

TANZANIA'S ECONOMY AMID COVID-19: THE RISE OF NEW AGENDA OF HEALTH INVESTMENT

JOSELINI V. HEBERTI (joseliniheberti97@gmail.com)

BONUS V. NGORORO (valentinengororo@gmail.com)

St. Augustine University of Tanzania

Abstract

This study investigated the impact of COVID-19 on Tanzanian's economy which has gained her new status of shifting from lower to lower-middle income economy countries. It present in a critical manner and from different perspectives the way our new economic status has been affected by the COVID-19 measures taken to curb it, particularly the lockdown of some countries and banning of an international means of transportation including airspaces. Nevertheless, the study has investigated the new agenda of health investment among African countries which could be helpfully in struggling against COVID-19 and other outbreak diseases. As a health sector is mutates mutandis to the economy of the country. Moreover, it tries to present widely how this global crisis was being perceived and the way our government responded to it. In order to maintain our economic status, also the study tries to synthesize the health sector and the present other institutions to figure out on how they work together to ensure that the economy of the country is stable and grows at the same time the health standard of people within the country is safe.

Keywords: COVID-19, Tanzanian Economy, Health Investment, Vaccines, Vaccination

Résumé

Cette étude a examiné l'impact de la COVID-19 sur l'économie tanzanienne, ce qui lui a valu le nouveau statut de passage des pays à revenu faible aux pays à revenu intermédiaire de la tranche inférieure. Il présente de manière critique et sous différents angles la façon dont le nouveau statut économique de la Tanzanie a été affecté par les mesures prises pour freiner le COVID-19, en particulier le confinement de certains pays et l'interdiction d'un moyen de transport international, y compris les espaces aériens. Néanmoins, l'étude a étudié le nouveau programme d'investissement dans la santé parmi les pays africains qui pourrait être utile dans la lutte contre COVID-19 et d'autres maladies épidémiques. En tant que secteur de la santé, il influe à l'économie du pays. De plus, cet article essaye de présenter largement comment cette crise mondiale était perçue et la façon dont le gouvernement tanzanien y a réagi. Afin de maintenir son statut économique, l'étude tente également de synthétiser le secteur de la santé et les autres institutions actuelles pour comprendre comment ils travaillent ensemble pour s'assurer que l'économie du pays soit stable et croisse en même temps et que le niveau de santé des personnes dans le pays soit assuré.

Mots-clés : COVID-19, Économie tanzanienne, Investissement dans la santé, Vaccins, Vaccination

Introduction

This article is aimed to present critically and in a wider sense Tanzania's status amid Covid-19. The article also presents the situation of Tanzania before and during the time of the Covid-19 crisis, which is still hitting different countries' economies throughout the worldwide as presented by ILO.¹

This paper as well will provide a reader with different perspectives and approaches taken which are still applied amongst Tanzanians in order to promote their economy as well as to safeguard their health during the crisis of Covid-19. The last part is a new agenda of health investment in Tanzania to prepare a transformative structured Tanzania in the future days.

1. Historical Background of the COVID 19

According to various sources of information, different countries including the leading ones in the world economy are being badly hit by the Corona Virus. COVID-19 was non-selective between developing and developed countries, unfortunately, both the countries found the victim of the pandemic. This virus still hit various countries in the world, some people hold different views concerning the rapid spread of this virus once they attack a man's body.

From 2019 until now, COVID-19 hits different parts of the world. According to the World Health Organization, infection cases are approaching 158,378,520 people worldwide, 3298386 people have died and 135,877,650 people recovered.² The statistics exactly change day to day as the world still experiences new cases in different countries.³

The disease to present is debatable since different scientific findings tell us about the virus which causes such a deadly disease which is *Corona Virus*. This virus mostly attacks the human respiratory system, particularly the lungs. There are people who say Covid-19 is a Chinese, American and European disease.⁴ This claim is mostly because of their economic influence and superiority in the world market economy. Most scholars claim that: covid-19 is an economic war and nothing else.⁵

It is not a mysterious incident since the virus was firstly announced in China which is among the leading economic countries in the world. Coronavirus is an infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).⁶ Lu, Stratton & Tang wrote that: this virus was firstly reported by the Wuhan Health Commission (WHC) in the Hubei province of the Republic of China...whereby all cases were reported from the

¹International Labor Organization, Retrieved from <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/coronavirus/sector/lang--en/index.htm>, Accessed on October 12, 2021

²Worldometer. *Covid-19: Corona Virus Pandemic*. May 9, 2021, 10:58 GMT. Retrieved from [Worldometers.info.com](https://www.worldometers.info.com).

³Worldometer, *Weekly Trends: Coronavirus Cases*, Last Updated October 07, 2021 13: 18GMT, Retrieved from <https://www.worldometer.info/coronavirus/?utm-campaign=homeAdvegas1>?, Accessed on October 07, 2021.

⁴G. Mutalemwa, "COVID 19 in 77 Verses", *Journal of Sociology and Development*, Vol. 4(1), Mwanza, Tanzania: St. Augustine University of Tanzania, December, 2020, p. 131.

⁵H.J. Shatz, *Covid-19 and Economic Competition with China and Russia*, War on the Rock, Pennsylvania Ave, SE: August 31, 2020, Retrieved from <https://warontherocks.com/2021/08/covid-19-and-economic-competition-with-china-and-russia/>, Accessed on October 07, 2021.

