



The United Republic of Tanzania
Ministry of Finance

ECONOMIC SURVEY 2024



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THE ECONOMIC SURVEY, 2024

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACSEE	Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGTIF	Agricultural Input Trust Fund
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AMCOS	Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Societies
ASA	Agricultural Seed Agency
ATCL	Air Tanzania Company Limited
BASA	Bilateral Air Services Agreement
BoT	Bank of Tanzania
BRELA	Business Registrations and Licensing Agency
CAMARTEC	Centre for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology
CBE	College of Business Education
CMSA	Capital Market and Securities Authority
CRB	Contractors Registration Board
COASCO	Co-operative Audit and Supervision Corporation
DSA	Debt Sustainability Analysis
DSE	Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange
EAC	The East African Community
EES	Employment and Earnings Survey
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMD	Emergency Medical Department
EMS	Expedited Mail Services
ERB	Engineers Registration Board
FCC	The Fair Competition Commission
FCT	Fair Competition Tribunal
FETA	Fisheries Education and Training Agency
FRF	Fire and Rescue Force

GCLA	Government Chemist Laboratory Authority
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GovESB	Government Enterprises Service Bus
GWh	Gigawatt-hour
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
ISTA	International Seed Testing Association
JNHPP	Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LATRA	Land Transport Regulatory Authority
LITA	Livestock Training Agency
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M1	Narrow Money Supply
M2	Broad Money Supply
M3	Extended Broad Money Supply
MGR	Meter Gauge Railway
MPRU	Marine Parks and Reserves Tanzania
MSCL	Marine Services Company Limited
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
NDC	The National Development Corporation
NEDF	National Entrepreneurship Development Fund
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NICO	National Investment Company Limited
NICTBB	National ICT Broadband Backbone
NIDA	National Identification Authority

NIMR	National Institute for Medical Research
NSC	National Sports Council of Tanzania
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
OSG	Office of the Solicitor General
PAPSS	Pan-African Payment and Settlement System
PCCB	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSSN	Productive Social Safety Net
PSSSF	Public Service Social Security Fund
RITA	Registration Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency
SADC	The Southern African Development Community
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
TADB	Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank
TALIRI	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks
TANESCO	Tanzania Electricity Supply Company
TANIPAC	Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination
TANROADS	Tanzania National Roads Agency
TanTrade	Tanzania Trade Development Authority
TARI	Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute
TARURA	Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency
TASAC	Tanzania Shipping Agency Corporation
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority
TAZARA	Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority
TBA	Tanzania Building Agency
TBC	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards

TCAA	Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority
TCB	Tanzania Commercial Bank
TCRA	Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority
TDCs	Technology Development Centres
TEMDO	Tanzania Engineering and Manufacturing Design Organisation
TEMESA	Tanzania Electrical, Mechanical and Electronics Services Agency
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TIRA	Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority
TIRDO	Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Authority
TMDA	Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority
TMX	Tanzania Merchantile Exchange
TNBC	Tanzania National Business Council
TPA	Tanzania Ports Authority
TPC	Tanzania Posts Corporation
TPDC	Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TRC	Tanzania Railway Corporation
UCSAF	The Universal Communications Service Access Fund
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USD	United States Dollar
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
WCF	Workers Compensation Fund
WEO	World Economic Outlook
WMA	Weight and Measurement Agency
WTO	The World Trade Organization

MAJOR ECONOMIC EVENTS IN 2024

No.	Date	Month	Event
1.	25	February	Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project (JNHPP) with installed capacity of 2,115 megawatts started operating and generated 235 megawatts into the National grid through the ninth turbin.
2.	08	May	Honorable President, Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan launched the National Clean Cooking Strategy to ensure 80 percent of Tanzanians use clean cooking solution by 2034.
3.	01	Agost	The President of United Republic of Tanzania, Honorable Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, officially lauched Standard Gauge Railway passenger transportation services between Dar es Salaam, Morogoro and Dodoma.
4.	27	November	Local Government election was conducted.

Table A: BASIC ECONOMIC STATISTICS - TANZANIA MAINLAND

STATISTICS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Population (millions)	54.3	55.9	57.7	59.9	61.7	64.2	4.1
GDP at current prices (Million Shillings)	134,540,194	145,384,353	156,167,137	170,820,032	186,753,685	205,846,493	10.2
GDP at constant 2015 prices (Million Shillings)	123,193,239	128,723,538	134,951,513	141,247,193	148,521,017	156,635,319	5.5
GDP per capita at current prices (Shillings.)	2,573,324	2,653,790	2,708,999	2,854,072	3,058,847	3,204,244	4.8
GDP per capita at constant 2015 prices (Shillings.)	2,269,888	2,306,682	2,346,983	2,370,418	2,406,418	2,438,214	1.3
Consumer Price Index (Percent)	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.1	-18.4
Balance of merchandise trade (USD million)	-3,237.60	-1,460.00	-3,247.70	-6,984.90	-6,032.30	-5,157.20	-14.5
Consumption of cement ('000 Tons)	6,104,108	5,887,775	6,863,004	7,532,173	7,950,515	7,705,918	-3.1
Electricity sold (GWH) *	6,642.6	6,674.3	7,313.2	7,729.6	8,232.0	9,114.7	10.7
Tourist earnings (USD million)	2,604	715	1,248	2,527.8	3,373.8	3,903.0	15.7
Education: students in primary schools ('000) *	10,605	10,925	11,196.80	11,420.97	11,425.48	11,391.19	-0.3
Education: students in secondary schools ('000) *	2,338	2,473	2,671.90	2,823.60	3,077.36	3,314.19	7.7
Number of hospital beds	80,164	84,162	86,131	104,687	125,500	123,769	-1.4
Exports of cash crops (USD Million)							
Traditional commodities							
Coffee	152.2	145	155.2	161.2	227.9	292.9	28.5
Cotton	91.8	87.5	81.3	103.4	101.9	69.3	-32.0
Sisal	19.3	17.6	20.2	24.3	20.4	23.4	14.7
Tea	45.7	32.4	32.9	30	31.1	19.4	-37.6
Tobacco	146.5	148.7	127.5	178.5	340.4	509.5	49.7
Cashew nuts	353.1	359.6	159	226.9	206.4	541.7	162.5
Cloves	9.1	17.1	51.8	42.1	25.1	17.1	-31.9
Non-traditional commodities							
Minerals	2,326.70	3369.1	3,116.4	3,395.3	3,551.4	4,119.9	16.0
Manufactured goods	851.8	908.6	1,200.0	1,419.2	1,363.3	1,341.3	-1.6
Fish and fishery products	168	139.6	164.3	168.2	164	180.6	10.1
Horticultural	202.4	274.1	378.6	289.6	417.2	507.1	21.5
Re-export	242.8	87.7	90.2	131.2	135.2	240.8	78.1
Other exports	394.3	474.2	813.5	654.9	690.5	839.1	21.5
Monetary aggregates							
Extended broad money supply - M3 (Billion Shillings)	28,313.1	29,920.6	34,558.0	38,580.0	44,002.6	48,905.3	11.1
Net domestic credit (Billion Shillings)	28,103.3	26,139.6	30,030.5	37,557.3	43,455.9	47,499.0	9.3
Government finance	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Change (Percent)
Domestic revenue (Billion Shillings)	21,051,755	20,594,735	24,395,567	26,277,887	29,829,895	34,610,646	12.7
Recurrent expenditure (Billion Shillings)	-14,201,148	-14,883,723	-15,817,056	-20,475,132	-21,931,209	-27,398,316	25.4
Development expenditure (Billion Shillings)	-9,926,993	-11,701,584	-15,080,341	-15,682,330	-14,636,421	-15,353,600	-11.2

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table B: TREND OF KEY MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

Calendar year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT							
Real GDP (mp)	7.0%	6.9%	4.5%	4.8%	4.7%	5.1%	5.5%
Nominal GDP (mp)	4.4%	8.5%	8.1%	7.4%	9.4%	10.4%	10.2%
Investment to GDP	32.8%	34.3%	38.5%	40.8%	39.3%	37.1%	37.1%
Savings to GDP	20.5%	21.0%	20.9%	21.1%	20.9%	19.7%	23.8%
PRICES AND INTEREST RATES							
CPI Inflation (end of period)	3.3%	3.8%	3.2%	4.2%	4.8%	3.0%	3.1%
CPI Inflation (period average)	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.7%	4.3%	3.8%	3.1%
GDP deflator Inflation (bp)	-2.1%	2.0%	3.0%	2.3%	4.2%	4.5%	4.5%
GDP deflator Inflation (MP)	-2.4%	1.5%	3.4%	2.5%	4.5%	4.0%	4.5%
Short term lending rate (up to one year)	18.3%	18.2%	16.7%	15.7%	16.4%	16.5%	15.8%
Short term deposit rate (12 months)	11.7%	8.8%	8.8%	8.3%	8.3%	7.1%	7.9%
Interest rate spread (one year)	6.6%	9.5%	7.9%	7.5%	8.1%	7.9%	6.7%
Exchange rate (Shillings/USD) Annual average	2,275.4	2,299.8	2,305.60	2,309.2	2,314.5	2,395.7	2,610.5
MONEY SUPPLY							
M3 growth rate	4.5%	9.6%	5.7%	15.5%	11.6%	14.1%	11.1%
M2 growth rate	3.8%	11.8%	8.2%	17.6%	12.1%	11.9%	9.3%
Non-performing loans	10.7%	9.8%	9.8%	8.5%	5.8%	4.3%	3.3%
Growth of credit to private sector	4.9%	11.1%	3.1%	10.0%	22.5%	17.1%	12.4%
BALANCE OF PAYMENT							
Export of goods to GDP ratio	8.1%	7.2%	8.5%	9.4%	9.1%	10.8%	11.6%
Export of goods and services to GDP ratio	15.0%	14.0%	15.2%	12.6%	13.3%	19.5%	20.3%
Import of goods to GDP ratio	13.1%	14.3%	13.6%	11.5%	13.5%	14.0%	18.0%
Import of good and services to GDP ratio	16.7%	17.6%	16.4%	16.5%	18.3%	19.5%	20.3%
Current account to GDP ratio	-2.7%	-3.9%	-2.1%	-2.1%	-3.2%	-4.1%	-2.6%
Foreign reserves (months of imports)	4.6	5.9	5.3	6.2	4.7	4.5	4.4
GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS (RATIO TO GDP)							
Fiscal year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Domestic revenue	14.8%	14.3%	15.0%	13.7%	14.9%	14.6%	15.1%
Tax revenue	12.4%	11.9%	12.5%	11.5%	12.3%	11.9%	12.5%
Total expenditure (Net lending)	16.8%	17.2%	17.2%	17.6%	19.0%	19.2%	18.5%
Recurrent expenditure	10.2%	10.7%	10.1%	9.9%	9.8%	11.4%	11.1%
Development expenditure	6.6%	6.5%	7.1%	7.8%	9.2%	7.8%	7.4%
Official grants	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Deficit (excluding grants)	-2.7%	-3.6%	-2.6%	-4.5%	-4.1%	-4.6%	-3.4%
Deficit (including grants)	-1.9%	-3.3%	-1.9%	-4.0%	-3.6%	-4.3%	-3.1%
External borrowing	1.4%	0.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	2.0%
Domestic borrowing (bank)	-0.3%	1.8%	-0.3%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%	1.1%

Source: Ministry of Finance

A yellow backhoe loader is shown in profile, working on a dirt construction site. The machine is positioned in the center-right of the frame, with its rear facing the viewer. It has a large rear-mounted bucket and a front-mounted loader. The ground is uneven dirt with visible tire tracks. In the background, there are large piles of yellowish-brown earth or sand, and a clear blue sky with some light clouds. The overall scene suggests a construction or mining operation.

Part One

MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

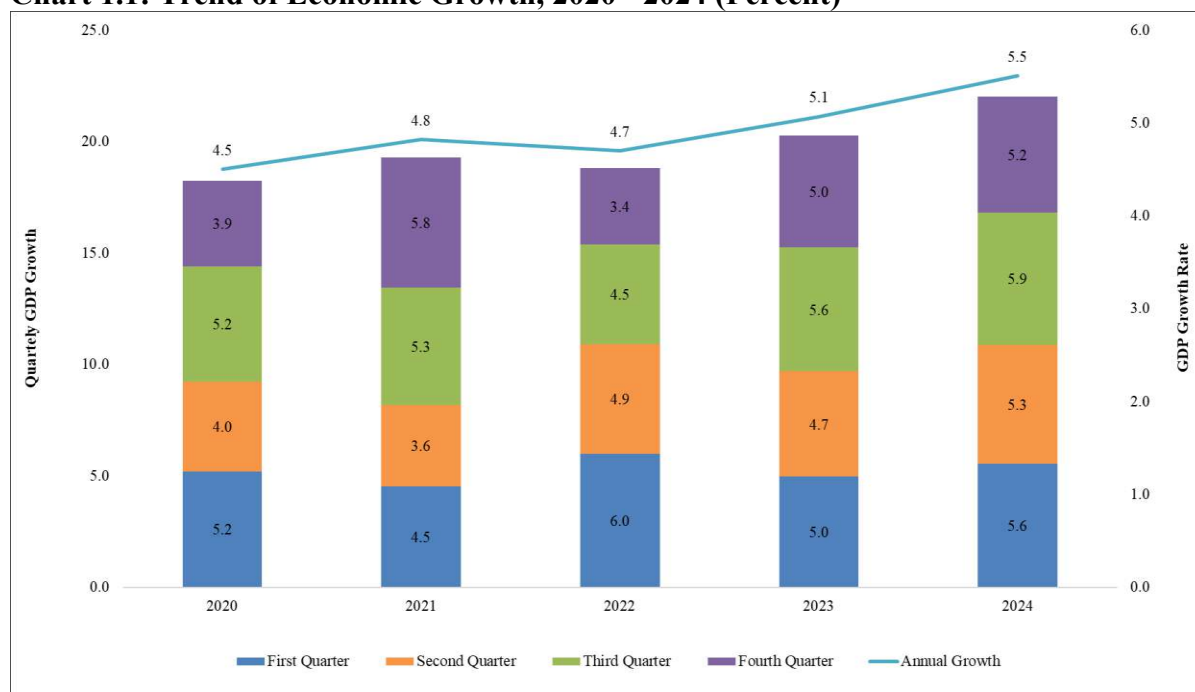
CHAPTER 1

THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Economic Growth

1. In 2024, real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) amounted to 156,635.32 billion shillings compared with 148,521.02 billion shillings recorded in 2023, equivalent to a growth of 5.5 percent compared with 5.1 percent growth recorded in 2023. The growth was attributed to: continued implementation of strategic and flagship projects particularly in energy and transport infrastructure; commencement of electricity generation at Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project; commencement of Dar es Salaam - Morogoro - Dodoma passenger transportation through the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR); increase in credit to the private sector; prudent implementation of monetary policies; favorable weather conditions that enhanced agricultural production; and Government investments in social services, including education, health, water and social protection.

Chart 1.1: Trend of Economic Growth, 2020 - 2024 (Percent)



2. In 2024, arts and entertainment activities recorded the highest growth rate of 17.1 percent, followed by electricity (14.4 percent), information and communication activities (14.3 percent), and financial and insurance activities (13.8 percent) (**Chart 1.2**). In addition, agricultural activities continued to account for largest share to GDP at 26.3 percent, followed by construction activities (12.8 percent) and mining and quarrying activities at 10.1 percent (**Chart 1.3**).

Chart 1.2: GDP Growth by Selected Economic Activities, 2023-2024 (Percent)

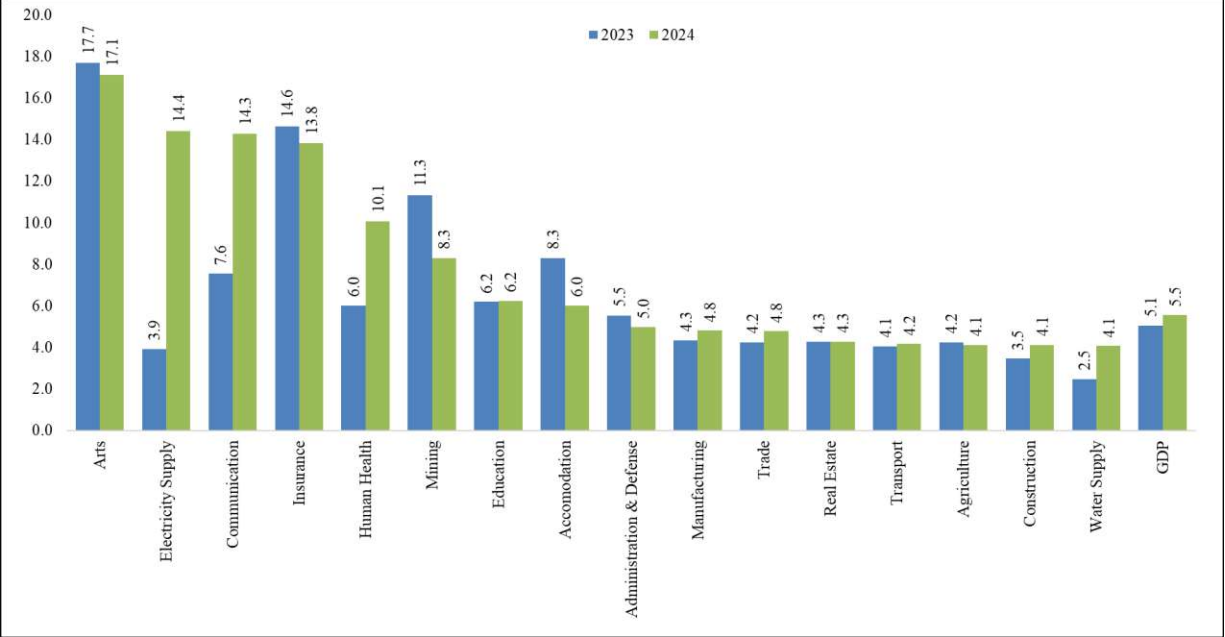
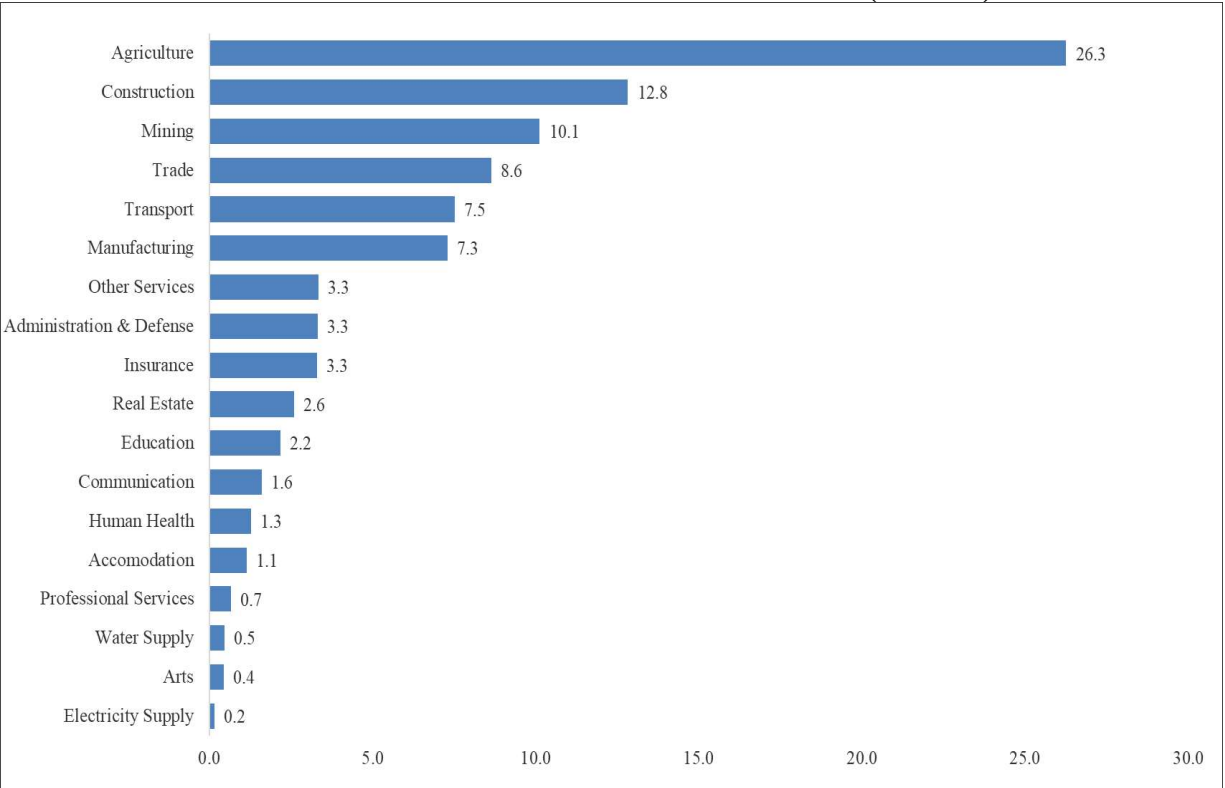
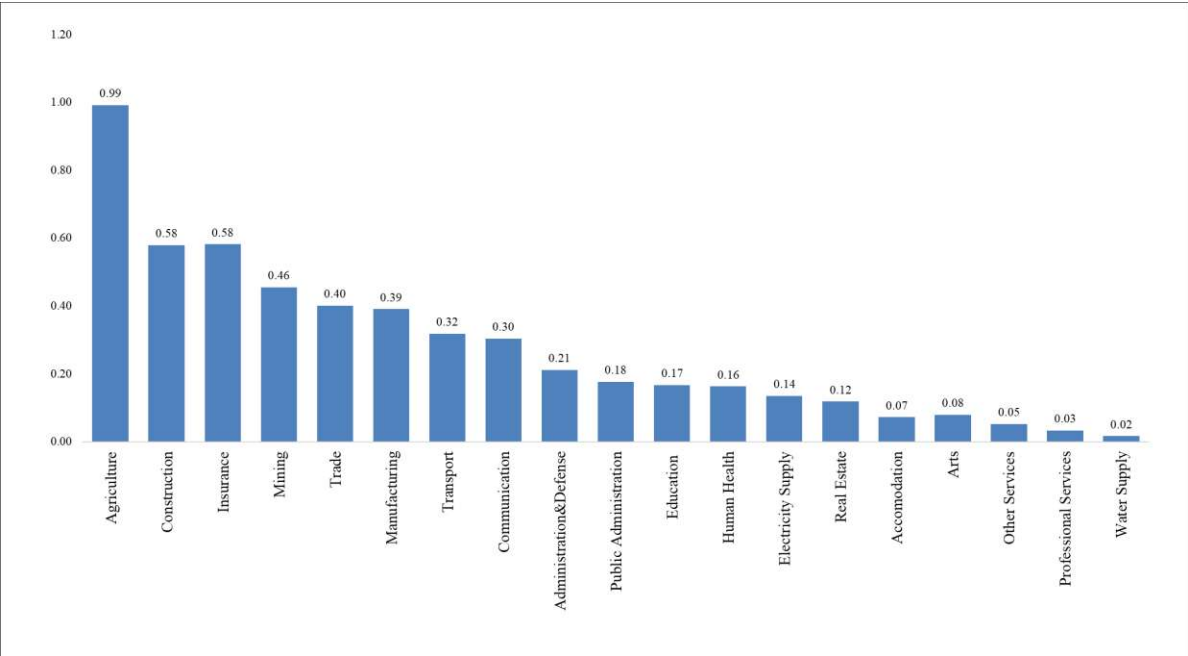


Chart 1.3: Contribution of Economic Activities to GDP in 2024 (Percent)



3. In 2024, arts and entertainment activities had very low contribution to GDP growth despite registering the highest growth rate. On the other hand, agriculture, construction, financial and insurance services, mining and quarrying, and trade and repair activities continued to have significant contributions to GDP growth. During the period under review, the aforementioned activities contributed over 50 percent to the overall GDP growth. The contribution of various economic activities to GDP growth is illustrated in **Chart 1.4**.

Chart 1.4: Contribution of Economic Activities to GDP Growth in 2024¹



4. In 2024, GDP at current prices was 205,846.49 billion shillings compared with 186,753.69 billion shillings in 2023. In addition, the population of Mainland Tanzania was estimated at 64,241,822 in 2024 compared with 61,718,700 in 2023. Accordingly, the GDP per capita was 3,204,244 shillings in 2024 compared with 3,058,847 shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 4.8 percent. The GDP per capita is equivalent to USD 1,227.4 in 2024 compared with USD 1,276.8 in 2023.

¹ This chart shows contribution to the aggregate GDP growth of 5.5

5. In 2024, agricultural activities, which include crop cultivation, livestock keeping, forestry and fishing, grew by 4.1 percent compared with a growth of 4.2 percent recorded in 2023. This growth was attributed to Government efforts to improve investment environment in the agricultural sector, continued provision of fertilizer subsidies, improvements in extension services, the use of technology and improved agricultural inputs, and improved pre and post-harvest loss management. In addition, livestock activities recorded the highest growth rate of 5.0 percent, followed by crop production (4.0 percent), forestry (3.6 percent), and fishing activities (2.3 percent) in 2024 compared with the growth of 5.0 percent, 4.2 percent, 4.3 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively in 2023.

6. In 2024, monetary and non-monetary agricultural activities grew by 4.1 percent and 4.3 percent compared with the growth of 4.2 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively in 2023. During that period, monetary livestock activities grew by 5.0 percent, crop cultivation (4.0 percent), forestry (3.6 percent) and fishing (2.3 percent), as it was for non-monetary segments.

7. In 2024, agricultural activities accounted for 26.3 percent of GDP compared with 26.8 percent in 2023. In addition, crop sub-activity accounted for 16.1 percent of GDP, livestock activity 6.2 percent, forestry activity 2.4 percent, and fishing activity 1.6 percent, compared with the shares of 16.3 percent, 6.3 percent, 2.6 percent, and 1.7 percent, respectively recorded in 2023.

8. In 2024, mining and quarrying activity grew by 8.3 percent compared with 11.3 percent in 2023. The growth was driven by increased demand for gold and coal in the global market. In addition, the share of mining and quarrying activity to GDP was 10.1 percent in 2024 compared with 9.1 percent in 2023.

9. In 2024, manufacturing activities grew by 4.8 percent compared with 4.3 percent in 2023. The growth was driven by Government efforts to strengthen industrial production capacity and create an environment that fosters growth. In addition, the share of manufacturing activities to GDP was 7.3 percent in 2024 compared with 7.1 percent in 2023.

10. In 2024, electricity generation, transmission, and distribution activities grew by 14.4 percent compared with 3.9 percent in 2023. The accelerated growth was due to commencement of electricity generation at Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project (JNHPP). In addition, the share of electricity activities to GDP was 0.2 percent in 2024 compared with 0.1 percent in 2023.

11. In 2024, water supply, sewerage and waste management activities grew by 4.1 percent compared with 2.5 percent in 2023. The accelerated growth was driven by continued Government efforts to improve rural and urban water supply infrastructure following completion of various water supply and sewage control projects. On the other hand, both monetary and non-monetary water supply and sewerage activities grew by 4.1 percent in 2024. In addition, the share of water supply, sewerage and waste management activities to GDP was 0.5 percent in 2024, as it was in 2023.

12. In 2024, construction activities grew by 4.1 percent compared with 3.5 percent in 2023. This growth was driven by continued implementation of various development projects, including construction and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, airports, railways, government offices, classrooms, health facilities, as well as residential and commercial buildings. On the other hand, monetary construction activities grew by 3.6 percent, while non-monetary construction activities grew by 13.1 percent in 2024. The share of construction activities to GDP was 12.8 percent in 2024 compared with 13.4 percent in 2023.

13. In 2024, trade and repair activities grew by 4.8 percent compared with a growth of 4.2 percent in 2023. The growth was driven by continued Government efforts to improve the business environment and credit access to the private sector. In addition, the share of trade and repair activities to GDP was 8.6 percent in 2024 compared with 8.4 percent in 2023.

14. In 2024, accommodation and food services activities grew by 6.0 percent compared with 8.3 percent in 2023. The growth was attributed to continued strengthening of economic activities, particularly tourism, following the Government's initiatives to promote the sector and improve its infrastructure. During the period under review, inbound tourists were 2,141,895 compared with 1,808,205 tourists in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 18.5 percent. Moreover, the share of accommodation and food services to GDP was 1.1 percent in 2024 compared with 1.2 percent in 2023.

15. In 2024, transportation and storage activities grew by 4.2 percent compared with a growth rate of 4.1 percent in 2023. This growth was attributed to increase in passenger transportation following commencement of SGR passenger services as well as increase in cargo tonnage. The share of transportation and storage activities to GDP was 7.5 percent in 2024 compared with 7.2 percent in 2023.

16. In 2024, information and communication activities grew by 14.3 percent compared with 7.6 percent in 2023. The accelerated growth was attributed to expansion of communication infrastructure coverage, increased use of mobile phones and social media platforms, virtual meetings, and increased mobile-based cashless payment. In addition,

contribution of information and communication activities to GDP was 1.6 percent in 2024 compared with 1.5 percent in 2023.

17. In 2024, financial and insurance activities grew by 13.8 percent compared with a growth rate of 14.6 percent recorded in 2023. The growth was driven by increase in deposits and credits to the private sector, improvement in non-performing loans and expansion of insurance activities. The share of financial and insurance activities to GDP was 3.3 percent in 2024 compared with 3.4 percent in 2023.

18. In 2024, real estate activities grew by 4.3 percent, as it was in 2023. The growth emanated from increased demand for residential, commercial and office buildings, driven by population growth and the expansion of economic activities. In addition, monetary and non-monetary real estate activities grew by 4.3 percent in 2024. Furthermore, real estate accounted for 2.7 percent of GDP in 2024, as it was in 2023.

19. In 2024, public administration and defense activities grew by 5.0 percent compared with 5.5 percent in 2023. The growth was attributed to the Government's efforts to continue implementing safety and security activities, as well as public administration activities. In addition, the share of public administration and defense activities to GDP was 3.3 percent in 2024 compared with 3.5 percent in 2023.

20. In 2024, administrative and support services activities grew by 6.2 percent compared with 5.0 percent in 2023. The growth was driven by increase in travel agents' activities, the growth of the tourism sector, and increased services related to the leasing of machinery and equipment. In addition, contribution of administrative and support services activities to GDP was 2.6 percent in 2024, as it was in 2023.

21. In 2024, education service activities grew by 6.2 percent, as it was in 2023. The growth was driven by the Government's efforts in collaboration with stakeholders to improve education infrastructure and the recruitment of teachers, along with increase in student enrollment in primary and secondary schools. In addition, contribution of education activities to GDP was 2.2 percent in 2024, as it was in 2023.

22. In 2024, professional, scientific and technical activities grew by 4.8 percent compared with 5.5 percent in 2023. Moreover, contribution of professional, scientific and technical activities to GDP continued to be 0.7 percent in 2024, as it was in 2023.

23. In 2024, arts and entertainment activities recorded a growth of 17.1 percent compared with 17.7 percent recorded in 2023. The growth was driven by continued strengthening of tourism activities and improved entertainment business environment. In addition,

contribution of arts and entertainment activities to GDP was 0.4 percent in 2024, as it was in 2023.

24. In 2024, the households' activities as employers grew by 2.2 percent compared with 3.1 percent in 2023. In addition, the share of households' activities as employers to GDP was 0.2 percent in 2024, as it was in 2023. On the other hand, other social service activities grew by 5.9 percent in 2024 compared with 6.7 percent in 2023. The share of other social service activities to GDP was 0.8 percent in 2024 compared with 0.9 percent in 2023.

Price Trend

25. In 2024, headline inflation averaged at 3.1 percent compared with 3.8 percent recorded in 2023. This is within the country's medium-term target range of 3.0 to 5.0 percent, the East African Community convergence criteria (not exceeding 8.0 percent), and the Southern African Development Community (3.0 - 7.0 percent). During the period under review, inflation decreased due to prudent implementation of monetary and fiscal policies, stabilization of oil prices in the global market and improved availability of food in both domestic and neighboring country markets. **Table 1.1** shows the price trend for the main categories of goods and services.

Table 1.1: National Consumer Price Index (NCPI) and Inflation Rates (Base Year 2020 = 100), 2020 - 2024

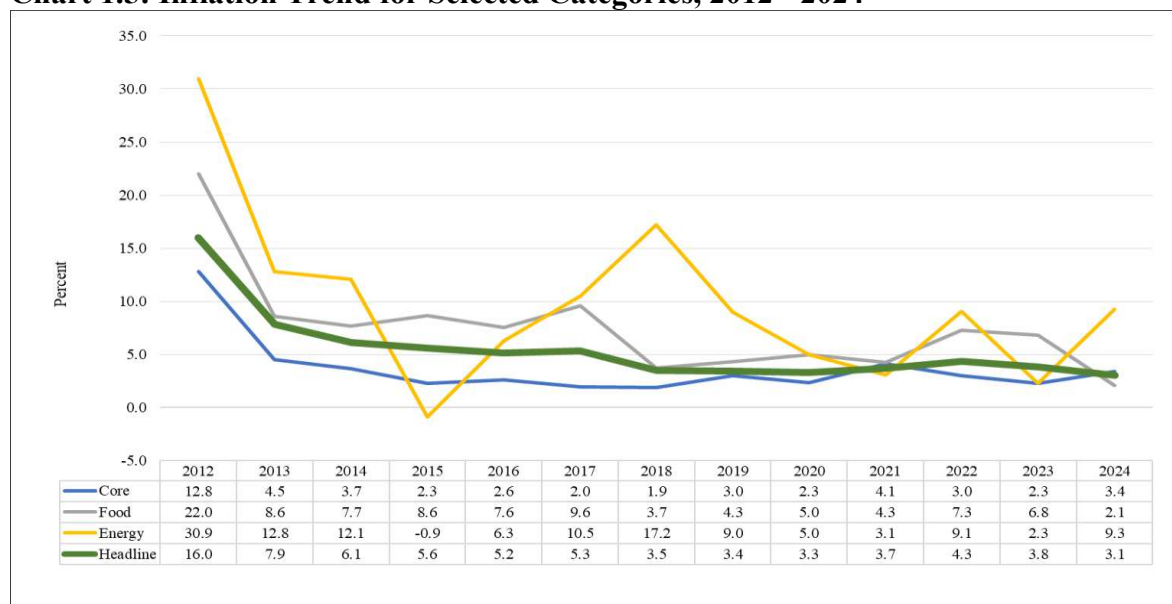
Year		Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Information and communication	Recreation, sport and culture	Education services	Restaurant and accommodation services	Insurance and financial services	Personal care and social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	Annual average
	Weights	28.2	1.9	10.8	15.1	7.9	2.5	14.1	5.4	1.6	2.0	6.6	2.1	2.1	100.0
2020	Price indices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2021		104.3	102.2	104.6	104.1	103.2	102.7	103.3	101.8	102.7	101.1	104.9	100.3	102.8	103.7
2022		111.9	103.5	107.1	107.8	106.8	104.2	109.6	102.8	104.3	101.7	107.3	100.4	105.2	108.2
2023		119.5	105.9	110.4	109.5	110.2	105.9	112.7	104.5	106.6	105.1	111.9	100.5	108.2	112.3
2024		122.0	109.0	112.6	115.2	113.3	107.9	117.4	106.0	109.7	108.4	115.7	101.7	115.4	115.7
2020	Inflation rate	4.1	-0.1	2.2	7.6	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.5	0.0	1.0	3.3
2021		4.3	2.2	4.6	4.1	3.2	2.7	3.3	1.8	2.7	1.1	4.9	0.3	2.8	3.7
2022		7.3	1.2	2.5	3.6	3.5	1.4	6.1	0.9	1.5	0.6	2.3	0.1	2.3	4.3
2023		6.8	2.4	3.0	1.6	3.2	1.7	2.8	1.7	2.2	3.4	4.3	0.1	2.9	3.8
2024		2.1	3.0	2.0	5.2	2.8	1.9	4.2	1.4	2.9	3.1	3.4	1.3	6.6	3.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

26. In 2024, core inflation averaged at 3.4 percent compared with an average of 2.3 percent in 2023. In addition, inflation in the food and non-alcoholic beverages category

averaged at 2.1 percent in 2024 compared with 6.8 percent in 2023. This was attributed to increased food crop production following favorable weather condition and provision of fertilizer subsidies, as well as improvement in irrigation and transportation infrastructure. On the other hand, energy, fuel and utilities recorded inflation of 9.3 percent in 2024 compared with 2.3 percent registered in 2023. The increase was driven by reduction in the use of charcoal and firewood, following the Government's efforts to promote environmental conservation.

Chart 1.5: Inflation Trend for Selected Categories, 2012 - 2024



27. In 2024, inflation rates for low, middle and high-income groups in Dar es Salaam increased to an average of 5.8 percent, 7.9 percent, and 6.2 percent compared with 5.2 percent, 4.9 percent, and 2.5 percent, respectively in 2023. The rise in inflation across all income groups was driven by the increase in average prices of goods and services commonly used by each group. Several categories of goods and services experienced notable inflation, particularly transportation, housing, energy and entertainment. **Table 1.2** shows the inflation trend of goods and services by consumer income groups in Dar es salaam.

Table 1.2: Inflation Rates of Goods and Services by Income Group in Dar es Salaam (Base 2020 = 100), 2021 - 2024

Year	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Information and communication	Recreation, sport and culture	Education services	Restaurant and accommodation services	Insurance and financial services	personal care and social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	Annual average
LOWER INCOME														
2020	1.3	0.0	1.2	10.1	0.6	0.9	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	2.1
2021	0.6	7.3	3.1	2.9	3.9	1.9	-7.4	1.4	3.8	10.3	5.5	0.0	0.7	2.4
2022	7.5	0.5	3.7	3.9	6.3	2.9	-2.1	1.8	13.3	2.3	3.0	0.0	3.5	4.7
2023	9.8	0.7	2.4	3.4	5.3	9.1	-8.4	1.0	13.8	4.4	1.9	0.0	3.5	5.2
2024	4.4	3.2	3.8	11.5	3.9	8.6	21.0	0.6	16.2	3.9	2.3	0.1	9.4	5.8
MIDDLE INCOME														
2020	4.5	0.1	1.3	8.6	0.5	0.7	-0.7	0.5	-0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	3.3
2021	1.2	4.2	0.7	-1.1	4.1	4.0	2.7	1.3	0.5	5.4	10.1	0.4	0.7	2.4
2022	9.5	0.5	2.6	5.0	4.5	1.8	7.3	0.2	16.5	1.2	3.7	0.1	3.4	5.8
2023	9.9	4.0	3.0	2.5	3.8	3.5	1.2	0.0	6.4	2.8	2.9	-0.1	3.5	4.9
2024	5.6	9.6	5.6	14.3	5.2	5.1	17.9	1.6	5.3	3.6	4.3	0.1	8.9	7.9
HIGH INCOME														
2020	7.6	0.2	1.4	7.0	0.5	0.6	-1.8	0.5	-0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	-0.1	2.4
2021	3.9	11.2	3.4	0.1	8.2	3.3	1.8	1.3	-1.3	3.0	7.0	0.2	1.5	3.0
2022	4.8	2.3	3.1	3.4	2.5	2.0	5.9	1.1	2.3	0.8	4.0	0.0	2.3	3.8
2023	4.0	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.0	4.9	0.8	0.6	3.7	1.2	4.2	-0.1	7.4	2.5
2024	5.1	5.4	5.5	8.5	3.8	4.9	5.8	4.7	9.2	6.0	5.2	0.4	26.4	6.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Capital Formation

28. In 2024, capital formation at constant prices was 66,880.63 billion shillings compared with 60,809.85 billion shillings recorded in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 10.0 percent. In addition, capital formation at current prices was 76,301.64 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 69,226.05 billion shillings in 2023. In addition, the ratio of capital formation to GDP at current prices was 37.1 percent in 2024, as it was in 2023.

29. In 2024, fixed capital formation at current prices was 77,126.78 billion shillings compared with 71,482.46 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 7.9 percent. In addition, fixed capital formation at constant prices was 69,140.70 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 63,960.88 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 8.1 percent. On the other hand, the value of inventories at constant prices decreased by 3,392.16 billion shillings in 2024 compared with a decrease of 4,175.08 billion shillings in 2023. Similarly,

the value of inventories at current prices decreased by 3,432.44 billion shillings in 2024 compared with a decrease of 4,261.13 billion shillings in 2023.

30. In 2024, public sector capital formation at current prices was 23,134.62 billion shillings compared with 20,944.36 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 10.5 percent. In addition, private sector capital formation at current prices was 53,992.16 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 50,538.10 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 6.8 percent. Further, the public sector accounted for 30.0 percent of fixed capital formation, while the private sector accounted for 70.0 percent in 2024.

Table 1: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Million Shillings						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33,916,201	36,447,871	38,760,377	41,851,196	44,670,628	49,979,019	54,052,027
Crops	19,060,478	20,066,646	21,920,177	23,549,769	25,580,490	30,378,157	33,091,582
Livestock	9,251,173	10,357,287	10,622,499	11,269,820	11,479,664	11,678,978	12,732,855
Forestry	3,383,160	3,641,955	3,720,575	4,191,340	4,603,883	4,804,019	4,912,550
Fishing	2,221,390	2,381,982	2,497,126	2,840,267	3,006,591	3,117,865	3,315,039
Industry and construction	33,410,922	37,385,883	42,476,524	45,334,983	52,068,150	56,185,595	63,460,183
Mining and quarrying	6,455,878	7,164,222	9,867,293	11,471,365	15,436,227	16,903,691	20,843,451
Manufacturing	9,811,013	10,512,034	11,207,276	11,237,325	12,170,060	13,182,066	14,940,873
Electricity supply	345,775	369,917	398,084	378,691	248,139	234,392	316,792
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	554,536	590,324	635,959	746,403	893,174	908,275	950,587
Construction	16,243,719	18,749,387	20,367,912	21,501,198	23,320,549	24,957,172	26,408,480
Services	46,875,694	50,952,480	54,021,848	57,604,454	61,343,645	67,784,061	74,397,018
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	11,067,502	12,286,407	12,958,573	13,789,132	14,006,738	15,678,782	17,662,123
Transport and storage	8,381,276	9,622,792	10,701,520	10,860,302	11,397,028	13,523,735	15,383,800
Accommodation and food services	1,653,792	1,680,222	1,371,161	1,601,506	1,892,459	2,196,214	2,327,905
Information and communication	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,753	2,375,155	2,605,849	2,726,854	3,280,596
Financial and insurance activities	4,823,101	4,927,613	5,013,181	5,380,249	6,313,664	6,391,195	6,730,048
Real estate	3,553,630	3,869,528	4,348,618	4,581,584	4,784,774	5,086,175	5,483,924
Professional, scientific and technical activities	711,807	753,302	822,440	1,088,002	1,175,442	1,264,549	1,355,768
Administrative and support service activities	3,078,145	3,340,939	3,692,864	4,022,127	4,297,339	4,937,308	5,359,593
Public administration and defence	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,530,738	5,875,519	6,243,146	6,581,823	6,781,526
Education	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,440,525	3,649,124	3,838,330	4,130,679	4,445,151
Human health and social work activities	1,816,738	1,932,964	2,060,600	2,213,486	2,392,940	2,601,798	2,632,143
Arts, entertainment and recreation	374,924	427,887	416,049	513,448	623,721	749,446	896,474
Other service activities	1,037,687	1,140,417	1,217,190	1,358,754	1,465,396	1,594,457	1,732,106
Activities of households as employers;	215,564	241,246	251,635	296,065	306,818	321,046	325,862
All economic activities	114,202,816	124,786,234	135,258,749	144,790,632	158,082,423	173,948,675	191,909,227
Taxes on products	9,794,956	9,753,960	10,125,604	11,376,505	12,737,610	12,805,009	13,937,266
GDP at current market prices	123,997,772	134,540,194	145,384,353	156,167,137	170,820,032	186,753,685	205,846,493

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 2: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (MONETARY AND NON-MONETARY)

Million Shillings							
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024
A: Monetary							
Gross Domestic Product at current market price - monetary	110,217,651	119,842,758	129,664,277	139,270,744	152,694,776	166,243,573	183,424,973
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,296,288	22,959,097	24,314,330	26,295,327	27,969,535	30,942,993	33,427,641
Crops	10,307,806	10,851,760	11,854,269	12,735,397	13,833,046	16,427,129	17,893,272
Livestock	6,674,010	7,471,864	7,663,285	8,130,184	8,281,247	8,424,859	9,184,502
Forestry	2,181,786	2,348,644	2,399,374	2,702,937	2,968,865	3,097,862	3,167,644
Fishing	2,132,686	2,286,828	2,397,402	2,726,809	2,886,377	2,993,141	3,182,223
Industry and construction	32,392,034	36,331,105	41,375,431	44,176,658	50,834,268	54,913,777	61,881,134
Mining and quarrying	6,455,878	7,164,222	9,867,293	11,471,365	15,436,227	16,903,691	20,843,451
Manufacturing	9,811,013	10,512,034	11,207,276	11,237,325	12,170,060	13,182,066	14,940,873
Electricity supply	345,775	369,917	398,084	378,691	248,139	234,392	316,792
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	387,408	412,410	448,050	525,861	629,265	639,904	669,713
Construction	15,391,959	17,872,522	19,454,727	20,563,416	22,350,577	23,953,725	25,110,304
Services	46,734,373	50,798,596	53,848,912	57,422,253	61,153,364	67,581,794	74,178,933
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	11,067,502	12,286,407	12,958,573	13,789,132	14,006,738	15,678,782	17,662,123
Transport and storage	8,381,276	9,622,792	10,701,520	10,860,302	11,397,028	13,523,735	15,383,800
Accommodation and food services	1,653,792	1,680,222	1,371,161	1,601,506	1,892,459	2,196,214	2,327,905
Information and communication	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,753	2,375,155	2,605,849	2,726,854	3,280,596
Financial and insurance activities	4,823,101	4,927,613	5,013,181	5,380,249	6,313,664	6,391,195	6,730,048
Real estate	3,412,309	3,715,644	4,175,682	4,399,384	4,594,494	4,883,908	5,265,840
Professional, scientific and technical activities	711,807	753,302	822,440	1,088,002	1,175,442	1,264,549	1,355,768
Administrative and support service activities	3,078,145	3,340,939	3,692,864	4,022,127	4,297,339	4,937,308	5,359,593
Public administration and defence	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,530,738	5,875,519	6,243,146	6,581,823	6,781,526
Education	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,440,525	3,649,124	3,838,330	4,130,679	4,445,151
Human health and social work activities	1,816,738	1,932,964	2,060,600	2,213,486	2,392,940	2,601,798	2,632,143
Arts, entertainment and recreation	374,924	427,887	416,049	513,448	623,721	749,446	896,474
Other service activities	1,037,687	1,140,417	1,217,190	1,358,754	1,465,396	1,594,457	1,732,106
Activities of households as employers;	215,564	241,246	251,635	296,065	306,818	321,046	325,862
All economic activities	100,422,695	110,088,798	119,538,673	127,894,238	139,957,166	153,438,564	169,487,707
Taxes on products	9,794,956	9,753,960	10,125,604	11,376,505	12,737,610	12,805,009	13,937,266
B: Non- monetary							
Gross Domestic Product at current market prices - non monetary	13,780,121	14,697,436	15,720,076	16,896,394	18,125,257	20,510,111	22,421,520
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12,619,912	13,488,774	14,446,046	15,555,869	16,701,094	19,036,026	20,624,386
Crops	8,749,506	9,211,537	10,062,319	10,810,523	11,743,616	13,947,057	15,194,462
Livestock	2,578,812	2,887,197	2,961,106	3,141,595	3,200,334	3,256,111	3,550,314
Forestry	1,201,483	1,293,414	1,321,325	1,488,533	1,635,169	1,706,362	1,745,100
Fishing	90,110	96,626	101,296	115,218	121,974	126,496	134,511
Industry and construction	1,018,888	1,054,778	1,101,094	1,158,324	1,233,882	1,271,818	1,579,049
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	167,128	177,914	187,909	220,543	263,910	268,372	280,874
Construction	851,760	876,864	913,184	937,781	969,972	1,003,447	1,298,175
Services	141,321	153,883	172,936	182,200	190,281	202,267	218,085
Real estate	141,321	153,883	172,936	182,200	190,281	202,267	218,085
GDP at current market prices	123,997,772	134,540,194	145,384,353	156,167,137	170,820,032	186,753,685	205,846,493

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 3: SHARES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	Percent						
Economic activity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27.4	27.1	26.7	26.8	26.2	26.8	26.3
Crops	15.4	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.0	16.3	16.1
Livestock	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.3	6.2
Forestry	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4
Fishing	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Mining and quarrying	5.2	5.3	6.8	7.3	9.0	9.1	10.1
Manufacturing	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.3
Electricity supply	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Construction	13.1	13.9	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.4	12.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.6
Transport and storage	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.0	6.7	7.2	7.5
Accommodation and food services	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
Information and communication	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Financial and insurance activities	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.3
Real estate	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Public administration and defence	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3
Education	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Human health and social work activities	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Activities of households as employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All economic activities	92.1	92.8	93.0	92.7	92.5	93.1	93.2
Taxes on products	7.9	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.8
GDP at current market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 4: SHARES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (MONETARY AND NON-MONETARY)

	Percent						
Economic activity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
A: Monetary							
Shares of GDP at current market prices - monetary	88.9	89.1	89.2	89.2	89.4	89.1	89.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17.2	17.1	16.7	16.8	16.4	16.6	16.2
Crops	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.8	8.7
Livestock	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.5
Forestry	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5
Fishing	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
Mining and quarrying	5.2	5.3	6.8	7.3	9.0	9.1	10.1
Manufacturing	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.3
Electricity supply	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Construction	12.4	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.6
Transport and storage	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.0	6.7	7.2	7.5
Accommodation and food services	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
Information and communication	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Financial and insurance activities	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.3
Real estate	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Public administration and defence	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3
Education	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Human health and social work activities	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Activities of households as employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All economic activities	81.0	81.8	82.2	81.9	81.9	82.2	82.3
Taxes on products	7.9	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.8
B: Non- monetary							
Shares of GDP at current market prices - non monetary	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.6	11.0	10.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.0
Crops	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.4
Livestock	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
Forestry	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Fishing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Real estate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
GDP at current market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 5: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

