



**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PLANNING COMMISSION**



**ANNUAL
DEVELOPMENT
PLAN 2024/25**



**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PLANNING COMMISSION**



NATIONAL ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024/25

June, 2024



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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| ADC | Aquaculture Development Centres |
| AFDP | Agricultural and Fisheries Development Program |
| ASDP II | Agricultural Sector Development Programme II |
| ATCL | Air Tanzania Company Limited |
| BAKITA | Baraza la Kiswahili Tanzania |
| BBT | Building Better Tommorrow |
| BEVAC | Beekeeping Value Chain Support |
| CAMARTEC | Centre For Agriculture Mechanization and Rural Technology |
| CBE | College of Bussiness Education |
| CNG | Compressed Natural Gas |
| COSTECH | Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology |
| CRDB | Cooperative and Rural Development Bank |
| DART | Dar es Salaam Rapid Transit |
| DAWASA | Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sanitation Authority |
| DC | District Council |
| DMDP | Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| DSE | Dar es salaam Stock Exchange |
| DUCE | Dar es Salaam University College of Education |
| EAC | East Africa Community |
| EACOP | East Africa Crude Oil Project |
| EIA | Environment Impact Assessment |
| EMU | Electric Multiple Unit |
| EP4R | Education Program 4 Result |
| FDC | Folk Development Colleges |
| FDI | Foreign Direct Investment |
| FYDP III | Five Year Development Plan |
| GEF | Generation Equality Forum |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GePG | Government Electronic Payment Gateway |
| Ha | Hacter |
| HEET | Higher Education for Economic Transformation |
| HBS | Household Budget Survey |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| HGA | Host Government Agreement |
| IAA | Institute of Accountancy Arusha |
| IFM | Institute of Finance Management |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IRDP | Institute of Rural Development Planning |
| JNHPP | Julius Nyerere Hydropower Plant |
| JNIA | Julius Nyerere International Airport |
| JV | Joint Venture |
| KIA | Kilimanjaro International Airport |
| KMTC | Kilimanjaro Machine Tools |
| KM | Kilometer |
| kV | Kilovolt |
| LNG | Liquefied Natural Gas |
| LTD | Limited |
| MCC | Mbeya Cancer Centre |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| MGR | Metre – Gauge Railways |
| MOI | Muhimbili Orthopaedic Institute |
| NACP | National AIDS Control Program |
| NARCO | National Ranching Company |
| NEEC | National Economic Empowerment Council |
| NMB | National Microfinance Bank |
| NPMIS | National Project Management Information System |
| NRW | Non-revenue Water |
| OSC | One Stop Facilitation Centre |
| PFMRP | Public Financial Management Reform Programme |
| PPP | Public-Private Partnership |
| REA | Rural Energy Agency |
| REGROW | Resilient Natural Resource Management for Tourism and Growth |
| RISE | Research on Improving Systems of Education |
| RPC | Regional Police Commissioner |
| SACCOS | Saving and Credit Cooperative Societies |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SEQUIP | Secondary Education Quality Improvement Project |
| SEZ/EPZ | Special Economic Zone/Export Processing Zone |
| SGR | Standard Gauge Railway |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| SIDO | Small Industries Development Organization |
| SWASH | School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| TACTIC | Tanzania Cities Transforming Infrastructure and Competitiveness |
| TADB | Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank |
| TAEC | Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission |
| TAFICO | Tanzania Fisheries Corporation |
| TaSUBa | Taasisi ya Sanaa na Utamaduni Bagamoyo |
| TATC | Tanzania Automotive Technology Centre |
| TAZARA | Tanzania - Zambia Railway Authority |
| TEA | Tanzania Education Authority |
| TEHAMA | Teknolojia ya Habari na Mawasiliano |
| TEMDO | Tanzania Engineering and Manufacturing Design Organization |
| TFSRP | Tanzania Food System Resilience Program |
| TIA | Tanzania Institute of Accountancy |
| TIRDO | Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization |
| TMX | Tanzania Mercantile Exchange |
| TPC | Tanganyika Planting Company |
| TVET | Technical and Vocational Education and Training |
| UCSAF | Universal Communications Services Access Fund |
| UMOCUltra | Modern Oncology Centre |
| U&T | Ufuatiliaji na Tathmini |
| UTT - AMIS | Unit Trust of Tanzania- Asset Management and Investor Services |
| UVIKO-19 | Ugonjwa wa Virusi vya Korona – 19 |
| VAT | Value Added Tax |
| WEO | World Economic Outlook |
| WMA | Weight and Measurement Agency |
| WRRB | Warehouse Receipt Regulatory Board |

ABSTRACT



BACKGROUND

The National Annual Development Plan for 2024/25 (NADP-2024/25) is the fourth (4th) in series of implementing the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26. The preparation of this Plan takes base into account of the National Development Vision 2025 and the Long term perspective Plan 2011/12 – 2025/26. The Government continues with the implementation of the Third National Five-Year Development Plan, for the period of 2021/22 - 2025/26, which is the final phase in the execution of the National Development Vision 2025. This Plan, with the theme of “Realising Competitiveness and Industrialization for Human Development,” aims at contributing to achievement of the goals of the National Development Vision 2025 by increasing efficiency and productivity in industries based on the rich resources available in the country. Similarly, the preparation of the Plan has considered the 2020 Chama Cha Mapinduzi Election Manifesto , the implementation report of National Annual Development Plan for the Year 2023/24, the National Annual Development framework for 2024/25, as well as, the regional and international frameworks such as: the East African Community (EAC) Development Vision 2050; the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Vision 2050; the Paris Agreement on Climate Change; Africa Agenda 2063; and the Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

The review of the implementation of the National Development Plan for 2023/24 has identified key successes in the economic and social sectors. With regard to the health sector, notable achievements recorded include: decrease in under five mortality from 50 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2019/20 to 43 deaths in 2023/24, equivalent to 88.9 percent of the target of reaching 40 deaths by 2025/26; and a decrease in maternal mortality from 220 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2019/20 to 104 deaths in 2023/24, equivalent to 290 percent of the target of reaching 180 deaths by 2025/26.

With respect to the education sector: the Government continued to provide fee free primary and secondary education; subsidize school operations; provide leadership allowances for 17,618 head teachers and 3,932 ward education officers; and compensate boarding fees for 218,473 boarding students and day school fees for 2,831,006 students. These initiatives contributed to: increase in average student enrolment in technical colleges



The preparation of the plan has considered the 2020 CCM election manifesto

EAC

Development Vision 2050



Vision 2050



decrease in under five mortality from 50 deaths per 1,000



decrease in maternal mortality from 220 deaths per 100,000 live births



government continues to provide fee free primary and secondary education

from 160,000 in 2019/20 to 235,804 in 2023/24, equivalent to 14.0% of the enrolment target of 700,000 students by 2025/26; increase in number of teaching staff in technical colleges from 10,072 in 2019/20 to 10,948 in 2023/24 compared to the target of recruiting 15,000 teaching staff by 2025/26; increase in number of graduates from technical and vocational training colleges from 118,270 in 2019/20 to 154,765 in 2023/24 compared to the target of 207,518 graduates by 2025/26.

In the water sector, the key achievements include: an increase in the proportion of rural households with access to clean and safe water from improved sources from 36 percent in 2019/20 to 56.1 percent in 2022, equivalent to 52 percent of the target of reaching 75 percent by 2025/26; and increase in the percentage of people in urban areas with access to clean and safe water from improved sources from 84 percent in 2019/20 to 91.5 percent in 2022, equivalent to 68 percent of the target of reaching 95 percent by 2025/26.



provision of leadership allowances for head teachers and ward officers

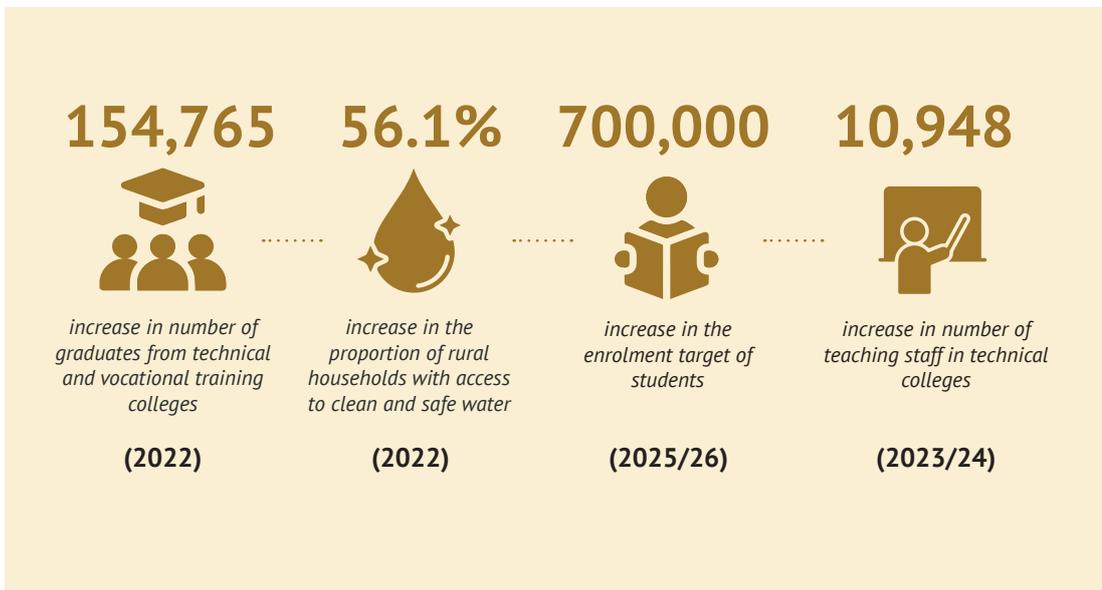


compensation of boarding fees for boarding students

▲ 91.5% (2022)

increase in the percentage of people in urban areas with access to clean and safe water

▼ 84% (2019/20)



Building on the significant achievements attained over the years, the Government continues to implement different strategies towards the targets of the National Development Vision 2025.

Target and Objectives of the National Development Plan for 2024/25

The main objective of the National Development Plan for 2024/25 (NADP-2024/25) is to finalize flagship and strategic development programs and projects that are in the final stages of implementation, particularly those that will generate multiplier effects in the economic and social sectors. At macroeconomic level, the NADP-2024/25 aims to: Increase the growth rate of the Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to 5.4 percent in 2024 from the real growth rate of 5.1 percent in 2023; maintain inflation rate within a single-digit range of averaging between 3.0 to 5.0 percent in the medium term; increase domestic revenue to 15.8 percent of GDP in 2024/25 compared to the projected 15.4 percent in 2023/24; increase tax revenue to 12.9 percent of GDP in 2024/25 from 12.6 percent in 2023/24; maintain a budget deficit (including grants) not exceeding 3.0 percent of GDP; maintain foreign exchange reserves at a level sufficient to cover the importation of goods and services for a period of not less than four (4) months.

Priority Areas

To achieve the targets and objectives outlined above, the National Development Plan for 2024/25 will focus on five (5) priority areas, as identified in the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26. These areas are: Realizing an Inclusive and Competitive Economy; Deepening Industrialization and service provision; Investment and Trade Promotion; Human Development; and Skills Development.



1. Realizing an inclusive and Competitive Economy



2. Deepening Industrialization and service provision



3. Investment and Trade Promotion



4. Human Development



5. Skills Development

5.4%
increase the growth rate of the real gross domestic product (GDP)



maintain inflation rate within a single-digit range between 3.0 to 5.0%



increase domestic revenue to 15.8% of GDP by 2024/25



maintain foreign exchange reserves at a sufficient level

In addition, more emphasis has been placed on finalizing implementation of flagship and strategic projects in the sectors of: transport and logistics; energy; communications; and water.

The projects include: Sustaining the construction of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR); Infrastructure for ports, airports, the paved road network, and bridges; Revamping of the Air Tanzania Company; Completing the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project - 2,115 MW; Completing electricity transmission lines and substations; Constructing the East African Crude Oil Pipeline from Hoima (Uganda) to (Chongoleani) Tanga; and Accelerating the construction and expansion of the National ICT broadband backbone to speed up digital transformation and industrialization in the country.



Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project -2,115 MW



Completing electricity transmission lines and substations



Constructing the east african crude oil pipeline from Uganda to Tanga



SGR Rail



Infrastructure for ports



Infrastructure for airports



Paved road network

Financing the Implementation of the National Development Plan 2024/25

In the National Annual Budget for 2024/25, the Government has allocated a total of T shs 15,944.36 billion to finance various development activities. Of this amount, Tshs 12,303.52 billion, including Tshs 1,189.08 billion grants for fee free basic education and the Higher Education Students' Loans Board, are domestic funds, while Tshs 3,640.84 billion are external funds. In addition, to accelerate the implementation of development projects, the Government will enhance private sector participation in executing and financing of development projects through innovative financing methods, including public-private partnership (PPP) modalities.

15,9 bil.

to finance various development activities

1,18 bil.

grants for fee free basic education and the higher education students' loans board

Plan Preparation Methodology

The preparation of the National Annual Development Plan for 2024/25, apart from normal technical analysis, it was very inclusive, involving various stakeholders from Ministries, Independent Departments, Government Agencies, Regional Secretariats, Local Government Authorities, Public Institutions and Organizations, and Private Sector Institutions. Additionally, Development Partners were involved through discussions in specific areas of cooperation, project funding, and sectoral programs.

Outline

The National Annual Development Plan, 2024/25 document is divided into four (4) chapters: The first chapter provides an overview of the national macro economic performance; the second reviews the implementation of the Annual Development Plan for 2023/24; and the third outlines the priorities and targets for 2024/25. The fourth chapter covers monitoring, evaluation, risks and mitigation measures associated with the plan implementation.

An aerial photograph of a city skyline at dusk. The sky is a mix of dark blue and orange, suggesting sunset or sunrise. In the foreground and middle ground, there are numerous high-rise buildings of varying architectural styles. A prominent feature is a tall, lattice-structured communication tower with several satellite dishes or antennas. To the right, a body of water is visible, with a few boats and a small pier. The overall scene is a dense urban environment.

REVIEW OF MACRO ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

BACKGROUND

The National Development Vision 2025 provides the overarching framework for development plans and programs in Tanzania. The Vision guides all national efforts towards the achievement of a middle-income status by 2025 and attainment of a high level of human development. To realize the National Vision 2025, the Government has been implementing National Five-Year Development Plans. The current Third National Five-Year Development Plan for 2021/22-2025/26 focuses on five priorities: Realizing an Inclusive and Competitive Economy; Deepening Industrialization and service provision; Investment and Trade Promotion; Human Development; and Skills Development. Economic growth is the cornerstone for the effective implementation of this Plan. This section provides a review of the initiatives taken and the achievements attained in economic growth for 2023.

The section reviews performance trends along economic indicators at national, regional, and global levels for 2023, as well as projections for 2024. The review of performance trends provides the basis for implementation of the National Annual Development Plan for 2024. The reviewed indicators include: Gross Domestic Product (GDP); inflation; external sector performance; the financial sector; government debt; and human development indicators, such as population size and poverty status.

1.2. Review of the National, Regional, and International Economic Status

1.2.1. Global Economic Growth

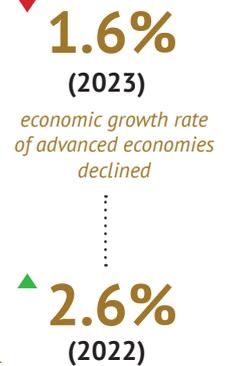
According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) April 2024 report, the baseline forecast is that the global economy will continue to grow at a rate of 3.2 percent in 2024 and 2025, maintaining the same pace as in 2023. This projected global economic growth rate of 3.2 percent is lower compared to the historical average of 3.8 percent for the past two decades (2000-2019). This slower growth rate, particularly for advanced economies, indicates a continuation of tightening monetary policies aimed at reducing liquidity in the economy and a decrease in budgetary support for developing countries such as Tanzania.

▼ **3.2%**
(2024 - 2025)
*projected global
economic growth
rate*

▲ **3.8%**
(2000 - 2019)

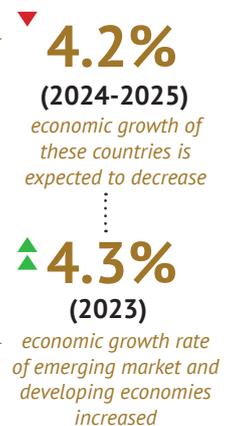
1.2.2. Advanced Economies

The economic growth rate of advanced economies declined to 1.6 percent in 2023, compared to 2.6 percent in 2022. The slight increase in the growth rate of advanced economies from 1.6 percent in 2023 to the projected 1.7 percent in 2024 and 1.8 percent in 2025 is primarily due to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. This conflict has significantly disrupted not only the economies of European countries but also the global economy, leading to increased living costs driven by higher energy prices in Europe and rising food prices in the world market.



1.2.3. Emerging Market and Developing Economies

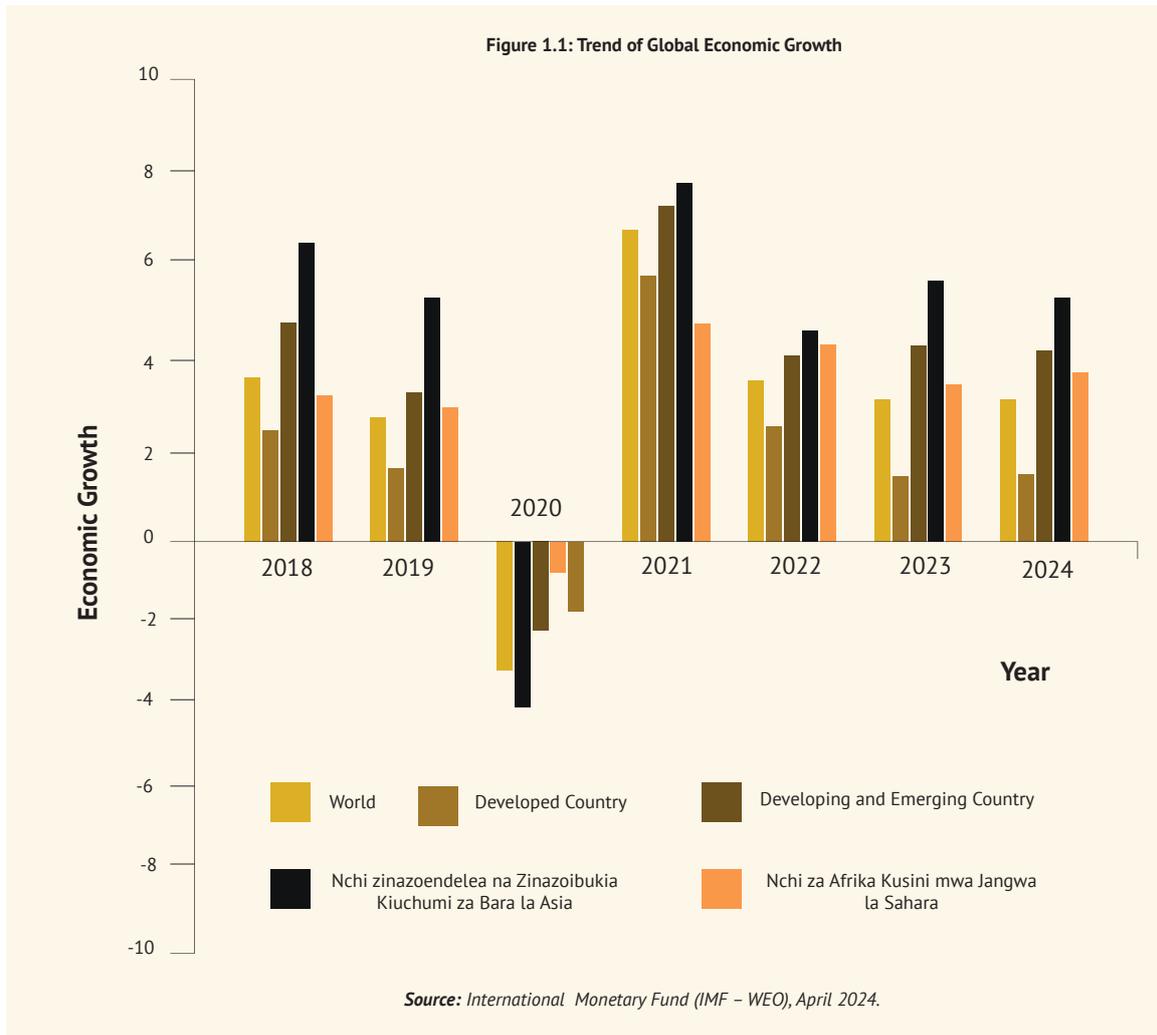
The economic growth rate of Emerging Market and Developing Economies improved to an average of 4.3 percent in 2023, compared to 4.1 percent in 2022. This indicates continued resilience to the effects of the Russia-Ukraine conflict that impacted these economies. The economic growth of these countries is expected to decrease to 4.2 percent in 2024 and 2025. Additionally, the growth rate of Developing and Emerging Economies in Asia, including China and India, surged to an average of 5.6 percent in 2023, compared to 4.4 percent in 2022.



1.2.4. The Economies of Sub-Saharan Africa

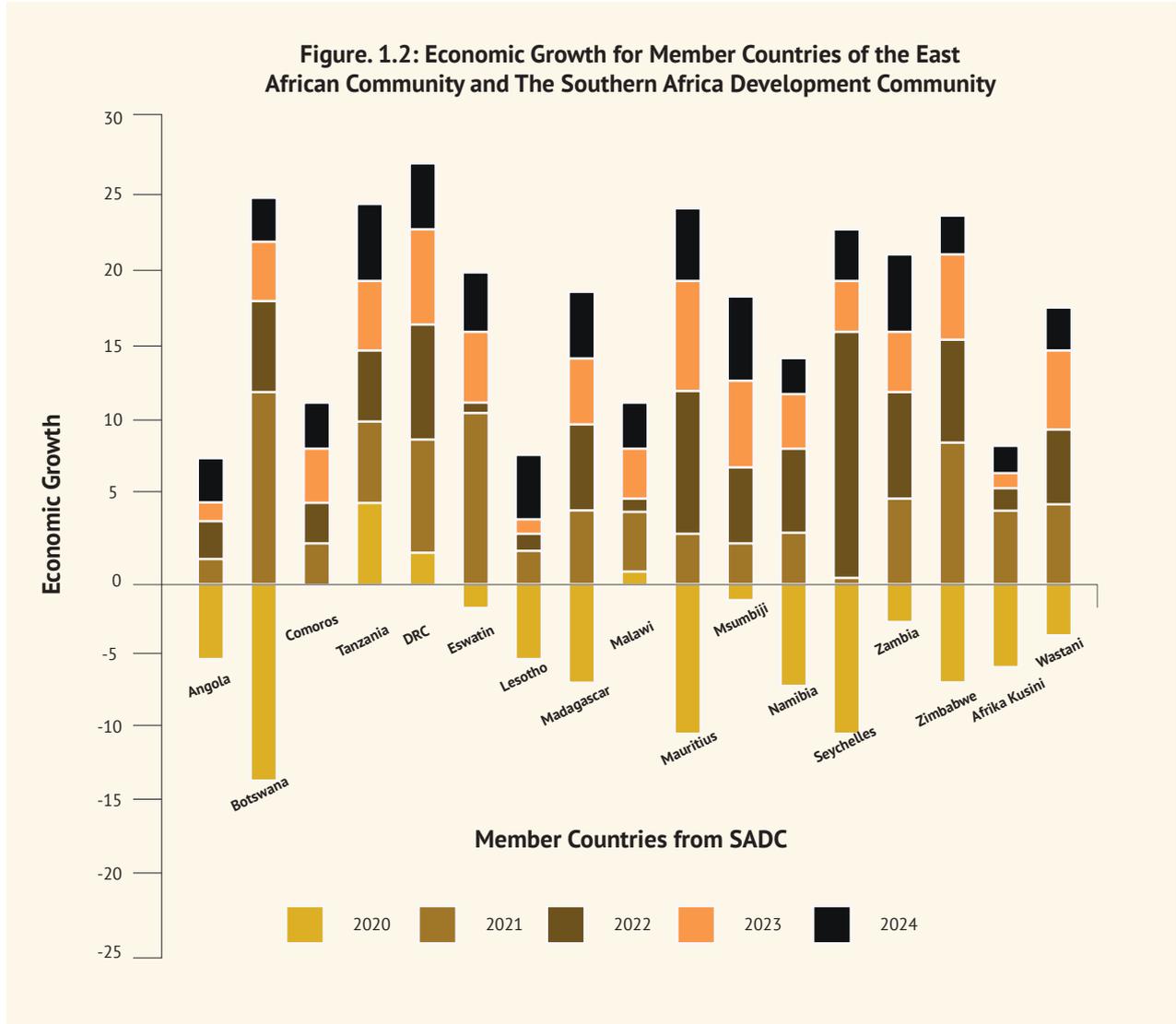
In Sub-Saharan African countries, economic growth declined to an average of 3.4 percent in 2023 compared to 4.0 percent in 2022. This decline was largely due to policy measures in the U.S. economy that led to a shortage of foreign currencies (U.S. dollar) in developing countries, depreciation of local currencies against the U.S. dollar; increased cost of borrowing in regional and international financial markets and reduced exports from African countries due to reduced demand from major trading partners. Furthermore, the Sub Saharan economies contracted due to the prolonged effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and negative terms of trade for goods traded outside the African continent. The economies of these countries are expected to recover and reach a growth rate of 3.8 percent in 2024 and continue to grow to 4.0 percent in 2025. Figure 1.1 illustrates the trend of global economic growth and expectations.





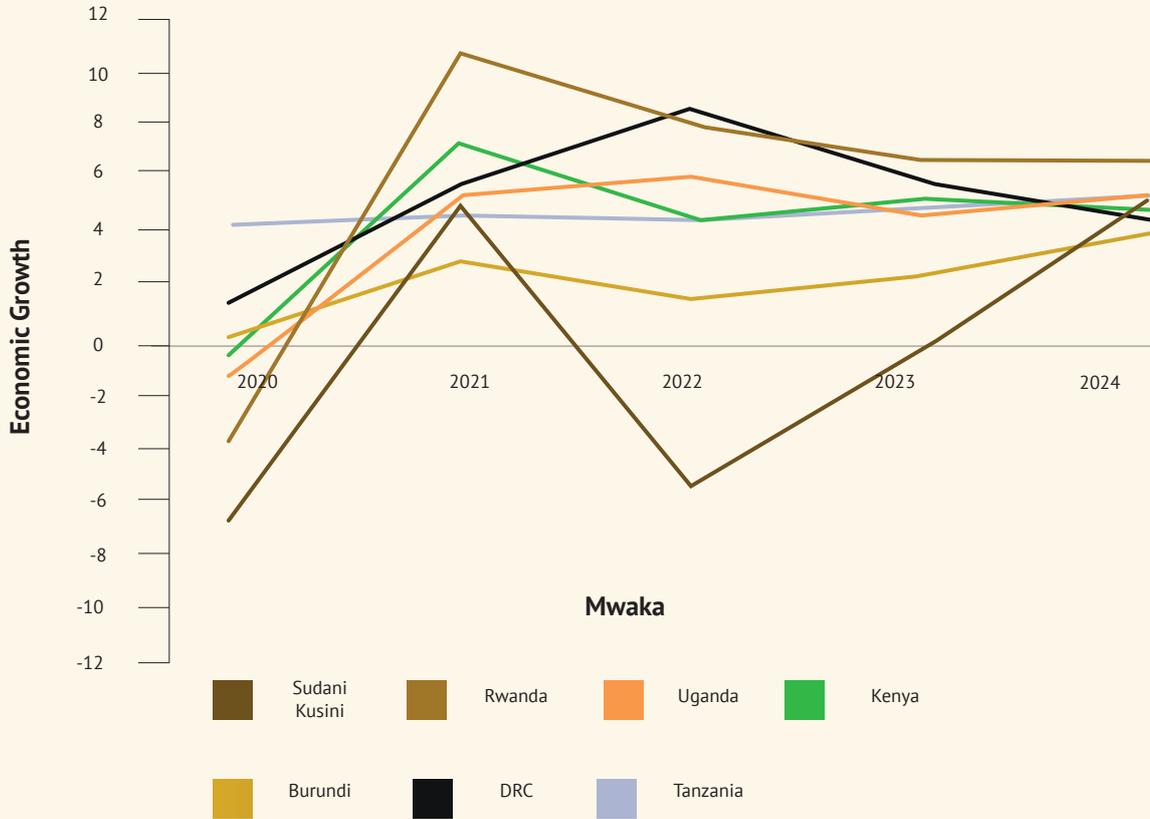
1.2.5. Trends in Economic Growth for Member Countries of the East African Community and the Southern African Development Community.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) report of April 2024, the GDP growth rate for countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region averaged at 3.8 percent in 2023 compared to 4.9 percent in 2022. The decrease was attributed to increased inflation, rising borrowing costs in international financial markets, decline in grants and concessional budgetary loans, the negative effects of climate change, and the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Additionally, the economic growth for member countries of the East African Community (EAC) averaged at 4.4 percent in 2023 compared to 4.2 percent in 2022, as shown in Figures 1.2 and 1.3.



Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF – WEO), April 2024

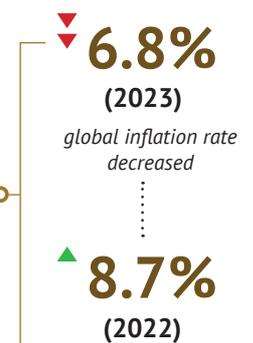
Figure 1.3: Economic Growth for Member Countries of the East African Community



Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF – WEO), April 2024

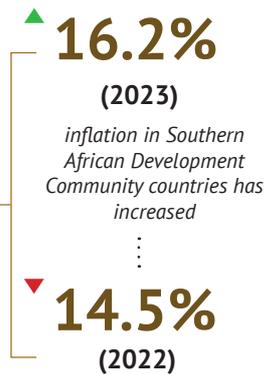
1.2.6. Global Inflation

In 2023, the Global inflation rate decreased to an average of 6.8 percent compared to 8.7 percent in 2022. The slowdown in prices of goods and services globally was attributed to the stabilization of commodity prices, especially energy. Expectations are that the global inflation rate will continue to decline, reaching 5.9 percent in 2024 and 4.5 percent in 2025. Additionally, inflation for Advanced Economies decreased to an average of 4.6 percent in 2023 compared to 7.3 percent in 2022. Similarly, inflation of Emerging Market and Developing Countries decreased to an average of 8.3 percent in 2023 compared to 9.8 percent in 2022.



1.2.7. Inflation in Sub-Saharan African Countries and the Southern African Development Community.

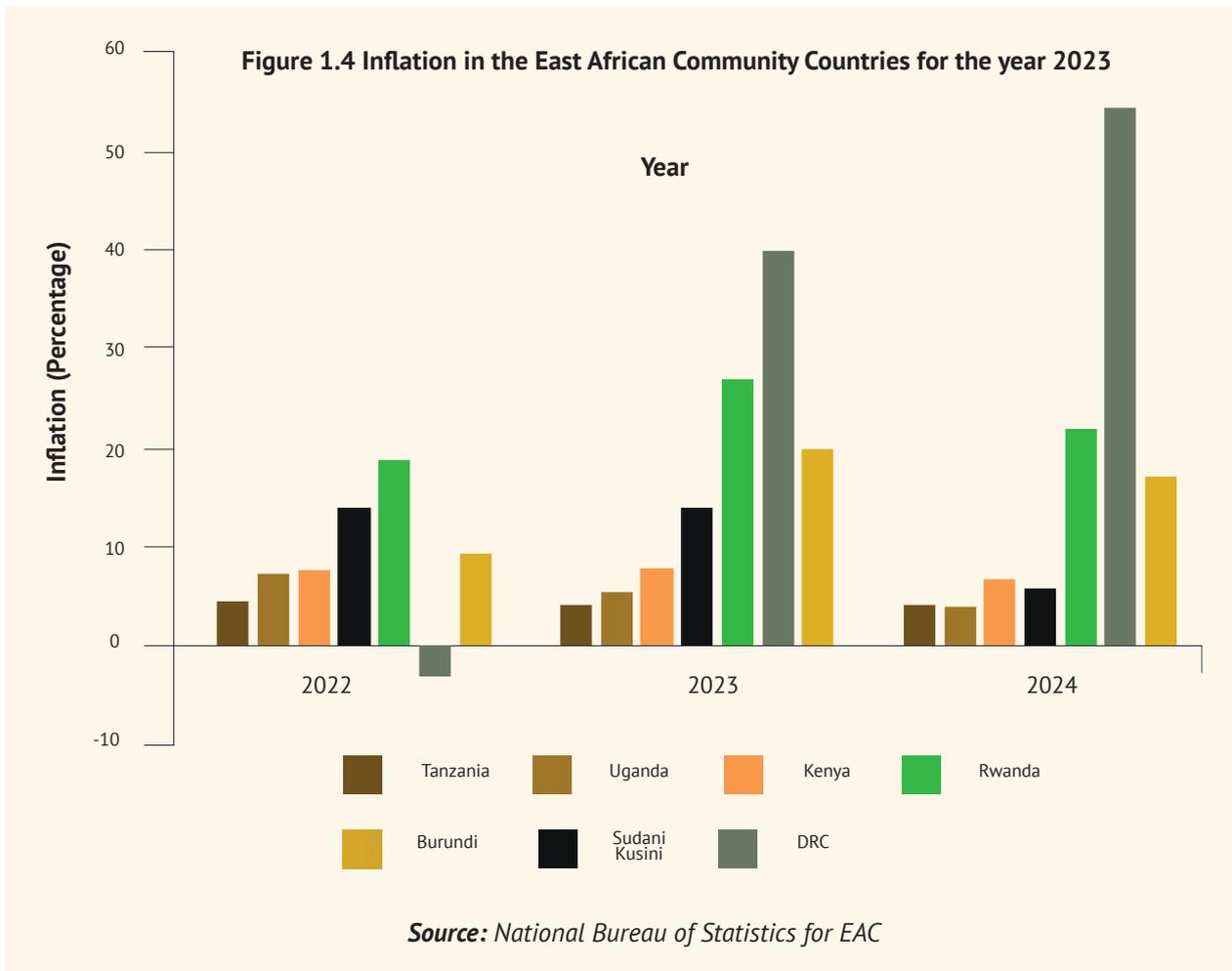
According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook report of April 2024, inflation in Southern African Development Community countries increased to an average of 16.2 percent in 2023 compared to 14.5 percent in 2022. The inflationary pressure was due to various factors, including decreased supply of food crops in some regional markets, rising average prices of fuel and fertilizers in some of these countries, and a high depreciation of currency values than expected. Countries with high inflation rates included Zimbabwe (667.4 percent), South Sudan (40.2 percent), Ghana (37.5 percent), Malawi (30.3 percent), and Ethiopia (30.2 percent). Additionally, inflation for these countries is expected to average 15.3 percent in 2024. In the Southern African Development Community member countries, inflation averaged 50.3 percent in 2023 compared to 21.4 percent in 2022.



