



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

**SPEECH BY THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND
PLANNING, HON. DR. MWIGULU LAMECK NCHEMBA
MADELU (MP.), PRESENTING TO THE PARLIAMENT,
THE ECONOMIC SURVEY 2022 REPORT AND THE
NATIONAL ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023/24**



DODOMA

JUNE, 2023



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INTRODUCTION

1. **Honourable Speaker**, I beg to submit to your esteemed House to receive, debate, and deliberate on the Economic Survey 2022 and the National Development Plan for 2023/24. Together with this speech, I submit two documents namely, the Economic Survey Report for 2022 and the National Development Plan for 2023/24. These documents form the basis upon which the Government budget for 2023/24 was prepared and will be presented in your esteemed House later this evening.

2. **Honourable Speaker**, first of all, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Almighty God for granting us health and peace, allowing us to meet again following the completion of Parliamentary deliberations on Ministries' budgets.

3. **Honourable Speaker**, in a very special way, I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely congratulate Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania for her exemplary leadership. Through Her strong leadership, we have witnessed great achievement on various sectors including productive and social sectors as well as enabling infrastructures. Furthermore, Her Excellency has succeeded in strengthening the political atmosphere in the country and international relations. Indeed, our nation is blessed to have a visionary President who works tirelessly on improving the prosperity of our country. In fact, *Mama Hana Baya*.

4. **Honourable Speaker**, Similarly I would like to congratulate Honourable Dr. Philip Isdor Mpango, Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency Dr.

Hussein Ali Mwinyi, President of Zanzibar and the Chairperson of the Revolutionary Council and Honourable Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa (MP), Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, for their strong leadership and effort in ensuring sustainable development of this country.

5. Honourable Speaker, I would also like to congratulate Honourable Chief Justice and the entire Justice Department for their esteemed efforts to ensure that justice is served for all. Further, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to the heads of the defence and security forces for ensuring a safe and peaceful environment thus sustaining development activities in the country.

6. Honourable Speaker, Likewise, let me use this opportunity to congratulate you, and Honourable Mussa Azan Zungu (MP), Deputy Speaker as well as Parliament chairpersons, Honourable Najma Murtaza Giga (MP), Honourable Sillo Daniel Baran (MP) and Honourable David Mwakiposa Kihenzile (MP) for effectively leading this Esteemed House. In addition, I would like to thank Parliamentary Standing Committee for Budget under the leadership of Honourable Sillo Daniel Baran (MP), Chairman, and Honourable Omari Mohamed Kigua (MP), Deputy Chairman, for their advice during the preparations of the documents that I have submitted to your esteemed House. Their opinions have been fully considered in the Annual Development Plan 2023/24 whose implementation begins on 1st July 2023.

7. Honourable Speaker, I would like to thank Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania for her continued trust in me in serving in the role

of the Minister for Finance and Planning. With her confidence in me, I would like to assure Her Excellency, that I will continue to execute my duties with utmost honesty, efficiency and professionalism in order to meet her expectations as well as that of the Ministry. Further, I would like to thank my fellow members of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) for their continued cooperation in strengthening our party. Moreover, in a special way, I would like to convey my sincere thanks to the people of Iramba West Constituency for their unwavering support and encouragement in fulfilling my daily duties.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN 2022

World Economy

8. **Honourable Speaker**, the April 2023 report of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) shows that, the global economic growth rate has decreased from 6.3 percent in 2021 to 3.4 percent in 2022. This decrease is associated with various factors including the slow growth of China and India, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the war between Russia and Ukraine, and monetary policies undertaken by European economies aiming to reduce liquidity in order to manage inflation. In addition, the global economy is expected to grow by 2.8 percent in 2023 due to the continuing Russian – Ukraine war, climate change and a change in interest rate policies pursued by the United States Federal Reserve.

Africa and the Regional Economy

9. **Honourable Speaker**, in 2022, economic growth for the Sub-Saharan Countries decreased to an average of 3.9 percent

compared to 4.8 percent in 2021. The economy of the SADC region economies grew at an average of 4.1 percent, compared to the average growth of 5.3 percent in 2021. In addition, the average economic growth for the economies of the East African Community was 5.3 percent in 2022 compared to an average of 6.3 percent in 2021. The decline mainly resulted from the effects of the Russian – Ukraine war that caused a rise in fuel and food prices.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Gross Domestic Product

10. Honourable Speaker, in 2022, the real GDP at 2015 prices was 141.9 trillion shillings compared to 135.5 trillion shillings in 2021. In addition, the economy registered a growth of 4.7 percent in 2022 compared to 4.9 percent in 2021. The growth is attributable to diverse efforts taken by the Government notable among them include: providing fuel subsidies to mitigate the effects of the Russia - Ukraine war; strategic investment in infrastructure especially in energy, water, health, education, roads, railways and airports; increasing mineral production; increasing credit to the private sector that stimulated economic activities and increasing tourism activities. Economic activities that recorded high growth rate include: arts and entertainment (19.0 percent); quarrying and mining (10.9 percent); finance and insurance (9.2 percent); accommodation and food service (9.0 percent) and electricity supply (7.6 percent). In addition, due to the effective measures taken by the government, the real GDP is expected to increase to 85.42 US dollars in 2023.

11. Honourable Speaker, during 2022, the GDP at the current prices was 170.3 trillion shillings (equivalent to USD 77.06 billion) compared to 156.4 trillion shillings (equivalent to USD 69.94 billion) in 2021. Moreover, according to the 2022 Population and Housing Census, Tanzania's Mainland population was 59,851,347 compared to 57,724,380 people in 2021. Thus, the GDP per capita for the year 2022 was averaged at 2,844,641 shillings (equivalent to USD 1,229.1) compared to 2,708,999 shillings (equivalent to USD 1,173.3 in 2021).

Inflation Trend

12. Honourable Speaker, Inflation has continued to remain within a set target of less than 5 percent. In 2022, the annual inflation rate increased to an average of 4.3 percent compared to an average of 3.7 percent in 2021. In addition, in May 2023 the inflation rate recorded the same average of 4.0 percent as it was in May 2022. This situation has been attributed by the increase in the production and distribution of goods and services; and the increase in the availability of food crops in some areas of the country and neighbouring countries caused by the availability of rain in rain-fed areas.