⁶COVID-19, Retrieved from <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19>, Accessed in August 18, 2021.

Seafood Wholesale Market where by the trades lives the species of bats, snakes, pangolins and badgers making scientific speculate the market as a source of the virus.⁷

Therefore, the virus is highly associated with the question of environmental pollution whereby human activities particularly seafood dealers in one way or another influence composition of harmful viruses and bacteria in the waste products resulting from human activities.

On another hand, the viruses become infective when they attain an animal reservoir that provides an adequate cellular environment where the virus can multiply and acquire a series of advantageous genetic mutations.⁸ Abdel-Moneim&Abdelwhab went even further and asserted that: these mutations enable the virus to cross into the species, infect and multiply within human hosts effectively.⁹ As a result, there is a series of conveyances which starts from the source to the human being. However, it is like a puzzle on how this virus attacked the first human being either was it through eating contaminated animals or through by which means?

Some scientists' claims are direct to the Chinese government saying that, the virus was a result of the laboratory activities of China's scientists while others still refute that statement. Kumar, S. for instance claimed that "several scientists familiar with laboratory accidents and how research on corona viruses is conducted, have made an assessment and cast doubts on claims that a mistake may have unleashed the coronavirus on the world."¹⁰

For him, coronaviruses did not result from laboratories. Tibbetsclaimed that the disproving possibilities of scientific experiments were the main sources of these viruses, and said that 'there is virtually no chance that the new coronavirus has resulted of a laboratory accident in China or anywhere else; accredited laboratories have standards and protocols to observe and follow. Consequently, those mistakes are impossible since they cannot make such a mistake without being discovered.'¹¹

Contrarily, Jelnov among others viewed, this virus as a result of Chinese scientists; therefore for him, it was created by human beings and genetically modified. He strongly negated the fact that this virus was not a natural virus rather it is a manmade virus, according to him; 'the fact that scientific community has concluded that the virus is natural and not manmade or genetically modified, the possibility that the virus escaped from a laboratory in Wuhan remains.'¹² Also the former president of the United States, Mr Donald Trump did not believe such a notion that the virus is natural rather it is manmade particularly by Chinese

⁷L. Stratton & Tang in G. Mwanyuli, G. Mutalemwa, & L. Nyangasi, "The Mystery of COVID-19 and the Question of Environmental Sustainability," *Journal of Sociology and Development*, Vol. 4(1), Mwanza, Tanzania: St. Augustine University of Tanzania, December, 2020, p. 73.

⁸ G. Mwanyuli, G. Mutalemwa, & L. Nyangasi, "The Mystery of COVID-19 and the Question of Environmental Sustainability," *Journal of Sociology and Development*, Vol. 4(1), Mwanza, Tanzania: St. Augustine University of Tanzania, December, 2020, p. 73.

⁹Ibd., 73

¹⁰ S. Kumar, "COVID 19 Pandemic: Only Views Counter Views and Reviews, No Clear-Cut Answers Yet," *MGM Journal of Medical Sciences*, Vol.7 (1), 2020, p.1, Retrieved from <http://www.mgmjms.com>, Accessed on Saturday, August 21, 2021, IP: 10.232.74.27.

¹¹ M. W. Tibbets, R. Gomez, R. Kannangai, & G. Sridharan, "Total Quality Management in Clinical Virology Laboratories," *India Journal of Medical Microbiology*, Vol. 24(4), p. 258.

¹² P. Jelnov, *Confronting Covid-19 Myths: Mobility and Mortality*, (No. 516), GLO Discussion Paper. Retrieved from <https://ideas.repec.org/p/zbw/glodps/516.html>, Accessed on August 21, 2021.

government to control the economy of the world. Around this debate, there is still a puzzle since there is no one has clear and vivid proof that the virus was invented or naturally emerged. So, it is too far even for us to affirm or deny that the corona virus was invented or naturally emerged.

In his interview with the BBC reporter, at the White House Trump was asked to present his views concerning the origin of the virus. Mr. Trump was asked by a reporter: "Have you seen anything at this point that gives you a high degree of confidence that the Wuhan Institute of Virology was the origin of this virus?" Mr Trump responded: "Yes, I have, Yes, I have without specifying he said that 'and I think the World Health Organization (WHO) should be ashamed of themselves because they're like the public relations agency for China.' He asked to clarify his comment, he said 'I can't tell you that. I'm not allowed to tell you that.'"¹³ For him, Covid-19 is a manmade virus resulting from the Wuhan Institute of Virology for economic purposes.

2. Statement of the Problem

Africa in general is backward in health investment. Most medicines and medical equipment are from outside the continent. Tanzania like many African countries has noted how health investment matters since economies rely on health welfare, particularly in this COVID-19 crisis.

Tanzanian government then changed its direction on how to fight covid-19 and accepted the COVAX initiative scheme which is under World Health Organization.