1.2.8. Inflation for Member Countries of the East African Community

In 2023, inflation for member countries of the East African Community increased to an average of 16.9 percent compared to 8.3 percent in 2022. This increase was attributed to decreased food supply in some regional markets and an increase in average prices of fuel and fertilizers in some countries. However, the average, inflation rates for Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda remained within the East African Community target of not exceeding 8 percent per year. Figure No. 1.4 depicts inflation in the East African Community countries for the year 2023.





1.3. Review of Domestic Economy

1.3.1. Economic Growth

In 2023, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached Tshs 148,399.76 billion from Tshs 141,247.19 billion in 2022, equivalent to a growth rate of 5.1 percent compared to 4.7 percent in 2022. The growth was attributed to Government measures to contain the impact of war in Ukraine as well as strategic investments in energy, water, health, education, and transportation infrastructure; increased production of minerals particularly gold and coal, and increased credit to the private sector which stimulated economic activities.

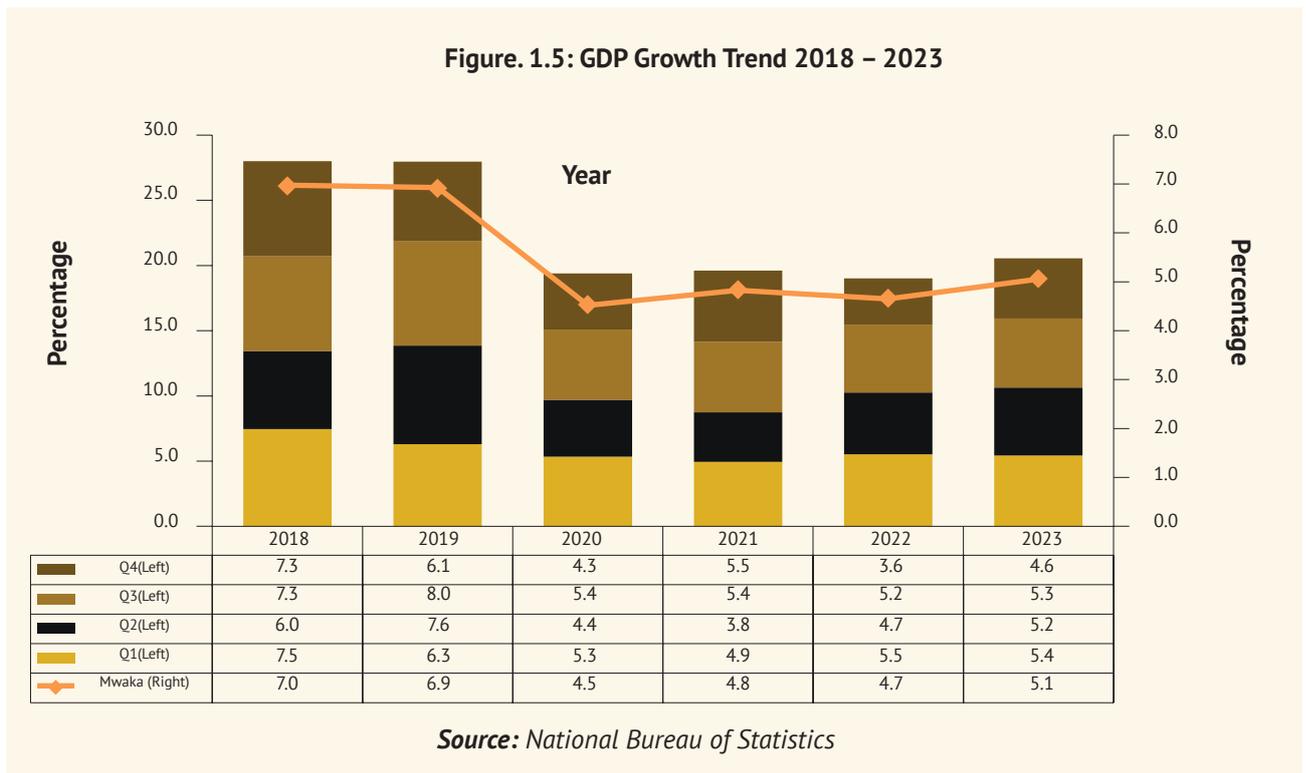
However, the 5.1 percent GDP growth rate in 2023 was slightly below the annual target of 5.2 percent. This was attributed to the negative impact of war between Russia and Ukraine which escalated production costs in various sectors; climate change spill over which affected production in the agriculture sector in some areas in the country and damaged infrastructures



by 2023 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached Tsh 148,399.76 billion



including bridges and roads; as well as measures taken by developed countries in response to inflation which resulted in increased loan costs in international financial markets. This affected productive activities in multiple sectors.



In 2023, the economic activities which recorded the highest growth included arts and entertainment (17.7 percent); financial services and insurance (12.2 percent); mining and quarrying (11.3 percent); accommodation and food service (8.3 percent); and information and communication (7.6 percent) (Figure No.1.2). In addition, agriculture activities accounted for 26.5 percent of GDP followed by construction 13.2, mining 9.0 percent, and trade and repair 8.3 (Figure No. 1,7).



mining sector
11.3%



accommodation and food service
8.3%



information and communication
7.6%



financial services and insurance
12.2%



arts and entertainment
17.7%

Figure 1.6: GDP Growth by Selected Economic Activities (Percentage)

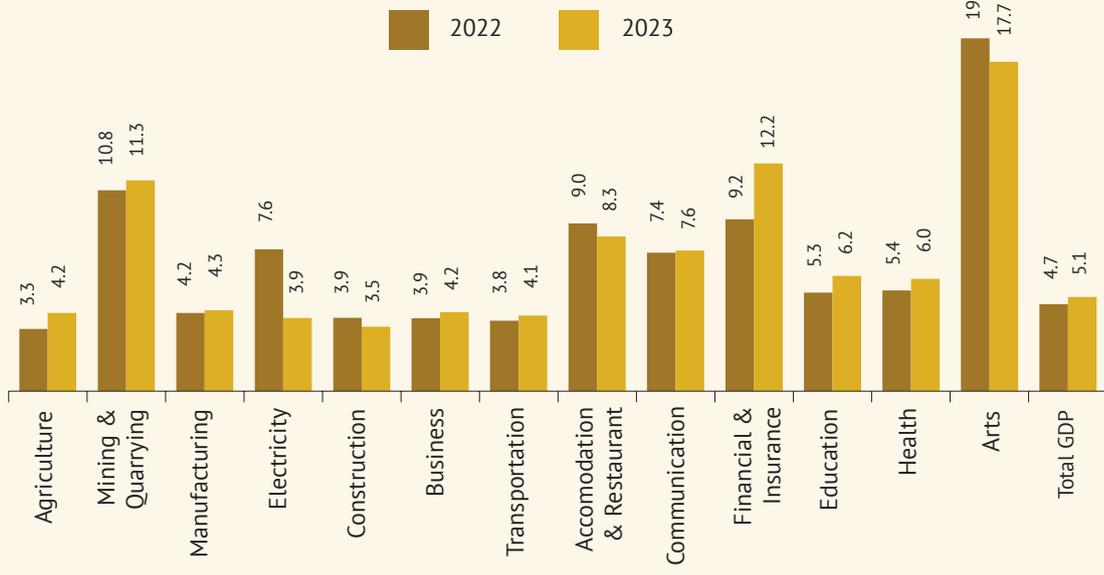
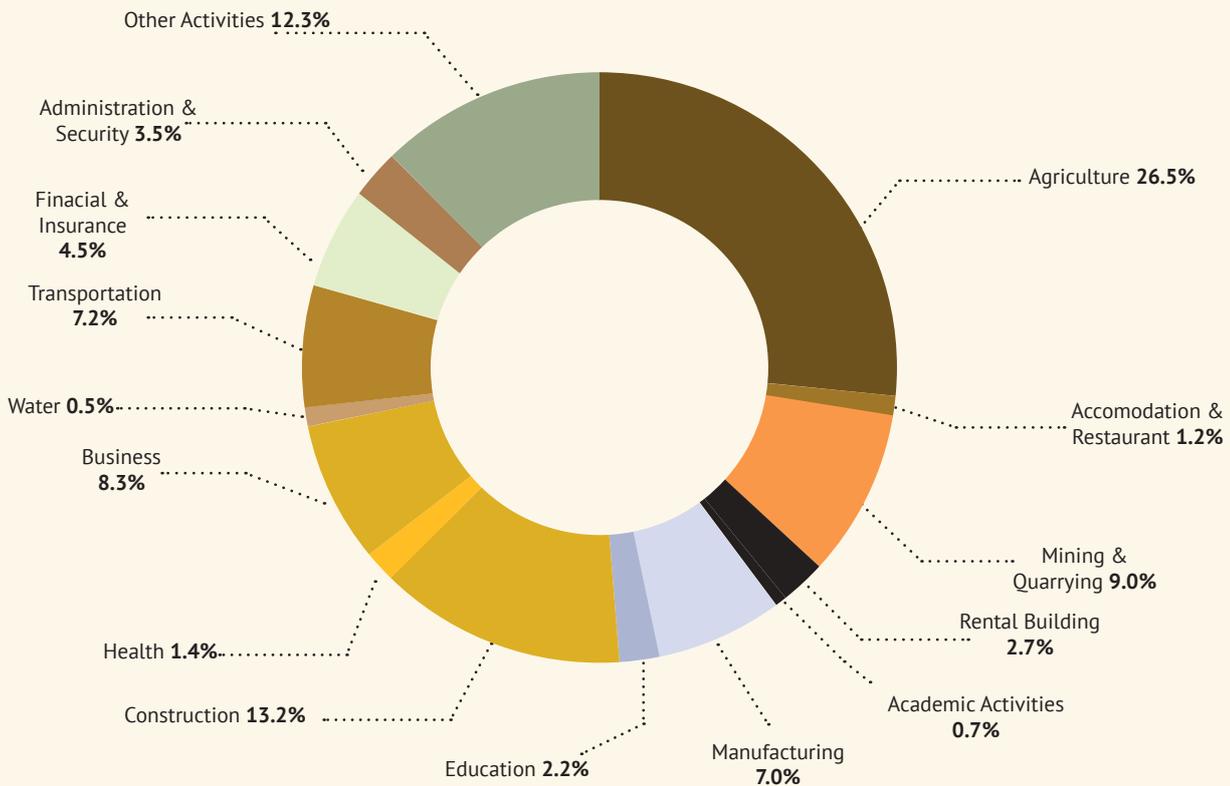


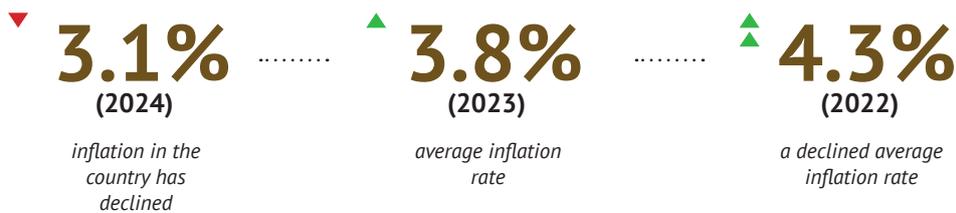
Figure 1.7: Share of Economic Activities to GDP in 2023



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

1.3.2. Inflation in the Country

Inflation in the country reached 3.1 percent in the period ending in April 2024 compared to 4.3 in the corresponding period in 2023. The average inflation rate at 3.8 percent in 2023 indicated a significant decline from an average of 4.3 percent in 2022. This rate is within the EAC member states medium-term target of 3.0 to 7.0 and the regional convergence criteria range (EAC and SADC). The decrease in inflation has resulted, among other factors, from the prudent implementation of monetary and budgetary policies and improvement in the availability of food crops in the local and neighboring markets.



Inflation in the area of food and soft drinks decreased from 7.3 percent in 2022 to 6.8 percent in 2023. In addition, inflation in other areas, excluding food and energy (Core Inflation), reached an average of 2.3 percent compared to 3.0 percent in 2023 (Figure No. 3). On the other hand, the inflation in energy, fuel and water prices decreased from 9.1 percent in 2022 to 3.3 percent in 2023, a decline largely attributed to decrease in oil prices on the world market.

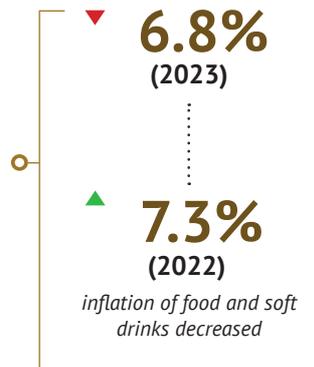
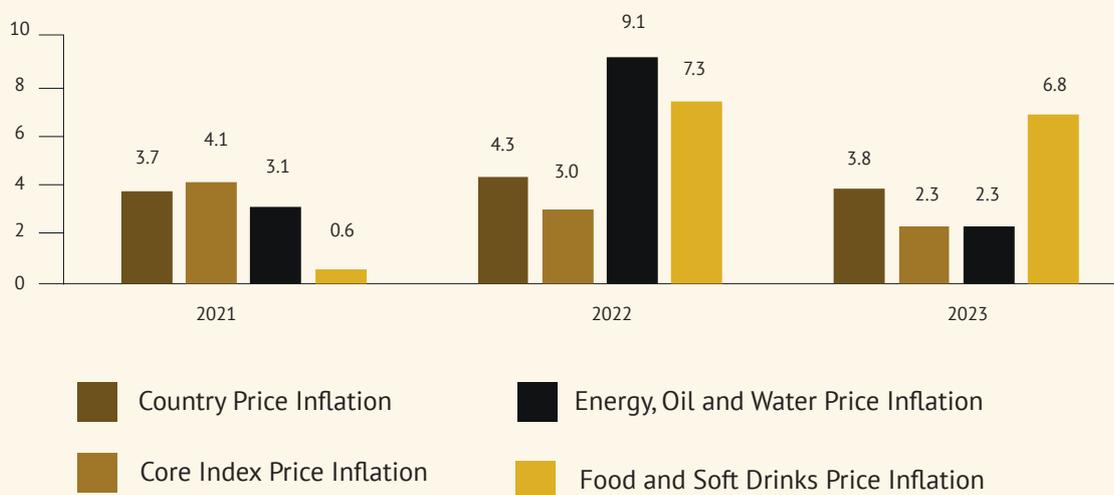


Figure 1.8: Trend of Inflation in the Country



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

1.3.3. External Sector

The External Sector has continued to improve despite facing numerous global challenges, such as diseases, wars, and policy changes in developed countries that have driven up the prices of various products in the world market.

a. Balance of Current Accounts

In the period July 2023 to March 2024, the balance of current accounts showed improvement in terms of reduced deficit to USD 1,616.4 million, from a much larger deficit of USD 3,977.8 million during the same period in 2023. This positive trend was driven by a rise in the export of goods and services alongside a reduction in the cost of imports. A decline in the deficit of balance of current accounts is a positive indicator for the national economy, denoting

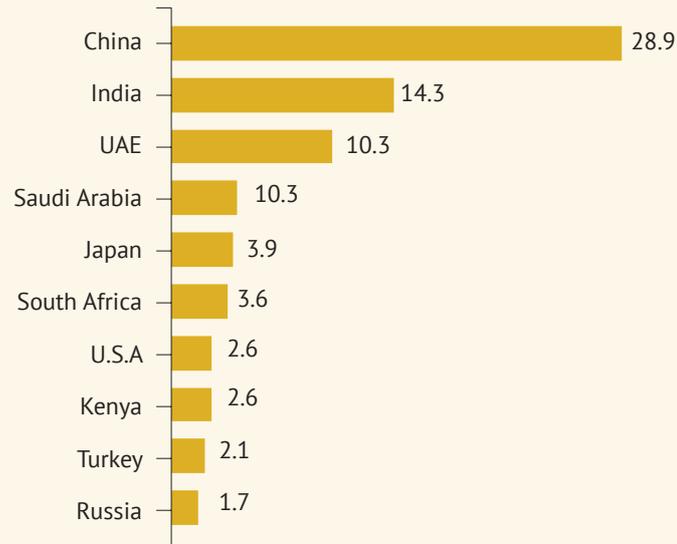
effective management of foreign currency requirements and reserves. This is crucial in maintaining national economic and financial stability.

b. Balance of Goods and Services

i. Balance of Merchandise Trade

Balance of Merchandise Trade, for the period from July 2023 to March 2024, indicated a deficit of USD 4,533 million compared to USD 5,597.9 million during the same period in the year 2023. This improvement was attributed to a reduction in the prices of petroleum, oil and fertilizers, as well as a decrease in the quantity of fertilizer imports. Most of these products were imported from China, India, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Japan, and South Africa.

Figure 1.9: Tanzania's Major (Domestic Product) Imports sources from July to March 2024 by (Percentage)



Moreover, as of March 2024, the value of exports had risen to USD 6,016.2 million from USD 5,629.2 million in the same period in 2023. The growth was primarily driven by increased sales of gold and traditional agricultural products, notably tobacco, cashew nuts, and coffee, in addition to horticultural products (see table 1.1). The major export destinations were India, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, China and within the EAC.

▲ **\$6,016m**
(2024)

the value of exports

▼ **\$5,629m**
(2023)

Figure 1.10 Tanzania (Domestic) major exports destinations from July to March 2024 (Percentage)



Table 1.1 Domestic goods exports, in the period of July to March from 2020 to 2024

| Commodity | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Change (%) |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Traditional Commodities (USD million) | | | | | | |
| Coffee | | | | | | |
| Value (USD million) | 101.9 | 119.9 | 143.7 | 161.3 | 187.3 | 16.1 |
| Quantity ('000 tonne) | 48.6 | 53.1 | 51.7 | 57.6 | 68.8 | 19.5 |
| Price (USD per tonne) | 2,098.34 | 2,256.44 | 2,778.46 | 2,800.41 | 2,730.84 | -2.5 |
| Cotton | | | | | | |
| Value (USD million) | 114.6 | 50.0 | 79.2 | 104.3 | 106.2 | 1.8 |
| Quantity ('000 tonne) | 100.7 | 41.6 | 45.4 | 50.3 | 76.6 | 52.4 |
| Price (USD per tonne) | 1,138.40 | 1,203.72 | 1,745.00 | 2,075.50 | 1,380.67 | -33.5 |
| Sisal | | | | | | |
| Value(USD million) | 13.5 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 21.1 | 14.0 | -33.6 |
| Quantity ('000 tonne) | 8.5 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 12.8 | 9.0 | -29.2 |

| Commodity | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Change (%) |
|--|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Price (USD per tonne) | 1,579.38 | 1,571.87 | 1,601.18 | 1,647.70 | 1,547.33 | -6.1 |
| Tea | | | | | | |
| Value (USD million) | 22.4 | 22.9 | 22.3 | 20.6 | 18.2 | -11.8 |
| Quantity ('000 tonne) | 16.2 | 17.4 | 16.1 | 13.7 | 14.3 | 4.3 |
| Price (USD per tonne) | 1,378.63 | 1,319.26 | 1,382.80 | 1,503.64 | 1,283.54 | -14.6 |
| Tobacco | | | | | | |
| Value (USD million) | 164.7 | 90.7 | 136.5 | 163.2 | 369.7 | 126.5 |
| Quantity ('000 tonne) | 47.9 | 24.7 | 41.5 | 43.2 | 85.7 | 98.2 |
| Price (USD per tonne) | 3,435.73 | 3,679.22 | 3,292.63 | 3,776.63 | 4,255.01 | 12.7 |
| Cashewnuts | | | | | | |
| Value (USD million) | 497.1 | 232.8 | 194.4 | 164.3 | 224.6 | 36.8 |
| Quantity ('000 tonne) | 418.8 | 214.2 | 191.9 | 171.7 | 242.8 | 41.4 |
| Price (USD per tonne) | 1,186.79 | 1,086.66 | 1013.5155 | 956.94167 | 616.38691 | -35.6 |
| Cloves | | | | | | |
| Value (USD million) | 22.5 | 1.5 | 60.6 | 37.2 | 30.7 | -17.4 |
| Quantity ('000 tonne) | 4.7 | 0.3 | 8.7 | 5.6 | 4.6 | -17.7 |
| Price (USD per tonne) | 4,762.07 | 4,686.05 | 6,978.03 | 6,612.56 | 6,017.56 | -9.0 |
| Total (Traditional Commodities) | 936.6 | 532.3 | 651.4 | 672.0 | 950.8 | 41.5 |
| Non-Traditional Commodities (USD million) | | | | | | |
| Minerals | 1,944.0 | 2,478.8 | 2,357.0 | 2,698.4 | 2,652.8 | -1.7 |
| Gold | 1,872.3 | 2,306.3 | 1,952.1 | 2,150.1 | 2,347.5 | 9.2 |
| Diamond | 43.7 | 5.5 | 18.4 | 46.4 | 29.9 | -35.5 |
| Other minerals | 28.0 | 167.0 | 386.5 | 502.0 | 275.4 | -45.1 |
| Manufactured goods | 610.0 | 826.8 | 933.4 | 1064.9 | 1035.7 | -2.7 |
| Cotton Fibers | 5.9 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 | -66.5 |
| Coffee products | 1.0 | 8.3 | 20.8 | 9.3 | 5.1 | -45.5 |
| Tobacco products | 16.3 | 13.8 | 29.6 | 28.4 | 30.1 | 5.9 |
| Sisal products | 14.9 | 23.1 | 26.5 | 21.7 | 21.3 | -1.9 |
| Other Manufactured goods | 571.9 | 776.5 | 854.8 | 1004.1 | 978.8 | -2.5 |

| Commodity | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Change (%) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| Fish and Fish products | 112.2 | 103.3 | 129.1 | 120.5 | 122.5 | 1.6 |
| Horticultural products | 162.3 | 268.3 | 315.9 | 244.0 | 367.8 | 50.7 |
| Re-exports | 135.4 | 66.8 | 83.6 | 103.7 | 85.9 | -17.1 |
| Other Exports | 279.9 | 413.9 | 576.8 | 409.4 | 467.2 | 14.1 |
| Total (Non-Traditional Commodities) | 3,243.78 | 4,157.80 | 4,395.80 | 4,640.91 | 4,731.89 | 2.0 |
| Unrecorded goods | 382.2 | 407.3 | 421.1 | 316.3 | 333.5 | 5.4 |
| Grand Total | 4,562.63 | 5,097.37 | 5,468.30 | 5,629.20 | 6,016.16 | 6.9 |

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

Table 1.2 Value of Exported Goods for the period of July 2020 to March 2024

| Commodity | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Change (%) |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| Capital goods | 2,668.9 | 2,446.4 | 3,163.9 | 4,104.3 | 4,279.2 | 4.3 |
| Transportation goods | 669.1 | 601.2 | 761.4 | 1,222.8 | 1,203.2 | -1.6 |
| Building and Construction materials | 838.5 | 689.6 | 1,020.2 | 1,025.9 | 1,274.0 | 24.2 |
| Machinery | 1,161.2 | 1,155.6 | 1,382.3 | 1,855.6 | 1,802.0 | -2.9 |
| Intermediate goods | 2,091.8 | 1,783.7 | 2,766.2 | 4,192.4 | 3,464.3 | -17.4 |
| Petroleum products | 1,366.3 | 1,053.7 | 1,793.2 | 2,832.6 | 2,357.6 | -16.8 |
| Fertilizer | 136.1 | 125.2 | 176.5 | 562.0 | 270.4 | -51.9 |
| Industrial materials | 589.4 | 604.9 | 796.5 | 797.8 | 836.3 | 4.8 |
| Consumer goods | 1,933.5 | 1,924.8 | 2,463.2 | 2,928.8 | 2,804.0 | -4.3 |
| Food products | 355.3 | 279.3 | 444.5 | 655.2 | 670.6 | 2.4 |

| Commodity | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Change (%) |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Other goods | 1,578.2 | 1,645.5 | 2,018.7 | 2,273.6 | 2,133.4 | -6.2 |
| Unrecorded goods | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 |
| Total (FoB) | 6,695.8 | 6,156.5 | 8,394.9 | 11,227.1 | 10,549.2 | -6.0 |

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

ii. Balance on Services

In the period July 2023 to March 2024, there was a 65.2 percent surge in the surplus of balance on services, reaching USD 3,557.2 million compared to USD 2,153.7 million in 2023. This emanated from increase in revenue particularly from tourism and travel services. During this period, revenue generated from tourism grew by 27.8 percent to USD 2,927.7 million with a tourist count of 1,569,206, from USD 2,291.4 million with a tourist count of 1,288,605. Overall, tourism and travel services constituted 92.4 percent of the entire service sector's business.

iii. Balance of Goods and Services

Balance of Goods and Services registered a significant positive deficit of USD 975.8 million in the period of July 2023 to March 2024 compared to a deficit of USD 3,444.2 million in the same period in the previous year. The decrease was attributed to a further increase in the exports of goods and services, along with reduced cost of importation. A decrease in the deficit of the balance of merchandise trade can be a good sign for the economy, as it signifies savings on the country's foreign currency reserves and domestic economic growth.

c. Foreign Reserves

Akiba ya fedha za kigeni imeendelea kuwa ya kuridhisha kukidhi mahitaji ya uagizaji wa bidhaa na huduma kutoka nje ya nchi. Hadi kufikia Machi 2024, Kiwango cha akiba ya fedha za kigeni ilifikia dola za Marekani milioni 5,327.1 ikilinganishwa na dola za Marekani milioni 5,012.5 kipindi kama hicho mwaka 2023. Kiasi hicho kinatosheleza malipo ya uagizaji wa bidhaa na huduma kutoka nje ya nchi kwa kipindi cha miezi 4.4, zaidi ya lengo la nchi la kuwa na akiba ya fedha za kigeni inayokidhi uagizaji wa bidhaa na huduma kutoka nje kwa miezi isiyopungua minne.

1.3.4. Financial Sector

a. Interest Rates Development

In the period of July 2023 to April 2024, overall interbank interest rate increased to an average of 6.34 percent compared to 4.79 percent in the same period in 2022/23. In addition, interest rate on Treasury bills increased to an average of 9.51 percent compared to 5.57 percent for the same period in 2023. The Central Bank, in cooperation with multiple stakeholders, has persisted in endeavors to lower the

lending rate, and ensuring increased access to formal financial services for the majority of citizens. The average lending rates decreased to 15.49 percent compared to 16.18 percent in the same period in r 2022/23. Moreover, one-year lending rate decreased to an average of 16.09 percent compared to 16.90 percent in the same period in 2022/23. A decrease in one-year lending rate may indicate improvement in fiscal policies designed to lower borrowing costs and encourage economic growth. This can make loans more affordable for borrowers, thereby stimulating consumption and investment.

In addition, the time deposit rate increased to an average of 7.25 percent from 7.23 percent in the same period in 2022/23. Conversely, the one-year deposit rate increased to an average of 8.91 percent in 2023/24 from 8.61 percent in 2022/23. The increase in one-year deposits rate aims to attract investors by offering higher returns on long-term savings.

b. Money Supply

In the period of July 2023 and April 2024, monetary policy was implemented with considerable success despite the significant challenges posed by the sluggish global economic environment.

There was adequate liquidity in the economy to meet the demands of the productive sectors and enable commercial banks to extend loans to the private sector. The extended broad money supply (M3) expanded by 10.9 percent to Tshs 44,318.4 billion from Tshs 39,961.5 billion during the same period in 2023. Additionally, the broad money supply (M2) grew by 8.9 percent to Tshs 33,824.8 billion from Tshs 31,048.8 billion during the same period in 2023. Similarly, the narrow money supply (M1) rose by 5.3 percent to Tshs 20,263.6 billion by the end of April 2024, compared to Tshs 19,248.3 billion in the corresponding period of 2023. Increased financial prospects across all the three dimensions signals a boost in economic activities and increased private sector access to loans that enhance production, employment, investment, and consumption of goods and services. The Government will continue to strengthen the fiscal policies aimed at stimulating the economy and enabling private sector growth



c. Credit to Private sector

As of April 2024, credit to the Private sector remained robust, surging to Tshs 33,746.5 billion, marking a 17.6 percent increase from the Tshs 28,702.9 billion recorded during the same period in 2023. The growth was attributed to improvements in the business environment and the bolstering of economic endeavors within the country. Furthermore, credit to agricultural sector experienced a remarkable 60.6 percent increase, primarily propelled by the outcomes of policy initiatives aimed at reducing interest rates, along with government initiatives to augment the agricultural sector budget. Similarly, credit to the industrial and production sectors increased by 29.1 percent, while in mining it increased by 18.1 percent. Credit allocated for private ventures experienced a growth of 16.7 percent. During the period under review, the credit to private sector were mostly extended to personal loans which accounted for 37.0 percent of total credit, followed by trade (12.8 percent), agriculture activities (11.6 percent) and manufacturing (10.2 percent).

The results depict an encouraging trajectory in both economic expansion and the advancement of diverse sectors within the country. The increase in credit to private sector, notably within agriculture, industrial production, and mining, underscores the fortification of the business landscape and the proliferation of economic pursuits. Policy initiatives targeting interest rate reduction and augmented budget allocations in pivotal sectors like agriculture have demonstrated a beneficial impact in fueling this growth.

d. The Value of the Tanzanian Shilling.

The value of the Tanzania shilling continued to be stable despite global challenges, including efforts in developed nations to decrease liquidity through monetary policy to address inflation. In the period from July to April 2024, one USD was exchanged at an average of Tshs 2,501.38 compared to Tshs 2,319.80 in the corresponding period in 2023. In continuing to strengthen the stability of the shilling, the Central Bank took various measures that enabled the increased supply of foreign currency on the market, including selling of dollars to commercial banks on the local market as well as implementing a monetary policy to reduce the liquidity of the shilling. These measures have ensured uninterrupted importation of goods and services from abroad as well as sustaining the attractive investment and tourism climate in the country.

(2024) **\$ 1 – ↻ – 2,501**[▲]
one dollar exchanged to Tanzanian shilling

(2023) **\$ 1 – ↻ – 2,319**[▼]
one dollar exchanged to Tanzanian shilling

e. Non-performing Loans

As of April 2024, the rate of non-performing loans dropped to 4.3 percent from 5.5 percent in 2023. This decline was attributed to several initiatives led by the Central Bank of Tanzania. These measures included intensifying lending oversight and purging unscrupulous bank staff, mandating banks

to utilize credit reports from credit processing firms, enforcing regulations to safeguard banking service consumers for fair treatment and parity in borrowing, and urging banks and financial entities to fortify loan issuance and monitoring procedures. In addition, the number of institutions that used the borrower database increased to 185 in April 2024 compared to 182 institutions in April 2023. Likewise, the number of borrowers registered in the database increased to 8,958,203 compared to 5,650,384 borrowers in April 2023.



f. Banking Liquidity and Profitability.