Money Supply

13. Honourable Speaker, the conduct of monetary policy in April 2023 remained cautious in managing liquidity in the economy in order to strike a balance between taming the inflationary pressures emanating from global shocks and supporting economic growth. Based on that, the growth of money supply is within the target whereby, in April 2023, the extended broad money supply (M3) grew by 17.2 percent

reaching 39,961.5 billion shillings from 34,087.8 billion shillings in April, 2022. Likewise, money supply in broad terms (M2) grew by 15.6 percent reaching 31,048.8 billion shillings in April 2023 from 26,861.5 billion shillings in the same period in 2022.

Interest Rates

14. Honourable Speaker, the overall lending rates by commercial banks to the private sector averaged at 15.91 percent in April 2023, compared to 16.31 percent in the corresponding period in 2022. Similarly, the overall time deposit rates average interest rates decreased to 6.79 percent from 6.81 percent in 2022. This trend was an outcome of the implementation of prudent monetary policies.

External Sector

15. Honourable Speaker, between July 2022 and April 2023, the Balance of Payments recorded a deficit of USD 4,414.2 million compared to a deficit of USD 2,516.1 million recorded in the period between July 2021 and April 2022. This was mainly attributable to an increase in import bills as a result of disruptions of the supply chains around the globe as a result of the negative effects of COVID – 19 and the Russian – Ukraine War. The balance on goods recorded a deficit of USD 6,065.6 million compared to a deficit of USD 3,556.8 million from July 2021 to March 2022.

16. Honourable Speaker, the balance on the service sector recorded a surplus of USD 2,198.7 million in the period between July 2022 and April 2023 compared to a surplus of USD 1,585.1

million recorded from 2021 July to April 2022, equivalent to a growth of 38.7 percent. This was mainly due to the increased tourism and transportation receipts which were stimulated by a substantial rebound witnessed in different economic activities as the negative effect of COVID-19 waned coupled with diverse efforts taken by the Government to improve an enabling environment for tourism including the promotion of tourism through the Royal Tour film. In addition, the balance in goods and services account recorded a deficit of USD 3,866.9 million from July 2022 to April 2023 compared to a deficit of USD 1,971.7 million from July 2021 to April 2022.

Foreign Currency Reserves

17. Honourable Speaker, foreign currency reserves remained satisfactory to meet the demand for imports of goods and services. As of April 2023, foreign currency reserves were 4.88 billion USD, which is sufficient to cover approximately 4.4 months of imports of goods and services. This level is within the country's target of not less than 4.0 months sufficient to cover imports of goods and services.

The Value of Tanzania Shilling

18. Honourable Speaker, the value of the Tanzanian shilling against the currencies of major trading partners continued to remain stable, despite various economic challenges experienced in the world, especially an increase in commodity prices. This situation has resulted from the stability of the inflation rate in the country compared to trading partners, the implementation of prudent fiscal and monetary policies, and the availability of sufficient food in the country. During the period between April

2022 and April 2023, the annual average US dollar exchange rate was Tanzanian shilling 2,310.14.

Trends of the Banking Sector

19. Honourable Speaker, the Banking Sector in the country has continued to remain stable, resilient and profitable with sufficient capital and liquidity to provide loans to economic sectors and reduce poverty. During the period ended April, 2023, loans disbursed to the private sector increased to 28,702.95 billion shillings compared to 23,422.5 billion shillings disbursed in April, 2022, equivalent to a growth of 22.5. In addition, Credit extended to the private sector recorded an average of 15.8 percent during April 2022 to April 2023 compared to an average growth of 9.1 in the same period in 2021-2022. The growth was contributed by the effective implementation of fiscal and budgetary policies as well as the Government's initiatives to improve the business environment hence the revival of economic activities. In addition, the non-performing loans continued to decrease to 5.5 percent in April, 2023 from 8.3 percent in April, 2022.

20. Honourable Speaker, the performance of the Insurance Subsector was satisfactory which until March 2023, registered and issued 1,196 licenses to insurance companies, Agencies and other stakeholders involved in the insurance business. Regarding the Capital Markets and Securities Subsector, share capital for the local companies, increased by 16.97 percent in March 2023 to 10.82 trillion shillings compared to 9.25 trillion shillings recorded in March 2022. In addition, the investment in UTT AMIS Funds increased to 1.44 trillion shillings in March

2023, as compared to 852.21 billion shillings recorded in March 2022 which is equivalent to an increase of 69.17 percent.

21. Honourable Speaker, the Bank of Tanzania has continued to regulate the Microfinance business where as of March, 2023, the Bank issued a total of 1,187 licenses to Tier II Microfinance Service Providers as compared to 736 licences issued in March 2022. Similarly, the Bank issued 780 licenses to Savings and Credit Cooperatives as compared to 615 licences issued in March 2022; and registered 37,937 Community Microfinance Groups as compared to 24,835 groups registered in March 2022. In addition, the Ministry of Finance and Planning has trained 115 focal persons for coordinating microfinance business from 13 regions in May, 2023. Further, the Tier II Microfinance Service Providers have disbursed a total of 870 billion shillings of loans to small and medium entrepreneurs countrywide.

Government Debt

22. Honourable Speaker, as of April 2023, the Government's debt was 79,100.19 billion shillings, compared to 69,440.01 billion shillings in the same period in 2022. This is equivalent to an increase of 13.9 percent. The external debt stood at 51,162.60 trillion shillings and domestic debt is 27,937.59 trillion shillings. The increase was attributed to the received loans to finance various development projects including the construction of road infrastructure, railways, airports, electricity, education and health. The Debt Sustainability Analysis conducted in December 2022 shows that Government debt is sustainable in the short, medium, and long term, based on all internationally acceptable indicators.

23. Honourable Speaker, In March 2023, the Fitch Ratings and Moody's Investors Service companies assessed country's creditworthiness in the international financial markets. Moody's Investors Service published the results of the assessment in May 2023 and Fitch Ratings in June 2023. The results shows that Tanzania is rated B2 POSITIVE by Moody's Investors Service and B POSITIVE by Fitch Ratings, which indicates a positive image for the country internationally. The results have been attributed to, among others, strong economic growth, prudent management of the national debt, an enabling environment for private sector investments, strengthened international cooperation as well as good environment for political reconciliation in the country. The completion of the rating exercise enhances Tanzania's reputation in international capital markets hence, widening loan accessibility for both the Government and the private sector.

