing reorganization is to reduce costs, and thus help provide a stimulus for increasing output.

## CROPS

The crops grown in Tanzania can be roughly divided into two categories: food and export. A few food crops, such as cassava and millet, fall into both categories, but they earn little foreign exchange.

### Food Crops

Sorghum, cassava, and corn are the main staples in the Tanzanian diet (table 3). Sorghum, the leading cereal crop, is grown in all parts of the country except northern Tanga, the eastern regions, and certain isolated areas. Corn production, also important, is concentrated in Tanga and areas around Iringa. Most of the crop is white corn, which is sold primarily to urbanites. Paddy rice, another cash crop, is mostly grown in the Rufiji Delta, in parts of Tanga, and in the western and southern regions. In 1973, about 175,000 tons of rice were harvested.<sup>8/</sup>

But the country's largest crop (tonnage basis) is cassava. The ease of planting, cultivating, and harvesting this root crop, its resistance to drought, and its

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<sup>7/</sup> Almost 17,000 miles of roads cover the mainland; however, only about one-tenth are all-weather. Railways connect Dar es Salaam with the major areas of the country.

<sup>8/</sup> All tonnages are metric.



ability to hold its nutritive value for a long period in "living storage" in the ground make it very desirable.

Other food crops are wheat, pulses, peanuts, oranges, tangerines, sugarcane, and nuts. Where climate, soil, and altitude permit, plantains, sweetpotatoes, finger millet, and potatoes are also grown as staples.

Of an estimated average per capita intake of about 2,400 calories per day, over 1,100 consist of cereals and almost 500, of starches.\* Meat consumption is only 50 calories per day and that of dairy products, only 85. With grain and starchy crops comprising about 70 percent of the diet, vitamin and protein intake is insufficient to provide good nutrition for many. The Government has tried to improve nutrition. One program, recently begun, has encouraged each family to raise chickens and at least one fruit and vegetable crop strictly for its own consumption. Being technically and economically feasible, the program may succeed.

Tanzania is virtually self-sufficient in agricultural products, importing only 1 to 2 percent of its food requirements. These imports, however, fluctuate with production. The poor corn harvest of 1971, for example, increased net corn imports to 107,800 tons in 1972. The most important exception to this pattern is sugar imports. Although sugar production has increased over 300 percent since 1960, imports of over 50,000 tons in 1972 were necessary to meet an even faster growing domestic demand.<sup>2/</sup>

### Export Crops

Tanzania has a relatively diversified agricultural economy. Seven crops--coffee, cotton, cashews, sisal, tobacco, tea, and pyrethrum--account for about 50 percent of total export earnings.

In recent years, coffee has become Tanzania's most important export crop. Both Arabica and Robusta coffee are grown. Arabica, accounting for 80 percent of total production, is raised mainly in Kilimanjaro. Robusta is grown mainly in the Bukoba District, west of Lake Victoria. In 1972, Tanzania's best customers were the United

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<sup>2/</sup> Sources: Annual Trade Report of Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya, 1972, and Economic Survey 1971/72, Government of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam, 1972.

States (taking 24 percent of the coffee exports), West Germany (20 percent), and the United Kingdom (12 percent).

Close behind coffee in export earnings is cotton. Although it is grown in many regions of the country, production is concentrated primarily in Mwanza and Shinyanga. The quality of Tanzanian cotton compares favorably with the better grades of the American upland type. Yields, however, are not good, typically being 350 to 400 pounds per acre.

While coffee and cotton account for over 30 percent of total export earnings, four crops--cashews, tea, pyrethrum, and tobacco--are steadily increasing their share of exports. Cashew production has flourished over the years, rising from 37,300 tons in 1960 to a peak of 126,000 tons in 1971. Cashew nut trees are found primarily in the coastal regions of the country. Their most advantageous attributes are that they do not require soils of high fertility, they are resistant to drought, and they are relatively easy to grow. India, where most of the raw nuts are processed, still imports almost the entire crop--112,000 tons in 1972.