Million Shillings							
Type of expenditure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024
GDP at current market prices	123,997,772	134,540,194	145,384,353	156,167,137	170,820,032	186,753,685	205,846,493
Final consumption	87,527,611	92,439,966	100,179,732	107,062,882	115,880,862	123,827,382	127,869,868
Government final consumption	10,468,313	10,864,652	11,263,617	11,862,430	12,455,979	13,301,054	14,298,148
Household final consumption	76,759,564	81,252,021	88,581,903	94,824,443	103,000,650	110,049,275	113,029,048
Non profit institutions serving households	299,734	323,293	334,212	376,009	424,233	477,052	542,672
Gross capital formation	40,639,844	46,103,604	55,949,293	63,708,208	67,065,806	69,226,052	76,301,641
Gross fixed capital formation	41,141,962	50,010,814	60,119,039	67,221,823	68,247,459	71,482,457	77,126,778
Changes in valuables	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173	1,916,891	2,004,727	2,607,299
Changes in inventories	-1,717,221	-5,180,547	-6,008,036	-5,467,787	-3,098,544	-4,261,132	-3,432,436
Exports of goods and services	18,810,172	22,101,293	19,629,078	22,686,817	27,609,312	33,290,230	41,441,353
Export of goods	9,720,088	12,305,450	14,620,151	15,523,687	16,639,963	18,388,713	23,700,866
Export of services	9,090,084	9,795,843	5,008,927	7,163,130	10,969,349	14,901,517	17,740,487
Imports of goods and services	23,653,216	23,806,198	20,992,737	26,675,720	38,409,637	38,287,767	43,472,508
Import of goods	19,294,815	19,713,653	17,967,329	22,983,447	32,730,313	32,795,993	37,111,751
Import of services	4,358,401	4,092,545	3,025,408	3,692,272	5,679,323	5,491,774	6,360,757
Errors and omissions	673,361	-2,298,472	-9,381,013	-10,615,051	-1,326,310	-1,302,212	3,706,139

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 6: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT 2015 MARKET PRICES BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economic activity	Million Shillings						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29,504,236	30,802,622	32,323,673	33,588,777	34,711,277	36,184,322	37,677,355
Crops	15,679,338	16,372,351	17,196,815	17,818,276	18,295,700	19,064,330	19,820,710
Livestock	8,276,692	8,687,238	9,119,559	9,574,892	10,054,947	10,560,054	11,092,431
Forestry	3,339,085	3,499,684	3,612,827	3,739,795	3,857,006	4,021,644	4,166,922
Fishing	2,209,121	2,243,349	2,394,472	2,455,814	2,503,624	2,538,294	2,597,292
Industry and construction	31,344,128	34,912,847	37,251,857	39,085,652	41,147,936	43,234,380	45,565,454
Mining and quarrying	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,887,452	6,442,881	7,138,149	7,945,921	8,605,295
Manufacturing	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279	11,155,762	11,624,144	12,128,562	12,712,638
Electricity supply	928,174	994,879	1,049,610	1,154,204	1,242,132	1,290,960	1,477,093
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	477,510	510,411	540,159	575,213	606,754	621,827	647,165
Construction	15,655,747	17,737,886	19,128,358	19,757,591	20,536,757	21,247,110	22,123,264
Services	45,453,302	48,133,895	50,196,792	52,618,667	55,393,899	58,736,452	62,613,070
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	10,480,204	10,984,480	11,216,401	11,578,146	12,031,598	12,542,371	13,142,577
Transport and storage	8,736,561	9,493,191	10,293,276	10,658,344	11,061,950	11,510,657	11,990,434
Accommodation and food services	1,604,391	1,645,950	1,419,654	1,514,711	1,651,099	1,788,242	1,895,759
Information and communication	1,989,717	2,133,312	2,313,032	2,524,610	2,712,411	2,917,297	3,334,135
Financial and insurance activities	4,094,972	4,281,167	4,412,967	4,599,677	5,024,301	5,760,339	6,557,881
Real estate	3,354,518	3,505,485	3,663,972	3,827,460	3,997,460	4,168,722	4,347,172
Professional, scientific and technical activities	763,332	821,636	881,833	942,013	996,609	1,051,696	1,102,104
Administrative and support service activities	3,054,288	3,311,753	3,569,800	3,817,047	3,993,799	4,191,805	4,452,483
Public administration and defence	5,064,968	5,238,491	5,438,146	5,713,411	6,024,203	6,358,312	6,674,839
Education	3,046,789	3,257,406	3,365,355	3,537,611	3,724,729	3,955,485	4,202,312
Human health and social work activities	1,746,731	1,833,514	1,953,479	2,065,349	2,176,986	2,308,205	2,540,398
Arts, entertainment and recreation	350,027	389,225	372,120	444,488	528,722	622,264	728,773
Other service activities	971,690	1,037,083	1,089,265	1,181,814	1,249,425	1,333,612	1,411,680
Activities of households as employers;	195,113	201,203	207,492	213,987	220,607	227,445	232,523
All economic activities	106,301,666	113,849,364	119,772,323	125,293,096	131,253,112	138,155,154	145,855,878
Taxes on products	8,872,802	9,289,875	8,951,215	9,658,417	9,994,080	10,365,863	10,779,441
GDP at constant 2015 market prices	115,174,468	123,139,239	128,723,538	134,951,513	141,247,193	148,521,017	156,635,319

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 7: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT 2015 MARKET PRICES BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (MONETARY AND NON - MONETARY)

Million Shillings							
Economic activity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024
A: Monetary							
Gross Domestic Product at constant 2015 market prices - Monetary	110,243,681	117,953,902	123,282,166	129,347,848	135,459,199	142,543,071	150,307,903
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25,671,369	26,821,324	28,173,634	29,292,547	30,264,345	31,539,362	32,833,743
Crops	13,381,343	13,996,558	14,711,216	15,252,963	15,658,987	16,316,897	16,964,164
Livestock	7,090,719	7,446,156	7,832,125	8,233,750	8,646,525	9,080,909	9,538,656
Forestry	3,007,003	3,152,322	3,253,511	3,368,590	3,474,151	3,622,458	3,753,292
Fishing	2,192,305	2,226,288	2,376,783	2,437,243	2,484,681	2,519,097	2,577,632
Industry and construction	30,352,531	33,819,773	36,076,540	37,899,047	39,933,072	42,032,997	44,218,887
Mining and quarrying	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,887,452	6,442,881	7,138,149	7,945,921	8,605,295
Manufacturing	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279	11,155,762	11,624,144	12,128,562	12,712,638
Electricity supply	928,174	994,879	1,049,610	1,154,204	1,242,132	1,290,960	1,477,093
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	369,545	396,149	420,891	448,945	473,562	485,327	505,102
Construction	14,772,116	16,759,074	18,072,308	18,697,255	19,455,085	20,182,229	20,918,759
Services	45,346,979	48,022,931	50,080,777	52,497,837	55,267,702	58,604,849	62,475,833
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	10,480,204	10,984,480	11,216,401	11,578,146	12,031,598	12,542,371	13,142,577
Transport and storage	8,736,561	9,493,191	10,293,276	10,658,344	11,061,950	11,510,657	11,990,434
Accommodation and food services	1,604,391	1,645,950	1,419,654	1,514,711	1,651,099	1,788,242	1,895,759
Information and communication	1,989,717	2,133,312	2,313,032	2,524,610	2,712,411	2,917,297	3,334,135
Financial and insurance activities	4,094,972	4,281,167	4,412,967	4,599,677	5,024,301	5,760,339	6,557,881
Real estate	3,248,194	3,394,521	3,547,957	3,706,630	3,871,263	4,037,119	4,209,935
Professional, scientific and technical activities	763,332	821,636	881,833	942,013	996,609	1,051,696	1,102,104
Administrative and support service activities	3,054,288	3,311,753	3,569,800	3,817,047	3,993,799	4,191,805	4,452,483
Public administration and defence	5,064,968	5,238,491	5,438,146	5,713,411	6,024,203	6,358,312	6,674,839
Education	3,046,789	3,257,406	3,365,355	3,537,611	3,724,729	3,955,485	4,202,312
Human health and social work activities	1,746,731	1,833,514	1,953,479	2,065,349	2,176,986	2,308,205	2,540,398
Arts, entertainment and recreation	350,027	389,225	372,120	444,488	528,722	622,264	728,773
Other service activities	971,690	1,037,083	1,089,265	1,181,814	1,249,425	1,333,612	1,411,680
Activities of households as employers;	195,113	201,203	207,492	213,987	220,607	227,445	232,523
All economic activities	101,370,879	108,664,027	114,330,951	119,689,431	125,465,119	132,177,208	139,528,462
Taxes on products	8,872,802	9,289,875	8,951,215	9,658,417	9,994,080	10,365,863	10,779,441
B: Non- monetary							
Gross Domestic Product at constant 2015 market prices – non-monetary	4,930,787	5,185,336	5,441,372	5,603,665	5,787,994	5,977,946	6,327,416
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,832,866	3,981,298	4,150,038	4,296,231	4,446,932	4,644,960	4,843,612
Crops	2,297,609	2,375,410	2,485,190	2,564,893	2,636,294	2,746,997	2,856,114
Livestock	1,185,810	1,240,908	1,287,262	1,340,971	1,408,250	1,478,965	1,553,596
Forestry	332,233	347,517	359,470	371,362	383,014	399,356	413,801
Fishing	17,215	17,464	18,116	19,004	19,375	19,643	20,100
Industry and construction	991,597	1,093,074	1,175,318	1,186,604	1,214,865	1,201,382	1,346,567
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	107,966	114,262	119,268	126,268	133,192	136,501	142,063
Construction	883,632	978,812	1,056,050	1,060,336	1,081,673	1,064,881	1,204,504
Services	106,323	110,964	116,016	120,830	126,197	131,603	137,237
Real estate	106,323	110,964	116,016	120,830	126,197	131,603	137,237
GDP at constant 2015 market prices	115,174,468	123,139,239	128,723,538	134,951,513	141,247,193	148,521,017	156,635,319

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

**Table 8: GROWTH RATES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT 2015 MARKET PRICES
BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

	Percent						
Economic activity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.4	4.4	4.9	3.9	3.3	4.2	4.1
Crops	5.2	4.4	5.0	3.6	2.7	4.2	4.0
Livestock	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Forestry	4.9	4.8	3.2	3.5	3.1	4.3	3.6
Fishing	9.2	1.5	6.7	2.6	1.9	1.4	2.3
Mining and quarrying	1.5	17.7	7.3	9.4	10.8	11.3	8.3
Manufacturing	8.3	5.8	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.8
Electricity supply	5.8	7.2	5.5	10.0	7.6	3.9	14.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	7.4	6.9	5.8	6.5	5.5	2.5	4.1
Construction	13.8	13.3	7.8	3.3	3.9	3.5	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	6.6	4.8	2.1	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.8
Transport and storage	11.8	8.7	8.4	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.2
Accommodation and food services	5.2	2.6	-13.7	6.7	9.0	8.3	6.0
Information and communication	9.1	7.2	8.4	9.1	7.4	7.6	14.3
Financial and insurance activities	-0.5	4.5	3.1	4.2	9.2	14.6	13.8
Real estate	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9.9	7.6	7.3	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.8
Administrative and support service activities	5.6	8.4	7.8	6.9	4.6	5.0	6.2
Public administration and defence	3.2	3.4	3.8	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.0
Education	6.6	6.9	3.3	5.1	5.3	6.2	6.2
Human health and social work activities	8.4	5.0	6.5	5.7	5.4	6.0	10.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13.7	11.2	-4.4	19.4	19.0	17.7	17.1
Other service activities	6.5	6.7	5.0	8.5	5.7	6.7	5.9
Activities of households as employers;	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.2
All economic activities	6.9	7.1	5.2	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.6
Taxes on products	6.3	4.7	-3.6	7.9	3.5	3.7	4.0
GDP Growth rate at constant 2015 market prices	7.0	6.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Chart 1.6: GROWTH RATES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT 2015 MARKET PRICES

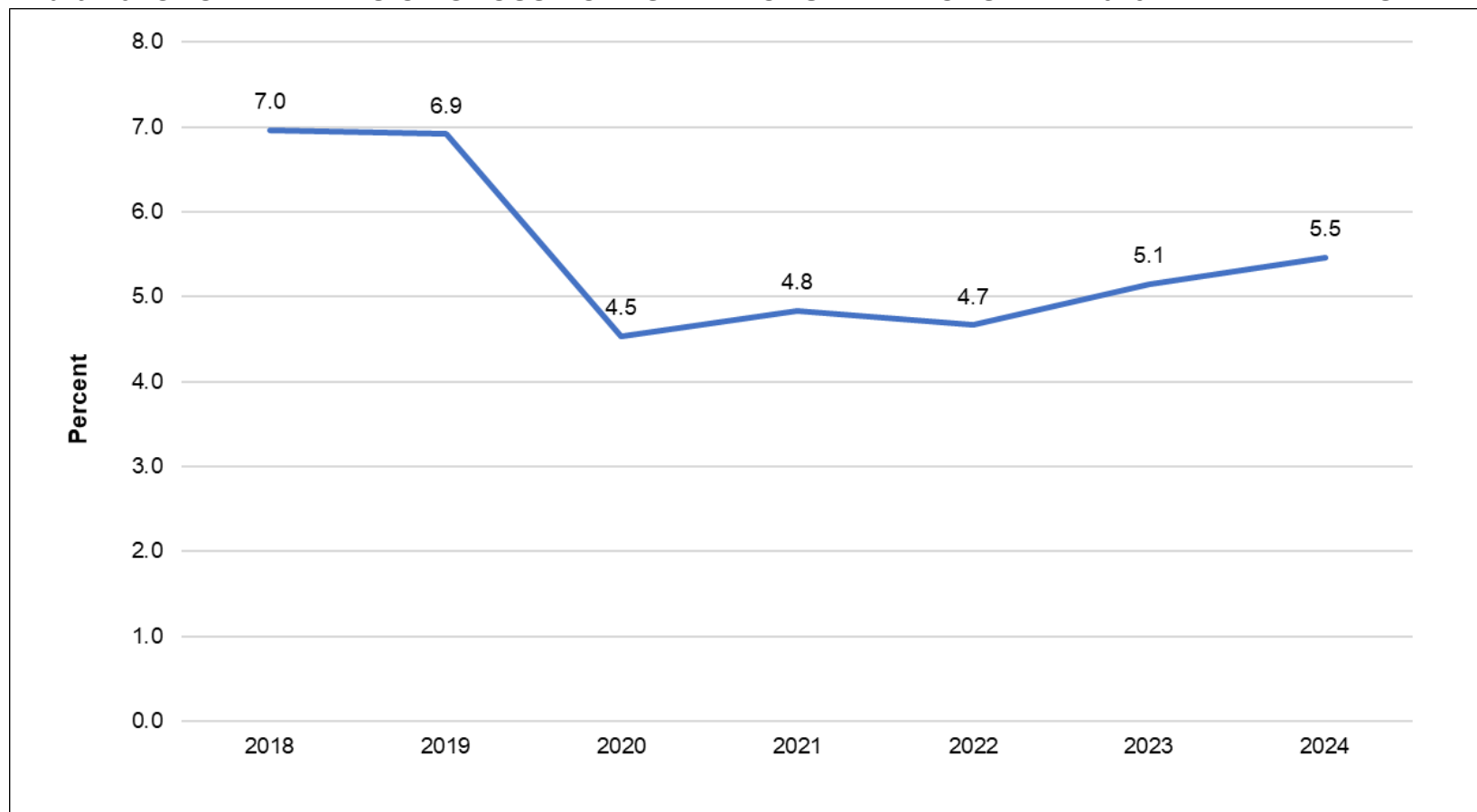


Table 9: GROWTH RATES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT 2015 MARKET PRICES BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY(MONETARY AND NON - MONETARY)

	Percent						
Economic activity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
A: Monetary							
GDP growth rate - monetary	7.1	7.0	4.5	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.4	4.5	5.0	4.0	3.3	4.2	4.1
Crops	5.6	4.6	5.1	3.7	2.7	4.2	4.0
Livestock	4.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Forestry	5.2	4.8	3.2	3.5	3.1	4.3	3.6
Fishing	9.2	1.6	6.8	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.3
Mining and quarrying	1.5	17.7	7.3	9.4	10.8	11.3	8.3
Manufacturing	8.3	5.8	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.8
Electricity supply	5.8	7.2	5.5	10.0	7.6	3.9	14.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	5.6	7.2	6.2	6.7	5.5	2.5	4.1
Construction	13.8	13.5	7.8	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	6.6	4.8	2.1	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.8
Transport and storage	11.8	8.7	8.4	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.2
Accommodation and food services	5.2	2.6	-13.7	6.7	9.0	8.3	6.0
Information and communication	9.1	7.2	8.4	9.1	7.4	7.6	14.3
Financial and insurance activities	-0.5	4.5	3.1	4.2	9.2	14.6	13.8
Real estate	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9.9	7.6	7.3	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.8
Administrative and support service activities	5.6	8.4	7.8	6.9	4.6	5.0	6.2
Public administration and defence	3.2	3.4	3.8	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.0
Education	6.6	6.9	3.3	5.1	5.3	6.2	6.2
Human health and social work activities	8.4	5.0	6.5	5.7	5.4	6.0	10.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13.7	11.2	-4.4	19.4	19.0	17.7	17.1
Other service activities	6.5	6.7	5.0	8.5	5.7	6.7	5.9
Activities of households as employers;	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.2
All economic activities	7.1	7.2	5.2	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.6
Taxes on products	6.3	4.7	-3.6	7.9	3.5	3.7	4.0
B: Non- monetary							
GDP growth rate - non monetary	6.5	5.2	4.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	5.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.0	3.9	4.2	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.3
Crops	3.1	3.4	4.6	3.2	2.8	4.2	4.0
Livestock	9.8	4.6	3.7	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Forestry	1.7	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	4.3	3.6
Fishing	9.2	1.4	3.7	4.9	2.0	1.4	2.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	14.1	5.8	4.4	5.9	5.5	2.5	4.1
Construction	12.5	10.8	7.9	0.4	2.0	-1.6	13.1
Real estate	9.9	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3
GDP at const 2015 market prices	7.0	6.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 10: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT 2015 PRICES BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

Type of Expenditure	Million Shillings						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024
Gross Domestic Product (GDPbp)	106,301,666	113,849,364	119,772,323	125,293,096	131,253,112	138,155,154	145,855,878
Net taxes on product	8,872,802	9,289,875	8,951,215	9,658,417	9,994,080	10,365,863	10,779,441
Gross Domestic Product (GDPmp)	115,174,468	123,139,239	128,723,538	134,951,513	141,247,193	148,521,017	156,635,319
GDP at constant 2015 market prices	115,174,468	123,139,239	128,723,538	134,951,513	141,247,193	148,521,017	156,635,319
Final consumption	77,496,083	79,584,578	83,532,038	87,480,181	89,503,360	92,394,403	98,591,315
Government final consumption	9,965,992	10,196,780	10,457,021	10,804,144	11,149,850	11,831,714	13,621,838
Household final consumption	67,252,169	69,096,209	72,777,412	76,351,978	77,997,028	80,174,169	84,543,762
Non profit institutions serving households	277,922	291,589	297,605	324,059	356,482	388,521	425,715
Gross capital formation	45,155,626	48,650,734	51,210,017	54,636,423	61,112,749	60,809,850	66,880,629
Gross fixed capital formation	46,824,212	53,293,526	56,436,601	58,860,660	63,270,605	63,960,884	69,140,700
Changes in Valuables	776,123	925,034	1,096,591	1,161,299	1,043,459	1,024,048	1,132,087
Changes in inventories	-2,444,709	-5,567,827	-6,323,175	-5,385,536	-3,201,316	-4,175,082	-3,392,158
Exports of goods and services	15,273,479	18,015,712	14,958,602	17,301,312	20,307,688	22,944,215	26,161,351
Export of goods	7,559,698	9,941,744	10,400,109	11,030,299	11,055,648	11,309,498	13,385,376
Export of services	7,713,780	8,073,968	4,558,493	6,271,013	9,252,039	11,634,717	12,775,975
Imports of goods and services	22,569,279	21,717,641	19,867,913	24,412,030	32,068,975	30,563,534	33,520,861
Import of goods	19,092,549	18,560,540	17,441,130	21,500,877	27,899,126	26,637,365	29,193,722
Import of services	3,476,730	3,157,101	2,426,783	2,911,153	4,169,849	3,926,170	4,327,139
Errors and omissions	-181,441	-1,394,144	-1,109,207	-54,373	2,392,371	2,936,083	-1,477,115

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 11: CAPITAL FORMATION AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES BY TYPE OF ASSETS

Type	Million Shillings						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024
Buildings	34,044,435	42,221,028	49,747,719	55,339,606	56,289,401	57,488,804	61,422,001
Transport equipment	1,439,945	1,626,468	2,104,131	2,525,856	2,566,601	2,523,075	3,374,687
Machinery and equipment	2,776,908	2,951,572	4,057,780	4,577,241	4,591,367	6,452,530	6,948,222
Other machinery and equipment	1,378,753	1,501,925	2,014,715	2,322,447	2,279,644	2,294,783	2,478,163
Animal resources yielding repeat products	417,015	476,835	609,366	729,533	726,652	683,694	717,001
Intellectual property products/ R&D/ professional services	1,084,906	1,232,987	1,585,327	1,727,139	1,793,793	2,039,571	2,186,702
Fixed capital formation	41,141,962	50,010,814	60,119,039	67,221,823	68,247,459	71,482,457	77,126,778
Changes in valuables	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173	1,916,891	2,004,727	2,607,299
Changes in inventories	-1,717,221	-5,180,547	-6,008,036	-5,467,787	-3,098,544	-4,261,132	-3,432,436
Total capital formation	40,639,844	46,103,604	55,949,293	63,708,208	67,065,806	69,226,052	76,301,641

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 12: CAPITAL FORMATION AT CONSTANT 2015 PRICES BY TYPE OF ASSETS

Type	Million Shillings						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024
Buildings	38,590,978	44,798,699	46,631,376	48,634,282	52,329,858	51,643,709	54,162,029
Transport equipment	1,876,483	2,108,988	2,148,677	2,143,604	2,365,663	3,085,376	5,336,422
Machinery and equipment	3,223,695	3,048,264	3,789,868	4,050,012	4,245,799	5,191,264	5,325,054
Other Machinery and equipment	1,531,393	1,549,217	1,843,357	1,925,453	2,103,267	1,795,030	1,923,105
Animal resources yielding repeat products	434,150	468,173	524,605	548,111	586,026	550,319	577,128
Intellectual property products/ R&D/ professional services	1,167,515	1,320,184	1,498,719	1,559,197	1,639,992	1,695,187	1,816,962
Fixed capital formation	46,824,212	53,293,526	56,436,601	58,860,660	63,270,605	63,960,884	69,140,700
Changes in valuables	776,123	925,034	1,096,591	1,161,299	1,043,459	1,024,048	1,132,087
Changes in inventories	(2,444,709)	(5,567,827)	(6,323,175)	(5,385,536)	(3,201,316)	(4,175,082)	(3,392,158)
Total capital formation	45,155,626	48,650,734	51,210,017	54,636,423	61,112,749	60,809,850	66,880,629

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 13: SHARE OF CAPITAL FORMATION AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES BY TYPE OF ASSETS

Type	Percent						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024
Buildings	83.8	91.6	88.9	86.9	83.9	83.0	80.5
Transport equipment	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.6	4.4
Machinery and equipment	6.8	6.4	7.3	7.2	6.8	9.3	9.1
Other machinery and equipment	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2
Animal resources yielding repeat products	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
Intellectual property products/ R&D/ professional services	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9
Fixed capital formation	101.2	108.5	107.5	105.5	101.8	103.3	101.1
Changes in valuables	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.4
Changes in inventories	-4.2	-11.2	-10.7	-8.6	-4.6	-6.2	-4.5
Total capital formation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 14: CAPITAL FORMATION AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Sector	Million Shillings						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024
A. Fixed capital formation	41,141,962	50,010,814	60,119,039	67,221,823	68,247,459	71,482,457	77,126,778
Central Government	10,716,619	12,602,717	15,570,831	16,939,888	16,738,193	17,155,790	18,913,260
Parastatals	903,317	1,050,226	1,442,857	1,645,300	1,744,776	1,858,544	2,027,813
Institutions	862,257	1,200,259	1,563,095	1,749,614	1,748,131	1,930,026	2,193,548
Private sector	28,659,770	35,157,613	41,542,256	46,887,021	48,016,360	50,538,097	53,992,156
B.Changes in valuables	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173	1,916,891	2,004,727	2,607,299
C.Changes in inventories	-1,717,221	-5,180,547	-6,008,036	-5,467,787	-3,098,544	-4,261,132	-3,432,436
Total capital formation (A+B+C)	40,639,844	46,103,604	55,949,293	63,708,208	67,065,806	69,226,052	76,301,641

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 15: INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES OF GOODS CONSUMED BY MINIMUM WAGE EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (Jan - Dec. 2020 =100)

Year	All items		Food and beverage***	
	Index	Change (Percent)	Index	Change (Percent)
2016	90.9		87.5	
2017	92.6	1.9	90.5	3.4
2018	94.4	2.0	94.6	4.5
2019	98.0	3.8	98.9	4.6
2020**	100.0	2.1	100.0	1.1
2021	102.4	2.4	100.6	0.6
2022	107.2	4.7	108.2	7.5
2023	112.8	5.2	118.8	9.8
2024	119.3	5.8	123.9	4.4

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

**The reference period has been changed to Dec. 2020 = 100

*** Category name has been changed from food to food and beverage since Dec. 2020

Table 16: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR MINIMUM WAGE EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (Jan - Dec. 2020 = 100)

Year	***Food and beverages	Alcoholic drinks and cigarettes	Clothing and footwear	Electricity, household and water	Furniture, and household utensils	Health services	Transport	Communication	Recreation and entertainment	Education	Hotel and restaurants	Financial and insurance services	Miscellaneous goods and services	Overall price index
2016	87.52	96.37	90.95	81.16	92.80	94.57	109.22	98.54	95.16	91.47	96.60	91.76	95.45	90.94
2017	90.53	99.20	92.14	81.89	95.71	96.03	109.11	98.91	96.76	95.02	97.12	94.10	96.08	92.63
2018	94.59	99.20	95.03	86.58	97.53	96.10	95.51	98.82	97.84	100.22	97.23	96.17	97.49	94.44
2019	98.93	99.98	98.79	91.42	99.42	99.13	100.23	99.79	100.13	100.12	99.36	100.00	99.66	97.99
2020**	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2021	100.58	107.27	103.06	102.93	103.91	101.93	92.55	101.39	103.83	110.34	105.46	100.00	100.71	102.37
2022	108.16	107.86	106.86	106.97	110.42	104.89	90.61	103.25	117.66	112.84	108.58	100.00	104.23	107.16
2023	118.78	108.60	109.45	110.63	116.24	114.46	82.97	104.32	133.86	117.78	110.68	99.97	107.88	112.77
2024	123.98	112.13	113.60	123.32	120.74	124.33	100.38	104.97	155.60	122.42	113.21	100.04	117.99	119.30

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

**The reference period has been changed to Dec. 2020 = 100

***Category name has been changed from food to food and beverage since Dec. 2020

Table 17: COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY MIDDLE WAGE EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (Jan - Dec. 2020 =100)

Year	Quarters					Change (Percent)
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Average	
2016	87.19	89.15	88.69	88.67	88.43	
2017	89.26	91.18	91.12	91.43	90.75	2.6
2018	90.35	92.69	92.89	93.83	92.44	1.9
2019	95.62	96.95	96.51	97.36	96.61	4.5
**2020	99.69	99.96	100.42	99.92	100.00	3.5
2021	101.71	102.57	101.87	103.45	102.40	2.4
2022	105.12	108.89	109.48	110.01	108.38	5.8
2023	112.37	113.39	113.78	115.33	113.72	4.9
2024	120.76	124.14	123.00	122.80	122.68	7.9

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

**The reference period has been changed to Dec. 2020 = 100

Table 18: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR MIDDLE GROUP WAGE EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (Jan - Dec. 2020 = 100)

	Food and beverages***	Alcoholic drinks and cigarettes	Clothing and footwear	Electricity, household and water	Furniture and household utensils	Health services	Transport	Communication	Recreation and entertainment	Education	Hotel and restaurants	Financial and insurance services	Others	Overall price index
2018 First quarter	87.41	99.43	93.46	82.62	96.44	94.88	94.15	98.17	97.69	100.03	96.12	100.00	95.48	90.35
Second quarter	92.18	99.43	94.58	84.42	97.15	95.01	94.50	98.07	98.37	100.03	96.12	100.00	96.96	92.69
Third quarter	91.69	99.43	96.00	85.55	97.52	95.08	94.95	98.02	98.17	100.03	96.66	100.00	97.39	92.89
Fourth quarter	91.00	99.57	97.63	89.50	98.39	95.20	98.33	98.07	98.72	100.03	97.90	100.00	98.28	93.83
2019 First quarter	93.66	99.85	98.02	90.52	99.33	98.34	100.45	99.40	99.92	100.03	99.34	100.00	99.95	95.62
Second quarter	96.72	99.85	98.57	90.39	99.55	99.59	101.06	99.87	100.12	100.03	99.47	100.00	100.03	96.95
Third quarter	95.12	99.85	99.20	91.58	99.39	99.60	101.06	99.15	101.01	100.03	99.45	100.00	99.44	96.51
Fourth quarter	97.19	99.85	99.17	92.21	99.71	99.69	100.61	99.30	99.70	100.03	99.04	100.00	99.67	97.36
**2020 First quarter	101.46	99.85	99.85	96.53	99.93	99.71	100.93	99.54	99.97	100.00	99.05	100.00	99.25	99.87
Second quarter	99.72	99.85	99.96	101.49	99.99	100.04	99.31	100.15	99.99	100.00	99.05	100.00	99.88	99.99
Third quarter	99.38	99.85	99.95	102.39	100.04	100.12	99.53	100.15	100.02	100.00	100.95	100.00	100.30	100.26
Fourth quarter	99.44	100.44	100.24	99.59	100.03	100.12	100.23	100.15	100.02	100.00	100.95	100.00	100.57	99.89
2021 First quarter	100.68	104.06	100.68	99.92	102.79	103.70	100.91	101.36	100.06	104.76	107.20	100.00	100.21	101.71
Second quarter	102.03	104.31	99.99	97.98	104.06	103.97	102.50	101.24	100.64	105.60	110.88	100.57	100.75	102.57
Third quarter	99.63	103.90	100.16	97.71	104.07	103.97	103.47	101.25	100.57	105.53	110.88	100.57	100.69	101.87
Fourth quarter	102.36	104.56	101.79	99.97	105.36	104.32	103.99	101.54	100.55	105.54	111.53	100.57	100.99	103.45
2022 First quarter	104.28	104.70	102.85	103.83	107.30	104.48	104.25	101.62	115.16	105.54	112.88	100.57	102.20	105.12
Second quarter	111.70	104.70	102.92	105.35	107.68	105.19	111.04	101.59	116.25	106.11	114.50	100.55	104.65	108.89
Third quarter	112.07	104.98	103.70	102.76	108.73	106.41	116.39	101.55	118.18	107.27	114.05	100.50	104.76	109.48
Fourth quarter	115.03	104.70	103.78	103.51	111.09	107.18	109.37	101.56	118.64	107.38	115.53	100.46	104.89	110.01
2023 First quarter	121.13	104.70	104.57	103.76	111.53	107.83	109.30	101.54	120.57	109.58	116.90	100.49	105.45	112.37
Second quarter	123.48	104.70	104.99	105.94	111.20	107.82	108.40	101.42	123.91	109.58	117.24	100.45	105.68	113.39
Third quarter	120.59	112.05	106.94	106.05	113.29	111.18	113.17	101.55	126.12	109.58	117.83	100.41	110.01	113.78
Fourth quarter	121.68	114.61	109.24	109.89	115.50	111.20	115.27	101.69	127.72	109.58	118.07	100.52	110.03	115.33
2024 First quarter	127.91	117.08	111.54	115.23	117.49	114.84	127.60	103.23	129.17	111.59	122.17	100.58	115.08	120.76
Second quarter	131.42	119.97	112.36	123.99	118.04	115.23	133.69	103.17	130.84	113.37	122.45	100.60	117.31	124.14
Third quarter	127.13	120.31	112.72	124.73	118.97	115.30	133.48	103.18	132.08	114.66	122.75	100.60	117.82	123.00
Fourth quarter	127.69	120.64	113.16	122.70	120.41	115.18	131.27	103.32	132.48	114.63	122.66	100.60	119.16	122.80

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

**The reference period has been changed to Dec. 2020 = 100

*** Category name has been changed from food to food and beverage since Dec. 2020

Table 19: COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY HIGH INCOME GROUP IN DAR ES SALAAM (Jan - Dec. 2020 =100)

	Food and beverages***	Alcoholic drinks and cigarettes	Clothing and footwear	Electricity, household and water	Furniture, and household utensils	Health services	Transport	Communication	Recreation and entertainment	Education	Hotel and restaurants	Financial and insurance services	Miscellaneous goods and services	Overall, price index
2018 First Quarter	87.9	100.0	94.8	84.5	96.7	95.5	96.4	97.9	98.9	94.3	94.8	100.0	98.3	92.6
Second Quarter	88.9	100.0	95.8	86.4	97.6	95.5	98.7	98.0	99.5	100.0	95.0	100.0	99.7	94.1
Third Quarter	89.8	99.6	97.0	87.1	97.9	95.5	99.8	98.0	99.8	100.0	95.6	100.0	100.6	94.9
Fourth Quarter	89.5	99.7	97.6	88.7	98.2	95.4	101.4	98.0	99.3	100.0	97.7	100.0	100.8	95.6
2019 First Quarter	90.9	99.8	97.9	89.1	99.3	98.4	101.5	99.4	99.8	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.8	96.4
Second Quarter	93.6	99.8	98.5	94.5	99.6	99.8	102.3	99.9	100.4	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.8	98.1
Third Quarter	92.9	99.8	99.0	95.3	99.5	99.7	102.0	99.1	101.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	100.4	97.9
Fourth Quarter	94.3	99.8	99.2	95.9	99.7	99.7	101.6	99.3	99.2	100.0	99.3	100.0	99.0	98.2
2020 **														
First Quarter	99.6	99.8	99.9	97.9	99.9	99.7	101.8	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	98.7	100.0
Second Quarter	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.8	100.0	100.1	99.4	100.2	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.2	99.7
Third Quarter	100.0	99.8	100.0	101.4	100.1	100.1	99.4	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.6	100.0	100.5	100.1
Fourth Quarter	101.3	100.7	100.2	99.8	100.1	100.1	99.5	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.6	100.0	100.6	100.3
2021 First Quarter	102.8	104.6	102.6	100.3	107.1	102.9	100.6	101.3	98.6	102.4	105.4	100.0	100.7	102.2
Second Quarter	104.7	113.5	103.1	99.7	108.1	103.3	101.7	101.0	98.6	103.6	107.4	100.2	101.6	103.1
Third Quarter	102.7	113.2	103.1	99.6	108.1	103.3	102.3	101.0	98.6	103.0	107.3	100.2	101.5	102.8
Fourth Quarter	105.5	113.7	104.8	101.0	109.3	103.7	102.7	102.0	99.0	103.0	108.1	100.2	102.1	104.0
2022 First Quarter	108.0	113.9	106.0	103.0	110.2	103.9	103.1	102.4	99.7	103.0	109.7	100.2	102.7	105.3
Second Quarter	111.2	113.9	106.1	103.9	110.4	104.3	108.4	102.4	99.7	103.5	111.7	100.2	103.3	107.4
Third Quarter	107.9	113.9	107.0	103.0	110.7	105.6	113.1	102.3	101.9	104.3	111.3	100.1	103.6	107.8
Fourth Quarter	108.5	113.5	107.6	104.1	112.0	107.7	106.9	102.5	102.5	104.4	112.5	100.0	105.7	107.1
2023 First Quarter	112.9	113.6	108.2	104.6	112.3	109.2	107.2	102.8	102.5	105.0	115.1	100.1	106.2	108.5
Second Quarter	114.0	113.6	108.4	105.4	112.1	109.3	106.6	102.8	102.3	105.0	115.7	100.0	107.4	108.8
Third Quarter	112.4	117.0	110.1	105.7	113.3	111.9	110.4	103.5	105.6	105.0	116.4	100.0	115.5	110.0
Fourth Quarter	114.0	118.9	112.5	108.3	114.4	111.9	110.8	103.0	108.2	105.0	116.8	100.2	117.0	111.3
2024 First Quarter	118.5	121.4	114.9	112.9	116.0	115.5	113.9	106.7	111.1	108.6	121.3	100.3	137.3	115.1
Second Quarter	121.3	122.7	115.9	116.5	117.0	116.1	115.5	108.0	113.5	111.3	122.0	100.4	141.5	117.1
Third Quarter	117.5	122.5	116.6	115.2	117.6	116.1	115.6	108.1	115.4	112.7	122.3	100.4	142.0	116.5
Fourth Quarter	119.3	121.7	116.1	115.5	118.8	116.0	115.3	108.6	117.2	112.8	122.3	100.4	143.1	116.9

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

**The reference period has been changed to Dec. 2020 = 100

*** Category name has been changed from food to food and beverage since Dec. 2020

Table 20: COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR HIGH INCOME GROUP IN DAR-ES-SALAAM (Jan - Dec. 2020 =100)

Year	Quarters				Average	Change (Percent)
	First quarter	First quarter	First quarter	First quarter		
2016	85.46	86.73	86.65	86.98	86.45	
2017	87.99	89.47	90.83	92.16	90.11	4.2
2018	92.65	94.11	94.87	95.59	94.31	4.7
2019	96.37	98.13	97.92	98.21	97.66	3.6
2020**	99.96	99.70	100.08	100.26	100.00	2.4
2021	102.17	103.08	102.81	104.03	103.02	3.0
2022	105.30	107.39	107.81	107.14	106.91	3.8
2023	108.47	108.78	110.02	111.25	109.63	2.5
2024	115.15	117.11	116.45	116.90	116.40	6.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

**The reference period has been changed to Dec. 2020 = 100

**Table 21: COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY URBAN DWELLERS IN TANZANIA MAINLAND
(Jan - Dec. 2020 =100)**

Year	Food and beverages***	Alcoholic drinks and cigarettes	Clothing and footwear	Electricity, household and water	Furniture, and household utensils	Health services	Transport	Communication	Recreation and entertainment	Education	Hotel and restaurants	Financial insurance services	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	Overall price index
2020**														
First Quarter	98.80	99.48	99.52	98.10	99.44	99.41	101.06	99.12	100.52	99.87	99.51	99.97	99.61	99.16
Second Quarter	101.16	99.92	100.06	100.58	100.05	99.85	101.33	99.98	100.57	100.04	99.67	99.97	100.20	100.72
Third Quarter	100.11	100.28	100.08	100.57	100.26	100.31	98.69	100.22	100.07	100.04	100.35	100.03	100.24	100.04
Fourth Quarter	99.92	100.33	100.34	100.76	100.25	100.43	98.93	100.68	98.85	100.05	100.47	100.03	99.95	100.08
2021														
First Quarter	102.31	101.37	103.65	103.09	102.60	102.04	101.86	101.25	102.49	100.92	103.50	100.20	102.25	102.46
Second Quarter	106.03	102.28	104.50	104.18	102.98	102.51	103.09	101.82	102.87	101.24	105.13	100.28	102.62	104.16
Third Quarter	104.33	102.49	104.76	104.50	103.33	103.06	103.88	102.03	102.96	101.17	105.31	100.31	103.03	103.94
Fourth Quarter	104.34	102.79	105.30	104.69	103.88	103.35	104.51	102.26	102.56	101.16	105.59	100.34	103.26	104.20
2022														
First Quarter	108.75	103.23	106.51	106.56	105.60	103.55	105.61	102.42	103.98	101.41	106.54	100.44	104.59	106.29
Second Quarter	112.39	103.49	106.83	108.63	106.31	103.92	109.96	102.46	104.01	101.60	107.19	100.49	105.16	108.41
Third Quarter	112.17	103.46	107.30	108.26	107.17	104.39	112.42	102.69	104.45	101.87	107.27	100.54	105.31	108.80
Fourth Quarter	114.18	103.65	107.86	107.88	107.96	104.88	110.52	103.50	104.68	101.90	108.28	100.14	105.75	109.30
2023														
First Quarter	119.35	103.76	109.16	108.19	108.67	105.39	111.89	104.06	105.28	104.65	109.62	100.28	106.46	111.40
Second Quarter	121.89	104.86	110.25	109.44	109.33	105.56	111.84	104.33	105.94	105.10	111.90	100.09	107.22	112.69
Third Quarter	118.66	107.31	110.81	109.66	111.01	106.34	113.18	104.73	107.02	105.32	112.85	100.74	109.44	112.42
Fourth Quarter	118.16	107.66	111.26	110.72	111.77	106.38	113.95	104.88	108.07	105.48	113.21	100.74	109.85	112.73
2024														
First Quarter	121.24	108.11	112.06	113.48	112.43	107.49	115.83	105.74	109.08	107.52	114.62	101.41	114.11	114.75
Second Quarter	123.46	108.56	112.45	115.68	113.01	107.68	117.54	106.16	109.49	108.42	115.45	101.72	115.40	116.18
Third Quarter	121.18	109.52	112.87	116.21	113.68	108.14	118.16	106.03	109.93	108.79	116.25	101.86	115.72	115.90
Fourth Quarter	122.24	109.92	113.03	115.29	114.11	108.35	118.12	106.12	110.33	108.80	116.30	101.94	116.44	116.15

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

**The reference period has been changed to Dec. 2020 = 100

*** Category name has been changed from food to food and beverage since Dec. 2020

Table 22: COST OF LIVING INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY URBAN DWELLERS IN TANZANIA MAINLAND (Jan - Dec. 2020 =100)

Year	Quarters				Average	Change (Percent)
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter		
2020**	99.16	100.72	100.04	100.08	100.00	
2021	102.46	104.16	103.94	104.20	103.69	3.7
2022	106.29	108.41	108.80	109.30	108.20	4.3
2023	111.40	112.69	112.42	112.73	112.31	3.8
2024	114.75	116.18	115.90	116.15	115.75	3.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

**The reference period has been changed to Dec. 2020 = 100

Table 23: VARIOUS INDICES OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY URBAN RESIDENTS IN TANZANIA MAINLAND (Jan - Dec. 2020 =100)

Year	Index			Urban dwellers Tanzania Mainland	Change (Percent)			Urban dwellers Tanzania Mainland
	Income Level in Dar es Salaam				Income Level in Dar es Salaam			
	Minimum	Middle	High		Minimum	Middle	High	
2020**	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
2021	102.37	102.4	103.02	103.69	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.7
2022	107.16	108.38	106.91	108.2	4.7	5.8	3.8	4.3
2023	112.77	113.72	109.63	112.31	5.2	4.9	2.5	3.8
2024	119.3	122.68	116.4	115.75	5.8	7.9	6.2	3.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

**The reference period has been changed to Dec. 2020 = 100

CHAPTER 2

MONEY AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

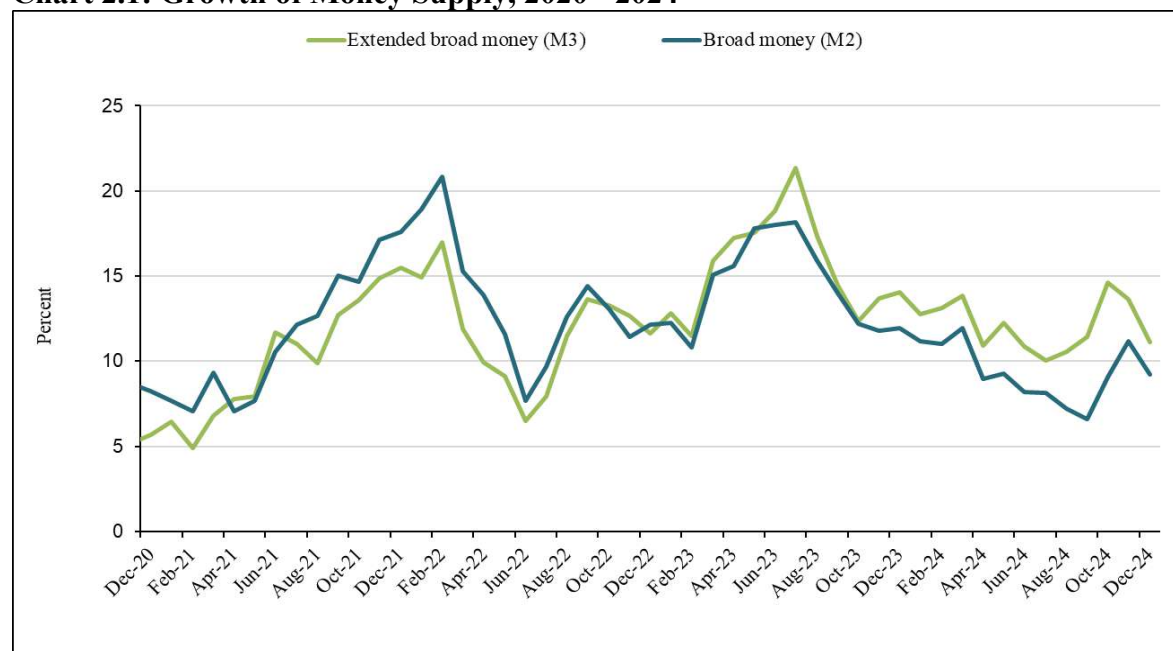
Implementation of Monetary Policy

31. In 2024, the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) started implementing interest rate (or price)-based monetary policy, aiming at containing inflation and increase efficiency in line with the changing economic environment. In this context, the Central Bank Rate (CBR) was set at 5.5 percent for the quarter ending March 2024 and increased to 6.0 percent for the quarter ending June 2024 and remained unchanged for the last two quarters of 2024. In addition, the 7-day Interbank Cash Market (IBCM) rate averaged 7.67 percent in 2024, within +/- 2 percent of the CBR indicating presence of sufficient liquidity in the economy.

Money Supply

32. In 2024, the growth rate of money supply was satisfactory in line with enhanced economic activities. As of December 2024, extended broad money supply (M3) increased by 11.1 percent to 48,905.3 billion shillings from 44,002.6 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2023. The increase was attributed to growth of credit to the private sector. In addition, broad money supply (M2) increased by 9.3 percent to 37,140.1 billion shillings in the period ending December 2024 from 34,001.7 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2023. Similarly, narrow money supply (M1) increased by 11.2 percent to 22,905.8 billion shillings in the period ending December 2024 from 20,601.6 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2023.

Chart 2.1: Growth of Money Supply, 2020 - 2024



Credit to Private Sector

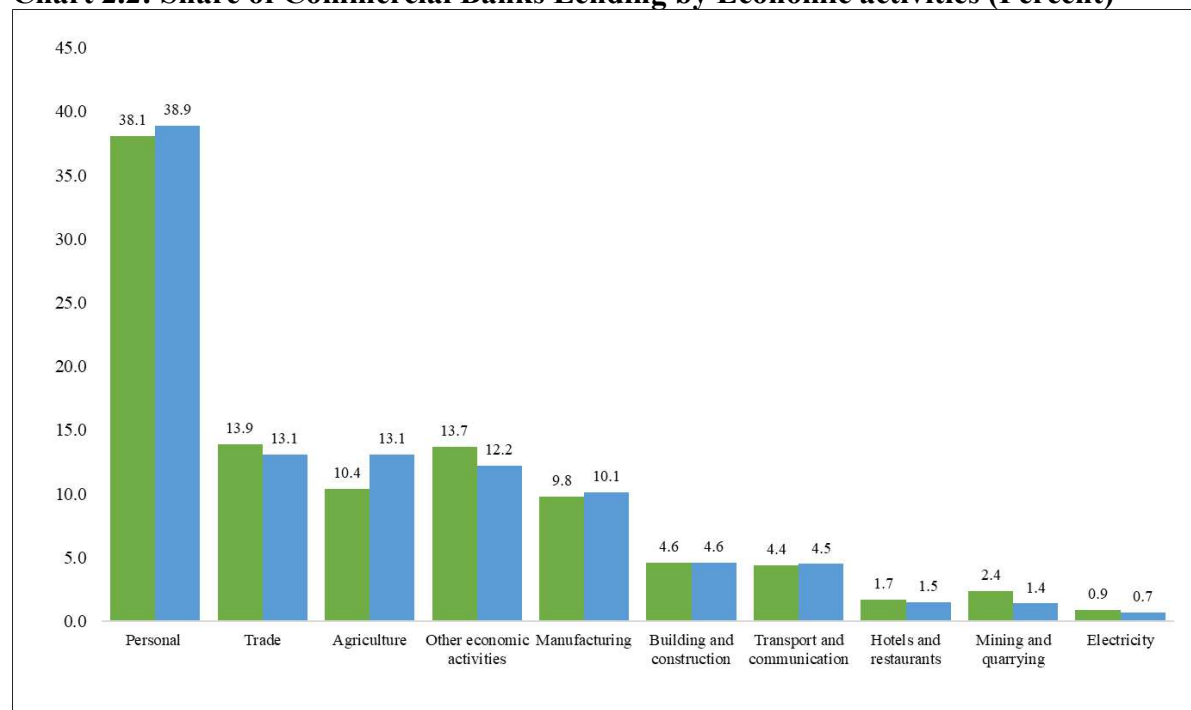
33. In 2024, credit to private sector increased to 36,097.4 billion shillings compared with 32,102.0 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 12.4 percent. The increase emanated from improved economic activities, conducive business environment, and prudent implementation of fiscal and monetary policies. During the period under review, growth of credit to private sector was highly pronounced in agricultural sector (41.0 percent), followed by manufacturing (16.3 percent), personal activities (14.7 percent), and transport and communication (13.2 percent). The increase of credit to agricultural sector was attributed to increased demand for credit to purchase crops, particularly cashews and cereals. Similarly, credit extended to personal activities (construction, small and medium enterprises, personal consumption and other activities such as education) continued to account for the largest share of credit to private sector (38.9 percent), followed by agricultural activities (13.1 percent), trade (13.1 percent), and manufacturing (10.1 percent).

