



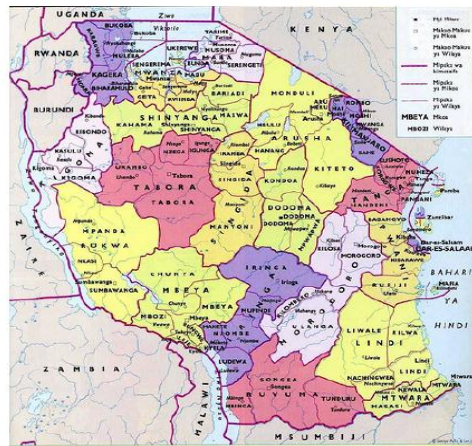
The United Republic Of Tanzania

The President's Office Planning Commission

THE TANZANIA FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2011/12 - 2015/16)

UNLEASHING TANZANIA'S LATENT GROWTH POTENTIALS



ANNUAL NATIONAL POLICY DIALOGUE

26TH – 27TH JANUARY, 2012

DAR ES SALAAM

Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE FYDP I.....	1
2.0 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE FYDP I	2
3.0 UNDERLYING PREREQUISITES OF THE FYDP 1	3
4.0 FIVE CORE PRIORITY AREAS OF THE FYDP 1.....	4
5.0 THE CORE INVESTMENTS IN THE FYDP I.....	9
6.0 FINANCING FYDP I.....	10
7.0 FYDP 1 AND OTHER NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS.....	11
8.0 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK.....	12
ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF FINANCING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY AREAS, 2011/2012 – 2015/16 (MILLIONS OF TSHS.).....	14
ANNEX 2: MATRIX OF MONITORABLE INDICATORS FOR REALIZING TDV 2025 TARGETS	16

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE FYDP I

1.1 Background

The First Five Year Development Plan (FYPI) which is being implemented from 2011/12 – 2015/16 was launched in June 2011 based on the recommendations of the 2010 review of Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025. The review calls for formulation of strategic interventions to attain the goals of the TDV 2025 for the remaining 15 years. The goals include among others, transforming Tanzania into middle income country characterised by a strong and competitive economy with a significantly reduced poverty levels.

The preparation of the FYDPI has taken into account overall national development goals and policy objectives; sectoral initiatives, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II, the key benchmarks of the Long Term Perspective Plan (2011/12-2025/26) (LTPP), as well as findings of the Review of TDV 2025. A broad-based consultative approach with key stakeholders was undertaken to gauge the national and sectoral challenges, niches and to decide on priority interventions that will address the critical constraints towards the envisaged development path.

The private sector is expected to be at the forefront of the growth paradigm outlined in the Plan, with an efficient, well functioning and effective public sector providing the enabling environment. In this respect, the Plan indicates key functions and strategies for the public sector to implement in order to render the growth momentum possible. The Plan highlights provision of ‘value for money’ public expenditure through effective delivery of public services. Therefore, the Plan will act as the future performance benchmark of the Government and the economy at large.

The planning efforts capitalize on the idea that the ‘business as usual’ attitude will not surmount these challenges. To put these principles in practice, the Plan has singled out key priority areas and identified strategic interventions that will accelerate economic growth, create employment, and spur industrialization efforts. These core priority areas are infrastructure; agriculture; industry; human resource development; and tourism, trade and financial services. The main strategic intervention tools in these core areas comprise of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), institutional reforms, improving the business environment, environment management and adaptation to climate change, enhancing the skill base and adapting technological innovation in all fields.

1.2 Goal and Objectives

The FYDP 1, meant to implement TDV 2025 in view of the new paradigm. Two more medium term plans are envisaged: the Second (2015/16-2020/21) or FYDP II; and the Third (2020/21-2025/26) or FYDP III. These series of plans will chart-out the growth path, which is dynamically consistent with the realisation of the status of a semi-industrialised country, which is capable of withstanding competition in the domestic, regional, and global markets while unleashing hope to its citizenry.