The question is, how times donations do Tanzania need to vaccine its people as quickly as possible to avoid spreading the virus? The response of it, not only does the COVAX facility arrangement fit but it also needs a country to have its industries produce vaccines. It was on July 24, Tanzania mainland received slightly over 1,000,000 doses of the Johnson & Johnson Covid-19 vaccines (Janssen) being a donation from the United States under the COVAX facility arrangement.¹⁴ What a vaccination! If the government depends on foreign aid?. For instance, while speaking to journalists on Friday 23, 2021, Health Minister, Dr Dorothy Gwajima, said the government plans to vaccinate 60 percent of Tanzanians.¹⁵ As the government has initiated various means to fight COVID-19, one of them, is to vaccinate a large number of people. But the plans remain in words rather than in fact. This is because of where the vaccines are from? Are they from within the country or? If they are coming outside, can they be able to vaccinate a large population for a short time? And who gives vaccines and why? Thus, every question may be answered only by reasons and facts.

3. Objectives

As main objective, this paper aimed to present Tanzania's economy amid Covid-19 and the new agenda of health investment. According to the Specific Objectives, the article has the following specific objectives:

¹³ Corona Virus: *Trump stands by China lab origin theory for virus*, Whitehouse: May 1, 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-52496098>, Accessed on August 21, 2021.

¹⁴ The Citizen News, *Responses to Covid-19 Jobs by Citizen Vary*, August 08, 2021, Retrieved from <https://www.the-citizen.com.tz>, Accessed on September 24, 2021.

¹⁵ B. Wsambura, "Tanzania Receives Over 1million Doses of Covid-19 Vaccines from US," *The Citizen*, July 25, 2021, Retrieved from <https://www.the-citizen.com.tz>, Accessed on September 24, 2021.

- To analyze the situation of COVID-19 in Tanzania since it was erupted.
- To analyze critically Tanzania's economy before and during COVID-19 crisis.
- To examine how the health investment can be a normative basis for healthcare and economic safety.

4. Scope of the Study

The article has relied on analyze the situation of covid-19 and Tanzania's economy before and during covid-19. It also has relied on examine how health investment is significant to all sectors. This is to make sure that the government plays a big part to promote the perfect investment in healthcare.

5. Methodology of the Study

This paper has used different research methods, that is qualitative and analytic method, in order to ensure adequate, reliability as well as validity of the information presented. The analytic method, according to encyclopedia of philosophy, is a method of inquiry in which one seeks to assess complex systems of thought by 'analyzing' them into simpler elements whose relationships are thereby brought into focus.¹⁶ And deductive method is applicable whereby the researchers draw conclusion from the general premises to the particular premises so as to attain the reliable conclusion.¹⁷

6. Literature Review of Covid-19

In Tanzania the case of Covid-19 victim was firstly experienced in Arusha region which is among of the cities in Tanzania. Tarimo and Wu, explained concerning the first case of Covid-19 in Tanzania said that: On 16 March 2020, the Ministry of Health of Tanzania announced the first case of COVID-19. The victim happened to be a female traveler aged 46 years who departed the country on 3 March 2020 to Belgium and had visited Denmark and Sweden between the dates 5 and 13 March 2020. On the 15 March 2020, the lady flew back to Tanzania from Belgium and arrived at them Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA) at 1600 hours using the Rwandan airplane.¹⁸ From there Tanzania became among of the countries reporting the cases of Covid-19 until now. 'Several measures were taken by the United Republic of Tanzania soon after the experience of this pandemic worldwide, since corona virus disease (COVID-19) outbreak was declared a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) on 30 January 2020.'¹⁹

Contrary from other countries particularly from African continent where their heads of states adopted different ways to deal with the spread of such virus in their countries by allowing lockdown, maintenance of social distance, banning unnecessary movements either; festivals, football leagues, schools were closed and any kind of social services which could lead

¹⁶ E. Craig, (Ed.), *The Shorter Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, New York, U.S.A: Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2005, p.13.

¹⁷ R.A. Lacey, *A Dictionary of Philosophy*^{3rd} Ed, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul L.t.d, 1976, p.78.

¹⁸ C.F. Tarimo & J. Wu, *The First Confirmed Case Of COVID-19 in Tanzania: Recommendations Based on Lesson Learned from China*, Tropical Medicine and Health, 2020, p. 1. Retrieved from <https://tropmedhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s41186-020-00214-x>

¹⁹ Ibid., p.1.

gathering like weddings were all banned. Tanzania's government under the governance of the Late Dr. John Joseph Pombe Magufuli considered some ways which were adopted from Western countries whereby some social gathering including festivals, football leagues as well as schools were closed in order to avoid the spread of covid-19.

However, in order to control the virus and rescue the lives of those who were already affected by the covid-19, the government under the ministry of health took its own way. In February, 2021 however, the government reissued guidelines insisting on World Health Organization's recommended measures and built local capacity to produce personal protective equipment (face masks as it's well known as *Barakoa* in Kiswahili language). The government has also adopted complementary traditional remedies that are thought to boost immunity (Nyungu in Kiswahili language). Tanzania harbors a rich diversity of valuable medicinal plants and has plans to build capacity to intensify research on alternative remedies against COVID-19; such efforts are also supported by WHO. However, such efforts have been misinterpreted as undermining control measures against COVID-19.²⁰

This, therefore, doesn't mean Tanzanian government under the governance of the Late Dr. Magufuli didn't cooperate with other countries in struggling against this deadly virus through allowing vaccination in the country which is provided under the umbrella of WHO. Rather, President Magufuli urged the Ministry of Health to conduct a robust evaluation before accepting the use of vaccines in the country. In an interview with the BBC, the government's chief spokesperson Hassan Abbas reiterated that "we would like to see the accuracy (efficacy) of these vaccines first. Tanzania is not in denial of the vaccines, but we think that it is not the right time for now...at some point, yes, once they (the vaccines) have been clinically approved."²¹