Table 2.1: Commercial Banks Lending by Economic Activities, 2020 – 2024

Economic Activity	As of December (Billion Shillings)					Growth (Percent)		Share (Percent)	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Agriculture	1,725.6	1,592.5	2,327.4	3,340.8	4,712.1	43.5	41	10.4	13.1
Mining and quarrying	429.4	474.0	575.9	785.4	500.3	36.4	-36	2.4	1.4
Manufacturing	1,878.4	2,111.1	2,709.5	3,132.0	3,643.1	15.6	16.3	9.8	10.1
Building and construction	1,072.3	998.4	1,200.6	1,483.1	1,655.1	23.5	11.6	4.6	4.6
Transport and communication	1,142.4	1,053.9	1,207.0	1,420.3	1,607.9	17.7	13.2	4.4	4.5
Trade	3,054.9	3,657.3	4,556.4	4,473.4	4,723.9	-1.8	5.6	13.9	13.1
Hotels and restaurants	549.5	542.7	511.3	534.0	548.4	4.4	2.7	1.7	1.5
Electricity	114.7	143.9	130.3	291.3	268.5	124	-7.8	0.9	0.7
Personal	6,793.9	8,047.7	10,365.7	12,238.0	14,032.9	18.1	14.7	38.1	38.9
Other economic activities	3,547.2	3,722.5	3,788.3	4,403.8	4,405.1	16.2	0	13.7	12.2
Total	20,308.3	22,344.1	27,372.5	32,102.0	36,097.4	17.3	12.4	100	100

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Chart 2.2: Share of Commercial Banks Lending by Economic activities (Percent)



Commercial Banks' Deposits

34. In 2024, commercial banks' deposits increased by 13.8 percent to 41,525.7 billion shillings from 36,501.1 billion shillings in 2023. This was attributed to increased agent banking service and the use of digital systems in the provision of financial services. In addition, private sector deposits increased to 40,025.8 billion shillings in 2024 from 35,345.0 billion shillings in 2023. Similarly, the ratio of foreign currency deposits to total deposits increased to 27.4 percent in 2024 from 25.6 percent in 2023.

Interest Rates Trends

35. In 2024, interest rates in the financial markets increased due to implementation of monetary policy aimed at containing inflation. The overall interbank interest rate in the financial market increased to 7.50 percent in 2024 compared with 5.37 percent in 2023. In addition, interest rate on Treasury bills increased to 10.67 percent in 2024 compared with 7.32 percent in 2023. The increase in interbank and Treasury bills interest rates played an important role in reducing money in circulation and contain inflation.

36. In 2024, the overall lending rate decreased to 15.47 percent compared with 15.75 percent in 2023. In addition, one-year lending rates decreased to an average of 15.82 percent in 2024 compared with an average of 16.53 percent in 2023. Similarly, time deposit rates increased to an average of 7.85 percent in 2024 compared with an average of 7.07 percent in 2023. Furthermore, one-year deposit rates increased to an average of 9.17 percent in 2024 from an average of 8.65 percent in 2023. As a result, the interest rate spread

narrowed to an average of 6.65 percent in 2024 compared with an average of 7.88 percent in 2023. The spread's decline suggests that lending risks have decreased as a result of the Government's initiatives to enhance KYC² requirements.

The Value of Tanzanian Shilling

37. During the first three quarters of 2024, the value of the Tanzanian shilling depreciated against the US dollar due to shortage of US dollar in the economy. The shortage resulted from implementation of tight monetary policies by developed countries especially the United States to contain inflation as well as oil price hikes in the global market. However, in the fourth quarter, foreign exchange liquidity improved significantly, leading to an appreciation of shilling against US dollar. This appreciation was driven by improvement in the global economic environment, particularly a decline in interest rates in developed countries and a drop in crude oil prices. On average, one US dollar was exchanged for 2,610.5 shillings in 2024 compared with 2,395.7 shillings in 2023. In addition, the value of shilling depreciated by 9.0 percent in 2024 compared with a depreciation of 3.5 percent in 2023.

FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Banking Services

38. As of December 2024, a total of 42 banks were providing banking services compared with 44 banks in the corresponding period in 2023. This was due to transfer of assets and liabilities of Canara Bank Tanzania Limited to Exim Bank Tanzania Limited, as well as the merger of Tandahimba Community Bank Ltd and Kilimanjaro Cooperative Bank Ltd to form Tanzania Cooperative Bank. In addition, bank branches increased to 1,027 in 2024 from 1,011 branches in 2023. As of December 2024, customers' deposits increased to 42,943.0 billion shillings from 37,980.8 billion shillings in the same period in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 13.1 percent. Moreover, loans extended to customers amounted to 37,682.8 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 33,194.4 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 13.5 percent.

² KYC = Know Your Customer

Agent Banking Services

39. In 2024, a total of 30 banks provided banking services through agents compared with 31 banks in 2023. In addition, bank agents increased by 37.0 percent to 145,430 agents in 2024 from 106,176 agents in 2023. The increase was attributed to the relaxation of agent banking eligibility criteria by the BoT.

Banking Sector Performance

40. In 2024, the ratios of core and total capital to risk-weighted assets plus off-balance sheet exposures were 19.3 percent and 19.9 percent compared with 17.7 percent and 18.4 percent, respectively in 2023. In addition, the ratio of liquid assets to demand liabilities increased to 29.0 percent in 2024 compared with 28.7 percent in 2023.

41. In 2024, non-performing loans improved to an average of 3.3 percent compared with an average of 4.3 percent in 2023. This was due to various measures taken by the BoT, including directing banks and financial institutions to use Credit Reference Bureau (CRB) and strengthening credit issuance and monitoring procedures. In addition, financial institutions using CRB increased to 188 in 2024 compared with 181 institutions in 2023. Similarly, borrowers registered in the CRB increased to 11,209,343 in 2024 compared with 8,134,863 borrowers registered in 2023.

Reforms in the Banking Sector

42. In 2024, the Bank of Tanzania continued to issue various regulations and guidelines for managing banks and financial institutions to ensure the banking sector remains stable, robust and resilient. During that period, BoT issued Regulations on Compulsory Insolvency, Fintech Regulatory Sandbox and the Banking and Financial Institutions (Capital Adequacy) Regulations. In 2024, BoT issued several guidelines, including guidelines on curriculum for certified financial educators, guidelines on fees and charges for banks and financial institutions, as well as guidelines on fees and charges for microfinance service providers.

Microfinance Services

43. As of December 2024, BoT received 2,963 license applications from non-deposit-taking microfinance service providers, of which 2,342 licenses were issued compared with 2,221 applications and 1,579 licenses issued in 2023. During the same period, Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission received 1,258 license applications from SACCOs, of which 964 licenses were issued compared with 1,215 applications and 884 licenses issued in 2023. Further, the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government Authority received 60,997 applications from Community Microfinance Groups as of end-December 2024, of which 58,926 groups were registered compared with 49,026 applications and 48,284 groups registered in 2023.

Capital Markets and Securities

44. In 2024, the Capital Market and Securities Authority (CMSA) issued 231 licenses compared with 184 licenses issued in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 25.5 percent. Licenses were issued as follow: Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE), Tanzania Mercantile Exchange and Central Securities Depository, received one license each; Market Intermediaries/License dealing Members (21); Commodity Exchange Dealing Members (5); Bond Dealers (8); Nominated Advisers (4); Investment Advisors (25); Collective Investment Schemes (20); Fund Managers (18); Custodians (9); and Representatives of Market Intermediaries (118).

45. As of December 2024, market capitalization of DSE for domestic companies increased by 7.4 percent to 12.24 trillion shillings from 11.40 trillion shillings in the corresponding period in 2023. Similarly, DSE total market capitalization increased by 22.3 percent to 17.87 trillion shillings in 2024 from 14.61 trillion shillings in 2023. This was due to increased price of company shares listed at DSE, including CRDB Bank Plc, NMB Bank Plc, DSE Plc, National Investment Company Limited (NICO), Swissport Tanzania Plc, Twiga Cement Plc, Afriprise, Tanzania Breweries Plc and Tanzania Cigarette Plc.

46. In 2024, the market index for domestic companies' shares increased by 7.3 percent to 4,618.78 points compared with 4,304.40 points in 2023. The increase in index points indicates market efficiency, especially the increase in the share price of companies listed at DSE that provide services in the industrial and financial sectors. Similarly, the overall market index (domestic and foreign companies) increased by 22.2 percent to 2,139.73 points in 2024 compared with 1,750.63 points in 2023.

47. In 2024, shares worth 228.64 billion shillings were traded at DSE compared with shares worth 225.22 billion shillings traded in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 1.5 percent. The increase emanated from public awareness provided by CMSA in collaboration with other stakeholders. In addition, Treasury bonds worth 3.36 trillion shillings were traded at DSE in 2024 compared with Treasury bonds worth 3.93 trillion shillings traded in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 14.5 percent. This was attributed to investors' desire to hold their bonds until maturity due to the returns associated with the investment. Moreover, corporate bonds traded at DSE increased to 6.40 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 1.07 billion shillings traded in 2023.

48. As of December 2024, the value of investment in Collective Investment Schemes increased by 41.6 percent to 2,608.4 billion shillings compared with 1,841.7 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2023. The increase was attributed to investors' participation due to public awareness campaigns conducted by CMSA and the use of technology in providing investment services.

Table 2.2: Value of Collective Investment Schemes, 2023 - 2024 (Shillings)

Fund manager	Investment scheme	31-Dec-23		31-Dec-24		Change	
		Value	Unit price	Value	Unit price	Value (Percent)	Price (Percent)
UTT AMIS Plc	Umoja Fund	339,983,591,268.1	983.8	371,502,175,945.9	1,101.1	9.3	11.9
	Wekeza Maisha	12,063,090,560.0	866.1	19,141,116,469.0	970.9	58.7	12.1
	Watoto Fund	14,560,377,763.8	634.5	24,012,875,156.0	715.8	64.9	12.8
	Jikimu Fund	22,994,371,528.5	170.5	32,326,675,609.9	184	40.6	7.9
	Liquid Fund	890,749,211,777.4	383	1,359,669,789,869.2	434	52.6	13.3
	Bond Fund	542,099,396,791.8	116.6	768,247,503,090.0	119.6	41.7	2.6
Watumishi Housing Investments	Faida Fund	19,242,094,320.5	110.2	33,491,896,212.6	123.2	74.1	11.7
Total		1,841,692,134,010.0		2,608,392,032,352.7		41.6	

Source: Unit Trust of Tanzania Asset Management and Investor Service and Watumishi Housing Investments

Public Service Social Security Fund

49. In 2023/24, the Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF) registered 42,811 new members compared with 47,851 members registered in 2022/23. In addition, principal members increased by 5.2 percent to 767,234 in 2023/24 from 729,346 members in 2022/23. During the period under review, retirees benefiting from PSSSF decreased to 36,371 from 55,152 retirees in 2022/23. Furthermore, PSSSF collected 1.84 trillion shillings from members' contributions in 2023/24 compared with 1.68 trillion shillings collected in 2022/23, equivalent to an increase of 9.5 percent. This was due to increased employment and promotion of public servants. Similarly, PSSSF paid benefits worth 1,484.78 billion shillings in 2023/24 compared with 1,563.55 billion shillings paid in 2022/23, equivalent to a decrease of 5.0 percent. This was due to decreased retirees and the value of submitted claims.

50. In 2023/24, the value of PSSSF investment increased to 8.67 trillion shillings from 7.90 trillion shillings in 2022/23, equivalent to an increase of 9.7 percent. This was due to increased contributions and investment of matured capital funds. In addition, the Fund's investment income decreased by 20.0 percent to 548.28 billion shillings in 2023/24 compared with 685.44 billion shillings in 2022/23. This was due to a fall in the value of PSSSF shares invested in various companies and continued depreciation in the value of its buildings. Moreover, PSSSF value of net assets increased to 9,239.28 billion shillings in 2023/24 from 8,393.77 billion shillings in 2022/23, equivalent to an increase of 10.1 percent. The increase in the value of net assets was attributed to a decrease in operating costs.

National Social Security Fund

51. In 2023/24, the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) registered 291,266 new members compared with 243,895 members registered in 2022/23, equivalent to an increase

of 19.4 percent. In addition, principal members increased by 14.3 percent to 1,358,882 in 2023/24 from 1,189,222 members in 2022/23. The increase was due to the growth of private sector activities and improved collaboration with other Government institutions. Furthermore, retired beneficiaries were 31,914 in 2023/24 compared with 28,820 retirees in 2022/23, equivalent to an increase of 10.7 percent.

52. In 2023/24, benefits paid to members increased by 19.8 percent to 884.82 billion shillings compared with 738.61 billion shillings paid in 2022/23. This was due to an increase in the payment of unemployment benefits and the number of retirees. On the other hand, net income from NSSF investment increased by 19.3 percent to 433.47 billion shillings in 2023/24 compared with 380.39 billion shillings in 2022/23. The increase was attributed to NSSF investments in Government securities. In addition, the value of NSSF investment increased by 10.4 percent to 7,434.27 billion shillings in 2023/24 from 6,730.18 billion shillings in 2022/23. This was attributed to increased members' contributions and NSSF investment in Government securities.

53. In 2023/24, NSSF collected 1,969.61 billion shillings from members' contributions compared with 1,712.61 billion shillings collected in 2022/23, equivalent to an increase of 15.0 percent. The increase was attributed to the growth of private sector activities, improved monitoring systems and the use of ICT in registration and payment of contributions. On the other hand, the value of NSSF increased by 15.53 percent to 8,308.18 billion shillings in 2023/24 from 7,191.33 billion shillings in 2022/23. This was attributed to increased value of NSSF investments and members' contributions.

Workers Compensation Fund

54. In 2023/24, employers registered by the Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF) increased by 13.4 percent to 34,996 from 30,860 employers registered in 2022/23. In addition, employers contributing to WCF increased by 16.3 percent to 29,238 employers in 2023/24 from 25,137 employers in 2022/23. Similarly, principal beneficiaries increased by 12.99 percent to 1,817,054 beneficiaries in 2023/24 from 1,608,111 beneficiaries in 2022/23. This was due to increased awareness on the importance of WCF, regular inspections and legal action against employers violating the Workers' Compensation Act, Cap 263. On the other hand, employers' contributions increased to 91.68 billion shillings in 2023/24 compared with 86.48 billion shillings in 2022/23. The increase was on account of regular inspections and follow-ups, use of ICT in payment of contributions, and improved strategic partnership with employers.

55. In 2023/24, WCF investment income decreased by 13.6 percent to 87.88 billion shillings compared with 102.40 billion shillings recorded in 2022/23. This was due to a decrease in investment in Government securities. In addition, income from other economic

activities amounted to 138.48 million shillings in 2023/24 compared with 85.97 million shillings in 2022/23.

56. In 2023/24, WCF paid 26.78 billion shillings to cover medical and compensation claims for occupational injuries and death to employees compared with 23.58 billion shillings paid in 2022/23, equivalent to an increase of 13.6. percent. This was due to increased claims and improved service delivery systems. On the other hand, net value of WCF assets increased by 13.3 percent to 683.13 billion shillings in 2023/24 from 602.77 billion shillings in 2022/23. This was due to increase in income and improved expenditure management.

National Health Insurance Fund

57. As of December 2024, the principal members of the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) decreased by 3.5 percent to 1,196,205 members from 1,246,046 members in the corresponding period in 2023. The decrease was due to lack of enthusiasm and willingness of the private and informal sectors to join NHIF. In addition, NHIF beneficiaries increased to 5,028,735 in 2024 from 4,987,292 beneficiaries in 2023. This was due to increased subscription of members to various packages and the registration of new companies.

Table 2.3: NHIF Principal Members and Beneficiaries, 2019/20 - 2023/24

Year	Principal members	Beneficiaries	Change in principal members (Percent)	Change in beneficiaries (Percent)
2019/20	1,055,555	4,403,581	-	-
2020/21	1,212,519	4,550,207	14.9	3.3
2021/22	1,353,535	4,821,233	11.6	6.0
2022/23	1,246,046	4,987,292	-7.9	3.4
2023/24	1,196,205	5,028,735	-3.9	0.8

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

58. In 2023/24, claims of the service providers to NHIF amounted to 667.83 billion shillings. Out of those, 605.60 billion shillings were paid in 2023/24 compared with 752.14 billion shillings paid in 2022/23, equivalent to a decrease of 19.5 percent. The decrease was attributed to improved ICT systems in the processing of claims, review of the benefit packages based on recommendations from the actuarial valuation report and stationing of staff at health facilities for membership verification. However, claims amounting to 62.23 billion shillings in 2023/24 were not paid due to non-adherence to standard treatment guidelines, use of brand names instead of generic names for medical prescriptions, polypharmacy and forgeries by some service providers.

59. In 2023/24, NHIF net assets value depreciated by 12.2 percent to 866.5 billion shillings from 987.0 billion shillings in 2022/23. This was due to a decrease in investment

income. During that period, NHIF income amounted to 758.12 billion shillings compared with 697.12 billion shillings in 2022/23, equivalent to an increase of 8.8 percent. This was a result of NHIF's ongoing efforts to monitor and collect member contributions as well as registration of members from both the formal and informal sectors.

Table 2.4: NHIF Revenue Collections, 2019/20 - 2023/24 (Billion Shillings)

Source of income	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change (Percent)
Contributions	467,772.2	489,479.6	552,580.2	633,627.1	700,106.8	10.5
Investment	80,757.6	77,110.9	69,447.0	59,259.4	51,002.0	-13.9
Other Income	1,903.4	3,161.6	2,468.6	4,230.2	7,010.5	65.7
Total	550,433.2	569,752.0	624,495.8	697,116.7	758,119.3	8.8

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

60. In 2023/24, health facilities certified by NHIF increased by 7.8 percent to 10,201 from 9,467 facilities certified in 2022/23. Out of those, 7,447 facilities were Government-owned, equivalent to 73.0 percent; 1,938 facilities were private (19.0 percent) and 816 facilities were faith-based (8.0 percent). The increase in health facilities was attributed to the use of online certification system.

Table 2.5: Health Facilities Certified by NHIF, 2019/20 - 2023/24

Type of facility	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change (Percent)
Dispensaries	6,485	6,252	6,582	6,896	7,365	6.8
Health centres	853	832	912	999	1,162	16.3
Hospitals	346	381	417	449	493	9.8
Pharmacies	597	560	685	625	602	(3.7)
Accredited drug dispensing outlets	461	179	207	129	129	0.0
Polyclinics	-	-	-	242	323	33.5
Specialized clinics	211	265	360	113	113	0.0
Diagnostic centres	16	13	14	12	13	8.3
Evacuating centres	1	1	1	2	1	(50.0)
Total	8,969	8,482	9,178	9,467	10,201	7.8

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

Improved Community Health Fund

61. In 2023/24, the improved Community Health Fund (iCHF) registered 510,040 principal members, making a total of 5,008,996 members compared with 636,690 principal members registered in 2022/23, equivalent to a decrease of 19.9 percent. The decrease in registered members is associated with public anticipation of the implementation of the Universal Health Insurance Act and the general perception of the public against the Fund (General public unwillingness to register for Fund's membership)). During the period under

review, 7,334 facilities were providing services to iCHF members compared with 6,755 facilities in 2022/23. Out of those, 7,312 facilities were Government-owned, 20 were faith-based facilities and two (2) private facilities. In addition, Government facilities included 6,163 dispensaries, 932 health centres, 182 municipal hospitals, six (6) district hospitals and 29 regional referral hospitals.

62. In 2023/24, iCHF mobilised 3,587.7 million shillings from member's contribution compared with 3,755.8 million shillings earned in 2022/23, equivalent to a decrease of 4.5 percent. This was due to decrease in the willingness of general public to join the scheme. In addition, 2,224.4 million shillings were paid to service providers in 2023/24 compared with 3,959.4 million shillings paid in 2022/23, equivalent to a decrease of 43.8 percent. This was due to decrease in iCHF income exacerbated by decrease in members since the cost of services are limited to available funds from member's contribution.

Insurance Services

63. In 2024, insurance service providers registered by the Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TIRA) increased to 2,208 from 1,549 service providers registered in 2023, equivalent to 42.5 percent. This was driven by the ease of registration of new groups, the use of ICT systems, and an increase in the variety of services provided. In addition, insurance companies registered by TIRA was 35 as in 2023.

64. In 2024, gross premiums written increased by 14.3 percent to 1,418.1 billion shillings from 1,240.2 billion shillings in 2023. This was due to increased variety of insurance products, the use of ICT and public awareness. In addition, general insurance premiums increased by 12.7 percent to 1,099.0 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 974.0 billion shillings in 2023. This was attributed to increased demand for motor vehicles, health and fire insurance. Similarly, life insurance premiums amounted to 290.5 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 264.5 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 9.8 percent. Likewise, foreign businesses' insurance premiums increased by 4.8 percent to 28.6 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 27.3 billion shillings in 2023.

65. In 2024, the total asset value of insurance companies increased to 2,339.9 billion shillings from 2,151.8 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 8.7 percent. This was attributed to increased insurance premiums and investment in various ventures, including Government securities. In addition, insurance companies' liabilities increased to 1,492.6 billion shillings in 2024 from 1,454.5 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 2.6 percent. This was due to increased operating costs and payment of verified claims. Similarly, the net asset value of insurance companies increased by 21.5 percent to 847.3 billion shillings in 2024 from 697.4 billion shillings in 2023. This was attributed to the strengthened capital base of insurance companies, returns on investment, and improved asset-to-liability ratio.

Table 2.6: Share of General and Life Insurance Premium, 2023 - 2024 (Billion Shillings)

Insurance Type	2023	2024	2023 Share (Percent)	2024 Share (Percent)
Motor	338.0	384.8	35.6	35.0
Fire	183.9	189.9	19.4	17.3
Health	161.0	162.0	16.9	14.7
Aviation	50.3	55.4	5.3	5.0
Engineering	40.4	72.2	4.3	6.6
Marine transport	40.1	55.1	4.2	5.0
Other	17.1	51.4	1.8	4.7
Accidents	22.6	48.6	2.4	4.4
Liability	23.7	36.3	2.5	3.3
Theft	18.1	14.6	1.9	1.3
Guarantee	40.7	10.2	4.3	0.9
Energy	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.7
Transport	6.5	5.1	0.7	0.5
Agriculture	6.7	4.4	0.7	0.4
Travel	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.1
General insurance (Total)	950.3	1,099.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	44.0	40.3	16.7	13.9
Group	218.7	249.5	83.3	85.9
Other	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2
Life insurance (Total)	262.7	290.5	100.0	100.0

Source: Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority

66. In 2024, the investment portfolio of insurance companies increased to 1,440.1 billion shillings from 1,278.3 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 12.7 percent. This was attributed to increased investment in Government securities by 15.3 percent to 430.0 billion shillings in 2024 from 373.1 billion shillings in 2023. In addition, other investments increased by 35.5 percent to 16.4 billion shillings in 2024 from 12.1 billion shillings in 2023. Similarly, investment in real estate increased to 163.5 billion shillings and shares of listed companies amounted to 128.0 billion shillings.

67. In 2024, policyholders and beneficiaries increased by 10.2 percent to 25.9 million from 23.5 million in 2023. This was due to increased public awareness of insurance benefits, the use of ICT systems as well as increased insurance products and registered service providers. In addition, the value of insurance claims increased by 7.6 percent to 732.0 billion shillings in 2024 from 680.5 billion shillings in 2023. Furthermore, the value of settled claims increased to 592.0 billion shillings in 2024 from 466.5 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 26.9 percent. The increase was attributed to improved payment systems, the use of ICT and improved claims assessment process.

Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank

68. In 2024, the capital investment of the Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) increased by 61.0 percent to 507.33 billion shillings from 315.14 billion shillings in 2023. The increase was mainly emanated from a credit facility worth 174 billion shillings extended to TADB by the African Development Bank (AfDB) to enable it reaching out to more farmers, livestock keepers and fisheries. As of December 2024, TADB assets increased by 52.4 percent to 924.76 billion shillings from 606.94 billion shillings in the same period in 2023. This was attributed to the Government's initiative to capitalize TADB through a credit facility from AfDB and disbursement of the final tranche of a concessional loan from the Agence Française de Développement (AFD).

69. In 2024, TADB extended loans worth 286.38 billion shillings compared with loans worth 161.13 billion shillings extended in 2023. Similarly, TADB through the Smallholder Credit Guarantee Scheme issued guarantees for loans worth 130.79 billion shillings in 2024 compared with guarantees for loans worth 77.28 billion shillings in 2023. The increase in guarantees issued was attributed to increased TADB capital base as a result of financing from AFD.

70. In 2024, TADB generated gross profit of 24.6 billion shillings compared with 18.78 billion shillings generated in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 31.0 percent. This was due to TADB's efforts to extend more loans, monitor repayments and reduce operating costs. In addition, the rate of non-performing loans decreased to 2.8 percent in 2024 from 3.8 percent in 2023, below the threshold of 5.0 percent set by the BoT.

Tanzania Commercial Bank

71. In 2024, deposits of the Tanzania Commercial Bank (TCB) amounted to 1,286.4 billion shillings compared with 1,120.7 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 14.8 percent. This was attributed to improved financial services and the introduction of new products. In addition, TCB customers increased by 10.0 percent to 914,159 in 2024 compared with 831,199 customers in 2023.

72. As of December 2024, loans extended by TCB amounted to 1,150.8 billion shillings from 911.2 billion shillings in the same period in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 26.3 percent. This was attributed to improved loan collection process. In addition, the rate of non-performing loans was 3.1 percent in 2024 compared with 3.8 percent in 2023, below the 5.0 percent threshold set by the BOT.

73. In 2024, TCB investment in Government securities increased to 209.5 billion shillings from 147.5 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 42.0 percent. In addition, TCB's net profit amounted to 31.9 billion shillings in 2024 compared with a loss of 46.3

billion shillings in 2023. This was attributed to extension of more loans and improved service delivery. On the other hand, the value of TCB assets increased by 25.4 percent to 1,741.8 billion shillings in 2024 from 1,389.3 billion shillings in 2023.

Tanzania Mercantile Exchange

74. In 2024, a total of 716,186.52 tonnes of crops and gemstones worth 2,624.58 billion shillings were traded through the Tanzania Mercantile Exchange (TMX) compared with 33,662.02 tonnes of crops worth 99.78 billion shillings traded in 2023. This was due to an increase in new commodities traded through TMX, including cashews, lentils, coffee, soybeans, and gemstones, as well as increase in buyers and favourable prices for some products. On the other hand, the LGAs' levy of 53.87 billion shillings was collected through TMX trading in 2024 compared with 2.73 billion shillings collected in 2023.

Table 2.7: Quantity and Value of Commodities Traded through TMX, 2023 - 2024

No.	Commodity	2023		2024	
		Quantity (Kg)	Value (Shillings)	Quantity (Kg)	Value (Shillings)
1	Coffee - Robusta	29,634,372	81,494,341,784	32,454,166	176,993,441,103
2	Coffee - Arabica	859,122	2,699,297,226	906,434	4,264,691,197
3	Cocoa	1,116,220	9,442,580,980	9,096,727	195,574,954,107
4	Sesame seeds	1,030,803	3,968,974,905	145,886,612	535,678,706,743
5	Pigeon peas	928,589	1,977,554,497	100,082,095	198,473,280,306
6	Tea	92,912	198,659,299	629,642	1,139,974,294
7	Cashew	-	-	402,956,008	1,451,347,767,933
8	Coffee (FAQ) - Robusta	-	-	1,214,694	14,305,400,683
9	Coffee (FAQ) - Arabica	-	-	142,994	1,382,430,488
10	Chickpeas	-	-	21,508,219	42,258,331,596
11	Soybeans	-	-	1,204,201	1,812,095,040
12	Green grams	-	-	104,557	126,378,786
13	Tanzanite	-	-	120.109	1,108,782,508
14	Spinel	-	-	55.59	110,705,982
15	Sapphire	-	-	0.555	224,910
16	Kornerupine	-	-	0.005	235,620
	Total	33,662,018	99,781,408,691	716,186,524	2,624,577,401,296

Source: Tanzania Mercantile Exchange

- Not traded through TMX.

Table 24: MONETARY SURVEY: TANZANIA MAINLAND

	For the period ending December (Billion Shillings)							Change 2023 - 2024	
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Amount	Percent
Base money (M0)	6,992.9	7,466.4	7,169.3	8,407.3	9,736.3	10,099.8	12,024.8	1,925.0	19.1
Narrow money (M1)	11,723.7	13,325.1	14,321.7	17,625.5	18,948.2	20,600.2	22,905.8	2,305.6	11.2
Saving fixed deposits	7,316.7	7,955.1	8,711.0	9,462.8	11,430.7	13,400.1	14,234.2	834.1	6.2
Broad money (M2)	19,040.4	21,280.3	23,032.6	27,088.8	30,378.9	34,001.7	37,140.1	3,138.4	9.2
Foreign currency deposits	6,783.1	7,032.9	6,887.9	7,469.7	8,201.1	10,000.8	11,765.3	1,764.5	17.6
Extended broad money (M3)	25,823.5	28,313.1	29,920.6	34,558.0	38,580.0	44,002.6	48,905.3	4,902.7	11.1
Net foreign assets	10,629.8	12,034.5	10,722.5	13,966.0	9,437.5	11,302.4	13,583.9	2,281.5	20.2
BOT foreign assets	10,692.3	12,063.1	10,308.8	13,219.1	10,732.8	12,079.3	11,863.3	-216.0	-1.8
Commercial bank's foreign assets	-62.5	-28.5	413.8	746.8	-1,295.3	-776.9	1,720.6	2,497.5	-321.5
Net Domestic Assets	15,193.7	16,278.6	19,198.0	20,592.1	29,142.5	32,700.2	35,671.8	2,971.6	9.1
Net claims on Government	4,481.6	3,893.9	5,831.3	7,686.4	10,184.8	11,353.9	11,401.6	47.7	0.4
Lending to private sector	17,726.8	19,695.4	20,308.3	22,344.1	27,372.5	32,102.0	36,097.4	3,995.4	12.4
Other items net	-7,014.7	-7,310.7	-6,941.6	-9,438.4	-8,414.8	-	-	-1,466.2	13.7
						10,711.3	12,177.5		

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 25: GROWTH OF MONEY SUPPLY AND DOMESTIC CREDIT - TANZANIA MAINLAND

	For the period ended December (Percent)						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Base money (M0)	0.6	6.8	-4	17.3	15.8	3.7	19.1
Narrow money (M1)	5.1	13.7	7.5	23.1	7.5	8.7	11.2
Savings and fixed deposits	1.7	8.7	9.5	8.6	20.8	17.2	6.2
Broad money (M2)	3.8	11.8	8.2	17.6	12.1	11.9	9.2
Foreign currency deposits	6.6	3.7	-2.1	8.4	9.8	21.9	17.6
Extended broad money (M3)	4.5	9.6	5.7	15.5	11.6	14.1	11.1
Net foreign assets	-8.3	13.2	-10.9	30.2	-32.4	19.8	-1.8
Net domestic assets	15.8	7.1	17.9	7.3	41.5	12.2	9.1
Net claims on Government	36.8	-13.1	49.8	31.8	32.5	11.5	8.1
Lending to private Sector	4.9	11.1	3.1	10	22.5	17.1	12.4
Government deposits (BoT & Commercial Banks)	-15.9	11.7	49.9	-	13.9	41.7	8.1
Other items net	-0.5	4.2	-5	36	-10.8	27.3	10.0

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 26: TREND OF EXCHANGE RATES OF THE TANZANIA SHILLING AGAINST THE US DOLLAR

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Shillings/US Dollar, end of the year	2,291.3	2,300.0	2,309.8	2,307.4	2,320.2	2,516.0	2,420.8
Change in exchange rate (Percent)	2.2	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.6	8.4	-3.8
Shillings/US Dollar, annual average	2,275.4	2,299.8	2,305.6	2,309.2	2,314.5	2,395.7	2,610.5
Weighted average exchange rate (Percent)	1.5	1.1	0.25	0.2	0.2	3.5	8.97

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 27: TREND OF COMMERCIAL BANKS DEPOSITS

	For the period ended December (Billion Shillings)							Change (Percent)	
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2023	2024
Private sector deposits									
Fixed deposits	7,031.7	7,866.5	8,121.4	9,894.0	11,909.1	12,976.1	14,695.1	9.0	13.2
Time deposits	7,154.7	7,750.4	8,519.4	9,350.8	11,240.7	13,037.2	13,999.0	16.0	7.4
Foreign currency deposits	6,376.3	6,160.6	6,427.1	7,146.0	7,575.1	9,331.7	11,358.6	23.2	21.7
Total	20,562.8	21,777.5	23,067.9	26,390.7	30,724.9	35,345.0	40,052.8	15.0	13.3
Government deposits	358.5	981.3	652.9	422.5	704.4	1156.0	1473.0	64.1	27.4
Total	20,921.3	22,758.9	23,720.7	26,813.2	31,429.4	36,501.1	41,525.7	16.1	13.8

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 28: INTEREST RATE TRENDS

Type	Annual average (Percent)							
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Discount rate	16.00	7.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	8.38
Overall interbank cash market rate	6.00	2.21	5.13	4.50	4.44	4.53	5.37	7.50
Treasury bills rate	11.10	6.43	7.71	4.42	4.78	4.64	7.32	10.67
35 days	5.54	2.51	3.47	2.37	2.60	2.25	4.20	5.99
91 days	5.49	2.89	4.17	2.37	2.74	2.80	5.36	6.94
182 days	10.01	4.13	5.07	2.88	3.20	3.47	6.37	8.00
364 days	11.79	7.08	8.04	2.32	4.85	4.79	7.69	10.72
Coupon rates								
Two years	14.52	9.42	11.45	8.14	7.67	6.56	9.75	11.64
Five years	15.78	11.64	12.56	11.24	9.19	9.04	9.89	10.67
Seven years	16.31	12.62	13.09	11.48	10.09	9.58	9.71	9.71
Ten years	16.79	14.39	15.04	12.51	11.59	10.63	11.35	12.63
Fifteen years	17.54	14.69	15.52	14.05	13.59	11.7	11.95	14.73
Twenty years	-	17.7	17.35	15.79	16.06	12.22	12.96	15.30
Twenty five years					16.09	12.76	13.46	15.55
Deposit rates								
Saving deposits	3.03	2.52	2.44	2.34	1.95	1.69	1.86	2.80
Overall fixed deposits	10.04	8.24	7.25	6.7	6.85	7.11	7.07	7.85
One year (12 Months)	11.66	8.78	8.8	8.28	8.32	8.53	8.65	9.17
Lending Rates								
Overall lending rate	17.77	17.43	16.97	16.66	16.59	16.18	15.76	15.47
Short term (Up to 1 year)	18.3	18.25	16.69	15.73	16.43	16.79	16.53	15.82

Source: Bank of Tanzania

CHAPTER 3

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Introduction

75. In 2024/25, the Government continued to take measures to improve collection of domestic revenue and control spending in compliance with existing laws and guidelines. These measures were taken to reduce the budget deficit and to continue financing implementation of set priorities, including development projects outlined in the Annual Development Plan 2024/25, which is part of the Third Five - Year National Development Plan (2021/22 - 2025/26) and the Tanzania Development Vision 2025.

76. Some of the specific areas given priority in the implementation of the 2024/25 budget were as follows: continuing to implement flagship and strategic projects, strengthening productive sectors; enhancing human resources, particularly in the social service sectors; expanding the use of ICT; and improving the business environment and private sector investment. Other priority areas were: financing of personal emoluments; Government debt servicing; the 2024 Local Government election; and preparations for the 2025 General Elections, the Tanzania Development Vision 2050, and the 2027 Africa Cup of Nations, which include construction and renovation of sport stadiums.

77. The overall macro-economic targets for 2024/25 budget were as follows: attaining real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 5.4 percent in 2024 from 5.1 percent in 2023; containing inflation within the single-digit range of 3.0-5.0 percent in the medium term; attaining domestic revenue of 15.8 percent of GDP in 2024/25 compared with the projection of 15.4 percent of GDP in 2023/24; attaining tax revenue to GDP ratio of 12.9 percent in 2024/25 from the estimate of 12.6 percent of GDP in 2023/24; maintaining budget deficit (including grants) not exceeding 3.4 percent of GDP; and maintain foreign exchange reserves sufficient to cover importation of goods and services for not less than four (4) months. Performance of some of the targets was as follows: real GDP grew by 5.5 percent in 2024; inflation reached 3.1 percent in 2024; and foreign exchange reserves were sufficient to cover importation of goods and services for 4.6 months as of March 2025. The annual performance of the fiscal targets will be available once the financial year is completed.

78. In June 2024, the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania approved the Government's budget of 49,345.7 billion shillings for the year 2024/25. In addition, the Government submitted a supplementary budget amounting to 945.7 billion shillings to the Parliament for approval, mobilized from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). Therefore, the 2024/25 Government's budget increased from 49,345.7 billion shillings to 50,291.4 billion shillings. As a result, the budget deficit target increased from 2.9 percent of GDP to 3.4 percent.

79. The 2024/25 budget included: domestic revenue amounting to 34,610.6 billion shillings; grants from Development Partners amounting to 794.4 billion shillings; total external loans amounting to 8,268.6 billion shillings, of which external non-concessional loans were 2,986.6 billion shillings; and domestic non-concessional loans were 6,617.8 billion shillings. On the other hand, a total of 33,863.8 billion shillings were allocated for recurrent expenditure and 16,427.6 billion shillings for development expenditure. During the period from July 2024 to March 2025, the execution of the Government budget showed a good performance in the collection of domestic revenue as well as effective management of public funds.

Revenue Trend

Domestic Revenue

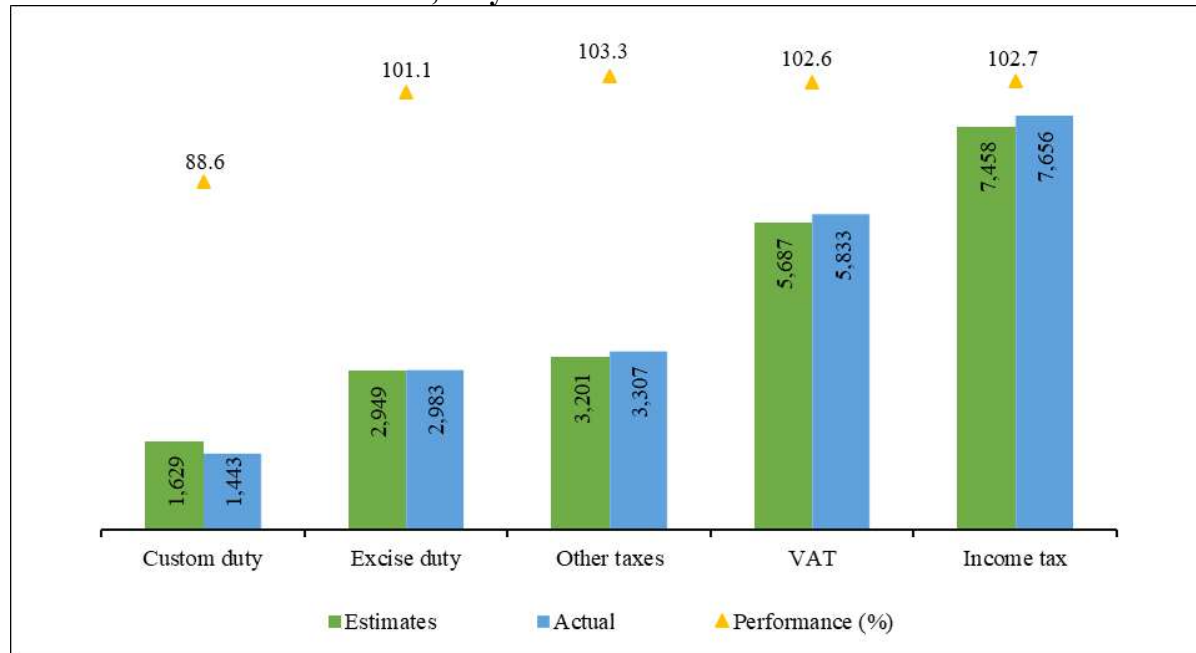
80. During the period from July 2024 to March 2025, domestic revenue collected amounted to 25,669.8 billion shillings, equivalent to a growth of 16.5 percent compared with the same period in 2023/24. During that period, tax revenue accounted for 82.7 percent of total domestic collections of 21,223.3 billion shillings, equivalent to a growth of 15.5 percent compared with the same period in 2023/24. The efficiency in tax revenue collection was attributed to increased voluntary tax compliance through improved taxpayer services, improved business and investment environment, as well as the use of the upgraded Tanzania Customs Integrated System (TANCIS), which has strengthened the management of all customs revenue sources.

Table 3.1: Domestic Revenue, 2023/24 - 2024/25 (Billion Shillings)

	2023/24	2024/25		Performance (Percent)	Growth (Percent)
	Actual	Estimates	Actual		
Domestic revenue	22,026.0	25,609.7	25,669.8	100.2	16.5
TRA collections	19,428.0	21,973.4	22,291.7	101.4	14.7
Tax	18,376.8	20,924.3	21,223.3	101.4	15.5
Non-tax	1,051.1	1,049.1	1,068.4	101.8	1.6
Non-Tax revenue	2,598.1	3,636.3	3,378.1	92.9	30.0
Ministries and Independent Departments	1,344.0	1,924.6	1,678.9	87.2	24.9
Treasury Registrar's Office	405.9	704.8	658.3	93.4	62.2
LGAs	848.1	1,007.0	1,040.9	103.4	22.7

Source: Ministry of Finance

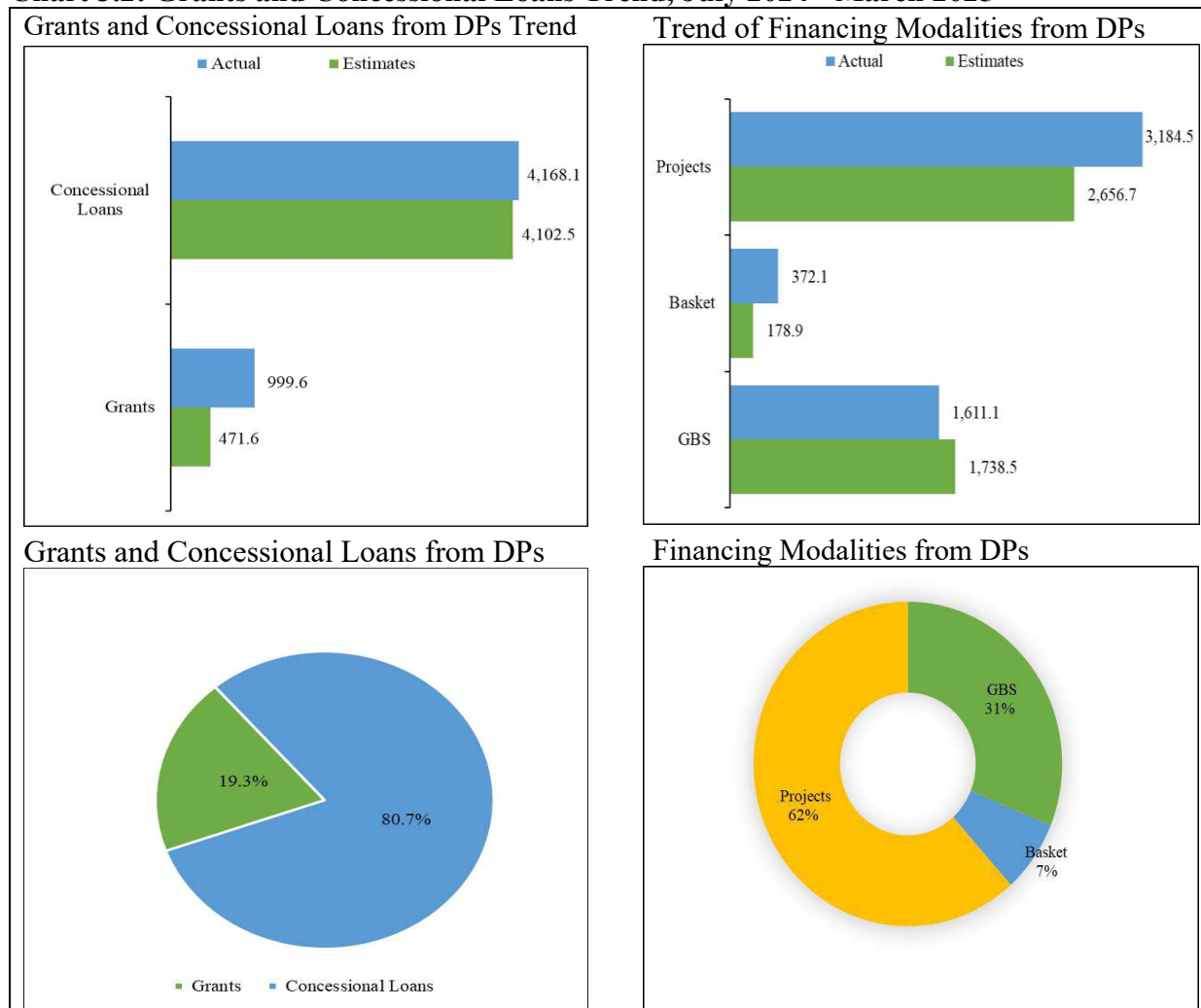
Chart 3.1: Tax Revenue Trend, July 2024 - March 2025



Grants and Concessional Loans

81. During the period from July 2024 to March 2025, grants received from Development Partners amounted to 999.6 billion shillings, equivalent to 212.0 percent of the projections for the period. In addition, concessional loans amounted to 4,168.1 billion shillings, equivalent to 101.6 percent of the target for that period. Performance in grants and concessional loans was supported by satisfactory implementation of development projects, as well as timely submission of implementation reports to Development Partners.

Chart 3.2: Grants and Concessional Loans Trend, July 2024 - March 2025



Non - concessional Loans

82. In 2024/25, the Government planned to borrow 6,617.8 billion shillings from domestic market. During the period of July 2024 to March 2025, the Government borrowed 5,072.8 billion shillings from domestic market, equivalent to 76.7 percent of the amount planned in 2024/25. Out of those, 3,203.6 billion shillings were for redeeming matured Government obligations and 1,869.2 billion shillings were for financing development projects. On the other hand, from July 2024 to March 2025, the Government borrowed 2,413.7 billion shillings from external non-concessional sources to finance various development projects. The amount borrowed from this source is equivalent to 80.8 percent of 2,986.6 billion shillings that the Government planned to borrow in 2024/25.

Expenditure Trend

83. In 2024/25, the Government continued to strengthen the use of financial management information systems to manage public funds. During the review period, the Government

continued to enforce fiscal discipline among others through: the Budget Act, Cap 439; the Public Finance Act, Cap 348; the Local Government Finance Act, Cap 290; the Public Procurement Act, Cap 410; and the Appropriation Act, 2024. In addition, the Government implemented various measures to manage public expenditures, including taking actions against institutions that violate procurement procedures, such as procuring without approval of the tender boards.

84. In 2024/25, the Government planned to spend 50,291.4 billion shillings for both recurrent and development expenditure. Out of the planned amount, 33,863.7 billion shillings was for recurrent expenditures and 16,427.6 billion shillings for development expenditures, equivalent to 32.9 percent of the total budget estimate. In addition, recurrent expenditure budget included 13,121.5 billion shillings for Government debt service, 11,980.9 billion shillings for personal emoluments and 8,646.3 billion shillings for other charges. Further, development expenditure included 12,901.8 billion shillings financed through domestic sources and 3,640.9 billion shillings from external sources.

85. From July 2024 to March 2025, total exchequer issued amounted to 34,470.9 billion shillings, equivalent to 91.4 percent of the period estimates. Out of the exchequer issued, 24,442.1 billion shillings were for recurrent expenditures and 10,028.8 billion shillings for development expenditures. In addition, the amount disbursed for recurrent expenditure includes 8,329.0 for servicing Government debt, of which 3,502.4 billion shillings was interest payment for domestic and external debt and 4,826.6 billion shillings was principal repayment for domestic and external debt. Further, recurrent expenditure included 8,355.4 billion shillings for payment of wages and salaries to Government employees, equivalent to 98.0 percent of the period estimate of 8,525.7 billion shillings. Out of the wages and salaries paid, 4,367.3 billion shillings were for Central Government employees and 3,988.1 billion shillings were for Local Government Authority employees.

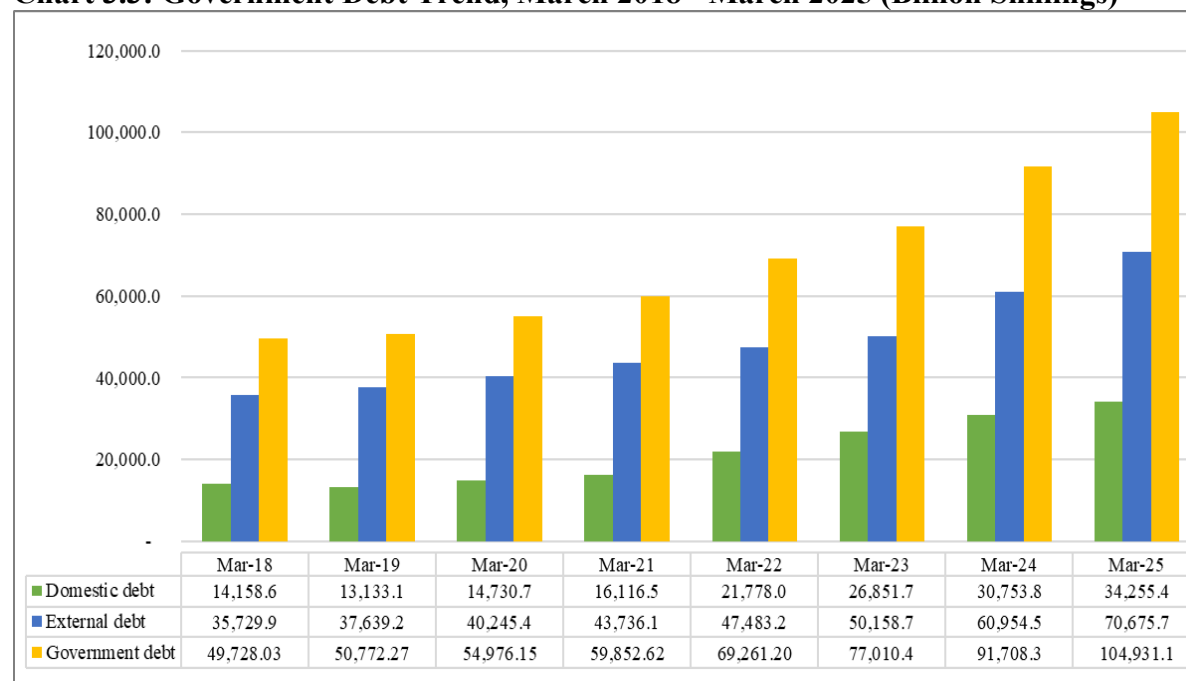
86. From July 2024 to March 2025, the exchequer issued for development expenditure was 10,028.8 billion shillings, equivalent to 80.8 percent of the period estimate. Out of the exchequer issued for development expenditure, 9,828.7 billion shillings were financed from domestic sources and 200.1 billion shillings from external sources. In addition, 3,783.4 billion shillings, which are yet to be accounted for were disbursed through the D-fund arrangement. Exchequer issued for development expenditure was below the period estimate due to untimely accounting of D-funds.