The financial sector has remained stable while the risk indicators have decreased due to the expectations of continued improvement of the economy. The banking sector, which is a large part of the financial sector, remains fairly strong, generating profits, liquidity and sufficient capital. Deposits, loans, and assets all experienced continual growth. As of April 2024, the core capital ratio stood at 19.4 percent, exceeding the mandated minimum of 10 percent. Additionally, the banking sector's liquidity ratio (Liquid Assets to Demand

Liabilities) in April 2024 was 25.5 percent, slightly higher than the 25.4 percent recorded in the same period of 2023. This ratio remains comfortably above the legal minimum threshold of 20 percent, ensuring adequacy for diverse economic activities. Profits within the banking sector continued to rise, with post-tax profits (pre-audit) reaching Tshs 729.6 billion in the first four months of 2024, up from Tshs 447.8 billion during the same period in 2023, marking a notable increase of 62.9 percent.

g. Secondary Bond Market

Traded Treasury Bond

As of April 2024, treasury bonds traded at DSE increased by 60.75 percent to Tshs 3.90 trillion compared to Tshs 2.43 trillion traded in the same period in 2023. The increase in treasury bonds was attributed by enhanced investor engagement, a direct outcome of the educational initiatives spearheaded by the Government in partnership with the Capital Markets and Securities Authority (CMSA) and other key stakeholders.

Traded Corporate Bonds

As of April 2024, the value of traded Corporate bonds at DSE increased by 186.01 percent to Tshs 2.89 billion compared to Tshs 1.01 billion traded in the same period in 2023. The increase in traded Corporate bonds was similarly attributed by enhanced investor engagement, resulting from the targeted educational initiatives by the Government in partnership with the Capital Markets and Securities Authority (CMSA) and other key stakeholders.

Equity Turnover

By April 2024, shares worth Tshs 267.53 billion were traded at DSE having risen from Tshs 108.38 billion worth of shares traded in the same period in 2023. This is equivalent to a remarkable increase of 146.86 percent, similarly attributed to enhanced investor engagement, and targeted educational initiatives by the Government in partnership with the Capital Markets and Securities Authority (CMSA) and other key stakeholders.

Collective Investment Schemes

The trend in Collective Investment Schemes was positive in the period ending April 2024. The value of investments in these schemes increased by 44.73 percent to Tshs 2.10 trillion as of April 2024, compared to Tshs 1.45 trillion in the same period in 2023. Growing investor participation, educational efforts by Government in collaboration with the Capital Markets and Securities Authority (CMSA) and other stakeholders, and the enhancement of IT (technology) in service provision to investors are largely responsible for this growth.

h. Stock exchange Market

Business performance in the stock market is assessed by examining indicators that show the trend of market efficiency. These indicators include: Market Capitalization; Share Index; Trading Volume in the Stock Market; and Participation in the Stock Market. As of April 2024, the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange was performing well. This success is attributed to the government's public education efforts about the opportunities and benefits of investing in financial markets.

Market Capitalisation

The total Market Capitalisation as of April 2024 increased by 6.68 percent to Tshs 16.61 trillion compared to Tshs 15.57 trillion in the same period in 2023. In addition, the Domestic Market Capitalisation as of April 2024 increased by 7.14 percent to Tshs 11.78 trillion from Tshs 10.99 trillion in the same period in 2023. The increase in the market capitalisation can be attributed to the rise in share prices of companies listed on the DSE, particularly those operating within the industrial and financial sectors. Notable companies in this regard include CRDB Bank Plc, NMB Bank Plc, DSE Plc, National Investment Company Limited (NICO), Swissport Tanzania Plc, Twiga Cement Plc, Tanga Cement Plc, Tanzania Breweries Plc, and Tanzania Cigarette Plc.

Market Index

The market share index of all companies as of April 2024, increased by 6.59 percent to 1,990.21 points from 1,867.18 points in the same period in 2023. In addition, Tanzania Share Index (TSI) as of April 2024 increased by 7.0 percent to 4,445.50 points from 4,154.18 points in the same period in 2023. The increase in the market index signifies the effectiveness of the stock market for listed companies, particularly reflecting the surge in the share prices of certain companies listed on the DSE, particularly those operating within the industrial and financial sectors.

Jedwali 1.3: Mwenendo wa Uwekezaji katika Mifuko ya Uwekezaji wa Pamoja

| Meneja wa Mifuko | Jina la Mfuko | 31 Desemba 2022 | | 31 Desemba 2023 | | Ongezeko la Thamani | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Thamani ya Mfuko | Bei ya Kipande (Shilingi) | Thamani ya Mfuko (Shilingi) | Bei ya Kipande (Tsh) | Ongezeko la Thamani ya Mfuko | Ongezeko la bei ya Kipande |
| UTT Amis Plc | Mfuko wa Umoja | 351,843,423,644.70 | 1017.7875 | 314,225,287,302.81 | 911.8869 | 11.97% | 11.61% |
| | Mfuko wa Wekeza Maisha | 14,006,304,687.19 | 892.2839 | 8,405,578,297.45 | 777.366 | 66.63% | 14.78% |
| | Mfuko wa Watoto | 17,592,710,639.78 | 654.5292 | 9,967,538,940.30 | 574.64 | 76.50% | 13.90% |
| | Mfuko wa Jikimu | 25,062,884,535.00 | 170.6146 | 19,741,990,950.31 | 161.2614 | 26.95% | 5.80% |
| | Mfuko wa Ukwasi | 1,039,036,641,413.48 | 398.4238 | 682,986,408,123.98 | 355.2832 | 52.13% | 12.14% |
| | Mfuko wa Hatifungani | 627,363,482,005.86 | 116.9688 | 398,615,781,444.29 | 115.4104 | 57.39% | 1.35% |
| Watumishi Housing Investments | Mfuko wa Faida | 21,885,434,145.49 | 114.00000 | 14,800,921,479.37 | 103.2586 | 47.87% | 10.40% |
| Thamani ya Jumla | | 2,096,790,881,071.49 | | 1,448,743,506,538.52 | | 44.73 | |

Source: UTT AMIS Plc

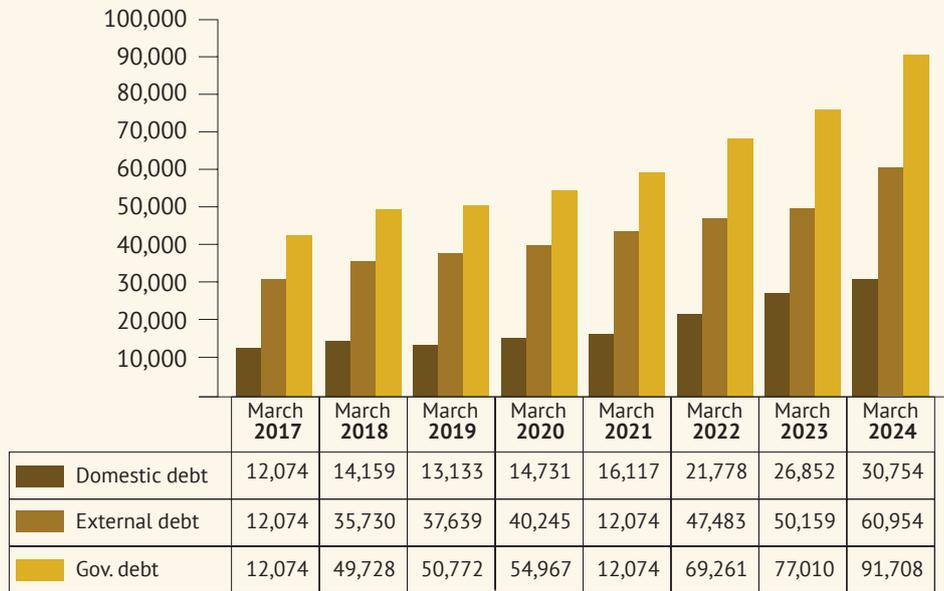
1.3.5. Government Debt Stock

By March 2024, the Government Debt Stock had increased to Tshs 91,708.3 billion from Tshs 77,010.4 billion in the same period in 2023, an increase of 19.1 percent. Out of the amount, domestic debt stock amounted to Tshs 30,753.8 billion and external debt stock amounted to Tshs 60,954.5 billion. The increase in Government debt stock was due to the Government's

continued receipt of funds through old and new loans from various sources to finance development projects, including the construction of road infrastructure, railways, airports, electricity and water. In addition, the rise in exchange rates as well as the increase in interest on foreign loans whose interests depend on changes in market conditions (floating rates) also significantly contributed to increase of the Government debt



Figure 1.11: Trend of Government Debt Stock, March 2017 - 2024 (Billion Shillings)



Source: Ministry of Finance

The findings from the debt sustainability evaluation conducted in December 2023 indicate that the debt remains sustainable across short, medium, and long-term horizons. This assessment relies on sustainability metrics including the net debt-to-GDP ratio, net debt-to-foreign payments ratio, and the ratio of debt payments to domestic income and export earnings.

The debt indicators revealed that, for the year 2023/24: the present value of external debt to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 20.1 percent compared to the threshold of

40 percent; the present value of external debt to exports is 114.2 percent compared to the threshold of 180 percent; external debt repayment using export earnings is 11.1 percent compared to the threshold of 15 percent; and external debt repayment using domestic revenue is 11.6 percent compared to the threshold of 18 percent. In addition, according to the indicators for total debt (both external and domestic), the debt-to-GDP ratio is 36.4 percent compared to the threshold of 55 percent.

Table 1.4: Debt Sustainability Analysis Indicators

| External Debt Indicator | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2033/34 | Threshold |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| PV of Debt/GDP | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 18.1 | 17.6 | 15.8 | 40 |
| PV of Debt / Export | 114.2 | 114.2 | 114.2 | 114.2 | 101.4 | 105.1 | 93.8 | 180 |
| Debt service/ Export | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 10.0 | 15 |
| Debt service/ Revenue | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 10.0 | 18 |
| Public debt indicator | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2033/34 | Threshold |
| PV of Public debt/ GDP | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 33.0 | 30.3 | 55 |
| PV of Public debt/ Revenue | 209.2 | 209.2 | 209.2 | 209.2 | 209.2 | 189.6 | 172.8 | - |
| Public debt service/ Revenue | 44.3 | 44.3 | 44.3 | 44.3 | 44.3 | 30.9 | 25.2 | - |

Source: Ministry of Finance

To maintain the sustainability of Government Debt, the Government is implementing various strategies including:

- i. Developing a Medium-Term Revenue Strategy in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, with the objective of enhancing the effectiveness of tax and non-tax revenue collection. The goal is to ensure a substantial portion of the budget is funded through domestic revenue sources;
- ii. Strengthening oversight over government expenditures to alleviate strain on financial resources designated for critical governmental functions within the consolidated fund;
- iii. Securing additional concessional loans from external sources to reduce the burden of government debt repayment costs, while simultaneously advancing development projects. This

- is in addition to allocation of commercial-term loans specifically to infrastructure projects that are poised to bolster revenue, ignite swift economic expansion, and boost export of goods and services;
- iv. Continued strengthening of the country's financial sector to be able to fund diverse government projects via the domestic loan and capital market at optimal rates, without impeding the private sector's access to this market for their economic endeavors. This initiative aims to reduce over reliance on external loans and mitigate risks associated with fluctuations in exchange rates (exchange rate risks) that compound the government debt; and
 - v. Continued guidance and supervision of public institutions acquiring loans via their balance sheets for the purpose of executing development projects, thus preventing the emergence of unpaid contingent liabilities

In March 2024, Moody's Investors Service conducted the inaugural evaluation of Tanzania's economy to assess its creditworthiness. In this assessment, Tanzania's rating was elevated to B1 with a stable outlook from B2 with a positive outlook, as was the case in March 2023. The upgrade to B1 signifies the ongoing fortification of the country's economy, particularly amidst recent external economic disruptions stemming from various global shocks. The elevation underscores the country's relative

resilience to external economic shocks and likely persistence of a generally stable outlook in the medium term bolstered by sustained robust economic growth, improvements in the public sector to increase efficiency and revenue collection, prudent management of public expenditure, ability to sustainably attract foreign direct investment, and access low-cost funding from international financial markets.

1.3.6. State of Poverty and Human Development

For many years, poverty status has been assessed primarily based on income or consumption levels only. However, poverty encompasses a multitude of dimensions, spanning various sectors such as the economy, community services, energy, and infrastructure development, all of which serve as fundamental indicators of human development. For instance, the National Development Vision 2025 aims to elevate the country from the category of low-income countries to middle-income countries, with a target GDP per capita of USD 3,000 by 2025. To realize this vision, the Government has undertaken diverse initiatives aimed at bolstering per capita income. As a result, the average per capita income rose from Tshs 2,844,641, equivalent to USD 1,229.1 in 2022, to Tshs 3,055,606, equivalent to USD 1,275.5 in 2023. This increase has enabled Tanzania to maintain its classification as a low-middle-income status country.

At the same time, the Government has sustained various efforts to improve human development resulting in improvement of standard of living as shown by the indicators in the Third National Five-Year

Development Plan. These efforts include: continued provision of fee free primary and secondary education; continued efforts to improve access to adequate safe and clean water in urban and rural areas; strengthening participation of the private sector in delivery of health services, especially in rural areas; scaling up construction of dispensaries, health centers and hospitals; continued improvement of the road network in urban and rural areas to unlock economic opportunities and enhance service delivery.

1.3.6.1 Population Growth

According to the findings of the 2022 Population and Housing Census, Tanzania population has surged to 61,741,120 in 2022 from 44,928,923 in 2012, marking an average annual increase of 3.2 percent. These results underscore a persistent population growth rate of 3.2 percent annually, while economic growth remains steady at 5 percent annually. This trend indicates a mismatch between economic growth and endeavors to alleviate poverty, particularly in enhancing public goods and services provision, including infrastructure and social welfare. More effort is needed to augment economic growth to a level of 8 to 10 percent to mitigate poverty levels. This effort will include increasing investment in productive ventures, facilitating access to reproductive health education for women, men, and adolescents, and expanding employment opportunities, particularly for the youth.

1.3.6.2 Human Development

According to the 2023 Global Human Development Report, Tanzania’s global ranking in human development is 167th out of 193 countries in 2022, compared to the position of 160 in 2021. Additionally, the Human Development Index (HDI) rose slightly to 0.532 in 2022 from 0.529 in 2021. The HDI evaluates people’s development based on education, health, and living conditions, with values in the range of 0 to 1.0, 1.0 being the highest possible human development. Tanzania aims to advance its global ranking through various initiatives. In the education sector, the Government continues to invest in infrastructure,



including the construction and renovation of primary and secondary schools, as well as dormitories. To improve education at tertiary and higher education levels, the government is continuing with efforts to expand vocational colleges including the ongoing construction of 29 colleges and renovation of 13 established colleges. Further, the Government is continuing with infrastructure improvement across 14 university campuses. In addition, public funding for higher education loans has been increased from Tshs 654 billion in 2022/23 to Tshs 786.7 billion in 2023/24.

In the health sector, the Government has continued to improve infrastructure to deliver healthcare services and ensure the widespread distribution and accessibility to vaccines, drugs, equipment, and medical supplies across all levels. In 2023/24, efforts were focused on bolstering primary and referral medical services, reinforcing the healthcare financing system, advancing expert training within the health sector, and enhancing ICT systems. Notably, the Government enacted the Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023 with the objective of guaranteeing access to high-quality healthcare services for all Tanzanians when required.

In terms of scaling up ICT applications in healthcare delivery, as of February 2024, a total of 17 regional referral hospitals and four specialist hospitals were equipped with telemedicine services. The hospitals are Iringa, Njombe, Mount Meru (Arusha), Manyara, Singida, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial (Musoma), Sekou Toure (Mwanza), Geita, Bukoba (Kagera), Maweni (Kigoma), Kitete (Tabora), Ligula (Mtwara), Sumbawanga, Bombo (Tanga) Bugando, Benjamin Mkapa (Dodoma) and Mbeya Regional Hospital. The availability of requisite drugs, medical equipment and reagents has reached 81 percent at the level of health care delivery facilities, 77 percent for dispensaries, 71 percent at Health Centers, 73 percent at District Hospitals, 99 percent at Regional Referral Hospitals and 86 percent at Regional, Specialized and National Referral Hospitals. In addition, the Government has continued to facilitate improvements in the standard of living. In terms of provision of water services, significant achievements include: increased ratio of rural households in the country with access to clean and safe water from improved sources from 36 percent in 2019/20 to 56.1 percent in 2022, equivalent to 52 percent of the target of 75 percent by 2025/26; and increased percentage of urban residents with access to clean and safe water from improved sources from 84 percent in 2019/20 to 91.5 percent in 2022, equivalent to 68 percent of the target of 95 percent by 2025/26.

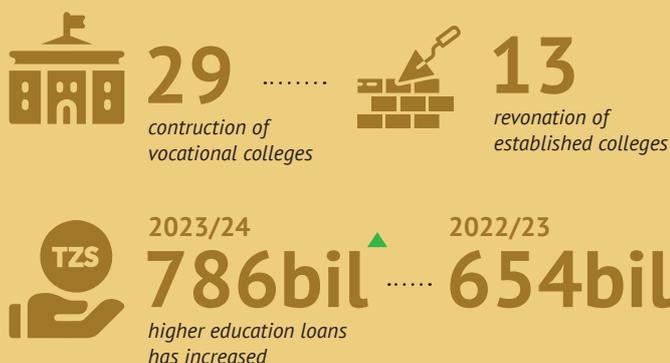


Figure. 1.12: The Human Development Index Trend, (1990 – 2022)



1.4. Long-Term Evaluation of Tanzania's Economic Performance

The long-term evaluation highlights three significant issues: first, despite various global economic disruptions such as climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and various conflicts, Tanzania's economy has remained relatively resilient and stable. For instance, over the past two decades, from 2000 to 2020, Tanzania's economy grew at an average annual growth rate of 6 percent.

Second, Tanzania's export value has increased year by year. For example, the value of exports rose from USD 6.4 billion in 2020 to USD 8.2 billion in 2023. This

growth led to an increase in the export-to-GDP ratio from 9.6 percent in 2000 to 20.9 percent in 2023.

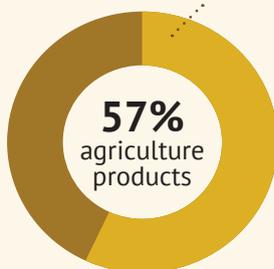
Third, the types of goods exported by Tanzania have changed over the past two decades. For example, in the 2000s, 57 percent of Tanzania's exports comprised of agricultural products to markets in Europe, the USA, and Africa. Twenty years later, the main exports are minerals, primarily sold to Asian and African markets. In 2023, 49 percent of exports were minerals, followed by manufactured goods (17%) and agricultural products (12%).

According to the World Bank's Tanzania Economic Update of September 2023, Tanzania's economy has continued to grow and has been able to withstand the impacts of COVID-19 and other global challenges over the past three years due to three main reasons. First, the implementation of major reforms aimed at stimulating and enhancing economic competitiveness, in line with the first priority area of the Third National Five Years Development Plan (2021/22 – 2025/26) – “Realizing an Inclusive and Competitive Economy”. Second, the ongoing improvement and strengthening of the business and investment environment in the country. Third, continued trust from global financial institutions and development partners. This was also confirmed by Moody's March 2024 report, which upgraded Tanzania's rating from stable to positive. The report noted that Tanzania's economy has continued to grow amidst numerous global challenges, showing significant resilience. This was attributed to Tanzania's strong foundation of a diversified economy, increased

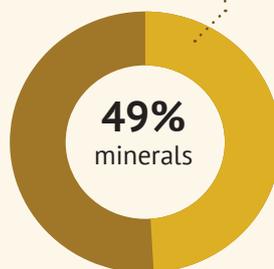
exports, debt resilience, sound financial policies, and the ongoing improvement of the business and investment environment.

Despite the positive trajectory of Tanzania's economic growth over the past three decades, four key issues have emerged regarding the economy. First, economic growth has involved only a few sectors that do not employ many people from poor households. The leading growth sectors in 2023 included Arts (17.7%), Finance and Insurance (12.2%), Mining (11.3%), and Accommodation and Food Services (8.3%). Sectors expected to employ many people from low income households grew at a slower pace. They include Agriculture (4.2%), Manufacturing (4.3%), and Trade (4.2%). As a result, economic growth has not satisfactorily leveraged rate of poverty reduction. For example, while the poverty rate decreased from 27% in 2022 to 26.5% in 2023, the rate of income growth per capita has not been satisfactory. The slowdown in poverty reduction was further exacerbated by the COVID-19

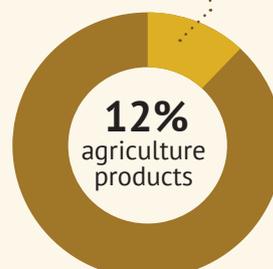
2000 Tanzania's exports



2023 Tanzania's exports



2023 Tanzania's exports



2023 Tanzania's exports



pandemic, which affected production and thus removed some people from economic activities and employment.

Second, economic growth in the country has relied on public investment in infrastructure, while the private sector has not fully taken its expected role in stimulating economic growth. Investment through the private sector is anticipated to drive job creation and production.

Third, the country's exports have continued to rely on products with no added value. For instance, as shown in Figure No. 1.13, while manufacturing was expected to contribute 24 percent of Tanzania's exports by 2025, the sector's average contribution over five years (2019-2023) was only 17.1% (compared to 16.9% in 2019/20). This means that these exports have not contributed enough to job creation.

Fourth, Tanzania still imports more than it exports, resulting in a significant trade deficit. For example, as shown in Table No. 1.5, the value of Tanzania's imports in 2023 was USD 13.7 billion compared to the export value of USD 8.2 billion. The average value of Tanzania's exports over five years (2019-2023) was USD 33.9 billion, compared to the import value of USD 54.4 billion. The significant deficit indicates that the country still spends more of her hard earned foreign currency on importing goods, some of which could be produced locally with multiple benefits economy- wide.

2025

25%

Expectations on Country's exports with no added value

2019 - 2023

17.1%

Country's exports with no added value

2019/20

16.9%

Country's exports with no added value

\$13.7 bil.

the value of Tanzania's imports

2023

\$8.2 bil.

the value of Tanzania's exports

\$33.9 bil.

the average value of Tanzania's exports over five years

2019 - 2023

\$54.4 bil.

the average value of Tanzania's imports over five years

Figure No. 1.13: Tanzania's Export Levels of Goods by Sector.

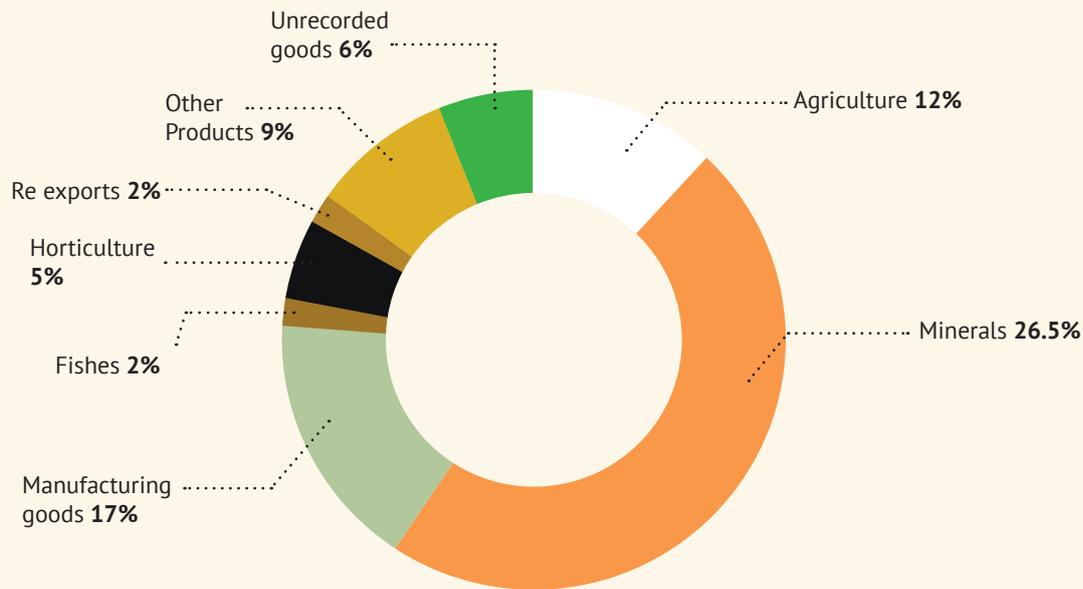


Table 1.5: Ratio of Export and Import Values of Goods

| Na | Year | 2023 | 2019-2023 |
|----|-----------------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. | Imports (USD million) | 13,729 | 54,388 |
| 2. | Exports (US\$milion) | 8,189 | 33,908 |
| 3. | Trade Balance | (5,540) | (20,480) |

Thus, to ensure that economic growth has a positive impact on raising people's living standards and reducing poverty, future short-term and long-term plans need to focus on making our economic growth inclusive, reduce poverty, create numerous jobs, promote prosperity, and boost exports of value-added products. Towards this objective, the Government will take various measures including :

- i. Continued investment in improvement of agricultural production by promoting and enabling the use of quality fertilizers, irrigation farming, and commercial agriculture;
- ii. Continued improvement of the business and investment environment to stimulate private sector growth;
- iii. Develop and implement a strategy to encourage investment in industries aimed at producing essential goods to meet domestic demand and boost exports of value-added products;
- iv. Review the contribution of minerals to increase export volumes and earnings, in addition to tapping the country's strategic mineral resources (SMRs) potential for optimal benefit in the global market for clean and environmentally safe energy. Government will also create conducive conditions to attract investors in mineral value-addition and mineral processing industries in the country, particularly in the production of vehicle batteries and machinery.
- v. Stimulation of economic growth in rural areas through:
 - a. Continued investment in the construction of rural roads and communication infrastructure; acceleration of adoption of information technology by rural residents by expanding the mobile network rural coverage, and launch of a special program to connect rural areas digitally through rural broadband program; expediting the provision of water, health, and electricity services in rural areas; and enhancing life skills and vocational training among young people through establishment of vocational training centers;
 - b. Review of the trade and marketing system for agricultural, livestock, and forestry products to simplify and create a more conducive business environment in rural areas;
 - c. Creation of specific conditions, including financial and tax policies, to attract the establishment of small rural industries aimed at primary processing in strategic sectors, including agriculture, livestock, fishing, and forestry. Rural industries are expected to generate significant benefits in rural areas including job opportunities for young people and women, majority of whom have secondary education. Towards this effort, the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) will be effectively involved; and
 - d. Review of financial policies, laws, and regulations governing loans to encourage financial institutions to direct more loans to the agriculture, livestock, fishing, and small-scale mining sectors.

1.5. National Economic Outlook for 2024/25

In accordance with the economic review outlined in sections 1.3 to 1.4, the main goal of the Government in the National Annual Development Plan 2024/25 will be to accelerate economic growth, broaden the scope of inclusion in economic activities, increase the pace of economic reforms, and reduce poverty. Further, the Government will implement strategies to boost exports of value-added products in order to increase foreign exchange earnings and emphasize economic activities that generate significant employment opportunities and promote prosperity for all Tanzanians.

1.5.1. Macro Economic Targets and Objectives

Macro economic targets and objectives are as follows:

- i. Increase growth rate of Real GDP to 5.4 percent in 2024 from the actual growth rate of 5.1 percent in 2023;
- ii. Maintain inflation within the single-digit range of 3.0 percent to 5.0 percent in the medium term;
- iii. Achieve domestic revenue of 15.8 percent of GDP in 2024/25 compared to the projected 15.4 percent in 2023/24;
- iv. Increase tax revenue to 12.9 percent of GDP in 2024/25 from the projected 12.6 percent in 2023/24;
- v. Maintain a budget deficit (including grants) not exceeding 3.0 percent of GDP; and
- vi. Maintain foreign exchange reserves sufficient to cover at least four months of imports of goods and services.

1.5.2. Assumptions for the 2024/25 Plan

The success of the implementation of the National Annual Development Plan 2024/25 is based on the following assumptions:

- i. Increased participation of the private sector in the implementation and financing of development projects, investment, and business activities;
- ii. Continued resilience and control of the impacts of climate change, and both natural and man-made disasters, including drought, wars, epidemics, and floods;
- iii. Strengthening of the global economy and stability in prices, availability of capital, and loans in capital and credit markets;

- iv. Continued availability and security of food supply in the country;
- v. Sustained peace, security, unity, and stability within the country and neighboring nations;
- vi. Continued maintenance of good governance and the rule of law in the country;
- vii. Having a sufficient and quality workforce that meets the existing demand driven by technology and innovation; and
- viii. Increased discipline in adhering to and implementing sectoral plans on time as approved by various decision-making bodies such as the Cabinet and the Parliament of the Republic.

REVIEW OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION



2.1. INTRODUCTION

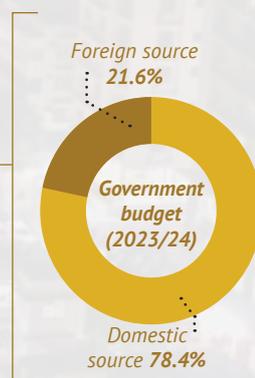
Tanzania development plans are guided by the National Development Vision 2025. Among other goals, this Vision aims at transforming Tanzania into a middle-income country by 2025 with a high level of human development. To realize this vision, the Government has been implementing National Five-Year Development Plans. Currently, the Government is executing the Third Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26, which focuses on five priorities: Realizing an Inclusive and Competitive Economy; Deepening Industrialization and service provision; Investment and Trade Promotion; Human Development; and Skills Development. Economic growth is the cornerstone for the successful implementation of this Plan. This chapter outlines the measures taken and the achievements made in terms of economic growth in 2023.

The chapter details the implementation of the National Annual Development Plan 2023/24 for the period from July 2023 to April 2024, which includes various projects and programs undertaken to achieve the targets of the Third Five-Year Development Plan, which is the final plan towards the National Development Vision 2025. Additionally, it highlights the challenges encountered during the implementation period and the strategies to address them.

2.2. Implementation of Sectoral Development Programs and Projects for 2023/24

The National Annual Development Plan 2023/24 aimed to implement programs and development projects through the economic and social sectors with a total value of Tshs 15,215.59 billion, representing 34.4 percent of the Government budget of Tshs 44,388.1 billion. Of this amount, Tshs 11,933.51 billion equivalent to 78.4 percent was sourced domestically, while Tshs 3,282.08 billion equivalent to 21.6 percent came from foreign sources.

Ministries, Independent Departments, Government Agencies, Institutions, and Public Corporations planned to execute various programs and projects in the 2023/24 fiscal year. The implementation included both new and ongoing projects. The implementation status as of April 2024 is as follows:



2.2.1. Transport Sector

The transport sector is among the key sectors that drive economic growth and is pivotal for human development. The importance of this sector is evident in the global economy, where many economic opportunities are linked to the ease of transporting goods and people from one place to another. The relationship between the quantity and quality of transport infrastructure and the level of economic development is clear, as countries with significant investment in infrastructure and well-connected networks are associated with higher levels of development. Considering this importance, the Government has continued to implement various transport infrastructure projects that will bring economic and social benefits, such as easier access to markets, job creation, and increased investment in other economic sectors.

Transport infrastructure, including railways, ports, roads and bridges, and air transport, is essential for stimulating economic activities. Additionally, Tanzania's geographical location offers a unique advantage in transportation, trade, and investment compared to neighboring countries. Due to this comparative advantage, the Third National Five-Year Development Plan has focused on improving railway, port, road and bridge infrastructure, and air transport.

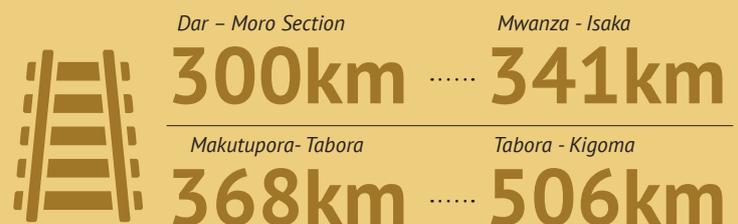
A. Railway

The development of SGR and MGR railways will help reduce the time required to transport cargo from the Port of Dar es Salaam to neighboring countries that use the port. This will enable the country to leverage its geographical advantage to boost the economy. Projects implemented in this area include:

i. Project No. 4281: Standard Gauge Railway (SGR):

This is a flagship project whose implementation began in February 2017 and is expected to be completed by March 2027. During the implementation period, the project is expected to cost USD 7.6 billion.

The key planned activities are: Completing the construction of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) for the Dar es Salaam - Morogoro section (300 km) and Morogoro - Makutupora section (422 km); continuing with the construction of the Mwanza - Isaka section (341 km); Makutupora - Tabora section (368 km); Tabora - Isaka section (165 km); and the Tabora - Kigoma section (506 km). The other key activities are the procurement processes for the Contractor and Consultant for the Uvinza-Musongati section (156.6 km); procurement of engines, wagons, and machinery for track maintenance; funding the operation of the SGR; Continuing to finance the training of experts in the operation and management of the SGR trains; Continuing with the financial resource mobilisation for the construction of railway sections for Kaliua - Mpanda - Karema (321 km); Uvinza - Malagarasi (156 km); Isaka - Rusumo - Kigali (495 km); Isaka - Rusumo (371 km); and Compensating people affected by the SGR project.