24. Honourable Speaker, detailed information on economic performance in 2022 is as elaborated in the Economic Survey 2022 Report.

ACHIEVEMENTS ATTAINED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 2022/23

25. Honourable Speaker, the Government has been implementing the Annual Development Plan 2022/23 which is the second plan in the implementation of the Third Five Years Development Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26 with the theme of *“Realising Competitiveness and Industrialisation for Human Development”*. The effective implementation of the Annual

Development Plan was contributed by the strong leadership of Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. Some of the key achievements attained in the period between July 2022 and April 2023 in various sectors include:

- (i) **Railway Infrastructure:** continued construction of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), where the construction of Dar es Salaam - Morogoro Lot (300 km) has reached 98.14 percent of the completion that includes construction of the Port link (34.97 percent); Morogoro - Makutupora Lot (422 km) (93.83 percent); Mwanza - Isaka (341 km) (31.07 percent); Makutupora - Tabora (371 km) (7.0 percent); and Tabora - Isaka (163 km) (2.39 percent). On the other hand, 22 passenger wagons for the Meter Gauge railway (MGR) were procured; the rehabilitation of 52 freight wagons and six (6) passenger wagons was completed and currently in use; and the improvement of communication and electric systems for the MGR from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza was completed.
- (ii) **Julius Nyerere Hydro-Power Project - 2,115 MW:** The overall implementation of the project has reached 86.89 percent whereby the construction of a water diversion tunnel has been completed. The construction of the main dam wall has reached 94.85 percent of completion; Power Water Ways has reached 99.08 percent; Power House has reached 68.30 percent; Saddle Dams has reached 84.47 percent; and the construction of 400 kV Switchyard has reached 98.87 percent. Similarly the exercise of filling water in the dam continues, whereby up to 3rd May, 2023 the

height of water in the dam has reached 160.51 meters from the sea level out of 163 meters required for power generation.

(iii) Improvement of Air Tanzania Company Limited – ATCL:

Partial payment for four (4) new aircrafts has been done, one (1) being Boeing 767-300F that was delivered on 3rd June, 2023, two (2) being Boeing 737-9 Max which are expected to be delivered in August and December 2023 and one (1) being Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner that is expected to be delivered in February 2024; continuing with renovation of infrastructure at the KIMAFA aircraft maintenance workshop at Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA) whose implementation is at 85.0 percent; rehabilitation of 38 residential houses at KIA and construction of three (3) buildings for cargo storage at JNIA, KIA and Songwe airports have started. Moreover, ATCL has continued to provide air transport services to 14 local destinations and 10 international destinations.

(iv) Energy: The Government has continued to ensure energy availability and reliability by implementing various energy generation, transmission and distribution projects. Energy is an enabling sector which supports other sectors such as manufacturing, trade promotion and improving the business environment. As of May 2023, the total installed capacity of the interconnected grid system reached 1,872.05 MW, equivalent to an increase of 10.5 percent as compared to 1,694.55 installed capacity in 2021/22. Further, the implementation status for some projects include: the completion of Kinyerezi I Extension project (185 MW)

where all four turbines with 185 MW installed capacity were commissioned and connected to the National Grid; and Rusumo Hydropower Project (MW 80) reached 99 percent completion. Similarly, the Government has successfully connected Kigoma region, Ngara and Biharamulo districts to the National Grid through Nyakanazi Substation. In addition, the construction of JNHPP - Chalinze transmission line has reached 93.5 percent and the construction of Chalinze substation has reached 64 percent. Moreover, by May 2023 a total of 10,127 villages out of 12,318 villages in Tanzania Mainland (equivalent to 82.21 percent) have been electrified.

- (v) Construction and Rehabilitation of Airports:** completion of construction of an apron, fence, and car parking at Mwanza Airport, rehabilitation and expansion of Mtwara and Songea Airports, expansion of runway and apron as well as installation of control systems at Dodoma Airport and construction of Geita Airport. Other ongoing projects include: the construction of Msalato International Airport (Phase I), which involves the construction of a runway and a passenger terminal, whereby the progress is at 18 percent; construction progress at Iringa airport is 50 percent, Songwe (98 percent) and Musoma (47 percent); and mobilization for the construction and expansion of Shinyanga, Kigoma, Tabora and Sumbawanga airport is underway.
- (vi) Development of Ports: Dar es Salaam Port:** Deepening and widening of the entrance channel and turning basin to a depth of 15.5 metres whereby the implementation is at 90

percent. **Tanga Port:** continuing with the implementation of the second phase of the rehabilitation of the port where 99 percent of the works are completed. **Great lakes Ports:** **Lake Victoria:** Continuing with the preliminary preparations for the construction of Bukoba and Kemonondo Bay ports; and finalizing the Detailed Engineering Design for construction of Mwanza North port including SGR infrastructure. **Lake Tanganyika:** Completion of the construction of the new berth of Karema port; and the designing for the construction of the Passenger Lounge and heavy load walls of Lighter Quay at Kibirizi port and berth at Ujiji port where the implementation is at 69 percent. **Lake Nyasa:** Construction of reinforced floor at Kiwira and Itungi ports has been completed; continuing with the construction of a ramp at Kiwira port; and the completion of the construction of Ndumbi port's berth.

(vii) Transport and Transportation Services in Great Lakes: continuing with the construction of New MV Mwanza Hapa Kazi Tu with a carrying capacity of 1,200 passengers and 400 tonnes of cargo whose implementation is 83 percent; continuing with the rehabilitation of MV Umoja which is at 69 percent and MT Sangara (90.7 percent); and finalizing the procurement procedures of contractors for the construction of three (3) new ships and dockyard, of which two (2) ships and dockyard will be built at Lake Tanganyika and one (1) ship at Lake Victoria.

(viii) Roads and Bridges: continuing with the strengthening of the road network by constructing regional roads and roads that connect Tanzania and neighbouring countries as well

as urban and rural roads. Completed road projects include: construction of Lusitu-Mawengi sections (km 50); Moronga-Makete (km 53.5); and Kisorya – Bulamba (km 50). In addition, the construction of bridges of Tanzanite (Dar es Salaam), Kiyegeya (Morogoro), New Wami and Kitengule (Kagera) are completed. However, the construction of Kigongo – Busisi is ongoing and progress is at 72 percent. Similarly, TARURA managed to construct a total of 163.83 km of paved roads, 4,724.15 km of unpaved roads, 75 bridges and 95 culverts. Moreover, a total of 14,826.35 km was rehabilitated.