Government Debt

87. As of March 2025, Government debt stock stood at 104,931.1 billion shillings from 91,708.3 billion shillings recorded in the corresponding period in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 14.4 percent. Out of the debt stock, domestic debt was 34,255.4 billion shillings

and external debt was 70,675.7 billion shillings. The increase in Government debt stock was on account of the disbursement of new and previously contracted loans to finance various flagships and strategic projects, including construction of roads, railways, airports, electricity, and water infrastructures.

Chart 3.3: Government Debt Trend, March 2018 - March 2025 (Billion Shillings)



External Debt

88. As of March 2025, Government external debt amounted to USD 26,670.32 million compared with USD 23,720.86 million in the corresponding period in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 12.4 percent. This was attributed to the disbursement of new and previously contracted loans to finance various development projects. In addition, multilateral creditors continued to dominate the external debt profile by accounting for 67.8 percent compared with 63.7 percent in the corresponding period in 2024. Furthermore, commercial banks accounted for 26.9 percent and bilateral creditors 10.5 percent.

Table 3.2: External Debt by Creditors, 2023 - 2025 (USD Million)

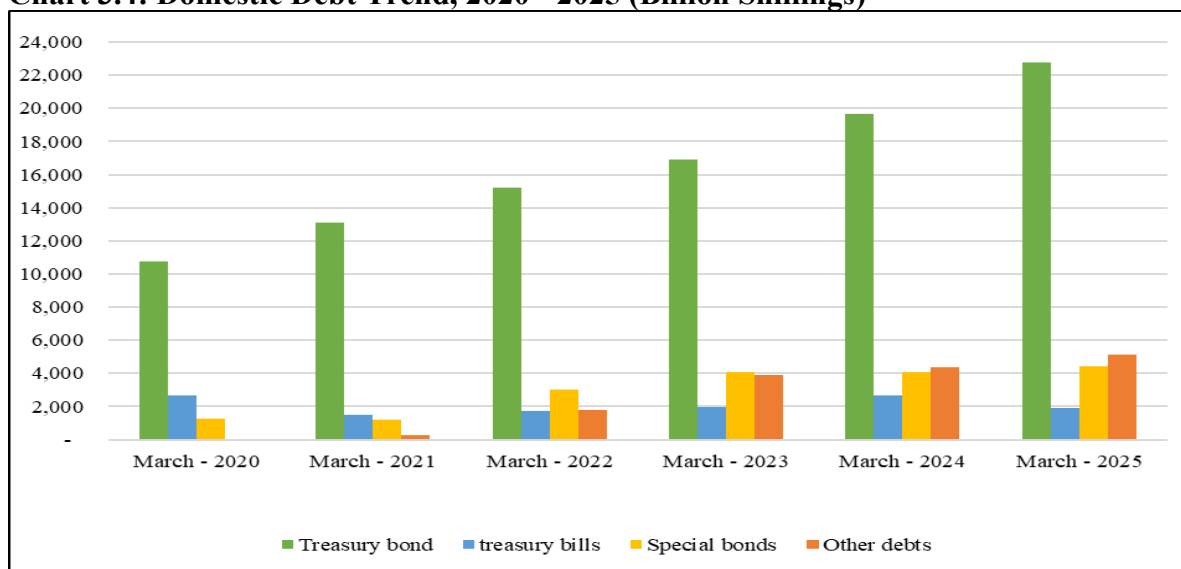
Creditor	March 2023	Share (Percent)	March 2024	Share (Percent)	March 2025	Share (Percent)
Multilateral	13,456.6	62.0	15,972.5	67.3	18,071.7	67.8
Bilateral	2,267.0	10.5	1,379.1	5.8	1,426.2	5.3
Commercial	5,976.6	27.5	6,369.2	26.9	7,172.5	26.9
Total	21,700.2	100.0	23,720.8	100.0	26,670.3	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance

Domestic Debt

89. As of March 2025, domestic debt stock stood at 34,255.4 billion shillings compared with 30,753.8 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 11.4 percent. During that period, treasury bonds continued to dominate, accounting for 66.5 percent of the total domestic debt. In addition, treasury bills accounted for 5.5 percent and Special Bonds 13.0 percent.

Chart 3.4: Domestic Debt Trend, 2020 - 2025 (Billion Shillings)



90. As of March 2025, commercial banks continued to lead by holding 37.1 percent of domestic debt compared with 42.0 percent in the corresponding period in 2024. Further, Social Security Funds accounted for 33.9 percent followed by private individuals 14.6 percent and insurance companies 6.9 percent. Individual participation in Government securities increased from 8.0 percent in March 2023 to 14.6 percent in March 2025, following ongoing efforts in public awareness campaigns.

Table 3.3: Domestic Debt by Creditors, March 2023 - 2025 (Billion Shillings)

Creditor	March 2023	Share (Percent)	March 2024	Share (Percent)	March 2025	Share (Percent)
Commercial banks	7,204.82	34.8	10,169.95	42.0	9,948.42	37.1
Financial institution	211.72	1.0	686.44	2.8	1,178.54	4.4
Pension funds	7,961.12	38.5	8,211.84	33.9	9,091.49	33.9
Insurance companies	1,494.73	7.2	1,844.75	7.6	1,845.50	6.9
Foreign institutions	1,006.93	4.9	-	-	132.25	0.5
Official entities	1,162.49	5.6	593.79	2.4	700.63	2.6
Private individuals	1,660.20	8.0	2,733.60	11.3	3,918.89	14.6
Total	20,702.01	100.00	24,240.37	100.0	26,815.73	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance

Debt Sustainability

91. The Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) conducted in October 2024 indicated that, debt was sustainable in the medium and long term. The analysis is conducted based on the sustainability indicators, which include the ratio of the present value of debt to GDP, the ratio of the present value of debt to exports, and ratio of debt service to revenue and export earnings.

92. According to the DSA, the 2024/25 debt indicators showed that: present value of external debt to GDP was 24.1 percent compared with the threshold of 40 percent; the present value of external debt to exports was 123.8 percent compared with the threshold of 180 percent; external debt service to export earnings was 13.9 percent compared with the threshold of 15 percent; and external debt repayment to domestic revenue was 17.2 percent compared with the threshold of 18 percent. In addition, the present value of the total public debt to GDP ratio was 40.3 percent compared with the threshold of 55 percent.

Table 3.4: Debt Sustainability Indicators, 2024

External public debt indicators	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2034/35	Threshold
PV of debt/GDP	24.1	24.0	23.0	21.4	20.3	19.6	16.6	40.0
PV of debt/export	123.8	124.5	119.5	111.9	106.4	100.3	85.2	180.0
External debt service/export	13.9	12.8	12.3	12.8	12.6	12.4	9.0	15.0
Debt service/revenue	17.2	15.5	14.8	15.2	14.8	15.0	10.9	18.0
Public debt indicators	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2034/35	Threshold
PV of public debt/GDP	40.3	39.5	38.1	36.8	36.5	36.4	35.9	55.0
PV of public debt/revenue	251.1	241.3	232.1	224.4	222.3	221.7	219.0	-
Public debt service/revenue	50.9	40.8	37.1	35.9	36.1	39.9	37.0	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

Country's Credit Rating

93. In March 2025, Moody's Investors Service conducted the second review of Tanzania's economy to assess the country's creditworthiness. In that review, Tanzania maintained its B1 rating with a stable outlook, as was the case in March 2024. The B1 rating indicates continued strengthening of the country's economy and its ability to withstand external economic shocks. On the other hand, Fitch Ratings conducted a similar assessment in December 2024 and assigned Tanzania a B+ rating with a stable outlook, same as the rating published in June 2024. The results are significant in attracting foreign direct investment and enhancing access to funds from international financial markets to support implementation of Government and private sector projects.

Table 29: TRENDS OF GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	Million Shillings					
	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Budget	March 2025 outturn	Likely outturn June 2025
A. Domestic revenue (incl. revenues from LGAs)	24,395,566.1	26,277,887.1	29,829,894.6	34,610,646.4	25,669,814.8	34,610,646.4
Domestic revenue	23,506,098.2	25,256,847.8	28,683,341.7	33,254,305.8	24,628,954.7	33,254,305.8
1. Tax revenue	20,931,261.6	21,411,398.9	24,760,798.4	28,118,753.1	21,223,302.4	28,118,753.1
Import duty and excise duty	4,367,465.7	4,583,909.9	5,351,281.6	6,107,513.3	4,510,966.2	6,107,513.3
Sales tax (local & imports)	6,297,722.6	7,066,881.5	7,594,384.7	8,691,184.1	6,941,316.6	8,691,184.1
Value added tax (VAT)	3,344,798.5	3,639,577.6	3,748,862.6	4,329,465.8	3,402,251.3	4,329,465.8
Imports	2,952,924.1	3,427,304.0	3,845,522.2	4,361,718.2	3,539,065.3	4,361,718.2
Domestic	7,549,185.9	7,760,301.5	9,159,412.6	10,160,099.0	7,746,281.2	10,160,099.0
Income tax	3,712,545.6	3,073,133.2	3,718,162.4	4,194,150.2	3,307,454.0	4,194,150.2
Other taxes	(995,658.2)	(1,072,827.2)	(1,062,443.0)	(1,034,193.5)	(1,282,715.7)	(1,034,193.5)
2. Non-tax revenue	2,574,836.6	3,845,448.9	3,922,543.3	5,135,552.7	3,405,652.4	5,135,552.7
3. Revenues from LGAs	889,467.9	1,021,039.3	1,146,552.9	1,356,340.7	1,040,860.0	1,356,340.7
B. Total expenditure	31,815,747.3	34,445,838.0	36,567,630.8	42,751,915.7	31,841,598.8	42,751,915.7
1. Recurrent expenditure	15,998,691.7	20,475,131.8	21,931,209.5	27,398,315.8	19,765,077.8	27,398,315.8
2. Development expenditure	15,817,055.6	13,970,706.2	14,636,421.3	15,353,599.8	12,076,521.0	15,353,599.8
Local funds	12,386,668.7	12,259,082.3	11,182,316.4	11,712,761.6	9,944,972.7	11,712,761.6
Foreign funds	3,430,387.0	1,711,623.9	3,454,104.9	3,640,838.2	2,131,548.4	3,640,838.2
C. Deficit/surplus (A-B)	(7,420,181.2)	(8,167,950.9)	(6,737,736.2)	(8,141,269.2)	(6,171,784.1)	(8,141,269.2)
D. Financing	7,420,181.2	8,167,950.9	6,737,736.2	8,141,269.2	6,171,784.1	8,141,269.2
1. External sources	3,818,767.9	3,681,040.7	4,671,036.5	5,545,852.3	3,511,403.9	5,545,852.3
Grants	622,525.4	506,327.7	634,687.6	794,390.3	693,445.5	794,390.3
Basket support	85,966.8	90,052.5	40,312.1	66,483.0	32,678.0	66,483.0
Import support/OGL loans	1,298,502.6	1,851,237.4	2,013,708.2	2,326,471.4	1,611,053.1	2,326,471.4
Project loans	2,818,336.6	1,115,243.7	2,892,901.4	2,888,989.0	1,405,424.9	2,888,989.0
Concessional loans	1,809,493.7	3,011,725.4	2,101,240.6	2,986,638.2	1,729,837.9	2,986,638.2
Amortization (foreign)	(2,816,057.3)	(2,893,546.0)	(3,011,813.4)	(3,517,119.6)	(1,961,035.6)	(3,517,119.6)
2. Internal sources	2,850,002.5	4,597,523.4	2,175,319.3	2,595,417.0	3,096,418.8	2,595,417.0
Non-bank borrowing	1,003,509.3	2,171,460.3	2,445,972.9	294,625.8	2,466,361.9	294,625.8
Bank borrowing	1,846,493.2	2,426,063.1	(270,653.6)	2,300,791.1	630,056.8	2,300,791.1
Internal borrowing (Rollover)	3,044,431.8	3,513,913.7	3,257,143.9	4,022,373.0	3,250,216.6	4,022,373.0
Adjustment to cash	753,597.9	(97,656.8)	(99,896.3)	-	(436,038.6)	-
Amortization	(3,044,431.8)	(3,513,913.7)	(3,257,143.9)	(4,022,373.0)	(3,250,216.6)	(4,022,373.0)
Expenditure float	(2,187.1)	(12,956.4)	(8,723.3)	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

Chart 3.5: TREND OF GOVERNMENT FINANCE (Million Shillings)

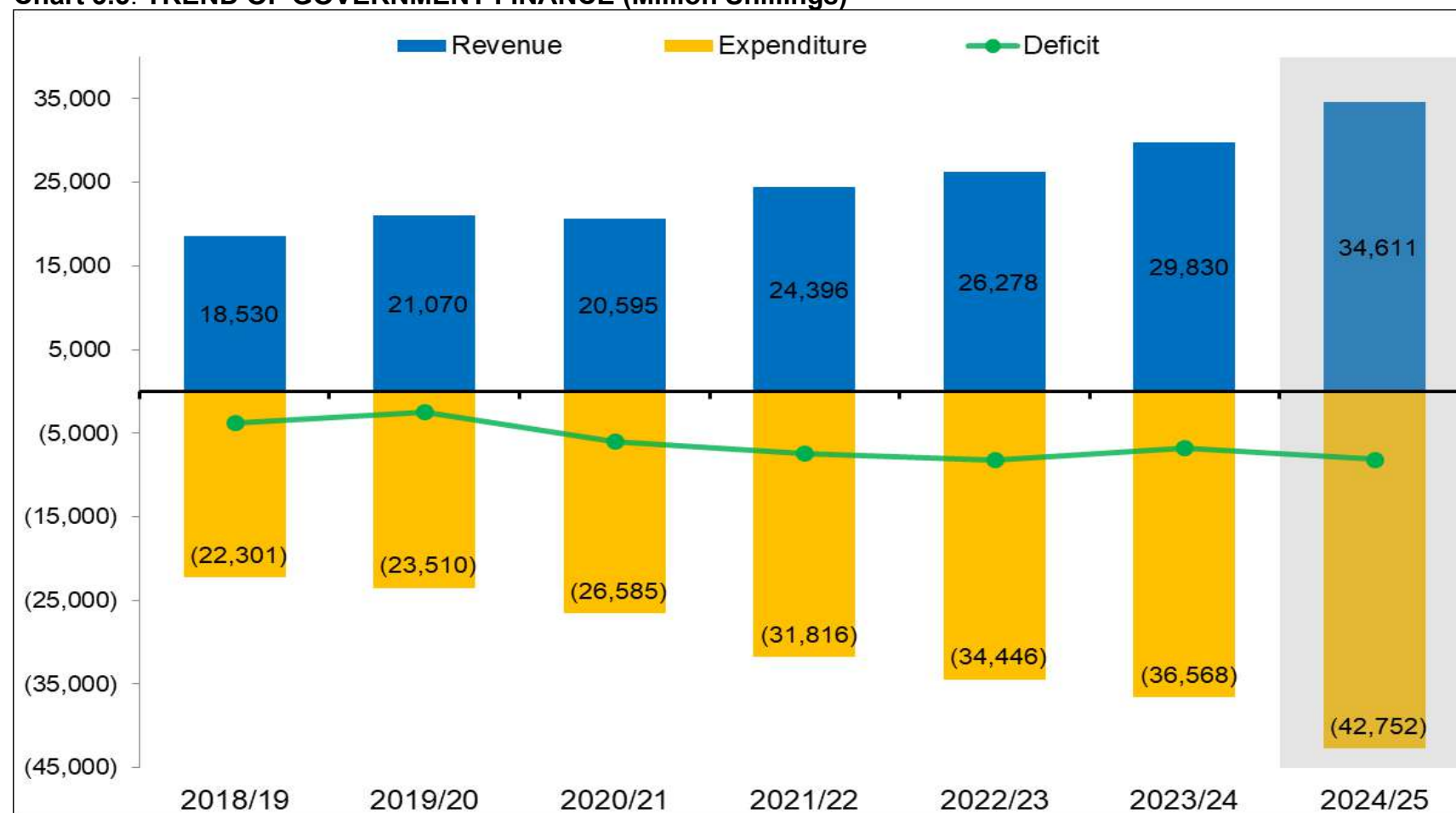


Table 30: CLASSIFICATION OF FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Million Shillings										
Code	Description	2023/2024 Actual expenditure			2024/2025 Approved estimates			2025/2026 Estimates		
		Recurrent	Development	Total	Recurrent	Development	Total	Recurrent	Development	Total
701	General public services	10,684,676	1,374,733	12,059,409	14,393,556	1,944,419	16,337,976	17,078,733	2,593,807	19,672,540
70111	Executive and legislative organs (CS)	2,927,868	892,334	3,820,201	4,063,650	1,322,851	5,386,502	5,012,826	1,709,025	6,721,851
70112	Financial and fiscal affairs (CS)	3,154,409	438,807	3,593,216	4,444,509	553,996	4,998,505	5,198,385	766,348	5,964,733
70113	External affairs (CS)	178,785	18,401	197,185	226,798	11,633	238,432	290,263	45,540	335,803
70121	Economic aid to developing countries and countries in transition (CS)	2,402	0	2,402	2,882	0	2,882	3,210	0	3,210
70122	Economic aid routed through international organizations (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70131	General personnel services (CS)	14,206	0	14,206	16,560	3,265	19,825	19,108	1,823	20,931
70132	Overall planning and statistical services (CS)	36,084	22,150	58,234	48,612	52,379	100,991	51,960	69,894	121,854
70133	Other general services (CS)	4,320	3,043	7,363	5,758	296	6,054	6,665	1,177	7,842
70140	Basic research (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70150	R&D General public services (CS)	987	0	987	2,813	0	2,813	2,601	0	2,601
70160	General public services nec (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70170	Public debt transactions (CS)	4,365,614	0	4,365,614	5,581,973	0	5,581,973	6,493,715	0	6,493,715
70180	Transfers of a general character between different levels of government (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
702	Defence	2,754,559	1,837,971	4,592,530	2,985,220	314,918	3,300,138	3,303,106	315,298	3,618,403
70210	Military defence (CS)	2,752,548	77,240	2,829,788	2,984,250	140,811	3,125,061	3,302,069	116,043	3,418,112
70220	Civil defence (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70230	Foreign military aid (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70240	R&D Defence (CS)	2,011	1,760,731	1,762,742	970	174,107	175,077	1,037	199,254	200,291
70250	Defence nec (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
703	Public order and safety	1,588,285	124,683	1,712,968	1,765,643	385,803	2,151,447	2,161,462	568,960	2,730,422
70310	Police services (CS)	851,042	59,000	910,042	912,360	224,375	1,136,735	1,054,660	203,355	1,258,015
70320	Fire-protection services (CS)	49,599	11,983	61,582	56,661	6,527	63,188	62,714	15,139	77,853
70330	Law courts (CS)	273,406	17,413	290,819	349,609	107,447	457,056	522,814	163,829	686,644
70340	Prisons (CS)	271,000	2,349	273,349	285,876	7,336	293,213	310,043	6,357	316,400
70350	R&D Public order and safety (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70360	Public order and safety nec (CS)	143,238	33,939	177,177	161,137	40,119	201,255	211,230	180,279	391,509
704	Economic affairs	1,238,961	7,164,274	8,403,235	1,258,539	8,511,635	9,770,174	1,389,859	9,829,883	11,219,742
70411	General economic and commercial affairs (CS)	110,429	76,025	186,454	155,248	88,549	243,798	197,568	93,288	290,857
70412	General labour affairs (CS)	10,710	7,889	18,598	19,949	10,513	30,461	23,690	9,892	33,582
70421	Agriculture (CS)	256,260	472,415	728,675	345,004	1,260,641	1,605,646	361,780	1,218,960	1,580,740
70422	Forestry (CS)	49,792	35	49,827	63,278	5,673	68,950	63,532	34,442	97,973
70423	Fishing and hunting (CS)	24,916	80,458	105,374	27,515	83,839	111,354	21,663	76,753	98,416
70431	Coal and other solid mineral fuels (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70432	Petroleum and natural gas (CS)	18,790	310,028	328,819	20,600	67,388	87,988	8,149	169,332	177,481
70433	Nuclear fuel (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70434	Other fuels (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70435	Electricity (CS)	2,636	1,841,931	1,844,567	56,274	1,726,459	1,782,733	56,147	1,995,181	2,051,329
70436	Non-electric energy (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70441	Mining of mineral resources other than mineral fuels (CS)	66,465	85,322	151,787	90,082	140,661	230,743	99,117	124,605	223,722
70442	Manufacturing (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70443	Construction (CS)	18,344	23,457	41,801	22,802	54,475	77,278	27,157	54,475	81,632
70451	Road transport (CS)	176,774	3,963,194	4,139,968	212,354	4,805,978	5,018,332	237,491	5,346,569	5,584,060
70452	Water transport (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70453	Railway transport (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70454	Air transport (CS)	196	53,381	53,578	310	109,718	110,028	278	343,870	344,147
70455	Pipeline and other transport (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70460	Communication (CS)	66,575	95,504	162,079	58,751	83,965	142,715	98,761	266,758	365,519
70471	Distributive trades, storage and warehousing (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 30 Continues

Code	Description	2023/2024 Actual Expenditure			2024/2025 Approved Estimates			2025/2026 Estimates		
		Recurrent	Development	Total	Recurrent	Development	Total	Recurrent	Development	Total
70472	Hotels and restaurants (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70473	Tourism (CS)	431,111	149,701	580,811	134,667	54,761	189,428	141,588	43,758	185,346
70474	Multi-purpose development projects (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70481	R&D General economic, commercial and labour affairs (CS)	129	0	129	0	0	0	0	0	0
70482	R&D Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (CS)	5,834	4,933	10,767	51,705	19,014	70,720	52,938	52,000	104,938
70483	R&D Fuel and energy (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70484	R&D Mining, manufacturing and construction (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70485	R&D Transport (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70486	R&D Communication (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70487	R&D Other industries (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70490	Economic affairs nec (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
705	Environmental protection	42,587	1,016	43,603	69,587	68,479	138,066	74,099	58,725	132,825
70510	Waste management (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70520	Waste water management (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70530	Pollution abatement (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70540	Protection of biodiversity and landscape (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70550	R&D Environmental protection (CS)	845	0	845	1,124	0	1,124	1,145	0	1,145
70560	Environmental protection nec (CS)	41,741	1,016	42,758	68,463	68,479	136,942	72,954	58,725	131,680
706	Housing and community amenities	166,613	748,690	915,303	216,616	885,071	1,101,688	236,434	1,139,484	1,375,918
70610	Housing development (CS)	41,465	3,119	44,584	44,816	14,333	59,149	46,582	75,695	122,277
70620	Community development (CS)	68,521	315,253	383,774	102,435	304,581	407,016	115,094	112,093	227,187
70630	Water supply (CS)	56,626	430,319	486,945	69,366	566,157	635,523	74,758	951,696	1,026,454
70640	Street lighting (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70650	R&D Housing and community amenities (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70660	Housing and community amenities nec (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
707	Health	1,194,710	622,178	1,816,888	1,383,306	1,022,852	2,406,158	1,416,262	1,304,628	2,720,830
70711	Pharmaceutical products (IS)	740	227,184	227,923	1,321	205,088	206,410	1,382	300,000	301,382
70712	Other medical products (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70713	Therapeutic appliances and equipment (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70721	General medical services (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70722	Specialized medical services (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70723	Dental services (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70724	Paramedical services (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70731	General hospital services (IS)	31,661	9,493	41,154	28,371	25,620	53,991	26,841	16,992	43,833
70732	Specialized hospital services (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70733	Medical and maternity centre services (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70734	Nursing and convalescent home services (IS)	642	0	642	822	0	822	930	0	930
70740	Public health services (IS)	716,862	296,348	1,013,209	783,265	471,643	1,254,908	826,783	535,153	1,361,935
70750	R&D Health (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70760	Health nec (CS)	444,807	89,153	533,960	569,527	320,500	890,027	560,266	452,484	1,012,750
708	Recreation, culture and religion	32,261	10,767	43,028	29,082	258,226	287,308	34,771	426,821	461,592
70810	Recreational and sporting services (IS)	1,138	262	1,400	2,522	35	2,557	2,971	130	3,101
70820	Cultural services (IS)	31,123	10,505	41,628	26,541	258,191	284,732	31,710	426,691	458,401
70830	Broadcasting and publishing services (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70840	Religious and other community services (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70850	R&D Recreation, culture and religion (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70860	Recreation, culture and religion nec (CS)	0	0	0	18	0	18	89	0	89
709	Education	3,740,258	1,915,485	5,655,744	3,715,076	2,460,629	6,175,705	3,896,463	3,117,686	7,014,149
70911	Pre-primary education (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70912	Primary education (IS)	2,022,280	412,148	2,434,428	1,968,682	739,427	2,708,109	2,059,578	870,998	2,930,577
70921	Lower-secondary education (IS)	1,182,306	548,772	1,731,078	1,121,962	501,378	1,623,340	1,163,690	664,769	1,828,458
70922	Upper-secondary education (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70930	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (IS)	390,396	834,917	1,225,314	427,280	1,072,675	1,499,955	465,053	1,404,608	1,869,661
70941	First stage of tertiary education (IS)	24,613	27,688	52,301	41,365	32,123	73,488	44,954	40,483	85,437
70942	Second stage of tertiary education (IS)	14,157	2,000	16,157	21,782	2,000	23,782	20,962	1,200	22,162
70950	Education not definable by level (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70960	Subsidiary services to education (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70970	R&D Education (CS)	49,791	8,486	58,277	59,330	13,043	72,373	65,096	23,523	88,619
70980	Education nec (CS)	56,714	81,474	138,188	74,676	99,982	174,658	77,132	112,105	189,236
710	Social protection	24,259	24,661	48,920	30,205	107,332	137,538	33,391	107,652	141,042
71011	Sickness (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71012	Disability (IS)	1,165	1,536	2,701	1,898	1,689	3,588	1,726	1,000	2,726
71020	Old age (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71030	Survivors (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71040	Family and children (IS)	2,024	2,447	4,471	2,866	5,178	8,044	2,995	4,420	7,415
71050	Unemployment (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71060	Housing (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71070	Social exclusion nec (IS)	10,956	400	11,356	12,902	1,415	14,317	13,643	3,000	16,643
71080	R&D Social protection (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71090	Social protection nec (CS)	10,114	20,278	30,392	12,538	99,051	111,589	15,027	99,232	114,259
7	Total	21,467,168	13,824,459	35,291,627	25,846,831	15,959,364	41,806,195	29,624,520	19,462,944	49,087,464

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
CS: Collective Services IS: Individual Services

CHAPTER 4

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Merchandise Exports

94. In 2024, the value of merchandise exports amounted to USD 9,121.6 million compared with USD 7,696.6 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 18.5 percent. This was driven by increased export of traditional goods, particularly cashew nuts, tobacco and coffee, as well as non-traditional goods, including gold, horticultural products and oilseeds. Moreover, non-traditional exports accounted for 79.2 percent of total exports, followed by traditional exports with 16.2 percent and unrecorded trade with 4.6 percent.

Traditional Exports

95. In 2024, the value of traditional exports was USD 1,473.3 million compared with USD 953.3 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 54.5 percent. This was due to increase in the value of exports of cashew nuts, tobacco and coffee, following a rise in global market prices and domestic production. Moreover, the share of traditional exports to total exports increased to 16.2 percent in 2024 from 12.4 percent in 2023.

Cashew Nuts

96. In 2024, the value of cashew exports was USD 541.7 million compared with USD 206.4 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 162.4 percent. This was attributed to increase in the volume of exported cashew nuts by 95.0 percent to 428,300 tonnes in 2024 compared with 219,600 tonnes exported in 2023. In addition, the average price of cashew nuts increased by 34.6 percent to USD 1,264.7 per tonne in 2024 from an average of USD 939.9 per tonne in 2023.

Coffee

97. In 2024, the value of coffee exports was USD 292.9 million compared with USD 227.9 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 28.5 percent. This was due to increase in the average price of coffee by 32.0 percent to USD 3,564.3 per tonne in 2024 from USD 2,700.8 per tonne in 2023. The volume of coffee exported however decrease by 2.6 percent to 82,200 tonnes in 2024 from 84,400 tonnes exported in 2023.

Cotton

98. In 2024, the value of cotton exports was USD 69.3 million compared with USD 101.9 million in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 32.0 percent. This was due to increased domestic demand for cotton along with a decline in the world market price of cotton by 9.9 percent to an average of USD 1,318.0 per tonne in 2024 from USD 1,463.4 per tonne in 2023. In addition, the quantity of cotton exported decreased by 24.5 percent to 52,600 tonnes in 2024 from 69,600 tonnes exported in 2023.

Sisal

99. In 2024, the value of sisal exports was USD 23.4 million compared with USD 20.4 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 14.6 percent. This was attributed to increase in the volume of sisal exported by 69.4 percent to 21,200 tonnes in 2024 from 12,500 tonnes exported in 2023. However, the average price of sisal decreased to USD 1,102.3 per tonne in 2024 from an average of USD 1,628.9 per tonne in 2023.

Tea

100. In 2024, the value of tea exports was USD 19.4 million compared with USD 31.1 million in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 37.6 percent. This was due to a decline in the volume of tea exported by 29.0 percent to 15,700 tonnes in 2024 from 22,200 tonnes in 2023. In addition, the average price of tea decreased by 12.0 percent to USD 1,234.9 per tonne in 2024 compared with an average of USD 1,403.6 per tonne in 2023.

Tobacco

101. In 2024, the value of tobacco exports was USD 509.5 million compared with USD 340.4 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 49.7 percent. This was due to increase in the volume of tobacco exported by 32.3 percent to 108,500 tonnes in 2024 compared with 82,000 tonnes in 2023. Moreover, the average price of tobacco increased by 13.1 percent to USD 4,695.9 per tonne in 2024 from USD 4,150.8 per tonne in 2023.

Non-Traditional Exports

102. In 2024, the value of non-traditional exports was USD 7,228.8 million compared with USD 6,321.6 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 14.3 percent. This was due to increased exports of minerals and other products, including horticultural products and oilseeds.

Minerals

103. In 2024, the value of mineral exports was USD 4,119.9 million compared with USD 3,551.4 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 16.0 percent. This was attributed to increased exports of gold and other minerals. In addition, mineral exports accounted for 57.0 percent of total non-traditional exports. Further, the value of gold exports increased by 11.8 percent to USD 3,419.6 million in 2024 compared with USD 3,058.9 million in 2023. Furthermore, gold exports accounted for 83.0 percent of total mineral exports.

Manufactured Goods

104. In 2024, the export value of manufactured goods was USD 1,341.3 million compared with USD 1,363.3 million in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 1.6 percent. This was due to a decline in the export of other manufactured products, particularly fertilizers and cement, to meet domestic market demand. During the period under review, the value of manufactured goods exports accounted for 18.6 percent of total non-traditional exports.

Fish and Fishery Products

105. In 2024, the export value of fish and fishery products was USD 180.6 million compared with USD 164.0 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 10.1 percent. This was due to increase in demand and prices for fish and fishery products in the global market. However, the volume of fish and fishery products exported decreased to 29,000 tonnes in 2024 compared with 41,000 tonnes exported in 2023.

Horticultural Products

106. In 2024, the value of horticultural products exports was USD 507.1 million compared with USD 417.2 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 21.6 percent. This was attributed to the growing demand for horticultural products in the global markets.

Other Goods

107. In 2024, the value of other goods exports was USD 839.1 million compared with USD 690.5 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 21.5 percent. This was due to increase in the value of cereal exports to USD 300.8 million in 2024 compared with USD 173.0 million in 2023. Goods included in this category are oil seeds, cereals (particularly maize and rice), cocoa, hides, beans and wood products. These goods were mainly exported to neighbouring countries.

Table 4.1: Goods Exported, 2020 - 2024

Goods	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Traditional goods (USD million)						
Coffee						
Value (USD million)	145.2	155.2	161.2	227.9	292.9	28.5
Volume ('000 tonnes)	64.0	68.0	55.2	84.4	82.2	-2.6
Price (USD per tonne)	2,268.9	2,284.4	2,919.6	2,700.8	3,564.3	32.0
Cotton						
Value (USD million)	87.5	81.3	103.4	101.9	69.3	-32.0
Volume ('000 tonnes)	72.6	48.8	48.9	69.6	52.6	-24.5
Price (USD per tonne)	1,206.4	1,665.0	2,113.2	1,463.4	1,318.0	-9.9
Sisal						
Value (USD million)	17.6	20.2	24.3	20.4	23.4	14.6
Volume ('000 tonnes)	11.2	12.6	14.9	12.5	21.2	69.4
Price (USD per tonne)	1,566.2	1,600.0	1,629.1	1,628.9	1,102.3	-32.3
Tea						
Value (USD million)	32.4	32.9	30.0	31.1	19.4	-37.6
Volume ('000 tonnes)	24.1	24.2	21.1	22.2	15.7	-29.0
Price (USD per tonne)	1,345.5	1,356.5	1,420.3	1,403.6	1,234.9	-12.0
Tobacco						
Value (USD million)	148.7	127.5	178.5	340.4	509.5	49.7
Volume ('000 tonnes)	42.6	37.7	49.3	82.0	108.5	32.3
Price (USD per tonne)	3,494.2	3,381.5	3,624.1	4,150.8	4,695.9	13.1
Cashewnuts						
Value (USD million)	359.6	159.0	226.9	206.4	541.7	162.4
Volume ('000 tonnes)	320.9	154.4	234.0	219.6	428.3	95.0
Price (USD per tonne)	1,120.6	1,030.3	970.0	939.9	1,264.7	34.6
Cloves						
Value (USD million)	17.1	51.8	42.1	25.1	17.1	-32.0
Volume ('000 tonnes)	3.6	7.0	5.9	4.7	2.8	-39.4
Price (USD per tonne)	4,770.0	7,347.6	7,104.0	5,356.9	6,011.1	12.2
Sub Total	808.1	627.9	766.5	953.3	1,473.3	54.5
Non-traditional goods (USD million)						
Minerals	3,375.0	3,116.4	3,395.3	3,551.4	4,119.9	16.0
Gold	2,957.5	2,737.1	2,835.1	3,058.9	3,419.6	11.8
Diamond	20.2	8.5	62.7	23.6	53.2	125.5
Other Minerals	397.2	370.8	497.4	469.0	647.1	38.0
Manufactured goods	902.7	1,200.0	1,419.2	1,363.3	1,341.3	-1.6
Cotton Fibre	6.9	3.6	1.9	0.5	1.2	150.0
Coffee Produced	5.2	16.3	21.8	4.5	11.1	144.2
Tobacco Produced	18.3	32.0	34.5	37.9	36.0	-5.1
Sisal Products	23.2	33.6	35.4	31.4	22.9	-27.1
Other Products	849.1	1,114.5	1,325.6	1,289.0	1,270.2	-1.5
Fish and fishery products	139.6	164.3	168.2	164.0	180.6	10.1
Horticultural products	274.1	378.6	289.6	417.2	507.1	21.6
Re-exports	87.7	90.2	131.2	135.2	240.8	78.0
Other exports	474.2	813.5	654.9	690.5	839.1	21.5
Sub total	5,253.3	5,763.0	6,058.4	6,321.6	7,228.8	14.3
Unrecorded goods	310.4	365.4	399.0	421.6	419.6	-0.5
*Total - f.o.b	6,371.7	6,756.2	7,223.8	7,696.6	9,121.6	18.5

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

*Include unrecorded trade

Service Receipts

108. In 2024, service receipts amounted to USD 6,899.4 million compared with USD 6,231.7 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 10.7 percent. This was attributed to increased receipts from tourism and transportation services. In addition, receipts from tourism services increased by 15.7 percent to USD 3,903.1 million in 2024 compared with USD 3,373.8 million in 2023. This was due to improvement of tourism services and activities, whereby inbound tourists increased by 18.5 percent to 2,141,895 in 2024 compared with 1,808,205 tourists in 2023. Furthermore, receipts from transportation services were USD 2,356.6 million in 2024 compared with USD 2,333.4 million in 2023. The continued increase in transport services receipts was supported by improvement in port services, airports and international flights through Air Tanzania Company Limited (ATCL). Service receipts accounted for 43.1 percent of the total value of goods and services exported.

Merchandise Imports

109. In 2024, the value of goods imported increased by 4.0 percent to USD 14,278.9 million compared with USD 13,728.9 million in 2023. This was due to increase in capital goods imports.

Capital Goods

110. In 2024, the value of imported capital goods was USD 6,034.3 million compared with USD 5,592.9 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 7.9 percent. This was attributed to increase in the price of transport equipment, machinery and building materials.

Intermediate Goods

111. In 2024, the value of imported intermediate goods was USD 4,392.7 million compared with USD 4,466.3 million in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 1.6 percent. This was due to decline in the import value of petroleum products and fertilizers, as well as a decline in the prices of these products in the world market. During the period under review, the value of petroleum products imports decreased by 4.4 percent to USD 2,837.2 million and accounted for 19.9 percent of the total value of imported goods.

Consumer Goods

112. In 2024, the value of imported consumer goods was USD 3,849.7 million compared with USD 3,667.5 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 5.0 percent. This was due to increased imports of food products, particularly industrial sugar and processed foods.

Service Payments

113. In 2024, service payments amounted to USD 2,608.9 million compared with USD 2,395.9 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 8.9 percent. This was due to an

increase in transportation costs as well as payments for transportation abroad and other services.

Table 4.2: Value of Imported Goods, 2020 - 2024 (USD Million)

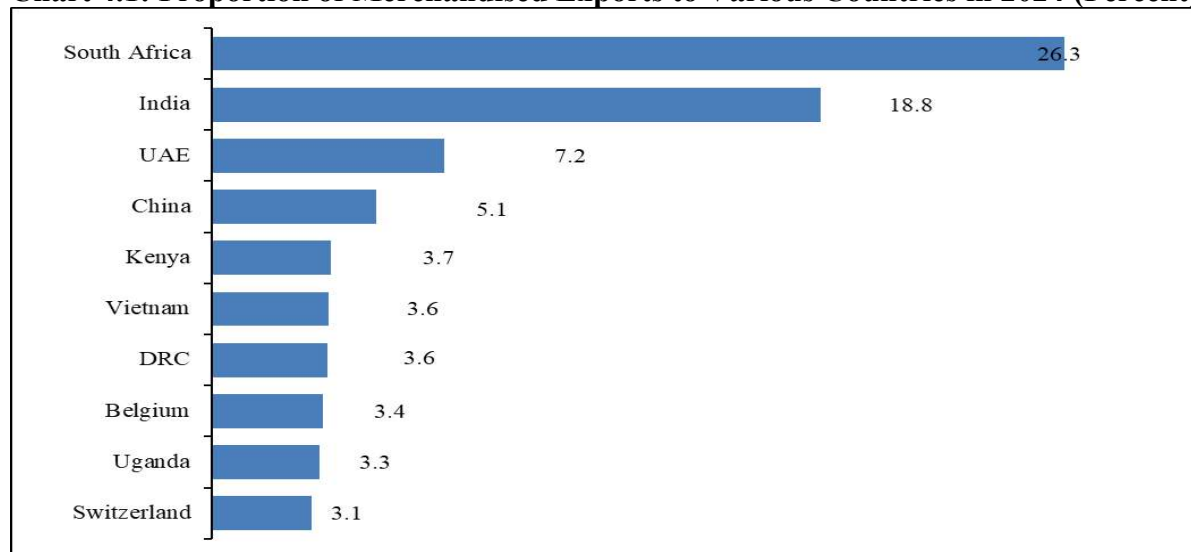
Goods	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Capital goods	3,138.8	3,836.0	5,167.5	5,592.9	6,034.3	7.9
Transport equipment	738.1	970.4	1,420.4	1,571.4	1,892.0	20.4
Building and construction	925.5	1,159.0	1,455.1	1,486.4	1,670.0	12.4
Machinery	1,475.3	1,706.6	2,291.9	2,535.2	2,472.4	-2.5
Intermediate goods	2,229.8	3,250.5	5,102.1	4,466.3	4,392.7	-1.6
Oil	1,282.7	2,084.4	3,532.6	2,967.0	2,837.2	-4.4
Fertilizers	187.7	189.4	500.9	414	345.4	-16.6
Industrial raw materials	759.4	976.7	1,068.6	1,085.2	1,210.1	11.5
Consumer goods	2,460.9	2,914.7	3,936.9	3,667.5	3,849.7	5.0
Food products	420.4	500.9	735.5	885.5	958.3	8.2
Other goods	2,040.5	2,413.8	3,201.4	2,782.0	2,891.4	3.9
Total (f.o.b)	7,831.7	10,003.4	14,208.7	13,728.9	14,278.9	4.0
Total (c.i.f)	8,468.4	10,849.9	15,654.5	15,117.5	15,684.5	3.8

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

Trade Between Tanzania and Other Countries

114. In 2024, trade relations between Tanzania and its trading partners, including regional and international economic integrations, continued to strengthen despite the global economic shocks resulting from the ongoing war in Ukraine and the Middle East. During the period under review, South Africa accounted for 26.3 percent of Tanzania's merchandised exports, followed by India (18.8 percent) and the United Arab Emirates (7.2 percent). In addition, cereals (maize and rice) and horticultural products were exported to Kenya, while oilseeds, tobacco, coffee and cashew nuts were exported to China, India and the United Arab Emirates. Furthermore, 99.9 percent of the gold in 2024 was exported to South Africa, India, the United Arab Emirates, and Switzerland, with South Africa accounting for 65.1 percent of the gold exports.

Chart 4.1: Proportion of Merchandised Exports to Various Countries in 2024 (Percent)



115. In 2024, the value of goods exported to the East African Community (EAC) market was USD 1,160.5 million compared with USD 1,180.8 million in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 1.7 percent. This was due to a decrease in exports to Burundi and South Sudan. In addition, goods exported to the EAC market were mainly rice, maize, iron, and fertilizers. On the other hand, the value of goods exported to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) market was USD 2,968.3 million in 2024 compared with USD 1,727.5 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 71.8 percent. This was mainly driven by the increase in gold exports to South Africa.

116. In 2024, the value of goods exported to the European Union was USD 989.6 million compared with USD 1,126.3 million in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 12.1 percent. This was due to a decrease in exports to Switzerland, particularly gold exports. On the other hand, the value of goods exported to Asian countries was USD 3,638.3 million in 2024 compared with USD 3,370.5 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 7.9 percent. This was mainly driven by the increase in cashew nut exports to India and other countries.

Table 4.3: The Value of Exports to Various Countries, 2020 - 2024 (USD Million)

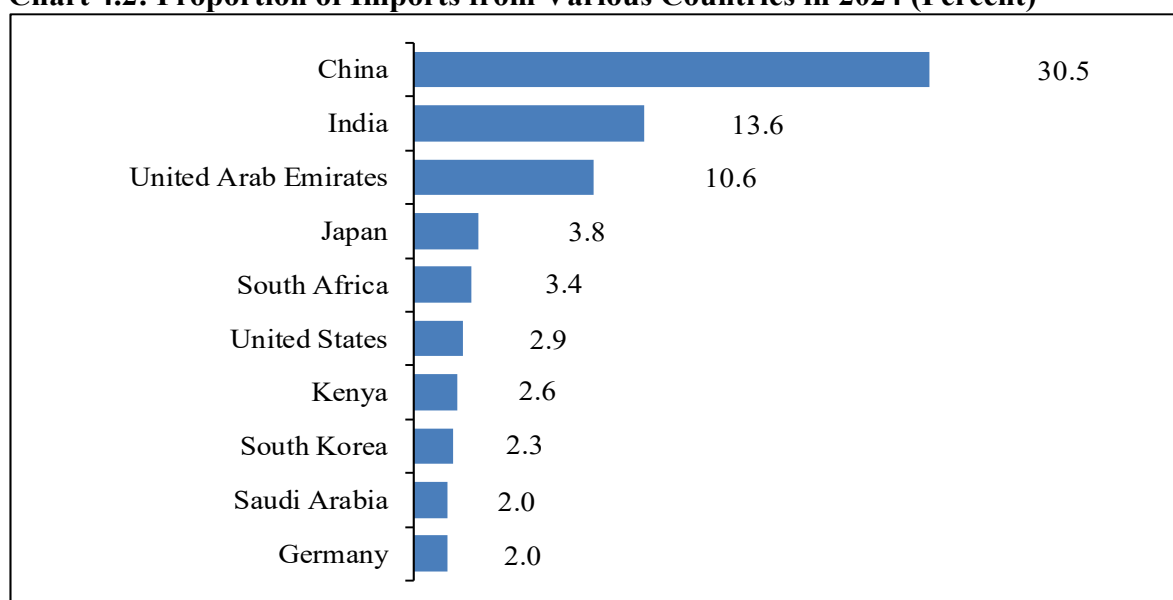
REGIONAL BLOCK/ COUNTRY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
European Union and Switzerland	1,475.9	874.0	936.4	1,100.4	962.7	-12.5
Other European Countries	27.1	32.3	26.6	25.9	26.9	3.9
TOTAL – EU COUNTRIES	1,502.9	906.3	963.0	1,126.3	989.6	-12.1
AFRICA						
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)						
South Africa	1161.6	916.7	929.6	1123.5	2292.7	104.1
Zambia	54.1	68.6	80.0	98.6	162.6	64.9
Eswatini	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	-65.9
Zimbabwe	21.1	14.8	15.5	38.9	34.6	-10.9
Mozambique	21.0	15.5	35.2	17.7	37.0	109.1
DRC	144.2	207.2	280.5	312.8	313.3	0.2
Other SADC Countries	51.4	80.4	100.7	135.7	127.9	-5.7
TOTAL-SADC	1,458.3	1,303.4	1,441.8	1,727.5	2,968.3	71.8
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)						
Burundi	177.7	163.3	212.8	172.3	61.5	-64.3
D.R. Congo	144.2	207.2	280.5	312.8	313.3	0.2
Kenya	230.2	397.2	381.7	176.5	320.9	81.8
Rwanda	205.3	277.8	262.5	188.2	163.8	-13.0
Uganda	191.2	314.0	264.2	311.7	291.0	-6.6
South Sudan	3.4	8.9	13.1	19.2	10.1	-47.7
TOTAL-EAC	952.0	1,368.5	1,414.9	1,180.8	1,160.5	-1.7
Other African Countries	30.5	49.5	67.6	71.1	130.6	83.7
TOTAL-AFRICA	2,296.6	2,514.2	2,643.7	2,666.6	3,946.1	48.0
AMERICA						
United States of America	47.0	39.1	74.6	97.8	101.5	3.7
Canada	3.2	3.7	6.1	4.1	13.8	232.6
Other American Countries	2.7	1.8	2.7	4.4	6.0	35.4
TOTAL - AMERICA	52.8	44.5	83.4	106.4	121.2	14.0
ASIA						
China	238.9	273.1	293.7	427.9	443.0	3.5
India	528.7	1,008.7	1,178.6	1,554.0	1,637.0	5.3
Japan	55.8	67.5	89.0	67.9	99.8	46.9
United Arab Emirates	754.9	1,051.8	763.0	686.4	625.2	-8.9
Honkong	128.3	61.3	177.0	45.9	42.5	-7.5
Singapore	43.7	139.2	183.0	142.0	15.9	-88.8
Other Asian Countries	453.8	319.6	445.2	446.3	775.0	73.7
TOTAL-ASIA	2,204.1	2,921.2	3,129.4	3,370.5	3,638.3	7.9
Other Countries	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.2	6.8	29.0
* GRAND TOTAL	6,061.3	6,390.9	6,824.8	7,274.9	8,702.0	19.6

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

* Exclude unrecorded trade

117. In 2024, goods imported to Tanzania were largely from China (30.5 percent), followed by India (13.6 percent), the United Arab Emirates (10.6 percent), Japan (3.8 percent), South Africa (3.4 percent) and the United States (2.9 percent). In addition, major imported goods included machinery, tractors and electronic goods from China; petroleum products and fertilizers from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates; and automobiles, and iron and steel products from Japan, India and South Africa.

Chart 4.2: Proportion of Imports from Various Countries in 2024 (Percent)



118. In 2024, the value of goods imported from EAC countries was USD 527.3 million compared with USD 523.6 million imported in 2023. During the same period, goods imported from the SADC countries amounted to USD 786.4 million compared with USD 786.1 million in 2023. In addition, the balance of merchandise trade between Tanzania and EAC member states recorded a surplus of USD 633.3 million in 2024 compared with a surplus of USD 657.2 million in 2023. Similarly, the balance of merchandise trade between Tanzania and SADC member states recorded a surplus of USD 2,182.0 million in 2024 compared with a surplus of USD 941.4 million in 2023.

119. In 2024, the value of goods imported from Asian countries was USD 11,301.0 million compared with USD 10,987.4 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 2.9 percent. This was due to the increase in imports of capital and intermediate goods, especially petroleum products. On the other hand, the value of imported goods from the European Union and Switzerland increased by 19.7 percent to USD 1,526.7 million in 2024 compared with USD 1,275.7 million imported in 2023. This was driven by the increase in imports of capital and intermediate goods from the European Union.