The progress achieved so far includes: Continuing the construction of the railway line for the Dar es Salaam – Morogoro section (300 km), where implementation has reached 98.93 percent, along with the construction of the port link, which has reached 76.12 percent; Morogoro – Makutupora section (422 km) has reached 96.61 percent ; Mwanza - Isaka section (341 km) is at 56.21 percent; Makutupora - Tabora section (371 km) is at 14.22 percent; Tabora - Isaka segment (165 km) is at 5.38 percent; and Tabora – Kigoma section (506 km) is at 1.81 percent.

Other activities implemented include: the procurement of two (2) locomotives and 30 wagons for testing and initial operations, with six (6) wagons already delivered; procurement of 17 electric locomotives, whereby their manufacturing is at 83 percent, and nine (9) of them already delivered and undergoing testing, with the remaining eight (8) locomotives expected to arrive by the end of May 2024; procurement of 10 Electric Multiple Units (EMU) for operations at 70 percent to completion, with the first set having arrived in the country on March 26, 2024; arrival of 65 out of 89 passenger coaches, with the remaining coaches expected to arrive from June 2024, and the purchase of 1,430 freight wagons.

The completion of this enormous project will result in improved transport and

particularly modern rail connectivity between Tanzania and its neighboring countries. Additionally, it will increase the efficiency of passenger and cargo transport by reducing travel time and freight costs; enhance the competitiveness of the Dar es Salaam port; and stimulate the establishment of industries in other parts of the country due to the reliable transportation of raw materials and goods, as well as the development of economic and social settlements including small towns around the built stations. Furthermore, the completion of this project, as outlined in the Third National Five-Year Development Plan, will yield specific and rapid economic benefits, such as increased production of goods, regional and international competitiveness, exports, and employment, thus achieving one of the goals of the National Development Vision 2025, which envisions a competitive economy.

ii. **Project No. 4213: Railway Fund**

The implementation of this project will enhance the transport of goods and passengers; reduce congestion and damage to roads; stimulate economic activities in areas connected by the railway; link industries and markets and increase the use of the Dar es Salaam port; protect the environment by reducing road traffic , which is a significant source of harmful emissions; generate employment opportunities during construction, maintenance, as well as provision of different services, thus contributing to the improvement of livelihoods.



Notable achievements in the implementation of the plan recorded so far include: improvement of the global ranking of the railway sector to position 63 in 2023/24 from 83 in 2019/20, equivalent to 153.8 percent of the target for 2025/26; the length of the Modern Railway (SGR) increased from 395.2 km in 2019/20 to 795.45 km in 2023/24, achieving 48.5 percent of the target to build 1,219 km by 2025/26; the number of passengers traveling by rail increased from 972,000 in 2019/20 to 1,816,592 in 2023/24, reaching 71.0 percent of the target for 2025/26.

B. Ports

Ports are a key link for passenger and cargo transportation between Tanzania and other countries. Investment in the maritime, lakes, and dry ports will increase employment and government revenue, thereby contributing to local and international trade, access to markets, and stimulation of economic growth.

During the implementation period of the plan, the Government has continued to implement the following projects: Improvement of Dar es Salaam Port; Tanga Port, Mtwara Port, Bagamoyo Port, Ruvu area Dry Port, and ports on lakes Victoria, Nyasa, and Tanganyika.

The implementation of ports improvement projects contributes to economic growth by enhancing trade and increasing revenue; improving efficiency and reducing cargo loading and unloading time; stimulating industrial and trade development within the country; creation of employment opportunities that increase income and improve living standards; strengthening regional integration by serving as a transport hub for landlocked countries; enhancing safety in transportation; and strengthening the tourism sector.

Notable achievements attained so far through the implementation of these projects including: Reduction of port waiting time from seven (7) days in 2019/20 to five (5) days in 2023/24, equal to 100 percent of the target by 2025/26; and an increase in the volume of cargo handled from 14.56 million tons in 2022/23 to 20.72 million tons in 2023/24.

C. Roads and Bridges

Roads and bridges infrastructure are crucial in stimulating economic activities, linking Tanzania with neighboring countries, reducing traffic congestion on urban roads, and facilitating transportation of passengers, goods, and raw materials from one area to another. In the implementation of the Plan, the Government has continued to implement the following projects:

i. **Project No. 4015: Kigongo-Busisi Bridge (Mwanza):**

This is a flagship project whose implementation started in February 2020 and expected to be completed by December 2024. The implementation cost of the project is Tshs 699.27 billion. Planned activities for the year 2023/24 include completing the construction of the bridge and link roads with a length of 1.66 km. Overall implementation progress is at 88 percent.

The Kigongo-Busisi Bridge project will provide a major strategic bridge to stimulate economic activities and facilitate transportation to neighboring countries. In addition, the completion of the bridge will be an important landmark in the Mwanza city and a significant tourist attraction.

ii. Tarmac Roads Projects to Unleash Economic Potentials:

Project No. 4147: Kidatu – Ifakara - Lupilo – Malinyi – Londo - Lumecha/Songea Road (499 km); Project No. 4149: Makutano – Natta - Mugumu/Loliondo - Mto wa Mbu Road (235 km); Project No. 4190: Itoni - Ludewa-Manda Road (211 km); Project No. 4193: Handeni – Kiberashi – Kijungu – Kibaya – Njoro – Olboloti - Mrijo Chini – Dalai – Bicha - Chambalo - Chemba-Kwa Mtoro-Singida Road (460 km); Project No. 4188: Mbeya – Makongolosi – Manyoni - Mkiwa Road (528 km); Project No. 4112: Kigoma-Kidahwe – Uvinza - Kaliua-Tabora Road (389.7 km); Project No. 4041: Kitai - Lituhi Road (90 km) and Mnywamaji Bridge; Project No. 4174: Expansion of Kimara - Kibaha Road (25.7 km) including the expansion of Kibamba, Kiluvya, and Mpiji Bridges; Project No. 4024: Nanganga – Ruangwa - Nachingwea Road (145 km); Project No. 4101: Tanga – Pangani - Makurunge Road (174.5 km); Project No. 4014: Kibaoni-Majimoto - Muze-Kilyamatundu Road (240 km); Project No. 4022: Njombe -Makete - Isyonje Road (157.4 km); and Project No. 4123: Dumila-Kilosa Road (141 km).

The implementation of these projects is expected to bring multiple benefits, including: improving transportation services and reducing travel costs, thereby boosting business in various areas; attracting investment in various sectors including agriculture, tourism, and industries, by enabling easier access to markets and raw materials; linking production areas with markets; improving and enhancing access to essential services such as health, education, and clean and

safe water, especially in rural areas; and reducing road accidents and providing quick avenues for delivering assistance in emergency situations

iii. Road Projects Linking Tanzania with Neighboring Countries:

Project No. 4124: Sumbawanga - Matai-Kasanga Port Road (117 km); Project No. 4115: Marangu - Tarakea-Rongai-Kamwanga/Sanya Juu Road (271 km); Project No. 4154: Sumbawanga – Mpanda - Nyakanazi Road (432.56 km); Project No. 4164: Kidahwe - Kasulu – Kibondo - Nyakanazi Road (341.25 km); and Project No. 4128: Kyaka – Bugene - Kasulo Road (183.1 km). The implementation of these projects is expected to enhance regional trade by improving access to ports and border markets, reducing transportation costs, and facilitating the transportation of goods and services more easily and quickly; attract foreign investment and promoting economic growth by increasing production, expanding markets, and providing employment opportunities; and strengthen cooperation with neighboring countries and other countries in the region.

iv. Regional Roads Projects and Congestion Reduction:

Project No. 4145: Kasulu - Manyovu and roads into Kasulu town (68 km); Project No. 4285: Rapid Bus Transport Infrastructure (Dar es Salaam); Project No. 4146: Ring Road in Dodoma City. The completion of these projects is expected to increase efficiency in transportation; reduce time wasted in traffic jams, thus improving productivity in the economy; increase the value of land, housing, and properties in the improved areas, thus attracting more

investment; facilitate access to various urban areas, thus easing the daily lives of citizens; reduce congestion and associated adverse environmental effects and costs.

v. Rural and Urban Road Projects:

Project No. 4170: Roads Maintenance and Rehabilitation; and Project No. 4169: Improvement of Roads in Agricultural Production Areas. The implementation of these projects is expected to have a number of benefits, including: enhancing the transportation of goods from production areas, especially agricultural products, livestock, and fisheries, to markets; reducing transportation costs; minimizing post-harvest losses due to poor infrastructure; attracting investment in agriculture and industries, thus promoting the development of agro-based industries; facilitating access to social services such as schools, health centers, and clean water, thereby improving the quality of life for rural residents; and enhancing communication between villages and urban areas

vi. Construction of Government Housing and Bridge Projects:

Project No. 4126: Construction of Major Bridges; Project No. 6327: Construction and Rehabilitation of Government Buildings; Project No. 6370: Tanzania Cities Transforming Infrastructure and Competitiveness (TACTIC); Project No. 6507: Improvement of the Msimbazi River Basin; Project No. 4021: Program to Increase Economic and Social Opportunities in the Country (RISE). The implementation of these projects is expected to have a number of benefits, including: providing employment opportunities for citizens, especially in the construction and service sectors; improving the business environment and promoting the economic

activities in the respective areas; and increasing efficiency and productivity in government service delivery.

Notable achievements attained so far through implementation of the projects include: increase of the road network to 181,655.49 km in 2023/24 compared to 89,204 km in 2019/20, equal to 104 percent increase; an increase in the length of paved roads to 12,029 km in 2023/24 compared to 10,479 km in 2019/20, equal to 51 percent of the target by 2025/26; Tanzania global ranking in infrastructure reached the 55th position among 189 countries, equal to 83 percent of the target by 2025/26; and Tanzania ranked 39th in road infrastructure globally compared to the 86th position in 2019/20, equal to 151 percent of the target by 2025/26;



D. Air Transport

Air transport is crucial for economic prosperity, particularly as it facilitates the growth of tourism industry; promotes domestic and international trade; expedites transportation of passengers and cargo; contributes to national income; and generates employment opportunities. Projects implemented in the air transport subsector include:

i. Project No. 4294: Revamping of the Air Tanzania Company Limited (ATCL):

Revamping of ATCL Project is among the flagship projects implemented by transportation sector. Implementation of the project started in October 2016 and

is expected to be completed in October 2034. The overall project cost is Tshs 7.35 trillion .

Planned activities include: Procurement of three (3) aircraft- one (1) medium-flight, one (1) short-flight, and one (1) cargo aircraft capable of carrying 23 tons; rehabilitation and procurement of aircraft maintenance workshop equipment at JNIA and KIA (KIMAFA); construction of a new modern workshop at JNIA; financing the preliminary requirements for one (1) Dash 8 Q400 aircraft; continuing rehabilitation of ATCL Headquarters offices and Terminal I offices at JNIA; continuing rehabilitation of 38 houses at KIA; construction of a preliminary training area for pilots; construction and rehabilitation of cargo storage buildings at JNIA, KIA, and Songwe airports, as well as constructing ATCL offices in the capital city, Dodoma.

Planned activities implemented so far include: Receipt of 15 aircrafts, making a total fleet of 16. In the year 2023/24, two (2) Boeing 737-9 Max aircraft were received. In addition, the Government has continued with infrastructure rehabilitation and procurement of equipment and spare parts to facilitate major and minor aircraft maintenance of all types at the JNIA and KIA workshops.



2016-34

2

two boeing 737-9 max were received



2016-34

1

a cargo aircraft capable of carrying 23 tons

Revamping of ATCL is expected to stimulate investment in tourism and transportation sectors, domestic and international businesses, and increase foreign currency earnings.

ii. Air Transport Infrastructure Projects:

Project No. 4290: Procurement of Radar, Equipment, and Construction of Weather infrastructure; Project No.6377: Infrastructure Improvement and procurement of Training Equipment; Project No. 4209: Mwanza Airport; Project No. 4206: Songwe Airport; Project No. 4226: Regional Airports; Project No. 4286: Msalato International Airport; Project No. 4221: Sumbawanga Airport; Project No. 4222: Shinyanga Airport; Project No. 4156: Kigoma Airport; and Project No. 4159: Tabora Airport.

The implementation of these projects is expected to generate many economic and social benefits , including: increasing air transportation for passengers and cargo; improving safety in air transport; improving efficiency and reducing transportation costs and time; stimulating economic growth by attracting internal and international trade, foreign direct investment; and strengthening domestic businesses by providing markets and transportation opportunities; boosting job creation; and enhancing regional communication and cooperation.

Achievements attained in the implementation of air transport and airport infrastructure projects so far include: increase in the number of aircraft procured from 11 in 2019/20 to 16 in 2023/24, equal to 62.5 percent of the target by 2025/26; increase in the number of airports with aircraft guiding lights from four (4) in 2019/20 to ten (10) in 2023/24, equal to 100 percent of the target by 2025/26; increase in airports with airport information management systems from one (1) in 2019/20, to six (6) in 2023/24 equivalent to 38.5 percent of the target by 2025/26; increase in airport security equipment to 82 in 2023/24 from 46 in 2019/20, equivalent to 144 percent of the target by 2025/26; increase in the number of weather radars from five (5) in 2019/20 to eight (8) in 2023/24, equivalent to 150% of the target by 2025/26.



2019/20 - 2023/24

10

increase in the number of airports with aircraft guiding lights



2019/20 - 2023/24

6

increase in the number of airports with airport information management systems



2019/20 - 2023/24

82

increase in airport security equipments

2.2.2. Energy Sector

The energy sector is crucial in driving and stimulating business activities and investments in the country, including industrial production. The sector components include generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity in the country, as well as the exploration and investment in oil and gas. The government continues to implement various strategies that promote availability of sustainable energy for economic growth as outlined in the Third National Development Plan (FYDP III). In the year 2023/24, the following projects have continued to be implemented:

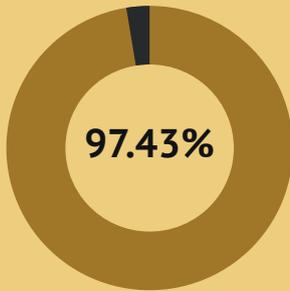
i. Project No. 3172: Julius Nyerere Hydroelectric Power Project (JNHPP)- 2,115 MW

This is a flagship project whose implementation started in June 2018 and is due for completion by December 2024. The cost of implementing the project is expected to be Tshs 6.5 trillion.

As of April 2024, the project had started generating electricity through turbine number nine (9) with a capacity of generating 235 MW to the National Grid. Additionally, turbine number eight (8) is in the final stages of completion, and installation of the remaining seven (7) turbines is ongoing at various stages. Progress has also been made in the construction of permanent roads in the project area, reaching 85.6 percent, permanent bridges 97.2 percent, residential and office buildings 98.5 percent. Overall, the project implementation has reached 97.43 percent.



2018 - 2024

MW 235*generated electricity through turbine number nine***April 2024***percentage of project implementation*

Completion of this project will increase the electricity supply to the National Grid, ensuring availability of adequate and reliable power supply to stimulate investment in various production sectors including agriculture and industries, and improving people's lives by facilitating access to social services.

ii. Project No. 3155: Processing and Liquefaction of Natural Gas (Liquefied Natural Gas - LNG) - Lindi

This is another flagship project currently in the initial stages of negotiations. It is expected to cost USD 42 billion. The project aims to produce five (5) million tons of gas per year, thereby contributing considerably to economic growth with multiple benefits across most sectors..

The planned activities include: initiating preliminary project preparations; conducting various professional studies including Pre-Front End Engineering Design (Pre-FEED); capacity building for Government experts in project operation and management; advancing scientific and mechanical skills required for the project site; and conducting assessments of the livelihoods of compensated residents (post-compensation livelihood study).

Implementation status as of April 2024: The Government, through TPDC, in collaboration with Shell and Equinor prepared post compensation livelihood restoration program, including concluding an agreement for the construction of Likong'o Primary School located in Lindi Municipality.

The completion of this project is expected to catalyze economic transformation and position Tanzania as a key contributor to regional and global energy security

iii. Project No. 3176: Construction of the East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline from Hoima (Uganda) to Tanga (Tanzania) with a length of 1,443 km

This project aims to transport crude oil from Hoima to Tanga for onward shipping to the global market. Implementation started in February 2022 and is due for completion in December 2025. This is one of the flagship projects expected to cost USD 5.088 billion .

**\$5.08 bil.***this is a flagship project which expected to cost that much*

The planned activities are: completing compensation to affected citizens, including relocating over 400 graves; completing the construction of houses for compensated citizens; commencing pipeline construction; continuing construction of workers camps; continuing construction of pipe assembly plants; starting construction of port facilities and

oil-receiving tanks; and continuing to pay for Government's allotted shares in the company.

Implementation status as of April 2024: completion of compensation payment of Tshs 34.93 billion to 9,823 citizens out of 9,904 affected by the project, equivalent to 99.2 percent; completion of the construction of 340 houses, equivalent to 100 percent for 294 citizens who lost homes; completion of the construction of a workshop for installing the pipe heating system; and continuing construction of 14 camp sites. Additionally, pipes with a length of 400 kilometers have arrived in the country, and the process of installing thermal insulation and fiber optic cables is ongoing.

The completion of this project will increase employment opportunities and government revenue through various fees and charges. Furthermore, pipeline construction will stimulate oil exploration and extraction activities in areas with potential reserves. Thus, the oil transportation infrastructure is important for the country's oil exploration efforts. Moreover, the project will increase revenue for the Tanga port and promote economic activities in the Chongoleani area. Overall, the implementation of this project will enable the country to have a competitive and sustainable economy as outlined in the National Development Vision 2025 through the implementation of the Third Five-Year National Development Plan.

iv. Electricity Generation Projects:

Projects for generating electricity using natural gas include Kinyerezi I – Extension MW 185; Rusumo Hydropower Plant (MW 80); Malagarasi Hydropower Plant (MW 49.5); Kakono Hydropower Plant (MW 87.8); and Shinyanga Solar Power Plant (Kishapu



..... 400

number of relocated graves to complete the construction of houses



April 2024

..... 34.93 bil.

compensation payment handed to 9,823 citizens



April 2024

..... 340

number of constructed houses for 294 citizens who lost homes



April 2024

..... 400km

length of thermal insulation and fiber optic cables

Solar – MW 150). The completion of these projects will add a total of MW 552.3 to the National Grid, thereby stimulating business activities and investments

v. Electricity Transmission Projects:

Somanga kV 400; Project No. 3166: Electricity Transmission Line – North West Grid Extension 400 kV (Iringa – Mbeya – Sumbawanga – Mpanda – Kigoma – Nyakanazi); Project No. 3181: Electricity Transmission Line 220 kV Benaco – Kyaka. These projects will enable extension of electricity transmission lines to areas previously not covered by the National Grid and the reduction of electricity losses due to improved transmission lines. The widespread electricity transmission network will facilitate the connection of electricity to various users, thus stimulating economic and social activities.

Furthermore, the Government has continued to implement rural electrification projects, as well as projects for distribution of natural gas to consumers in the regions of Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Pwani, and Lindi, and development of renewable energy projects (geothermal, wind, and solar power). Increased access to electricity and alternative clean energy sources in both rural and urban areas will promote development and productive activities, and reduce environmental degradation.

Notable achievements attained through the implementation of various projects to strengthen the energy sector include: Increased electricity generation capacity from MW 1,602.3 in 2019/20 to MW 2,138 in 2023/24, equivalent to 16.2 percent of the MW 4,915 target; an increase in the length of the national grid from 5,896.3 km in 2019/20 to 7,745.4 km in 2023/24, equivalent to 53.5 percent of the 9,351 km target. Additionally, 11,837 villages have been connected to electricity through REA III turnkey project, equivalent to 96.37 percent of the target of 12,318 villages in 26 regions.

During the implementation of the projects the Government has ensured that more reliable electricity supply to the industrial sector to safeguard investments, employment opportunities and production targets

2.2.3. Information, Communication and Information Technology

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is an important tool in enhancing efficiency across all sectors. Strengthening ICT facilitates simplification and reduction of operational and business costs, as well as efficiency in provision of social services. The government in

collaboration with the private sector has continued to implement various strategies aimed at increasing accessibility to ICT services in the country.

In the implementation of the Plan, the Government has continued to execute various projects including:

i. Communication Infrastructure Projects:

Project No. 4283: National ICT Broadband Backbone, Project No. 4234: Residential Address System and Project No. 4280: Digital Tanzania. The implementation of these projects will enable provision of quality and cost-effective communication services in the country and facilitate business and investment activities.

ii. Information and Innovation Projects:

Project No. 4279: Increase Coverage of Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC) radio and television, Project No. 6567: Public Information, Project No. 4292: Construction of a Main Center and sub-Centers for Developing Innovation in ICT (ICT Park), Project No. 6505: Installation of a New Modern Printing Machine, Project No. 4937: Construction of Government Press Development Programme and Project No. 6226: Developing the Design and Manufacturing of ICT Equipment. The implementation of these projects will enable the dissemination of information and broadcasts to the majority of the citizens based on professionally produced content.. This is expected sustain efforts aimed at creating a knowledgeable and inquisitive society, with up to date information on key national and international issues.

The achievements attained so far through the implementation of some of the ICT projects include: increased number of internet users from 43 percent in 2019/20 to 58.1 percent in 2023/24, equivalent to 40.8 percent of the target by 2025/26; an increase in the number of people reached by mobile communication frequencies from 45 percent in 2019/20 to 86 percent (3G), and 79 percent (4G) in 2023/24; and an increase in areas reached by mobile communication frequencies of 70 percent (3G) and 63 (4G) in 2023/24 compared to the target of 80 percent by 2025/26; Other achievements are the increase in Government institutions supported by the National ICT Broadband Backbone from 20 percent in 2019 to 50 percent in 2023/24, equivalent to 60 percent of the target by 2025/26; the increase in the number of people who own mobile phones from 25.1 million people in 2019/20 to 37 million people in 2023/24 compared to the target of 28.6 million people by 2025/26; the increase in the number of households with physical residential addresses and postal codes from 450,980 households in 2019/20 to 11,126,234 households in 2023/24 ; an increase in number of Public Institutions using the system of physical addresses and postal codes from 48,516 in 2019/20 to 99,545 in 2023/24 equivalent to 105 percent of the target; and the increase in the number of people who have access to mobile phone internet from 94 percent in 2019/20 to 98 percent in 2023/24 equivalent to 133 percent of the target by 2025/26. In addition, the Government will develop the use of ICT in the production of goods and provision of services in general to serve local customers as well as use the opportunities of the presence of the Market, especially in neighboring countries and in the East African Community (EAC) along with the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

2.2.4. Manufacturing Sector

The Manufacturing sector has continued to be a pillar in economic growth through value addition in the production of various products. The private sector has made significant contribution to the development of this sector, resulting in generation of employment opportunities and foreign currency through exports. Investment in the manufacturing sector has focused on Special Investment Areas (EPZ and SEZ), other planned areas and private areas. The government has continued to strengthen this sector by improving the investment climate for the private sector and enhancing institutions that facilitate industrial development. During the implementation period in 2023/24, the following projects have continued to be implemented:

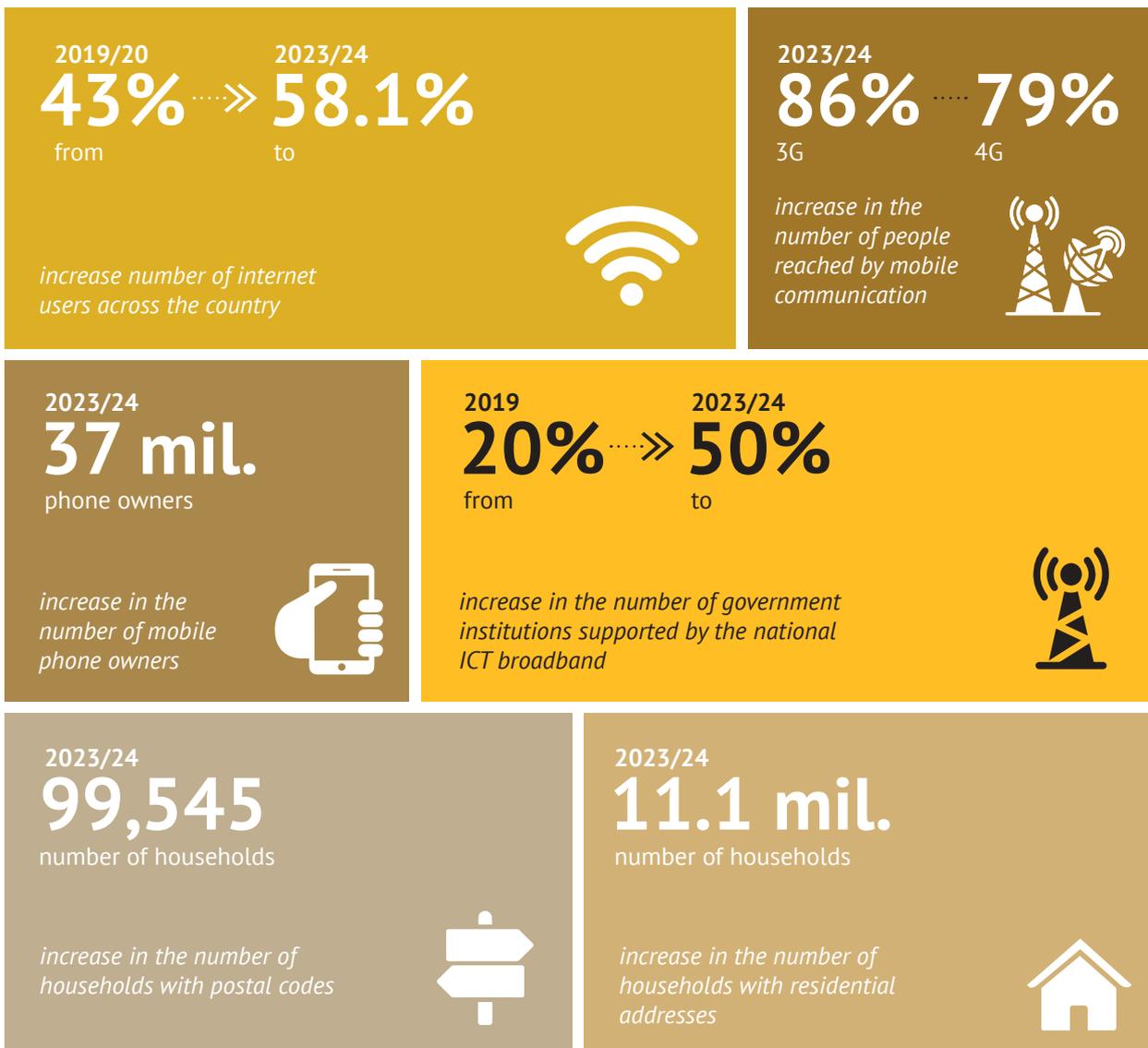
i. **Special Economic Zones: Project No. 4920: Bagamoyo Special Investment Zone**

This flagship project focuses on the investment of Bagamoyo Port and the development of specialized areas for the production of various products. The implementation of this project aims to promote foreign investment in order to increase foreign currency, technology transfer, balance of trade, increase employment and domestic income.

The planned activities are: To continue with the construction of road infrastructure with a length of three (3) kilometers in Bagamoyo project SEZ ; rehabilitation of infrastructure in Benjamin William Mkapa SEZ; and the formalization of 107 unplanned settlements in Mlingotini, Zinga and Kiromo, including setting up basic infrastructure and community services.

As of April 2024, the progress made are: completion of the feasibility study review and Master Plan of the project; the construction of a road with a length of three kilometers (3) at 69 percent; and rehabilitation of the wall and rain water drainage in Benjamin William Mkapa - SEZ at 30 percent.

The Government will continue to strengthen infrastructure in special economic zones and special investment areas to foster industrial prosperity, a key prerequisite for a competitive economy as outlined in the Third Five-Year National Development Plan, and also for the achievement of the National Development Vision 2025.



ii. Project No. 1122: Engaruka Soda Ash

This flagship project is crucial for the prosperity of domestic industries that use soda ash as a raw material. The implementation of this project will save more than Tshs 30 billion annually, which is currently spent on importing soda ash for industrial use.

The planned activities are: compensating residents who will vacate the project area (PAP); continuing to find an investor for the project; conducting brine resource appraisal and techno-economic study review; and paying for mining licenses.

As of April 2024, the progress made include: completion of the valuation assessment for compensating residents who will vacate the project area; completion of the land allocation process in three (3) project areas for investment, where two (2) areas are expected to be announced; payment for the mining license; as well as preliminary preparations for the construction of basic infrastructure. The implementation of this project will facilitate the growth of industries that use soda ash as a production raw material, including the pharmaceutical, paper, and mineral processing industries. The project will also generate foreign exchange from export of products to regional and other markets, and create significant employment opportunities

iii. Project No. 3171: Coal Mchuchuma and Project No. 3161: Iron Ore Liganga

These projects are among the flagship projects expected to produce annually three (3) million tons of coal, 2.9 million tons of iron, vanadium and titanium as well as 1.0 million tons of iron and steel. The private sector is expected to invest in these projects.

Activities planned for these twin projects include: paying for mining licenses besides joint venture company licenses; identifying a new investor, negotiating and entering into a partnership agreement; renovating Ludewa office; and procurement of a project vehicle.

As of April 2024, progress made so far include: compensation of citizens in the Mnyusi, Ilongi, Myoruwa and Luhaha areas at 97.99 percent; mining licenses apart from the joint venture Company licenses aquired; two (2) negotiations meeting with the potential investor conducted; and a project vehicle procured.

These twin projects are expected to contribute significantly to industrial development, especially in the areas of cement, steel iron and fertilizer production. The projects will strengthen the national iron and steel industry, increase employment and investment opportunities, and reduce the amount of foreign exchange spent on iron and steel imports.

iv. Projects for the Strengthening of Enabling Institutions for the Industrial Sector: Project No. 6260: Institution Support

The implementation of this project has strengthened Kilimanjaro Machine Tools Manufacturing Company (KMTC) which restarted the production of spare parts and machinery after installation of a steel melting plant. The project has also facilitated preliminary preparations for the Katewaka Coal and Maganga Matitu Sponge Iron projects, which will produce coal and iron, aimed at reducing the importation of iron, stimulating industrial development and investments in the country that optimize national iron and coal resources.

Notable achievements attained so far through the implementation of these projects include: an increase in the contribution of the manufacturing sector in low technology from 35 percent in 2019/20 to 40 percent in 2023/24, equal to 71.4 percent of the target by 2025/26; and increased contribution of the manufacturing sector in export earnings from 17.1 percent in 2019/20 to 19.6 percent in 2023/24 equivalent to 131.6 percent of the target by 2025/26..

2.2.5. Agriculture Sector

The agriculture sector continues to be the backbone of economic and social development in the country. This sector provides raw materials for industries employment opportunities in millions, foreign exchange through export of agricultural products, and is the basis of food and nutrition security in the country. The Government has continued to invest and initiate reforms in the agricultural sector aimed at increasing production and productivity; business and incomes for small scale farmers to improve their living standards; national food and nutrition security; and the contribution of the sector to the national GDP.

Projects aimed at strengthening crop farming focus at increasing access to inputs, extension services, research and marketing. In the 2023/24 period, the following projects were implemented: Project No. 4486: Agricultural Sector Development Program Phase II - ASDP II; Project 4408: Tanzania Food System Resilience Program (TFSRP); Project 4430: Program to facilitate access to Agricultural Inputs; Project No. 4499: Aflatoxin Control; and Project No. 4427: Agricultural and Fisheries Development Program – AFDP.

The completion of these projects will: strengthen research infrastructure resulting in improved seeds and farming techniques; increase production, availability and distribution of inputs to farmers in the country through a subsidy program (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides) and agricultural tools; reduce dependence on rainfed agriculture for farmers increase irrigation agriculture; strengthen extension services and training and increase farmers access to information on marketing services and other services that support agricultural development. Further, the projects will significantly contribute to food and nutrition security and improve crop storage infrastructure; and increase gainful self employment in the agricultural sector for young people through innovative schemes such as block farming.

The achievements attained so far through implementation of agricultural sector projects include: increase in food sufficiency from 118 percent in 2019/20 to 124 percent in 2023/24, equivalent to 50 percent of the target of 130 percent by 2025; increase in irrigated hectares from 694,715 hectares in 2019/20 to 727,280.6 in 2023/24 with the expectation to reach the target of 1,200,000 hectares by 2025/26.; an increase in availability of quality seeds to 68,473.67 tons in 2023/24, this expected to reach 140,000 tons by 2025/26. Other achievements are increase percentage of agricultural land under mechanized farming from 47 percent in 2019/20 to 52 percent in 2023/24 equivalent to 17.9 percent of the target of 75 percent by 2025/26, and increase number of large farms (Block Farms) from 110 hectares in 2019/20 to 138 hectares in 2023/24, equivalent to 31 percent of the target by 2025/26.