The overall goal of FYDP I is to unleash the country's resource potentials in order to fast-track the provision of the basic conditions for broad-based and pro-poor growth. The targeted average GDP growth rate for the FYDP I period is 8 percent per annum (equivalent to a 5 percent per capita growth target), building up from a 7 percent growth in 2010, and thereafter consistently maintaining growth rates of at least 10 percent per annum from 2016 until 2025. The targeted growth has been calculated by taking into account Tanzania's growth record over the past fifteen years, and experiences of countries that managed to reach middle-income status in the last 30 years.

2.0 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE FYDP I

The FYDP I streamlines the various national development initiatives into a unified and coherent framework in order to guide the implementation and provide the Government with ample and formal ways of reflecting the national development process. In particular, FYDP I distinguishes itself from other policy initiatives in four major areas:

- i) A shift from needs-based planning, which is based on available resources, to embrace opportunity-based planning, which requires thinking beyond the resource constraints;
- ii) A shift from sector-based prioritisation to intervention prioritisation, with strong emphasis on implementation effectiveness, with detailed actionable programmes and activities for carrying out the strategies;
- iii) Strong emphasis on growth, while grandfathering gains in social service delivery, and at the same time gradually focusing on human resources in terms of skills development for dynamic labour markets;

- iv) Scaling-up the role and participation of the private sector in economic growth, by improving the business climate to efficiently use the factors of production, investing in people and infrastructure development, and sustaining achievements in socio-economic progress.

3.0 UNDERLYING PREREQUISITES OF THE FYDP 1

Ultimately, the success of the strategic interventions that will be undertaken will depend on conducive and facilitative environment. Key pre-requisites to this enabling environment include;

3.1 Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

The Plan will concentrate on improving macro-economic fundamentals including food supply, inflation, GDP growth, and money supply. The strategic interventions are;

- i) Sound monetary and fiscal policies.
- ii) Organize public expenditure in favour of growth drivers (infrastructure, skills, technology and innovation, agriculture).
- iii) Increase the efficiency of the banking sector.
- iv) Building research capacities in identifying opportunities and challenges within the regional economic communities.
- v) Formalise the Informal Sector.

3.2 Environment and Climate Change

The plan will focus on mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change. The strategic intervention are;

- i) Formulating a national climate change strategy covering adaptation and mitigation, and enforcing strict environmental laws in all economic sectors.
- ii) Set up the institutional framework to (i) identify, monitor and tap resources from global climate finance created and to (ii) synchronize existing climate change initiatives in Tanzania;
- iii) Set up a training programme for selected number of individuals from all concerned ministries on climate change impacts along with mitigation and adaptation measures.

3.3 Governance and Rule of Law

The Plan will focus on empowering the leaders and public servants to be accountable. The strategic intervention are;

- i) Strengthening the legal and institutional framework for democracy, rule of law and good governance;
- ii) Operationalising the National ID system by 2015.

3.4 Land, Housing and Human Settlement

Land and housing requires massive investment to ensure its most productive use and national wide equitable and ownership. The strategic intervention are;

- i) Increase the size and allocation of land that has been planned and surveyed.
- ii) Institute and operationalise the Land Bank Authority.
- iii) Ensure the implementation of a land use plan (framework).
- iv) Promote affordable housing and research on low cost housing

4.0 FIVE CORE PRIORITY AREAS OF THE FYDP 1

4.1 Infrastructure

The development and maintenance of essential economic infrastructure is an important ingredient for sustained economic growth. The strategic interventions in this areas are categorised into hard and soft infrastructure.

4.1.1 Hard Infrastructure

a) Energy

- i) Increase electricity generation to 2,780MW by 2015.
- ii) Upgrade and construct new transmission and distribution lines.
- iii) Improver power supply/transmission to rural areas.
- iv) Enhance the Natural Gas and Bio Fuel Development Project.

b) Port

- i) Expand the cargo volume handling capacities of Tanzanian's sea and lake ports (especially Dar es Salaam Port).