Nevertheless, the Late, Dr. Magufuli did not consider the fact that Tanzanians also should implement universal and total lockdown of the state like other countries. The approach of the Tanzanian government to Covid-19 led by the president John Magufuli, has been unique. By avoiding universal lockdown, it has rejected the concept of a one size fits all.²² Magufuli's intentions was to remove fear among the Tanzanians and to flourish the state's economy despite of being in the crisis of Covid-19. Following his strong passions of develop the country, with his mantra: 'HapaKaziTu/ My only focus is work' which helped him to the maximum in dealing with economy while the state and the world is under Covid-19.

Olewe, D. reported that; "it was completed time because no-one used corona as an excuse to delay it, he said while applauding the contractors and also instructing government officials not to entertain anyone using the pandemic as an excuse to postpone the delivery of

²⁰ N. Magnavita, F. Chirico & A. Sacco, "COVID-19: From Hospitals to Courts," *Correspondence*, Vol. 397, pp. 1542-1543, Rome, Italy: April 14, 2021, Retrieved from [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)00678-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)00678-4), Accessed on August 24, 2021.

²¹ British Broadcasting Corporation. *Covid-19 Vaccines: Tanzanian Government Says the Country Has "Controlled" The Virus*. Feb 10, 2021. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/av/worldafrica-56019310>, Accessed on August 24, 2021.

²² H.H. Magani, *Government Message and Fear from Covid-19 in Dar-Es-Salaam*, The London School of Economics and Political Science LSE, Dar-Es-Salaam: August 3, 2020. Retrieved from <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/africaatlse/2020/08/03/government-messages-covid19-dar-es-salaam-tanzania-public-health/>, Accessed on August 21, 2021.

projects.”²³ Implementation of total lockdown was not something favorable by Magufuli's regime since it would have restricted public access to health services, especially for patients with chronic conditions like tuberculosis and HIV infection, which, in settings like Tanzania with large burdens of infectious and non-infectious disease, would have had severe effects. Lockdown might have also prevented citizens from working, affecting households' ability to afford food or health care, pushing more people into poverty.²⁴

Different perspectives rose about the Magufuli's approach of refuse to put under lockdown the city of Dar-Es-Salaam where it is the center of trade as well as the whole nation, some therefore perceived him as the monster who only strive to develop economy of the country even without consider the health of his citizens. While some considered him as a brilliant leader who knows his majorities' situation; for this for instance P. Mathuki lauded Tanzania for its decision to keep its economy open even at the height of covid-19. He said “The country's decision to keep the economy open has offered a major relief to the private sector in term of business resilience, further more; he added that Tanzania's position was in line with EABC Covid-19 related initiatives in an effort to sustain business operations, jobs and economic resilience.”²⁵

Consequently, Tanzania's economy stands out despite of covid-19 in the country. This gave him credit in the sense that, Tanzania was announced by the World Bank as among of the country which recently riches the lower/middle income economy. This is justified by the World Bank in Tanzania that; following two decades of sustained growth, Tanzania reached an important milestone in July 2020, when it formally graduated from low-income country to lower-middle income country. Tanzania's achievement reflects sustained macroeconomic stability that has supported growth, in addition to the country's rich natural endowment and strategic geographic position.²⁶ Furthermore, the Bank announced that ‘the national income (GNI) per capital increased from \$ 1,020 in 2018 to \$ 1,080 in 2019, exceeding the threshold for lower-middle income status.’²⁷

7. Consequences of Covid-19 in Tanzania

Tanzania's economy like many other country's economy has being faced difficulties during the crisis of Covid-19 where the virus hits all over the world. Therefore, Tanzania has been facing the impacts of the Covid-19. The forensic analysis on various sectors which constitute and contribute the rise of the country's economy would be observed. In this section, therefore, let's extend our discussion a little bit into few sectors including international trade and tourism sector.

²³ D. Olewe, “The Cautionary Tale of the President Who Denied Corona Virus,” *BBC News*, March 18, 2021. Retrieved from <https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-56412912.amp>, Accessed on August 21, 2021

²⁴ N. Magnavita, F. Chirico & A. Sacco, “COVID-19: From Hospitals To Courts,” *Correspondence*, Vol. 397, pp. 1542-1543, Rome, Italy: April 14, 2021, Retrieved from [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)00678-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)00678-4), Accessed on August 24, 2021.

²⁵ The Citizen/ News, *Why Tanzania's Economy Is Shinning Despite Covid-19*, Thursday, September 03, 2020, Retrieved from <https://www.thecitizen.co.tz>, Accessed on August 25, 2021.

²⁶ The World Bank in Tanzania, *The World Bank Supports Tanzania's Growth Through Policy Analysis, Grant, and Credits with a Focus on Infrastructure and Private Sector*, March 23, 2021. Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tanzania/overview>, Accessed on August 21, 2021.

²⁷ Ibid.