2.2.6. Livestock Sub sector

The livestock sub-sector has continued to be an important pillar for economic growth and the production of raw materials for industrial sectors. This sector for the year 2023 contributed 6.2 percent to the national income and is responsible for the increased foreign currency earnings through export of meat, leather and other animal products.

The main development project in the livestock sub-sector during the year 2023/24, was project No. 4486: Agricultural Sector Development Program Phase II (ASDP II- Livestock). This project includes components for strengthening livestock health; increasing access to quality livestock breeds; increasing availability of feed, livestock feed and water, extension services; research and training in livestock science; enhancing value addition and trade of livestock and its products; the development of youth investment incubation centers, and strengthening the National Ranching Company (NARCO).

During the year 2023/24, the implementation of these activities has contributed to increase in the number of livestock, production of milk, eggs and meat. In addition, the increased production of livestock products has stimulated the growth in the livestock sector, thus leading to increase in incomes along the livestock business value chain and national revenue.

Achievements attained so far through the implementation of livestock sub-sector projects include: reduction in livestock mortality rate from 27 percent in 2019/20 to 12 percent in 2023/24 equivalent to 100 percent of the target of 12 percent

by 2025/26; increase in meat production from 702,000 tons in 2019/20 to 803,264 tons in 2023/24 equivalent to 40.5 percent of the target of 951,700 tons by 2025/26; and increase in milk production from 3.01 billion liters in 2019/20 to 3.97 billion liters in 2023/24 equivalent to 69 percent of the target of 4.3 billion liters by 2025/26. Other notable achievements are increase in meat processing from 286 tons in 2019/20 to 300 tons in 2023/24 equivalent to 6.54 percent of the target of 500 tons by 2025/26; and the increase in meat exports from 692.46 tons in 2019/20 to 13,745.38 tons in 2023/24, equivalent to 2.15 percent of the target of 7,200 tons by 2025/26.

2.2.7. Fishery Subsector

The fishing sub sector is a key pillar of the national economy. In the year 2023, the fishing sub sector contributed 1.7 percent to the national GDP and registered increased foreign currency earnings from fish exports, as well as providing employment, and enhancing nutritional outcomes in communities.

The projects that were outlined for implementation in 2023/24 include:

i. **Project No: 4702 Construction of Fishing Port Kilwa Masoko - Lindi.**

Implementation of the project started in June 2022 and is expected to be completed in February 2025. The implementation of this project is expected to cost Tshs 280.6 billion.

Two key activities are planned for implementation : continuation of the construction of the Kilwa Masoko fishing port - Lindi; and procurement of three (3) deep-sea fishing vessels. As of April, 2024,

the project implementation has reached 53 percent. The completion of this project will increase fish harvests for the domestic and export markets through modern deep-sea fishing. Increased harvests will also bolster the fish trade, increase incomes for local entrepreneurs, and nutritional outcomes in communities.

ii. Projects to develop the fishing sub sector:

Project No. 4427: Agricultural and Fisheries Development Program – AFDP; Project No. 4703: Revival of the Tanzania Fisheries Agency (TAFICO); Project No. 4486: Agricultural Sector Development Program Phase II (ASDP II-fisheries); and Program 4429: Agriculture and Fisheries Development Program. The implementation of these projects will strengthen the contribution of the fishing sub sector to the National GDP, improve nutrition of the people in the areas where the projects are implemented, create employment, reduce the environment degradation and promote fisheries product trade and markets especially in project implementation areas.

Progress made so far through the implementation of various projects to strengthen the fishing sub sector is indicated by: increased fish harvests from 497,567.28 tons in 2019/20 to 513,218.90 tons in 2023/24 equivalent to 18 percent of the target of 600,000 tons by 2025/26 ; increased number of fish processing factories from 12 factories in 2019/20 to 17 factories equivalent to 100 percent of the target by 2025/26; and increased production of fish food from 464 tons in 2019/20 to 3,309.9 tons in 2023/24 equivalent to 139 percent of the target of 2,500 tons by 2025/26.

2.2.8. Mining Sector

The mining sector is linked with other economic sectors such as manufacturing and agriculture which uses minerals as raw materials to produce various commodities such as fertilizers, car batteries, phones, computers and other products. The sector's vast potential has attracted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), targeting minerals and gems that include gold; diamonds; Tanzanite; rubies; and nickel. In 2023/24 the projects implemented include

i. Mineral Resource Development Projects:

Project No.1119: Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources. The implementation of this project will facilitate the accessibility to geoscience information through researches on minerals availability. The project has also managed to control illegal trade of minerals including smuggling, and increased the mining sector's contribution to social services in the areas surrounding the mines. This is in addition to the sector's overall contribution to national foreign exchange earnings and GDP.

ii. Research and Capacity Building in the Mining Sector:

Project No. 1120: Tanzania Geomological Center. The implementation of this project will increase the pool of experts in the fields of gemstone technology and jewelry making, required to undertake value addition of the minerals produced in the country.

The achievements gained so far through implementation of these projects include increased average growth rate of the mining sector from 6.9 percent in 2019/20 to 11.3 in 2023, more than

7.7 percent by 2025/26; increased contribution of mining sector to GDP from 5.6 percent in 2019/20 to 9.0 percent by 2023/24 compared to the target of 10 percent by 2025/26; and increased foreign exchange revenue from USD 2,977 million in 2019/20 to USD 3,551.4 million by 2023, with the aim of reaching USD 5,505 in 2025/26. Other achievements are decrease in exports of unprocessed minerals from 15 percent in 2019/20 to 9 percent in 2023/2024 compared to a target of 5 percent by 2025/26; and increased overall contribution to national foreign currency earnings from 50.3 percent in 2019/20 to 56.2 percent by 2023, more than the planned target of 50.5 percent by 2025/26.

2.2.9. Arts, Culture and Sports Sector

The implementation of the Third National Five Year Development Plan through the Culture, Arts and Commitment sector focuses on strategic measures that will facilitate sectoral growth, employment, increase the sector's contribution to national income, and stimulate competitive and inclusive economic growth. The sector encompasses sports, music, film, dance, drama, comedy, acrobatics and handcrafts such as painting, sculpture, blacksmithing, sewing and hair dressing as well as the architecture of buildings and gaming. In 2023/24, the projects implemented include:

i. Culture Projects:

Project No. 6521 Strengthen BAKITA and Commercialization of Kiswahili and Project No. 6293 Liberation Heritage Program. Implementation of these projects will facilitate the promotion, branding and showcasing of Tanzanian culture

worldwide, and increase the use, adoption and prominence of Swahili Language. This will generate many opportunities for increased Government revenue through tourism as well as employment for Tanzanians abroad.

ii. Arts Projects: Project No. 4353:

Rehabilitation of Bagamoyo College of Arts, and Project No. 6502: Tanzania Culture and Arts Trust Fund. Implementation of these projects will increase employment opportunities especially for young people and strengthening skills in the arts and sports industry, with an overall positive impact on poverty reduction in the country.

iii. Sport Projects: Project No. 6523

National Sports Complex; Project No. 6504 - Construction of Recreation and Sports Centers (Dar es Salaam na Dodoma); Project No. 6503 - Construction of Dodoma Sports Complex; and Project No. 6586 - Construction of sport complex at Arusha. The completion of these projects will strengthen the sports industry in the country and thus increase the country's competitiveness for regional and international sports events. This will enable the Government, businesses and other service providers to increase revenue through sports, in addition to creating employment opportunities.

The achievements attained so far from the implementation of the projects include increase in number of Swahili language experts working outside Tanzania from 56 Tanzanians in 2019/20 to 113 Tanzanians in 2023/24 compared to the target of 656 Tanzanians by 2025/26; increasing the number of Swahili publications sold abroad from 200 titles in 2019/20 to 2,189 titles by 2023/24 compared to the target

of 700 titles in 2025/26; and increase in the number of registered/licensed artists/professionals in the creative industry/groups actively exhibiting their talents from 1,620 in 2019/20 to 1,968 in 2023/24, compared to the target of 1,755 by 2024/25.

2.2.10. Tourism Sector.

The tourism sector is a key sector that significantly contributes to the national income, employment and foreign exchange earnings. The sector includes vast game parks and wildlife reserves, conservation areas, flora, mountains, valleys, waterfalls and water bodies (lakes and the Indian ocean). To tap the country's enormous tourist potential, the Government continues to implement different initiatives to promote the tourism sector, including developing new tourism products and enhancing the Southern zone tourism circuit. The projects outlined for implementation in 2023/24 include:

i. Tourism Development Projects: Project No. 5203:

Resources Management for Tourism and Growth Project (REGROW); and Project No. 4812: Support to Combating Wildlife Crime and Advancing. The implementation of these projects will attract more tourists due to the increase in new tourism products, and stimulate improvements and benefits in associated sectors including transportation, the hotel industry, culture, arts, sports as well as conservation of the environment. Overall, these projects, along with other initiatives in the sector, will increase the tourism sector contribution to the economy, particularly through increased foreign exchange earnings.

ii. Projects to Enhance Tourism Products: Project No. 4651:

Support to Beekeeping Value Chain. The implementation of this project will result in increased incomes for bee farmers and other entrepreneurs along the value chain, reduce deforestation and promote employment in the bee keeping industry, especially for the youth. In addition, the project will stimulate investment in eco tourism and infrastructure, especially by constructing eco lodges and other environmentally friendly facilities such as restaurants, hotels and camping sites. The project will also promote and facilitate research activities for local and international researchers.

The achievements so far through implementation of these projects include contribution towards increased national earnings from the tourist sector from USD 2.6 billion in 2019/20 to USD 3.4 billion in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 23 percent of the target of USD 6 billion by 2025/26; increased number of tourists from 1,527,230 in 2019/20 to 1,808,205 in 2023, which is 8.09 percent of the target of 5,000,000 tourists by 2025/26; and increased number of direct and indirect jobs created by the sector to approximately 3.6 million jobs in 2023/24.

2.2.11. Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation

Environmental conservation is a key strategy in mitigating the impacts of climate change. Environmental conservation is also crucial for sustainable socio-economic development and the

health of eco systems on which all forms of life depend. In addition, the environment subsector contributes significantly to other sectors, particularly the productive and service sectors including agriculture, tourism, natural resources and transport, logistics and energy. Therefore, it is important to strengthen strategic efforts towards environmental conservation for sustainable development and optimal utilization of the country's vast natural resources. The projects implemented in 2023/24 under the subsector include:

i. Environmental Conservation Projects: Program No. 6571:

EMA Implementation Support Programme. The programme includes a number of projects such as Sustainable Land Use Management in the Lake Nyasa Basin and construction of infrastructure to prevent entrance of sea water into residential and agricultural areas in Sipwese-Pemba and Mikindani-Mtwara. Investment in environmental conservation areas stimulates eco tourism activities, preserves water sources hence, enhances water availability and hydropower generation as well as provides natural habitats for various species. Other benefits include the improved management of water resources, thereby advancing fishing activities, irrigation as well as enhancing the safety and security of citizens and their property around the lakes, ocean and other water bodies.

ii. Climate Change Adaptation Projects: Program No. 5301:

Climate Change Adaptation Programme. This programme includes projects covering climate change impact mitigation through ecosystem; restoring degraded land and food security in arid areas; and integrated

ecosystem management and biodiversity conservation. Other projects include Project No. 5305: Stockholm Convention Implementation Project and Project No. 5304: O-Zone Depleting Substance Project.

The implementation of these projects has contributed to increased production in different sectors, particularly agriculture, thus facilitating export and processing activities in industries. The projects will also enhance grain storage capacity as well as forest tourism activities. Other benefits include promotion of environmentally friendly practices in productive activities and in communities such as adoption of the use of clean energy sources and tree planting.

iii. Disaster Management Projects: Project No. 6327:

Construction and Rehabilitation of Government Buildings- Construction of the National Disaster Management Center; and Project No. 6575: Strengthening National Disaster Preparedness and Responsiveness. These projects have supported capacity building at different levels to handle disasters and preempt disasters before they occur, and provision of assistance during disasters.

Achievements through implementation of environmental conservation and climate change adaptation projects include increase of the contribution of sustainable use of forests, water, and marine resources to national income from 4 percent in 2019/20 to 5 percent in 2023/24, compared to the target of 7 percent 2025/26; and increased consumption of alternative energy from 100 tones in 2019/20 to 300 tones in 2023/24, equivalent to 20 percent of the targeted 100,000 tones by 2025/26

2.2.12. Trade, Investment and Economic Diplomacy

Trade and investment are crucial in fostering a competitive and inclusive economy, contributing to national income and employment generation. Recognizing this importance, the government continues to implement programs aimed at strengthening the investment climate, domestic markets, and promoting regional and international market opportunities especially for domestically produced goods.

During the period 2023/24, the following projects have been implemented: Project No. 6260: Project for Empowering Institutions Involved in Trade and Commodity Markets; Project No. 6391: Construction and rehabilitation of Economic Infrastructure Buildings, Offices, and Staff Residences at Embassies; Project No. 6389: Construction of Office Buildings; and Project No. 6317: Construction of the Headquarters of the African Court of Human Rights.

The implementation of these projects has facilitated growth and improvement of the business and investment climate; increased participation of Tanzanian companies in strategic projects, with notable increase of investment projects by Tanzanians; increased One Stop Facilitation Centre services; increased number of new industrial licenses issues; increased public-private partnerships; and international economic diplomacy initiatives strengthened.

The achievements resulting from the implementation of the projects include contribution of the trade sector to GDP increased to 8.3 percent in 2023; value of

exports to the European market increased to Tshs 3.8 trillion in 2023; number of new registered companies increased to 509 in 2023/24 from 269 in 2019/20, which is equivalent to 88.6 percent of the target of 540 in 2025/26; and new projects registered with TIC increased to 469 in 2023/24 from 207 in 2019/20.

2.2.13. Health Sector

The health sector encompasses health infrastructure, professionals, medical equipment and supplies, drugs, and health insurance. Investment in the health sector is crucial for raising the quality of life and health status of the population which provides the workforce for all other sectors.

In the year 2023/24, the government has continued to implement several health sector projects as follows

i. National Hospital Improvement Project: Project No. 5487

Muhimbili National Hospital. The implementation and completion of this project will contribute to the provision of high-quality specialized health services to the people, reduce congestion during service delivery and thus facilitate the timely provision of health services. The expedited service delivery will save time for healthcare seekers to engage in productive activities and reduce costs. Moreover, improvements to the national hospital will attract health care seekers from within the region and other parts of the world, thereby increasing government revenue through service delivery and health tourism.

ii. Special Hospital Improvement Projects: Project No. 5491:

Muhimbili Orthopaedic Institute (MOI), Project No. 5412: Ocean Road Cancer Institute, and Project No. 5424: National Institute of Infectious Diseases – Kibong’oto. Completion of these projects will facilitate delivery of high-quality professional services to patients, thereby reducing associated mortality. Improvements in these specialized hospitals will also support scientific research activities and advanced training for health professionals.

iii. Regional Referral Hospital Improvement Projects: Project No. 5428:

Benjamin Mkapa Hospital; Project No. 5408: Construction of Lake Zone Regional Hospital – Chato; and Project No. 5411: Improvement of Regional Referral Hospitals. The completion of these projects will increase access to specialised services at regional level, reduce congestion at the national referral hospital, enhance capacity for timely delivery of emergency services, and save the lives and time engagement in productive activities.

iv. Projects for Access to Medicines, Equipment, and Medical Supplies: Project No. 5444:

Project for Improving Access to Medicines and Health Products; Project No. 5432: Strengthening Immunization Services. The completion of these projects will facilitate access to medicines, medical equipment, and supplies and hence reduce mortality rates, particularly among most vulnerable groups including pregnant women and children. Moreover, enhanced availability of medicines and medical supplies, including vaccines, will help prevent diseases, reduce treatment costs for patients, and contribute to making healthcare more affordable and accessible

v. Disease Control Projects (Communicable and Non-Communicable): Project No. 5492:

National AIDS Control Program (NACP); Project No. 5498: National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Control Program; and Project No. 5403: Control of Non-Communicable Diseases. The completion of these projects will reduce the spread of life-threatening diseases that can cause significant mortality, undermine public health and economic growth.

vi. Human Resource Capacity Building Project: Project No. 2204

Training and Development of Professionals. The completion of this project will increase availability of skilled and professional healthcare providers, and enhance quality and efficiency in healthcare service delivery.

Achievements obtained so far through the implementation of the projects under the health sector include: decrease in under five mortality from 50 per 1,000 live births in 2019/20 to 43 in 2023/24, equivalent to 88.9 percent of the target of 40 deaths by 2025/26; decrease in maternal mortality from 220 per 100,000 live births in 2019/20 to 104 in 2023/24, an impressive 290 percent of the target of 180 deaths by 2025/26; increase in life expectancy from 66 years in 2019/20 to 66.7 years in 2023/24, which is 11 percent of the target of 68 years by 2025/26; and decrease in the national HIV/AIDS prevalence rate from 4.7 percent in 2019/20 to 4.4 percent in 2023/24 (for individuals aged 15 and above), compared to the target of 3.1 percent by 2025/26.



2.2.14. Social Welfare and Community Development

Community development and social welfare encompass the social and economic empowerment of citizens, mobilizing and involving them in productive activities to improve their conditions of living, with due consideration for those with special needs. Additionally, social welfare and community development address socio-cultural practices that undermine development and tranquility in communities. These include gender discrimination, and cultural practices that oppress and demean women. During the implementation period of the 2023/24 Development Plan, the following projects are being executed:

i. Community Colleges Development Projects: Project No. 6330:

Rehabilitation of Community Colleges. The completion of this project will promote entrepreneurship and community welfare by providing practical training and life skills, thereby reducing the education gap, increasing employment opportunities, and providing equal development opportunities for the community.

ii. Women Empowerment and Entrepreneurship Projects: Project No. 6259:

Integration of Gender Issues into Development Plans; Project No. 6279: Gender Equality and Women Empowerment; and Project No. 6280: Small Business Empowerment Fund (Machinga). Implementation of these projects will provide equal opportunities for education, employment, and leadership for women and girls. It will also increase their participation in economic, political, and social development, reduce gender-based violence, ensure women's rights are protected, empower small-scale entrepreneurs to increase their incomes and employment opportunities, particularly for the youth, and promote market for quality local products to reduce reliance on foreign products.

iii. Social Welfare Service Projects: Project No. 5451:

Empowerment of Social Welfare Services and Project No. 5414: Child Welfare and Development. Implementation of these projects will strengthen child protection systems and improve the security and well-being of children in vulnerable environments.

Achievements obtained from the implementation of the projects so far include: increased number of registered child care centers from 1,543 in 2019/20 to 3,862 in 2023/24, representing a 38.9 percent of the targeted 7,500 centers by 2025/26; increased number of vulnerable elderly individuals receiving free health insurance coverage from 166,866 in 2019/20 to 365,284 in

2023/24, representing a 59.9 percent of the targeted 500,000 elderly individuals by 2025/26; and increased number of children being cared for under foster care arrangements from 12,068 in 2019/20 to 46,473 in 2023/24, representing a 90.7 percent increase towards the target of 50,000 children by 2025/26.

2.2.15. Education Sector

The education sector has, among its top priorities, the task of improving the quality of education and training, as well as establishing systems and procedures, to enable a large number of Tanzanians, obtain the knowledge, attitudes and skills they need to improve their lives and contribute to national development, while remaining adequately competitive regionally and globally. To achieve this goal, the Government continues to emphasize improvement of learning and teaching environments. In 2023/24, the following projects have been implemented:

i. Education Financing Projects: Project No. 4322 and 4393

Fee free primary and secondary education. Implementation of these projects has increased the number enrollment at various levels of education and ensured that all school-aged children attend school.

ii. Projects for Early Childhood, Primary, Secondary, and Vocational Training: Project No. 6327:

Construction and rehabilitation of government buildings (construction of classrooms and renovation of facilities in preschools, primary, secondary, and special education schools); Project No. 3280:

School Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (SWASH) Program; Project No. 4312: Education Program for Results (EP4R); Project No. 4390: Secondary Education Quality Improvement Project (SEQUIP); Project No. 6390: Tanzania Education Authority – TEA; Project No. 4319: Boost Primary Student Learning; and Project No. 6352: Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission – TAEC. Implementation of these projects has improved the learning and teaching environments, access to textbooks, strengthened teaching and learning, increased enrolment rates in vocational training institutions, improved access to water and sanitation in schools, and increased educational opportunities for students with special needs.

iii. Research Projects: Project No. 6345:

Research Development Fund - COSTECH. This project will facilitate the development of products, technologies, and innovations that enable citizens to enhance efficiency and productivity in economic and social development activities.

iv. Technical Education and Vocational Training (TVET) Projects:

Project No. 4397: Construction and Rehabilitation of Vocational Training Centers; and Project No. 6229: Rehabilitation of Folk Development Colleges (FDC). Implementation of these projects has strengthened the infrastructure for teaching and learning in technical education and vocational training institutions across the country, enabled students to learn practical skills and increased enrolment.

v. Higher Education Projects: Project No. 6321:

Construction and Renovation of Institute of Accountancy Arusha (IAA); Project No. 4341: Julius K. Nyerere University of Agriculture and Technology; Project No. 6206: Expansion and Rehabilitation of Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP); Project No. 6327: Construction and Rehabilitation of Buildings at Tanzania Institute of Accountancy (TIA); Project No. 4315: Higher Education for Economic Transformation Project (HEET); Project No. 4340: Student Loans for Higher Education; and Project No. 6322: Construction and Rehabilitation of Institute of Finance Management (IFM). Implementation of these projects has helped increase enrolment rates, improve service delivery in universities and institutes of higher education, and expand access to loans for eligible students.

Achievements attained through the implementation of these programs include: increased average number of students enrolled in vocational colleges from 160,000 students in 2019/20 to 235,804 in 2023/24, equivalent to 14.0% of the targeted 700,000 students by 2025/26; an increased number of vocational education graduates from 118,270 students in 2019/20 to 167,980 in 2023/24, equal to 56 percent of the targeted 207,518 students by 2025/26; increased number of trainers from 10,072 in 2019/20 to 10,948 in 2023/24, equivalent to 17.8% of the targeted 15,000 trainers by 2025/26. The other achievements are Increased number of vocational and training graduates from 118,270 in 2019/20 to 154,765 in 2023/24 equivalent of 40.9

percent of the target of 207,518 graduates in 2025/26; increased number of people in apprenticeship training programs from 46,200 in 2019/20 to 123,890 (42% of the targeted 231,000 by 2025/26); the number of qualified teachers in primary schools increased to 278,873 teachers in 2023/24; and the number of qualified teachers in secondary schools increased to 94,919 teachers in 2023/24



2.2.16. Land, Urban Planning, Housing and Housing Development

Effective land use is the foundation of sustainable economic and social development and conservation of the environment. Good land use planning stimulates investment activities as well as better settlements and housing arrangements, and other social and economic infrastructure such as health facilities, schools, water, roads, and electricity. In addition, fees from different land management services constitutes an important of income for the government. Thus, the land sector contributes

significantly to growth in the productive sectors as well as other development sectors. The projects implemented under the sector in 2023/24 include:

i. Land Use Planning Project: Project No. 2326

planning, surveying and titling land parcel program; Project No. 4951: land use planning; Project No. 2329: strengthening survey infrastructure and mapping projects; and Project No. 6327: construction and rehabilitation of government buildings. The implementation of these projects will facilitate investment activities through the identification and titling of land for investors and promote better settlements. Key projects activities implemented so far include the development of detailed land use plans for rural areas and land use plans in the flagship project corridors- SGR, the Oil Pipeline (EACOP), and the Mwalimu Nyerere Power Generation Project (JNHPP).

ii. Land Ownership Projects

It includes projects aimed at increasing the level of land tenure in the country through the provision of land title deed rights, including the setting of international boundaries. The planned projects are: Project No. 2324: Strengthening International Boundaries Project; and Project No. 495: Land Property Improvement. The implementation of these projects will increase tax revenue for the government, increased number of Tanzanians who can secure loans from banks and other financial institutions using their land title deeds, as well as improve the security of the country and communities in the border areas.

The achievements obtained so far through the implementation of the projects include: increased number of formalized properties in unplanned settlements from 1,496,357 in 2019/20 to 1,796,357 in 2023/24 equivalent to an increase of 37.5% of the 2025/26 target; and increased number of district councils with land housing tribunals from 57 councils in 2019/20 to 104 in 2023/24 equivalent to 57% of the targeted 139 councils by 2025/26. The other achievements are decreased total land covered by informal settlements from 70% in 2019/20 to 55% in 2023/24, equivalent to 33.3% of the 2025/26 target; and the increase in the number of cities, municipalities and towns with updated master plans from 24 in 2019/20 to 28 in 2023/24, equivalent to 13.3% of the target of 54 in 2025/26.

2.2.17. Water and Sanitation Services

The water sector is crucial in ensuring economic and social development. It is expected to ensure availability and of clean and safe water to households, the preservation of water sources and the environment, and provision and management of water for economic use. The sector therefore facilitates investment in production sectors by ensuring the availability of sufficient water. The projects implemented so far in the year 2023/24 include:

i. Improving Water Services in Rural Areas: Project No. 3280

Rural Water and Sanitation Services. Implementation of this project and other initiatives for improving water supply in rural areas will help to reduce the time spent fetching water by residents, especially women and children and; reduce the incidence of outbreaks of diseases. Other benefits include improved school attendance improvement of irrigation activities in rural and peri urban areas and promotion of entrepreneurship activities

ii. Construction, Rehabilitation, and Expansion of Urban and Regional Capital Water Projects. Project No. 3306:

Construction, Rehabilitation, and Expansion of Water Projects in Regional Capitals (construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure in Dodoma, Mwanza, Morogoro, Shinyanga, and Mbeya; construction and expansion of sewage infrastructure in the cities of Musoma, Babati, and Bukoba); Project No. 3307: Construction, Rehabilitation, and Expansion of Water Projects in District Capitals, Small Towns, and National Projects; Project No. 3341: Same – Mwanga – Korogwe Water Project; Project No. 3403: Lake Victoria – Kahama – Shinyanga and other Towns Water Project. Completion of these projects will help improve the provision of residential water services and development of production sectors, especially industries, availability of jobs and enhancement of business activities.

iii. Improving Water Services in Dar es Salaam City: Project No. 3437:

Improving Water Services in Dar es Salaam City; and Project No. 3438: Kidunda Dam Project. The completion of these projects will improve water distribution and sanitation services in the Dar es Salaam and Coast region, in collaboration with the private sector. Furthermore, these projects are expected to increase industrial production activities; build investor confidence; increase water sector contribution to national revenue and GDP; reduce floods and their impact in the Ruvu River basin; and ensure a reliable water supply to the city of Dar es Salaam.

iv. Management and developing water resources in the country: Project No. 3435:

Monitoring Water Quality and Ecosystem Management; and Project No. 6545: Management and Development of Water Resources in the Country. Benefits from the implementation of these projects include development of irrigation, improvement of food security in the country, improved water quality, promotion of tourism, and enhanced hydroelectric power generation.

Among the achievements attained in the implementation of the projects so far are increased proportion of rural households accessing clean and safe water from improved sources from 36 percent in 2019/20 to 56.1 percent in 2022, which is equivalent to 52 percent of the target of 75 percent by 2025/26; and increased

percentage of urban residents accessing clean and safe water from improved sources from 84 percent in the 2019/20 to 91.5 percent in 2022, equivalent to 68 percent of the targeted 95 percent by 2025/26

2.2.18. Good Governance and Rural of Law

The government has continued to strengthen institutional and operational systems for good governance, the rule of law and the administration of justice to maintain peace, stability and security. The key actors involved in forstering good governance include the judiciary system, security and defense institutions, the public service, and the parliament. Projects for promoting good governance implemented in the year 2023/24 include:

i. Anti-Corruption Projects: Project No. 5502:

Building a Sustainable Anti-Corruption Action Plan System in Tanzania. The implementation of this project will facilitate efforts to reduce corruption and enhance equitable access to social services.

ii. Projects for Strengthening Parliamentary Activities: Project No. 6360:

Construction of Parliamentary Infrastructure, Project No. 6318: Renovation of Parliamentary Buildings; Project No. 6360: Construction of Parliamentary Infrastructure; Project No. 6318: Renovation of Parliamentary Office Buildings; Project No. 6251: Public Financial Management Reform Program (PFMRP). Implementation of these projects will facilitate execution of of parliamentary roles including drafting of legislations and oversight.

iii. Judiciary Projects: Project No. 6310:

Construction and Renovation of District Court Buildings; Project No. 6312: Construction and Renovation of Primary Court Buildings; Project No. 6314: Construction and Renovation of High Court Buildings; Project No. 6215: Citizen-Centric Judiciary Modernization Project. Completion of these projects will contribute to the reduction in the backlog of court cases due to the inadequate court services within the community; facilitate increased access to justice and save time to undertake productive activities.

iv. Good governance projects: Project No. 5502:

Establishing a Sustainable Anti-Corruption Action Plan System in Tanzania; Project No. 5507: Access to Justice for Women and Girls; Project No. 5508: Access to Justice for Sustainable Development Program; and Project No. 6201: Digital Rights; Project No. 6517: Strengthening Child Rights; Project No. 6501: National Identification Cards. Completion of these projects will increase access to justice and social services, enhance the protection of rights of children and women in society, and improve and consolidate the national identification system.

v. Government Building Projects: Project No. 6389:

Construction of Office Buildings including Office and Residential Buildings for Leaders in Local Government Authorities; Construction of Offices and Residential buildings for Leaders in Regional Administrations; Construction of the Attorney General's Office Buildings; Construction of National Prosecution Office Buildings; and Construction of the

Government City - Mtumba. Completion of this project will contribute to the improvement of infrastructure for public service delivery.

vi. Civil Safety Projects: Project No. 6302

Construction of Offices and Residential Buildings in Mainland Tanzania; Project No. 6303: Construction of Offices and Residential Houses Zanzibar; Project No. 6305: Construction and Renovation of Office Buildings; Project No. 2330: Land Surveying and Compensation Payment; Project No. 4491: Improving Access to Clean Water in Prisons; Project No. 6582: Expansion of Firefighting Services; and Project No. 6301: Construction of Regional Immigration Offices. The implementation of these projects will enhance peace and security in the country.

vii. Public Service Projects: Project No. 6284:

Public Service Improvement Program phase three; Project No. 6315: Construction of Houses for Retired Senior National Leaders; Project No. 6339: Renovation of Government Housing. The implementation of these projects will facilitate improvement of service delivery by public servants, and overall improvement of governance in the country.

The achievements attained so far through the implementation of the above projects under the 2023/24 plan include increased percentage of citizens living in regions with a functioning High Court from 69% in 2019/20 to 80% in 2023/24, equivalent to 35% of the 2025/26 target; increased number of district court buildings from 64 buildings in 2019/20 to 124 in 2023/24, equivalent to 80% of the 2025/26 target;

and increased number of primary court buildings from 649 buildings in 2019/20 to 721 buildings in 2023/24, equivalent to 50.7% of the 2025/26 target. These achievements have strengthened delivery of justice and improved good governance and the rule of law in the country.

2.2.19. Skills and Empowerment

Skills and empowerment of human resources are key prerequisites for economic development. Professional and efficient human resources attract employment opportunities and investments, enhance productivity and innovation, and contribute significantly to reducing poverty. In the period covering 2023/24, the following skilling and empowerment projects have continued to be implemented: Project No. 6581: National Skill Development Program; Project No. 4952: Youth Development Fund; Project No. 6205: National Program to Promote Decent Work; and Project No. 4954: Construction and Renovation of Vocational Centers for Persons with Disabilities. These projects have enabled youths to secure employment and achieve self-employment as a result of skills enhancement through apprenticeship programs in various technical fields. There is also an increase in products manufactured by youth groups who have completed vocational training at the council levels, an increase in the number of skilled youth groups eligible for loans; and a rise in the number of entrepreneurs who have received technical and vocational training in informal sectors.

Implementation of various skill development and human resource empowerment projects in the country has

resulted in various notable achievements. They include increased number of students enrolled in vocational training from 160,000 students in 2019/20 to 235,840 students in the 2023/24, equivalent to 14.01% of the the targeted 700,000 students by the year 2025/26; increased enrollment in technical and vocational training colleges from 4,890 students in the 2019/20 to 454,937 students in the 2023/24, equivalent to 45.2% of the targeted 1,000,000 students by the 2025/26; and increased number of students graduating with technical education from 135,200 students in 2019/20 to 167,980 students in 2023/24, equivalent to 6% of the targeted 680,000 students by 2025/26. Other achievements are increased percentage of workers with high skill levels to 5.2% in 2023/24 from 3.3% in 2019/20, equivalent to 1.9% the targeted 12.1% by 2025/26; and the increase in the percentage of workers with intermediate skill levels to 42% in 2023/24 from 33.7% in 2019/20, equivalent to 8.3% of the target of 12.1% by 2025/26.