Table 4.4: Goods Imported from Various Countries, 2020 - 2024 (USD Million)

REGIONAL BLOCK/ COUNTRY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
European Union and Switzerland	1,147.3	1,001.9	1,659.1	1,275.5	1,526.7	19.7
Other European Countries	347.6	368.3	326.3	623.9	498.1	-20.2
Total - EU Countries	1,494.9	1,370.2	1,985.4	1,899.4	2,024.8	6.6
AFRICA						
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)						
South Africa	344.7	432.1	548.9	555.5	531.4	-4.3
Zambia	49.4	70.5	91.0	113.1	149.9	32.6
Eswatini	26.4	39.6	43.7	37.8	42.9	13.7
Zimbabwe	4.7	9.9	8.1	9.8	13.0	33.1
Mozambique	2.3	4.6	22.6	3.4	3.7	9.5
DRC	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.9	6.8	132.4
Other SADC Countries	38.6	57.4	61.8	63.7	38.6	-39.3
Total - SADC	468.2	616.6	779.2	786.1	786.4	0.0
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)						
Burundi	0.3	0.6	2.6	3.1	1.0	-67.5
D.R. Congo	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.9	6.8	132.4
Kenya	253.5	413.0	426.6	408.9	400.4	-2.1
Rwanda	2.1	2.2	3.1	1.4	3.2	133.9
Uganda	77.4	109.6	142.6	107.3	115.8	7.9
South Sudan	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	422.1
Total - EAC	335.3	528.0	578.0	523.6	527.3	0.7
Other African Countries	62.8	70.0	251.4	204.2	111.0	-45.6
Total-Africa	864.2	1,212.1	1,605.6	1,511.0	1,417.9	-6.2
AMERICA						
United States of America	239.8	260.4	335.1	378.3	456.2	20.6
Canada	30.9	45.4	56.9	81.8	71.5	-12.6
Other American Countries	60.6	79.2	176.1	113.9	332.4	191.8
Total - AMERICA	331.2	385.0	568.2	574.0	860.1	49.8
ASIA						
China	2,116.8	2,700.0	3,946.3	4,158.7	4,780.1	14.9
India	1,091.2	1,209.1	1,960.6	1,949.0	2,130.6	9.3
Japan	345.6	465.5	521.6	649.5	593.2	-8.7
United Arab Emirates	821.2	1,378.6	2,492.3	1,417.9	1,663.7	17.3
Honkong	47.8	53.1	83.9	77.7	68.3	-12.2
Singapore	31.6	82.2	107.9	156.5	58.5	-62.7
Other Asian Countries	1,275.6	1,901.9	2,203.3	2,578.1	2,006.6	-22.2
Total - ASIA	5,729.8	7,790.4	11,315.9	10,987.4	11,301.0	2.9
Other Countries	48.2	92.1	179.4	145.7	80.8	-44.5
Grand total - C.I.F	8,468.4	10,849.9	15,654.5	15,117.5	15,684.5	3.8

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

Balance of Payment**Overall Balance of Payment**

120. In 2024, the overall balance of payment registered a surplus of USD 80.5 million compared with a surplus of USD 41.9 million recorded in 2023. This was driven by an increase in the surplus of service receipts.

Balance on Merchandise Trade

121. The merchandise trade recorded a deficit of USD 5,157.2 million in 2024 compared with a deficit of USD 6,032.3 million in 2023. The improvement in the merchandise trade balance was due to a significant increase in exports during the review period.

Balance on Services

122. In 2024, the balance on services recorded a surplus of USD 4,290.5 million compared with a surplus of USD 3,835.9 million recorded in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 11.9 percent. This was primarily driven by the increase in service receipts from tourism activities, reflecting the sector's strengthening, as well as increased revenues from transport services.

Balance on Goods and Services

123. In 2024, the balance on goods and services recorded a deficit of USD 866.7 million compared with a deficit of USD 2,196.5 million recorded in 2023. This was due to improvement of the balance of services.

Balance on Primary Income

124. 34. In 2024, the deficit on primary income, which includes employees' compensation, investment income, and interest payment widened by 16.4 percent to a deficit of USD 1,742 million from a deficit of USD 1,496.6 million in 2023. This was mainly attributed to increase in interest payments on loans as well as foreign direct investment.

Balance on Current Transfers

125. In 2024, the balance on current transfers, which includes personal transfers, grants and debt relief, recorded a surplus of USD 576.7 million compared with a surplus of USD 732.5 million in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 21.3 percent.

Balance on Current Account

126. In 2024, the current account deficit, which includes the balance of merchandise trade, services, primary income and current transfers, narrowed to a deficit of USD 2,032 million compared with a deficit of USD 2,960.6 million recorded in 2023. The narrowing of the current account deficit was attributed to increased service receipts, an increase in traditional goods exports, and a decline in the cost of imported goods.

Balance on Capital Transfers

127. In 2024, the balance on capital transfers, which includes investment grants and debt cancellation from international financial institutions and Development Partners, registered a surplus of USD 318.7 million compared with a surplus of USD 223.4 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 42.7 percent. This was due to increase in grants for financing development projects.

Balance on Financial Account

128. In 2024, the balance on financial account, which includes Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and foreign loans, recorded a surplus of USD 1,383.1 million compared with a surplus of USD 3,629.9 million recorded in 2023. The decline in surplus was due to increase in FDI, particularly by commercial banks.

Foreign Reserves

129. As of December 2024, foreign reserves amounted to USD 5,546.9 million from USD 5,440.1 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2023. This amount was sufficient to cover the importation of goods and services for 4.4 months, which is above the country's benchmark of not less than 4.0 months.

Table 31: VALUE OF TANZANIA'S EXTERNALTRADE**Million Shillings**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Exports	10,064,249	11,378,808	13,882,712	14,384,874	15,637,519	17,299,166	22,679,088
Domestic exports	8,307,170	10,824,002	13,673,643	14,178,681	15,337,701	16,979,274	22,052,229
Re-exports	422,733	554,806	209,069	206,192	299,818	319,891	626,859
Imports	18,789,124	20,939,079	19,631,818	24,862,261	36,239,349	36,294,408	37,111,751
Balance of merchandise trade	-8,724,875	-9,560,271	-5,749,106	-10,477,387	-20,601,830	-18,995,242	-14,432,663

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

Table 32: VOLUME AND VALUE OF EXPORTS

Quantity (000' Tonnes)							Change (Percent)
Commodity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Coffee	78.1	64.0	68.0	55.2	84.4	82.2	-2.6
Cotton	82.3	72.6	48.8	48.9	69.6	52.6	-24.5
Sisal	13.8	11.2	12.6	14.9	12.5	21.2	69.4
Tea	31.7	24.1	24.2	21.1	22.2	15.7	-29.0
Tobacco	46.3	42.6	37.7	49.3	82.0	108.5	32.2
Cashew nuts	296.8	320.9	154.4	234.0	219.6	428.3	95.0
Cloves	1.8	3.6	7.0	5.9	4.7	2.8	-39.4
Diamonds (Carats)	590,000.0	154,331.1	47,430.0	306,319.9	201,923.0	369,311.2	82.9
Gold (Gms) r	66,078,000	66,871,114.9	59,392,496.2	64,091,782.5	79,706,632.9	56,357,186.9	-29.3
1 Carat = 200 milligrams							
Value (Million Shillings)							Change (Percent)
Commodity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Coffee	349,423	331,453	354,768	369,434	542,637	759,504	40.0
Cotton	212,310	199,823	185,917	237,123	245,860	180,338	-26.7
Sisal	53,829	40,071	46,126	55,781	48,071	60,747	26.4
Tea	104,044	73,987	75,173	68,778	73,261	50,066	-31.7
Tobacco	389,502	339,428	291,367	409,480	824,917	1,328,985	61.1
Cashew nuts	821,945	824,634	363,012	520,400	507,084	1,401,112	176.3
Cloves	20,807.4	38,915.6	118,412.6	96,607.8	60,967.4	43,408.1	-28.8
Diamonds (Carats)	184,967	46,080	19,443	143,782	57,050	138,593	142.9
Gold (Gms) r	5,043,077	6,752,407	6,257,279	6,499,100	7,270,054	8,851,091	21.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

Table 33: TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS

Commodity	Quantity (Tonnes)					Change (Percent)	Value (Million USD)					Change (Percent)
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		2023/24	2020	2021	2022	2023		2024	2023/24
Traditional commodity												
Coffee	64	68	55.2	84.4	82.2	-2.6	145.2	155.2	161.2	227.9	292.9	28.5
Cotton	72.6	48.8	48.9	69.6	52.6	-24.4	87.5	81.3	103.4	101.9	69.3	-32.0
Sisal	11.2	12.6	14.9	12.5	21.2	69.6	17.6	20.2	24.3	20.4	23.4	14.5
Tea	24.1	24.2	21.1	22.2	15.7	-29.1	32.4	32.9	30.0	31.1	19.4	-37.5
Tobacco	42.6	37.7	49.3	82.0	108.5	32.3	148.7	127.5	178.5	340.5	509.5	49.6
Cashew nuts	320.9	154.4	234.0	219.6	428.3	95.0	359.6	159.0	226.9	206.4	541.7	162.4
Cloves	3.6	7.0	5.9	4.7	2.8	-39.6	17.1	51.8	42.1	25.1	17.1	-32.0
Sub-total							808.1	627.9	766.5	953.3	1,473.3	54.5
Non-Traditional commodity												
Minerals							3,375.0	3,116.4	3,395.3	3,551.4	4,119.9	16.0
Manufactured goods							902.7	1,200.0	1,419.2	1,363.3	1,341.3	-1.6
Fish and fish products							139.6	164.3	168.2	164	180.6	10.1
Horticultural products							274.1	378.6	289.6	417.2	507.1	21.5
Re-exports							87.7	90.2	131.2	135.2	240.8	78.1
Other exports							474.2	813.5	654.9	690.5	839.1	21.5
Sub-total							5,253.3	5,763.0	6,058.4	6,321.6	7,228.8	14.4
Unrecorded goods							310.4	365.4	399.0	421.6	419.6	-0.5
Grand total							6,371.7	6,756.2	7,223.8	7,696.6	9,121.6	18.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

Chart 4.3: TRADITIONAL AND NON - TRADITIONAL EXPORTS

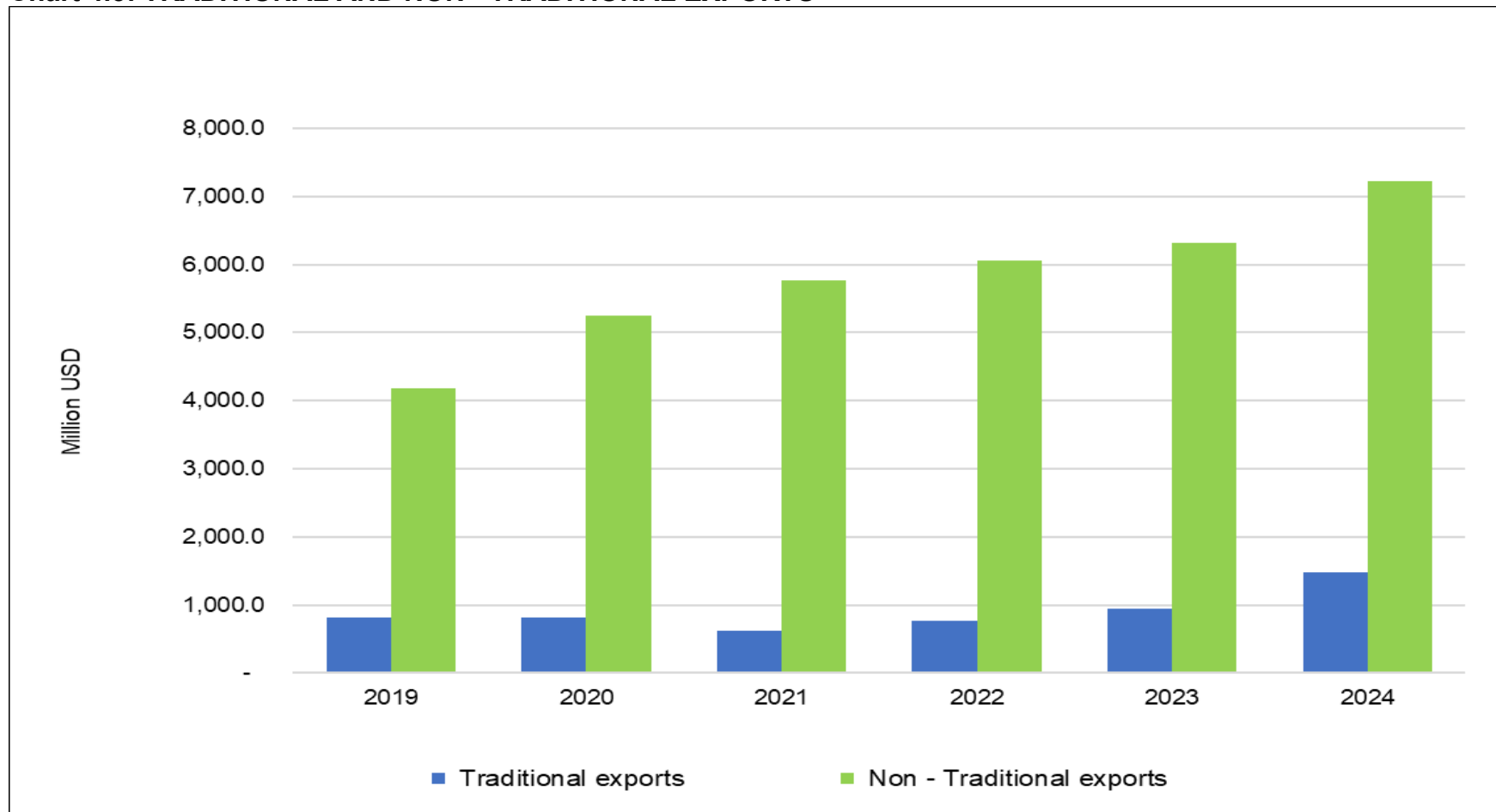


Chart 4.4: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS IN 2024

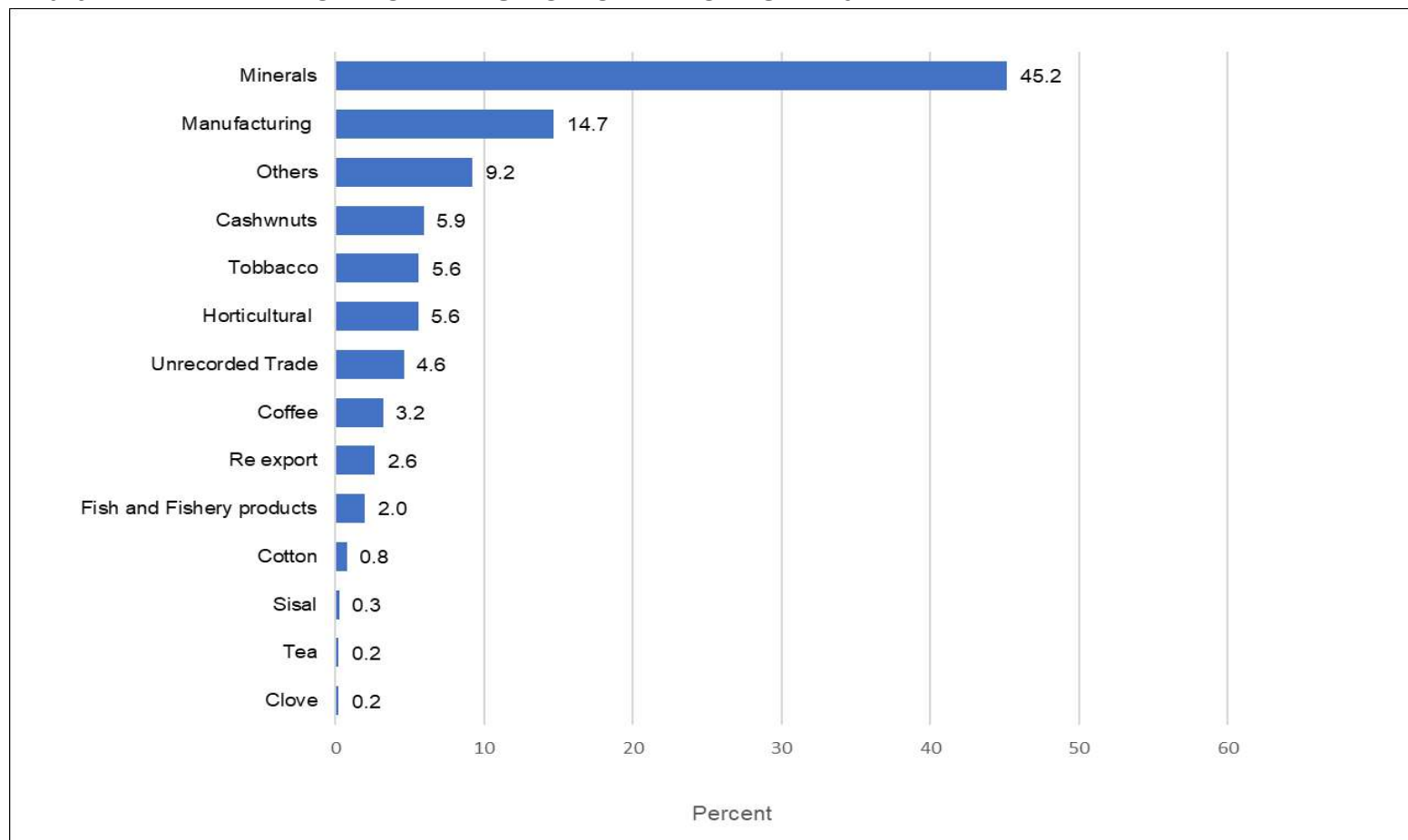


Table 34: AVERAGE PRICE OF SOME EXPORTED COMMODITY

Commodity	(Shillings/Tonne*)							
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Coffee	5,818,259	4,585,610	5,178,939	5,217,177	6,692,686	6,429,800	9,243,000	43.8
Cotton	3,099,625	2,690,875	2,753,527	3,806,866	4,846,836	3,530,423	3,428,467	-2.9
Sisal	3,910,417	3,901,618	3,575,866	3,657,568	3,734,604	3,841,269	2,865,989	-25.4
Tea	3,841,673	3,292,541	3,070,579	3,101,340	3,254,080	3,302,729	3,180,280	-3.7
Tobacco	8,444,280	9,143,243	7,975,654	7,727,540	8,312,638	10,053,861	12,248,961	21.8
Cashew nuts	3,733,995	2,759,651	2,570,147	2,351,759	2,224,266	2,309,110	3,271,367	41.7
Cloves	6,840,000	16,005,679	10,868,651	16,801,625	16,293,998	12,996,777	15,278,639	17.6
Diamonds (Carats)	205,594	313,503	298,578	409,930	469,384	282,534	369,311	30.7
Gold (Gms)	56,522	62,185	100,976	105,355	101,403	91,210	157,053	72.2

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority

* Excluding Diamond and Gold

Table 35: AVERAGE PRICE OF SOME EXPORTED COMMODITY

Commodity	USD/Tonne*								Change (Percent)
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Coffee	3,019.2	2,633.0	1,996.5	2,268.9	2,284.4	2,919.6	2,700.8	3,564.3	32.0
Cotton	1,450.3	1,461.1	1,162.2	1,206.4	1,665.0	2,113.2	1,463.4	1,318.0	-9.9
Sisal	1,686.7	1,535.6	1,581.7	1,566.2	1,600.0	1,629.1	1,628.9	1,102.3	-32.3
Tea	1,783.6	1,727.4	1,444.2	1,345.5	1,356.5	1,420.3	1,403.6	1,234.9	-12.0
Tobacco	4,055.6	3,648.6	3,440.9	3,494.2	3,381.5	3,624.1	4,150.8	4,695.9	13.1
Cashew nuts	1,607.5	1,580.6	1,194.6	1,120.6	1,030.3	970.0	939.9	1,264.7	34.6
Cloves	7,865.1	4,384.6	5,047.8	4,770.0	7,347.6	7,104.0	5,356.9	6,011.1	12.2
Diamonds (Carats)	227.5	200.1	137.8	131.0	179.6	204.7	116.7	143.9	23.3
Gold (Gms)	28.1	25.1	27.3	44.0	46.0	44.2	38.4	60.7	58.1

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority

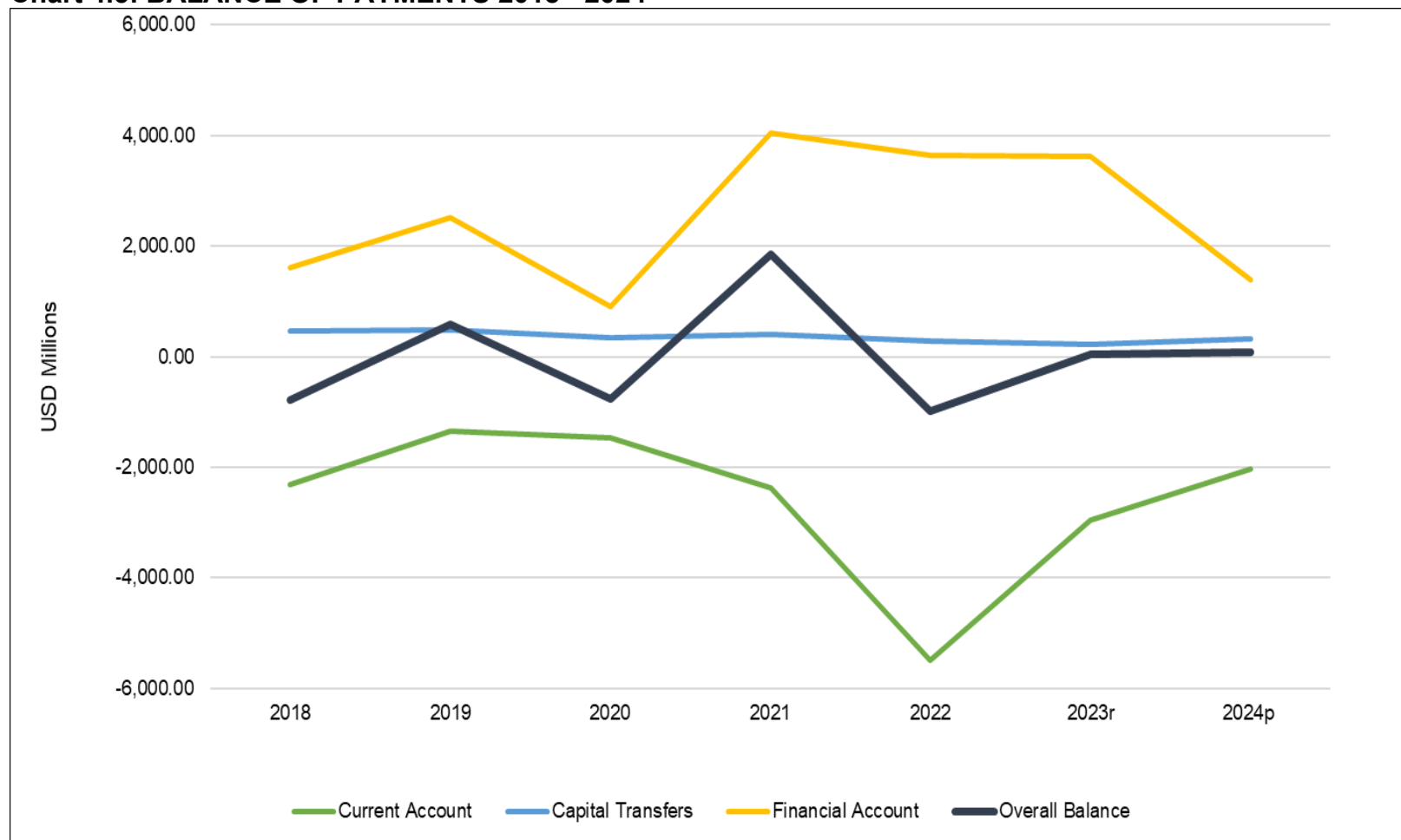
* Excluding Diamond and Gold

Table 36: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS TREND

	Millions of USD						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Goods balance	-4,227.0	-3,237.6	-1,460.0	-3,247.1	-6,984.9	-6,032.3	-5,157.2
Exports (fob)	4,292.7	5,377.6	6,371.7	6,756.2	7,223.8	7,696.6	9,121.6
Imports (fob)	8,519.7	8,615.2	7,831.7	10,003.4	14,208.7	13,728.9	14,278.9
Service balance	2,088.9	2,492.5	864.7	1,510.7	2,296.6	3,835.9	4,290.5
Receipts	4,014.7	4,281.0	2,183.8	3,117.7	4,762.0	6,231.7	6,899.4
Payments	1,925.7	1,788.4	1,319.0	1,607.0	2,465.4	2,395.9	2,608.9
Income	-639.2	-1,013.7	-1,264.5	-1,191.6	-1,393.2	-1,496.6	-1,742.0
Receipts	155.9	212.4	111.2	102.5	183.9	301.2	356.4
Payments	795.2	1,226.2	1,375.7	1,294.2	1,577.1	1,797.7	2,098.4
Current transfers	468.5	418.5	401.2	553.7	599.3	732.5	576.7
Inflows	535.8	474.9	453.9	640.1	716.5	1,280.9	1,177.4
Government	170.3	103.5	141.2	104.7	76.4	131.0	139.2
Other sectors	365.5	371.4	312.7	535.4	640.2	1,150.0	1,038.3
Outflows	67.3	56.4	52.7	86.4	117.2	548.4	600.7
Current account	-2,308.7	-1,340.2	-1,458.5	-2,374.3	-5,482.2	-2,960.6	-2,032.0
Capital transfers	464.1	481.2	344.3	412.1	274.0	223.4	318.7
Inflows	464.1	481.2	344.3	412.1	274.0	223.4	318.7
Outflows	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial account	1,616.7	2,518.8	910.0	4,037.1	3,634.7	3,629.9	1,383.1
Direct investment	-971.6	1,217.2	943.8	1,190.5	1,437.6	1,648.9	1,717.6
Portfolio investment	-8.2	37.8	-3.6	-7.9	24.6	13.9	-26.1
Other investment	653.3	1,263.7	-30.1	2,854.5	2,172.5	1,967.1	-308.4
Errors and omissions	-556.1	-1,072.7	-560.7	-222.8	585.0	-850.8	410.8
Overall balance	-784.0	587.0	-764.9	1,852.1	-988.4	41.9	80.5

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Chart 4.5: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 2018 - 2024



CHAPTER 5

STATE OF THE WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

STATE OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

Economic Growth

130. According to the World Economic Outlook (WEO) update of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) of April 2025, the world economy grew by an average of 3.3 percent in 2024 compared with an average of 3.5 percent in 2023. The decrease in the world economic growth was due to various factors, including: the impact of the implementation of tight monetary policy to curb inflation in advanced economies; geopolitical conflicts especially in Eastern Europe and the Middle East; high borrowing costs in financial markets which mostly affected developing countries; and the effects of climate change. Despite these challenges, the global growth continued to be stable in 2024 following the decrease in the impact of the shocks facing the global economy as well as the continued improvement of economic activities in many countries, as projected.

131. In 2024, GDP growth rate in advanced economies increased to an average of 1.8 percent compared with an average of 1.7 percent recorded in 2023. The increase in growth was largely driven by lessening of the impact of global economic shocks, which facilitated recovery of economic activities. In addition, the United States economy strengthened further following increased domestic demand, whereby private consumption grew at 2.8 percent in 2024 compared with an average of 2.4 percent between 2000 and 2019. The growth rate of the emerging market and developing economies decreased to an average of 4.3 percent compared with an average of 4.7 percent in 2023. Similarly, GDP growth rate for emerging and developing Asia, including China and India decreased to an average of 5.3 percent in 2024 compared with a growth of 6.1 percent in 2023. This was due to the prolonged weakness in the real estate sector in China following the effects of COVID-19 since 2021, which lessened domestic demand.

132. The GDP growth of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) increased to an average of 4.0 percent in 2024 compared with an average of 3.6 percent in 2023. The increase in growth was attributed to lessening of the impact of global economic shocks; strengthening of economic activities following increased investment in the public sector; increased exports of goods from SSA; and the effective implementation of monetary policy.

Table 5.1: Global Economic Growth Trend, 2020 - 2024

Region/Year	Economic growth (Percent)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
World	-2.7	6.6	3.6	3.5	3.3
Advanced economies	-4.0	6.0	2.9	1.7	1.8
Emerging and developing economies	-1.7	7.0	4.1	4.7	4.3
Emerging and developing Asia	-0.5	7.8	4.7	6.1	5.3
Sub-Saharan African	-1.5	4.7	4.1	3.6	4.0

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF-WEO), April 2025

133. In 2024, GDP growth of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) decreased to an average of 3.1 percent compared with an average of 3.9 percent in 2023. In addition, GDP growth of the East African Community (EAC) decreased to an average of 1.5 percent in 2024 compared with 5.2 percent recorded in 2023. The decrease in economic growth in SADC and EAC countries was caused by the ongoing political conflicts in some countries and the impact of climate change that affected agricultural sector and infrastructure.

Table 5.2: SADC and EAC Economic Growth Trend, 2020 - 2024 (Percent)

Country/Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
SADC countries					
Angola	-4.0	2.1	4.2	1.0	4.5
Botswana	-8.7	11.9	5.5	3.2	-3.0
Comoros	-0.2	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.3
Tanzania	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.5
DRC	1.7	1.7	9.2	8.5	6.5
Swaziland	-1.6	10.7	0.5	5.0	3.7
Lesotho	-5.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.6
Madagascar	-7.1	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.2
Malawi	1.0	4.6	0.9	1.9	1.8
Mauritius	-14.5	3.4	8.7	5.0	4.7
Mozambique	-1.2	2.4	4.4	5.4	1.9
Namibia	-8.1	3.6	5.4	4.4	3.7
Seychelles	-11.7	0.6	12.7	2.3	3.0
South Africa	-6.2	5.0	1.9	0.7	0.6
Zambia	-2.8	6.2	5.2	5.4	4.0
Zimbabwe	-7.8	8.5	6.1	5.3	2.0
Average	-4.5	4.6	4.9	3.9	3.1
EAC countries					
Burundi	0.3	3.1	1.8	2.7	3.5
Kenya	-0.3	7.6	4.9	5.6	4.5
Rwanda	-3.4	10.9	8.2	8.3	8.9
Somalia	-2.8	3.5	2.7	4.2	4.0
South Sudan	-6.5	5.3	-5.2	2.5	-27.6
Tanzania	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.5
Uganda	-1.1	5.5	6.2	4.9	6.3
DRC	1.7	1.7	9.2	8.5	6.5
Average	-1.0	5.3	4.1	5.2	1.5

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF-WEO), April 2025

Inflation Trend

134. In 2024, the global inflation rate decreased to an average of 5.8 percent compared with an average of 6.7 percent in 2023. The decrease in global inflation was driven by the implementation of tight monetary policy in advanced economies; a decrease in global commodity prices, particularly oil and fertilizer; and improved global supply chain. Inflation in advanced economies decreased to an average of 2.6 percent in 2024 compared with an average of 4.6 percent in 2023. In addition, inflation in emerging and developing Europe decreased to an average of 16.8 percent in 2024 compared with an average of 17.1 percent in 2023. Similarly, inflation in emerging and developing Asia decreased to an average of 2.0 percent in 2024 compared with an average of 2.4 percent in 2023.

135. In 2024, inflation in Sub-Saharan Africa increased to an average of 18.3 percent compared with an average of 17.6 percent in 2023. The increase in inflation was driven by the effects of currency depreciation and a decrease in agricultural production in some countries. In addition, inflation in SADC averaged at 54.6 percent in 2024 compared with 50.3 percent in 2023. This was largely driven by high inflation in Zimbabwe, Malawi and Angola. Similarly, inflation in EAC averaged at 23.4 percent in 2024 compared with 15.5 percent in 2023.

Table 5.3: Inflation Trend in SADC and EAC, 2020 - 2024 (Percent)

Country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
SADC countries					
Angola	22.3	25.8	21.4	13.6	28.2
Botswana	1.9	6.7	12.2	5.1	2.8
Comoros	0.8	0.0	12.4	8.5	5.0
Tanzania	3.3	3.7	4.4	3.8	3.1*
DRC	11.4	9.0	9.3	19.9	17.7
Swaziland	3.9	3.7	4.8	4.9	4.0
Lesotho	5.0	6.0	8.3	6.3	6.1
Madagascar	4.2	5.8	8.2	9.9	7.6
Malawi	8.6	9.3	20.8	28.8	32.2
Mauritius	2.5	4.0	10.8	7.0	3.6
Mozambique	0.9	6.6	10.4	7.0	3.2
Namibia	2.2	3.6	6.1	5.9	4.2
Seychelles	1.0	10.0	2.6	-0.9	0.2
South Africa	3.3	4.6	6.9	5.9	4.4
Zambia	15.7	22.0	11.0	10.9	15.0
Zimbabwe	557.2	98.5	193.4	667.4	736.1
Average	40.3	13.7	21.4	50.3	54.6
EAC countries					
Tanzania	3.3	3.7	4.4	3.8	3.1*
Uganda	2.8	2.2	7.2	5.4	3.3
Kenya	5.3	6.1	7.6	7.7	4.5
Rwanda	7.7	0.8	13.9	14.0	4.8
Burundi	7.5	8.4	18.9	27.1	20.2
South Sudan	24.0	30.2	-3.2	39.7	128.4
Somalia	4.1	4.6	6.8	6.2	5.5
DRC	11.4	9.0	9.3	19.9	17.7
Average	8.3	8.1	9.7	15.5	23.4

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF-WEO), April 2025

*IMF estimate was 3.2 percent but official publication by NBS was 3.1 percent

World Trade

136. According to the World Trade Organization (WTO) report of April 2025, growth of world merchandise trade increased to 2.9 percent in 2024 compared with a reduction of 1.0

percent in 2023. This was due to increased demand for manufactured products, a decrease in global inflation, and the easing of monetary policy stance by some developed countries in late 2024, which stimulated investment in trade.

137. In 2024, Europe's exports decreased by an average of 1.7 percent compared with a decrease of 2.9 percent in 2023. In addition, imports to Europe decreased by an average of 2.2 percent in 2024 compared with a decrease of 5.0 percent in 2023. The slowdown in imports and exports in Europe was driven by decline in intra-EU trade. Furthermore, Asia's exports grew by 8.0 percent in 2024 compared with 0.2 percent in 2023. This was driven by an increase in the export of goods from China to Europe. Imports to Asia increased by 4.4 percent in 2024 compared with a decrease of 0.7 percent in 2023. Similarly, Africa's exports grew by 1.3 percent in 2024 compared with a growth of 5.7 percent recorded in 2023, while imports grew by 1.8 percent in 2024 compared with 2.6 percent in 2023.

Table 5.4: Trend of World Trade, 2021 - 2024

Category/Year	Real growth (Percent)			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
World	9.6	3.0	-1.0	2.9
Exports				
Europe	8.1	3.7	-2.9	-1.7
Asia	13.1	0.4	0.2	8.0
Africa	4.2	-2.4	5.7	1.3
Imports				
Europe	8.8	6.0	-5.0	-2.2
Asia	10.5	-0.7	-0.7	4.4
Africa	7.4	8.8	2.6	1.8

Source: World Trade Organization (WTO), April 2025

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

International Economic Co-operation

138. In 2024, Tanzania participated in the Summit on Clean Cooking Energy in Africa held in Paris, France. The Summit focused on various issues, including: prioritizing the use of clean cooking energy on the international agenda; identifying concrete policy measures to increase the use of clean cooking energy; and providing an opportunity for participants to make financial commitments to achieve the goal of expanding the use of clean cooking energy. At the Summit, a total of USD 2.2 billion were pledged to support clean cooking initiatives in Africa. The funds are part of the USD 4 billion needed annually from 2024 to 2030 to achieve the target of using clean cooking energy in Africa.

139. In 2024, Tanzania participated in the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting held in Davos, Switzerland. The Forum provided an opportunity for national leaders, government experts, the private sector, civil society, academicians, and researchers to

discuss various topics on development challenges and their solutions. Tanzania participated in discussions on creating opportunities in African countries, particularly in the agricultural sector, by highlighting plans, strategies and projects implemented by the Government in collaboration with stakeholders to boost the sector and its contribution to economic growth. In addition, the Government of Tanzania and the Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) from Switzerland agreed to implement a project to control plastic pollution in Dodoma as well as to formulate a national plastic action plan for protecting the marine environment.

140. In 2024, Tanzania participated in the 19th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) held in Kampala, Uganda. At the Summit, Member States adopted the Kampala Declaration, which includes various issues regarding the positions of NAM countries, including opposing all forms of oppression by one country against the other on economic, political and social grounds. In addition, the Declaration emphasized the strengthening of South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation. Similarly, the Declaration stressed the importance of strengthening comprehensive reform of the international financing architecture and taking necessary measures to reduce inequalities arising from the expansion of global trade and value chains.

141. In 2024, Tanzania participated in the Second Indonesia-Africa Forum II held in Jakarta, Indonesia. The objective of the Forum was to strengthen cooperation between Indonesia and African countries in the energy, health, mining and agricultural sectors. At the side meeting, the Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA) and the Indonesian Food and Drug Administration (BPOM) signed a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in the regulation of medicines, medical devices and reagents. In addition, Tanzania and Indonesia exchanged a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation between the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and the Indonesian Petroleum Corporation (PT Pertamina), which was signed in 2023. The Memorandum will enable TPDC to gain experience from Indonesia, which has sufficient experience in the extraction and exploration of petroleum and natural gas.

Economic Co-operation in Africa

142. In 2024, Tanzania participated in the 37th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Among other issues, the Session adopted the Second 10-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) of Agenda 2063, also dubbed as the Decade of Acceleration (2024 - 2033). In addition, the assessment of the First 10-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 (2014-2023) showed that Tanzania has made significant progress in various areas, including education, health, electricity and women's economic empowerment.

143. In 2024, Tanzania continued to participate in negotiations on the protocol and other agreements of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to increase intra-African trade. During the period under review, the Republic of Liberia ratified the AfCFTA Establishment Agreement, thus increasing AfCFTA Member States to 48 out of the 55 AU Member States. In addition, AfCFTA Protocol on Women and Youth in African Business was adopted at the 37th Ordinary Session of the AU. The protocol aims to address the challenges faced by women and youth and strengthen their market competitiveness.

144. In 2024, AfCFTA member countries ratified the Digital Trade Protocol, aiming at facilitating the harmonization of digital trade systems and policies, reducing the cost of doing business within Africa and stimulating the growth of trade and investment between member countries. In addition, AfCFTA member countries commenced using the Pan-African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS) to reduce the cost of doing business.

Economic Co-operation in the Southern African Development Community

145. Tanzania participated in the 44th Summit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Heads of State and Government held in August 2024 in Harare, Republic of Zimbabwe. The Summit, among other things, elected His Excellency Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe as the New Chairperson of SADC. The Summit also elected Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, as the Chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

146. In November 2024, Tanzania participated in the Extraordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government held in Harare, Republic of Zimbabwe. The Summit, among other things, received updates on the peace and security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which showed the deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in DRC. The SADC Heads of State reiterated SADC's support to DRC towards resolving the existing conflict. In addition, the Summit extended the mandate of the SADC Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (SAMIDRC) by one year to address the prevailing unstable security situation in the eastern DRC to attain lasting peace, stability and security.

147. In 2024, Tanzania participated in the Regional Health Ministerial Meeting held in Luanda, Republic of Angola. The Meeting aimed at reviewing the general state of health with a focus on tuberculosis, malaria, nutrition, and HIV and AIDS. It also endorsed the 2023 Regional Malaria Report, urging Member States to strengthen high-impact malaria interventions, particularly in integrated vector control, strengthen national malaria epidemiological and entomological surveillance, and timeously sharing of information with other Member States. Furthermore, the Meeting urged Member States to prioritize domestic

resource mobilization by engaging with the private sector to cover the unmet need for malaria control and elimination.

148. Tanzania participated in the virtual meeting of the SADC Ministers of Finance and Investment and the Peer Review Panel in August 2024. Among other things, the Ministers discussed the progress made by Member States in implementing the SADC Macroeconomic Convergence Framework and the review of Member States' progress on the implementation of recommendations made by the Peer Review Panel. In addition, the Meeting considered the Peer Review Mission Reports of Botswana, Namibia and Tanzania and recommended structural and policy reforms for the countries assessed. The peer review of Botswana was conducted by Angola, while Zambia peer reviewed Namibia and the review of Tanzania was conducted by Zimbabwe.

149. The Peer Review Mission Reports showed that by 2024, out of the 15 SADC Member States, only Eswatini and Lesotho were able to meet all three macroeconomic convergence primary indicators, and none of the countries met all the secondary indicators. According to the Report, Tanzania met two primary indicators, namely the inflation target of between 3 and 7 percent and the ratio of public debt to GDP not exceeding 60 percent. However, Tanzania failed to meet one primary indicator of the budget deficit not exceeding 3.0 percent of GDP.

Table 5.5: Trends of Macroeconomic Convergence Primary Indicators for SADC Member States, 2023 - 2024

Country	2023			2024		
	Inflation (3-7%)	Fiscal deficit (3% of GDP)	Public debt (60% of GDP)	Inflation (3-7%)	Fiscal deficit (3% of GDP)	Public debt (60% of GDP)
Angola	13.6	-2.8	89.4	28.2	-1.2	70.4
Botswana	5.2	-4.2	22.7	2.8	-9.0	33.3
DRC	19.8	-5.3	13.3	17.9	-2.7	16.0
Eswatini	5.0	-0.1	39.2	4.0	-2.1	40.7
Lesotho	6.4	7.1	55.6	6.1	10.6	53.5
Madagascar	9.9	-4.2	37.2	7.6	-4.3	37.4
Malawi	28.7	-8.3	84.8	32.3	-10.2	86.4
Mauritius	7.0	-4.9	74.1	3.6	-5.7	73.3
Mozambique	7.1	-2.0	72.6	3.2	-7.7	74.2
Namibia	5.9	-2.4	65.1	4.2	-3.9	66.0
Seychelles	-1.0	1.7	58.2	0.3	3.4	61.5
South Africa	6.0	-4.6	70.5	3.2	-5.0	76.2
Tanzania	3.8	-4.2	48.9	3.1	-3.1	49.7
Zambia	10.9	-6.9	104.8	15.0	-3.6	96.4
Zimbabwe*	29.4	-6.4	96.6	8.3	0.6	60.6
Average	10.5	-3.2	62.2	9.3	-2.9	59.7

Source: Southern African Development Community

*Calculation of inflation based on the local currency

Green shade means that the convergence criterion was met

Comoros was not included in the Review as it is not an official member of SADC

Economic Co-operation in the East African Community

150. In 2024, Tanzania continued to participate in the implementation of the East African Community (EAC) integration measures to ensure the country benefits from its EAC membership in line with the established objectives. During the period under review, Tanzania participated in the 24th Ordinary Summit of the EAC Heads of State held in Arusha. Among other issues, the Summit approved the amendment of Article 132(4) of the Treaty for Establishment of the EAC to facilitate implementation of a hybrid system for contribution to the EAC budget to address the funding shortfalls due to some Partner States' inability or delays in remitting their dues.

151. In 2024, EAC countries continued to collaborate in strengthening the agricultural sector, where a list of pests following pest risk analysis was prepared for priority additional crops, namely banana, cassava, potato and sorghum crops. The list will enhance Partner States' collaboration in controlling pests and reducing trade barriers arising from sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

152. In 2024, EAC countries adopted the EAC Special Economic Zone Regulations. The regulations will offer duty-free treatment for goods produced using locally sourced raw materials and meeting the EAC's rules of origin. In addition, products produced in the special economic zones using imported raw materials and meeting the requirements of the EAC's rules of origin will be allowed to be traded in the EAC market after complying with all tax requirements. The adoption of the Regulations provides an opportunity for local and foreign investors to increase the production of goods in Partner States, particularly goods imported in large quantities.

CHAPTER 6

HUMAN RESOURCES

Population

153. In 2024, the population of Tanzania was estimated at 66,278,276 compared with 63,670,531 people in 2023. Out of those, Mainland Tanzania population was 64,241,822, equivalent to 96.9 percent and the population of Tanzania Zanzibar was 2,036,454 (3.1 percent). In addition, female population was estimated at 33,799,398, equivalent to 51 percent of the total population and male population was 32,478,878 (49 percent). The population estimates for 2024 were based on the results of the 2022 Population and Housing Census.

Regional Population Distribution

154. In 2024, Dar es Salaam region recorded the highest population of 5,739,734, equivalent to 8.9 percent of Mainland Tanzania population, followed by Mwanza region with a population of 3,992,565 (6.2 percent). The highest population in Dar es Salaam was attributed to availability of basic social services and economic opportunities leading to migration from other regions. Nevertheless, Njombe region recorded the lowest population of 939,503, equivalent to 1.5 percent of Mainland Tanzania population. On the other side, Mjini Magharibi region in Tanzania Zanzibar recorded the highest population of 962,135, equivalent to 47.2 percent of Tanzania Zanzibar population, whereas Kusini Unguja region recorded the lowest population of 203,646 (10.3 percent).

155. In 2024, the population density of Tanzania averaged at 75 people per square kilometre compared with an average of 72 people per square kilometre recorded in 2023. In addition, the population density of Mainland Tanzania averaged at 73 people per square kilometre in 2024 compared with an average of 70 people per square kilometre in 2023. Dar es Salaam region registered the highest population density averaged at 4,120 people per square kilometre, followed by Mwanza region with an average of 422 people per square kilometre. Nonetheless, Lindi region recorded the lowest population density, averaging 19 people per square kilometre, followed by Katavi region, which averaged 27 people per square kilometre. On the other side, in Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region registered the highest population density with an average of 4,183 people per square kilometre, followed by Kusini Pemba region, which registered an average of 884 people per square kilometre. Meanwhile, Kusini Unguja region recorded the lowest population density averaged at 245 people per square kilometre.

156. In 2024, the average household size for Tanzania and Mainland Tanzania remained at 4.3 as it was in 2023. Similarly, Simiyu region recorded the highest average household size of 6.7 and Mtwara region registered the lowest average household size of 3.3. In

Tanzania Zanzibar, the average household size remained at 5.0 in 2024 as it was in 2023. Kusini Pemba region recorded the highest average household size of 5.7 and Kusini Unguja region registered the lowest average household size of 4.2.

Table 6.1: Population Distribution in 2024

Region	Population			Sex ratio	Population density	Number of household	Average household size
	Total	Male	Female				
Tanzania	66,278,276	32,478,878	33,799,398	96	75	15,327,734	4.3
Tanzania Mainland	64,241,822	31,485,439	32,756,383	96	73	14,918,125	4.3
Dodoma	3,300,186	1,626,561	1,673,625	97	80	810,517	4.1
Arusha	2,524,141	1,217,221	1,306,920	93	67	659,014	3.8
Kilimanjaro	1,976,588	967,935	1,008,653	96	149	528,507	3.7
Tanga	2,790,841	1,370,451	1,420,390	96	105	678,093	4.1
Morogoro	3,405,761	1,690,175	1,715,586	99	48	884,050	3.9
Pwani	2,144,928	1,063,719	1,081,209	98	66	575,088	3.7
Dar es Salaam	5,739,734	2,784,936	2,954,798	94	4120	1,652,566	3.5
Lindi	1,262,641	617,465	645,176	96	19	367,188	3.4
Mtwara	1,738,231	829,810	908,421	91	104	524,244	3.3
Ruvuma	1,982,240	972,141	1,010,099	96	31	500,518	4.0
Iringa	1,260,104	611,090	649,014	94	35	340,072	3.7
Mbeya	2,495,901	1,207,485	1,288,416	94	66	671,006	3.7
Singida	2,166,130	1,080,503	1,085,627	100	44	427,016	5.1
Tabora	3,657,677	1,804,150	1,853,527	97	48	645,610	5.7
Rukwa	1,680,335	817,901	862,434	95	74	359,976	4.7
Kigoma	2,669,703	1,296,670	1,373,033	94	72	517,643	5.2
Shinyanga	2,410,306	1,193,201	1,217,105	98	128	455,298	5.3
Kagera	3,226,032	1,584,665	1,641,367	97	128	758,038	4.3
Mwanza	3,992,565	1,958,571	2,033,994	96	422	811,092	4.9
Mara	2,565,172	1,243,346	1,321,826	94	118	509,228	5.0
Manyara	2,035,641	1,032,000	1,003,641	103	46	433,984	4.7
Njombe	939,503	446,784	492,719	91	44	260,230	3.6
Katavi	1,253,158	622,697	630,461	99	27	234,751	5.3
Simiyu	2,338,396	1,142,345	1,196,051	96	93	347,360	6.7
Geita	3,241,053	1,604,982	1,636,071	98	162	611,660	5.3
Songwe	1,444,855	698,635	746,220	94	64	355,376	4.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	2,036,454	993,439	1,043,015	95	828	409,609	5.0
Kaskazini Unguja	275,531	135,990	139,541	97	586	58,696	4.7
Kusini Unguja	209,534	105,510	104,024	101	245	50,289	4.2
Mjini Magharibi	962,135	464,313	497,822	93	4183	196,138	4.9
Kaskazini Pemba	295,724	144,299	151,425	95	515	52,794	5.6
Kusini Pemba	293,530	143,327	150,203	95	884	51,692	5.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Population Distribution by Age

157. In 2024, children under the age of 5 years were 10,331,575, equivalent to 16.1 percent of the total Mainland Tanzania population. The population aged 5 to 14 years was 17,528,354, equivalent to 27.3 percent of the total population. In addition, the population aged 15 to 35 years was 21,880,166, equivalent to 34.1 percent of the total population. The

labour force, which is the population aged 15 to 64 years was 34,046,617 (53.0 percent). The population aged 65 years and above was 2,335,276, equivalent to 3.6 percent. Furthermore, the dependent population (below 15 years of age and 65 years and above) was 30,195,205, equivalent to 47.0 percent of the total population.