Of the seven leading export crops, only sisal has declined in importance. Its share of export earnings fell from over 25 percent in 1964 to less than 7 percent in 1972. In the mid-1960's, a synthetic, petroleum-based substitute for sisal was developed, which caused both the demand and the price of sisal to plummet. Indeed, during a span of 6 months in 1964, sisal prices fell from \$416 to \$302 per ton. By 1970, the price per ton was only \$170.

Although the collapse of sisal retarded Tanzanian economic growth in the 1960's, its aftermath saw a rapid diversification of crop production. Existing export crops were expanded and new export crops, notably tobacco, tea, and pyrethrum, were developed. In 8 years, the combined export earnings of these three commodities quadrupled, rising from \$4.6 million in 1964 to \$19.6 million in 1972.

Tobacco is raised in several areas throughout the country, including Tabora, Iringa, and Kigoma. Most is sold to the European Community (EC), especially the United Kingdom, for processing. Tea is grown in the West Lake, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, and Tanga provinces. The bulk of the crop is sold to the United Kingdom. Pyrethrum, which is found primarily in Mbeya and Iringa, is also exported mainly to the United Kingdom.

## TRADE

Historically, Tanzanian exports have been predominantly agricultural. In 1964, 83.5 percent of total exports were agricultural, most of which were sisal, coffee, and cotton. As noted, however, the collapse of sisal led to a more balanced distribution of agricultural export earnings. Coffee, cotton, cashew, and tea exports grew substantially both in size and value. Similarly, tobacco and pyrethrum exports recorded impressive growth rates--rising from less than 1 percent of total exports in 1964 to 4 percent in 1972. Export earnings from these seven crops totaled \$165 million in 1972, accounting for 55 percent of Tanzania's agricultural exports (table 5).

Other 1972 agricultural exports were oilseeds (peanuts, castorseed, sesame, and cottonseed) worth over \$4 million; hides and skins worth almost \$5 million; and meat and meat preparations worth \$5.4 million. Of these, livestock products have the greatest growth potential, since Tanzania has an estimated 13 to 14 million head of cattle and slaughter rates are low. In trying to realize this potential, Tanzania has launched an ambitious program to increase beef production over the next few years by 300 to 400 percent.<sup>10/</sup> Aided by a World Bank loan of \$18.5 million, the Government is building meat processing plants and other infrastructure. Problems, however, exist. Pestilence, disease, and ancient social values attaching prestige to the number of cattle a man owns present the biggest and probably the most persistent problems. Efforts to solve the pest and disease problems include the construction of dips and veterinary facilities. To encourage herdsmen to bring more and better beef to market, beef prices are being raised, especially the price of the higher quality meats.

Traditionally, the United Kingdom has been Tanzania's main trading partner, but trade with other EC members and other Commonwealth countries has also been important. In 1972, those nations accounted for nearly 60 percent of Tanzania's exports and about 50 percent of imports (table 7). Also important is trade with Japan, the United States,

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<sup>10/</sup> The seminomadic Masai and Gogo tribesman, who reside mainly in the regions of Arusha and Dodoma, raise most of the cattle. However, Mwanza and Shinyanga also have significant cattle populations. Government ranches are small, but growing.

and the People's Republic of China. In fact, China's total trade with Tanzania has increased rapidly, largely because of the Tanzam railway project and the subsequent trade obligations it incurred.

With the emphasis on developing industry and infrastructure, 73 percent of Tanzania's total imports are transport equipment, intermediate products, and capital goods.

Although the size of Tanzania's annual trade deficit varies considerably, the trend, especially since 1969, has been upward. Beyond the demands of industrial goods for development projects, part of the increase in import costs can be attributed to the inflation suffered by the exporting (developed) countries.

#### UNITED STATES-TANZANIAN TRADE

During 1968-73, Tanzania enjoyed a favorable balance of trade with the United States. Unsurprisingly, agricultural products dominate U.S. imports from Tanzania. Coffee is by far the largest single import; however, pyrethrum, sisal, cloves, cashews, vegetable oils, and spices (used in perfumes and pharmaceuticals) are also purchased (table 8).

U.S. exports to Tanzania have been primarily manufactured goods, machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, and clothing. Most are necessary for the development of Tanzanian industry, infrastructure, and public services. U.S. agricultural exports to Tanzania, however, have varied greatly. Poor corn harvests, for example, caused cereal imports from the United States to rise from less than \$300,000 in 1969 to about \$4 million in 1971 and 1972. Overall, the value of total trade between the two countries has remained fairly constant over the years.