7.1 International Trade

Tanzania isn't an Island in building her economy; rather she depends from different countries in selling and consumption, hence international markets is part and parcel of our economy. Consequently, Tanzania cooperates with her neighboring countries from her regional level, interregional level, continental as well as worldwide. For instance Tanzania is among of countries forming East African Community (EAC),²⁸ South African Development Economic Community (SADEC),²⁹ African Union (AU)³⁰ as well as United Nations (UN).³¹ Being a member of all these organizations which intend to strengthen and foster development of the region, continent as well as the World through different ways. Tanzania therefore benefits from them through trading activities. Thus the member states of all those organizations enjoy the Agenda of promoting economic development through international trade where the country could buy and sell its local products to other members.

Responding to the usage of lockdown as a way proposed by WHO among other, has great impact to the World market. A. Rymer asserted that, "increasing number of countries now face the prospect of lockdowns and ongoing quarantine measures, the effects is likely to result in a severe slowdown in global economic activity, with the risk of stress to a number of sectors."³² In China for instance where a large number of Tanzanians shipping their products from, faced difficulties during lockdown whereby some economic activities in cities like Shanghai, Beijing and Huwan where they save as an international trading centers were closed. K. Wade presented in his article that; 'the magnitude can already be seen in the latest data from China, where we saw falls of 20% in retail sales and 25% in fixed capital investment during the period when much of the economy was in lockdown.'³³ C. Botham in A. Rymer went even furthermore asserting that, "wherever we look in the Chinese economy, we see double digit declines."³⁴ China is not only the country where Tanzanians depends for their products; some people also depend on different countries where their economic condition is higher than Tanzania. Following this scenario of shutting down economic activities in different countries; World market also experienced decline of selling and buying hence price fluctuation of the commodities. Probably, even Tanzania's economy declines since highly demands what they produced and supply in local products to.

²⁸EAC: EAC Partner States, Retrieved from <https://www.eac.int/eac-partner-states>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.

²⁹*Southern Africa Development Community; Towards a Common Future*, Retrieved from <https://www.sadc.int/about-sadc/overview/sadc-common-agenda/>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.

³⁰African Union, Retrieved from <https://au.int/en/overview>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.

³¹Worldometer, *Countries in the UN, United Nations Member States*, Retrieved from <https://www.worldometers.info/united-nations/>, Accessed on September 6, 2021

³² A. Rymer, *What Impact Is Covid-19 Having on the Global Economies and Markets?*, Schroders, SNAPSHOT, published on March 26, 2020, Retrieved from <https://www.schroders.com/en/za/intermediary/insights/market/what-impact-is-covid-19-having-on-global-economies-and-markets/>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.

³³ K. Wade, *Corona Virus to Spark "Severe" Global Recession*, Schroders, Covid-19: INFOCUS, Published on March 19, 2021, Retrieved from <https://www.schroders.com/en/economics/coronavirus-to-spark-severe-global-recession/>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.

³⁴ A. Rymer, *What Impact Is Covid-19 Having on the Global Economies and Markets?*, Schroders, SNAPSHOT, Published on March 26, 2020, Retrieved from <https://www.schroders.com/en/za/intermediary/insights/market/what-impact-is-covid-19-having-on-global-economies-and-markets/>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.

In Tanzania, on the other hand, enterprises were allowed to operate although after experiencing the patients with Covid-19; the government announced to close all international borders; also airports were required to suspend some international travels. However, those measures did not last for a long as followed the government announcement re-opening of its borders and resuming of international Voyages. Although this is just like a first stage of allowing recovery of the affected economy since the borders are free and local trips are allowed but still the problem remains in other countries which Tanzania depends from them which are still in restrictions. Consequently, the local products particularly agricultural goods suffering from insufficient markets; this situation has become serious problem since the country starts to experience insufficient foreign exchange where the government highly gets foreign currency.

Generally, 'Tanzania exports tobacco, coffee, cotton, cashew nuts, tea and cloves, also gold and some manufactured goods are exported to exports partners like India, Japan, China, United Arab Emirates, Netherland and Germany where all of them still experience the impacts of Covid-19 and policy of lockdown is implemented.'³⁵ V. Masubo a policy Economist in her article asserted that "exports of agricultural and manufacturing goods have also dropped significantly, driven by supply chain and cross-border disruptions."³⁶ This is also demonstrated by trading economics said that, "exports in Tanzania decreased to 1295.80\$ Million in the first quarter of 2021 from 1838.50\$ Million in the fourth quarter of 2020."³⁷ MARKUP added that "manufacturing and mineral trade was below their 2019 values in every month of 2020 so far."³⁸ Therefore in one way or another, this situation highly influences dropping of our economy.

7.2 Tourism Industry

Tanzania is amongst the country in the World which depends to boost her economy through tourism industry. It is true that tourism sector in Tanzania is among of the most important sectors. There are a number of precious attractions in the country among of those attractions including landscapes, National parks and game reserves, mountains, beautiful environment and others.

Consequently, Tourism industry is a key generator of foreign exchange across the country. In the 2019 financial year, as presented by BoT report of 2019 in Zlatan Milisic that 'the total value of foreign exchange earnings generated from tourism amounted to USD 2.557 billion.'³⁹ This shows that the sector has a lot to contribute in the GDP of the country. In a budget speech made in 2017, the former minister for Natural Resources and Tourism

³⁵ Trading Economics, Tanzania Exports, Retrieved from <https://tradingeconomics.com/tanzania/exports>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.