- (ix) Health Services:** The Government will continue to improve specialized services in the country with the objective of improving its availability at affordable costs. Some notable successes that have been recorded includes: provision of bone marrow transplant services where 14 patients have been attended in Muhimbili Hospital and 11 patients have been attended at Benjamini Mkapa Hospital. The availability of this service in the country has reduced the cost of obtaining the services from outside the country from 250 million shillings to 70 million shillings which is equivalent to 72 percent decrease; provision of specialized services of reducing weight through intragastric ballon at Muhimbili Hospital – Mloganzila where a total of 87 patients have been attended; and completion of the construction of centre for organ transplant and neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) at Muhimbili – Mloganzila.

In terms of zonal referral hospitals some of the progresses made include: completion of the rehabilitation and

expansion of Medical ICU, Surgical ICU and Neonatal ICU building at Bugando Hospital; continuing with the construction of chemotherapy building for cancer treatment at KCMC hospital; and completion of rehabilitation and expansion of ICU, EMD and tele-medicine treatment at Mbeya hospital.

Likewise, for the case of regional referral hospitals, some of the achievements recorded include: completion of construction of OPD buildings, reproductive health, EMD, ICU, surgery, orthopaedic, wards, laundry area, blood storage, incinerator at Njombe Hospital; completion of construction of reproductive health building and continuing with the construction of ICU building whose progress is at 94 percent, and EMD building (94 percent) at Simiyu Hospital; and completion of construction of reproductive health building and continuing with the construction of ICU building at 98 percent and EMD building (98 percent) at Geita Hospital.

Further, the Government has continued to improve primary level health services by ensuring the availability of basic health through out the country. In this regard, 59 district hospitals have been constructed, continuing with the completion of 300 dispensaries in 184 districts, rehabilitation of 19 old district hospitals, and procurement of health facilities for 150 health centre, 300 dispensaries, and 71 district hospitals.

Moreover, the number of Tanzanians accessing health service through health insurance scheme has increased

from 21.2 percent in 2019/20 to 30.6 in 2021/22 of the country's population.

- (x) Education:** Continuing with the implementation of fee free primary and secondary education whereby 295.3 billion shillings have been released; student loans amounting to 652.1 billion shillings was facilitated to 202,877 students of higher learning institutions; completion of 8,000 classrooms for secondary schools in 26 regions of Tanzania Mainland; continuing with the construction of 1,072 classrooms for old primary schools; continuing with the construction of 809 classrooms for primary schools; continuing with the construction of 271 science laboratory rooms in secondary schools; and continuing with the construction and rehabilitation of 14 Folk Development Colleges and Universities.
- (xi) Water Access in Urban and Rural Areas:** The access to water in the country continues to improve whereby as of 2022 the average access in rural areas reached 77.0 percent compared to 70.1 percent in 2020. In urban areas water access services has increased from 84.0 percent in 2020 to 88.0 percent in 2022. The achievement made due to successful implementation of projects, in particular: the completion of 586 projects with a total of 5,748 water points which benefits 4,086,442 people in 1,293 villages; completion of the construction of five (5) bore holes in Dodoma City, water intake at Kigoma water and sanitation project, first phase of Tinde and Shelui towns water projects, water tank with carrying capacity of 15 million meters in Kisarawe II and pumping station in Kimbiji

project. Moreover, the construction of Arusha water project has reached 92.67 percent, Mugango – Kiabakari - Butiama (79 percent) and Lindi water project (71 percent).

(xii) Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Agriculture: Production and distribution of 1,004 tons of subsidized sunflower seeds to farmers in 39 districts of Dodoma, Kagera, Mbeya, Mwanza and Singida regions; production and distribution of 80 tons of subsidized wheat seeds to Makete district Council; provision of 449,795 tons of subsidized fertilizer to farmers in various areas of the country; identification of 264,841.50 acres of arable land for block farming for youth people in the regions of Kigoma (36,719.75 acres) Mbeya (52,165 acres), Njombe (87,000 acres), Dodoma (33,4543 acres), Singida (50,000 acres) and Kagera (5,503.75 acres); purchase of 106,000 liters of pesticides and distributed 82,124 litres in 58 councils in the regions of Manyara, Singida, Tabora, Katavi, Tanga, Geita, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Ruvuma, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Dodoma; completion of the construction of 20 silos and four (4) warehouses in Babati, Mpanda and Sumbawanga Districts; NFRA managed to purchase maize 17,257.857 tons and sorghum 1,036.457 tons and CPB bought from farmers maize 34,484 tons, sunflower 2,776 tons, crude edible oil 85.82 tons, rice 1,797 tons, wheat 277 tons, beans 406 tons, millet 3,035.06 tons, soya beans 393 tons, yellow beans 30 tons, raw cashew nuts 523 tons and paddy 7,065 tons; completion of the construction of the TANECU (Newala) cashew nut factory with the capacity to harvest 3,500 tons per year; and continue with the construction of 19 out of 25 new schemes with a total size of 45,564 hectares.

Livestock: Completion of the construction of 97 dips and continue with the construction of 160 dips in 83 Local Government Authorities; procurement and distribution of 52,560 litres of veterinary medicine for 2,644 dips in government farms; enabling the access and distribution of 679,827,610 doses of Vaccine against infectious diseases where by 160,584,610 doses produced in the country and 519,243,000 doses were imported; continue with insemination of 60,697 cows; procurement of 1,160 breeders and 3 Tractors, 5 breeds and 5 hayracke; production of 116,558 doses of livestock breeds at NAIC Center; procurement of 13 motor vehicles including 2 Toyota Hard Top, 11 Toyota Double Cabin and 1200 motorcycles to facilitate the provision of extension services to 184 Local Government Authorities; construction of 19 auction markets and rehabilitations of 4 auction markets; establishment of 8 youth investment centres with the capacity of 240 youth per year to enable youth gain experience in commercial livestock projects, where a total of 238 youths have been registered in LITA and TALIRI training centres.