2023/24

5.2%

increased percentage of workers with high skill levels



2023/24

167,980

increased number of students graduating with technical education

2.2.20. Financial Sector

A strong financial sector is a key driver for economic growth and social welfare, as it enables both the public and private sectors to access capital for investment and business. In the year 2023/24, the government has continued to implement projects through the TIB Development Bank, the Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB), insurance and microfinance frameworks.

The implementation of these projects will enable more people, especially in rural areas, to access financial services including loans, thereby enhancing their economic and social activities. The achievements attained during the implementation of various projects to improve the financial sector so far include loans worth a total of Tshs 161.1 billion extended to actors in the agricultural sector by TADB; 884 licenses issued to Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS); and loans worth Tshs 7.18 billion issued out to various economic and social sectors by TIB Development Bank. The provision of loans has strengthened agricultural activities, including the use of better farming



2023/24

235,804

number of students enrolled in vocational training

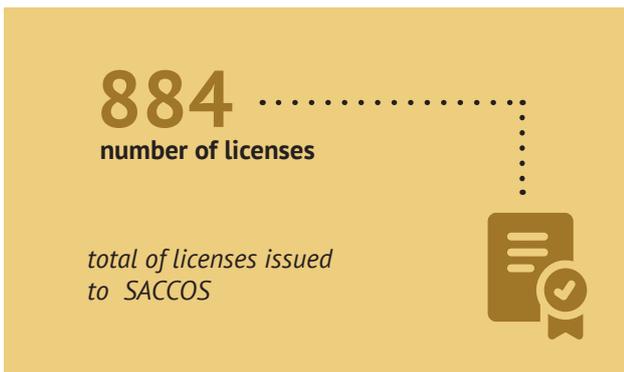


2023/24

454,937

increased number of enrollment in technical and vocational training colleges

equipment and inputs, thereby increasing production and productivity. Furthermore, these loans have contributed to increased investment in agricultural value addition and the service sectors.



2.2.21. Public-Private Partnership

The government continues to create enabling and attractive environment for investment and capital from the private sector. In addition, the government has been collaborating with the private sector in the implementation of various development projects and programs through the PPP (Public-Private Partnership) and Joint Venture

arrangements. To enhance efficiency in implementation of development projects under the PPP model, the government has established the Public-Private Partnership Centre (PPP Centre).

Strategic measures outlined in the Third National Five-Year Development Plan for advancing public-private partnerships include mobilizing existing private sector resources for investment through Joint Ventures (JVs) and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs); and continuing to leverage private sector resources for investment in various productive commercial activities that do not require public resources.

During the implementation of the Plan, the Government has continued to execute various projects including the construction of the toll road from Kibaha to Chalinze (78.9 km) and Chalinze to Morogoro (126.1 km); the construction of the Exercise Therapy Center in Mbweni, Dar es Salaam; the operation of the Dar es Salaam Rapid Transit (DART) Project Phases II and III; the Student Hostels Project at the College of Business Education in the Dar es Salaam Campus; and the Cancer Services Improvement Project involving ongoing construction of the Ultra-Modern Oncology Centre (UMOC) at Mloganzila, and Mbeya Cancer Centre (MCC) in Iwambi area, Mbeya.

2.2.22. Improvement of Business Environment and Investment Promotion in the Country

2.2.22.1. Improvement of the Business Environment

The Government has continued to implement the Program for Improving the Business and Investment Environment in the country (MKUMBI). In the year 2023, the implementation of the program enabled the abolition or reduction of 66 fees and charges. This is in addition to 39 fees and charges abolished or reduced in the year 2022. The Government Enterprises Service Bus (GovESB) system has continued to enable government systems to communicate easily through one center,, hence saving costs and time while simplifying service delivery to the people and investors. By December 2023, 90 systems from 83 public institutions were connected to the Government Enterprises Service Bus (GovESB), compared to 50 systems from 45 public institutions connected during the same period in 2022. On the other hand, the Government Electronic Payment Gateway (GePG) system has simplified procedures for paying various government fees and charges, eliminating the inconvenience of people visiting multiple offices to make payments, increasing transparency in revenue collection, and reducing time needed to make payments. More initiatives are being implemented to improve the system. By December 2023, 983 service providers were connected to GePG system, up from 900 service providers connected during the same period in 2022, representing an increase of 9.2%.

In the year 2023, the Government made amendments to various laws aimed at improving the business and investment climate . These amendments were approved by the Parliament through the Finance Act of 2023 and the Miscellaneous Amendments Act of 2023. The laws amended through the Finance Act of 2023 to improve further the business environment include the Value Added Tax Act, CAP 148; the Income Tax Act, CAP 332; the Excise (Management and Tariff) Act, CAP 147; the Tax Administration Act, CAP 438; the Local Government Finance Act, CAP 290; the National Payment Systems Act, 2015; the Electronic and Postal Communications Act, CAP 306; the Land Act, CAP 113; the Mining Act, CAP 123; the Vocational Education and Training Act, CAP 82; the Gaming Act, CAP 41; the Export Control Act, CAP 196; and the Tanzania Revenue Authority Act, CAP 399.

The laws that have been amended through the Miscellaneous Amendments Act include the Business Development Act, Chapter 155; the Weights and Measures Agency Act, Chapter 340; the National Industrial Licensing Act, Chapter 46; the Small and Medium Enterprises Act, Chapter 112; the EPZA (Export Processing Zones Authority) Act, Chapter 373; the SEZ (Special Economic Zones) Act, Chapter 420; the Radiation Commission Act, Chapter 188; the TIRDO (Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization) Act, Chapter 159; the Excise Duty Act, Chapter 147; the Income Tax Act, Chapter 332; the Revenue Authority Act, Chapter 399; the Workers' Compensation Act, Chapter 263; and the VAT (Value Added Tax) Act, Chapter 148. The legal measures undertaken are crucial in ensuring a better business and investment environment.

In continuation of efforts to improve the business environment, particularly regarding making payments to regulatory authorities, the government has introduced a unified payment number (Control Number). Some parties that have started using a single Control Number for payments include livestock trading markets, where previously the institutions responsible for revenue collection, namely Local Government Authorities (Municipalities) and the Ministry of Livestock, each provided their own Control Number. Now, these two institutions are using a single Control Number, thus reducing inconveniences for traders who previously had to make government payments to multiple authorities. The government also continues to engage other institutions, including the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and the Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA), to align their payment systems into a single Control Number. Once this system is fully implemented, the government is expecting to issue specific guidelines on making payments using the Single Window Payment System.

The Government has completed an evaluation of the implementation of the Business and Investment Environment Improvement Plan (MKUMBI) from 2019 to 2023. The evaluation has highlighted the activities undertaken and their contribution to the private sector, especially domestic and foreign investors, in terms of improving their investment and business environment, competitiveness and efficiency.

2.2.22.2. Promotion of Investment in the Country

i. Establishment of an Electronic System for Servicing Investors

In the year 2023/24, the Government completed the construction of the Tanzania Electronic Investment awareness Window (TelW), a system integrated with seven (7) institutions, namely the National Identification Authority (NIDA), Immigration Department, Labor Department, Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA), Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements Development, and the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC). This system enables investors to register projects anywhere inside or outside the country and obtain investment permits within 3 days if they meet the criteria. The second phase of the system construction will involve the integration of seven (7) additional institutions, including the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA), National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), Ministry of Agriculture, Mining Commission, and Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA).

ii. Establishment and Development of Special Economic Zones and Strategic Projects

The Government continues to coordinate the establishment and development of special economic zones and strategic investment projects implemented by both

the private and public sectors, including the Modern Industrial Park (KAMAKA) located in Kikongo, Mlandizi, Kibaha District, Pwani Region, covering an area of 1,077 acres. Upon completion, the park is expected to attract 210 industries which will create 30,000 direct jobs and 200,000 indirect jobs. The total expected investment in this project is USD 51 million which will include infrastructure construction and USD 1.3 billion for industrial investment within the area. Another important project is the Sino Industrial Park project being implemented by Group VI International Company in the Kwala area, Pwani region. The project covers an area of 2,500 acres and its implementation is estimated to cost USD 327.4 million. The project aims to attract 200 large industries and 300 smaller industries with a capital investment of USD 3 billion, and expected to create 100,000 direct and 500,000 indirect job opportunities.

As of March 2024, SINO-TAN company had signed a total of 15 Memoranda of Understanding with 50 investors on investing in the park. Another project is the construction of Elsewedy Industrial Park in Kikongo area, Mlandizi, Pwani

region which will cover an area of 650 acres. The project being implemented by Elsewedy Electric Company is estimated to cost USD 460 million. It is expected to attract the construction of approximately 150 industries, generating 50,000 new direct and indirect job opportunities.

Other large-scale strategic projects with positive economic impacts whose construction has commenced include the Sapphire Float Glass factory in Mkuranga, Pwani with a value of USD 311 million with a capacity to produce 700 tons of glass, 1,655 direct and 6,000 indirect employment opportunities; the Itracom Fertilisers factory in Nala, Dodoma; the Mkulazi Holdings Limited sugar factory in Mbigiri, Morogoro; the natural gas processing plant for vehicle energy by Taqa Dalbit company in Dar es Salaam; the large-scale sugarcane farming and sugar factory project (Kasulu Sugar Project) in Kasulu, Kigoma Region; the expansion of sugar production facilities at Kagera Sugar, Kilombero Sugar, and Mtibwa Sugar factories; and the Keda Tanzania Ceramics Limited Essay Glass factory for construction purposes in Mkuranga, Pwani Region.

\$51 mil.

investment worth

construction of
infrastructure
for industrial
investment



2500

acre size

Sino industrial
park project to
be implemented



600,000

number of job opportunities

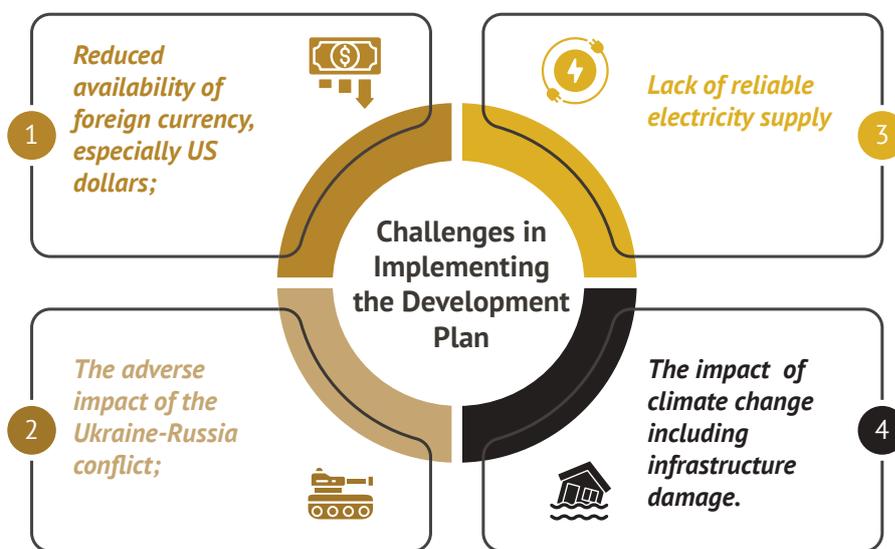
industry project aims
to attract 200 large
industries



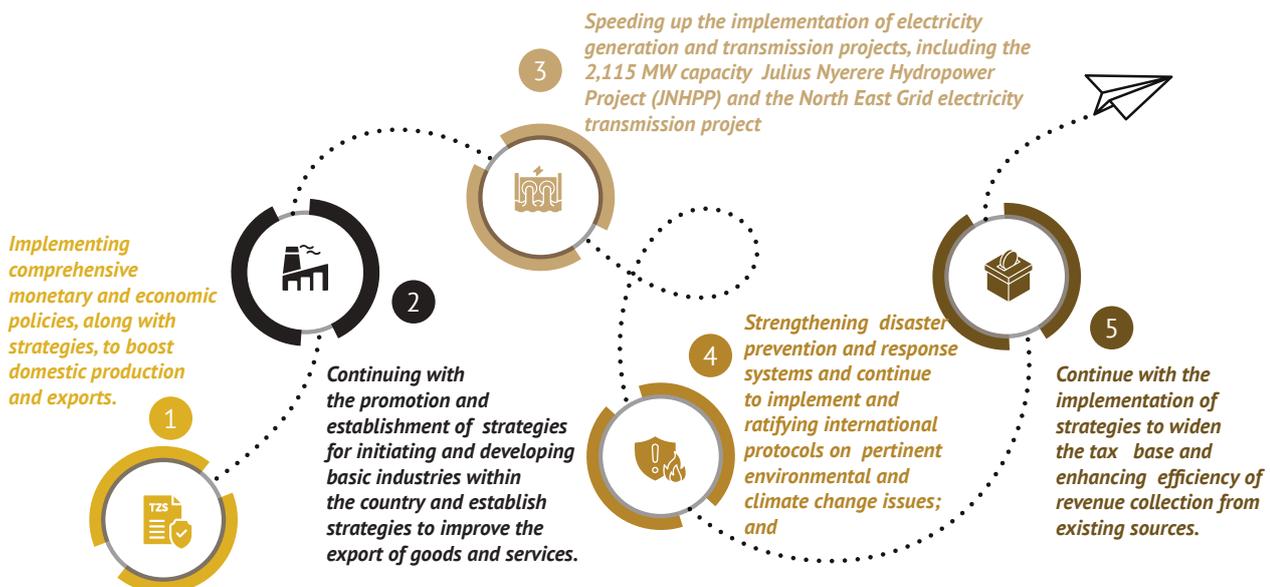
2.3. Challenges and Measures taken to address them in Implementing the Development Plan for the Year 2023/24

2.3.1. Challenges in Implementing the Development Plan for the Year 2023/24

Monitoring and evaluation conducted during the first and second quarters of the year 2023/24 identified various implementation challenges. They include:



2.3.2. Measures taken to address the challenges





**PRIORITIES AND
OBJECTIVES
FOR THE YEAR
2024/25**

3.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the objectives and targets to be achieved during implementation of projects and programs for the year 2024/25. The execution of these projects and programs is expected to bring significant economic and social benefits, in particular increased employment opportunities and, enhanced exports and therefore access to foreign exchange. The integration of these projects and programs has taken into account the completion of designing stages, particularly in enabling sectors and the availability of funding.

Moreover, program and projects that will be implemented will include flagship and strategic projects as are outlined in the Third National Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22 – 2025/26). In addition, the government has focused on projects and programs that stimulate inclusive economic growth with the purpose of reducing poverty and fostering rural development. Implementation emphasis is being placed on programs and projects with positive impacts towards realisation of developmental indicators outlined in the Third National Development Plan 2020/21 – 2025/26. The summary of programs and projects selected for this purpose are hereby outlined in Table No. 3.1.

3.2. **Table 3.1 Summary of programs and projects to be implemented 2024/25.**

| No. | Sector | Number of programs/ projects | Percent (%) |
|-----|--|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Transport and transportation infrastructure | 49 | 25 |
| 1.1 | Railways | 2 | |
| 1.2 | Port | 6 | |
| 1.3 | Roads and Bridges | 41 | |
| 1.4 | Aviation and airports | 9 | |
| 2 | Energy | 8 | 4 |
| 3 | Information Communication and Technology (ICT) | 9 | 5 |

| No. | Sector | Number of programs/ projects | Percent (%) |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 4 | Industrial production | 8 | 4 |
| 5 | Agriculture | 5 | 1 |
| 6 | Livestock | 1 | 3 |
| 7 | Fisheries | 5 | 1 |
| 8 | Mining | 2 | 4 |
| 9 | Arts sports and culture | 8 | 2 |
| 10 | Tourism | 3 | 4 |
| 11 | Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation | 7 | 1 |
| 12 | Business, Investment and Implementation of Economic Diplomacy | 2 | 6 |
| 13 | Health | 12 | 3 |
| 14 | Social welfare and Community Development | 6 | 9 |
| 15 | Education | 18 | |
| Total | | 193 | 100 |

3.2. Implementation Direction of Projects and Development Programs for the Year 2024/25.

The National Development Plan for the Year 2024/25 is focusing on implementing development projects and programs in various economic and social sectors of total value of 15,944.36 billion shillings, of which 12,303.52 billion shillings, including 1,189.08 billion shillings, for free primary education subsidies and Higher Education Students' Loans Board are domestic funds while 3,640.84 billion shillings are foreign funds. In total of 193 programs and projects are planned for implementation during the year across 20 sectors. Detail descriptions of these programs and projects and distribution are as follows:

3.2.1. Transport Sector

The transportation sector is one of the key sectors in stimulating and developing the economy by connecting production areas and markets, reducing the costs of doing business, and increasing production and competitiveness in the country. This sector includes various infrastructures and services such as land transport (rail and road), air transport, and water transport.

In the year 2024/25, the Government will implement various activities including: continuing with the construction of new railway and the rehabilitation of the existing railway infrastructure; purchase and repair of equipment including locomotives, engines, wagons, and railway inspection equipment; continue with the construction of new ships and repair of existing ships in the Great Lakes and the sea; enhancing transportation, security and communication in the Great Lakes; improving infrastructure and services in seaports and the Great Lakes; encouraging the private sector to participate in development and operation of ports in the country; continue with the construction of the dry port; purchase of new aircraft; renovation and expansion of aircraft maintenance garages; continuing with strengthening of infrastructure in existing airports and building new airports; and strengthening aviation security. Considering the importance of this sector, the projects to be implemented in 2024/25 include:

A Railway

i. Project no. 4281: Construction of Standard Gauge Railway (SGR):

The implementation of this project considers the its importance of its in contributing to the economy of the country and the neighboring countries of Burundi, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Uganda. The project involves the construction of 2,561 km. In addition, this project will increase the speed of train transport from 30-56 km per hour to 160 km per hour for passenger carriages and 120 km per hour for freight carriages, increasing the load limit from 13 - 20 tons to tons 35 and increase the total annual load capacity from the total load from 214,987 tons to 17 million tons.

Activities to be implemented include: Completing the construction of the Standard Gauge railway for the section of Dar es Salaam - Morogoro (300 km) and Morogoro - Makutupora (422 km); continue with construction of the railway line for the section of Mwanza - Isaka (341 km), Makutupora - Tabora (368 km), Tabora - Isaka (165 km), Tabora - Kigoma (506) and Uvinza - Musongati (156.6 km); and continuing with the procurement of equipments (engines, wagons, machines and track maintenance machinery).

ii. Improvement of the existing railway infrastructure: Project no. 4216: Repair of Main Railroads and Upgrade of theTAZARA Railway.

The implementation of these projects will enable the achievement of the target objectives outlined in Table 3.1

Table 3.1: Railway Target Indicators for the Year 2024/25

| No. | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|---|-----------|-----------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Railway position in global ranking | 63 | 70 |
| 2. | Length of Standard Gauge Railway in km (Central Line) | 1,219 | 1,219 |
| 3. | Volume of freight (cargo) transported by railway lines (tons) | 1,272,682 | 2,162,258 |
| 4. | Number of passengers transported by railway lines | 992,258 | 2,272,682 |

B. Ports and Water Transport: Project No. 4295:

Ship building and Repair; Project no. 4201: Improvement of Transport Safety in Lake Victoria; Project no. 4125: Construction of Ferry Parking; Project no. 4139: Construction of New Ferries; Project no. 4144: Repair of Ferries; Project no. 4227: Improvement of Dar es Salaam Port, Tanga, Mbambabay, Kigoma, Bukoba, Ndumbi, Kemondo Bay, Mtwara, Bagamoyo Port and Dry Port in Ruvo

Table No. 3.2 Targets and Indicators for Transport in the Great Lakes and Ports for the Year 2024/25

| No | Indicator | Target | |
|----|--|------------|------------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Ship turn-around time (days) | 7.9 | 2 |
| 2. | Number of Ship calls at port per year | 5,642 | 3050 |
| 3. | Container Dwell Time (days) | 6 | 5 |
| 4. | Ship turnaround time (days) | 6 | 2 |
| 5. | Number of Dry Ports | 3 | 3 |
| 6. | Number of vessels handled | 4500 | 4,000 |
| 7. | Import cargo to neighbouring countries handled (mil. Tons) | 10,000,000 | 18,000,000 |
| 8. | Export cargo to neighbouring countries handled (mil. Tons) | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |

C. Aviation

i. Project no. 4294: Revamping of the Air Tanzania Company Limited (ATCL)

Tanzania Airlines (ATCL) is one of the exemplary projects that has been implemented with strategies to revive it and achieve the status of an international airline. Due to improvements made by the Government, the organization has gained trust of its stakeholders which has further supported the growth of various economic sectors, especially tourism.

In order to achieve these goals, the activities planned for the year 2024/25 include: Making payments for the procurement of three (3) aircrafts, one (1) of medium range, one (1) of short range and one (1) cargo aircraft capable of carrying 23 tons; procuring additional engine for the Boeing 737-9 Max; facilitating the payment of the initial operating costs for one Dash 8 Q400 aircraft; repair of JNIA and KIA garages (KIMAFA); construction of new aircraft garages at JNIA; renovation of the existing ATCL offices in Terminal I; construction of the ATCL office building in Dodoma; continuing with the renovation of 38 houses at KIA; renovation of ATCL houses in Johannesburg and Lusaka; and the construction of a cargo storage buildings at JNIA, KIA and Mbeya.

ii. Aviation Infrastructure: Project No. 4209:

Mwanza Airport; Project no. 4206: Songwe Airport; Project no. 4226: Regional Airports; Project no. 4286: Msalato International Airport; Project no. 4221: Sumbawanga Airport; Project no. 4222: Shinyanga Airport; Project no. 4156: Kigoma Airport; Project no. 4290: Radar Procurement, Equipment and Weather Infrastructure Construction Project; and Project No. 4159: Tabora Airport.

The implementation of these projects will enable the achievement of the targeted goals as specified in **Table No. 3.3**.

Table 3.3: Aviation sector Indicators and Targets for the Year 2024/25

| No | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|---|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Number of aircrafts bought | 17 | 19 |
| 2. | Number of airports with aeronautical ground lighting system | 10 | 10 |
| 3. | Number of cargo aircraft bought | 2 | 1 |
| 4. | Number of intercontinental range passenger aircraft Bought | 4 | 3 |
| 5. | Number of regional range passenger aircraft Bought | 8 | 8 |
| 6. | Number of ATCL's operational aircraft | 17 | 19 |
| 7. | Number of air professional cadre trained | 1,359 | 1,359 |
| 8. | Number of Airports with Airport Information Management System | 6 | 14 |
| 9. | Number of security equipment X-ray machine | 36 | 71 |
| 10. | Number of airports with perimeter security fence | 15 | 27 |
| 11. | Number of weather radars procured | 5 | 7 |

3.2.2. Construction Sector

The construction sector plays a crucial role in promoting and strengthening the economy by facilitating economic and social activities. It encompasses infrastructure such as roads, bridges, ferries, houses and Government buildings. In developing the construction sector for the year 2024/25, the Government will focus on implementing the following priorities: Improving the infrastructure of the road network and bridges; constructing and renovating of houses and government buildings; and the constructing and repairing of ferries and its infrastructure.

i. Project No. 4015: JPM Bridge - Kigongo – Busisi (Mwanza):

The Kigongo - Busisi Bridge (J.P Magufuli) is located in Mwanza Region connecting Misungwi and Sengerema Districts via Lake Victoria on the Usagara - Sengerema - Geita Road. The project involves the constructing of a bridge with a length of 3,200 meters and a width of 28.45 meters, along with connecting roads with a length of 1.66 km. The completion of this bridge is expected to stimulate economic activities, improve transport services, and enhance safety for users crossing Lake Victoria to neighboring countries such as Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, and Uganda. The Government plans to complete the implementation of this project in the year 2024/25.

ii. Paved Roads that Open Up Economic Opportunities: Project No. 4147:

Kidatu – Ifakara – Lupilo – Malinyi – Londo – Lumecha/Songea Road (km 499); Project No. 4149: Junction Road – Natta – Mugumu/Loliondo – Mto wa Mbu (235 km); Project no. 4190: Itoni - Ludewa - Manda Road (211 km); Project No. 4193: Handeni Road – Kiberashi – Kijungu – Kibaya – Njoro – Olboloti – Mrijo Chini – Dalai – Bicha – Chambalo – Chemba – Kwa Mtoro – Singida (460 km); Project no. 4188: Mbeya – Makongolosi – Manyoni – Mkiwa road (528 km); Project no. 4112: Kigoma – Kidahwe – Uvinza – Kaliua – Tabora Road (389.7 km); Project no. 4041: Kitai – Lituhi Road (90 km) and Mnywamaji Bridge; Project no. 4024: Nanganga - Ruangwa - Nachingwea Road (145 km); Project no. 4101: Tanga - Pangani - Makurunge Road (174.5 km); Project no. 4014: Kibaoni Road - Majimoto - Muze - Kilyamatundu (240 km); and Project No. 4022: Njombe - Makete - Isyonje Road (157.4 km);

iii. Roads that Connecting Tanzania and Neighboring Countries: Project No. 4124:

Barabara ya Sumbawanga - Matai - Kasanga Port (km 117); Mradi Na. 4115: Barabara ya Marangu - Tarakea - Rongai – Kamwanga/ Sanya Juu (km 271); Mradi Na. 4154: Barabara ya Sumbawanga - Mpanda - Nyakanazi (km 432.56); Mradi Na. 4164: Barabara ya Kidahwe - Kasulu – Kibondo - Nyakanazi (km 341.25); na Mradi Na. 4128: Barabara ya Kyaka – Bugene – Kasulo (km 183.1).

iv. Regional Roads and those which Reducing Congestion: Project No. 4138:

Roads to Reduce Congestion in Dar es Salaam (km 138.5); Project no. 4145: Kasulu - Manyovu along with roads to enter Kasulu town (68 km); Project no. 4285 Rapid Bus Infrastructure (Dar es Salaam); and Project No. 4146: Ring Road in Dodoma City.

v. Rural and Urban Roads: Project no. 4170:

Road Maintenance and Repair; Project no. 4169: The RoadImprovement Project in Agricultural Production Areas (Agri-Connect Program); Project no. 6370: Project to enhance Competitive Infrastructure in Tanzania Cities (Tanzania Cities Transforming Infrastructure and Competitiveness-TACTIC); Project no. 4021: Program to Increase Economic and Social Opportunities in the Country (RISE); Project no. 6209: Constituency Development Stimulation Fund; Project no. 6244: Strategic Projects to Increase Income in Councils; and Project No. 6507: Improvement of the Msimbazi River Basin.

- vi. Large Bridges: Mbangala, Mbambe; Kirumi, Sukuma, Simiyu, Mtera, Lower Malagarasi, Lower Mpiji, Godegode, and the Mkenda bridges as well as the connecting road at the Sibiti bridge.
- vii. Construction of Government Houses and Bridges: Project No. 4126: Construction of Large Bridges; and Project No. 6327: Construction and Renovation of Government Buildings.

The implementation of the identified road and bridge projects will contribute to achieving the target indicators of roads and bridges as shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Road Target and Indicators for the Year 2024/25

| No. | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|--|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Infrastructure (Position in the global ranking, among 189 countries) | 50 | 45 |
| 2. | Road position in global ranking | 45 | 55 |
| 3. | Length of paved roads (Km) | 13,000 | 13,500 |
| 4. | Proportion of paved roads in total road network (%) | 10 | 12 |

3.2.3. Energy Sector

The energy sector forms the foundation of economic and social activities. Access to reliable energy helps to develop industries, businesses, and social services such as education and health. Considering that importance, in 2024/25, implementation projects in this sector will be guided by various priorities including: projects of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity; rural electrification project; research and development activities for oil and natural gas in strategic areas; distribution of natural gas in industries, institutions and residents and promotion of CNG use in vehicles. In order to ensure that the outlined strategies are fully

achieved, the Government in collaboration with other stakeholders will continue to implement the following projects:

- i. **Project No. 3172: Julius Nyerere Hydroelectric Power Generation Plant- 2,115 MW**

The implementation of this model project will ensure that the country has sufficient energy for current and future needs, based on the pace of economic growth and social development. In the year 2024/25, the activities that will be implemented include: the completion of construction of the power house and the installation of seven (7) turbines, which are in various stages of completion.

ii. Project no. 3155: Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) – Lindi

This flagship project aims to process the natural gas discovered in Blocks No. 1, 2 and 4, located in the deep sea, converting it into LNG For transport to the global market. The project will enhance the availability, production and distribution of natural gas for domestic consumption. In 2024/25 the following activities will be implemented: completing the negotiation of the Agreements for this project with Investors, including the Holding Country Agreement (HGA) and the Revenue Sharing Agreement (APSA); educating citizens about the importance and benefits of the project; participating in project monitoring and evaluation activities; conducting research; and providing education on access to services and local products.

iii. Project no. 3176: Construction of a Crude Oil Pipeline from Hoima (Uganda) to Tanga (Tanzania) with a length of 1,443 km

The completion of this flagship project will stimulate investment and economic growth by contributing to Government revenue, creating employment opportunities, and fostering growth in sectors related to construction and services. In the year 2024/25, the activities to be implemented include: Continuing to receive shipments of pipes; continuing the construction of the oil pipeline; constructing oil storage tanks and jetties in the Chongoleani area; continuing with provision of education to the community about the implementation of the project and the opportunities available for the areas covered by the project; and continuing to contribute capital and collaborate with other shareholders to complete procedures for obtaining loan funds.

iv. Power generation projects: Project no. 3174:

Malagarasi Hydro Power Plant (49.5 MW); Project no. 3173: Kakono Hydro power plant (87.8 MW); and Project No. 3102: Shinyanga Solar energy generation - (Kishapu Solar – 150 MW).

v. Energy Transmission Projects: Project no. 3111:

Project; Project no. 3179: 400 kV High Voltage Transmission Line from Chalinze – Dodoma and Chalinze – Kinyerezi – Mkuranga, Chalinze – Segera, Mtwara – Somangafungu and Segera – Tanga (kV 220); Project no. 3166: 400 kV Voltage Transmission Line – North West Grid Extension (Iringa – Mbeya – Sumbawanga – Mpanda – Kigoma – Nyakanazi); and Project No. 3181: 220 kV Benaco – Kyaka Transmission Line.

In addition, the Government will continue implementing the rural electricity supply project, along with the project to supply Natural Gas to Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Pwani and Lindi Regions, and will develop renewable energy projects (geothermal, wind and solar). The implementation of the these energy sector projects will contribute to achieving the target indicators listed in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Energy sector Indicators and Targets for the Year 2024/25

| No. | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|--|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Electrical Power (generation in MW) | 4268 | 4,915 |
| 2. | Electricity – Regions connected to national grid | 24 | 26 |
| 3. | Electricity – national grid length (in km) | 8,625.4 | 9,351 |
| 4. | Electricity – Per capita consumption (KWh) | 96.815 | 220 |
| 5. | Overall Power loss (%) | 8.9 | 7.9 |
| 6. | Population with access to electricity (%) | 78.4 | 85 |
| 7. | Number of CNG stations | 9 | 35 |

3.2.4. Communication and Information Technology Sector

Information technology infrastructures are important in simplifying and reducing operational and business costs and facilitating the provision of social services including telecommunications, financial services, administrative activities and marketing services.

In 2024/25, the Government's priorities in communications and information technology sector includes: continuing with the construction of the National communication broadband; facilitating the creation of a national physical address and postcode system; improving infrastructure to enhance the use of technology, for digital transformation; continue with the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure as well as the purchase of

tools for the information sub-sector; and establish IT centers of excellence. In order to achieve these expectations in the year 2024/25, the Government will continue to implement the following projects

i. Communication Infrastructure Projects: Project No. 4283:

The National ICT Backbone Infrastructure, Project No. 4234: National Postal Codes and Addressing System and Project No. 4280: Digital Tanzania

ii. Information and innovation Projects: Project No. 4279:

Expansion of Tanzania Broadcasting Cooperation (TBC) Coverage, Project No. 6567: Public Information, Project No. 4292: ICT park project (Construction of a Central Center and Small Centers for Developing Innovation), Project No. 6505: Installation of a New Modern Printing Plant, Project No.

4937: Government Press Development Program (Construction of a Printing Factory), and Project No. 6226: ICT Innovation and Soft Centre Development Project.

The implementation of the identified communication and information technology sector projects will contribute to the achievement of the target of the indicators listed in Table No. 3.6

Table No. 3.6 : Indicators and Targets for Communication and Information Technology Sector in 2024/25

| No. | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|---|--------------------|-----------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Percentage of Internet users | 85 | 80 |
| 2. | Proportion of people covered with broadband communication coverage (%) | 3G – 94 4G – 86 | 80 |
| 3. | Broadband communication coverage (%) | 3G -75 4G - 67 | 80 |
| 4. | Percentage of broadband infrastructure installed at government institutions and offices | 100 | 70 |
| 5. | Household with at least one member owning mobile phone (%) | 84 | 87.8 |
| 6. | Number of individuals who own mobile phones (million) | 39 | 28.6 |
| 7. | Number of households using physical address and postcode system | 13,261,285 | 1,975,000 |
| 8. | Proportion of population covered by a mobile network (%) | 98 | 98 |

3.2.5. Manufacturing Sector

Manufacturing sector is an enabling sector towards having a competitive and industrialized economy as outlined in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025. The presence of large and strategic industries that produce products that are demanded by the domestic and foreign markets stimulate value addition activities and productivity, increase exports, stimulate business activities and increase the availability of employment.