- ii) Enhance the use of improved technology in water transport facilities.
- iii) Encourage private investment in the provision of marine transport services.
- iv) Revisit the port operational system.

c) Railways

- i) Rehabilitate/reconstruct/upgrade the existing railway networks, and improve the rolling stock.
- ii) Construct a new railway line to connect strategic economic areas.

d) Roads

- i) Develop roads to link corridors/areas with great economic potential (agriculture, mining) to the market.
- ii) Address traffic congestion in urban areas.

e) Airports/Air transport

- i) Expand Tanzania's air cargo and passenger freight handling capacities in view of strategically making the country become the regional and international trade gateway.

f) Water and Sanitation:

- i) Strengthen water resources management to cater for socio-economic activities along with irrigation; hydropower generation, industrial, domestic use and ecosystem.
- ii) Stabilise hydro power generation.
- iii) Scale up urban and rural water supply.
- iv) Improve sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas.
- v) Improve water pollution control and monitoring.

4.1.2 Soft Infrastructure:

- i) Enhance Tanzania's Information and Communication Technology (ICT) backbone infrastructural capacity for efficient services and regional connectivity.
- ii) Develop a state of the art ICT infrastructure of adequate capacity, high speed and country – wide coverage.
- iii) Ensure effective coordination and harmonisation of ICT initiatives.

- iv) Establish the national addressing system and postal codes to ensure physical accessibility of citizen, business, etc.
- v) Create a critical mass of ICT skilled labour force and support specialised ICT institutions .
- vi) Introduce the use of new technologies in productive sectors.

4.2 Agriculture

The agricultural sector employs about 74 percent of the country's labour force. For any growth to be inclusive and pro-poor, it must involve substantial growth of agricultural productivity and allow most of the rural population to benefit.

4.2.1 Crops

- i) Strategic national food reserve management (by targeting the production of maize, rice, cassava, banana, sorghum and sugarcane);
- ii) Technology and innovation;
- iii) Development of irrigation infrastructures
- iv) Capacity building for irrigation research and development
- v) Integrated soil fertilising management
- vi) Agricultural land use planning
- vii) Strengthening of agricultural financing;
- viii) Develop human resources capacity
- ix) Promote contract farming and Farms Association

4.2.2 Fisheries

- i) Improve fisheries resource management
- ii) Improve resources utilisation and marketing
- iii) Development of Aquaculture
- iv) Strengthen fisheries research and extension services

4.2.3 Forestry

- i) Increase production and productivity of agro-forestry
- ii) Sustainable management of forest resources

- iii) Develop of forest resources database
- iv) Sustainable management of forest resources

4.2.4 Livestock

- i) Livestock resource development
- ii) Improve livestock production and productivity
- iii) Provide livestock support services delivery and empowerment
- iv) Ensure availability of livestock feeds
- v) Control animal diseases and provide veterinary public health
- vi) Enhance marketing of livestock and livestock products
- vii) Expand Animal Traction Technology

4.3 Industry

4.3.1 Manufacturing

The Tanzania's manufacturing is still small and spread out, with no specific Industrialization pattern. The strategic interventions in this areas focus on enhancing the transformation of the country's production and export structure.

- i) Developing anchor activities for self sustaining industrialization
- ii) Promoting development of SEZ and EPZ
- iii) Fast-tracking investment and technology development (to enable large scale fertilizer production using the large natural gas and phosphate deposits).
- iv) Developing agro-industries for value addition
- v) Improve business environment
- vi) Fostering local participation in industrialization
- vii) Improving market access

4.3.2 Mining

The Sector has the potential to boost Government revenue and to provide larger amounts of inputs to the energy power plants. The Plan focus on secure Government revenues and increasing the sector's growth;

- i) Strengthening the Geological Survey Department in performing its main functions of: (i) conducting geological mapping and identifying mineral-rich areas, (ii) carrying out mineral exploration, (iii) monitoring geo-hazards;
- ii) Strengthening the State Mining Corporation;
- iii) Partnering with the private sector to develop mines

4.4 Human Capital Development

Human capital development encompasses the broad set of issues associated with diverse human development assets like education and health. The Plan focus on enhancing skills and the quality of health services.

4.4.1 Education and Skills Development

- i) Improve accessibility quality and equality at all levels of education.
- ii) Increase student enrolment in science and engineering, education, agriculture and health profession
- iii) Improve availability of skilled labour
- iv) Improve vocational and Folk Development centres/colleges

4.4.2 Health

- i) Improve Human Resource Development
- ii) Improve quality of the health systems and services
- iii) Develop health care financing
- iv) Improve Social Welfare (related to nutrition issues)

4.5 Tourism, Trade And Financial Services

Tourism plays a significant role in Tanzania's economic development, through its employment creation and foreign exchange revenue generation. The strategic interventions in this area are focus on improving tourism attractions and services.