Fisheries: continue with the construction of a fishing harbour in Kilwa Masoko – Lindi, whose progress is at the drilling stage; continue with procurement procedures of two (2) modern fishing vessels for deep-sea fishing; completion of the construction of the Fisheries Research Laboratory at TAFIRI center - Dar es Salaam; completion of rehabilitation of 3 large fishing dams and 6 small fishing dams in Rubambagwe (Geita); continuing with the

construction of 6 fish demonstration farms in Kongwa, Iringa, Njombe, Songea, Tandahimba and Ruangwa District Councils; completion of procurement procedures of 158 fishing boats for lending to fishermen; 426,555.46 tonnes of fish worth 2.86 trillion shillings were harvested; 29,466.98 tons of fish products worth 453.8 billion shillings and 150,308 live ornamental fish worth 1.82 billion shillings were exported; and continuing with various research on the species, biodiversity and distribution of fish in Lakes, Seas and Dams.

(xiii) Minerals: Signed contract worth USD 667 million with three (3) Australian companies to mine graphite and rare earth minerals. Two (2) large rough Tanzanite gemstones with a total weight of 5.22 kilogram from a small-scale miner worth 2.24 billion shillings were purchased; procurement and commissioning of geoscience, laboratory and exploration equipments; procurement of five (5) drilling machines for small scale miners; Two (2) plants for both the production of briquette and coal charcoal were procured; and the construction of the core shade in Kizota – Dodoma is ongoing with 75 percent of completion.

(xiv) Information, Communication and ICT: The feasibility study for the construction of 1,600 Kilometers of the National ICT Broadband Backbone and 15 centres for service provision have been completed; continuing with the construction of new route of the National ICT Backbone of 4,442 km; completion of the digital physical address and postcode system upgrade; and the completion of the verification of information on the physical address and

postcode infrastructure and residential information collected in 23 district councils.

In addition, the Government has continued to extend the coverage of TBC with the construction of the TBC headquarters in Dodoma and finalizing the procurement procedures for the extension of TBC coverage project in nine (9) regions.

(xv) Natural Resources and Tourism: The number of tourists visited tourist centres has increased to 3,818,180 in 2022 from 1,711,625 in 2021 equivalent to an increase of 123 percent. This increase is attributable to promotion efforts via the Royal Tour and strengthening of tourism infrastructures. Of the tourist visited, the number of foreign tourists increased from 922,692 in 2021 to 1,454,920 tourists in 2022 equivalent to an increase of 57.7 percent and the number of domestic tourists rose to 2,363,260 in 2022 from 788,933 in 2021 equivalent to an increase of 199.5 percent. Meanwhile, travel receipts for foreign tourists rose to USD 2,527.72 million in 2022 from USD 1,310 million in 2021 equivalent to an increase of 93 percent. Moreover, the government has strengthened the security and conservation of natural resources by combating poaching, illegal harvesting of forest resources and trade of wildlife.

(xvi) Investment, Industries and Trade: The government has continued with efforts to motivate and attract investment in the country by reviewing various policies including enacting the Tanzania Investment Act of 2022, strengthening the enabling environment for investment

and participating in various investment conferences held locally and internationally. As a result of these efforts, various achievements have been attained including: registration of 240 new projects (89 domestic, 94 foreigners and 57 joint ventures) from July, 2022 to March, 2023 as compared to 206 projects during the same period in 2021/22. These projects are expected to invest a total of 4,387.17 million US Dollars and create 39,245 employments.

Other achievement attained include: Registration of five (5) projects in export processing zones with a value of 15.6 million US Dollars, which is expected to contribute to exports value of 12.6 million US Dollars and create 1,247 jobs; and completion of the first phase of the installation of the Single Window System for providing services to investors electronically (Tanzania Electronic Investment Single Window) as well as connecting the system with seven (7) investment supporting institutions.

- (xvii) Good Governance and the Rule of Law:** In ensuring good governance and the rule of law in the country, the Government continued to strengthen the systems and institutional frameworks for delivery of justice, transparency and accountability in public service. Among the achievements registered include: the completion of construction of district court at Manyoni; continuing with the construction of Liwale District Court where the progress is at 70 percent, Kwimba (80 percent) and Ulanga (35 percent); continuing with construction of nine (9) primary courts whereby the construction of Madale Court has reached 75 percent, Kinesi – Rorya (99 percent),

Mahenge – Kilolo (97 percent), Luilo – Ludewa (80 percent), Newala (75 percent), Usevya – Mlele (95 percent), Nyakibimbili - Bukoba (90 percent), Kabanga – Ngara (80 percent) and Mlimba and Mang’ula – Morogoro (85 percent); completion of the rehabilitation of the Tabora high court and High Court Labour Division; and continuing with the second phase of construction of Ministry’s building in the Government City (Mtumba) whereas the construction has reached the average of 60 percent and the construction e-Government Authority building has reached 50 percent.

(xviii) Culture, Arts and Sports: A total of 1.07 billion shillings worth of credit were disbursed to 45 cultural and arts stakeholders. The Government coordinated various concerts with the aim of enhancing cultural heritage including: National Cultural Festival held July, 2022 in Dar es Salaam; the fifth (5th) East African Community Cultural Festival also known as Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki Utamaduni Festival (JAMAFEST) was held on September, 2022 in Bujumbura - Burundi; the 41st Bagamoyo International Culture and Arts Festival; The South Africa Cultural Season Festival held in November, 2022; and Miss and Mr. Deaf International (MMDI) competitions held in 2022 being the first time to be held in Africa.

Other achievements include: qualification of the National Amputee Football Team (Tembo Warriors) in the quarter-finals of the Amputee World Cup thus positioning Tanzania on the list of the top ten teams in the world; and the under 17 National Women's Team (Serengeti Girls)

qualified for the World Cup finals in India and reached the quarter-finals on October, 2022. In addition, Tanzania hosted the 44th General Meeting of the Confederation of African Football (CAF) in 10th August, 2022 held in Arusha City; Tanzania has submitted a joint bid to host the Africa Cup of Nations - AFCON 2027 in collaboration with Kenya and Uganda.