Table 6.2: Tanzania Mainland Population Distribution by Age and Sex in 2024

Age	Sex		Total	Percent
	Female	Male		
0 - 4	5,122,670	5,208,905	10,331,575	16.1
5 - 14	8,699,718	8,828,636	17,528,354	27.3
15 - 35	11,391,698	10,488,468	21,880,166	34.1
36 - 64	6,273,259	5,893,192	12,166,451	18.9
65+	1,276,005	1,059,271	2,335,276	3.6
Total	32,763,350	31,478,472	64,241,822	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Chart 6.1: Mainland Tanzania Population Distribution by Age in 2024

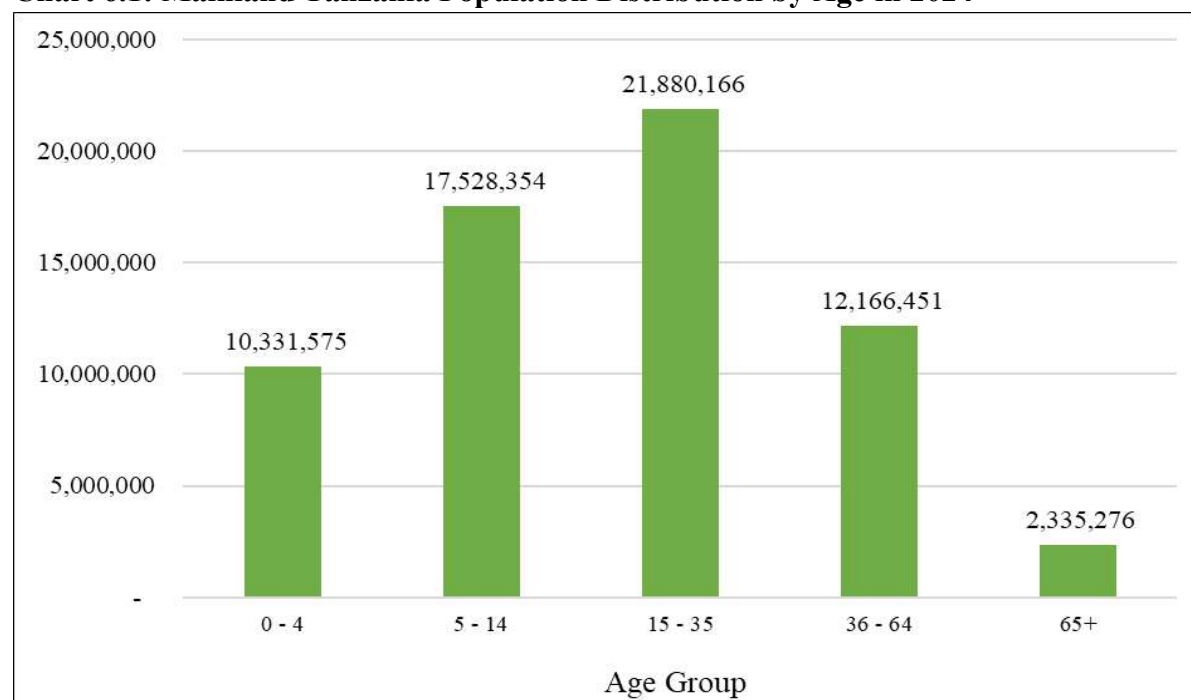
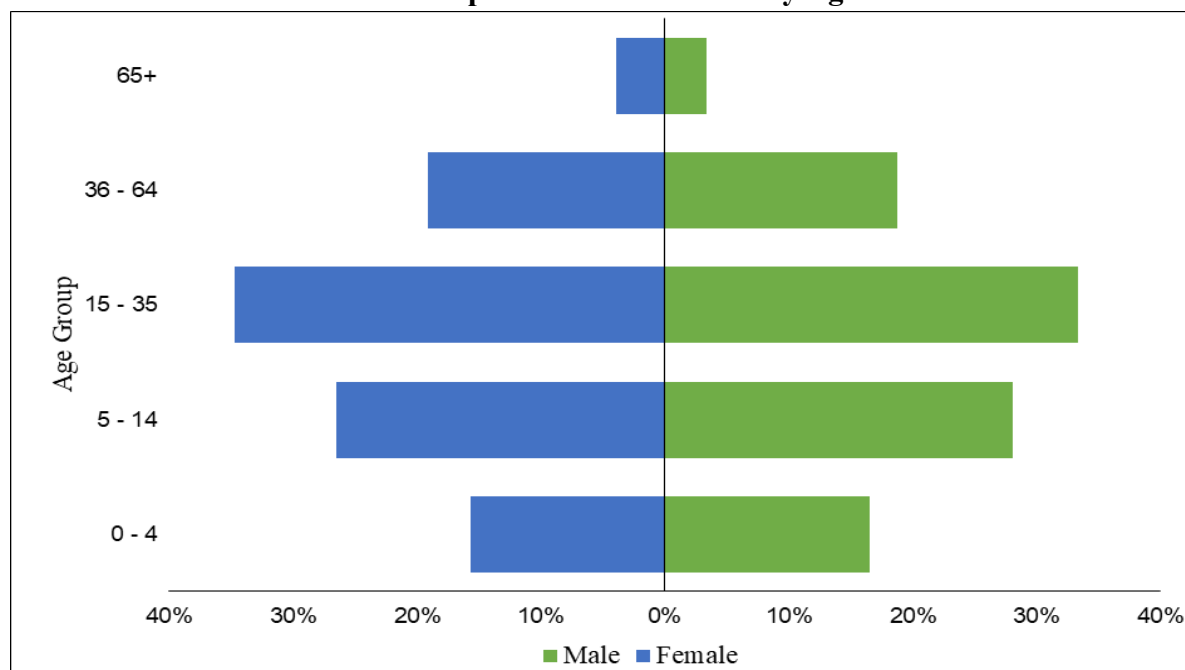


Chart 6.2: Mainland Tanzania Population Distribution by Age and Gender in 2024



Labour Force and Employment

158. In 2024, the Government continued to implement the National Skills Development Program for youth to address unemployment challenges. In addition, 10,699 youths were trained on skills required in the labour market in 2024 compared with 10,220 youths trained in 2023. Out of those, 6,300 were enrolled in apprenticeships; 3,085 participated in practical training at the workplace; and 1,314 youths who were engaged in the tourism sub-sector and hospitality industry were trained on skill development.

159. In 2024, the Tanzania Employment Services Agency (TaESA) registered 18,916 job seekers compared with 17,107 job seekers registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 10.6 percent. Out of those, 9,536 were female (50.4 percent) and 9,380 were male. In addition, 11,542 job seekers (6,033 male and 5,509 female) were trained on job-seeking skills in 2024 compared with 10,847 job seekers trained in 2023. The training aimed at building the capacity of job seekers to compete for opportunities in domestic and international labour markets and to acquire the work ethics.

160. In 2024, a total of 1,253 youths (718 male and 535 female) were linked to employment opportunities compared with 311 youths linked to employment in 2023. Moreover, 3,085 graduates (1,835 male and 1,250 female) from different levels of education were linked to employers for undertaking training to acquire work experience compared with 2,895 graduates trained in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 6.6 percent. Similarly, 3,591 Tanzanians (660 male and 2,931 female) were linked to employment

opportunities abroad in 2024 compared with 2,529 Tanzanians linked to employment opportunities in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 42.0 percent.

161. The Tanzania Formal Sector Employment and Earnings Survey (EES) 2022/23 indicated that employment in the formal sector increased by 5.4 percent to 3,635,755 from 3,450,053 employment in 2019/20. Out of those, 1,095,726 employments were from the public sector, equivalent to 30.1 percent and 2,540,029 employments from the private sector (69.9 percent). Survey results show that regular employees increased to 3,313,909 in 2022/23 from 3,002,620 in 2019/20, equivalent to an increase of 10.4 percent. On the other hand, casual employees decreased by 28.1 percent to 321,846 in 2022/23 from 447,433 casual employees in 2019/20.

Table 6.3: Distribution of Formal Employment

Type of employment	Public	Private	Total	Contribution (Percent)	Public	Private	Total	Contribution (Percent)
Regular employment	896,793	2,105,827	3,002,620	87.0	1,082,917	2,230,992	3,313,909	91.1
Casual employment	25,035	422,397	447,433	13.0	12,810	309,036	321,846	8.9
Total	921,828	2,528,224	3,450,053	100.0	1,095,726	2,540,029	3,635,755	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

162. Survey results indicate that 38.3 percent of employees were females and 61.7 percent were males. In addition, youths aged between 15 - 35 were employed in regular employment, equivalent to 67.1 percent in 2022/23 compared with 45.9 percent in 2019/20. Furthermore, the rate of regular employment for people aged 36 and above was 32.9 percent in 2022/23 compared with 54.1 percent in 2019/20. The contribution of the private sector to regular employment was 67.3 percent, whereas 32.7 percent was the contribution from the public sector. In addition, public sector contributed 4.0 percent to casual employment, while the private sector accounted for 96.0 percent in 2022/23.

163. According to the EES, employees with disabilities were 14,699, equivalent to 0.4 percent of the formal sector employees. Out of those, 6,304 were female, equivalent to 42.9 percent and 8,395 were male (57.1 percent). In addition, employees with disabilities in the public sector were 51.6 percent compared with 48.4 percent of employees in the private sector.

164. Based on EES, Dar es Salaam region recorded the highest share of 33.2 percent of total employees in 2022/23 compared with 29.6 percent in 2019/20. On the contrary, Songwe and Katavi regions recorded the lowest share of employees, whereas each region employed less than one percent of total employees. In addition, manufacturing sector registered the largest share of 15.0 percent of the total employment, followed by education

sector (14.7 percent) and the administration and defence sector (12.5 percent). In contrast, the real estate sector registered the lowest share of 0.2 percent of the total employment.

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Employment by Sector

Sector	Private		Public		Total	
	2019/20	2022/23	2019/20	2022/23	2019/20	2022/23
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.6	5.3	2.3	2.8	8.4	4.6
Mining and quarrying	2	2.7	0.3	0.6	1.6	2.1
Manufacturing	23.5	21.2	0.3	0.5	17.3	15
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.7	0.5	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.9
Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.5
Construction	4.1	3.4	0.3	1.1	3.1	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.9	14	0.1	3.1	8	10.7
Transportation and storage	3	2.9	1.7	1.3	2.7	2.4
Accommodation and food service	10.6	11.1	0.2	0.1	7.8	7.8
Information and communication	2.3	2.4	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.9
Financial and insurance	2.1	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.2
Real estate	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.4
Administrative and support service	4.7	6.3	1	2.7	3.7	5.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.9	0.6	43.2	40	12.2	12.5
Education	9.6	7.8	32.7	30.6	15.8	14.7
Human health and social work	5.6	5.1	8.5	9	6.4	6.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4
Other service	7.4	11.9	0.8	0.8	5.6	8.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 6.5: Distribution of Total Employees by Region (Percent*)

Region	Private		Public		Total	
	2019/20	2022/23	2019/20	2022/23	2019/20	2022/23
Dodoma	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.0	3.3
Arusha	4.8	4.4	0.9	0.8	5.6	5.2
Kilimanjaro	3.4	3.0	0.7	1.1	4.0	4.1
Tanga	4.6	2.8	1.6	1.6	6.2	4.4
Morogoro	6.4	5.4	2.7	2.6	9.1	8.0
Pwani	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.3	2.4
Dar es Salaam	27.2	30.6	2.4	2.6	29.6	33.2
Lindi	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5
Mtwara	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.6
Ruvuma	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	2.0	1.8
Iringa	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	2.5	2.1
Mbeya	3.7	3.2	1.5	1.5	5.2	4.7
Singida	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.8
Tabora	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	2.0	1.5
Rukwa	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.2
Kigoma	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	2.0	1.9
Shinyanga	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.6	3.0	2.8
Kagera	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.4	2.6	2.4
Mwanza	4.0	3.1	1.4	1.4	5.4	4.5
Mara	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.4
Manyara	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.5
Njombe	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.3
Katavi	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Simiyu	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.1
Geita	6.09	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.4
Songwe	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.8
Total	2,528,224	2,540,029	921,828	1,095,726	3,450,053	3,635,755

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

* Exclude total employment

165. EES results show that 70,558 new employments were recorded in 2022/23 compared with 40,471 new employments in 2019/20. Out of those, 26,969 were female employees and 43,689 were male employees. In addition, the public sector accounted for 30,029 new employments and the private sector contributed 40,530 new employments. Out of the new employees, service workers and shop sale workers were 34,189, followed by 34,053 legislators, administrators and managerial professionals.

Table 37: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF TANZANIA POPULATION

Region	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Dodoma	2,419,941	2,492,989	2,568,514	2,647,410	2,729,668	3,085,625	3,177,174	3,300,186
Arusha	1,948,219	1,999,907	2,051,852	2,104,074	2,156,511	2,356,255	2,419,445	2,524,141
Kilimanjaro	1,823,151	1,864,329	1,906,978	1,951,252	1,996,952	1,861,934	1,936,220	1,976,588
Tanga	2,284,712	2,337,053	2,391,791	2,449,235	2,509,439	2,615,597	2,697,944	2,790,841
Morogoro	2,531,268	2,596,287	2,662,468	2,730,058	2,799,260	3,197,104	3,298,632	3,405,761
Pwani	1,236,481	1,265,504	1,295,267	1,325,852	1,357,271	2,024,947	2,076,480	2,144,928
Dar es Salaam	5,017,294	5,147,070	5,275,315	5,401,814	5,526,638	5,383,728	5,604,582	5,739,734
Lindi	963,465	983,738	1,004,439	1,025,800	1,047,783	1,194,028	1,241,992	1,262,641
Mtwara	1,397,723	1,424,083	1,451,078	1,478,874	1,507,426	1,634,947	1,710,148	1,738,231
Ruvuma	1,543,869	1,579,811	1,616,991	1,655,443	1,695,057	1,848,794	1,927,924	1,982,240
Iringa	1,068,695	1,095,172	1,122,131	1,149,481	1,177,327	1,192,728	1,233,733	1,260,104
Mbeya	2,006,072	2,070,412	2,136,614	2,204,543	2,274,236	2,343,754	2,416,550	2,495,901
Singida	1,569,304	1,612,854	1,658,086	1,705,182	1,754,370	2,008,058	2,068,494	2,166,130
Tabora	2,769,093	2,870,522	2,974,427	3,081,263	3,191,194	3,391,679	3,468,780	3,657,677
Rukwa	1,160,568	1,195,550	1,231,959	1,270,049	1,310,007	1,540,519	1,579,858	1,680,335
Kigoma	2,528,708	2,616,200	2,706,831	2,800,919	2,898,568	2,470,967	2,533,738	2,669,703
Shinyanga	1,816,316	1,874,709	1,933,768	1,993,589	2,054,229	2,241,299	2,298,016	2,410,306
Kagera	2,919,942	3,022,037	3,127,908	3,238,347	3,353,241	2,989,299	3,093,648	3,226,032
Mwanza	3,393,620	3,532,378	3,676,300	3,826,573	3,983,793	3,699,872	3,809,881	3,992,565
Mara	2,123,683	2,209,143	2,298,317	2,391,845	2,490,155	2,372,015	2,444,607	2,565,172
Manyara	1,692,667	1,750,864	1,810,929	1,873,105	1,937,450	1,892,502	1,938,948	2,035,641
Njombe	786,347	803,299	820,355	837,557	854,932	889,946	925,816	939,503
Katavi	706,472	738,237	771,287	805,887	842,200	1,152,958	1,178,923	1,253,158
Simiyu	1,998,224	2,094,798	2,196,449	2,304,228	2,418,495	2,140,497	2,198,807	2,338,396
Geita	2,148,409	2,239,949	2,335,134	2,434,800	2,539,114	2,977,608	3,053,478	3,241,053
Songwe	1,166,094	1,202,419	1,239,970	1,278,850	1,319,064	1,344,687	1,384,882	1,444,855
Mainland Tanzania total	51,020,337	52,619,314	54,265,158	55,966,030	57,724,380	59,851,347	61,718,700	64,241,822
Kaskazini Unguja	216,697	222,066	227,317	232,480	237,505	257,290	263,634	275,531
Kusini Unguja	131,162	133,767	136,235	138,589	140,821	195,873	203,646	209,534
Mjini Magharibi	683,833	700,791	717,468	733,914	750,033	893,169	927,681	962,135
Kaskazini Pemba	260,884	271,594	282,716	294,267	306,173	272,091	278,042	295,724
Kusini Pemba	241,715	251,631	261,853	272,348	283,076	271,350	278,828	293,530
Zanzibar total	1,534,291	1,579,849	1,625,589	1,671,598	1,717,608	1,889,773	1,951,831	2,036,454
Tanzania total	52,554,628	54,199,163	55,890,747	57,637,628	59,441,988	61,741,120	63,670,531	66,278,276

Source: National Bureau Statistics

A close-up photograph of a hand reaching up towards a rusty, industrial valve. Water is spraying out from the valve, creating a misty, golden spray that fills the lower half of the frame. The background is a bright, hazy sunset or sunrise, with warm orange and yellow light. The overall mood is one of hope and progress.

Part Two

DEVELOPMENT IN VARIOUS SECTORS

CHAPTER 7

AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

CROP PRODUCTION

Food crops

166. A total of 22,803,316 tonnes of major food crops were produced in 2024 compared with 20,402,014 tonnes produced in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 11.8 percent. Out of the quantity produced, 14,587,177 tonnes were cereal crops and 8,216,139 tonnes were non-cereal crops. The increase in production was attributed to: sufficient rainfall in most production areas; improvement in extension services; the use of appropriate technology and improved agricultural inputs; and improved pre- and post-harvest loss management. In addition, the demand for food in the country averaged at 17,753,989 tonnes in 2024 compared with 16,390,404 tonnes in 2023. Consequently, the country achieved a food self-sufficiency ratio of 128.0 percent in 2024 compared with 124.5 percent in 2023.

Table 7.1: Production Trend of Major Food Crops, 2020 - 2024 ('000' Tonnes)

Crop	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Cereals						
Maize	6,711	7,039	6,417	8,011	10,084	25.9
Rice	3,038	2,687	1,708	2,332	3,046	30.6
Wheat	77	70	62	87	119	36.8
Sorghum/Millet	1,043	1,077	1,046	1,019	1,339	31.4
Non-cereals						
Cassava	2,427	2,486	2,411	2,575	2,317	-10.0
Beans/Legumes	1,895	2,235	2,499	2,803	2,495	-11.0
Banana	1,358	1,442	1,290	1,224	1,152	-5.9
Irish and sweet potatoes	1,646	1,626	1,715	2,351	2,252	-4.2
Total	18,195	18,665	17,148	20,402	22,803	11.8

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Grain Storage Facilities

167. In 2024, a total of 12 new warehouses which were constructed under the Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination project (TANIPAC) were handed over to the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA). Consequently, NFRA's storage capacity increased by 5.6 percent to 360,000 tonnes in 2024 from 341,000 tonnes in 2023. In addition, the Government completed construction of 28 warehouses in four districts of Ruvuma region, each with a storage capacity of 1,000 tonnes.

Traditional Cash Crops

168. In 2024, a total of 1,487,364 tonnes of major traditional cash crops were produced compared with 1,218,136 tonnes produced in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 22.1 percent. The increase was attributed to continued use of best agricultural practices in cash crops cultivation.

Table 7.2: Production Trend of Major Traditional Cash Crops, 2020 - 2024 (Tonnes)

Crop	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Cotton	348,958	122,836	144,792	174,486	282,510	61.9
Coffee	60,651	73,027	66,837	62,917	77,417	23.0
Tea	28,715	27,510	24,825	26,451	22,337	-15.6
Pyrethrum	2,510	2,412	2,694	3,815	2,866	-24.9
Tobacco	37,546	58,508	70,699	122,858	117,464	-4.4
Cashew nuts	232,681	210,786	240,158	310,787	528,262	70.0
Sisal	36,379	36,170	44,151	56,773	61,216	7.8
Sugar	311,358	367,718	379,280	460,049	395,293	-14.1
Total	1,058,798	898,967	973,436	1,218,136	1,487,364	22.1

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Horticultural Crops

169. In 2024, a total of 7,513,501.7 tonnes of horticultural crops which includes flowers, fruits, spices and vegetables were produced compared with 8,438,273.98 tonnes produced in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 11.0 percent. This was attributed to excessive rainfall and pests, which led to significant pre- and post-harvest losses.

Table 7.3: Production Trend of Horticultural Crops, 2020 - 2024 (Tonnes)

Crop	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Fruits	5,582,117	5,199,312	5,407,284	6,530,302	6,212,065	-4.9
Vegetables	1,852,676	2,011,684	2,212,852	1,777,878	1,232,526	-30.7
Flowers	1,710	1,338	1,351	577	534	-7.4
Spices	123,507	92,389	101,628	129,517	68,377	-47.2
Total	7,560,010	7,304,723	7,723,115	8,438,274	7,513,502	-11.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Oilseed Crops

170. In 2024, a total of 2,230,135.2 tonnes of oilseed crops, which include sunflower, groundnuts, sesame, palm, soybean and coconut were produced compared with 2,156,682.6 tonnes produced in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 3.4 percent. This was attributed to the availability of subsidized agricultural inputs and favourable weather conditions.

Table 7.4: Production Trend of Oilseed Crops, 2020 - 2024 (Tonnes)

Crop	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Sunflower	649,437	478,900	425,653	1,132,298	1,217,026	7.5
Groundnuts	631,465	895,219	936,799	586,216	620,603	5.9
Sesame	228,920	236,162	79,170	266,994	240,010	-10.1
Palm	42,387	58,791	60,790	62,125	51,834	-16.6
Soybean	31,460	44,106	5,152	13,584	48,532	*
Coconuts	77,939	192,239	201,539	95,465	52,131	-45.4
Total	1,661,608	1,905,417	1,709,103	2,156,683	2,230,135	3.4

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

* Change exceeds 100

Agricultural Inputs

171. In 2024, availability of improved seeds increased by 22.5 percent to 72,031.89 tonnes compared with 58,807.61 tonnes in 2023. Out of those, 56,114 tonnes were produced domestically compared with 42,096.68 tonnes of seeds produced domestically in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 33.3 percent. This was due to favourable weather conditions and accreditation from the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), enabling large-scale seed production. In addition, 15,917.43 tonnes of seeds were imported compared with 16,710.93 tonnes imported in 2023. Out of the amount produced domestically, Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA) production was 4,498.07 tonnes and the private sector production was 51,615.93 tonnes. Furthermore, ASA and the private sector jointly produced and supplied farmers with high-quality seeds, including 1,504.62 tonnes of sunflower, 72.89 tonnes of groundnuts, 23.48 tonnes of sesame, and 111,123 oil palm seedlings.

172. In 2023/24, fertilizer availability increased by 17.2 percent to 1,213,780 tonnes compared with 1,035,745 tonnes in 2022/23. In addition, domestic fertilizer production increased to 158,628 tonnes in 2023/24 compared with 84,696 tonnes produced in 2022/23, equivalent to an increase of 87.3 percent. Conversely, imported fertilizer declined by 11.6 percent to 728,758 tonnes in 2023/24 compared with 824,085 tonnes imported in 2022/23. The decline reflects enhanced local production capacity, particularly from the Itracom and Minjingu factories as well as surplus stock from 2022/23. Furthermore, fertilizer consumption in the country increased by 44.8 percent to 840,714 tonnes in 2023/24 compared with 580,628 tonnes in 2022/23. This was on account of the Government's efforts to provide subsidized fertilizer.

Table 7.5: Fertilizer Availability, 2019/20 - 2023/24 (Tonnes)

Year	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change (Percent)
Estimated demand	586,604	718,051	698,260	667,730	848,884	27.1
Available fertilizer						
Amount carried forward	168,397	219,206	117,900	126,964	326,344	*
Domestic production	33,873	42,695	62,724	84,696	158,678	87.4
Imports	524,972	504,122	407,994	824,085	728,758	-11.6
Total	727,242	766,023	588,618	1,035,745	1,213,780	17.2
Exports	145,367	171,254	98,055	128,774	112,612	-12.6
Domestic consumption	457,855	476,870	363,599	580,628	840,714	44.8

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

* Change exceeds 100

173. In 2023/24, the average world market price of Urea fertilizer was 391 USD per tonne compared with 688 USD per tonne in 2022/23, equivalent to a decrease of 43.2 percent. In addition, the average world market price of Di-ammonium Phosphate Fertilizer (DAP) was 590 USD per tonne in 2023/24 compared with 800 USD per tonne in 2022/23, equivalent to a decrease of 26.3 percent. The decline in prices was due to the stabilization of the global supply chain of fertilizer, owing to eased negative spill-over effects of geopolitical conflict between Ukraine and Russia.

174. In 2024, the Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund (AGITF) extended 19 loans worth 208.36 million shillings compared with 42 loans worth 1,371.40 million shillings extended in 2023. The extended loans included farm operations (114.29 million shillings), irrigation infrastructure (61.08 million shillings) and processing machinery (33.0 million shillings). In addition, a total of 1,849.65 million shillings were repaid in 2024 compared with 1,625.30 million shillings repaid in 2023. The loan repayment rate was 35.2 percent of the annual target of 5,247.86 million shillings in 2024 compared with 22.9 percent of the annual target of 7,082.43 million shillings in 2023.

Crop Price and Markets

175. In 2024, the price of maize decreased by 34.6 percent to an average of 68,800 shillings per 100 kilogram bag compared with an average of 105,200 shillings per 100-kilogram bag in 2023. In addition, the price of rice declined by 20.3 percent to 219,600 shillings per 100 kilogram bag in 2024 compared with 275,440 shillings per 100 kilogram bag in 2023. The decrease in maize and rice prices was attributed to the increase in production. Similarly, the price of beans declined by 5.7 percent to an average of 261,150 shillings per 100 kilogram bag in 2024 compared with 276,930 shillings per 100 kilogram bag in 2023.

Table 7.6: Average Wholesale Price of Major Food Crops in the Domestic Market, 2020 - 2024 (Shillings/ 100 Kilogram bag)

Crops	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (percent)
Maize	63,200	47,800	83,200	105,200	68,800	-34.6
Rice	159,500	142,800	216,800	275,440	219,600	-20.3
Millet	107,600	99,200	123,600	139,910	140,500	0.4
Sorghum	129,500	151,800	169,500	141,000	180,400	27.9
Wheat	123,400	124,900	182,100	191,930	194,900	1.5
Beans	197,400	176,100	215,100	276,930	261,150	-5.7
Irish potatoes	75,600	68,000	82,000	97,710	99,300	1.6

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

176. In 2024, the average price of robusta coffee in the domestic market was 5,060 shillings per kilogram compared with 2,965 shillings per kilogram in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 70.7 percent. In addition, the average price of standard grade cashew nuts increased by 85.3 percent to 3,188 shillings per kilogram in 2024 compared with an average of 1,720 shillings per kilogram in 2023. The improved cashew nut price was attributed to online auctions conducted through the Tanzania Mercantile Exchange (TMX).

Table 7.7: Average Prices of Traditional Cash Crops, 2020 - 2024 (Shillings/Kilogram)

Crop	Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Coffee	Arabica	4,500	6,500	8,428	5,978	7,500	25.5
	Robusta	1,300	1,400	2,646	2,965	5,060	70.7
Cotton	Cottonseed	900	1,400	1,800	1,150	1,350	17.4
Cashew nuts	Standard grade	2,229	2,150	1,860	1,720	3,188	85.3
	Under grade	1,642	1,595	1,331	1,200	2,076	73.0
Tobacco*	Virginia flue cured	1.55	1.79	1.79	2.34	2.3	-1.7
	Dark fire cured	1.25	1.51	1.51	1.69	1.91	13.0
Tea*	Fresh leaves	314	314	366	366	366	0.0
	Dried leaves	1.49	1.62	1.55	1.24	1.46	17.7
Sisal	Hemp fibres	3,300	3,500	3,626	3,483	3,566	2.4
Pyrethrum	Dried flowers	2,500	3,200	3,200	3,500	3,700	5.7

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

* USD per kilogram

Extension Services in Crop Production

177. In 2024, the Government through the fertilizer subsidy system and the customer service centre continued to strengthen agricultural extension services by providing professional advice to farmers. During the period under review, 530,384 farmers were registered in the fertilizer subsidy system compared with 986,060 farmers registered in 2023. In addition, 5,879 questions/issues were raised by farmers and other agricultural

stakeholders through the customer service centre in 2024 compared with 116,865 questions/issues raised in 2023. On the other hand, 555 motorcycles and 5,426 tablets were procured and distributed to extension officers in 2024 compared with 5,889 motorcycles and 805 tablets in 2023.

Agricultural Research

178. In 2024, the Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) developed 16 new improved seed varieties for various crops compared with five (5) improved seed varieties discovered in 2023. The improved seeds developed include two (2) groundnut varieties, eight (8) cashew nut varieties, and six (6) bean varieties.

179. In 2024, TARI produced 846.57 tonnes of improved seeds for cereals, legumes and oil crops compared with 1,131.36 tonnes produced in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 25.2 percent. Out of the produced seeds, 16.85 tonnes were breeder seeds, 206.93 tonnes pre-basic seeds, 563.59 tonnes basic seeds and 59.2 tonnes certified seeds. The decrease in seed production was caused by unfavourable weather conditions in production areas. In addition, 10,766,506 seedlings were produced in 2024 compared with 6,316,095 seedlings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 70.5 percent due to increased demand for fruit tree seedlings.

Agricultural Training

180. In 2024, a total of 2,580 students were enrolled in 14 agricultural training colleges at diploma and certificate levels compared with 3,372 students enrolled in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 23.5 percent. This was due to new training methodology that focus on the transfer of agricultural technologies directly to farmers. In addition, 12 instructors graduated at bachelor's and master's degree levels in 2024 compared with nine (9) instructors in 2023.

Irrigation

181. In 2024, the area under irrigation was 727,280.6 hectares as it was in 2023 due to incomplete construction of irrigation infrastructure. On the other hand, the National Irrigation Commission registered 756 irrigation associations in 2024 compared with 631 associations registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 19.8 percent. This was driven by continued awareness campaigns on registering irrigation associations.

LIVESTOCKS

Production of Livestock and Livestock Products

182. In 2024, there were an estimate of 39.2 million cattle in the country compared with 37.9 million cattle in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 3.4 percent. In addition, goats were estimated at 28.6 million compared with 27.6 million goats in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 3.6 percent. This was due to construction and promotion of the use of dips, provision of subsidized livestock dipping chemicals and increased production and distribution of vaccines.

Table 7.8: Number of Livestock, 2020 - 2024

Type of livestock	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Cattle	33,928,391	35,256,637	36,584,883	37,913,129	39,241,375	3.5
Goat	24,568,396	25,574,446	26,580,497	27,586,547	28,592,597	3.6
Sheep	8,516,990	8,802,462	9,087,935	9,373,407	9,658,880	3.0
Pig	3,208,495	3,439,362	3,670,229	3,901,096	4,131,962	5.9
Chicken	87,659,580	92,799,956	97,940,332	103,080,708	108,221,085	5.0

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

183. In 2024, meat production was 1,054,114 tonnes compared with 963,857 tonnes of meat produced in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 9.4 percent. In addition, egg production increased by 10.9 percent to 7,105.9 million in 2024 compared with 6,409.2 million eggs produced in 2023. Similarly, 4,009.9 million litres of milk was produced compared with 3,971.8 million litres, while processed milk production was 81.90 million litres compared with 77.9 million litres in 2023. The increase in livestock products was due to promotion of commercial farming practices, improved access to high-quality dairy and beef breeds and increased consumption. On the other hand, the number of milk collection centres increased to 258 in 2024 from 246 centres in 2023.

Table 7.9: Production of Livestock Products, 2020 - 2024

Type of products	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Milk production (Litre '000')					
Indigenous cattle	2,170,461	2,345,650	2,400,000	2,637,863	2,605,008
Improved cattle	930,923	1,102,422	1,200,000	1,299,246	1,404,977
Dairy goats	-	-	-	34,694	-
Total	3,101,384	3,448,072	3,600,000	3,971,803	4,009,985
Meat production (Tonnes)					
Beef	508,355	526,351	544,984	612,809	666,227
Chevon and mutton	102,137	107,791	113,782	162,693	181,662
Pork	41,468	44,420	47,583	55,912	58,775
Chicken	86,206	91,404	96,916	132,442	147,450
Total	738,166	769,967	803,264	963,857	1,054,114
Egg production ('000')					
Eggs	4,510,345	4,979,772	5,500,000	6,409,224	7,105,908

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

-Not available

184. In 2024, the production of hides and skins was 55,410 tonnes compared with 53,508 tonnes of hides and skins produced in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 3.6 percent. This was attributed to awareness creation to livestock keepers on modern and commercial livestock keeping, as well as sensitization campaigns to flayers and hide graders.

Table 7.10: Production of Hides and Skin, 2020 - 2024 (Tonnes)

Year	Cattle hides	Goat/sheep Skins	Total
2020	14,510	24,648	39,158
2021	20,340	30,773	51,113
2022	21,180	32,076	53,256
2023	21,168	32,340	53,508
2024	22,080	33,330	55,410

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Livestock and Livestock Products Trade

185. In 2024, a total of 1,809,310 cattle, 1,861,005 goats and 465,251 sheep worth 1,680.07 billion shillings were traded in the domestic market compared with 2,957,724 cattle, 2,554,266 goats and 273,982 sheep worth 3,478.4 billion shillings traded in 2023, equivalent to a decrease in value by 51.7 percent. This was due to increased food crop production which enabled most farmers to sell surplus produce instead of livestock.

186. In 2024, a total of 48,080 cattle and 210,643 goats and sheep worth 70.7 billion shillings were exported compared with 20,536 cattle and 37,157 goats and sheep worth 44.4 billion shillings exported in 2023, equivalent to an increase in value by 59.2 percent. This was driven by increased demand for livestock in the foreign markets.

Table 7.11: Livestock and Livestock Products Trade, 2020 - 2024

Domestic market						
Year	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Donkey	Total	Value (Billion shillings)
2020	1,023,200	205,161	987,867	-	2,216,228	865
2021	1,843,904	360,745	2,081,233	191,656	4,477,538	1,531
2022	2,194,937	201,610	1,879,623	-	4,276,170	1,741
2023	2,957,724	273,982	2,554,266	-	5,785,972	3,478
2024	1,809,310	465,251	1,861,005	-	4,135,566	1,680
Foreign market						
Year	Cattle	Sheep and goat		Total		Value (Billion shillings)
2020	3,574	49,184		52,758		1.9
2021	24,014	106,099		130,113		46.6
2022	23,356	39,952		63,307		62.4
2023	20,536	37,157		57,693		44.4
2024	48,080	210,643		258,723		70.7

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

-Not available

187. In 2024, exports of meat decreased by 6.5 percent to 13,745.38 tonnes worth 126.67 billion shillings compared with 14,701.2 tonnes of meat worth 220.52 billion shillings exported in 2023. Out of the exported meat, beef accounted for 1,024.33 tonnes, chevon

9,421.27 tonnes, mutton 3,195.09 tonnes, chicken 32.35 tonnes, pork 10.94 tonnes, and other meats 61.4 tonnes. The decrease was due increased preference for livestock in the foreign markets.

188. In 2024, a total of 6,688.9 tonnes of hides and skins worth 8.06 billion shillings were exported compared with 4,933 tonnes worth 6.11 billion shillings exported in 2023, equivalent to an increase in value by 31.9 percent. This was driven by improved livestock quality, rising foreign demand for raw hides and the removal of the export permit levy on hides.

Table 7.12: Export of Hides and Skins, 2020 - 2024 (Tonnes)

Year	Cattle hides	Goat and sheep skins	Total
2020	3,020	161	3,181
2021	7,251	120	7,371
2022	6,691	781	7,472
2023	4,511	422	4,933
2024	5,970	719	6,689

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Production of Livestock Vaccine

189. In 2024, the Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency produced and distributed 76,221,600 doses of vaccines to all Local Government Authorities compared with 67,458,590 doses produced and distributed in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 13.0 percent. Out of the vaccines distributed, 72,931,450 doses were for Newcastle disease, 487,000 doses for anthrax, 149,450 doses for black quarter, 1,905,500 doses for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), 6,550 doses for brucellosis, 368,850 doses for Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and 372,800 doses for blanthrax. The increase was due to the procurement of modern machinery and equipment for vaccine production, coupled with awareness creation to livestock keepers on the importance of vaccination.

Production and Processing of Livestock Feed

190. In 2024, Government farms produced 36,964 kilograms of improved pasture seeds compared with 22,691.65 kilograms produced in 2023. In addition, Government farms produced 135,991 hay rolls in 2024 compared with 130,132 rolls produced in 2023. The increase in hay production was due to increased investment in machinery and farm equipment. On the other hand, private farms produced 142,332 hay rolls in 2024 compared with 118,077 rolls produced in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 20.5 percent. This was due to sensitization of stakeholders to invest in pasture production.

191. In 2024, livestock feed processing industries increased by 13.1 percent to 250 industries from 221 industries in 2023. This was driven by continued Government's efforts in creating enabling environment for private sector investment leading to the registration of 29 new livestock feed industries in various regions. Out of those, Arusha registered five (5) industries, Dar es Salaam (12), Coast (7), Morogoro (2), and Mwanza, Katavi and Dodoma registered one industry each. As a result of increased private sector investment, 1,880,000 tonnes of livestock feed were produced in 2024 compared with 1,580,000 tonnes produced in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 19.0 percent. On the other hand, the Government inspected and registered 279 livestock feed production areas, 437 livestock feed stores and 87 livestock feed storage facilities in 2024 compared with 221 production areas, 364 feed stores and 73 storage facilities in 2023. The increase in registered and inspected sites was attributed to the Government's efforts to encourage private sector investment in livestock feed production as well as awareness creation to livestock feed inspectors on the use of Mifugo Integrated Management Information System (MIMIS).

Livestock Trainings

192. In 2024, Livestock Training Agency (LITA) enrolled 4,936 students in certificate and diploma programs compared with 4,452 students enrolled in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 10.9 percent. This was attributed to the Government's provision of student loans and improvements in teaching and learning environments. During the period under review, LITA trained 4,236 livestock keepers on best practices in livestock and pasture production compared with 3,254 livestock keepers trained in 2023.

Livestock Research

193. In 2024, the Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI) conducted 57 research studies compared with 87 research studies conducted in 2023. The studies focused on improving livestock breeds, developing pastures, producing high-quality pasture seeds and engaging women and youth in livestock farming activities. The research enabled the production and distribution of 191 hybrid beef and dairy cattle and 116 hybrid goats in Bahi, Mpwapa, Mkuranga, Morogoro, Muheza, Tanga and Mbeya districts, compared with 191 hybrid cattle and 77 hybrid goats produced in 2023. Additionally, 56 sheep were produced and distributed in Siha and Longido districts.

194. In 2024, TALIRI produced and distributed 5,589 kilograms of improved pasture seeds, compared with 5,298 kilograms produced and distributed in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 5.5 percent. This was attributed to improvement in machinery and procurement of farm equipment. The produced seeds were distributed in Dodoma, Rukwa, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Shinyanga, Tanga, Simiyu, Mara, Mwanza, Morogoro, Manyara and Arusha regions.

Livestock Extension Services

195. In 2024, the Government provided training to 1,058 extension officers, compared with 515 officers trained in 2023. In addition, the Government registered 3,517 extension service officers and 2,879 livestock keepers in the M-Kilimo system in 2024 to enhance extension services compared with 3,201 extension officers and 752 livestock keepers registered in 2023. Furthermore, the Government continued to improve working environment for extension service officers by offering them 252 motorcycles in 2024 compared with 948 motorcycles offered in 2023.

FISHERIES

Fisheries Resource Management

196. In 2024, the Government through participatory management of fisheries resources, facilitated the seizure of various equipment and gears used in illegal fishing (**Table 7.13**). In addition, 8,142 kilograms of immature fish, 278 kilograms of immature crabs and 224 kilograms of sea cucumbers were seized and destroyed following the court orders. Furthermore, 990 suspects involved in illegal fishing and environmental destruction were arrested and fined a total of 372.5 million shillings in 2024 compared with 1,070 suspects arrested and fined 560.5 million shillings in 2023.

Table 7.13: Seized Illegal Fishing Gears and Equipment, 2022 - 2024

No.	Type of gear/equipment	2022	2023	2024
1	Gillnets	2,988	176	460
2	Beach seine nets	2,268	416	386
3	Monofilaments	11,264	3,842	2,138
4	Sardines' nets	443	10	12
5	Cast nets	42	0	42
6	Motorcycles	0	4	0
7	Vehicles	0	1	0
8	Beach seine ropes (metre)	290,133	362,509	307,350
9	Modified gillnet	1	0	0
10	Boats	60	17	30
11	Canoes	380	432	301
12	Boat engines	70	80	66
13	Paddles	2	2	53
14	Catamaran	1	0	0

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Aquaculture

197. In 2024, aquafarmers increased by 5.7 percent to 35,986 from 34,057 aquafarmers in 2023. The increase was due to trainings and awareness created on aquaculture practices as well as loans extended by the Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank. In addition, fishponds were 34,417 in 2024 compared with 32,878 fishponds in 2023, equivalent to an

increase of 4.7 percent. Likewise, fish cages in lakes and dams increased by 22.4 percent to 1,215 cages in 2024 from 993 cages in 2023. Out of those, 1,133 cages were in Lake Victoria, three (3) cages in Lake Tanganyika, and 79 cages in various ponds.

198. In 2024, fingerlings production increased by 85.4 percent to 66,684,806 compared with 35,967,180 fingerlings produced in 2023. Out of those, 16,122,027 fingerlings were produced in Government hatching centres and 50,562,779 fingerlings were produced in private hatcheries. The increase in production was attributed to increased promotion of best aquaculture practices and improvements in the business and investment environment. In addition, 7,911.4 tonnes of fish feed were consumed in 2024 compared with 4,337.9 tonnes consumed in 2023. Out of those, 3,455.4 tonnes were domestically produced and 4,456.0 tonnes were imported. The increase in fish feed consumption was due to ongoing investments, particularly through fish cages and ponds. Furthermore, 11,723 aquafarmers were trained on improved aquaculture practices and disease control in 2024 compared with 8,788 aquafarmers trained in 2023.

Table 7.14: Aquaculture Development Indicators, 2020 - 2024

Year	Number of aquafarmers	Number of fishponds	Number of cages	Number of fingerlings
2020	28,009	27,979	431	21,676,187
2021	30,064	30,032	473	27,120,320
2022	31,998	31,407	780	29,295,638
2023	34,057	32,878	993	35,967,180
2024	35,986	34,417	1,215	66,684,806

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

199. In 2024, production of tilapia and catfish was 34,828.50 tonnes worth 261 billion shillings compared with 29,106.6 tonnes worth 235 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase in production by 19.7 percent. In addition, seaweed production was 8,637.75 tonnes worth 9.1 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 4,379.1 tonnes worth 4.6 billion shillings in 2023. The increase in aquaculture production was attributed to access to affordable loans, adoption of improved aquaculture practices and conducive business and investment environment.

Table 7.15: Aquaculture Production Trend, 2020 - 2024

Year	Tilapia and catfish (Tonnes)	Milkfish (Tonnes)	Seaweeds (Tonnes)	Prawns (Tonnes)	Lobster (Tonnes)	Crabs (Kg)	Sea cucumber (Kg)	Oysters (Pieces)
2020	18,716.6	-	1,410.0	73.6	-	-	-	164
2021	20,258.0	-	2,438.0	97	-	410	115	360
2022	25,286.5	6.0	3,514.8	74.85	30	1,144	370	164
2023	29,106.6	-	4,379.1	-	30	600	860	550
2024	34,828.5	-	8,637.75	5.2	30	2,500	1,500	250

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

-Data not available

Fish Harvesting

200. In 2024, a total of 522,788.33 tonnes of fish worth 4,352.7 billion shillings were harvested compared with 479,976.62 tonnes worth 3,359.8 billion shillings harvested in 2023. Out of the harvested fish, 458,799.57 tonnes were harvested from freshwater and 63,988.76 tonnes from saltwater compared with 415,879.6 tonnes from freshwater and 64,097.0 tonnes from saltwater harvested in 2023. The decrease in saltwater harvest was attributed to lack of modern fishing vessels and the effects of climate change, hindering fishermen to reach areas with abundant fish stocks.

Table 7.16: Fish Harvesting Trend, 2020 - 2024 (Tonnes)

Year	Freshwater	Saltwater	Total
2020	409,828.3	63,763.9	473,592.2
2021	414,104.8	62,914.0	477,018.8
2022	404,639.1	66,873.4	471,512.5
2023	415,879.6	64,097.0	479,977.6
2024	458,799.6	63,988.8	522,788.3

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Safety and Quality Control of Fishery Products

201. In 2024, the Government conducted 7,652 inspections to ensure the quality and safety of fishery products compared with 7,023 inspections conducted in 2023. The inspections were conducted in 41 large and medium fish processing factories, 130 fish landing sites, six (6) fish markets, 98 storage facilities, and 2,641 fishery product transport facilities. In addition, 18,232 permits were issued to domestic traders for selling 24,372.7 tonnes of fishery products in the domestic markets in 2024 compared with 4,901 permits issued for selling 39,452 tonnes in 2023. The increase in permits issued was due to efforts to ensure that each trader holds an individual permit. Furthermore, 8,711 sanitary and phytosanitary certificates were issued for export of 39,791.97 tonnes of fishery products in 2024 compared with 9,672 certificates issued for export of 42,592.03 tonnes in 2023.

202. In 2024, the National Fish Quality Control Laboratory tested 2,938 samples for pathogens and chemical residues compared with 2,725 samples tested in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 7.8 percent. This performance emanated from increased fish processing activities by small and medium-scale traders engaged in domestic trading and export. The tests aimed at protecting the health of consumers of fish and fishery products. Out of the tested samples, 2,901 samples, equivalent to 98.7 percent met internationally accepted standards compared with 2,544 samples (93.4 percent) qualified samples in 2023. The samples included fish and fishery products, water and fish feed collected from fish processing factories and small-scale traders.

Import and Export of Fishery Products

203. In 2024, a total of 173,377 ornamental fish and 59,746.41 tonnes of fishery products worth 677.55 billion shillings were granted export permits compared with 166,024 ornamental fish and 42,371.41 tonnes of fishery products worth 509.91 billion shillings granted export permits in 2023. The increase in value of export permits was driven by improved fishery export trade and number of licensed processing plants and exporters. In addition, royalties from the export of fishery products and ornamental fish amounted to 19.9 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 16.2 billion shillings in 2023. Furthermore, fishery products export permits for fish maws were 424.49 tonnes worth 176.84 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 433.55 tonnes worth 145.25 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase in value by 21.7 percent. This was attributed to an increase in maws processing factories as well as increase in fish maws price in the world market. Moreover, royalties from the export of fish maws amounted to 3.74 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 3.41 billion shillings in 2023.

204. In 2024, a total of 6.48 tonnes of fish worth 99.91 million shillings were imported compared with 9.50 tonnes worth 269.8 million shillings imported in 2023. The decrease in imported fish was due to increase in domestic fish harvesting. In addition, custom duty from fish imports amounted to 26.63 million shillings in 2024 compared with 45.46 million shillings in 2023.

Investment in the Fishery Sub-sector

205. In 2024, the Government continued to enhance value addition of fisheries products and increase the income of fishermen. As a result, fish markets increased to seven (7) in 2024 compared with three (3) markets in 2023. In addition, 31 out of 130 fish landing sites were upgraded and certified by the European Union for export of fishery products to European market.

206. As of December 2024, there were 25 large-scale fish processing industries and 32 small-scale industries compared with 21 large-scale industries and 29 small-scale industries

during the same period in 2023. The increase was attributed to Government efforts to promote investment in the fisheries sub-sector. During the period under review, there were five (5) medium-scale fishnet industries, three (3) boat industries, 18 fish maw processing industries, and 98 cold storage facilities for fishery products.

207. In 2024, the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU) continued to manage and conserve marine ecosystems and protected areas to safeguard marine biodiversity and promoting eco-tourism and investment in ecological hotels. During the period under review, 49,108 tourists visited marine reserves compared with 42,696 tourists in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 15.0 percent. In addition, earnings from tourists who visited marine reserves amounted to 2,727.5 million shillings in 2024 compared with 2,013.6 million shillings collected in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 35.5 percent. The increase in revenue and the number of tourists was attributed to promotion of domestic tourism and improved management of marine resource conservation.

Fisheries Training

208. In 2024, the Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA) enrolled 1,116 students compared with 1,222 students enrolled in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 8.7 percent. During the same period, 10,892 fishermen and aquafarmers were trained on fisheries resource management, prevention of post-harvest fish loss and best practices of aquafarming compared with 15,799 fishermen and aquafarmers trained in 2023. In addition, a total of 93,733 fishery stakeholders were sensitised through Nanenane and Sabasaba exhibitions, World Food Day, and World Fisheries Day compared with 80,617 fishery stakeholders in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 16.3 percent.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

209. In 2024, co-operative societies increased by 6.4 percent to 7,820 from 7,349 societies in 2023. Out of those, 4,533 were Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Societies (AMCOS), 2,135 Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies (SACCOS), 49 Co-operative Unions and 1,103 other types of co-operatives. In addition, members of co-operative societies increased to 8,405,413 in 2024 from 8,400,304 members in 2023. The increase in co-operative societies and members was attributed to public sensitization on the importance of co-operatives. Similarly, agro-processing factories owned by co-operative societies were 329 in 2024 compared with 328 factories in 2023.

210. In 2024, the Tanzania Co-operative Development Commission trained 416,349 co-operative members, 201,274 board leaders of co-operative societies and 22,312 co-operative staff. The training focused on compliance with various co-operative guidelines, members' rights and responsibilities, good governance and proper bookkeeping.

211. In 2024, the Co-operative Audit and Supervision Corporation (COASCO) audited financial statements of 4,760 co-operative societies compared with 3,911 societies audited in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 21.7 percent. Out of those, 631 societies equivalent to 13.3 percent received unqualified opinion, 2,871 societies (60.3 percent) received a qualified opinion, 995 societies (20.9 percent) received an adverse opinion and 263 societies (5.5 percent) received a disclaimer of opinion.