4.5.1 Tourism

- i) Improve tourism attraction sites and products.
- ii) Enhance sustainable conservation and management of cultural sites.

iii) Enhance institutional capacity and the sector's wildlife development.

4.5.2 Trade

- i) Building capacity of marketing actors.
- ii) Enhancing trade and business education.
- iii) Implementing the Business Activities Registration Act (BARA).
- iv) Enhancing the capacity of trade and markets development support institutions, whilst enhancing trade and business education.
- v) Building research capacities given in identified opportunities and challenges
- vi) SME sector development and promotion

4.5.3 Financial Services

- i) Increase the efficiency of the banking sector;
- ii) Strengthening of agricultural and manufacture financing;
- iii) Develop and enhance microcredit schemes for soft and friendly Youth Loans.

5.0 THE CORE INVESTMENTS IN THE FYDPI

The core investments for the next five years range across the five priority areas as follows;

1. Electricity generation to produce 2,780 MW;
2. Expansion of the capacity of the Dar es Salaam port;
3. Rehabilitation of the central railway line and beef-up of the rolling stock;
4. Construction of regional and district roads in the SAGCOT;
5. Country-wide coverage of the ICT backbone infrastructure;
6. Irrigation infrastructure in the SAGCOT;
7. Training students in Science, engineering and education;
8. Development of SEZs, especially for electronic goods, farm machinery, and agro- and mineral-processing;
9. Large scale fertilizer production;
10. Coal and steel industry.

6.0 FINANCING FYDPI

The Plan identifies a range of strategic activities, the responsible organs and the cost of implementation amounting approximately to TShs. 43.25 trillion over the next five years; an average of TShs. 8.6 trillion per annum exclusive of recurrent budget, of which TShs. 2.7 trillion will have to be mobilized annually by the Government. The Government component represents a significant share of its annual development budget which averaged about TShs. 1 trillion per annum over the past three years. Therefore, it is pertinent to increase domestic resource mobilization. Correspondingly, the Plan proposes alternatives and quite innovative sources of development finance.

6.1 Traditional sources

- a) Tax collection
 - i) Raise tax revenue as percentage of GDP from around 15 percent to 19 percent by 2015.

- b) Non-tax revenue:
 - i) Natural Resources and Tourist Charges
 - ii) Road Fund
 - iii) Road License, Goods, Motor Vehicle License and Vehicle Inspection Fees
 - iv) Domestic Borrowing
 - v) Privatisation and Sale of Non-core Public Assets
 - vi) Foreign Grants and Concessional Loans
 - vii) Bolstering Skills Development Financing
 - viii) User and Service Charges

6.2 Innovative Sources

- a) Annual Expenditure Quota (at least 35 percent of the projected annual domestic revenue will be allocated to development)
- b) Infrastructure and Savings Bonds
 - i) Diaspora Bonds:

- ii) Domestic Bonds
- iii) Foreign Market Bonds
- c) Pension and Social Security Funds
- d) Strategic Partners' Grants and Donations
- e) Government Guarantee
 - i) Public institutions
 - ii) Private Sector (PPPs)
- f) Sovereign Borrowing
- g) Regional Economic Arrangements and South-South Cooperation (SSC)
- h) Taxation on Financial Transactions
- i) National Climate Fund
- j) The Debt to Health Initiative
- k) Voluntary Based Initiatives
- l) Sub-Sovereign Bonds
- m) Super Profit Tax on Minerals

7.0 FYDP 1 AND OTHER NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

The FYDP 1 brings together various national development initiatives into a unified and coherent framework. The FYDP 1 distinguishing itself by being aligned to the realization of the TDV 2025; having strategic prioritization of intervention and being ambitious for which financial resources are means and not the deterrents. Hence, the FYDP 1 provides what was the missing link in the previous national development planning frameworks towards coherent implementation of the national development agenda outline in the TDV 2025.