³⁶ V. Masubo, *Covid-19 in Tanzania: Is Business As Usual Response Enough?*, IGC London Hub: International Growth Center, Country Programme. Jul 2, 2020, Retrieved from <https://www.theigc/blog/covid-19-in-tanzania-is-bussines-as-usual-response-enough/>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.

³⁷ Trading Economics, Tanzania Exports, Retrieved from <https://tradingeconomics.com/tanzania/exports>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.

³⁸ EU-EAC Market Access Upgrade Program, *Tanzania's in Time of Covid-19: An analysis for the Avocado, Coffee, Spices and Tea Sector*, Retrieved from <https://www.eacmarkup.org>, Accessed on September 12, 2021.

³⁹ Z. Milisic, *Rapid Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Covid-19 in Tanzania, Economic and Social Research Foundation*, April, 2020, p. 26.

estimated that the sectoral contribution of tourism to Tanzania's GDP stood at 17.5%.⁴⁰ In Tanzania Island (Zanzibar) for instance, this sector is more important since it accounts for about a third of its GDP, 80% of its revenue, and remains the biggest employer on the island.⁴¹

This sector also is essential in the sense that, it is the source of employment. This is validated by Zlatan who asserted that "tourism and hospitality industry is one of the major sources of employment, tax revenue, and foreign exchange earnings to Tanzania."⁴² Nevertheless, the sector is not only important in Tanzania; rather it is important Worldwide since people actually benefit a lot from it. Through this sector, people celebrate their vacations, learning and interact with new environment and know the culture inhabitant of such area. The implementation of this lockdown policy therefore, proposed by WHO as among of the ways used to reduce the spread of the Covid-19 cases. We thereby have external and domestic impact channels as present by Zlatan as follows.

'With regards to the external impact channel, countries around the world have suspended their airline industries and have called for measures such as lockdowns that make it impossible for tourists to travel to Tanzania, even if they wanted to. Similarly, potential tourists are taking their own measures at an individual level as a precaution during this crisis. Lastly on external channels, there is the impact of weakened demand as a result of reduced economic activities around the world leading to unemployment, and loss of income for many potential tourists. The second channel is a domestic one because of measures taken by local players. First, the Government has suspended all international flights until further notice meaning that no tourists can travel to Tanzania at this time. The Government has also called for citizens to postpone any unnecessary travel within the country. In addition, most tourist hotels have made a decision to suspend their operations because of fear of spreading infections and decreasing profit margins/increasing losses from lack of tourists and closure of social events such as weddings since recreational places where also required to suspend their activities.'⁴³

Furthermore, Lesanoi in P. Donelan asserted that 'although the country went through a very brief period of restricted movement from March to May 2020 as well as border closures and airspace bans with barely any national-wide lockdowns. Announcement and guidance by the government to reopen airspace and restore business with strict adherence to WHO and other sectors-specific measures from June onwards was not enough to restart and sustains the original growth trend of responsible tourism sector, since the source markets and neighbors extended their border and air space closures, as well as their travel restrictions.' As a result, tourism and hospitality sector on top of a collapse in demand has led to an unprecedented stock. The World Bank's 14th Tanzania Economic Update (TEU) forecasts economic growth to slow to 2.5% in 2020

⁴⁰Ibd., p. 26.

⁴¹Ibd., p. 26.

⁴²Ibd., p. 26.

⁴³ Z. Milisic, *Rapid Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Covid-19 in Tanzania, Economic and Social Research Foundation*, April, 2020, p. 27.

from 6.9% growth reported in 2019.⁴⁴ So, we could say that, the pandemic has no mercy even for a developing countries up to now, no one knows Covid-19 when will go away or it will exist eternally.

8. The Rise of New Agenda of Health Investment

The most African countries have not been invested much in health sector. Tanzania like other African nations is still endeavoring in building the strongest health sector. The crisis of Covid-19 pandemic has been left a lesson on health investment. According to the latest Economic update published by the World Bank, Tanzania needs to undertake important and urgent investment to accelerate progress in the health and education of its citizens, especially youth, if the country is to improve its human capital for sustainable development. What needed and immediate measure to solve problem is to invest on healthcare. This can be only achieved by strengthening education. As a result of lack education, the most Tanzanians become the masters of Covid-19 advisers whose information have been presenting with a least of scientific misinformation. Indeed, even little children all over the world know of corona virus/COVID-19 given its devastating impact not only on national economies, but also on all aspects of human existence. For example, it has impacted mainstream politics, governance, education, and social life generally. However, its economic impact has been more far-reaching given its effect on the workforce, an essential component of the productive sector which is the main source of a country's wealth, as we have always been made to believe. This is until COVID-19 made it more clearly that the source of a country's wealth is its human well-being, not its economic well-being.⁴⁵ This is clear that health investment has far-more significant in daily life. What is clear is that irrespective of the economic or political system in place, a sound public health system is critical to the core national interest of any state; to its survival. Therefore, protecting and mainstreaming public health and safety is critical to the survival of a state including its economic and political systems.⁴⁶

8.1 The Vaccination without Vaccines

Having hope where hope is very far is like to create another disease. As Tanzania government assured in amidst of the covid-19 vaccines used as economic influence by the greatest economic countries. In fact, one analysis by Oxfam found that even if all five of the most advanced vaccine candidates succeed, there would not be enough vaccine for most of the world's people until 2022. This has always been the case in the global health: whoever pays the highest price acquires the research products. The World Health Organization has actively tried to warn against this nationalist approach, but in the end, words and pledges don't amount to anything unless they are followed by action. It is money and power that

⁴⁴Ibd.