Table 38: SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Season ¹	Sugar Cane				Sugar		
	Farmers		Total (000 Tonnes)	Price ² (Shs./Tonne)	Produced (Tonnes)	Consumed (Tonnes) ³	Kg/person ⁴
	Public (000 Tonnes)	Private (000 Tonnes)					
2005/6	1,545	956	2,501	22,383	263,317	343,292	12.0
2006/7	1,430	611	2,041	29,000	192,095	366,708	12.0
2007/8	1,967	799	2,766	32,767	265,434	382,518	13.0
2008/9	2,056	693	2,749	32,771	279,850	396,113	13.4
2009/10	1,972	598	2,570	42,046	263,461	398,070	13.7
2010/11	2,357	661	3,018	43,865	304,135	410,259	12.0
2011/12	2,036	680	2,716	48,833	262,879	439,307	12.0
2012/13	2,242	711	2,953	52,167	296,698	468,000	12.0
2013/14	2,198	602	2,800	50,500	294,300	434,782	12.0
2014/15	2,466	697	3,163	51,333	304,007	511,680	12.0
2015/16	2,270	569	2,839	59,707	293,075	525,784	12.0
2016/17	2,504	557	3,061	72,667	324,930	456,000	12.8
2017/18	2,550	626	3,175	72,667	303,752	515,004	13.5
2018/19	2,792	797	3,589	72,667	359,219	524,772	13.5
2019/20	2,659	728	3,387	77,333	311,358	372,787	12.8
2020/21	2,985	1,092	4,014	79,000	367,718	-	12.0
2021/22	2,697	1,060	3,757	77,500	379,281	379,281	12.0
2022/23r	3,396	1,046	4,442	78,375	460,049	460,049	12.0
2023/24	3,377	865	4,242	75,000	395,293	783,487	12.0
Change 2022/23 - 2023/24 (Percent)	-0.6	-17.3	-4.5	-4.3	-14.1	70.3	0.0

Source: Tanzania Sugar Board

- 1 Season is between July and June
 - 2 Price is for sugar cane with 10% of Sucrose
 - 3 includes sugar transported to Zanzibar
 - 4 For Tanzania mainland
- All sugar is produced by private sector

Table 39: COTTON PROCUREMENT AND LOCAL SALES

Season ¹	Seed Cotton		Cotton Lint		
	Production (Tonnes)	Average price (Shillings/kg)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Local sales	
				Quantity (Tonnes) ²	Average price (Shillings/ Tonne)
2005/06	376,591	220	126,228	..	..
2006/07	130,585	350	43,770	..	..
2007/08	200,662	450	70,773	37,488	..
2008/09	368,697	480	123,582	66,554	..
2009/10	267,644	480	54,851	..	..
2010/11	163,518	900	54,809	..	..
2011/12	225,938	1,000	75,731	..	..
2012/13	351,156	660	117,702	..	..
2013/14	245,815	700	82,394	..	..
2014/15	202,312	750	67,812		
2015/16	149,765	800	50,199	525,784	
2016/17	132,934	1,000	42,203	-	-
2017/18	222,790	1,100	80,575	39,244	3,667
2018/19	348,901	1,200	129,408	51,942	3,123
2019/20	348,958	1,200	128,660	25,162	3,781
2020/21	122,836	900	46,923	9,479	2,924
2021/22	144,792	1,800	67,178	14,779	2,761
2022/23r	174,486	1,150	108,633	11,950	1,952
2023/24	282,510	1,400	108,766	13,052	2,557
Change (Percent) 2022/23 - 2023/24	61.9	21.7	0.1	9.2	31.0

Source: Tanzania Cotton Board¹Season is between June and May

- Data not available

Table 40: TEA PRODUCTION AND LOCAL SALES

Season ¹	Area planted (Hectare)			Quantity of tea leaves produced (Tonnes)						Farmgate price (Shs/Kg)	Local sales ² (Tonnes)
				Ownership: Farms			Zones (Farms)				
	Estate	Small scale	Total	Estate	Small scale	Total	North	South	Total		
2005/06	11,310	10,977	22,287	91,337	31,881	123,218	29,046	94,172	123,218	93	3,881
2006/07	11,271	11,956	23,227	109,632	49,024	158,656	39,673	118,983	158,656	100	4,737
2007/08	11,272	11,449	22,722	97,310	51,160	148,470	33,456	115,015	148,471	111	4,253
2008/09	11,271	11,449	22,722	100,644	41,167	141,811	31,677	110,134	141,811	118	4,464
2009/10	11,272	11,449	22,722	106,021	44,716	150,737	33,309	117,428	150,737	124	5,084
2010/11	11,272	11,449	22,722	95,511	47,616	143,127	112,368	30,759	143,127	152	6,065
2011/12	11,272	11,449	22,722	88,582	52,359	140,941	27,009	113,932	140,941	200	4,839
2012/13	11,272	11,449	22,722	113,628	54,872	168,500	30,997	137,503	168,500	206	5,498
2013/14	11,272	11,449	22,722	101,489	47,001	148,490	27,935	120,555	148,490	225	5,672
2014/15	11,272	11,449	22,722	100,018	52,467	152,485	23,283	129,202	152,485	176	6,302
2015/16	11,272	11,449	22,721	96,759	44,605	141,364	25,413	115,915	141,328	230	10,257
2016/17	11,272	11,449	22,722	78,929	41,495	120,424	20,592	99,832	120,424	285	4,648
2017/18	11,322	11,705	23,028	97,428	55,620	153,048	31,599	121,449	153,048	299	5,434
2018/19	11,322	11,705	23,027	104,203	61,081	165,284	36,506	128,778	165,284	312	3,926
2019/20	12,445	11,030	23,475	76,028	53,188	129,216	22,930	106,286	129,216	312	27,128
2020/21	12,445	11,361	23,806	72,138	51,655	123,793	25,178	98,614	123,792	312	28,875
2021/22	12,445	11,361	23,806	73,030	54,203	127,233	25,872	101,361	127,233	314	4,312
2022/23r	12,445	11,361	23,806	58,729	45,209	103,938	16,735	87,203	103,938	366	3,414
2023/24	11,272	11,500	22,772	55,526	44,991	100,517	15,260	85,257	100,517	366	2,672
Change 2022/23-2023/24 (Percent)	-9.4	1.2	-4.3	-5.5	-0.5	-3.3	-8.8	-2.2	-3.3	0.0	-21.7

Source: Tanzania Tea Board¹Season between July and June² Processed Tea

Table 41: COFFEE PROCUREMENT AND LOCAL SALES

Season ¹	Procured (Tonnes)				Price (Shillings/Kg)			Local Sales ⁺	
	Arabica		Robusta	Total	Arabica		Robusta	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value ('000 Shs)
	Mild	Hard			Mild	Hard	Raw		
2005/06	24,116	1,362	8,856	34,334	1,200.0	420.0	270.0	33,300.0	793,042.5
2006/07	33,345	2,417	19,076	54,838	2,840.0	1,796.0	1,616.0	548.4	129,867.5
2007/08	26,330	1,588	15,606	43,524	2,995.0	1,875.0	1,734.0	43,523.0	89,099.3
2008/09	37,207	1,727	29,643	68,577	2,887.0	2,172.0	1,836.0	68,577.0	165,615.6
2009/10	22,217	915	11,467	34,599	3,988.0	2,475.0	1,563.0	34,599.0	108,741.1
2010/11	30,309	2,013	24,348	56,670	4,500.0	1,300.0	1,200.0	56,670.0	264,143.6
2011/12	20,775	941	11,590	33,306	8,144.4	5,436.4	3,276.9	33,306.0	212,292.6
2012/13	33,204	1,655	36,150	71,009	4,850.0	3,600.0	3,200.0	71,009.0	281,781.8
2013/14	28,212	1,115	18,875	48,202	4,314.0	3,272.9	3,074.6	48,202.0	183,708.9
2014/15	26,335	810	18,788	45,933	5,848.0	4,515.0	3,848.5	-	-
2015/16	21,517	460	17,526	39,503	7,249.6	5,943.4	4,092.9	39,503.0	105,760.8
2016/17	27,023	681	19,989	47,693	7,636.0	6,164.0	4,347.0	47,693.0	129,428.7
2017/18	36,551	633	11,897	43,193	2,980.0	2,980.0	2,980.0	43,193.3	116,587.3
2018/19	30,664	2,068	27,927	66,546	2,210.0	2,210.0	2,210.0	66,546.2	123,185.6
2019/20	31,380	883	27,056	59,318	5,472.0	3,815.0	3,180.0	59,318.0	261,088.6
2020/21	28,783	2,576	41,668	73,027	6,665.0	3,749.0	3,065.0	73,027.0	329,205.8
2021/22	37,414	1,776	27,353	66,523	8,783.4	4,535.0	4,093.8	66,543.0	469,647.0
2022/23r	28,422	878	31,109	60,409	5,978.0	4,234.0	2,965.0	60,409.3	393,329.3
2023/24	46,329	1,426	23,948	71,703	11,803.3	7,981.5	10,191.4	71,703.5	801,946.7
Change (Percent) 2022/23 - 2023/24	63.0	62.5	-23.0	18.7	97.4	88.5	243.7	18.7	103.9

Source: Tanzania Coffee Board

+Cleaned coffee

¹ Season between July and June

Data not available

Table 42: SISAL PRODUCTION AND SALES

Season ¹	Area (Hectares)			Quantity produced (Tonnes)	Farmget price (Shillings/Tonne)	Local Sales *	
	Matured	Immatured	Total			Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Million Shillings)
2009/10	30,556	11,849	42,405	24,092	1,200,000	12,761	10,375
2010/11	31,117	12,169	43,286	25,090	1,300,000	11,617	13,154
2011/12	32,601	14,302	46,903	36,600	1,500,000	11,511	14,390
2012/13	33,649	11,994	45,643	34,874	1,600,000	11,466	16,823
2013/14	35,266	11,044	46,310	37,805	1,724,864	9,160	–
2014/15	35,946	12,494	48,440	38,872	2,071,446	8,972	17,513
2015/16	34,723	13,231	47,954	41,795	2,700,000	9,075	20,342
2016/17	41,661	12,850	54,511	36,533	2,700,000	9,559	21,541
2017/18	40,635	14,389	55,024	43,280	3,000,000	12,111	30,803
2018/19	43,406	18,031	61,437	33,271	3,300,000	14,646	43,907
2019/20	41,757	17,044	58,801	35,341	3,500,000	12,646	38,323
2020/21	41,685	16,898	58,583	39,343	3,500,000	13,440	39,545
2021/22	45,505	21,687	67,192	48,359	3,626,139	12,428	45,065
2022/23 ^r	47,774	24,575	72,349	56,773	3,482,613	14,289	49,710
2023/24	73,687	25,689	99,376	61,216	3,566,226	15,120	53,921
Change (Percent) 2022/23 - 2023/24	54.2	4.5	37.4	7.8	2.4	5.8	8.5

source: Tanzania Sisal Board

+ sisal type: Line fibre, Tow and Flume Tow

¹ Season between July and June

Table 43: PYRETHRUM PROCUREMENT AND LOCAL SALES

Season ¹	Procured flowers (Tonnes)				Local sales (Tonnes)			Value of local sales: ('000 Shs)		
	North	South	Total	Price ² (Shs/Kg)	Crude extract	Powder	Dry mack	Crude Extract	Powder	Dry mack
2009/10	-	1,780.0	1,780.0	1,500.0	57.0	69.0	1,035.0	37,361.0	1,473.0	248.0
2010/11	-	1,786.8	1,786.8	1,500.0	57.2	69.3	69.3	37,503.7	1,478.6	246.9
2011/12	0.0	5,700.0	5,700.0	1,700.0	82.0	-	750.0	-	204.0	360,919.0
2012/13	0.0	6,100.0	6,100.0	2,400.0	84.0	-	2,000.0	-	-	462,000.0
2013/14	34.0	2,691.8	2,726.2	2,000.0	90.0	60.0	830.0	6,900,000.0	160,500.0	233,000.0
2014/15	31.0	2,255.0	2,286.0	2,500.0	76.0	30.0	430.0	133.6	116,048.0	235,612.7
2015/16	25.0	1,987.0	2,012.4	2,100.0	59.9	6.0	480.0	9,450,000.0	30,240.0	282,240.0
2016/17	39.0	2,111.8	2,151.0	2,050.0	53.2	162.0	727.0	6,782,016.0	651,810.0	436,232.0
2017/18	43.0	2,355.9	2,400.0	2,500.0	16.0	204.0	700.0	13,932,947.0	869,418.1	390,864.0
2018/19	68.0	2,050.0	2,118.0	3,200.0	-	-	-	144,487.0	844,213.9	409,299.4
2019/20	69.0	2,441.0	2,510.0	2,500.0	60.0	83.0	137.8	13,600,000.0	420,000.0	353,000.0
2020/21r	33.0	2,379.0	2,412.0	2,500.0	75.0	109.0	945.0	16,097,877.0	488,807.0	523,494.0
2021/22	50.0	2,644.0	2,694.0	3,200.0	67.0	156.0	810.0	12,419,041.0	701,605.0	514,409.0
2022/23r	48.0	4,191.0	4,239.0	3,500.0	87.0	762.0	144.0	16,239,000.0	4,191,000.0	237,000.0
2023/24	75.5	2,790.1	2,865.6	3,700.0	15.0	865.5	72.0	3,249,278.5	18,518.7	89,100.0
Change (Percent) 2022/23 - 2023/24	57.2	-33.4	-32.4	5.7	-82.8	13.6	-50.0	-80.0	-99.6	-62.4

Source: Tanzania Pyrethrum Board

1 Season between July and June

2 Price for grade five only

Data not available

*Data for the period ending December 2024. Season continue

r Data were revised

Table 44: PRODUCTION IN THE FISHERIES SUB SECTOR

Year	Fresh Water				Marine water				Total			
	Number of fishermen	Number of vessels	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value Shillings '000	Number of fishermen	Number of vessels	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value Shillings '000	Number of fishermen	Number of vessels	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value Shillings '000
2010	141,206	47,635	294,474.00	684,844,020.0	36,321	7,664	52,683.40	89,639,934.0	177,527	55,299	347,157.40	774,483,954.0
2011	141,206	47,635	290,473.60	1,031,883,680.9	36,321	7,664	50,592.40	166,954,953.0	177,527	55,299	341,066.00	1,198,838,633.9
2012	146,420	49,321	314,944.00	1,129,349,924.7	36,321	7,664	50,079.40	177,781,799.0	182,741	56,985	365,023.40	1,307,131,723.7
2013	147,020	49,721	315,008.00	1,248,903,393.0	36,321	7,664	52,846.00	195,529,127.0	183,341	57,385	367,854.00	1,444,432,520.0
2014	147,479	49,627	314,061.54	1,287,248,813.0	36,321	7,664	51,912.40	207,649,600.0	183,800	57,291	365,973.94	1,503,574,790.0
2015	147,479	49,627	309,922.00	1,270,856,679.9	36,321	7,664	52,723.00	210,892,897.1	183,800	57,291	362,645.00	1,481,749,577.0
2016	149,018	49,688	308,771.59	1,274,485,403.6	54,511	9,650	53,823.30	211,891,899.2	203,529	59,338	362,594.89	1,486,377,302.7
2017	149,018	49,688	309,922.08	1,270,856,679.8	54,511	9,650	52,723.22	210,892,897.1	203,529	59,338	362,645.30	1,481,749,577.0
2018	149,018	49,688	323,120.77	1,495,678,680.0	53,035	9,242	53,231.94	248,262,840.0	202,053	58,930	376,352.71	1,743,941,520.0
2019	149,018	49,688	365,104.02	1,715,988,902.7	53,035	9,242	105,205.21	494,464,497.7	202,053	58,930	470,309.23	2,210,453,400.4
2020	149,504	50,116	409,828.31	2,049,141,547.2	53,035	9,242	63,763.93	318,819,664.2	202,539	59,358	473,592.24	2,367,961,211.4
2021	141,769	48,749	414,104.81	2,418,489,585.3	53,035	9,242	62,914.03	357,308,946.0	194,804	57,991	477,018.84	2,775,798,531.3
2022	144,728	49,206	404,639.12	2,711,082,104.0	53,035	9,242	66,873.42	448,051,914.0	197,763	58,448	471,512.54	3,159,134,018.0
2023	144,728	49,206	415,879.60	2,911,157,221.9	53,035	9,242	64,097.01	448,679,086.3	197,763	58,448	479,976.62	3,359,836,308.2
2024	148,626	50,024	458,799.57	3,850,702,150.5	53,035	9,242	63,988.76	502,033,490.1	201,661	59,266	522,788.33	4,352,735,640.5

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Table 45: EXPORT OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Ornamental fish	Value (USD)	Value	Quantity (Tonnes)
2011	37,996	61,215	152,973,357	233,714,590,011	6,153,278,023
2012	41,394	45,550	163,299,366	254,901,017,111	6,819,926,007
2013	38,574	44,260	147,659,779	234,884,628,956	6,117,769,194
2014	43,354	42,100	188,101,262	314,489,903,877	7,490,632,355
2015	41,060	87,630	259,286,762	547,228,222,096	13,097,411,199
2016	39,692	65,841	257,257,101	526,985,019,569	14,302,761,907
2017	36,063	101,110	182,450,278	406,568,122,272	10,446,850,539
2018	44,940	63,978	239,680,015	546,993,779,393	13,520,367,822
2019	45,775	136,915	158,657,946	376,763,802,643	25,567,600,873
2020	40,478	128,316	169,111,837	386,369,197,733	21,678,640,820
2021	42,302	181,268	176,083,787	414,232,629,494	18,436,276,859
2022	37,236	208,744	199,810,554	457,047,515,491	16,557,211,745
2023	42,371	166,024	213,383,805	509,909,916,965	16,214,093,692
2024	59,746	173,377	259,603,653	677,552,034,741	19,921,220,485

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Table 46: EXPORTS OF NILE PERCH

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (USD)	Value (Shillings)	Duty (Shillings)
2010	27,229	139,666,995	194,012,069,314	4,509,670,994
2011	25,426	127,601,694	197,899,741,508	4,299,987,312
2012	28,951	141,189,162	220,149,518,646	4,967,311,025
2013	33,733	124,551,585	197,578,220,799	5,085,642,906
2014	24,473	665,856,773	1,131,575,531,076	4,569,314,170
2015	23,001	250,279,107	528,534,413,019	11,251,591,352
2016	26,045	177,338,054	345,417,803,263	6,964,514,349
2017	26,680	168,554,019	376,572,501,425	7,057,407,121
2018	32,167	179,522,959	409,654,290,065	9,689,153,198
2019	32,609	176,894,903	400,195,293,574	17,622,314,163
2020	24,173	132,369,802	302,303,225,916	13,627,647,551
2021	21,846	143,135,053	337,103,408,189	9,704,591,513
2022	21,647	162,165,160	375,439,047,154	8,917,297,123
2023	20,192	132,207,272	316,336,648,585	7,783,579,857
2024	24,433	174,810,125	455,716,058,504	9,647,995,399

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

CHAPTER 8

FORESTRY, WILDLIFE AND TOURISM

Beekeeping

212. In 2024, a total of 33,861 tonnes of honey and 1,918 tonnes of beeswax were produced compared with 33,276 tonnes of honey and 1,913 tonnes of beeswax produced in 2023. Out of the total production, 951.6 tonnes of honey worth 11,419.5 million shillings were exported compared with 1,199.8 tonnes of honey worth 11,998.2 million shillings exported in 2023, equivalent to a decrease in value by 4.8 percent. The decrease in exported honey was due to high competition in the global market. On the other hand, 458.14 tonnes of beeswax worth 6,675.4 million shillings were exported in 2024 compared with 479.23 tonnes of beeswax worth 4,792.3 million shillings exported in 2023, equivalent to an increase in value by 39.3 percent. The increase in beeswax export earnings resulted from an increase in the global market prices. In addition, honey and beeswax were primarily exported to the United States of America, Germany, Japan, Poland, Ireland and New Zealand.

Table 8.1: Honey and Beeswax Exports, 2020 - 2024

Year	Honey		Beeswax	
	Tonnes	Shillings	Tonnes	Shillings
2020	2,032.4	13,413,721,200	251.0	3,865,400,000
2021	1,988.0	19,878,220,000	393.0	6,489,999,500
2022	1,562.9	15,629,295,500	793.5	11,903,470,950
2023	1,199.8	11,998,150,000	479.2	4,792,300,000
2024	951.6	11,419,488,000	458.14	6,675,405,000

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Forestry

213. In 2024, the Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) nurtured 34,126,916 tree seedlings compared with 33,068,643 seedlings nurtured in 2023. The seedlings were transplanted in 4,930 hectares of harvested land; 2,296 hectares of replanted areas; and 2,308 hectares of unnourished seedling areas.

Table 8.2: Forest Plantation Development, 2020 - 2024

Year	Nurtured seedling	New plantation areas	Replanted areas	Tree planting on harvested areas	Replanting trees in unnourished areas	Weeded areas	Pruned areas	Thinned areas
Hectares								
2020	20,689,369	56,500	4,543	3,583	3,303	37,469	9,647	3,317
2021	31,295,703	30,000	4,498	3,328	2,076	41,527	10,860	4,685
2022	30,705,653	0	5,538	3,219	3,496	38,357	9,869	3,197
2023	33,068,643	0	2,071.1	4,508.2	2,384.3	27,681.3	7,155.5	2,690.6
2024	34,126,916	0	2,296	4,930	2,308	30,205	12,654	2,816

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

214. In 2024, a total of 14,820,189 tree seedlings were nurtured and transplanted in various areas including natural forests, water sources, settlements and areas depleted by human activities compared with 14,089,944 seedlings nurtured and transplanted in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 5.2 percent. This was due to continued implementation of the tree planting program and public awareness campaigns conducted across the country on the importance of planting trees. In addition, 30 forest reserve management plans were developed and 2,194 kilometres of forest reserve borders were cleared and demarcated by installing 769 beacons and 177 posters in 2024 compared with 57 plans, 1,713.2 kilometres of forest reserve borders, 870 beacons, and 973 posters installed in 2023.

215. In 2024, TFS seized and confiscated 41,863 sacks of charcoal, 2,329 wooden poles, 2,123.3 cubic metres of wood, 606 cubic metres of firewood, and 791.8 cubic metres of logs to discourage forest depletion. In addition, 2,932 motorcycles, 5,208 bicycles, 300 vehicles, 23 canoes, and 35 tricycles were seized and the responsible persons were fined.

Forestry Product exports

216. In 2024, forest products worth 427.2 billion shillings were exported compared with forest products worth 194.13 billion shillings exported in 2023. The increase in forest products exported emanated from the lifting of the export ban on some forest products; availability of new export markets, including India; and strengthened data collection system on exported forest products.

Wildlife

217. In 2024, a total of 279,956 patrols were conducted to control poaching and trespassing in reserved areas compared with 433,572 patrols conducted in 2023. Out of those, 51,400 patrols were conducted by the Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA); 76,738 patrols by the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA); 151,068 patrols by the

Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA), and 750 patrols by the National Anti-Poaching Force. As a result of patrols, 6,295 wildlife and forestry poaching suspects were arrested compared with 5,421 suspects arrested in 2023. Various items and Government trophies were seized as indicated in **Table 8.3**.

Table 8.3: Items and Trophies Seized in Patrols, 2023 - 2024

No.	Items /Trophies	Year	
		2023	2024
1	Elephant's Tusks	208	105
2	Elephant's Tusks (Pieces)	390	93
3	Bushmeat (Kilogram)	1,986	411
4	Dried bushmeat (Slices)	299	346
5	Tortoise	63	10
6	Hides (Pieces)	9	5
7	Pangolin scales	123	734
8	Python	3	2
9	Weapons	408	127
10	Bullets	2,807	424
11	Traps	17,211	2,367
12	Motor vehicles	34	4
13	Motorcycles	81	217
14	Livestock	40,752	62,568
15	Hippopotamus tusks	6	4
16	Lion's claws	11	8

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

218. In 2024, revenue collected from the wildlife sub-sector amounted to 819.9 billion shillings compared with 634.3 billion shillings collected in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 29.3 percent. The increase was due to implementation of six (6) strategic investment contracts in wildlife areas, infrastructure improvements in conservation areas and various initiatives in advertising tourist attractions, including Tanzania, the Royal Tour and Amazing Tanzania. Out of revenue collected, TANAPA accounted for 58.6 percent, NCAA 31.0 percent and TAWA 10.4 percent.

Table 8.4: Wildlife Sub-sector Revenue, 2020 - 2024

Year	TANAPA	NCAA	TAWA	Total
2020	85,614,710,442.0	47,862,177,819.0	20,913,213,013.0	154,390,101,274.0
2021	127,028,556,252.0	63,852,180,870.0	60,651,257,787.0	251,531,994,909.0
2022	293,079,503,086.0	144,354,627,647.0	63,030,304,315.3	500,464,435,048.3
2023	379,790,063,492.1	195,748,756,367.0	58,730,532,598.2	634,269,352,457.3
2024	480,223,465,704.4	254,396,987,140.3	85,228,986,090.1	819,849,438,934.8
Growth (Percent)	26.4	30.0	45.1	29.3
Share (Percent)	58.6	31.0	10.4	100

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Hunting and Photographic Tourism

219. In 2024, a total of 232,424 foreign tourists visited hunting areas compared with 191,457 tourists in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 21.4 percent. In addition, revenue collected from hunting and photographic tourism amounted to 85.2 billion shillings compared with 58.7 billion shillings collected in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 45.1 percent. Out of the revenue collected, hunting tourism contributed 61.08 billion shillings compared with 40.43 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 51.1 percent. Furthermore, revenue generated from photographic tourism amounted to 24.15 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 18.31 billion shillings generated in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 31.9 percent. This was attributed to increased number of photographic and hunting tourists as well as tourist observers.

Table 8.5: Trend of Hunting and Photographic Tourism, 2020 - 2024

Year	Number of Tourists				Revenue (Million Shillings)
	Hunters	Observers	Phototourists	Total	
2020	251	185	34,981	35,417	15,590.6
2021	548	101,382	66,648	168,578	35,726.0
2022	687	503	139,967	141,157	63,030.3
2023	599	498	190,378	191,475	58,730.5
2024	671	718	231,035	232,424	85,229.0

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Tourism

220. In 2024, inbound tourists were 2,141,895 compared with 1,808,205 tourists in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 18.5 percent. The increase was attributed to continued effort to promote tourism attractions through: various initiatives in advertising tourist attractions, including Tanzania, the Royal Tour and Amazing Tanzania; Tanzania embassies in various countries; new tourism products, including black rhino tourism; and various meetings, concerts and events conducted in collaboration with tourism

stakeholders. Out of inbound tourists, 1,041,473 visited national parks and 1,100,422 visited other tourist attractions. In addition, 3,218,352 domestic tourists visited various tourist attractions in 2024 compared with 1,985,707 domestic tourists in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 62.1 percent. Out of those, 968,766 tourists visited national parks in 2024 compared with 902,176 tourists in 2023. The total number of inbound and domestic tourists reached 5,360,247 in 2024 compared with 3,793,912 tourists in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 41.3 percent. This is above the country's target of reaching 5,000,000 tourists by 2025.

221. In 2024, a total of 1,204,811 tourists visited Ngorongoro Conservation Area compared with 843,473 tourists in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 42.8 percent. Out of those, 728,111 were inbound tourists and 476,700 domestic tourists.

Table 8.6: Inbound Tourists, 2020 - 2024

Months	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	132,684	79,116	94,441	146,877	180,422
February	137,204	79,730	101,042	144,019	184,092
March	66,581	72,285	93,889	118,186	155,810
April	7,105	43,966	79,405	96,852	116,280
May	5,529	42,173	89,271	106,497	129,492
June	9,671	57,689	117,349	146,892	179,264
July	17,136	81,307	166,736	185,929	218,065
August	24,863	87,397	158,049	186,030	211,056
September	29,566	80,733	134,231	168,708	186,160
October	41,740	92,345	141,517	171,573	189,557
November	61,183	92,939	123,351	154,012	174,042
December	87,605	113,012	155,639	182,630	217,655
Total	620,867	922,692	1,454,920	1,808,205	2,141,895

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Table 8.7: Trend of Tourists and Revenue Collections in National Parks, 2020 - 2024

Year	Number of tourists		Total	Revenue (Shillings)
	Inbound	Domestic		
2020	218,310	288,867	507,177	85,614.7
2021	317,654	518,480	836,134	127,028.6
2022	697,264	787,742	1,485,006	293,079.5
2023	888,506	902,176	1,790,682	379, 790.1
2024	1,041,473	968,766	2,010,239	480,223.4

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

222. In 2024, a total of 298,893 tourists visited the natural forest reserves compared with 250,808 tourists in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 19.2 percent. Out of those, 260,992 were domestic tourists and 37,901 were inbound tourists compared with 219,727 domestic tourists and 31,081 inbound tourists in 2023. On the other hand, revenue

collected from tourists who visited natural forest reserves amounted to 2,123.05 million shillings in 2024 compared with 1,984.21 million shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 7.0 percent. This was due to the promotion of tourism, through Tanzania - the Royal Tour and Amazing Tanzania, preserving tourists attraction sites through frequent forest patrols to prevent deforestation as well as infrastructure improvement in the forest reserve areas.

Table 8.8: Tourists Visited Natural Forest Reserves and Forest Plantations in 2024

Months	Tourists			Revenue		
	Domestic	Inbound	Total	Domestic	Inbound	Total
January	13,797	3,604	17,401	49,148,500	97,786,500	146,935,000
February	13,158	3,222	16,380	46,904,644	74,740,000	121,644,644
March	11,738	2,044	13,782	41,513,860	46,698,450	88,212,310
April	10,063	1,184	11,247	34,905,615	28,371,290	63,276,905
May	16,904	1,252	18,156	40,643,125	28,230,090	68,873,215
June	25,141	3,055	28,196	95,895,990	82,901,590	178,797,580
July	24,500	4,941	29,441	129,262,405	151,394,895	280,657,300
August	34,953	5,122	40,075	158,830,345	157,238,770	316,069,115
September	31,149	4,429	35,578	154,621,055	142,088,220	296,709,275
October	25,871	3,960	29,831	114,872,600	115,255,870	230,128,470
November	20,966	2,032	22,998	68,231,985	52,289,245	120,521,230
December	32,752	3,056	35,808	125,272,896	85,954,080	211,226,976
Total	260,992	37,901	298,893	1,060,103,020	1,062,949,000	2,123,052,020

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Antiquities

223. In 2024, a total of 262,216 tourists visited antiquity attractions compared with 147,275 tourists in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 78.0 percent. This emanated from improvement of infrastructure in antiquity sites. In addition, revenue collected from tourists who visited antiquities amounted to 3,301.35 million shillings in 2024 compared with 2,229.60 million shillings collected in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 48.1 percent. This was due to infrastructure improvement in forest reserve areas, an increased number of antiquity tourists and promotion of tourist attractions.

Table 8.9: Tourists and Revenue from Antiquity Sites, 2022 - 2024

Sites	2022		2023		2024	
	Number of tourists	Revenue (Shillings)	Number of tourists	Revenue (Shillings)	Number of tourists	Revenue (Shillings)
Magomeni	531	1,601,668	688	1,069,522	4,912	282,234,640
Kaole	33,805	64,370,196	39,481	75,895,283	53,355	101,392,300
Isimila	10,104	29,627,384	3,890	3,845,142	26,416	102,418,740
Bagamoyo Stone Town	17,920	51,056,832	21,940	37,489,242	25,470	81,719,597
Kalenga	4,972	8,154,194	4,494	6,527,284	29,836	52,084,000
Kilwa	5,729	48,862,750	6,902	12,649,553	6,525	87,138,540
Olduvai	17,969	1,283,114,009	27,535	2,010,926,123	30,176	2,430,203,754
Mbozi	4,800	11,697,726	3,953	6,686,300	2,649	4,358,000
Amboni	17,044	34,148,326	15,522	25,368,567	22,192	36,810,000
Tongoni	193	464,164	657	1,003,257	717	1,410,500
Ujiji	4,664	14,338,354	4,531	10,437,353	21,668	30,632,000
Kwihara	271	300,000	1,013	1,343,103	987	3,108,135
Kolo	5,191	23,223,430	6,900	21,677,337	8,195	36,266,944
Caravan Serai	5,554	10,388,796	5,738	9,702,250	25,136	45,980,000
Kunduchi	4,297	5,008,416	4,031	4,981,032	3,982	5,593,000
Total	133,044	1,586,356,245	147,275	2,229,601,348	262,216	3,301,350,150

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

National Museum

224. In 2024, a total of 475,175 tourists visited the national museum centres compared with 490,526 tourists in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 3.1 percent. The decrease resulted from cancellation of the cultural festivals, events and museum programs. Out of those, 452,540 were domestic tourists and 22,635 were inbound tourists. In addition, revenue generated from tourists who visited national museum centres increased to 892.69 million shillings in 2024 compared with 696.6 million shillings generated in 2023. This emanated from an increase in the number of foreign academic researchers.

Table 8.10: Tourists and Revenue from National Museum Centres, 2023 - 2024

No.	Centre	2023				2024			
		Number of tourist			Earnings (Shillings)	Number of tourist			Earnings (Shillings)
		Inbound tourist	Domestic tourist	Total		Inbound tourist	Domestic tourist	Total	
1	Museum and House of Culture	8,802	202,040	210,842	271,096,910	11,338	182,557	193,895	372,133,504
2	Makumbusho Village	4,489	148,209	152,698	208,770,300	6,464	188,152	194,616	341,048,688
3	Arusha Declaration Museum	400	23,233	23,633	22,932,000	495	17,786	18,281	32,507,267
4	Natural History Museum	2,875	45,139	48,014	87,433,275	4,039	37,090	41,129	110,913,381
5	The Mwl. J.K Nyerere Museum	91	18,485	18,576	67,058,800	68	12,192	12,260	18,406,461
6	Majimaji War Memorial Museum	78	27,714	27,792	30,847,300	107	12,071	12,178	14,159,739
7	Dr. Mfaume Rashid Kawawa Museum	14	3,693	3,707	3,432,800	4	834	838	872,500
8	Mikindani Historical City	16	5,248	5,264	4,997,000	120	1,858	1,978	2,650,884
Total		16,765	473,761	490,526	696,568,385	22,635	452,540	475,175	892,692,423

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Table 47: TOURIST VISITED NATIONAL PARKS

Year	Number of tourist			Revenue (Shillings)
	Foreign	Domestic	Total	
2010	540,440	333,294	873,734	113,856,861,145
2011	586,869	360,928	947,797	119,549,704,203
2012	537,675	364,217	901,892	137,545,109,618
2013	530,142	427,208	957,350	150,861,426,031
2014	535,140	417,220	952,360	152,977,487,000
2015	432,124	526,110	958,234	149,957,485,000
2016	439,119	518,457	957,576	175,089,696,000
2017	386,529	595,811	982,340	207,587,218,000
2018	726,003	442,543	1,168,546	214,486,751,736
2019	763,276	494,676	1,257,952	292,539,502,030
2020	218,310	288,867	507,177	85,614,710,442
2021	317,654	518,480	836,134	127,028,556,252
2022	697,264	787,742	1,485,006	293,079,503,086
2023	888,506	902,176	1,790,682	379,790,063,492
2024	1,041,505	968,766	2,010,239	480,223,465,704

Source: Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism

Table 48: FORESTRY PRODUCTS EXPORTED IN 2024

No.	Item	Quantity	Value (USD)	Value (Shillings)
1	Sawn wood (m3)	235,013	30,512,202	78,202,773,726
2	Veneer (m3)	188,231	107,329,358	275,085,144,554
3	Wood-based panels (plywood, marine boards, MDF, particle boards) (kg)	62,322	17,429,837	44,672,672,231
4	Carvings (kg)	15,159	780,616	2,000,718,808
5	Wild ornamental plants (kg)	26,962	131,498	337,029,374
6	Resin (kg)	3,307,625	2,531,294	6,487,706,522
7	Poles (m3)	3,419	945,385	2,423,021,755
8	Herbal medicines (Leaves, barks) (kg)	958	35,769	91,675,947
9	Wattle extracts (kg)	1,531,620	2,633,246	6,749,009,498
10	Biomass briquettes (kg)	1,899,000	736,879	1,888,620,877
11	Wooden small items (kg)	70,507	206,487	529,226,181
12	Furniture, frames, and shutters (kg)	23,396	71,070	182,152,410
13	Essential oils (e.g. Sandalwood & baobab oils) (kg)	26,002	2,121,235	5,436,725,305
14	Woven products (e.g. Baskets, mats) (kg)	5,461	64,866	166,251,558
15	Gum Arabic (kg)	271,300	304,670	780,869,210
16	Clarinetts (m3)	65	630,514	1,616,007,382
17	Wild fruits (e.g., tamarind, baobab & palm fruits) (kg)	59,190	20,164	51,680,332
18	Logs (special permit) (m3)	168	25,261	64,743,943
19	Withies (kg)	70,950	69,250	177,487,750
20	Wood bi-products (egg Sawdust, wood shaves, offcuts) (kg)	26,961	61,248	156,978,624
21	Pallet Wood (m3)	151	18,154	46,528,702
22	Fibre and Raffia (kg)	1,501	18,800	48,184,400
23	Firewood (m3)	1	360	922,680
24	Grasses (kg)	1,500	2,250	5,766,750
25	Tree seeds & seedlings (kg)	11	35	89,705
26	Barks (kg)	2	5	12,815
Total		7,827,475	166,680,451	427,202,001,039

Source: Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism

Table 49: BUSINESS TREND IN TOURISM INDUSTRY

Description	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
International tourists	Number	1,505,702	1,527,230	620,867	922,692	1,454,920	1,808,205	2,141,895
Hotel tourists	Number	1,404,672	1,353,279	563,779	848,936	1,365,861	1,710,333	1,990,697
Revenue	Million USD	2,433	2,604	715	1,248	2,528	3,374	3,903
Average number of stay of tourist in the country	Day	10	13	10	10	9	10	10
Average daily expenditure per tourist (USD)	Package tour	331	379	312	364	377	419	416
	Non-package tour	135	216	115	141	166	178	172

Source: Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism

Table 50: TOURISTS VISITED NGORONGORO NATIONAL PARK

Year	International	Domestic	Total
2010	281,513	242,133	523,646
2011	281,513	307,086	588,599
2012	310,537	254,730	565,267
2013	350,970	296,763	647,733
2014	332,469	278,221	610,690
2015	289,061	278,922	567,983
2016	284,794	265,845	550,639
2017	391,030	249,428	640,458
2018	410,574	268,880	679,454
2019	445,283	279,255	724,538
2020	122,228	125,953	248,181
2021	160,877	165,235	326,112
2022	388,853	256,422	645,275
2023	515,961	327, 512	843,473
2024	728,111	476,700	1,204,811

Source: Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism and Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority

CHAPTER 9

MINING

Mining Licences

225. In 2024, a total of 12,009 licences for mineral exploration, mining, processing, refining and mineral trading were issued compared with 11,251 licences issued in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 6.7 percent. This was due to the Government's efforts to increase working tools, strengthen the FlexiCadastre licensing system and provision of training to users of the system. Out of the licences issued, 501 licenses were for mineral exploration, one (1) license for large-scale mining, 26 licenses for medium-scale mining, 9,497 licenses for small-scale mining, 18 licenses for mineral processing, one (1) license for mineral refinery, 577 licenses for mineral dealers and 1,388 licenses for mineral brokers.

Mineral Export Permits

226. In 2024, a total of 12,073 mineral export permits worth USD 4,176.18 million were issued compared with 11,258 export permits worth USD 3,478.42 million issued in 2023, equivalent to an increase in value by 20.1 percent. This was due to increased demand for gold, coal and gemstones in the world markets.

Gold

227. In 2024, a total of 61,680.81 kilograms of gold were produced compared with 54,760.32 kilograms produced in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 12.6 percent. This was induced by increase in gold prices in the world market. The average price of gold in the world market increased to USD 2,384.8 per ounce in 2024 relative to USD 1,940.5 per ounce recorded in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 22.9 percent.

228. In 2024, a total of 59,471 kilograms of gold were granted export permit compared with 62,781.75 kilograms in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 5.3 percent. The purchase of 1,987.34 kilograms of gold by the Bank of Tanzania from small, medium, large-scale miners and mineral traders after assessing its content and quality (assaying) account for the decline. In addition, the value of gold granted export permit increased by 13.6 percent to USD 3,431.08 million in 2024 compared with USD 3,021.62 million in 2023. This was on account of the continued improvement of gold price in the world market.

Diamond

229. A total of 373,252.76 carats of diamond worth USD 59.24 million were produced in 2024 compared with 132,636.40 carats worth USD 18.5 million produced in 2023. The increase in production was due to resumption of production by the Williamson Diamond Limited Mine after implementing new safety measures and construction of a new tailings storage facility (TSF).

Gemstones

230. In 2024, a total of 46,299,069 kilograms of rough gemstones (excluding tanzanite and diamond) was produced compared with 55,954,779.72 kilograms produced in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 17.3 percent. The decrease in production resulted from decline in gemstone prices in the world markets.

Tanzanite

231. In 2024, production of rough and beads Tanzanite was 83,014.66 kilograms compared with 122,664.95 kilograms produced in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 32.3 percent. In addition, 17,470 carats of tanzanite worth USD 2.43 million were cut to desired shapes and sizes and polished in 2024 compared with 34,904.33 carats worth USD 4.52 million that were cut and polished in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 49.9 percent. This was due to Government decision to restrict cutting process only within Mirerani production area, leading to shortage of raw materials to cutters outside Mirerani area. The average price of raw tanzanite in the world market was USD 3,596.45 per kilogram in 2024 compared with USD 1,376.58 per kilogram in 2023.

Coal

232. In 2024, a total of 3,904,542.69 tonnes of coal were produced compared with 3,256,481.06 tonnes produced in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 19.9 percent. This was due to increase in demand for coal as energy source in cement production in the domestic market as well as in the neighbouring countries particularly in Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda. In addition, the value of coal produced was 1,035.93 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 878.86 billion shillings in 2023.

Gypsum

233. In 2024, a total of 821,221.08 tonnes of gypsum were produced compared with 549,835.74 tonnes produced in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 49.4 percent. This was due to increased use of gypsum in cement production. In addition, 22,575 tonnes of gypsum worth USD 3.9 million were granted export permit in 2024 compared with 10,485.56 tonnes worth USD 1.8 million in 2023. The increase in permit granted was due to the increase in demand for gypsum in Malawi, Burundi, Uganda, Kenya and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Construction Minerals

234. In 2024, a total of 33.30 million tonnes of construction minerals worth 586.48 billion shillings was produced compared with 33.81 million tonnes worth 543.99 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to a decrease in production by 1.5 percent. The decrease was due to completion of various strategic projects which uses construction materials as inputs

including, Julius Nyerere hydropower project, Standard Gauge Railway Project (Dar es Salaam - Morogoro - Dodoma lots) and Kigongo - Busisi Bridge Project.

Other Minerals

235. In 2024, a total of 3,129 kilograms of silver was produced compared with 14,481.35 kilograms produced in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 78.4 percent. In addition, silver worth USD 1.14 million was granted export permits in 2024 compared with permits worth USD 0.89 million in 2023. The increase in value was due to improvement in silver price in the world market.

236. In 2024, lithium production was 52.00 tonnes compared with 2,060.72 tonnes produced in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 97.5 percent. This was due to suspension of the issuance of mining licenses and banning of raw lithium export to promote domestic value addition. In addition, one lithium export permit worth 48.98 million shillings was granted compared with 18 permits worth 2,656.13 million shillings in 2023.

237. In 2024, production of tin ore was 338.01 tonnes compared with 420.81 tonnes of tin ore produced in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 19.7 percent. In addition, 18 export permits for tin ore worth USD 6.9 million were granted in 2024 compared with 24 permits worth USD 7.1 million granted in 2023.

Mineral Markets

238. In 2024, there were 43 operational mineral markets compared with 42 markets in 2023. In addition, there were 108 mineral trading centres in 2024 compared with 98 trading centres in 2023. On the other hand, revenue collected from mineral markets amounted to 217.92 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 176.57 billion shillings collected in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 23.4. Out of the amount collected, 179.15 billion shillings was from royalties, 29.8 billion shillings from inspection fees and 9.29 billion shillings was service levy. The increase in revenue collection was due to increased administrative efficiency, inspection and control of mineral smuggling in mineral markets and trading centers.

239. In 2024, a total of 16.49 tonnes of gold worth 2.99 trillion shillings were traded at mineral markets compared with 17.25 tonnes worth 2.34 trillion shillings traded in 2023. In addition, 6,934.16 carats of diamond worth 3.2 billion shillings were traded in the mineral markets in 2024 compared with 13,311.73 carats worth 3.96 billion shillings traded in 2023.

Table 51: MINERAL PRODUCTION

Mineral	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Diamonds	Carat	416,749.51	147,190.95	62,545.00	442,016.26	132,636.40	373,252.76
Gold	Kg	48,408.09	55,805.33	59,638.00	56,942.98	54,760.32	61,680.81
Rough Tanzanite	Kg	-	51,542.47	177,145.50	14,487.48	32,870.63	28,822.99
Tanzanite	Kg	-	47,412.00	165,968.00	75,699.00	89,794.00	54,191.67
Tanzanite (cut & polished)	Carat	-	118,772.95	120,175.00	57,864.28	34,904.33	17,469.66
Gemstones	Kg	1,929,714.44	23,564,524.64	7,197,217.00	12,752,079.67	55,954,779.72	46,299,069.32
Salt	Tonnes	99,510.11	83,974.32	112,995.00	181,818.07	159,020.49	82,953.22
Phosphate	Tonnes	-	28,376.22	24,493.00	26,596.79	31,745.08	29,833.70
Limestone	000	5,526.59	6,788.35	8,506.00	7,741.00	10,128.67	9,731.18
	Tonnes						
Tin ore	Tonnes	24.32	47.00	211.00	538.17	420.81	338.01
Gypsum	Tonnes	256,529.11	443,926.34	598,053.00	604,407.91	549,835.74	821,221.08
Coal	Tonnes	712,136.37	689,959.96	976,319.00	2,511,419.40	3,256,481.06	3,904,542.69
Pozzolana	Tonnes	263,063.59	160,077.81	216,934.00	226,038.26	351,988.16	287,136.94
Kaolin	Tonnes	15,342.55	98,453.67	100,950.00	46,973.44	75,246.95	86,054.98
Silver ore	Kg	12,607.07	13,186.58	9,324.00	13,602.43	14,481.35	3,129.06
Copper	Pound	-	3,761,086.16	3,352,630.00	6,827,930.74	5,285,443.13	1,654,151.00
Iron	Tonnes	-	28,431.17	78,190.00	51,071.14	67,626.44	66,497.87
Bauxite	Tonnes	-	25,995.00	38,142.00	40,920.98	61,353.23	79,147.89
Graphite	Tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	41,431.27
CO2 (ToL)	Kg	-	-	-	-	-	17,780,132.68
Quarry products	000	20,188.47	31,891.75	32,304.00	37,498.03	33,807.05	33,302.72
	Tonnes						
Industrial minerals	000	-	2,160.57	1,037.00	1,458.38	1,745.02	1,662.69
	Tonnes						
Other metallic Minerals	000	-	-	-	93.41	63.55	33.96
	Tonnes						
Copper concentrates	Tonnes	-	33,377.08	-	2,013.26	5,926.27	30,164.91
Copper one	Tonnes	-	1,204.84	-	6,623.58	6,307.01	17,615.66

Source: Ministry of Minerals

- Carat = 0.205 gm

Table 52: MINERALS GRANTED EXPORT PERMITS

Mineral	Unit	Quantity				Value ('000' USD)			
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Diamonds (Rough)	000 Carats	47,337	326	194	373.17	8,473	65,903	31,474	59,243
Gold	000 Gram	42,902	62,512	62,781	59,471	2,831,840	2,850,345	3,021,627	3,431,080
Gemstones - rough	000 Gram	4,463,669	15,017,635	98,891,510	207,735,738	16,501	19,415	28,456	21,199
Gemstones - cut & polished	Carats	166,728	93,351	101,153	64,493	7,425	2,480	2,622	1,916
Salt	Tonnes	21,095	22,225	34,350	27,298	2,360	2,375	3,509	3,237
Phosphate	Tonnes	15,632	40,710	9,934	10,953	3,442	6,944	3,646	2,997
Tin	Tonnes	155	564	440	408	4,603	12,505	7,061	6,941
Gypsum	Tonnes	9,129	8,300	10,486	22,575	936	941	1,802	3,895
Graphite	Tonnes	2,887	7,271	13,475	38,140	1,264	2,909	5,394	22,693
Silver	000 Gram	10,532	802	1,214	1,067	9,284	629	886	1,141
Copper	000 Lb	4,081	6,993	4,156	3	4,293	3,879	2,273	0.012
Copper concentrates	Tonnes	16,679	26,591	25,688	35,098	121,871	189,648	179,044	245,198
Gold concentrates	Tonnes	-	2,730	2,554	3,917	-	8,993	-	10,886
Bauxite	Tonnes	12,570	14,790	14,430	4,520	630	758	795	660
Coal	Tonnes	346,779	848,434	1,601,850	995,646	11,838	43,806	158,575	70,284
Quarry products	Tonnes	57,469	66,667	46,544	44,119	1,070	2,410	3,105	3,604
Limestone	Tonnes	-	194,980	249,396	217,072	1,944	1,806	6,344	2,281
Metallic	Tonnes	6,965	32,113	34,462	18,438	6,411	21,500	30,948	21,817
Industrial minerals	Tonnes	16,715	34,042	28,636	27,846	9,108	6,961	3,266	6,597
Total						3,043,293	3,244,207	3,490,827	3,915,669

Source: Ministry of Minerals

* Data were revised

CHAPTER 10

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE

Manufacturing

240. In 2024, the value of manufactured goods increased by 4.9 percent to 27,725.7 billion shillings compared with 26,438.5 billion shillings in 2023. The increase was due to continued Government's efforts to strengthen the business and investment environment. During the period under review, production of some products increased, including konyagi which increased by 35.1 percent, beer (29.7 percent), woods (27.5 percent), steel (13.8 percent), tin (5.7 percent), paints (2.6 percent) and wheat flour (2.2 percent). On the other hand, the cost of production was 12,039.2 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 11,790.7 billion shillings in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 2.1 percent. This was due to increased prices of some imported industrial raw materials.

Small Industries and Trade Development

241. In 2024, the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) trained 24,197 entrepreneurs compared with 22,139 entrepreneurs trained in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 9.3 percent. This was due to the Government's awareness campaign, which contributed to increased citizens' engagement in various entrepreneurial activities. Trainings were on the following areas: processing of edible oils and animal feed; manufacturing of leather, chalk and gourd products; processing cashew nuts and food storage; production and trading techniques; bookkeeping; and leadership of entrepreneurial groups/associations.

242. In 2024, SIDO through Technology Development Centers (TDCs) manufactured and distributed 917 machines compared with 878 machines manufactured in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 4.4 percent. This was attributed to increased demand for machinery for processing crops, livestock, mining, forestry, and fisheries products. In addition, seven (7) entrepreneurs with innovative and creative business or industrial idea were trained in 2024 to nurture them to commercial business undertakings compared with eight (8) entrepreneurs trained in 2023. Similarly, 32,198 entrepreneurs were provided with technical and business advisory services in 2024 compared with 29,640 entrepreneurs in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 8.6 percent. The increase emanated from public awareness and readiness in establishing various projects to address unemployment and increase personal income.

243. In 2024, the National Entrepreneurship Development Fund (NEDF) extended loans worth 4.8 billion shillings to 1,811 entrepreneurs compared with 5.4 billion shillings extended to 2,038 entrepreneurs in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 11.1 percent in the amount of loans extended. This was on account of limited understanding on the use of the new electronic loan application system. In addition, the loan repayment rate increased slightly to 92.3 percent in 2024 compared with 92.1 percent in 2023. On the other hand, the

extended loans facilitated creation of 3,727 employment opportunities in 2024 compared with 4,532 employment opportunities generated in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 17.8 percent.

244. In 2024, the College of Business Education (CBE) provided 35 short-term courses on business education in various fields to 1,511 participants compared with 33 short-term courses offered to 305 participants in 2023. This was attributed to increased demand for short-term courses in business fields due to expanded economic activities.

245. In 2024, the Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization (TIRDO) conducted five (5) research compared with seven (7) research in 2023. The research focused on: identification of investment opportunities through industrial mapping; use of bio-based raw materials and coal dust to produce alternative charcoal; efficient use of energy; and design and manufacture of an eco-carbonizer stove to encourage the usage of alternative charcoal. On the other hand, TIRDO conducted inspections and provided technical advice in 17 industries in 2024 compared with 18 industries in 2023. In addition, TIRDO tested 549 samples in 2024 compared with 188 samples tested in 2023. The increase was attributed to improved laboratory services and awareness campaigns through mass media and social media.