The key national development intervention which includes National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction II (NSGPR/MKUKUTA), Tanzania Mini Tiger Plan (TMTP) 2020 and Sector and Regional Strategic Plans has to be in line with FYDP 1 priorities. As the same time, these diverse development interventions should maintain their specific purposes. For instance, MKUKUTA II will remain the tool for poverty eradication and the Mini Tiger Plan 2020 will provide focus on trade supply and competitiveness. This will enable the national development planning framework to be more focused and fostering economic growth and social development transformation. The National Development Framework (long term and

medium term plans) will provide a guiding principles and strategic interventions to the realization of the TDV 2025 development aspirations.

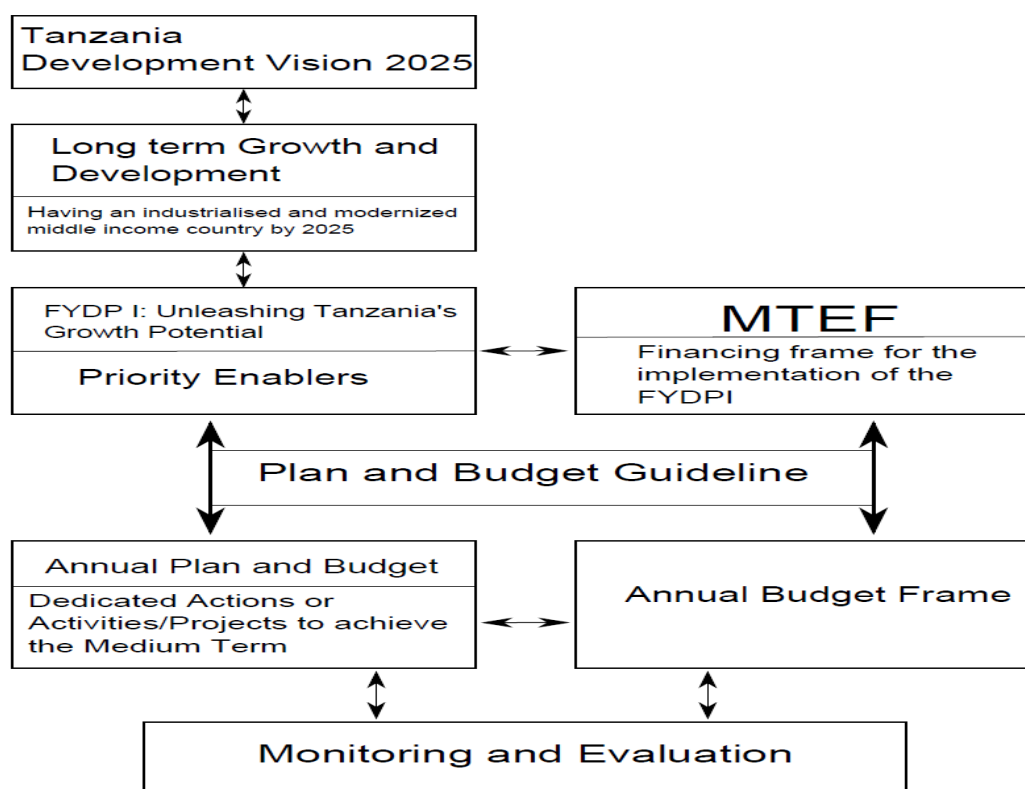
8.0 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The FYDP 1 changes the Planning horizon from three year to five year period. This necessitates some re-alignment of the annual planning and budget processes to ensure that they are informed by and support the implementation of the FYDPs.