Further, I would like to congratulate Her Excellency, Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of United Republic of Tanzania for her initiative of rewarding every goal scored by Simba and Young African Sport Clubs in international competition. The initiative has boosted the morale and thus the Club have earned a total of 190 million shillings where, Simba Sport Club earned 55 million shillings and Dar Young African earned 135 million shillings. *Yanga oyee!* Similarly, I would like to applaud Simba Sport Club for reaching the CAF champions league's Quarter Finals. In a special way, I would like to congratulate Dar es Salaam Young Africans Sports Club for reaching the finals of the CAF Confederation Cup and became the runners-up to the competition as well as obtaining two awards on the best Goal Scorer (Fiston Kalala Mayele) and the Best Goalkeeper (Djigui Diarra). *Hakika Timu ya Simba mna mengi ya kujifunza kutoka timu ya Yanga.*

26. Honourable Speaker, detailed information on the implementation status of development projects is elaborated in Chapter Two of the Annual Development Plan 2023/24.

27. Honourable Speaker, your Esteemed House is aware of the ongoing preparation for the Tanzania Development Vision 2050, which was launched on 3rd April, 2023 in Dodoma by His Excellency, Dr. Philip Isdor Mpango, the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania. Additionally, the government guarantees that every stakeholder including citizens fully participate in the process at different levels, especially during the consultation phase. Further, I would like to take this opportunity to inform your Esteemed House that the TDV 2050 preparation process runs concurrently with the TDV 2025 evaluation exercise, and that the evaluation results are crucial in informing the preparation process. Furthermore, I urge your Esteemed House members and all Tanzanians to participate in the process for the benefit of the current and future generations. This includes Tanzanians in the Diaspora and Development Partners.

THE NATIONAL ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023/24

28. Honourable Speaker, the National Annual Development Plan 2023/24 is the third in the implementation of the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26 with a theme “*Realising Competitiveness and Industrialisation for Human Development*”. The preparation of the National Development Plan has taken into account: Tanzania Development Vision 2025; The Long-Term Perspective Plan - LTPP 2011/12 – 2025/26; the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26; CCM Manifesto for the 2020 General Election; The National Annual Development Framework 2023/24; and various sectoral, regional and international policies and strategies including the East African Community Development (EAC) Vision 2050; Southern African Development Community (SADC) Vision

2050; African Development Agenda 2063; and Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

29. Honorable Speaker, the implementation of the Annual Development Plan 2023/24 will strongly focus on the productive sectors that have a wide-reaching impact on the majority of citizens including agriculture, livestock, and fisheries, which also create employment opportunities for the majority of Tanzanians. Additionally, this Plan aims to complete projects that were stipulated in the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26, which is the last in the implementation of Vision 2025. Furthermore, the implementation of the 2023/24 Development Plan anticipates the following positive outcome: bolstering national economic growth, improving both economic and social infrastructure particularly in healthcare, education, water and electricity, as well as controlling the inflation rates, enhancing the investment and business environment, attracting private sector involvement and enhancing societal well-being and livelihood as a whole.

Macroeconomic Objectives and Targets for 2023/24

30. Honourable Speaker, macroeconomic goals and targets for 2023/24 are:

- (i) Increasing the rate of real GDP growth to 5.2 percent in 2023 from 4.7 percent in 2022;
- (ii) In the medium term, maintaining inflation within the target of single digit range of 3.0 to 7.0 percent;
- (iii) Domestic revenue is expected to be 14.9 percent of GDP in 2023/24 from the expected 14.4 percent in 2022/23;

- (iv) Tax revenue is expected to be 12.0 percent of GDP in 2023/24 from 11.5 percent in 2022/23;
- (v) Budget deficit (including grants) to be less than 3.0 percent of GDP in 2023/24; and
- (vi) Maintaining sufficient foreign exchange reserves to cover for at least 4.0 months of imports.

31. Honourable Speaker, the assumptions underlying the National Development Plan 2023/24 are as follows:

- (i) Continue sustaining the impacts of natural and man-made calamities such as drought, war and pandemics;
- (ii) Continue ensuring food self sufficiency;
- (iii) Existence of peace, security, unity and tranquillity within the country and in neighbouring countries;
- (iv) Increased private sector participation in investment and business activities;
- (v) Continue sustaining the effects of the global economic downturn and the increase in the prices of goods and services in the global market; and
- (vi) Continued improvement of social welfare indicators.

Priority Projects for 2023/24

32. Honourable Speaker, In 2023/24 the Government will continue to implement the flagship projects that are expected to have large multiplier effects in the economy, including: the construction of the Central Railway line to Standard Gauge Railway - SGR; Julius Nyerere Hydro-Power Project - 2115 MW; improvement of Air Tanzania Company Limited (ATCL); construction of Liquefied Natural Gas Plant (LNG) - Lindi; Ruhudji (358 MW) and Rumakali (222 MW) Hydro-Power

Projects- Njombe; construction of roads and large bridges including the JPM Bridge (Kigongo - Busisi); Special Economic Zones including Bagamoyo SEZ; and mass training in rare skills.

33. Honourable Speaker, In 2023/24, the Government will continue to implement various strategic projects in five priority areas as outlined in the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26 as follows:

(a) Enhancing Competitive and Inclusive Economy: In this category, the emphasis will be on implementing projects that aim to improve infrastructure, institution frameworks and diffusion of information and communication technology. Implementation of these projects will strengthen the investment environment and macroeconomic stability. These projects are:

- (i) Roads:** The projects to be implemented will focus on unlocking economic potentials, decongestion and connecting Tanzania with neighbouring countries including: Kidatu – Ifakara – Lupilo – Malinyi – Londo – Lumecha/Songea (499 km); Ifakara – Kihansi – Mlimba – Madeke – Kibena (220 km); Makutano – Natta – Mugumu/Loliondo – Mto wa Mbu (235 km); and Handeni – Kibaya – Singida (460 km);
- (ii) Large Bridges:** Commencing the rehabilitation of Kirumi Bridge (Mara); and continuing with the construction of approaching roads of Sibiti bridge (Singida); and commence construction of Chakwale (Morogoro), Nguyami (Morogoro) and Mbambe (Pwani) bridges;