#### OUTLOOK

President Nyerere once wrote that the future of Tanzania "...lies in the development of our agriculture and in the development of our rural areas." Problems impede this development. The number of qualified agricultural technicians is limited, and there is a shortage of good roads. Although industry is becoming more sophisticated, agricultural technology remains at a low level in the subsistence farming sector. The people, of whom 85 to 90 percent are illiterate, often resist change.

Nevertheless, since independence, Tanzania's economy has advanced rapidly. Each year finds more schools, more roads, and more factories. National unity becomes stronger and Ujamaa more entrenched. Industry grows. More sugar is refined at home. Slowly, the use of fertilizers, insecticides, and improved technology spreads.

As a result, production has risen. But more importantly, the seeds for further development have been planted. Although the country's problems will take years to overcome, the roots of a more affluent Tanzania may have begun to take hold.

Table 1--Population of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1967-73 and forecast 1974-75

Year	Mainland Tanzania	Zanzibar	Total
1967	1/ 11.96	0.30	12.26
1968	2/ 12.28	0.32	12.60
1969	12.61	0.33	12.94
1970	12.95	0.34	13.29
1971	13.30	0.36	13.66
1972	13.66	0.37	14.03
1973	14.03	0.38	14.41
1974	14.41	0.39	14.80
1975	14.80	0.40	15.20

Millions

1/ Based on results of the 1967 census.  
 2/ 1968-75 figures are based on 2.7 percent growth rate.

Table 2--Tanzania's GDP, by industrial origin  
at current and 1966 prices, 1966-71

Categories	1966	1967		1968		
	Current	Current	1966 prices	Current	1966 prices	
	<u>Million dollars</u>					
Agriculture .....	413.4	399.9	413.7	416.4	428.9	
Mining & quarrying .....	26.9	27.7	25.6	18.7	19.2	
Manufacturing .....	73.5	83.2	81.8	90.6	87.8	
Electricity & water supply:	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.7	10.1	
Construction .....	31.1	43.3	41.9	45.5	44.1	
Other .....	359.3	388.2	383.7	434.3	414.8	
GDP .....	912.9	951.3	955.9	1,009.1	1,004.8	
Total subsistence sector:	287.7	294.7	297.8	310.1	307.0	
Total monetary sector ..	625.2	656.6	658.1	699.0	697.8	
	1969	1970		1971		
	Current	1966 prices	Current	1966 prices	Current	1966 prices
	<u>Million dollars</u>					
Agriculture .....	430.5	431.4	473.1	446.6	465.6	440.2
Mining & quarrying .....	24.1	20.7	15.1	19.3	17.1	22.0
Manufacturing .....	101.4	96.2	111.2	102.1	125.1	109.9
Electricity & water supply:	10.4	11.5	11.6	12.7	12.9	14.2
Construction .....	44.3	41.0	54.2	45.1	65.1	53.9
Other .....	447.3	426.9	486.3	463.6	533.3	498.0
GDP .....	1,058.0	1,027.7	1,151.5	1,089.5	1,219.1	1,138.2
Total subsistence sector:	310.8	299.0	329.5	305.0	337.0	304.9
Total monetary sector ..	747.2	728.7	822.0	784.5	882.1	833.3

US \$1 = Tshs 7.14.

Table 3--Production of selected crops, Tanzania, 1968-73

Crop	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>1/</sup>
			<u>1,000 metric tons</u>			
Food crops:						
Cassava .....	1,205	1,400	1,470	1,560	1,590	1,590
Sorghum and millet .....	1,150	1,155	1,180	1,200	1,220	1,165
Corn .....	710	536	650	547	600	540
Rice, paddy .....	120	144	182	185	185	175
Sugar .....	86	92	87	98	110	117
Export crops:						
Coffee .....	57	46	56	51	48	48
Cotton .....	51	71	63	65	65	76
Cashews .....	109	91	100	126	116	116
Sisal .....	197	209	202	181	157	150
Tobacco .....	10	12	11	12	13	13
Tea .....	8	9	8	11	12	14
Pyrethrum .....	5	4	2	4	5	5

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.