Annual Planning Timeframe

Activity	Timeframe	Responsible Institution
Issuance of the annual plan and budget preparation guidelines for the One Year Development Plan	January	POPC/MoF
<i>Quarterly M&E report</i>	<i>January</i>	MDAs/RSs/LGAs
Annual Sector Performance Review	February	Each Sector
Preparation of plans	Before March	MDAs/RSs/LGAs
Plans approved by relevant committees after appraisal process within the relevant institutions/organisations	Before March	MDAs/RSs/LGAs
Programmes and projects are reviewed by the Budget Scrutinization Committee (BSC)	April	MoF
<i>Quarterly M&E report</i>	<i>April</i>	MDAs/RSs/LGAs
Cabinet to exercise their scrutiny and approval functions	May	IMTC
Consultation and agreement on activities to be incorporated in the plans	January-June	POPC/MoF
<i>June: Passing of the Budget and start of the next fiscal year</i>		
Issuance of the Action Plans	July	MDAs/RSs/LGAs
Verification of whether the Action Plans are in line with FYDP	July-August	POPC
<i>Semi-Annual M&E report</i>	<i>December</i>	MDAs/RSs/LGAs/ POPC
Annual Implementation Report	May	MDAs/RSs/LGAs/ POPC

Figure: 8.1: Tanzania's Plan Implementation Framework



8.1 Role and Functions of the MDA's and LGA's

The implementation of FYDP's priorities, programmes and project will be the responsibility of the MDA's/RC's/LGA's as well as the Non-state Actors (including the private sector). MDA's/RSS/LGA's will initiate specific projects and programmes aimed at reaching the stipulated goals and results. Programmes and projects selection by the MDA's/RS's/LGA's will be required to comply with FYDP1 priorities. It will be the responsibility of local Governments and sectoral ministries to ensure that the priorities identifies by communities and sectors respectively are in line the with national priorities.

8.2 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The general objective of the FYDP 1 M&E is to assess the progress towards set-targets, outputs and objectives. All MDA's/RSS/LGA's will be required to provide information on the implementation of the plan to facilitate POPC's M & E functions.

8.3 Reports and Reporting Arrangement

FYDP1 will follow the routing reporting arrangement as stipulated in the Manual for Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Reporting (PBMR).

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF FINANCING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY AREAS, 2011/2012 – 2015/16 (MILLIONS OF TSHS.)

Sector	Total Cost (million TShs.)					2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Total	<i>GOT.</i>	<i>PPP</i>	<i>DPs</i>	<i>Others</i>					
Agriculture	3,961,576	1,594	0	13,131	0	922,685	812,378	775,589	723,757	727,164
Crops	2,230,654	0	0	0	0	457,733	397,292	428,106	455,278	492,240
Forestry	71,563	1,594	0	13,131	0	29,859	8,580	10,607	11,323	11,196
Fisheries	326,180					90,011	76,670	61,766	52,831	44,902
Livestock	1,333,179					345,082	329,836	275,110	204,325	178,826
Manufacturing	1,513,880	935,900	190,800	110,680	150,000	199,300	180,410	339,430	519,620	275,120
Mining*	1,383,014	111,840	534,800	0	482,450	207,856	345,694	345,614	345,604	138,247
Transport	11,293,947	4,664,217	402,300	1,923,406	0	2,283,026	2,759,728	2,228,085	2,199,878	1,823,235
Roads	7,106,765	4,664,217	402,300	1,923,406	0	1,781,924	2,137,284	1,568,408	993,777	625,373
Railway	2,097,359					252,535	272,065	280,385	644,615	647,760
Marine	995,400					119,212	129,124	157,262	237,984	351,818
Airways	1,094,423					129,355	221,255	222,030	323,502	198,284
Water*	2,326,256	911,725	0	1,414,531	0	392,985	540,090	529,032	457,898	406,251
Land	142,645	29,950	65,000	27,000	20,000	42,139	34,239	23,139	22,139	20,989
Energy*	14,619,211	1,979,435	875,250	0	8,345,544	2,474,127	5,010,213	3,914,558	1,926,846	1,293,467
ICT	1,606,450	432,900	207,000	867,000	0	408,010	453,010	298,510	176,510	270,410
Education*	1,814,629					65,076	354,546	469,054	484,101	441,853