- (iii) **Marine Transport:** continue with construction and rehabilitation of ships in Great Lakes including: completion of construction of MV. Mwanza Hapa Kazi Tu; rehabilitation of MV Umoja and MT. Sangara; commence construction of Wagon ferry) in Lake Victoria and Barge/Cargo ship in Lake Tanganyika.
- (iv) **Ports: Dar es Salaam Port**, continuing with the dredging of the entrance channel and harbour turning basin; and improvement of berth No. 8 – 11 and continue with the feasibility study for the construction of berth No. 12 – 15; **Tanga Port**, continue with improvement of the port and preparation for construction of berth for handling crude oil from Hoima (Uganda) to Chongoleani (Tanga); **Mtwara Port**, continue improving facilities for handling cargo; **Bagamoyo Port**, commence construction of the port; continuing with the improvement of Bukoba Port (Bukoba), Kemondo Bay and Mwanza North at **Lake Victoria**; continue with construction of Access Road, Cargo Shed, Passenger Wharf and Lounge and construction of Passenger Lounge and Lighter Quay at Kibirizi Port and berth at Ujiji Port at **Lake Tanganyika**;
- (v) **Air Transport:** Continue with the construction and rehabilitation of the airports: Msalato, Mwanza, Mtwara, Kigoma, Sumbawanga, Shinyanga, Songwe, Mpanda, Tabora, Bukoba, Geita, Iringa, Ruvuma (Songea), Simiyu, Lake Manyara, Tanga, Moshi, Lindi, Mara (Musoma), Dodoma, Nachingwea; Manyara and Arusha;

- (vi) **Energy:** continuing with the implementation of various generation, transmission and distribution projects including: Kikonge Hydropower Project (300 MW); Malagarasi Hydropower Project (49.5 MW); National Grid Stabilization Project; 400 kV Rufiji – Chalinze – Dodoma and Chalinze – Kinyerezi Transmission Line; and kV 400 North – West Grid Extension (Iringa – Mbeya – Sumbawanga – Mpanda – Kigoma – Nyakanazi) Transmission Line;
 - (vii) **Digital Revolution:** Continue with construction of the National ICT Backbone Infrastructure, National Postal Codes and Physical Address System and Tanzania Digital Project; ICT Innovation and Soft Centre Development Project; and construction of ICT incubation centers.
- (b) Deepening Industrialization and Service provision:** Projects to be implemented will enhance productive sectors including Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. These projects include: Agricultural Sector Development Programme II; strengthening marketing infrastructure for livestock and its products; strengthening of irrigation infrastructures by constructing new 25 schemes and rehabilitating 30 schemes with a total of 95,005 hectares in various regions; and enhancing extension services. Moreover, the focus will be on the improvement of small and medium enterprises – SIDO and Kilimanjaro Machine Tools Plant; and enhancing the special economic Zones and Industrial clusters;

- (c) Investment and Trade Promotion:** The Government will continue to improve the business environment and strengthen the private sector participation in implementing development activities. The focus will be on monitoring the implementation of Blueprint for regulatory reforms to improve the business environment; enhancing business and marketing services; coordinating institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks and measures related to a reduction in the cost of doing business; and improving the services provided to investors at One Stop Center.
- (d) Promoting Human Development:** projects to be implemented aim to enhance human development and social well-being include: strengthening health services in rural and urban especially the construction of National, regional and referral Hospitals, district hospitals, health centers and dispensaries; strengthening the access to vaccines, medicine, equipment, medical equipment and reagents in health service provision centers; continuing with the implementation of fee-free basic and secondary education; increasing access to higher education student loans; continuing with construction, rehabilitation and expansion of water projects at regions, districts, small towns and villages; and continue with planning, surveying and titling of land and strengthening international boundaries.
- (e) Human Capital Development:** continue with the implementation of various projects and programmes for skills enhancement to create job opportunities for youth through technical and vocational training including: National Skills Development Programme for employment

creation; improving the youth development fund; construction and renovation of vocational training centers for people with disabilities; and implement the country's Decent Work Programme.

34. Honourable Speaker, you will recall that the Public - Private Partnership (PPP) sector was entrusted with the responsibility of financing 21 trillion shillings, equivalent to 17 percent of the Budget for the implementation of the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26. In fulfilling this strategic role, the Government, in collaboration with the World Bank and other stakeholders, has identified a total of 48 projects suitable for PPP implementation.

35. Honorable Speaker, the major projects that are being prepared for implementation through PPP in 2023/24, include: Solar power projects in Dodoma (Zuzu 60 MW), Kilimanjaro (Same 50 MW) and Singida (Manyoni 100 MW); the Ruhudji hydropower project 358 MW and Rumakali hydropower project (222 MW); the gas distribution infrastructure project in the regions of Dar es Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara; and the Tanzania - Malawi - (TAMA) *interconnection* project (82 km).

36. Honorable Speaker, other projects include: Dar es Salaam Railway (Dar - Commuter Rail); Mtwara - Bamba Bay Railway; Railway Rolling stocks; construction and operation of Igawa - Tunduma expressway; decongestion roads in the middle of the City of Dar es Salaam (Inner and Outer Ring Roads); Express roads from Kibaha - Chalinze - Morogoro to Dodoma and connecting the city of Dodoma and Dar es Salaam by express roads; construction of Bagamoyo port; construction of

Island/Mgao area - Mtwara dry port; and improvement and expansion of Lake Victoria port - Mwanza and Nansio port - Ukerewe.

37. Honourable Speaker, considering the importance of PPP, the Government is in the final steps of implementing the legal requirement to establish a Public-Private Partnership Center (PPP-Center) to enhance efficiency in executing this strategic role. Furthermore, the Government has set aside 2.82 billion shillings for PPP Facilitation Fund - PPPFF in 2023/24 to facilitate the preparation of PPP project documents/proposals. Additionally, the Government has taken measures to address the legal, systemic, and operational challenges that have contributed to delays in PPP projects for over a decade. In this regard, the Government submitted a bill amending the Public-Private Partnership Act, Chapter 103, to your Esteemed House for approval with the aim of making the law more conducive and appealing to investors, where on 13th June, 2023 your Esteemed House approved it. Therefore, I urge my fellow Ministers and Government officials to seize this opportunity to collaborate with the Private Sector in implementing development projects in the country.

38. Honourable Speaker, detailed information on priority development projects is found in Chapter Three of the Annual Development Plan 2023/24.

Risks in Implementing the Annual Development Plan 2023/24 and its Mitigation Measure

39. Honourable Speaker, the implementation of the Plan may be affected by internal and external risks. These risks include: changes in interest rates in the local and international financial markets; environmental degradation due to human activities; climate change, emerging conflicts and the political situation in neighbouring countries, regional and international; and rapid change in technology.