Table 4--Tanzania, food balance, average 1970-72

Product	Production	Net imports	Non-food use <sup>1/</sup>	Supply for food			
				Total <sup>2/</sup>	Per capita <sup>3/</sup>		
				Per year	Per day		
				Kilograms	Number		
					Percent of total		
		1,000 metric tons			Calories		
Cereals, total	2,040.7	74.5	329.6	1,638.2	119.9	1,141	49
Wheat and wheat flour	37.0	29.8	2.8	49.2	3.6	36	2
Corn and cornmeal	676.7	46.4	76.3	582.1	42.6	417	18
Rice	127.0	4.4	11.2	78.1	5.7	56	2
Sorghum and millet	1,200.0	-3.2	239.3	928.8	68.0	632	27
Starchy crops, total	3,151.7	-13.3	478.2	2,659.2	194.7	475	20
Cassava (manioc)	1,527.7	-8.6	303.8	1,215.3	89.0	267	11
Plantains	1,300.0	---	130.0	1,170.0	85.7	154	7
Sweetpotatoes and potatoes	324.0	-4.7	44.4	274.9	20.1	54	2
Fats and oils	190.0	-1.1	---	188.9	13.8	334	14
Fruits and vegetables	419.7	-118.1	29.9	271.7	19.9	166	7
Dairy products	768.0	9.9	150.1	608.0	44.5	85	4
Meat	175.0	-3.7	9.8	161.5	11.8	49	2
Others						114	4
Total consumption						2,364	100

<sup>1/</sup> Nonfood use includes seed, feed, waste, and in the case of milk, industrial uses.

<sup>2/</sup> Total net supply is generally the difference of production plus net imports minus nonfood uses. In a few cases, however, an extraction rate (not shown) is applied.

Table 5--Agricultural exports of Tanzania, selected years, 1964-72

Commodity	1964			1966			1970			1972		
	Quantity	Value	Share	Quantity	Value	Share	Quantity	Value	Share	Quantity	Value	Share
	1,000 metric tons	Million dollars	Percent of all exports	1,000 metric tons	Million dollars	Percent of all exports	1,000 metric tons	Million dollars	Percent of all exports	1,000 metric tons	Million dollars	Percent of all exports
Sisal	193.5	57.8	26.3	195.8	32.9	13.3	217.2	29.9	11.6	153.1	20.3	6.8
Coffee	35.5	30.9	14.1	51.2	42.4	17.1	44.9	43.8	17.0	54.7	53.7	17.8
Cotton	45.2	27.7	12.6	86.1	49.0	19.8	60.1	34.6	13.5	64.5	47.1	15.7
Cashews	56.7	9.3	4.2	72.8	14.6	5.9	80.3	19.1	7.4	115.8	24.2	8.0
Tea	4.7	4.4	2.0	7.2	6.4	2.6	7.0	6.0	2.3	9.2	7.5	2.5
Pyrethrum	1/	0.1	2/	0.2	4.0	1.6	0.4	3.0	1.2	1.7	3.0	1.0
Tobacco	1/	0.1	2/	3.4	2.3	0.9	7.5	8.4	3.3	7.1	9.1	3.0
Cloves	3/	5.9	2.7	n.a.	7.6	3.1	4.8	15.3	6.6	11.8	33.7	11.2
Other agr. exp.	---	47.4	21.6	---	36.9	14.9	---	30.6	11.9	---	29.6	9.8
Total agricultural exports:	---	183.6	83.5	---	196.1	79.2	---	190.7	74.2	---	228.2	75.8
Total exports:	---	219.8	100.0	---	247.6	100.0	---	257.1	100.0	---	301.1	100.1

1/ Less than 50 metric tons.

2/ Less than 1/2 of 1 percent.

3/ Cloves grow almost exclusively in Pemba.

Source: Annual Trade Report of Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya, 1964, 1966, 1970, and 1972.