In 2024/25, the Government's priority is to continue improving the enabling environment for strengthening the capacity of industrial production and investment in special economic areas. Moreover, to ensure that expected results are achieved, the Government will continue to implement various measures including: Transferring technology and enhance the production of spare parts to be used in the transport, energy, agriculture and industrial sectors, such as making clean energy cooking stoves; facilitate and strengthen research in the productive sectors and conduct studies on the creation of vehicles and various spare parts; strengthen the production of industrial products using raw materials available in the country and modern equipments; create an enabling environment for investment of industries whose products are in great demand in the country, including pharmaceutical, textile and cement industries; conducting research and providing professional industrial services aimed at increasing the production of quality products and

productivity; and strengthen technology development centers, production and training centers for entrepreneurs. In the year 2024/25 the Government will implement the following projects:

i. Project No. 1122: Magadi Soda Engaruka.

Magadi Soda Engaruka Project is a flagship project whose implementation is expected to be of great benefit to the country, the benefit includes saving a large amount of foreign currency used to import soda from abroad to meet the needs of the domestic market and export of soda to the neighbouring countries and the international market, increase Government revenue and provide employment opportunities. In 2024/25 the activities to be carried out are: negotiating with the investor for partnership agreement; and paying for mining licenses.

ii. Project No. 3171: Mchuchuma Coal and Project No. 3161: Liganga Vanadium Titanium

Mchuchuma Coal and Chuma Liganga Projects are among the flagship projects, which can increase country's foreign exchange reserves by selling coal products abroad. In addition, the implementation of these projects will help reduce the importation of steel/iron from abroad and the use of foreign currency during the implementation of development projects. In the year 2024/25, the activities to be implemented are: Completing discussions with investors; and payment for mining licenses.

iii. Special Economic Zones: Project No. 4920: Export Processing Zone Development Bagamoyo and Benjamini William Mkapa

The Government aims to strengthen efforts for industrial development in the country as well as attracting foreign investment. In the year 2024/25, activities that will be implemented are: Continuing and completing the construction of the turmarc road infrastructure with a length of three (3) kilometers in the industrial area; proceeding with the payment of compensation in the valued area; start the construction of enabling infrastructure in the industrial zones; and formalize the unplanned settlements of Mlingotini, Zinga and Kiromo by organizing them so as to set up basic infrastructure and community services. In addition, for the case of Benjamin SEZ, the activity to be carried out is to repair and rehabilitate the dilapidated infrastructure in order to improve services for investors.

iv. Strategic Projects in Manufacturing Sector.

Project No. 6103: Improve the vehicle assembly technology development center in Tanzania - TATC; Project No. 6260: Institutional Support which includes machinery and spare parts factory KMTC, industrial park area – TAMCO, Katewaka coal project, CAMARTEC, TEMDO, SIDO, College of Business Education – CBE, business development through the Measurement Agency (WMA), Corporation Tanzania Industrial Research and Development - TIRDO, and Warehouse Receipts Board - WRRB; Project No. 4486: Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP); and Project No. 4901: Implementation of BEST Programme.

Implementation of the identified manufacturing projects will contribute to the achievement of the target of the indicators linked in Table No. 3.7

Table No. 3.7: Indicators and Targets in Manufacturing Sector for the year 2024/25

| No | Indicators | Targets | |
|----|------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Share of GDP at current prices (%) | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| 2. | Real Growth rate (%) | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| 3. | Share of total employment (%) | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| 4. | Share of export earnings (%) | 19 | 19 |

| No | Indicators | Targets | |
|----|---|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 5. | Share of medium tech (%) | 42 | 39 |
| 6. | Share of high tech (%) | 39 | 10 |
| 7. | Percentage Contribution to Total Export | 24 | 24 |

3.2.6. Agriculture Sector

The agricultural sector is an important pillar for the economic and welfare development of rural areas and the well-being of people's lives. In addition, agriculture continues to provide approximately 66 percent of all jobs in the country and thus it is important to focus on investing in this sector. Moreover, the sector is important in growth of other sectors including industries as it contributes to the availability of raw materials for production. Considering that, in 2024/25, the Government's priorities includes: Increasing productivity and production by conducting research on quality seeds; increasing decent jobs and the participation of youth and women in agriculture by facilitating an easy access to agricultural land and the establishment of large farms; subsidizing fertilizers and pesticides; enhancing food security and nutrition; strengthening access to markets,

capital and export of crops; strengthen corporate development; and strengthen the use of IT systems in the development of the agricultural sector.

In 2024/25, the Government will continue to implement the following projects: Project No. 4486: Agricultural Sector Development Program Second Phase - ASDP II which includes the implementation of BBT; Project No. 4408: Sustainable Food Systems Reserve Program (TFSRP); Project No. 4430: Tanzania Agricultural Input Support Project -TAISP; Project No. 4499: Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination (TANIPAC); and Project No. 4429: Developing Agriculture and Fisheries Programme - AFDP. Table No. 3.8 shows the targets of indicators for the agricultural sector for the year 2024/25.

Table No. 3.8 : Indicator and Target for Crop Sub-Sector in 2024/25

| No | Indicators | Targets | |
|--------------|--|------------|------------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1 | Average Growth rate (%) | 5.1 | 6.1 |
| 2 | Percentage share to GDP (current prices) | 24.5 | 23.4 |
| 3 | Percentage share on Total export Earning | | 19.0 |
| 4 | Percentage Share on Total Employment | 61 | 60 |
| 5 | Productivity (% growth) | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| Crops | | | |
| 6 | Average Growth rate (%) | 4.7 | 5.7 |
| 7 | Percentage share to GDP (current prices) | 13 | 12.3 |
| 8 | Percentage share on Total export Earning | 41.5 | 19 |
| 9 | Hectare under irrigation | 983,465.46 | 1,200,000 |
| 10 | Number of extension officers | 13,000 | 20,538 |
| 11 | Certified Seed production | 80,000 | 140,000 |
| 12 | Percentage of postharvest | 20 | 17.5 |
| 13 | National food reserve capacity | 1,150,000 | 700,000 |
| 14 | Volume of total horticultural production per year (tons) | 9,000,000 | 14,600,000 |
| 15 | Volume production of the traditional commercial crops | 1,610,000 | 1,583,200 |

| No | Indicators | Targets | |
|----|--|-----------|------------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 16 | Percentage of agricultural land under mechanization services along the value chain | 60 | 75 |
| 17 | Number of Large-Scale Farms (Block Farms established) | 160 | 200 |
| 18 | Number of Industries owned by Cooperatives | 165 | 183 |
| 19 | Cooperative using formal market system | 7,522 | 4,039 |
| 20 | Members in Cooperatives Societies (Millions) | 6,000,000 | 14,500,000 |
| 21 | Food sufficiency ratio (%) | 127 | 130 |

3.2.7. Livestock Sector

The livestock sector is considered to be an important sector in the development and growth of the country's economy. In 2024/25, the Government's priority is to strengthen the availability of quality livestock seeds to improve livestock breeds; improving the availability of pastures and water for livestock; increasing the opportunity for practical capacity building and employment for youth and women through the BBT program; improving livestock health; improve extension services; facilitate construction of livestock markets, modern slaughterhouses and milk collection centers; establishing and developing youth investment centers; strengthen research and training services for veterinary professions; facilitate the value addition and trade of livestock and its produce; strengthen the National Ranches Company (NARCO); increasing the number and capacity of livestock processing industries (leather, milk and meat) by encouraging private sector investment; facilitating the identification and registration of livestock; and encouraging the export of livestock products.

In order to ensure that the identified priorities are fully achieved, in the year 2024/25 the Government will continue with the implementation of Project No. 4486: Agricultural Sector Development Program Second Phase (ASDP II). Table No. 3.9 shows the indicators targets of the livestock sector for the year 2024/25.

Table No. 3.9: Indicators and targets for Livestock sector in 2024/25

| No | Indicator | Targets | |
|----|--|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1 | Average Growth rate (%) | 5.0 | 7.1 |
| 2 | Share to GDP (at current prices) | 7.0 | 6.6 |
| 3 | Livestock mortality rate | 10 | 12 |
| 4 | Livestock morbidity rate | 2.0 | 3 |
| 5 | Livestock Dipping rate | 82 | 85 |
| 6 | Livestock vaccination coverage rate | 60 | 50 |
| 7 | Endogenous herd milk average productivity (Litres) | 2.86 | 4 |
| 9 | % of quality hides and skin | 40 | 50 |
| 10 | Milk Production in (Litres in billions) | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| 11 | Meat Processing (Tons) | 388 | 500 |
| 12 | Meat exports (Tons) | 14,628 | 7200 |
| 13 | Finished Leather exports (Tons) | 45 | 92 |

3.2.8. Fisheries Sub -Sector .

The fishing industry is an important aspect of the nation's economic development and fostering. In 2024/25, the Government's priority areas are to continue: Strengthening the fishing capacity in the deep sea; strengthen fishing institutions to enhance blue economy; facilitate and encourage investment in fishing infrastructure, equipment and commercial fish farming; strengthen fisheries extension services and aquaculture; facilitate access to capital, expertise, skills, knowledge and modern fishing tools for small fishermen and women through social groups; and preserve and protect isolated areas of the sea and cold water. In order to ensure that the outlined strategies are fully achieved, the Government will continue with the implementation of the following projects:

i. Project No. 4702: Construction of Fishing Harbour – Kilwa Masoko

The construction Kilwa Masoko fishing harbour project is a flagship project which aims at enhance blue economy investment. Thus, the investment is expected to increase employment opportunities to majority of Tanzanians, Government income and increase the availability of foreign currency through exports. The activity to be implemented is: completing the construction of a fishing harbour in Kilwa Masoko area.

ii. Fisheries Sub-Sector Development Projects

Project No. 4703: Revival of the Tanzania Fisheries Agency (TAFICO); Project No. 4486: Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP II); and Project No. 4429: Agriculture and Fisheries Development Programme. Table No. 3.10 shows the targets of indicators for the fishing sector for the year 2024/25.

Table No. 3.10: indicators and Targets for Fisheries Sub-Sector in 2024/25

| No | Indicator | Targets | |
|----|--|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1 | Average Growth Rate | 4.5 | 5.7 |
| 2 | Share to GDP (at current prices) | 2 | 3 |
| 3 | Percentage share on Total Export Earnings | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| 4 | Per Capita Consumption (kg) | 9 | 10.5 |
| 5 | Contribution to the National Animal Protein intake | 33 | 35 |
| 6 | Fisheries production (Tons) | 550,000 | 600,000 |
| 7 | Number of fish processing industries | 17 | 17 |
| 8 | Number of Aquaculture Development centres (ADC) | 9 | 12 |
| 9 | Fish feed production (Tons) | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 10 | Fisheries Extension Officers | 850 | 1,850 |

3.2.9. Mining Sector

The mining sector is important towards economic development, as it provides employment, stimulating investment, promotes development of other sectors and supports community development. In 2024/25, the Government's priority areas includes: strengthening the collection of resources and increasing the contribution of the Mining Sector to the National GDP; encourage investment and add the value of minerals; strengthen investment and technology in the mining sector to develop important minerals and strategic minerals; continue to conduct research and extension of geosciences including

detailed geophysics research; and develop small miners and move them to extension services. In order to ensure that the priorities identified in the sector are fully achieved, the Government will continue with the implementation of the following projects:

i. Mineral Resource Development, Research and Capacity Building in the Mining Sector Projects: Project No. 1119:

Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources and Project No. 1120: Tanzania Geomological Center. Table No. 3.11 depict targets for indicators in mining sector for the year 2024/25

Table No. 3.11: Indicators and Targets for Implementation of projects and programs in Mining Sector in 2024/25

| No | Indicator | Targets | |
|----|--|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Average Growth Rate (%) | 11.0 | 11.6 |
| 2. | Share to GDP (%) | 10.7 | 11.2 |
| 3. | Total Foreign Exchange Earnings (USD millions) | 3,654.4 | 3,760.4 |
| 4. | % of raw export | 7 | 5 |
| 5. | % beneficiated | 93 | 95 |
| 6. | % Share on Foreign Exchange Earnings | 50.2 | 51.7 |

3.2.10. Arts, Sports and Culture Sector

This sector is one among the rapidly growing sectors in the country which create employment opportunities for youth. Thus, strengthening this particular sector will ensure availability of employment opportunities, attract tourist and contribute to the GDP.

In 2024/25, the Government priorities are: Continuing with the construction and renovation of sports and creative arts infrastructure; identifying, protecting and restoring tangible and intangible records and the information of African liberation heritage within and outside the country; Coordinating disbursement of loans and training to arts and culture stakeholders; and Strengthening and promoting the Swahili language at national, regional and international levels.

In order to ensure that the identified priorities are fully achieved, the Government in collaboration with other stakeholders will continue with the implementation of the following projects

i. Cultural Projects: Project No. 6521

Mradi Na. 6521 - Kuimarisha Baraza la Kiswahili la Taifa (BAKITA) na Kukiuzwa Kiswahili Kikanda na Kimataifa na Mradi Na. 6293: Programu ya Urithi wa Ukombozi wa Bara la Afrika.

ii. Arts Projects: Project No. 4353:

Ukarabati wa Chuo cha Sanaa Bagamoyo (TaSUBa), na Mradi Na. 6502: Mfuko wa Utamaduni na Sanaa Tanzania.

iii. Sports Projects: Project No. 6523:

National Sports Complex, Project No. 6504 - Construction of Recreation and Sports Centers (Dar es Salaam na Dodoma); Project No. 6503 - Construction of Dodoma Sports Complex; and Project No. 6586 – Construction of sport complex at Arusha

Table No. 3.12: Targets and Indicators for Culture, Sports and Arts 2024/25

| No | Indicator | Targets | |
|----|--|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1 | Number and type of additional and improved sports infrastructure countrywide | 20 | 72 |
| 2 | Two Arts and Sports Arena in Dodoma and Dar es Salaam | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | Number of infrastructures constructed/renovated at Malya Sports Development College and Bagamoyo Institute of Arts and Culture (TaSUBa). | 6 | 40 |
| 4 | Number of films and music approved for distribution/ consumption. | 1,000 | 19,301 |
| 5 | Number of registered artists in creative activities. | 1,500 | 8,666 |
| 6 | National culture complex at Kiromo, Bagamoyo | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | Number of practitioners in creative industry trained | 150 | 4297 |
| 8 | Number of international sports competitions/tournaments organized and participated. | 110 | 350 |
| 9 | Number of permits issued to clubs and individuals' athletes. | 90 | 400 |
| 10 | A film complex. | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | Number of professional athletes playing abroad. | 30 | 150 |
| 12 | Number of foreigners undertaking film production in Tanzania. | 1,200 | 1059 |

| No | Indicator | Targets | |
|----|---|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 13 | Number of artists/creative industry practitioners/groups performing overseas. | 200 | 1755 |
| 14 | Number of overseas artists/creative industry practitioners performing in Tanzania. | 100 | 2,312 |
| 15 | Number of Swahili experts working outside the country. | 150 | 656 |
| 16 | Number of Swahili publications sold overseas. | 250 | 700 |
| 17 | Number of international cultures, arts and creative Awards organized and participated. | 5 | 130 |
| 18 | Number of foreign culture and arts practitioners participated in TaSUBa annual international Culture and Arts festival. | 10 | 20 |
| 19 | Number of students enrolled at Malya Sports Development College. | 250 | 1300 |

3.2.11. Tourism Sector

The tourism sector has continued to grow and has been given emphasis to contribute to the economy where as, for the year 2024/25 the government priorities will be: Promoting and development of new tourism products including beaches; Strengthening and improving tourist infrastructure in heritage and museum sites; promoting awareness and encouraging communities on conservation and sustainable management of wildlife resources, forests and beekeeping; and developing the southern circuit tourism as an alternative. To ensure that the aforementioned strategies are fully achieved, Government in collaboration with other stakeholders will continue with the implementation of the following projects:

i. Tourism Development Projects: Project No. 5203:

Resources Management for Tourism and Growth Project (REGROW); and Project No. 4812: Support to Combating Wildlife Crime and Advancing.

ii. Tourism Products enhancement projects: Project No. 4651:

Support to Beekeeping Value Chain. The implementation of this project will reduce deforestation and promote entrepreneurship activities, especially for the youth. In addition, the project will increase investment in tourism infrastructure especially by constructing environmentally friendly restaurants and hotels, and facilitate research activities for local and international researchers.

Table No. 3.13: Targets and indicators of the Tourism Sector 2024/25

| No | Indicator | Targets | |
|----|---|-----------|-----------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Contribution to GDP (%), current prices | 17.2 | 17.9 |
| 2. | Real growth rate (%) | 8.7 | 9.1 |
| 3. | Number of tourists | 2,062,431 | 5,000,000 |
| 4. | Average number of nights spent by tourist | 10 | 14 |
| 5. | Average expenditure per tourist per day (non-package) (USD) | 260 | 276 |
| 6. | Average expenditure per tourist per day (package)(USD) | 450 | 467 |
| 7. | Non-package (USD) | 185 | 326 |
| 8. | Share of foreign exchange earnings (%) | 26 | 27 |
| 9. | Earnings from tourists (USD billion) | 4.1 | 6.0 |

3.2.12. Environment Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation

Environmental conservation and management are cross-cutting issues that must be emphasized in the implementation of development activities. In 2024/25, the Government priorities will include: improvement of environmental conservation and management infrastructure; implementation of environmental management policies, plans and laws; collaborate with the private sector in environmental conservation and management; implementation of blue economy activities; promote the use of renewable energy; promote a sustainable use of natural resources for economic and social development; reducing environmental pollution and its impacts; and increasing the contribution of beekeeping subsector in the economy. To attain the outlined strategies, the following projects will be implemented includes:

i. Environmental Conservation Projects: Program No. 6571:

EMA Implementation Support Programme. The programme includes a number of projects such as Sustainable Land Use Management in the Lake Nyasa Basin and infrastructure construction to prevent sea water into residential and agricultural areas in Sipwese-Pemba and Mikindani-Mtwara; and Project No. 4651: Enabling the Beekeeping Value Chain – BEVAC.

ii. Climate Change mitigation projects: Program No. 5301

Climate Change Adaptation Programme. This programme includes the following projects: climate change impact adaptation through ecosystem; restoring degraded land and food security in arid areas; and the integrated ecosystem management and biodiversity conservation. Other projects include Project No. 5305: Stockholm Convention Implementation Project and Project No. 5304: O-Zone Depleting Substance Project.

iii. Disaster Management Projects: Project No. 6327:

Construction and Rehabilitation of Government Buildings- Construction of the National Disaster Management Center; and Project No. 6575: Strengthen National Disaster Preparedness and Responsiveness.

Table No. 3.14: Targets for indicators of Environmental conservation and climate change for the year 2024/25.

| No | Indicator | Targets | |
|----|--|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Average Growth rate (%) | 6 | 7 |
| 2. | Percentage share of GDP from sustainable utilization of forest, water and marine resources | 6 | 7 |
| 3. | Area under Community Plantations forest and woodlots increase (Ha) | 190,000 | 160,000 |
| 4. | Reduced Deforestation Rate (Ha) | 469,420 | 234,710 |
| 5. | Area of Commercial forest Plantation (Ha) | 510,000 | 550,000 |
| 6. | Increased consumption of alternative charcoal in urban areas (Tones) | 500 | 7 |
| 7. | % of large projects complying with approved Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIA) and audit regulations | 93 | 95 |

3.2.13. Trade, Investment and Economic Diplomacy

In 2024/25, the Government will focus on improving investment environment, enhancing economic empowerment, promoting growth of private sector, strengthening trade and market services, and fostering cooperation with foreign countries and economic diplomacy. To develop robust system for management of public insitutions to increase productivity by finalizing the enactment of the Public Investment Act and its regulations;

establishing a public investment fund that will provide a reliable and sustainable source of capital for public institution, and enables the Government to leverage of emerging investment opportunities promptly; and conducting a Baseline Study to provide recommendations for preparing a Public Investment Policy that will guide investment in the public sector. Projects to be implemented includes:

i. Improving the Investment Environment and Economic Empowerment of Citizens:

Projects implemented by the National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC) and Private Sector enhancement projects;

ii. Trade and Market Services: Project No. 6260:

Institution support to Institutions Involved in Trade and Commodity Markets

Table No. 3.15: Targets and Indicators for Trade for 2024/25

| S/N | Indicator | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
|----------------|--|---------|---------|
| Exports | | | |
| 1. | Share of exports in GDP (%) | 10 | 28 |
| 2. | Share of manufactured goods in total exports (%) | 42 | 50 |
| 3. | Share of exports to EAC (%) | 21 | 15 |
| 4. | Share of exports to SADC (%) | 21 | 30 |
| Imports | | | |
| 1. | Share of imports in GDP (%) | 20 | 13 |
| 2. | Share of imports from EAC (%) | 36 | 11 |
| 3. | Share of imports from SADC (%) | 4.5 | 10 |

iii. International Cooperation and Economic Diplomacy Project No. 6391:

Acquisition, Expansion and Rehabilitation of Mission; Project No. 6317: African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights; and Project No. 6318: Rehabilitation of Office Buildings.

Table No. 3.16 : Targets and Indicators for International Cooperation and Economic Diplomacy 2024/25

| S/N | Indicator | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
|-----|--|-----------|-----------|
| 1. | Number of bilateral, regional and international meetings participated | 121 | 250 |
| 2. | Number of Tanzanians involved in peacekeeping missions | 1,600 | 3,500 |
| 3. | Number of new embassies opened abroad | 4 | 10 |
| 4. | Number of new consulates opened abroad | 2 | 6 |
| 5. | Number of Joint Permanent Commissions meetings conducted | 15 | 30 |
| 6. | Number of signed MoUs in areas of cooperation between Tanzania and other countries | 85 | 150 |
| 7. | Number of neighbourhood meetings conducted | 60 | 100 |
| 8. | Number of Institutions teaching Kiswahili in Regional and International Arena | 6 | 10 |
| 9. | Number of Tanzanians participating in trade fairs and forums | 900 | 1200 |
| 10. | Number of trade fairs and forums which Tanzania participated | 60 | 100 |
| 11. | Number of foreign investors | 250 | 430 |
| 12. | Number of foreign tourists | 2,000,000 | 2,100,000 |
| 13. | Number of offices and residential buildings rehabilitated | 12 | 20 |
| 14. | Number of plots owned by the government abroad located in prime commercial areas developed | 13 | 20 |

3.2.14. Health Sector

The provision of quality healthcare services will improve well-being and quality of life of people as well as ensure availability of healthy and efficient labour force. In 2024/25, the Government priorities will include: coordinating and overseeing the provision of primary healthcare services, nutrition and social welfare; improving infrastructure for providing primary healthcare services in dispensaries, health centers and District hospitals; improving the quality of healthcare services in public facilities; and provision of specialized and super specialized. To achieve the outlined goals, the Government will continue to implement health sector projects as follows:

i. Improving the National Hospital is: Project No. 5487:

Muhimbili National Hospital.

ii. Projects to enhance special hospitals is: Project No. 5491:

Muhimbili Orthopaedic Institute (MOI), Project No. 5412: Ocean Road Cancer Institute, and Project No. 5424: Kibong'oto Infectious Diseases Hospital.

iii. The Regional Referral Hospitals improvement projects include: Project No. 5428:

Benjamin Mkapa Hospital; Project No. 5408: Burigi referral hospital; and Project No. 5411: Strengthening of Referral Hospitals

iv. Projects for availability of Medicines, health facilities and Medical Supplies: Project No. 5444:

Medicines and Health Commodities; Project No. 5432: Strengthening of Immunization Services.

v. Disease control projects (communicable and non-communicable diseases): Project No. 5492:

HIV and AIDS Control Programme (NACP); Project No. 5498: Support to TB/Leprosy Control Programme; and Project No. 5403: Control of Non Communicable Diseases.

vi. Human resources capacity building project: Project No. 2204

Interns and Human Resource Development.

Table No. 3.17: Target and Indicators of Health Sector 2024/25

| S/N | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births | 15 | 30 |
| 2. | Under five Mortality Rate per 1,000 births | 38 | 40 |
| 3. | Births attended by a skilled health worker (%) | 85 | 100 |
| 4. | Life Expectancy (Years) | 69.42 (Men) 76.9 (Women) | 68 |
| 5. | National HIV Prevalence rate (%) | 4.4 | 3.1 |
| 6. | Health expenditure, public (% of Govt. expenditure) | 9 | 12.2 |
| 7. | Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 | 100 | 180 |

3.2.15. Social Welfare and Community Development

Welfare and Community Development are fundamental in ensuring inclusive community development and skills in different levels. Investment in this sector is based on principle of social equity to all, to ensure socio-economic development for that in line with economic growth. The Government priorities will include: Promoting gender equality and economic empowerment of women (Generation Equality Forum – GEF); promoting the eradication of violence against women

and children; empowering small traders (machinga); and improving learning environment in community development institutes. To achieve the set priorities, Government will implement the following projects:

i. Community Development Training Institute project: Project No. 6330:

Rehabilitation of Community Development Training Institute.

ii. Women and Entrepreneurs Empowerment Projects: Project No. 6259:

Resource Planning For Gender Programme; Project No. 6279: Gender Equality and Women Economic Empowerment; and Project No. 6280: Machinga Empowerment Fund.

iii. Social Welfare Services Projects: Project No. 5451:

Support to Social Welfare Services; and Project No. 5414: Child Survival and Development

Table No. 3.18: Targets and Indicators for Welfare and Community Development Sector 2024/25

| S/N | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|---|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Number of Day Care Centres registered | 4,800 | 7,500 |
| 2. | Number of destitute elders with health insurances cards for free medical services | 432,642 | 500,000 |
| 3. | Number of reconciled children maintenance | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 4. | Increase of social protection coverage | 25 | 30 |

3.2.16. Education Sector

Education sector is key in promoting human capital development which is knowledgeable and have positive attitudes towards attainment of the National development goals. Government priorities in this sector includes: Fee free primary and secondary education; improving the infrastructure for delivering education services at primary and secondary levels; and strengthening education and training systems national wide at all levels. With the aim of ensuring that the identified priority areas in 2024/25 are well achieved, the Government will continue with implementation of the following projects:

i. Education financing projects: Project No. 4322 and 4393: Fee Free Primary and Secondary Education.

ii. Early Childhood, Primary, Secondary and Vocational Education Projects: Project No. 6327:

Construction and Rehabilitation of Government buildings (construction of classroom in early childhood, primary, secondary and special education schools); Project No. 3280: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme – SWASH; Project

No. 4312: Education Program for Results - EP4R; Project No. 4319: Boost Primary Student Learning; Project No. 4390: TZ Secondary Education Quality Improvement - SEQUIP; Project No. 6390: Tanzania Education Authority; and Project No. 6352: Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission-Laboratory.

iii. **Research Projects: Project No. 6345: Research and Development Fund (COSTEC).**

iv. **Technical Education and Vocational Training Projects: Construction and rehabilitation of vocational training colleges; na Project No. 6229: Rehabilitation of Folk Development Colleges(FDCs).**

v. **Higher Learning Projects: Project No. 6321:**

Construction and rehabilitation of Arusha Institute of Accountancy (IAA); Project No. 4341: Construction of Mwl J.K. Nyerere University; Project No. 6206: IRDP Expansion; Project No 6327: Construction and rehabilitation of Tanzania Institute of Accountancy (TIA); Project No. 4315: Higher Education for Economic Transformation Project - HEET; Project No. 4340: Higher Education Students Loans; and Project No. 6322: Construction and Rehabilitation of Buildings - IFM.

Table No. 3.19: Targets for Indicators of Education Sector 2024/25

| S/N | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|---|-----------------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Number of teaching staff | 1,800 (VETA) | 15,000 |
| 2. | Number of new TVET institutions registered | 489 | 545 |
| 3. | Number of researches for labour market Information reports produced | 12 | 15 |
| 4. | Number of incubation centres established | 25 | 30 |
| 5. | Number of graduates from technical and vocational training | 208,546 | 207,518 |
| 6. | Number of people with Internship training | 102,300 | 150,000 |

| S/N | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|--|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 7. | Number of people with Apprenticeship Training | 198,876 | 231,000 |
| 8. | Number of people with Recognized Prior Learning Skills Development | 85,000 | 100,000 |
| 9. | Gross Enrolment Ratio (% of Eligible) – Early childhood | 90 | 91 |
| 10. | Qualified Teachers - Primary | 283,873 | 284,000 |
| 11. | Qualified Teachers - Secondary | 98,919 | 100,000 |
| 12. | Pupil/Teacher Ratio - Primary | 1:61 | 1:60 |
| 13. | Pupil/Textbook Ratio - Primary | 1:2 | 1:1 |
| 14. | Pupil/Textbook Ratio - Secondary | 1:3 | 1:2 |
| 15. | Pupil/Classroom Ratio - Primary | 1:70 | 1:60 |
| 16. | Pupil/Classroom Ratio - Secondary | 1:37 | 1:37 |

3.2.17. Land, Housing and Human Settlement

In 2024/25 the Government efforts will be on: land planning, surveying, and titling ; strengthening systems for settling land disputes; enhance the use of ICT systems in record-keeping, service delivery, and access to land information; continue with housing development projects to address the shortage of decent housing in the country; coordinate and manage investment areas; and strengthening international boundaries.

In order to achieve the outlined goals, the Government will continue to implement the following projects: Project No. 2324: International Boundaries, Project No. 2329: National Land Data Infrastructure Project, Project No. 4953: Land Tenure Improvement Project, and Project No. 4951: Land Use Planning Project. Table 3.20 depicts indicators and targets for the Land Sector, Urban Planning, Housing, and human Settlement Development for the year 2024/25.

Table 3.20: Indicators and targets for the Land, Urban Planning, Housing, and Human Settlement Development for the year 2024/25

| S/N | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|---|-----------|-----------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Number of regularized properties in unplanned settlements | 2 296,357 | 2,496,357 |
| 2. | % of general land covered by informal settlements | 45 | 25 |
| 3. | Area of land (acres) allocated and protected for public uses | 1,100 | 1,452,415 |
| 4. | Number of Towns with up-to-date general planning schemes (Master Plans) | 2 | 54 |

3.2.18. Water and Environmental Sanitation Services

In improving water supply and sanitation services, in 2024/25, the Government will focus on the following priorities: construction, rehabilitation, and expansion of water supply and sanitation projects in rural and urban areas; strengthening conservation and preservation of the environment and water sources programs; and continue with construction of strategic reservoirs to increase water resource conservation to address the effects of climate change. In ensuring that the outlined strategies are fully achieved, the Government, in collaboration with other stakeholders, will continue implementing the following projects:

- i. **Improving Rural Water Services: Project No. 3280: Rural Water and Environmental Sanitation Services**
- ii. **Construction, Rehabilitation, and Expansion of Urban Water Projects and in Regional Capital Cities: Project No. 3306:**
- iii. **Improving Water Services in Dar es Salaam City: Project No. 3437: Improving Water Services in Dar es Salaam City; and Project No. 3438: Kidunda Dam Project.**
- iv. **Managing and Developing Water Resources in the Country: Project No. 3435:**

Construction, Rehabilitation, and Expansion of Water Projects in Regional Capital Cities, Project No. 3307: Construction, Rehabilitation, and Expansion of Water Projects in District Capitals, Small Towns, and National Projects, Project No. 3341: Same – Mwangi – Korogwe Water Project, Project No. 3403: Lake Victoria - Kahama – Shinyanga Water Project and Other Towns.

Water Quality Monitoring and Ecosystem Management, Project No. 3437: Managing and Developing Water Resources in the Country.

Table No. 3.21 outlines the Indicators of Water Distribution and Environmental Sanitation Services.