40. Honourable Speaker, in mitigating the risks, the Government will take various measures including: strengthening domestic revenue collection and controlling unnecessary spending to reduce dependence on foreign aid and loans; continuing to sensitize the public on the importance of environmental conservation to curb the damage caused by human activities; strengthening policy strategies to mitigate global economic changes; and innovating alternative sources of revenue to finance development projects.

Financing the Plan 2023/24

41. Honourable Speaker, in the year 2023/24, it is estimated that a total of 14,077.2 billion shillings will finance development projects. Of which, 10,795.1 billion shillings, equivalent to 77.0 percent of the development budget, is from domestic sources and 3,282.1 billion shillings equivalent to 23 percent of the development budget is from external sources. These funds will be mobilized from tax and non – tax revenues, grants, concessional loans and commercial loans. In increasing private

sector involvement as an engine for project implementation, the Government will ensure that all projects attractive for private sector investment are implemented through Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Monitoring and Evaluation of Annual Development Plan 2023/24

42. Honourable Speaker, in ensuring that development plans are implemented as planned, monitoring, evaluation and performance reporting will be emphasized in daily Government activities. In 2022/23, the Ministry of Finance and Planning in collaboration with other institutions monitored and evaluated 211 projects out of the annual target of 300. These projects were from transport, industry, education, health, works, good governance, agriculture, livestock, water, and business sectors implemented by Government as well as the private sector.

43. Honourable Speaker, The Government will continue to enforce the coordination and management of Annual Development Plan 2023/24 through the FYDP III - Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy; National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework; Plan and Budget Guideline 2023/24; revised Public Investment Management Operational Manual of 2022; Budget Act Cap 439; Action Plan and Annual cashflow; Circular no. 5 of the Treasury for the Year 2020/21 regarding the use of the National Project Information Management System (NPMIS); and Circular No. 1 of the Treasury on Budget Implementation.

44. Honourable Speaker, along with the laws and guidelines stipulated, the Government is in the process of formulating the

National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy whereby consultation has been completed and drafting of the baseline report is ongoing. The baseline report will provide a basis for the formulation of the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy and hence mitigating monitoring and evaluation challenges in the country. Moreover, Monitoring and Evaluation is a cross cutting issue and involves different stakeholders. Therefore, the Government through the Ministry of Finance and Planning will continue to engage MDAs, LGAs and RSs as well as Private Sector in coordinating and overseeing the monitoring and evaluation of the Plan.

45. Honourable Speaker, the Government requires Ministries, Departments, Government Agencies, Public Institutions, Regional Secretariats, and Local Government Authorities to adhere to the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (2022) including: preparing an annual monitoring and evaluation plan; allocating financial resources that will facilitate monitoring and evaluation activities; strengthening monitoring and evaluation departments; conducting monitoring and evaluation of development projects based on monitoring and evaluation annual plans; and capacitating staff on the monitoring and evaluation activities.

46. Honourable Speaker, the Government directs Ministries, Departments, Government Agencies, Public Institutions, Regional Secretariats, and Local Government Authorities to prepare and submit monitoring and evaluation reports of development projects and programs to the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The President's Office - PO - RALG will coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of development

projects implemented at the Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities level and submit reports to the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

SUMMARY

47. Honourable Speaker, as I have mentioned earlier, the National Development Plan 2023/24 is the third in the implementation of the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26 with the theme of “Realising Competitiveness and Industrialization for Human Development”. The implementation of the Plan will continue strengthening political ties, defence and economic diplomacy with other countries, speed up the implementation of development projects, stimulate industrial investment, especially using labour and raw materials that are abundantly available in the country including agricultural, livestock and fisheries products, mining, forestry, and natural gas, strengthening the macroeconomic stability, improve the industrial investment including strengthening dialogue with local and foreign investors, as well as enhancing partnerships with the private sector in the implementation of development projects.

48. Honourable Speaker, the Government will continue implementing flagship and strategic projects, strengthening productive sectors to enhance economic growth, creating more employment opportunities and human development, improving accessibility and delivery of quality services including health services, education, electricity, and clean and safe water in urban and rural areas as well as strengthening an

enabling infrastructure for investment and trade in global markets, particularly in neighbouring countries.

49. Honourable Speaker, the Government will continue to combat the effects of various natural and man-made disasters, including climate change, disease and war. Moreover, the government will strengthen the implementation of strategies for mitigating the Russia - Ukraine war effects by taking various measures but not limited to controlling the rising of commodity prices, slowing economic growth as well as coping with the effects of COVID - 19.

CONCLUSION

50. Honourable Speaker, on behalf of the Government, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all development stakeholders including Honourable Members of Parliament, Development Partners, Academic and Research Institutions, the Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, Religious Institutions and all Tanzanian for their commitment and active involvement in the implementation of development projects and strengthening our economy. These stakeholders have greatly contributed to the implementation of several development interventions. In appreciation of the above, I urge and request all stakeholders to continue working with our government led by Her Excellency, Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

51. Honourable Speaker, in a special way, I extend my sincere gratitude to Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Permanent Secretaries of all Ministries, All Leaders of Regional Secretariats

and Local Government Authorities, Heads of Independent Departments, Government Agencies, Public Institutions and Parastatals for their contributions in the preparation of the Economic Survey 2022 Report and Annual Development Plan 2023/24. Moreover, this speech could be incomplete without the dedication and efforts made by the staff of the Ministry of Finance and Planning. Thus, I would like to express my appreciation to Hon. Hamad Hassan Chande (MP), Deputy Minister for Finance and Planning and the technical staff from the Ministry of Finance and Planning led by the Permanent Secretary Dr. Natu El-Maamry Mwamba for their tireless effort and dedication to ensure the accomplishment of the Economic Survey 2022 Report and Annual Development Plan 2023/24.

52. Honourable Speaker, last but not least, I take this opportunity to thank Honourable Members of Parliament and the general public for sparing their time to listen. Further, I would like to inform all stakeholders that, this speech along with the Economic Survey 2022 Report and the Annual Development Plan 2023/24 are available on the website of the Ministry of Finance and Planning www.mof.go.tz.

53. Honourable Speaker, Finally, I would now like to beg your Esteem House to receive and deliberate on the Economic Survey 2022 Report and the Annual Development Plan for 2023/24.

54. Honourable Speaker, I beg to submit.



Ministry of Finance and Planning
Government City - Mtumba
Hazina Street
P.O.Box 2802, 40468 Dodoma.
e-Mail: info@hazina.go.tz
Phone: +255 26 2160000