Sector	Total Cost (million TShs.)					2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Total	<i>GOT.</i>	<i>PPP</i>	<i>DPs</i>	<i>Others</i>					
Health	2,765,911					933,033	721,435	449,005	461,881	200,557
Governance*	1,546,877	<i>400,883</i>	<i>353,940</i>	<i>391,545</i>	<i>0</i>	411,047	387,405	240,072	185,310	323,043
Tour., Trade & Fin. Serv.	730,853	<i>96,285</i>	<i>89,060</i>	<i>19,510</i>	<i>150,000</i>	169,428	110,464	105,999	264,322	80,639
Tourism	185,818	<i>16,185</i>	<i>89,000</i>	<i>14,300</i>	<i>0</i>	18,250	53,696	43,968	36,918	32,985
Trade	89,370	<i>100</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>0</i>	17,568	17,914	17,916	18,010	17,962
Fin. Serv.	455,665	<i>80,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>150,000</i>	133,610	38,854	44,115	209,394	29,692
Employment	7,200					1,710	1,230	1,400	1,400	1,460
Total	43,256,784	<i>9,484,729</i>	<i>2,718,150</i>	<i>4,761,803</i>	<i>8,997,994</i>	8,376,812	11,671,988	9,675,372	7,559,872	5,972,743

* For those sectors/subsectors, no 5 year division could be found, so as to give an idea about the annual amounts, the total cost is divided as follows: 15% will be spent in the first year, 25% each year for the following 3 years, and 10% in the final year. NB: the division in financing between the Government, the PPPs, the DPs and other will be completed as the projects are carried out. The text in italic form in the table gives the projects that have already been allocated

ANNEX 2: MATRIX OF MONITORABLE INDICATORS FOR REALIZING TDV 2025 TARGETS

Target	Target Indicator by 2025	TZ Base line	TZ Current Status	Targets for Medium Term
		2000	2010	2015
Economic growth	GDP Per capita growth, percent	2.5	3.6	5.5
	GDP growth rate, percent	5.1	6.5	8.0
	GNI per Capita (Atlas Method) at constant 2009\$	270	500 (2009)	670
	GNI per Capita PPP at constant 2009\$	770	1,350 (2009)	1,809
	GNP per capita, nominal (\$)	300	500	
	Agriculture growth rate, percent	3.37	4.6	6
	Industry growth rate, percent	9	7.0	8.2
	Manufacturing growth rate, percent	8	10.0	11.0
	Growth rate of mining, sector, percent	13	1.2 (2009)	5.0
	Growth of tourism sector, percent	4.3	4.2 (2009)	6.0
	Services growth rate, percent	3.6	7.2	7.5
	Export growth rate, percent	-5.0	8.4	10.0
	Import growth rate, percent			12.0

Target	Target Indicator by 2025	TZ Base line	TZ Current Status	Targets for Medium Term
		2000	2010	2015
Macro economic stability	Inflation rate, percent	5.9	6.8 (Mean 2000-2009)	4-5 percent
	Unemployment, total (percent of total labour force)	5(2001)	4.7 (Mean)	4.0
Diversified and semi industrialized economy*	Agric (percent of GDP)	33.1	28.4 (2009)	25.4
	Industry (percent of GDP)	19.0	24.0 (2009)	26.5
	Manufacture (percent of GDP)	9.3	9.4 (2009)	12.0
	Services (percent of GDP)	47.9	47.6 (2009)	48.1
	Export (percent of GDP)	20.0	19.2	23
	Import of goods and services (percent of GDP)		26.2	26
	Gross Domestic Saving as % of GDP	13.2	10.6	14
	Net ODA(percent of GNI)		13.7	10
	Revenue (percent of GDP)		17.5	19
	Employment in agric (percent of total)	74.6	74.6	65
	Employment in industry (percent of total)	5.0	6.0	8.0
Energy	Electric power (KWH per Capita)		(900MW) 81.7 kWh	200 kWh
Population growth rate	Population growth rate		2.9	2.7

Target	Target Indicator by 2025	TZ Base line	TZ Current Status	Targets for Medium Term
		2000	2010	2015
	Rural population, percent of total	74	74	70
	Total population (Millions)	34.4 (2002)	45	49.8
Food self sufficiency	Food self sufficiency ratio (average)	92	100	120

* The figures displayed in the table are derived from the WDI database, and from calculations and projections made by the POPC. Therefore, the figures given as a share of GDP or GNI are calculated following a specific method, which might differ from the one used in national accounting (in the method displayed above, the sum of the agriculture, industry and services shares amounts to 100% of GDP)..