Table No. 3.21: Indicators of Water Distribution and Environmental Sanitation Services

| S/N | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|---|-----------|-----------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Percentage of rural population with access to piped or protected water as their main source | 2 296,357 | 2,496,357 |
| 2. | Proportional of the households in Rural areas with improved sanitation facilities | 45 | 25 |
| 3. | Percentage of Regional Centre's population with access to piped or protected water as their main source | 1,100 | 1,452,415 |
| 4. | Percentage of households connected to convention public sewer systems in Regional Centre's | 2 | 54 |
| 5. | Percentage of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) for Regional Centre's | 30 | 20 |
| 6. | Percentage of district capitals and areas small towns population with access to piped or protected water as their main source | 80 | 85 |
| 7. | Percentage of Dar es salaam population with access to piped or protected water as their main source | 93 | 95 |

| S/N | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|---|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 8. | Percentage of household connected to convention public sewer systems in Dar es Salaam | 16 | 30 |
| 9. | Percentage of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) for Dar es Salaam | 35 | 20 |
| 10. | Number of water sources demarcated and gazette for protection and conservation | 80 | 200 |

3.2.19. Good Governance and Rule of Law

Good Governance and Rule of Law are among the key pillars in achieving societal well-being goals. In 2024/25, the Government plans to continue with improving the system of Good Governance and Rule of Law by implementing various strategic measures, including: Enhancing systems and infrastructure for justice delivery; promoting the use of ICT in the delivery and access to justice; strengthening systems for record-keeping and provision of justice; enhancing procedures and guidelines for legal aid provision in the country; and continuing to maintain security, stability, and peace; coordinating the improvement of service infrastructure in Regions, Districts, and Councils governance areas; continue with efforts to reduce the poverty rate and increase employment in the country; and strengthening the registration of vital human events in the country. In 2024/25, the Government will continue implementing the following projects:

i. Strengthening Parliamentary fund: :

Projects to be implemented include: Project No. 6360: Parliamentary Infrastructure project, Project No. 6318: Rehabilitation of Office Buildings; Project No. 6251: Public Financial Management Reform Program (PFMRP).

ii. Court Improvements :

Projects to be implemented include: Project No. 6310: Construction and Rehabilitation of District Court Buildings; Project No. 6312: Construction and Rehabilitation of Primary Court Buildings; Project No. 6314: Construction and Rehabilitation of High Court Buildings; Project No. 6215: Citizen-Centric Judicial modernization project.

iii. Good Governance: :

Project No. 5502: Building Sustainable Anti-Corruption Action in Tanzania; Project No. 5507: Access to Justice for Women and Girls in Tanzania; Project No. 5508: Access to Justice for Sustainable Development; and Project No. 6201: e-Justice; Project No. 6517: UNICEF support to Multi-sectoral; and Project No. 6501: National Identity Cards.

iv. Government Buildings: Project No. 6389:

Construction of Office Buildings including Offices and Residences of Leaders in Local Government Authorities; Construction of Offices and Residences of Leaders in Regional Administrations; Construction of Attorney General's Office Buildings; Construction of National Prosecution Office Buildings; and Construction of Government City – Mtumba.

v. Citizen Safety: Project No. 6302: :

Construction of Offices and quarters Tanzania; Project No. 6303: Construction of Offices and quarters

Zanzibar; Project No. 6305: Acquisition and Renovation of Office Buildings; Project No. 2330: Prisons Land Surveying and Land use Planning; Project No. 4491: Prisons Well and Water Schemes ; Project No. 6582: Rehabilitation and Expansion of Fire Services; and Project No. 6301: Construction of Immigration Regional Offices.

vi. Public Service: Project No. 6284:

Public Reform Program III ; Project No. 6315: Retired State Leaders Residential Building Project ; Project No. 6339: Rehabilitation of Government Houses.

Table No. 3.22: Indicators and Targets for Good Governance and Rule of Law for the year 2024/25

| S/N | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|--|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Number of District court buildings constructed | 139 | 139 |
| 2. | Number of Primary court buildings constructed | 756 | 791 |
| 3. | Number of AG Offices Constructed in Regions | 1 | 10 |
| 4. | Number of NPS Offices Constructed in Regions | 5 | 7 |
| 5. | Number of NPS Offices Constructed in District | 1 | 11 |
| 6. | Number of SG Offices Constructed in Regions | 0 | 5 |

| S/N | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|---|---------|----------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 7. | Number of Districts with registered Legal Aid Providers. | 130 | 138 |
| 8. | Number of institutions integrated with ICT in Justice delivery services | 7 | 8 |
| 9. | % of under -five birth registered and issued birth certificate registration | 65 | 100 |
| 10. | Average number of days from the date of case filing to the date of case execution | 280 | 350 |
| 11. | Percentage of public satisfaction on Judiciary services | 80 | 80 |
| 12. | Average time it takes from the date of filing to the date of decision of a case, at Commercial Court | 310 | 350 |
| 13. | Percentage of case backlog to the total pending cases in the court system | 6 | 2 |
| 14. | Number of Laws and Rules of Procedure Reviewed | 5,000 | 1,410 |
| 15. | Number of laws and rules translated from English to Swahili | 188 | 250 |
| 16. | Average time it takes to respond against complaints on violation of human right in international and national obligations | 1 Year | 6 Months |
| 17. | Average time it takes to vet investment contract | 7 | 14 |
| 18. | Percentage Court decisions for High Court and Court of Appeal published online | 80 | 25 |

3.2.20 Skills and Empowerment

Human resource skills are crucial driver of development of a country. In 2024/25, the Government will focus on enhancing human resource skills by: undertaking programs to enhance skills and stimulate job opportunities for youth and people with disabilities; collaborate with private sector on strengthening internship and apprenticeship training to build capacity to compete in the labour market; promoting decent work in the country; provisions of loans to youth; and enhancing vocational training centres for people with Disabilities. In ensuring these strategies are attained, the Government will continue implementing the following projects in 2024/25:

i. Skills Development: Project No. 6581:

Support National Skills Development Program; Project No. 4952: Youth Development; Project no. 6205: Decent Work Country Program; and Project No. 4954: Enhancement of Youth and PWDs Vocational and Rehab. Table 3.23 shows the targets and indicators for Development of Human Resources for the Year 2024/25.

Table No. 3.23 Targets and Indicators for Human Resources Development for the Year 2024/25

| S/N | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|--|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | Average annual number of students enrolled in technical institutions | 678,900 | 700,000 |
| 2. | Of whom women/girls (%) | 45 | 50 |
| 3. | Of whom are students with disabilities (%) | 0.087 | 0.1 |
| 4. | Technical Education gross enrolment rate (%) | 4 | 6.9 |
| 5. | Annual number of students graduating from Technical Education | 678,900 | 680,000 |
| 6. | Of whom science and engineering students (%) | 20 | 40 |
| 7. | Of whom women/girls (%) | 40 | 50 |

| S/N | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|---|---------|-----------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 8. | Technical Education students with access to student loans (%) | 15 | 35 |
| 9. | Number of teaching staff | 12,789 | 15,000 |
| 10. | Of whom is female teaching staffs (%) | 50 | 50 |
| 11. | Number of researches for labour market Information reports produced | 20 | 25 |
| 12. | Number of Tracer Study report for TVET graduates | 4 | 4 |
| 13. | Number of incubation centres established | 15 | 30 |
| 14. | TVET operations automated (%) | 30 | 60 |
| 15. | Number of TVET institutions monitored for quality assurance | 450 | 800 |
| 16. | Number of new TVET institutions registered | 489 | 545 |
| 17. | Engineers-Technician-Artisan ratio | | 1:5:25 |
| 18. | Number of graduates | 99,000 | 99,529 |
| 19. | of which male | 49,500 | 49,892 |
| 20. | of which female | 49,500 | 49,637 |
| 21. | Average annual number of students enrolled in vocational training centres | 470,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 22. | Of whom women/girls (%) | 45 | 45 |
| 23. | Of whom are students with disabilities (%) | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| 24. | Number of teaching staff | 11,345 | 12,321 |

| S/N | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|--|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 25. | Of whom is female teaching staff (%) | 45 | 47 |
| 26. | Number of Labour Market Information assessment reports produced | 10 | 15 |
| 27. | Number of incubation centres established | 25 | 30 |
| 28. | Number of graduates | 208,546 | 207,518 |
| 29. | of which male | 114,700 | 128,195 |
| 30. | of which female | 93,846 | 79,323 |
| 31. | People with skills obtained through informal system learning for six priority sectors (annually) | 85,000 | 100,000 |
| 32. | Apprenticeship training for students at workplaces (annually) | 3,987 | 5,000 |
| 33. | Working population with high level skills (%) | 9 | 12.1 |
| 34. | Working population with middle level skills (%) | 50 | 54.0 |
| 35. | Number of people with Internship training | 112,000 | 150,000 |
| 36. | Number of people with Apprenticeship Training | 240,00 | 231,000 |
| 37. | Number of people with Modern Agricultural Farming Technology | 178,900 | 200,000 |
| 38. | Number of people with Recognized Prior Learning Skills Development | 87,876 | 100,000 |

3.2.21 Financial Sector

Financial services are important in the accumulation of savings and transfer of capital in various sectors of the economy. This sector promotes productivity, competitiveness and integration of production, processing, and trade activities with safety and efficiency.

In 2024/25, the Government's priorities include Develop and implement inclusive banking and payment services's awareness and education programmes; reduce costs of accessing and utilising formal banking and payments services; promote awareness and compliance to international technical regulations and standards; develop robust compliants and claims handling system; promote and conduct inclusive

insurance public awareness programmes; develop and promote local demand driven insurance products; and develop and implement capital markets awareness and education programmes.

In order to ensure the outlined priorities are effectively achieved, in 2024/25, the Government in collaboration with other stakeholders will continue with: the strengthening of activities carried out by the Development Banks TIB and TADB; enhance inclusive microfinance services and the Tanzania Product Market - TMX; and improve insurance services. Table 3.24 shows the targets and indicators for Banking and Payment, Insurance and Capital Market Sub-sectors for the year 2024/25.

Table No.3.24: Targets and Indicators for Financial Sector for the Year 2024/25

| S/N | Indicator | Target | |
|-----|---|---------|---------|
| | | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| 1. | % of adult population using bank services | 23 | 33 |
| 2. | Bank deposits/GDP (%) | 15 | 21 |
| 3. | Bank assets/GDP (%) | 30 | 33 |
| 4. | Contribution of insurance to GDP (%) | | 2 |
| 5. | % of adult population invested in the capital markets | 2.66 | 3 |
| 6. | Number of listed companies in the capital market | 28 | 35 |
| 7. | Domestic Market Capitalisation (GDP) | 8.04 | 10 |
| | | | |

3.2.22 Public Private Partnership

Private sector participation in the implementation of the Plan will contribute to the achievement of the objectives as outlined in the Third National Five Year Development Plan. This participation will be done through the public - private - partnership and the direct investment of the private sector in development projects. In building competitive economy and industrialisation for human development, the Government in collaboration with private sector continues to implement Public-Private Partnership projects (PPP) with the aim of building infrastructure, strengthening social services to promote the Economic growth, promoting the Private Sector which is the engine of economic growth and increases the scope of the budget in implementing development projects.

In 2024/25, the priorities in public private partnerships will be on the following activities: completing the procurement of an investor for the construction of the toll road from Kibaha - Chalinze (km 78.9); continue with the feasibility study for Chalinze - Morogoro (126.1 km) section; completion of tender documents and procurement of investors for the compulsory inspection motor vehicles project; preparation of a report on the feasibility study for construction of Mbweni Physiotherapy Training Center project in Dar es Salaam; and involving the consultant in the preparation of feasibility studies, tender documents and PPP draft

contracts for second and third phase of buses rapid transit (BRT) in Dar es Salaam; students Hostels project at College of Business Education in Dar es Salaam Campus; and the project for Strengthening Cancer Services in the country by building a Cancer Center of Excellence at Mloganzila, and a Cancer Center at Iwambi, Mbeya

3.2.23 Improving Business and Environment and Investment Promotion.

Interventions planned as of Government priorities for 2024/25 include:

- i. **Reviewing the program to Improve the doing Business and Investment Environment (MKUMBI) to match the current environment demand, the state of investment and business and the development of the private sector;**
- ii. **Develop and implement a capacity building program for Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities to manage the implementation of Private Investment Policies and Guidelines and improving the general business environment;**
- iii. **To review the Laws related to mining, land, agriculture, tourism and business in order to improve the business and investment environment in the country;**

- iv. **Starting the initial steps to develop the SEZ Areas: Doing a feasibility study, preparing the development Master Plan, Survey and Design of onsite Infrastructure at Nala; demarcation of Special Economic Zones (SEZ); and Prepare designs and master plan for Nala area;**
- v. **Completing the construction of the investment database; and Preparing Strategies to promote and facilitate investment in the country; and**
- vi. **To review and verify 326 plots of land in the Center databasewith an estimated 69,408.944 Hectares submitted from Ministries, Departments and Agencies, and Local Governments**

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND RISKS



4.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the monitoring and evaluation systems to be deployed for the implementation of National Development Plan 2024/25 and interventions to be undertaken to ensure the objectives are realised as planned. It also spells out the plan's implementation risks as well as its mitigation measures in order to reduce the effects of unforeseen events.

4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the National Development plan 2024/25 has taken into account: the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2022; Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy for the National Five – Year Development Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26; Plan and Budget Guidelines 2024/25; Budget Act Cap 439; Public Investment Management – Operational Manual 2022 edition; Action Plan and Cashflow requirement; Circular No.5 of the Treasury for the year 2020/21 regarding the use of the National Planning Management Information System (NPMIS); Circular No.1 of the Treasury 2023 on Budget Implementation. Monitoring and Evaluation will provide an opportunity to learn through the experience gained during the implementation of plans (developmental learning) resulting to improve decision making, increase transparency and accountability to development plan stakeholders

4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of development programs and projects 2023/24

In 2023/24, the Government planned to implement development programs and projects in all five (5) priority areas as outlined in this chapter. Until the third quarter of the year 2023/24, a total of 95 development programs and projects implemented were monitored. These projects are implemented in Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Lindi, Morogoro, Iringa, Dodoma, Manyara, Simiyu, Mara, Mwanza, Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions. The list of programs and projects is attached in the Table No.4.1.

Emerging Issues during the Monitoring and Evaluation:

- i. Inefficient operation of Bus Rapid Transit Project Phase I due to lack of a main operator, thus causing UDART to run the project as a main operator, as opposed to original contract of being a sub operator. Therefore, DART should evaluate the existing project

- management system and establish a robust project management and operation system;
- ii. Implementation of large projects without linking with other similar projects. For example, JNHPP power plant project is supposed to be linked with North East Grid electricity transmission project. To mitigate that, the Planning Commission will ensure the projects initiated are linked to the ongoing projects. To ensure that, the Planning Commission has prepared a Framework with specific criteria that will ensure the identified project are linked with other projects by establishing a Framework with specific criteria that will ensure the identified project are linked with other projects and be implemented as a program. This will reduce duplication of projects and implementation costs;
 - iii. Project costs increase due to changes in exchange rate and equipment prices. To mitigate this, emphasis on analysis of contracts will be taken to avoid including contractual clauses that have adverse effect on the country;
 - iv. Existence of conflicting laws between tax exemption law administered by the Ministry of Finance and the Local Government Authority's financial law that allows service levy to be levied on contractors who have been exempted from Value Added Tax (VAT). This situation has caused tax conflicts between public institutions in some areas and caused delays in the implementation of projects. In order to avoid negative impacts, the Government will review the relevant law to avoid the existing legal conflict;
 - v. Some projects are implemented without detailed analysis. To mitigate this, all Ministries and Government Institutions are directed to submit all documents to Planning Commission for analysis and approval;
 - vi. Poor design of some ongoing projects, thus causing changes of scope, increase of cost and implementation time. To mitigate this, ministries and public institutions are directed to ensure that detailed design is done based on all the criteria specified in the project analysis guide;
 - vii. Insufficient capital to some contractors leads to delayed implementation of some projects. To mitigate this, a thorough diagnostic will be conducted to companies competing for tenders to get companies with right qualifications; and
 - viii. Lack of project implementation sustainable plan. To mitigate this, the Planning Commission directs all ministries and public institutions involved in the implementation of flagship and strategic projects to prepare a plan for sustainable use (sustainability plan) of relevant projects and submit to Planning Commission for analysis and approval;

4.4. Monitoring and Evaluation for 2024/25

In 2024/25, the Planning Commission in collaboration with Ministries, Independent Departments, Government Agencies, Institutions and Public corporations, Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities will monitor, evaluate and provide reports through NPMIS. The Government will monitor and evaluate 150 projects that will be allocated funds. Reports that will be submitted include: Quarterly development programs and projects implementation reports; annual reports on implementation of indicators stipulated in the Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy of the Second Five Year Development Plan; and Monitoring and Evaluation reports. Monitoring and Evaluation reports will be prepared based on the indicators outlined in the Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy of the third Five – Year Development Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26. In addition, the ministries will be required to submit the annual monitoring plans, annual work plans as well as the plan for the use of funds.

In 2024/25, the Planning Commission will fully manage the monitoring and evaluation of the Development Plan to bring efficiency and investment value. To achieve this, the Planning Commission will do the following:

- i. Improve the National Project Management Information System (NPMIS) so that it can accommodate all modules relating to development projects, particularly monitoring and evaluation modules;
- ii. Provide training to project implementors and coordinators on monitoring and evaluation technique as well as NPMIS system usage;
- iii. Ensure all sectors use the NPMIS system to achieve the planned goals and targets at all levels (that is; process, output, and outcome);
- iv. Carry out quarterly and annual monitoring and evaluation for development programs and projects that are commencing and ongoing that will be allocated funds for implementation in 2024/25;
- v. Provide training to development programs and projects implementors with the aim of building their capacity to analyse projects so as to increase efficiency in the preparation of project documents;
- vi. Promote the private sector participation in the implementation of development projects and monitor and evaluate its contribution; and
- vii. Undertake mid-term review of the implementation of The Third Five – Year National Development Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26

4.4.1. Guiding Monitoring and Evaluation Principles and Approaches for 2024/25

National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2022 requires ministries, independent agencies, institutions and public corporations, regional secretariat, and local government to adhere to directives on principles and approaches as outlined.

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework outlines a system of obtaining/providing implementation reports that will enable policy and decision makers and key stakeholders to understand the progress of implementation plans, development programs and projects based on success and challenges of implementation.

4.4.2. Monitoring and Evaluation Outcomes

The monitoring and evaluation outcomes in the implementation of programs and projects will determine the level of success achieved, achievements reached, challenges emerged and advise effective approach of implementation needed to be adhered. Therefore, ministries, independent departments, government agencies, institutions, public corporations, regional secretariat, local government authorities involved in monitoring and evaluation activities are required to provide feedback on outcomes achieved to all stakeholders to ensure broad understanding of plan implementation status.

In order to evaluate the efficacy of value of investment made in various development programs and projects, the government and stakeholders will ensure the monitoring and evaluation reports, implementation outcomes realised, and economic and human development indicators are linked. This will ensure the programs and projects outcomes be analysed in a broader perspective involving socio-economic effects, hence providing a full picture of how programs and projects affects the lives of citizens and country's economy.

4.4.3. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Monitoring and evaluation will require broad participation and involvement of key stakeholders in the implementation of the plan. Therefore, the roles and responsibility as stipulated in National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be as follows:

- i. Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee: This is a decision-making body that will receive the monitoring and evaluation reports of development projects. This committee will receive semi-annual and annual monitoring and evaluation reports;
- ii. Ministry responsible for Planning:
 - a. Coordinate and facilitate the implementation of monitoring and evaluation system;
 - b. Take appropriate measures relating the acquisition of financial resources for M&E issues;
- iii. Sectoral Ministries (MDAs): Coordinate and manage all monitoring and evaluation activities. This will involve classification of costs and budget implementation based on strategic plan, targets and goals as well as other various efforts of the implementation of responsibilities of respective institution;

- iv. Regional Secretariat and Local Government Authority: To Manage and provide day to day implementation reports;
- v. Ward Development Committee: To provide implementation reports directly to Local Government Authority;
- vi. Village Development Committee: To provide implementation reports to Ward Development Committee; and
- vii. Oversight Bodies: Internal Auditor General (IAG) and Controller and Auditor General (CAG) will audit the compliance of National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework during Public Institutions Performance Auditing. They will audit how the ministries and institution complies with this framework.

The roles and responsibility will provide an opportunity to every stakeholder to contribute to monitoring and evaluation and hence strengthen transparency and accountability.

4.5. Risks and Mitigation measures 2024/25

The National Development Plan 2023/24 faced various risks that needed effective mitigation measures. These risks include operational challenges, institutional and external risks which the Government cannot control.

Those risks include: Insufficient financial resources of implementing the plan; slow participation of private sector in the implementation; loss of revenue through e-commerce; changes in interest rates in financial markets; climate change; corruption and embezzlement. To mitigate that various measures were taken including: continue with strategies of increasing revenue base and use of projects innovative alternative financing sources; promote private sector to participate in the implementation of development projects by using various procedures including Public-Private Partnership; environmental issues and climate change in the initiated projects

To ensure that the objectives of National Development Plan 2024/25 is attained efficiently and bring positive results, this plan has been aligned with Guidelines for Developing and Implementing Institutional Risk Management Framework in Public Sector Entities, 2012. The Government will ensure the implementation of the plan is in tandem with the implementation of risk mitigation strategies. These risks can be categorised into three groups: short-, medium- and long-term risks which can cause the project not to be implemented, implemented below standard, cost overruns, or not completed on time. Risks can be grouped into two groups: Internal risks emanating from operations or Government systems and external risks due to external issues which the Government cannot control.

4.5.1 Internal Risks and Mitigation Measures

Internal risks are a possibility of unforeseen events to happen which the Government cannot control. Such events if left unattended it can affect the implementation of the plan. Such events include:

Inadequate accessibility of financial resources: Unattainable target of sufficient financial resources mobilisation timely is one of the risks which can affect the implementation of development projects. To mitigate this, the Government will continue innovating new sources of revenue; strengthening policies on revenue collection and management including to ensure every businessman provides electronic receipt when selling and buyer claims a receipt when buying goods or service; increase taxpayer base by promoting informal sector linking in formal system of tax payment; control loss of revenue by managing collection systems, including Government Electronic Payment Gateway – GePG.

Slow private sector participation: the achievements of the plan depend on positive participation of private sector in the priority areas of plan. Slow private sector participation in the implementation of development projects is a risk which if not attended will jeopardise the plan objectives. The mitigation measures include: continue involving private sector in the implementation of the

plan; continue improving enabling infrastructure in new investment areas; and attract private sector participation in the implementation of projects through Public Private Partnership modality (PPP).

Loss of Government revenue through e-commerce: Bad usage of technology can affect the implementation of this plan. The Government will continue to promote digital means in the collection of tax and control loss of revenue by improving management of existing legal systems.

Interest rate fluctuations in domestic financial markets: changes of interest rate is one of risks that can hinder the implementation of the plan. To mitigate this, the Government will continue to implement the financial policies that will maintain optimal interest rates and further strengthen domestic financial markets.

Environmental degradation due to human activities: human activities affect the environment and therefore causing poor production in the economy. The Government will continue to promote appropriate usage of technology in the implementation of development projects; provide education to people on importance of protecting environment; and control the destruction of natural vegetation and biodiversity.

Corruptions and embezzlement of resources: corruption and embezzlement are enemy of development and justice if strategic measures to mitigate are not in place. Corruption and embezzlement

of public resources can affect the implementation of the plan. Therefore, the Government will continue to strengthen the implementation of corruption act; put conducive business environment which is transparent to allow the private sector to prosper and to formalise the informal sector; strengthening the implementation of the policy for the control of electronic systems for the management of public finances; strengthen management and control of Government electronic information systems; and strengthen the security of areas of keeping various archives (Data recovery sites).

4.5.2. External Risks and Mitigation Measures

External risks are events whose solutions are out of the Government's control and may therefore affect implementation of the Plan.

These risks include earthquakes, global warming, floods, droughts, and epidemic or pandemics. If these not controlled, they can affect production and ultimately hinder the implementation of the development Plan. The Government will prepare to address these risks by improving disaster prevention and response systems, strengthening disaster relief funds, continuing to ratify and implement international protocols on environmental conservation and climate change, and enhancing the implementation of the 2021 National Environmental Policy.

Global Economic Recessions and Shocks: Global economic shocks may lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services in foreign markets, thereby reducing foreign earnings from exports and capital investment, which are crucial for financing development projects. Measures to mitigate these risks include strengthening policy strategies to address global economic changes, continuing to promote industrialies that use domestically produced raw materials and produce products that are widely demanded locally, enhancing the quality of locally produced goods to withstand competition in domestic and international markets, and creating enabling environments for investors in industries that produce goods using local technology and raw materials to reduce imports.

Conflicts and Emerging Political Situations in Neighboring, Regional, and International Countries: Emerging conflicts can affect the implementation of the Development Plan if not prevented early. Strategies to address these risks include continuing to strengthen cooperation with neighboring, regional, and international countries to expand markets for industrially produced goods.

Rapid increase of Technological Change: The rapid pace of global technological changes can affect the implementation of the Development Plan. To cope with this, the Government will continue to

improve legal, policy, and institutional frameworks to align with global technological changes and will strengthen strategies to enhance skills, facilitate technology transfer, and encourage technological innovation among local experts. Additionally, it will develop new revenue sources to finance development activities

Table 4.1: Project Monitored in the First Quarter of 2023/24

| Region | Sector | Number of Projects | Name of the Project |
|---------------|--|--------------------|---|
| Dar es Salaam | Construction | 3 | 1. Construction of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Infrastructure Phase II and Phase III |
| | | | 2. Construction of Roads to Reduce Traffic Congestion in Dar es Salaam (138.5 km) |
| | | | 3. Construction and Renovation of Government Buildings |
| | Transport | 3 | 4. Improvement of Air Tanzania Corporation |
| | | | 5. Construction of the Central Railway Line to International Standards (Standard Gauge Railway - SGR) |
| | | | 6. Improvement of Dar es Salaam Port |
| | President's Office (OR) | 1 | 7. Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project (DMDP) |
| | Water | 1 | 8. Water Service Improvement in the DAWASA Area. |
| | Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology | 1 | 9. Expansion and Renovation of Dar es Salaam University College of Education (DUCE) |
| | Energy | 1 | 10. Distribution of Natural Gas in the Regions of Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Lindi na Pwani |
| | | 1 | 11. National Identification Cards |

| Region | Sector | Number of Projects | Name of the Project |
|----------|--|--|--|
| | Home Affairs | 1 | 12. Construction of Office Buildings (Expansion and Improvement of Infrastructure at the Centre for Foreign Relations) |
| | Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation | 1 | 13. Mwananyamala Regional Referral Hospital Project |
| | Health | 1 | 14. Europe INC Industries Limited Factory |
| Pwani | Transportation | 1 | 15. Construction of Kwala Dry Port in the Ruvu Area |
| | President's Office Planning and Investment | 1 | 16. Construction of the Industrial Park – Kwala |
| | Industries | 1 | 17. Bagamoyo Sugar Factory (Bagamoyo Sugar LTD) |
| Morogoro | Energy | 1 | 18. Julius Nyerere Hydropower Plant (2,115 MW) |
| | Water | 1 | 19. Construction of Kidunda Dam |
| | Construction | 2 | 20. Construction of Rudewa – Kilosa Road |
| | | | 21. Construction of Kidatu - Ifakara Road |
| | Agriculture | 1 | 22. Aflatoxin Control Project (Construction of a Warehouse) |
| | Industries | 2 | 23. Construction of a Factory and Development of a Sugarcane Farm – Mkulaz |
| | | | 24. Factory and Farm Expansion Program – Mtibwa Sugar |
| | Good Governance | 2 | 25. Construction of the Administrative Building for Kilosa District Council |
| | | | 26. Construction of the Administrative Building for Morogoro Rural District Council |
| Health | 1 | 27. Construction of Morogoro District Hospital | |

| Region | Sector | Number of Projects | Name of the Project |
|--------|--------------|--------------------|--|
| Iringa | Construction | 2 | 28. Construction of the Iringa-Dodoma road |
| | | | 29. Renovation and Expansion of Iringa Airport |
| | Health | 2 | 30. Construction of water infrastructure, toilets, and renovation of wards at Ikokoto Dispensary |
| | | | 31. Construction of Itamba Health Center |
| | Education | 13 | 32. Construction of a new Idumulavanu Primary School |
| | | | 33. Construction of a new Mseke Primary School |
| | | | 34. Construction of a new Mboliboli Secondary School |
| | | | 35. Construction of dormitories at Lukosa Secondary School. |
| | | | 36. Construction of a new Girls' School |
| | | | 37. Construction of toilet facilities at Kitumbuka Primary School. |
| | | | 38. Construction of a new Ikweha Primary School. |
| | | | 39. Construction of a new Tungamalenga Primary School. |
| | | | 40. Construction of a dormitory at Mawelewele Secondary School. |
| | | | 41. Construction of a new Kitwiru Primary School. |
| | | | 42. Construction of a dormitory at Mgololo Secondary School |
| | | | 43. Construction of a new Kisalasi Primary School |
| | | | |

| Region | Sector | Number of Projects | Name of the Project |
|--|-----------------|---|---|
| Dodoma | Agriculture | 2 | 44. Increasing Grain Storage |
| | | | 45. Aflatoxin Control - Dodoma |
| | Water | 2 | 46. Construction of Farkwa Dam |
| | | | 47. Construction of Itaswi Dam |
| | Good Governance | 2 | 48. Construction of the Court Headquarters |
| | | | 49. Construction of Ministry and Government Institution Buildings in the Government City - Mtumba |
| | Education | 1 | 50. Payment by Results Program in the Education Sector – EP4R |
| | Construction | 2 | 51. Msalato International Airport |
| | | | 52. Construction of the Outer Ring Road of Dodoma City (112.3 km |
| Transportation | 1 | 53. Purchase of Radar, Equipment, and Construction of Meteorological Infrastructure | |
| Industries | 1 | 54. ALKO VINTAGES Wine Factory | |
| Manyara | Transportation | 1 | 55. Construction of the Bus Station – Katesh, Hanang |
| | Health | 1 | 56. Construction of Manyara Regional Referral Hospital |
| | Good Governance | 13 | 57. Construction of Regional Immigration Offices |
| | | | 58. Construction of the Council Building – Mbulu Town Council |
| | | | 59. Construction of the Council Building – Babati District Council |
| 60. Construction of the Council Building – Kiteto District Council | | | |

| Region | Sector | Number of Projects | Name of the Project |
|--------|----------------|--|--|
| | | | 61. Construction of the Council Building – Simanjiro District Council |
| | | | 62. Construction of the District Commissioner’s Office Building – Kiteto |
| | | | 63. Construction of the Regional Police Commander’s Office (RPC) |
| | Agriculture | 2 | 64. Aflatoxin Control – Babati |
| | | | 65. Aflatoxin Control – Kiteto |
| | Water | 8 | 66. Drilling of 9 wells in the villages of Endadosh, Mwikantsi, Gijedabung, Riroda, Ayasanda, Endamaghy, Duru, Endagwe, and Hewasi |
| | | | 67. Magara, Boay, and Hosahn Water Project |
| | | | 68. Mogitu/Gehanduu Water Project Phase I |
| | | | 69. Extending the water pipeline from Mayoka – Minjingu to Kakoi |
| | | | 70. Nadonjukin, Engonongoi, and Terrat Water Project |
| | | | 71. Langai and Kambi ya Chokaa Water Project |
| | | | 72. Ng’orati and Maretadu Juu Water Project |
| | | | 73. Endahagiachan Project |
| Simiyu | Construction | 1 | 74. Mwigumbi - Maswa – Bariadi Lamadi Road (171.8 km) and Maswa Bypass (11.3 km) |
| | Water | 1 | 75. Lake Victoria Water Project – Busega, Simiyu (Lamadi and Mkula wards) |
| Mwanza | Construction | 2 | 76. J.P. Magufuli Bridge (Kigongo – Busisi) 3.2 km and connecting road 1.66 km |
| | | | 77. New Ferry Construction Project |
| | Transportation | 2 | 78. Construction of the Passenger Terminal Building at Mwanza Airport |
| | | | 79. Ship Construction and Renovation |
| Water | 1 | 80. Water Service Improvement Project in Mwanza City | |

| Region | Sector | Number of Projects | Name of the Project |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------|--|
| | Industries | 3 | 81. Prince Pharmaceuticals Human Medicine Production Factory – Buhongwa |
| | | | 82. Mwanza Quality Wines Ltd Wine Production Factory |
| | | | 83. Mwanza Textile Limited Textile Production Factory |
| Tanga | Transportation | 1 | 84. Phase II of the Port Improvement Project in Tanga Region |
| | Energy | 1 | 85. Rural Electrification Distribution Project |
| | Industries | 2 | 86. Amboni spinning Mill large-Urowa Pongwe |
| | | | 87. Expansion of the Cement Factory – Maweni, Tanga |
| Arusha | Energy | 1 | 88. National Grid Stabilization Project |
| | Water | 1 | 89. Water and Sanitation Project in Arusha |
| | Communication | 1 | 90. Strategic Project for the National Communication Backbone |
| Kilimanjaro | Water | 1 | 91. Water Improvement Project for Same – Mwanga - Korogwe |
| | Industries | 2 | 92. Sugar Production Factory Project (TPC) – Moshi, Kilimanjaro |
| | | | 93. Leather Factory Project in Kilimanjaro |
| Mara | Water | 1 | 94. Construction/Renovation and Expansion of Water Projects in District Capitals, Small Towns, and National Projects |
| Lindi | Fisheries | 1 | 95. Construction of the Fishing Port in Kilwa |



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