⁴⁵C. Isike, Profit Vs Public Health: "The Crisis of Liberal Democracy Universal Healthcare in Africa," *Journal of Humanity and Social Sciences*, Vol. 12(2), 2020, p. 263.

⁴⁶Ibd., p. 263.

counts.⁴⁷ The mere practicability needed to developing countries plus Tanzania is to open a door for the medical researchers to conducting productive researches on outbreak diseases. These all of course need a huge investment on health to substantially bear a decisive result.

Conclusion and Recommendations

It is absolutely true that the covid-19 has left a big agenda specifically on health investment. Despite the covid-19 pandemic having affected many substantial economic sectors, the health sector has been affected mostly. As the health sector is a core sector in any country's economy building, the death of people such as professionals, experts, and human resources in general as well, has left tremendous effects. But in another notion, it is time for Tanzania to learn how the national economy is far more connected with the health sector especially in the fourth and fifth industrial revolutions.

As recommendations, when education ceases, everything falls down. Then, Tanzanian government has a responsibility in making public health in achieving better results. The universities have the responsibility to conduct medical research for a purpose of acquiring new knowledge based on outbreak diseases like the covid-19 pandemic which is spread through the corona virus. For instance, Artemisia annual has a long history in its native China, where scientists discovered as an active ingredient that the plant as a front-line weapon in the fight against malaria.⁴⁸ This plant although used in Madagascar and then Tanzania accepted as a cure for covid-19 but no positive results were shown. So, the number of medical researches based on the local herbs also are inclusively needed for bringing a new medical treatment.

Tanzania also should invest in the medical industries which could be able to produce medicines, vaccines and other medical equipment from the local indigenous. This should go hand to hand with a big investment in public health education and education in general. Without forgetting, the local herbs in the best way have gone into clinical trials and could be advanced to the curriculum to help societies. Either modern or local treatment, all must be observed positively if it is workable.

REFERENCES

- African Union, Retrieved from <https://au.int/en/overview>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.
- British Broadcasting Corporation. *Covid-19 Vaccines: Tanzanian Government Says the Country Has "Controlled" The Virus*. Feb 10, 2021. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/av/worldafrica-56019310>, Accessed on August 24, 2021.
- Corona Virus: *Trump stands by China lab origin theory for virus*, Whitehouse: May 1, 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-52496098>, Accessed on August 21, 2021.

⁴⁷D. Sridhan, "Paradigm Shift: How The Pandemic Changed Science, Covid-19 Has Shown Us That Good Health Is Not Just Down to Biology", *The Guardian*, January 04, 2021, Retrieved from <https://the-guardian.com>, Accessed on September 24, 2021.

⁴⁸M. Oduor, *Tanzania to Use Local Herbs Instead of Vaccines Against Covid-19*, December 18, 2020, Retrieved from www.africanews.com, Accessed on September 24, 2021.

- COVID-19, Retrieved from <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19> , Accessed in August 18, 2021.
- Craig, E., (Ed.), *The Shorter Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, New York, U.S.A: Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2005.
- Donelan, P., *Responsible Tourism in Tanzania, Recommendation for Covid-19 Recovery*, Geneva, Switzerland: Enhance International Framework (EIF), October 13, 2020, Retrieved from <https://trade4devnews.enhancedif.org/en/op-ed/responsible-tourism-tanzania-recommendations-covid-19recovery>, Accessed on September 7, 2021.
- EAC: *EAC Partner States*, Retrieved from <https://www.eac.int/eac-partner-states>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.
- EU-EAC Market Access Upgrade Program, *Tanzania's in Time of Covid-19: An analysis for the Avocado, Coffee, Spices and Tea Sector*, Retrieved from <https://www.eacmarkup.org>, Accessed on September 12, 2021.
- International Labor Organization, Retrieved from <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/coronavirus/sector/lang--en/index.htm>, Accessed on October 12, 2021.
- Isike, C., Profit Vs Public Health: "The Crisis of Liberal Democracy Universal Healthcare in Africa," *Journal of Humanity and Social Sciences*, Vol. 12(2), 2020.
- Jelnov, P., *Confronting Covid-19 Myths: Mobility and Mortality*, (No. 516), GLO Discussion Paper. Retrieved from <https://ideas.repec.org/p/zbw/glodps/516.html>, Accessed on August 21, 2021.
- Kumar, S., "COVID 19 Pandemic: Only Views Counter Views and Reviews, No Clear-Cut Answers Yet," *MGM Journal of Medical Sciences*, Vol.7 (1), 2020, p.1, Retrieved from <http://www.mgmjms.com>, Accessed on Saturday, August 21, 2021, IP: 10.232.74.27.
- Lacey, R.A., *A Dictionary of Philosophy* 3rd Ed, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul L.t.d, 1976.
- Magani, H. H., *Government Message and Fear from Covid-19 in Dar-Es-Salaam*, The London School of Economics and Political Science LSE, Dar-Es-Salaam: August 3, 2020. Retrieved from <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/africaatlse/2020/08/03/government-messages-covid19-dar-es-salaam-tanzania-public-health/> , Accessed on August 21, 2021.
- Magnavita, N., Chirico, F. & Sacco, A., "COVID-19: From Hospitals to Courts," *Correspondence*, Vol. 397, pp. 1542-1543, Rome, Italy: April 14, 2021, Retrieved from [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)00678-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)00678-4), Accessed on August 24, 2021.
- Masubo, V., *Covid-19 in Tanzania: Is Business As Usual Response Enough?*, IGC London Hub: International Growth Center, Country Programme. Jul 2, 2020, Retrieved from <https://www.theigc/blog/covid-19-in-tanzania-is-bussines-as-usual-response-enough/>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.
- Milisic, Z., *Rapid Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Covid-19 in Tanzania*, Economic and Social Research Foundation, April, 2020.
- Mutalemwa, G., *COVID 19 in 77 Verses*, *Journal of Sociology and Development*, Vol. 4(1), Mwanza, Tanzania: St. Augustine University of Tanzania, December, 2020.