Table 6--Agricultural imports of Tanzania, selected years, 1964-72

Commodity	1964			1966			1970			1972		
	Value : : imports :	Share : : of all : : imports :	Value : : of all : : imports :	Value : : of all : : imports :	Share : : of all : : imports :	Value : : of all : : imports :	Value : : of all : : imports :	Share : : of all : : imports :	Value : : of all : : imports :	Value : : of all : : imports :	Share : : of all : : imports :	
	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Percent		
Dairy products .....	2.5	2.0	3.2	1.8	3.1	1.1	3.6	1.0				
Cereals and cereal products ...	1.1	0.9	6.1	3.4	5.5	2.0	13.4	3.7				
Sugar and sugar products .....	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	10.3	2.8				
Other agricultural imports .....	3.0	2.4	6.1	3.4	4.7	1.7	3.9	1.1				
Total agricultural imports ...	7.0	1/5.7	15.9	8.9	1/13.8	5.1	1/31.4	8.6				
Total imports .....	123.1	100.0	179.9	100.0	271.6	100.0	363.8	100.0				

1/ Figures do not add because of rounding.

Source: Annual Trade Report of Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya, 1964, 1966, 1970, and 1972.

Table 7--Tanzanian trade with selected countries, 1968, 1970, and 1972

Country	1968			1970			1972		
	Value	Share of total	Million dollars	Value	Share of total	Million dollars	Value	Share of total	Million dollars
		Percent			Percent			Percent	
<b>Exports:</b>									
United States	13.1	5.5	22.7	22.7	8.8	19.2	19.2	6.4	6.4
United Kingdom	54.0	22.7	52.0	52.0	20.2	45.4	45.4	15.1	15.1
Japan	15.5	6.5	13.5	13.5	5.2	10.7	10.7	3.5	3.5
People's Republic of China	7.7	3.2	8.2	8.2	3.2	19.0	19.0	6.3	6.3
Other Commonwealth	69.2	29.1	75.9	75.9	29.5	83.0	83.0	27.5	27.5
Other EC	33.2	14.0	37.3	37.3	14.5	43.5	43.5	14.4	14.4
Kenya, Uganda	12.7	5.3	20.7	20.7	8.0	18.6	18.6	6.2	6.2
Other	32.1	13.7	26.9	26.9	10.6	62.1	62.1	20.6	20.6
Total	237.5	100.0	257.2	257.2	100.0	301.5	301.5	100.0	100.0
<b>Imports:</b>									
United States	11.8	4.6	23.4	23.4	7.3	19.6	19.6	4.8	4.8
United Kingdom	59.3	23.1	57.6	57.6	18.1	64.6	64.6	15.9	15.9
Japan	18.4	7.2	20.1	20.1	6.3	22.7	22.7	5.6	5.6
People's Republic of China	12.1	4.7	37.2	37.2	11.7	71.1	71.1	17.6	17.6
Other Commonwealth	24.8	9.7	22.5	22.5	7.1	31.0	31.0	7.7	7.7
Other EC	53.8	21.0	69.0	69.0	21.7	87.6	87.6	21.6	21.6
Kenya, Uganda	42.2	16.4	46.9	46.9	14.7	46.4	46.4	11.5	11.5
Other	34.2	13.3	41.8	41.8	13.1	62.0	62.0	15.3	15.3
Total	256.6	100.0	318.5	318.5	100.0	405.0	405.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8--United States-Tanzanian trade, 1968-73

Commodity	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total U.S. exports	12.9	10.2	11.7	13.2	11.9	11.0
Total agricultural exports	1.4	2.0	3.2	5.4	4.7	1.5
Corn	0.1	<u>1</u> / <sub>1</sub>	1.0	3.3	3.3	0.1
Milk and cream, dried	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.6	0
Meal, non-wheat	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Other cereal products	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7
Total U.S. imports	24.6	20.2	23.8	19.7	21.1	26.5
Total agricultural imports	13.4	15.7	21.7	16.2	18.4	21.3
Coffee	9.1	10.9	16.2	11.2	13.4	16.8
Drugs, vegetable <u>2</u> / <sub>1</sub>	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.3
Sisal	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3
Cloves	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3

1/ Less than U.S. \$50,000.2/ Primarily pyrethrum.

Source: U.S. Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, Calendar Year 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973.



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