- Mwanyuli, G., Mutalemwa, G., & Nyangasi, L., "The Mystery of COVID-19 and the Question of Environmental Sustainability," *Journal of Sociology and Development*, Vol. 4(1), Mwanza, Tanzania: St. Augustine University of Tanzania, December, 2020.
- Oduor, M., *Tanzania to Use Local Herbs Instead of Vaccines Against Covid-19*, December 18, 2020, Retrieved from www.africanews.com, Accessed on September 24, 2021.
- Olewe, D., *The Cautionary Tale of the President Who Denied Corona Virus*, *BBC News*, March 18, 2021. Retrieved from <https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-56412912.amp>, Accessed on August 21, 2021
- Rymer, A., *What Impact Is Covid-19 Having on the Global Economies and Markets?*, Schroders, SNAPSHOT, Published on March 26, 2020, Retrieved from <https://www.schroders.com/en/za/intermediary/insights/market/what-impact-is-covid-19-having-on-global-economies-and-markets/>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.
- Shatz, H.J., *Covid-19 and Economic Competition with China and Russia*, *War on the Rock*, Pennsylvania Ave, SE: August 31, 2020, Retrieved from <https://warontherocks.com/2021/08/covid-19-and-economic-competition-with-china-and-russia/>, Accessed on October 07, 2021.
- Southern Africa Development Community; *Towards a Common Future*, Retrieved from <https://www.sadc.int/about-sadc/overview/sadc-common-agenda/>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.
- Sridhan, D., *Paradigm Shift: How The Pandemic Changed Science, Covid-19 Has Shown Us That Good Health Is Not Just Down to Biology*, *The Guardian*, January 04, 2021, Retrieved from <https://the-guardian.com>, Accessed on September 24, 2021.
- Tarimo, C.F. & Wu, J., *The First Confirmed Case Of COVID-19 in Tanzania: Recommendations Based on Lesson Learned from China*, *Tropical Medicine and Health*, 2020, p. 1. Retrieved from <https://tropmedhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s41186-020-00214-x>
- The Citizen News, *Responses to Covid-19 Jobs by Citizen Vary*, August 08, 2021, Retrieved from <https://www.the-citizen.com.tz>, Accessed on September 24, 2021.
- The Citizen/ News, *Why Tanzania's Economy Is Shinning Despite Covid-19*, Thursday, September 03, 2020, Retrieved from <https://www.thecitizen.co.tz>, Accessed on August 25, 2021.
- The World Bank in Tanzania, *The World Bank Supports Tanzania's Growth Through Policy Analysis, Grant, and Credits with a Focus on Infrastructure and Private Sector*, March 23, 2021. Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tanzania/overview>, Accessed on August 21, 2021.
- The World Bank, *Tanzania Needs to Urgently Invest in the Health and Education of its Youth*, July 18, 2019, Retrieved from www.worldbank.org, Accessed in September 23, 2021.
- Tibbets, M. W., Gomez, R., Kannangai, R., & Sridharan, G., *Total Quality Management in Clinical Virology Laboratories*, *India Journal of Medical Microbiology*, Vol. 24(4).

- Trading Economics, Tanzania Exports, Retrieved from <https://tradingeconomics.com/tanzania/exports>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.
- Wade, K., *Corona Virus to Spark "Severe" Global Recession*, Schroders, Covid-19: INFOCUS, Published on March 19, 2021, Retrieved from <https://www.schroders.com/en/economics/coronavirus-to-spark-severe-global-recession/>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.
- Wambura, B., "Tanzania Receives Over 1million Doses of Covid-19 Vaccines from US," *The Citizen*, July 25, 2021, Retrieved from <https://www.the-citizen.com.tz>, Accessed on September 24, 2021.
- Worldometer, *Countries in the UN, United Nations Member States*, Retrieved from <https://www.worldometers.info/united-nations/>, Accessed on September 6, 2021.
- Worldometer, *Weekly Trends: Coronavirus Cases*, Last Updated October 07, 2021 13:18GMT, Retrieved from <https://www.worldometer.info/coronavirus/?utm-campaign=homeAdvegas1>?, Accessed on October 07, 2021.
- Worldometer. *Covid-19: Corona Virus Pandemic*. May 9, 2021, 10:58 GMT. Retrieved from Worldometers.info.com.