246. In 2024, the Centre for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology (CAMARTEC) improved, produced and procured 83 types of agricultural tools and rural technology compared with 338 types improved, produced and procured in 2023. During the period under review, CAMARTEC inspected and tested 87 imported models of agricultural tools compared with 82 models in 2023. In addition, CAMARTEC trained 204 youth on cashew nut processing and the use of various technologies and machines compared with 63 youth in 2023. The increase was attributed to the implementation of training program at the Engineering Technology Center (ETC) in Mwandete village in Maswa District.

247. In 2024, the Tanzania Engineering and Manufacturing Design Organization (TEMDO) designed 12 technologies that enabled the manufacturing of five (5) machines for various uses compared with nine (9) technologies that facilitated the manufacturing of four (4) machines in 2023. In addition, TEMDO designed and installed a large sunflower oil refining plant and eight (8) mortuary refrigerators. Similarly, TEMDO provided engineering services to five (5) factories and five (5) mining companies in Geita region.

Business and Industrial Registration

248. In 2024, the Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA) registered 16,748 companies compared with 15,397 companies registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 8.8 percent. In addition, 30,753 business names were registered in 2024 compared with 29,448 business names registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 4.4

percent. Similarly, 20,364 Group A business licenses were issued in 2024 compared with 18,448 licenses issued in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 10.4 percent. Moreover, BRELA issued 371 industrial licenses in 2024 compared with 253 licenses issued in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 46.6 percent. The increase in registration and issuance of licenses was due to continued Government efforts to improve the business and investment environment, including business clinic services, the use of electronic systems in the issuance of licenses, provision of training to trade officers, and public sensitization.

249. In 2024, BRELA registered 3,662 trademarks compared with 3,829 trademarks registered in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 4.4 percent. In addition, BRELA reviewed 597 applications for intellectual property rights compared with 538 applications reviewed in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 11.0 percent. Out of those, 489 applications were submitted through the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) and 108 were domestic applications.

International Trade Fairs

250. In 2024, the Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TanTrade) coordinated the 48th Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (DITF), whereby 3,954 companies participated compared with 3,500 companies which participated in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 13.0 percent. Out of those, 3,503 were domestic companies and 451 were foreign companies. In addition, 28 countries participated in the 2024 DITF compared with 19 countries which participated in 2023. Similarly, sales at the DITF were 3.6 billion shillings compared with the sales of 2.8 billion shillings recorded in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 28.6 percent. Further, local companies sold 20,000 tonnes of sisal and 20,000 tonnes of cassava worth 6.0 billion shillings to the Chinese market. Approximately 21,518 temporary jobs were created during the 2024 DITF compared with 11,869 temporary jobs created in 2023.

251. In 2024, TanTrade coordinated participation of 464 Tanzanian companies and institutions in 14 international trade exhibitions, aimed at promoting products, expanding markets and strengthening trade cooperation with various countries. Through the exhibitions, Tanzania made direct sales of 2.17 billion shillings and secured business commitments worth 1.93 billion shillings. In addition, trade agreements worth 17.0 billion shillings were signed, including agreements for the export of honey, agricultural produce and industrial products. On the other hand, TanTrade facilitated 13 training programs for 3,050 traders compared with 17 programs for 2,150 traders in 2023.

252. In 2024, TanTrade in collaboration with other business stakeholders continued to coordinate business clinic aimed at empowering traders to address existing challenges and improve businesses. In addition, 986 traders were served through the business clinic, of

which 191 traders' challenges were resolved, 137 companies were registered and 79 companies were enlightened on tax procedures. Further, 148 companies were trained on best production practices, quality marks, packaging, as well as professional advice on machinery, packaging, loans, and marketing. Similarly, 45 traders were connected to national and international markets. Meanwhile, five (5) Tanzanian companies were connected with a company from Pakistan to sell 300 tonnes of beans.

253. In 2024, TanTrade continued to collect and disseminate business information to 146,888 traders through the TanTrade Biashara App, TanTrade website, and social media compared with 107,943 traders in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 36.1 percent. During the period under review, the trader's database was improved, whereby 483 new companies were registered compared with 137 companies registered in 2023.

Standard and Quality Control

254. In 2024, the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) developed 571 standards compared with 627 standards developed in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 8.9 percent. In addition, 38,724 samples were tested in 2024 compared with 28,791 samples tested in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 34.5 percent. This was attributed to increased awareness of producers and consumers in adhering to product standards and quality. Moreover, 9,653 devices were calibrated in 2024 compared with 10,564 devices in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 8.6 percent. The decrease was due to the extension in calibration interval from one to two years, depending on the use of the respective device.

255. In 2024, TBS issued 534 standard mark licenses compared with 733 licenses issued in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 27.1 percent. The decrease was due to untimely completion of quality logo license process by some entrepreneurs and low response for the preliminary inspection to facilitate license issuance. Out of those, 315 licenses were issued to large and medium producers, and 219 licenses were issued to small entrepreneurs. In addition, 81 types of quality control training were offered to 3,052 participants in 2024 compared with 73 types of training offered to 2,194 participants in 2023. The increase in participants was attributed to the positive response of stakeholders to be knowledgeable on standards, quality and safety, testing and calibration.

256. In 2024, TBS registered 1,748 food and cosmetic products compared with 1,623 products registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 7.7 percent, owing to the willingness of food and cosmetic traders to register their products. Out of registered products, 1,370 were food products and 378 were cosmetic products. In addition, TBS registered and issued 9,963 permits for the production, sale, and distribution of food and cosmetic products compared with 9,775 permits issued in 2023, equivalent to an increase of

1.9 percent. Out of those, 7,900 permits were for the production, sale, and distribution of food products, and 2,063 permits were for cosmetic products.

257. In 2024, TBS inspected 45,697 imported used motor vehicles compared with 48,075 motor vehicles inspected in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 4.9 percent. Out of those, 904 motor vehicles, equivalent to 2.0 percent, were not in conformity with the quality standards and were subjected to improvement. In addition, 78,073 products were inspected through destination inspection procedures after arrival in the country compared with 62,796 products inspected in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 24.3 percent. Out of those, 3,066 products, equivalent to 3.9 percent, were not in conformity with the required standards, whereby the importers were instructed to either destroy the products or return them to the country of origin. Similarly, TBS agents conducted pre-shipment verification of conformity for 34,589 goods imported into Tanzania compared with 37,826 goods assessed in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 9.4 percent. Out of those, 338 goods were not in conformity with the prescribed standards and were therefore prohibited from being imported.

258. In 2024, the Weights and Measures Agency (WMA) inspected 981,397 weighing instruments compared with 971,541 weighing instruments inspected in 2023. In addition, WMA conducted 4,229 surprise inspections of weighing instruments used in business, health, safety, and environment, compared with 5,445 surprise inspections conducted in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 22.3 percent. Similarly, WMA tested 236 new types of weighing instruments compared with 214 weighing instruments tested in 2023. Out of those 173 instruments, equivalent to 73.3 percent, were approved and 63 measurements were not approved due to lack of prerequisite qualifications.

259. In 2024, WMA issued 533 licenses and permits to weight and measure practitioners compared with 447 licenses and permits issued in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 19.2 percent. This was due to continued provision of public awareness on the importance of possessing permits and licenses. During the period under review, 174 ships with a capacity of 9,302.90 million litres of edible oil, petrol, and diesel were inspected compared with 147 ships with a capacity of 8,547.52 million litres inspected in 2023. Out of those, 176.12 million litres were edible oil and 9,126.78 million litres were diesel and petrol.

Fair Competition and Control of Counterfeit Products

260. In 2024, the Fair Competition Commission (FCC) approved 56 merger applications of companies compared with 54 applications approved in 2023. The applications were from agriculture, manufacturing, finance, health, communications, mining, trade, and energy sectors. In addition, FCC registered 68 unilateral consumer contracts in 2024 compared with 48 contracts registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 41.7 percent. This was due to

continued sensitization on the importance of registering agreements for consumer protection.

261. In 2024, FCC inspected 6,357 cargo containers at the Dar es Salaam port and dry ports compared with 6,909 containers inspected in 2023. Out of those, 452 containers worth 17.9 billion shillings were found with counterfeit goods and subsequently destroyed. The identified counterfeit goods included household products, construction materials, motorcycle and car spare parts, stationery and electronic devices.

262. In 2024, the Fair Competition Tribunal (FCT) received 14 complaints compared with 56 complaints received in 2023. Out of those, 10 complaints were determined compared with 37 complaints determined in 2023. The complaints were from producers, distributors and consumers in the energy, water, communications, aviation and land transport sectors.

National Development Corporation

263. In 2024, National Development Corporation (NDC), through the Kihuhwi (Muheza) and Kalunga (Kilombero) rubber plantation projects, produced 63.2 tonnes of rubber compared with 95.3 tonnes of rubber produced in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 33.7 percent. The decrease was due to heavy rains that affected production of rubber. On the other hand, Tanzania Biotech Products Limited manufactured 269,673 litres of biolarvicides for combating malaria in 2024 compared with 65,202 litres manufactured in 2023. The increase was due to the Government's efforts to procure biolarvicides for that was distributed to 57 councils with high malaria prevalence. In addition, earnings from sale of biolarvicides amounted to 4.2 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 771.9 million shillings in 2023.

264. In 2024, NDC through the Kilimanjaro Machine Tools Company (KMTC), manufactured 12 machines and 37 spare parts compared with 6 machines and 25 spare parts manufactured in 2023, owing to the improvement made by the Government in the Company. In addition, earnings from the sales of machines and spare parts amounted to 157.2 million shillings in 2024 compared with 62.0 million shillings earned in 2023.

Management of Warehouse Receipts

265. In 2024, the Warehouse Receipts Management Board issued 195 licenses compared with 176 licenses issued in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 10.8 percent. Out of those, 190 licenses were for warehouse operators and five (5) licenses for collateral managers³. In addition, the licenses issued were for cassava, beans, peanuts, maize, paddy, rice, sorghum, coffee, cocoa, peas, soybeans, sesame and cashew nuts. The increase in issuance of licenses was due to awareness on the importance of using the warehouse receipts system and the strengthening of the legal framework for the warehouse receipts system. Similarly, 696,756.0 tonnes of various crops were stored in licensed warehouses in 2024 compared with 457,195.3 tonnes stored in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 52.4 percent. This was due to the increased awareness on the use of the warehouse receipts system among various stakeholders.

³ A person who issues warehouse receipt, verifies and gives advice on collateral transactions based on that issued warehouse receipt in order to minimize credit risk of the stored commodities.

Table 53: CEMENT CONSUMPTION (TONNES)

Year	Manufactured	Imported	Exported	Net Cement consumption	Change (Percent)
2007	1,629,890	101,827	52,170	1,679,547	10.9
2008	1,755,862	356,468	99,688	2,012,642	19.8
2009	1,940,845	516,182	57,569	2,399,458	19.2
2010	2,312,055	566,828	189,321	2,689,562	12.1
2011	2,408,765	768,343	217,944	2,959,164	10.0
2012	2,557,798	1,013,986	145,793	3,425,991	15.8
2013	2,369,819	1,218,453	154,481	3,433,791	0.2
2014	2,795,687	1,428,995	142,001	4,082,681	18.9
2015	3,140,160	896,872	129,083	4,404,187	7.9
2016	4,047,712	513,307	253,506	4,307,513	-2.2
2017	4,397,684	188,599	226,588	4,359,695	1.2
2018	4,540,309	341,179	196,449	4,685,039	7.5
2019	5,290,878	448,579	410,607	5,328,850	13.7
2020	5,605,626	716,929	493,867	5,828,688	9.4
2021	6,614,359	690,474	441,828	6,863,005	17.7
2022	7,598,073	566,826	632,726	7,532,173	9.8
2023	7,673,016	809,199	531,699	7,950,515	5.6
2024	7,699,840	398,039	391,961	7,705,918	-3.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Tanzania Revenue Authority

Table 54: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Types of Products	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Biscuits and spaghetti	Tonnes	19,204	15,890	16,451	16,911	18,113	22,430	30,154	29,653	27,509	26,612
Wheat flour	Tonnes	533,257	498,940	606,432	662,967	680,393	767,476	737,652	684,708	839,266	858,021
Konyagi	000 Litre	29,491	28,754	25,555	29,335	32,366	33,287	22,066	22,489	31,024	41,903
Beer	000 Litre	386,310	383,251	396,864	412,555	391,299	385,851	380,464	456,035	498,611	646,552
Chibuku	000 Litre	23,028	26,513	22,624	20,819	20,350	21,712	22,256	24,366	23,757	23,288
Cigarettes	Million	7,837	8,091	7,412	7,921	8,369	7,320	7,021	12,201	11,868	9,928
Textiles	000 M ²	100,496	76,436	52,052	52,613	45,415	53,067	65,365	48,504	39,774	31,712
Sisal ropes	Tonnes	8,851	9,216	8,188	8,148	9,287	8,187	8,583	6,171	5,093	4,846
Fishing nets	Tonnes	311	312	196	228	254	261	273	461	604	411
Wood products	M ³	36,317	34,983	37,302	37,849	42,563	34,237	29,867	25,305	17,788	22,688
Pyrethrum product	Ton	118	126	134	139	145	154	152	173	325	239
Paints	000 Litre	38,372	35,096	40,146	47,928	58,024	48,261	62,785	64,028	75,423	77,364
Cement	000 Litre	3,135	4,572	4,398	4,766	6,514	6,496	6,531	7,598	7,673	7,700
Iron sheets	Tonnes	205,575	219,765	231,591	275,267	272,531	277,785	293,797	311,781	343,575	391,100
Corrugated iron	Tonnes	91,385	91,421	84,541	84,132	100,963	107,836	119,844	129,038	118,767	125,555
Batteries	Million	87	69	122	115	120	132	-	-	-	-

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Industries and Trade

Table 55: INDUSTRIES - ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

ISIC Rev.4	Activity	Employed				Others				Total			
		2021*	2022*	2023*	2024*	2021*	2022*	2023*	2024*	2021*	2022*	2023*	2024*
10	Food	110,456	113,772	128,606	131,873	17,154	17,128	25,189	25,813	127,610	130,900	153,795	157,686
11	Beverage	10,406	10,718	37,026	38,399	68	68	7,758	7,950	10,474	10,786	44,784	46,349
12	Tobacco and cigarette	7,637	7,866	7,501	7,470	5	5	2,104	2,156	7,642	7,871	9,605	9,626
13,14	Textile	55,262	56,921	43,938	45,670	16,902	16,876	2,455	2,516	72,164	73,797	46,393	48,186
15	Skins and skins products	2,331	2,401	7,116	6,696	253	301	782	559	2,584	2,702	7,898	7,255
16	Timber and timber products	12,319	12,689	8,474	9,838	1,765	1,762	1,555	1,602	14,084	14,451	10,029	11,440
17, 18	Manufacturing of paper product, printing	8,202	8,448	10,752	9,032	161	161	468	754	8,363	8,609	11,220	9,786
20, 21	Manufacturing of chemical and medicine	10,940	11,268	19,982	20,661	181	221	3,317	2,538	11,121	11,489	23,299	23,199
22	Rubber and plastic products	6,449	6,643	11,279	11,201	45	63	1,149	1,086	6,494	6,706	12,428	12,287
23	Manufacturing of non-metallic products	13,004	13,394	14,407	13,528	1,032	1,030	2,852	3,614	14,036	14,424	17,259	17,142
19, 24-33	Others	57,297	59,017	35,548	45,509	13,746	13,725	2,290	2,810	71,043	72,742	37,838	48,319
Total		294,303	303,137	324,629	339,877	51,312	51,340	49,919	51,398	345,615	354,477	374,548	391,275

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

*Data have been estimated based on 2013 Industrial Census and 2015 and 2016 Industrial Production Surveys

- Industries are those with more than one employee

Table 56: INDUSTRIES - ESTIMATED LABOUR COSTS

ISIC Rev.4	Activity	Salaries (Million shillings)			Other payment (Million shillings)			Total (Million shillings)		
		2022*	2023*	2024*	2022*	2023*	2024*	2022*	2023*	2024*
10	Food	638,276	708,073	729,315	116,855	107,197	108,269	755,131	815,270	837,584
11	Beverage	391,173	433,949	464,325	166,249	152,508	153,118	557,422	586,457	617,443
12	Tobacco and cigarette	174,246	193,300	192,267	48,731	44,703	43,771	222,977	238,003	236,038
13,14	Textile	194,154	215,385	239,385	102,478	94,008	98,196	296,632	309,393	337,581
15	Skins and skins products	11,033	12,239	11,751	1,115	1,022	973	12,148	13,261	12,724
16	Timber and timber products	51,360	56,976	58,400	7,272	6,672	7,912	58,632	63,648	66,312
17, 18	Manufacturing of paper product, printing	93,328	103,534	99,022	20,693	18,983	17,902	114,021	122,517	116,924
20, 21	Manufacturing of chemical and medicine	126,700	140,556	141,779	19,800	18,164	18,340	146,500	158,720	160,119
22	Rubber and plastic products	65,110	72,230	71,247	9,574	8,782	8,579	74,684	81,012	79,826
23	Manufacturing of non-metallic products	171,514	190,269	189,752	51,985	47,688	46,551	223,499	237,957	236,303
19, 24-33	Others	282,944	313,884	316,615	58,882	54,015	56,371	341,826	367,899	372,986
Total		2,199,838	2,440,395	2,513,858	603,634	553,742	559,982	2,803,472	2,994,137	3,073,840

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

* Data have been estimated based on 2013 Industrial Census and 2015 and 2016 Industrial Production Surveys

- Industries are those with more than one employee

Table 57: INDUSTRIES - SUMMARY STATISTICS

ISIC Rev.4	Activity	Earnings (Million Shillings)			Cost (Million Shillings)			Value added (Million Shillings)		
		2022*	2023*	2024*	2022*	2023*	2024*	2022*	2023*	2024*
10	Food processing	9,685,138	10,228,274	10,793,951	4,451,126	4,534,228	4,754,349	5,234,012	5,694,046	6,039,602
11	Beverages	3,994,134	4,218,122	4,883,542	1,195,985	1,218,315	1,325,629	2,798,149	2,999,807	3,557,913
12	Tobacco and cigarette	1,500,925	1,585,095	1,669,632	376,689	383,722	581,421	1,124,236	1,201,373	1,088,211
13,14	Textile manufacturing	1,172,020	1,237,746	1,347,879	536,538	546,555	686,180	635,482	691,191	661,699
15	Skins and skins products	131,543	138,920	157,123	89,298	90,965	72,211	42,245	47,955	84,912
16	Timber and timber products	356,088	376,057	417,660	118,120	120,325	101,906	237,968	255,732	315,754
17, 18	Manufac. of paper product, printing	643,736	679,837	717,855	398,603	406,045	404,498	245,133	273,792	313,357
20, 21	Manufacturing of chemical	1,409,976	1,489,048	1,496,829	882,297	898,770	994,008	527,679	590,278	502,821
22	Rubber and plastic products	1,448,313	1,529,533	1,455,808	936,479	953,963	988,276	511,834	575,570	467,532
23	Manufacturing of non- metallic products	1,849,354	1,953,064	1,779,275	938,535	956,057	902,970	910,819	997,007	876,305
19, 24-33	Others	2,843,313	3,002,764	3,006,193	1,650,951	1,681,774	1,227,743	1,192,361	1,320,990	1,778,450
Total		25,034,540	26,438,460	27,725,747	11,574,622	11,790,719	12,039,191	13,459,918	14,647,741	15,686,556

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

* Data have been estimated based on 2013 Industrial Census and 2015 and 2016 Industrial Production Surveys

Tabla 58: INDUSTRIES: REGIONAL SUMMARY

Region	Number of workers			Number of employees			Salaries (Million Shillings)			Value added (Million Shillings)		
	2022*	2023*	2024*	2022*	2023*	2024*	2022*	2023*	2024*	2022*	2023*	2024*
Dodoma	3,836	4,053	5,851	3,280	3,512	5,060	27,527	30,537	43,440	168,432	183,296	272,330
Arusha	30,085	31,789	32,262	25,728	27,552	28,281	93,464	103,684	108,870	571,877	622,345	669,528
Kilimanjaro	22,590	23,870	24,297	19,319	20,689	20,968	118,386	131,332	131,440	724,363	788,285	823,995
Tanga	17,053	18,019	18,851	14,584	15,618	16,516	147,525	163,657	177,039	902,652	982,310	1,088,740
Morogoro	53,440	56,466	56,833	45,699	48,939	49,811	62,588	69,432	69,785	382,941	416,735	437,465
Pwani	16,634	17,576	18,673	14,226	15,235	16,147	88,796	98,507	106,800	543,307	591,254	656,779
Dar es Salaam	114,376	120,853	121,564	97,809	104,744	105,110	1,263,154	1,401,282	1,388,597	7,728,724	8,410,776	8,705,004
Lindi	1,706	1,802	2,482	1,461	1,565	2,174	561	622	884	3,439	3,741	5,448
Mtwara	4,946	5,225	6,044	4,229	4,529	5,228	20,947	23,238	26,490	128,162	139,472	166,058
Ruvuma	3,191	3,372	3,464	2,729	2,923	2,996	4,223	4,684	4,911	25,848	28,129	30,217
Iringa	8,505	8,987	9,421	7,273	7,788	8,148	49,967	55,431	57,263	305,725	332,705	358,974
Mbeya	10,186	10,763	11,356	8,710	9,327	9,953	101,656	112,773	123,104	621,992	676,882	757,044
Singida	3,941	4,164	4,898	3,371	3,610	4,292	3,656	4,056	4,762	22,365	24,339	29,847
Tabora	1,256	1,327	2,045	1,072	1,148	1,793	20,163	22,368	35,737	123,369	134,256	219,769
Rukwa	2,626	2,774	3,063	2,244	2,403	2,649	11,647	12,922	14,065	71,259	77,548	88,167
Kigoma	3,195	3,376	4,335	2,733	2,927	3,748	1,962	2,176	2,850	12,011	13,071	17,541
Shinyanga	4,698	4,964	5,951	4,019	4,304	5,143	20,028	22,218	26,217	122,537	133,351	164,344
Kagera	6,122	6,469	6,859	5,236	5,607	5,925	9,326	10,344	11,182	57,055	62,091	68,770
Mwanza	18,748	19,810	20,703	16,032	17,168	17,888	117,093	129,898	133,647	716,445	779,671	837,823
Mara	6,006	6,345	6,806	5,137	5,501	5,886	10,232	11,351	12,424	62,597	68,121	76,392
Manyara	8,736	9,230	9,561	7,471	8,000	8,267	4,871	5,404	5,514	29,809	32,440	34,573
Njombe	4,676	4,940	5,879	4,000	4,284	5,084	9,297	10,314	12,521	56,889	61,909	77,003
Katavi	2,423	2,560	3,401	2,072	2,219	2,980	2,000	2,219	2,942	12,235	13,315	18,440
Simiyu	2,978	3,147	3,317	2,546	2,725	2,907	7,466	8,283	9,040	45,690	49,722	55,599
Geita	1,023	1,081	1,574	874	938	1,380	369	409	596	2,247	2,445	3,718
Songwe	1,501	1,586	1,785	1,283	1,374	1,543	2,934	3,254	3,738	17,948	19,532	22,988
Total	354,477	374,548	391,275	303,137	324,629	339,877	2,199,838	2,440,395	2,513,858	13,459,918	14,647,741	15,686,556

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

* Data have been estimated based on 2013 Industrial Census and 2015 and 2016 Industrial Production Surveys

CHAPTER 11

CONSTRUCTION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION

Roads Network

266. In 2024, the country's road network increased to 181,864.81 kilometres from 181,655.49 kilometres in 2023. Out of those, 37,435.04 kilometres were under the Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) while 144,429.77 kilometres were under the Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA).

267. In 2024, the road network managed by TANROADS increased to 37,435.04 kilometres from 37,225.72 kilometres in 2023. This was due to the construction of new designated district roads which were previously managed by TARURA. Out of the road network managed by TANROADS, 12,527.44 kilometres are trunk roads connecting regions and neighbouring countries, and 24,907.6 kilometres are regional roads connecting regions and districts.

268. In 2024, a total of 35,415.75 kilometres of trunk and regional roads in bitumen and gravel/earth standard were assessed compared with 34,150.76 kilometres assessed in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 3.7 percent. The increase was due to continued Government effort to ensure that roads are passable throughout the year. Out of the assessed roads, 5,136.55 kilometres were in poor condition, 20,182.79 kilometres in fair condition, and 10,096.41 kilometres in good condition compared with 3,219.43 kilometres, 17,945.45 kilometres, and 12,985.88 kilometres, respectively in 2023. The decrease in roads with good conditions was a result of heavy rains that damaged road infrastructure.

269. As of December 2024, a total of 11,612.15 kilometres of trunk roads in bitumen and gravel standards were assessed compared with 10,750.72 kilometres in the corresponding period in 2023. Out of those, 1,739.89 kilometres were in poor condition, 3,914.34 kilometres in fair condition and 5,957.92 kilometres in good condition compared with 1,345.44 kilometres, 3,377.99 kilometres and 6,027.29 kilometres, respectively in 2023.

270. In 2024, a total of 23,803.60 kilometres of regional roads connecting regions with districts in bitumen and gravel/earth standards were assessed compared with 23,400.04 kilometres in 2023. Out of those, 3,396.66 kilometres were in poor condition, 16,268.45 kilometres in fair condition, and 4,138.49 kilometres in good condition compared with 1,873.99 kilometres, 14,567.46 kilometres, and 6,958.59 kilometres, respectively in 2023.

Table 11.1: TANROADS Road Network Condition in 2024

Types of Roads	Good		Fair		Poor		Total
	Kilometres	Percent	Kilometres	Percent	Kilometres	Percent	Kilometres
Trunk roads in bitumen	5,672.17	59.3	2,436.89	25.5	1,457.44	15.2	9,566.50
Trunk roads in gravel/earth	285.75	14.0	1,477.45	72.2	282.45	13.8	2,045.65
Sub Total	5,957.92	51.3	3,914.34	33.7	1,739.89	15.0	11,612.15
Regional roads in bitumen	921.17	35.2	1,172.31	44.8	520.39	19.9	2,613.87
Regional roads in gravel/earth	3,217.32	15.2	15,096.14	71.3	2,876.27	13.6	21,189.73
Sub Total	4,138.49	17.4	16,268.45	68.3	3,396.66	14.3	23,803.60
Grand Total	10,096.41	28.5	20,182.79	57.0	5,136.55	14.5	35,415.75

Source: Ministry of Works

271. In 2024, road networks managed by TARURA were 144,429.77 kilometres, as it was in 2023. Out of those, 41,731.29 kilometres were in good condition, 53,762.00 kilometres in fair condition, and 48,936.48 kilometres in poor condition. As of December 2024, district road networks in bitumen standard were 3,467.30 kilometres, gravel roads 44,372.21 kilometres and earth roads 96,590.27 kilometres compared with 3,224.12 kilometres, 41,107.52 kilometres and 100,098.13 kilometres, respectively, in the corresponding period in 2023.

Table 11.2: TARURA Road Network Condition in 2024

Types of roads	Road conditions (Kilometres)			Total Kilometres	Change (Percent)
	Good	Fair	Poor		
Bitumen roads	2,783.20	577.54	106.55	3,467.29	2.4
Gravel roads	22,337.24	17,094.74	4,940.22	44,372.21	30.7
Earth roads	16,610.85	36,089.72	43,889.71	96,590.27	66.9
Total	41,731.29	53,762.00	48,936.48	144,429.77	100
Percent	28.9	37.2	33.9	100	

Source: Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency

272. In 2024, TARURA constructed and rehabilitated 30,209.86 kilometres of district roads compared with 42,153.35 kilometres in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 28.3 percent. The decrease was due to the completion of road construction and maintenance projects that were implemented in various parts of the country in 2023. Out of those, 243.18 kilometres of roads were constructed in bitumen standard, 3,264.69 kilometres in gravel standard and 26,701.99 kilometres undergone routine, periodic and spot maintenance. In addition, TARURA constructed 83 bridges, 485 culverts, 100,646.46 square meters of water drainage systems and rehabilitated 37 bridges in 2024 compared with 2,741 bridges, 3,308 culverts, 102,891.69 square meters of water drainage systems constructed and 31 bridges rehabilitated in 2023.

Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Vehicles

273. In 2024, TANROADS rehabilitated 885.87 kilometres of trunk and regional roads compared with 5,990.87 kilometres in 2023. The decrease was on account of reallocation of resources toward construction of designated roads in poor condition that were managed by TARURA. In addition, 1,039 bridges were rehabilitated in 2024 compared with 3,271 bridges in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 68.2 percent. The decrease was attributed to improved roads and bridges infrastructure due to continued construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure throughout the country.

274. In 2024, Tanzania Electrical, Mechanical and Services Agency (TEMESA) continued to administer 32 ferries, as it was in 2023. During the period under review, 26,240,229 passengers, 403,265 vehicles and 207.21 tonnes of cargo were transported compared with 29,775,113 passengers, 794,514 vehicles and 307.18 tonnes of cargo transported in 2023. The decrease was due to ongoing maintenance of ferries, including MV Magogoni, MV Nyerere, MV Chato I, MV Ukara I, MV Kigamboni, MV Ruhuhu, MV Old Ruvuvu, MV Sabasaba, MV Kilambo and MV Pangani. In addition, TEMESA maintained 25,095 vehicles compared with 27,964 vehicles maintained in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 10.3 percent. 275. This resulted from the implementation of a pre-payment system for vehicle repairs which was introduced to mitigate the accumulation of outstanding arrears

Roads Fund

275. In 2024, the Road Fund Board mobilised 1,186.94 billion shillings compared with 906.8 billion shillings mobilised in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 30.9 percent. The increase was driven by influx of in-transit vehicles following improvement in operations of Dar es Salaam and Tanga Ports.

Government Houses and Buildings

276. In 2024, the Tanzania Buildings Agency (TBA) continued to design and supervise construction of 135 Government houses and building projects compared with 110 projects in 2023. This was driven by increased demand for houses and buildings. In addition, 108 houses and buildings were rehabilitated in 2024 compared with 132 houses and buildings rehabilitated in 2023.

277. In 2024, a total of 6,493 houses were leased to commercial tenants and public servants, as it was in 2023. Out of those, 2,382 houses were leased to public servants and 4,111 houses were for commercial purposes. In addition, TBA collected a total of 8.8 billion shillings in rental revenue.

Contractors' Registration

278. In 2024, the Contractors Registration Board (CRB) registered 1,812 contractors compared with 1,807 contractors registered in 2023. The increase was attributed to awareness campaigns aimed at enhancing compliance with the Contractors Registration Act. The registered contractors increased to 17,293 in 2024 from 15,841 registered contractors in 2023. In addition, CRB registered 4,691 construction projects in 2024 compared with 4,539 projects registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 3.3 percent. The increase was due to continued growth in construction activities in the country.

279. In 2024, CRB inspected 3,581 projects compared with 3,354 projects inspected in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 6.8 percent. This was attributed to improved working environment. Out of those, 2,092 projects met the required standards and 1,489 projects were below standards. In addition, various measures were taken for projects implemented below the required standards, including fines to contractors and suspension of some construction projects. Furthermore, CRB filed 68 cases for various offences, including projects implemented by unregistered contractors compared with 64 cases in 2023.

Engineers Registration

280. In 2024, the Engineers Registration Board (ERB) registered 3,636 engineers from various fields compared with 2,981 engineers registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 22.0 percent. Out of those, 3,441 engineers were Tanzanians, equivalent to 94.6 percent and 195 were foreign engineers (5.4 percent). As a result, cumulative registered engineers increased to 40,981 from a total of 37,345 engineers registered by end-2023. The increase was attributed to awareness campaign on enhancing compliance with the Engineering Registration Act. In addition, 480 technician engineers were registered in 2024 compared with 348 technician engineers in 2023.

281. As of December 2024, registered consulting firms increased to 443 from 421 consulting firms registered in 2023. In addition, 18 consulting engineers (14 local and 4 foreign) were registered in 2024 compared with 31 engineers registered in 2023. The decrease was attributed to failure of some applicants to meet the required standards. As a result, registered consulting engineers increased to 677 from 659 consulting engineers registered in 2023.

282. In 2024, ERB registered two (2) engineering material testing laboratories compared with 11 laboratories registered in 2023. The decrease was due to low awareness among institutions and individuals on the importance of registering laboratories. As of December 2024, registered engineering materials testing laboratories increased to 53.

283. In 2024, a total of 1,722 engineers were trained compared with 1,704 engineers trained in 2023. Out of those, 158 engineers were registered as professional engineers in

2024 compared with 364 engineers registered in 2023. In addition, ERB registered 1,509 construction projects in 2024 compared with 795 projects registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 89.8 percent. The increase was due to the use of the electronic system in the registration of construction projects. On the other hand, 330 projects were inspected in 2024 compared with 185 projects inspected in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 78.4 percent. Out of those, 139 projects were below the standards, of which 74 projects were not registered, and 65 projects did not involve consulting engineers.

Registration of Architects and Quantity Surveyors

284. In 2024, the Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board (AQRB) registered 174 architects and quantity surveyors' professionals compared with 140 professionals registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 24.3 percent. This was attributed to sensitisation of professionals on the importance of registration through Board's electronic system. This makes a cumulative total of 1,616 registered architects and quantity surveyors as of December 2024 from 1,442 architects and quantity surveyors registered in 2023. Out of those 1,583 were Tanzanians and 33 were foreign professionals. In addition, 245 graduates participated in practical training in 2024 compared with 230 graduates in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 6.5 percent. The increase was attributed to the expansion of construction activities, which facilitated job creation and access to practical training for graduates.

285. In 2024, AQRB registered 36 architecture and quantity surveying consultancy firms compared with 32 firms registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 12.5 percent. The increase was due to the use of the electronic registration system and the increased construction projects. As of December 2024, the registered firms increased to 475 from 439 firms in the corresponding period in 2023. Out of those, 470 were local firms and five (5) were foreign firms.

286. In 2024, AQRB registered 1,617 construction projects compared with 1,396 projects registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 15.8 percent. The increase was attributed to enhanced project inspections and enforcement of legal compliance among property developers. In addition, 5,153 construction projects were inspected in 2024 compared with 4,885 projects inspected in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 5.5 percent. This was attributed to increase in inspectors in all Mainland Tanzania regions. Out of those, 4,310 projects equivalent to 83.6 percent complied with the required standards and 843 projects (6.4 percent) failed to comply. Developers of non-compliance projects were subjected to various enforcement measures, including: carrying out contractual rectifications for identified non-compliances; withholding of certified project payments and suspension from consideration for future project contracts.

National Construction Council

287. In 2024, the National Construction Council (NCC) provided technical advice to six (6) construction sector stakeholders compared with eight (8) stakeholders in 2023. In addition, 277 construction disputes were resolved compared with 247 disputes resolved in 2023. Out of those, 15 disputes were closed in 2024 compared with eight (8) disputes which were closed in 2023.

288. In 2024, NCC in collaboration with the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), reviewed three (3) quality standards for construction materials compared with 83 standards reviewed in 2023. The decline was attributed to continued application of existing quality standards previously disseminated to stakeholders, which means very few requests for construction material standard were submitted to NCC for review and validation. Furthermore, NCC conducted three (3) training courses for stakeholders in the construction sector compared with five (5) courses conducted in 2023.

Institute of Construction Technology

289. In 2024, the Institute of Construction Technology (ICoT) trained 271 students at diploma level compared with 208 students trained in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 30.3 percent. In addition, 432 students from the Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA) were trained in 2024 compared with 424 students trained in 2023.

290. In 2024, ICoT promoted the use of appropriate labour-based technology to 270 stakeholders compared with 177 stakeholders in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 52.5 percent. This was due to the demand for appropriate technology among various Local Government Authorities. In addition, ICoT provided training on the application of labour-based technology to six (6) technicians in 2024 compared with 12 technicians in 2023. Moreover, ICoT trained 24 participants from women's and youth groups compared with 290 participants trained in 2023.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

Title Deeds Preparation

291. In 2024, a total of 111,450 land titles for plots and farms were prepared for registration compared with 133,944 land titles prepared in 2023. In addition, 87,110 customary land titles were issued compared with 74,830 titles issued in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 16.4 percent. This was due to increase in surveyed plots and farms following the continued implementation of the Planning, Surveying and Land Tilting Program.

Village Land Certificates and Conflict Resolution

292. In 2024, a total of 232 village land certificates were issued compared with 149 certificates issued in 2023, making the registered villages increase to 12,201. On the other hand, 5,464 land disputes were resolved in 2024 compared with 2,503 land disputes

resolved in 2023. The increase was due to improved land complaint resolution mechanisms through the customer service desk, land clinics and stakeholder meetings.

Registration of Title Deeds and Legal Documents

293. In 2024, a total of 224,691 land titles and legal documents were registered compared with 200,318 land titles and legal documents registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 12.2 percent. This was attributed to continued implementation of the Planning, Surveying and Land Tilting Program; strengthening of land clinics; and increased public awareness on the importance of securing title deeds and registering of legal documents.

Table 11.3: Registration of Title Deeds and Legal Documents, 2019 - 2024

Item	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
A: Title deeds						
Land ownership titles registered under the Land Registration Act, Cap 334	47,948	57,180	61,527	83,195	90,408	101,262
Condominium titles registered under the Unit Title Act No. 17/2008	321	924	232	380	294	351
Sub-total	48,269	58,104	61,759	83,575	90,702	101,613
B: Legal documents						
Legal documents registered under the Titles Registration Act, Cap 334	15,018	35,477	39,252	51,413	57,395	64,624
Documents registered under the Registration of Documents Act, Cap 117	26,096	33,938	36,354	42,112	44,655	55,954
Documents registered under Chattels Transfer Act, Cap 210	3,129	5,698	4,265	5,972	7,566	2,500
Sub-total	44,243	75,113	79,871	99,497	109,616	123,078
Grand total	92,512	133,217	141,630	183,072	200,318	224,691

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Asset Valuation, Plot and Farm Survey

294. In 2024, the Government approved 60,449 valuation reports compared with 94,551 reports approved in 2023. The approved reports decreased due to lower compensation demands in strategic projects and land transactions, particularly in ownership transfers, rectification of land ownership, loans, and valuation for financial statements.

295. In 2024, land maps with 194,209 plots and 7,170 farms were approved compared with land maps with 314,977 plots and 2,564 farms approved in 2023. The decrease in approved plots was due to delays by some contracted planning and surveying companies.

Table 11.4: Approved Plots and Farms, 2023 - 2024

No.	Regions	2023		2024	
		Plots	Farms	Plots	Farms
1	Arusha	5,836	1,541	2,113	21
2	Dar es Salaam	25,765	-	27,289	-
3	Dodoma	21,461	520	29,434	162
4	Geita	4,631	-	6,105	-
5	Iringa	10,670	16	12,114	26
6	Kagera	2,225	20	-	-
7	Katavi	5,963	-	4,927	13
8	Kigoma	5,794	129	13,661	105
9	Kilimanjaro	1,617	27	7,688	21
10	Lindi	5,731	15	6,213	18
11	Manyara	17,870	44	5,377	53
12	Mara	17,001	1	5,946	10
13	Mbeya	55,558	3	8,486	25
14	Morogoro	23,652	157	10,252	40
15	Mtwara	7,129	9	2,200	6
16	Mwanza	8,010	9	14,428	-
17	Njombe	7,359	23	-	-
18	Pwani	19,580	-	-	-
19	Rukwa	2,472	12	-	-
20	Ruvuma	8,449	2	5,615	13
21	Shinyanga	7,579	-	3,445	-
22	Simiyu	4,664	-	3,301	2
23	Singida	9,938	20	11,328	57
24	Songwe	4,148	3	4,281	4
25	Tabora	13,340	9	-	-
26	Tanga	18,535	4	10,006	6,594
	Total	314,977	2,564	194,209	7,170

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Land Use Plans

296. In 2024, land use plans for 562 villages were prepared in 27 districts compared with land use plans for 734 villages in 47 districts prepared in 2023. As a result, the number of villages with land use plans increased to 4,274.

Table 11.5: Land Use Plans for Villages in 2024

No.	Region	District	Villages	Total number of village
1	Ruvuma	Nyasa	Ng'ombo, Chimate Kwambe, Ngindo, Tumbi, Kihagara, Ndonga, Liweta, Mkili, Konganywita, Mipotopoto, Uhuru, Mkalawa and Mitomoni.	14
		Mbinga	Mkaranga, Ndembo, Silo, Liyombo, Mapipili, Lukiti, Ulolela, Kitura, Mzuzu, Mahilo, Lituru, Mahenge, Mitambotambo, Mhagawa Asili, Langandondo, Linda, Mbuji, Kilanga juu, Mahilo Asili, Mawono, Myau, Kibanga, Likwela, Kihulila, Mpapa, Buruma, Mitawa, Mitanga, Maguu, Kibandai "A", Kibandai Asili, Langiro Asili, Mkuwani, Mkuka, Kipapa, Matuta, Mhilo, Kitumbi, Langiro, Lingomba, Mkoha, Mkoha Asili, Kihongo, Mkinga, Mikalanga, Ilela, Kikuli, Makonga, Ugogo, Ugano, Malindindo, Matekela, Mkeyeto and Kitesa.	54
2	Kigoma	Buhigwe	Biharu, Kigege, Migongo, Nyamugali, Kibande, Kalege, Nyanga, Nyamihanga, Mubanga, Chagwe, Nyankoronko, Muhinda, Nyakimwe and Nyarubozo.	14
		Kibondo	Kisogwe na Busunzu.	2
3	Dodoma	Kondoa	Kalamba Chini and Kalamba Juu.	2
4	Geita	Mbogwe	Nyang'holongo, Bunigonzi, Mwabukwalule, Ushetu, Shibutwe, Kisumo, Nyang'wale, Iboya, Bwendaseko, Nambubi, Mubamba, Msendamila, Buzigula, Bulilila, Nyikonga, Ikunguigazi, Mwigilo, Ibambula, Bugalagala, Isebya, Mgaya, Isungambula and Kasaka.	23
		Nyang'wale	Nyang'wale, Bujula Miyenze, Idetemya, Nyabulanda, Nyashilanga, Nyakaswi, Ibambila, Kaseme A, Shabaka, Ihushi, Wavu, Nyamgongwa, Lubando and Mhama.	14
5	Tabora	Nzega	Upina, Ubinga, Ibushi, Nkiniziwa, Usag Luhumbo ali, Inagana, Ugembe, Gulumbai, Usongwanhala, Ilole, Mwino, Malolo and Mahene.	14
		Uyui	Izugawima, Matanda, Mbuyuni, Kagera, Ikonola, Ilundo, Gilimba, Katunda, Ulimakafu, Tulieni, Nzubuka, Kikungu, Itundaukulu, Nsimbo, Kinyamwe, Shitage, Bukili, Ndolo, Ilolangulu Kusini, Ilolangulu, Imalampaka, Isenegezya, Nzigala, Mputi, Itobela, Nhumbo, Nkutu, Maswanya, Ideka, Chali, Magiri, Mayombo, Ibelamilundi, Mhulidede, Busenda, Ngokolo, Utura, Mbiti, Kigwa B, Hiari Ya Moyo, Kalemela, Saw Mill, Mwitikila, Kinamagi, Mtakuja, Ishihimulwa, Bukala, Mbeya, Mabama and Tumaini.	50
		Kaliua	Ukumbisiganga, Kangeme, Mwahalaja, Mwendakulima, Nsimbo, Chemkeni, Mwanduti, Ntwigu, Nhwande, Imagi, King'wangoko, Ilege, Busondi, Busubi, Busanda, Kabanga, Nyasa, Mwenakulima-Seleli, Mpagasha, Kagera, Iyombo, Seleli, Mwongozo, Ibambo, Ibapa, Ichemba, Sasu, Mgelela, Bulela, Mkiligi, Nsungwa, Ulanga, Usonga, Utantamke, Mwamashimba, Tupendane, Makingi, Usigala, Silambo, Kanoge, Ndorobo, Imalaupina, Kazaroho, Usimba-Zugimlolo, Magele, Igombe, Usimba, Imalamihayo, Usangi and Zugimlolo.	50
		Sikonge	Tumaini and Ifuta	2
		Urambo	Matagata, Zugimlolo, Nyahua and Makibo	4

Table 11.5 Continues

No.	Region	District	Villages	Total number of village
6	Morogoro	Morogoro	Visaraka, Lubumu, Seregete A, Seregete B, Kisemo, Magera, Pulambili, Chanyumbu, Kidugalo, Kwaba, Mkulazi, Kiwege, Muhungamkola and Lubungo A.	14
		Mvomero	Mgudeni, Matale, Lungo, Mlumbilo, Kunke, Dihinda, Kaole, Difinga, Manza, Homboza, Kinyenze, Mkuyuni, Tangeni, Lukuyu, Chohelo, Mnyanza, Yowe, Dasi, Kibigiri, Lusungi, Kipangilo, Dibago, Bwage, Mndela, Kisimagulu, Semwali, Mlaguzi, Maskati, Komtonga, Kikeo, Chohero, Kododo, Luale, Kibuko, Ndugutu, Ng'owo, Lukunguni, Masalawe, Digalama, Mwarazi, Londo, Mhale, Pinde, Kibaoni, Kidudwe, Ng'ungulu, Vitonga and Mongwe.	48
7	Kilimanjaro	Rombo	Ikuini, Shimbi Mashariki, Msaranga, Kiraeni, Mahorosha, Ngareni, Aleni chini, Leto, Kitowo, Kiwanda, Ngaseni, Kirongo chini, Marangu and Usongo.	14
8	Mbeya	Busokelo	Isange, Bujingijila, Isale, Mpunguti, Kikuba, Bumbigi, Ipepo, Matamba, Lusungo, Ipuguso, Mwela, Ikubo, Kilasi and Luteba.	14
		Rungwe	Nditu and Suma.	2
		Chunya	Mlimanjiwa, Soweto, Mawelo, Lupamarket, Mtande, Lola, Upendo, Nkwangu, Ifumbo, Godima, Isewe, Mapinduzi, Majengo, Mamba, Magunga, Mwiji, Nkung'ungu, Igundu, Igangwe, Kalangali and Isangawana.	21
9	Katavi	Mlele	Wachawaseme, Kaulolo, Nsenkwa, Mgombe, Kanoge and Mtakuja.	6
10	Rukwa	Sumbawanga	Jangwani, Mkima, Memya, Kapoka, Mpwapwa and Malolwa.	6
		Nkasi	Kasu B, Kasu A, Kipande, Kantawa, Katani, Nchenje, Kitosi, Chonga, Mpasa, Myula, Ntalamila, Sintali, Kilambo, Nkana, Kalundi, Ifundwa, Tundu, Makupa, Kala, Ntuchi Kaskazini, Milundikwa, Ntuchi Kusini, Komanchindo, Chalatila, Mlambo, Chala A, Chala B, Chala C, Katongolo, Kacheche, Londokazi, Kate, Mwenge, Majengo Mapya, Mkinga, Kalungu, Chima, King'ombe and Masolo.	39
11	Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Shabuluba, Nduguti, Nzagaluba, Bukumbi, Masengwa, Mwajada, Bubale, Singita, Igembya, Mwamalulu, Kitwangi and Ilobashi.	12
12	Simiyu	Bariadi	Chungu cha Bawawa, Salaliya Nyamikoma, Damidami, Mwamalula, Mwantimba, Matombo, Mwauchumu, Mwashagata, Gibishi, Chungu, Halawa, Mwasilimbi, Ihusi, Senta, Igabanhilo, Mawaumatondo and Mwasinasi.	18

Table 11.5 Continues

No.	Region	District	Villages	Total number of village
13	Lindi	Kilwa	Miguruwe, Nakingombe, Kandawale, Mtembei Mpopera, Kipindimbi, Njinjo, Likawage, Kisima Mkika, Nanjirinji A, Nanjirinji B, Nakiu, Kiswere, Rushungi, Ruyaya, Kisongo, Lihimalyao Kusini, Lihimalyao Kaskazini, Namakongoro, Mikoma, Namwedo, Malalani, Pande Plot, Hoteli Tatu, Nang'oo Kiwala, Mtitimila, Mtandango, Tingi, Miteja, Mtu Kwao, Nangambi Naipuli, Kililima, Mingumbi, Mtoni, Tilawandu, Nampungu, Nambondo, Chapita, Namayuni, Lyomanga, Ngorongoro, Namakolo, Nahama, Ingirito, Chumo, Hongwe, Kijumbi, Miumbu and Njia nne.	48
		Ruangwa	Namienje, Muhuru, Chibula, Nachikalala, Chikundi, Mandawa Chini, Namichiga A, Namichiga B, Mkutingome, Namilema, Chinongwe A, Chinongwe B, Juhudi A, Juhudi B, Ipingo, Nangumbu A, Nangumbu B, Michenga A, Michenga B, Mtakuja, Chimbila A, Chimbila B, Nandagala A, Nandagala B, Manokwe, Chienjele, Njawale, Namakuku, Namahema A, Namahema B, Mpara, Mpumbe, Mitope, Mmawa and Likunja.	35
14	Njombe	Ludewa	Igalu, Kipingu, Kiyogo, Lipangala, Lugarawa, Luilo, Mdilidili, Nsungu, Shaurimoyo, Ugera, Madunda, Ludewa Mjini, Ligumbilo, Utilili, Madindo, Mbugani, Madilu, Ludewa Kijijini, Mawengi, Milo, Nkanda, Lumbila, Chanjale, Nsele, Kilondo, Ndowa, Makonde, Lifuma, Nsisi, Nkwimbili, Kimata and Lupingu.	32
15	Singida	Iramba	Kyalosangi, Uwanza, Maluga, Galangala, Kisharita, Kisiriri, Ulemo, Kinalilya, Kisimba and Kisana.	10
Total				562

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Formalization of Unplanned Settlements

297. In 2024, the Government prepared and approved 2,985 town planning drawings compared with 492 drawings approved in 2023. In addition, 297,550 plots were formalized in various councils in 2024 compared with 196,146 plots formalized in 2023. The increase was attributed to participation of citizens in the implementation of the formalization of settlement projects.

District Land and Housing Tribunal

298. In 2024, a total of 30,545 disputes (15,949 new and 14,596 ongoing) were filed in 112 District Land and Housing Tribunals compared with 35,635 disputes filed in 96 tribunals in 2023. The decrease was attributed to increased District Land and Housing Tribunals, which enhanced access to justice and dispute resolution. Out of those, 16,969 disputes were adjudicated and 13,576 disputes were at different stages of hearing.

Construction of Residential and Commercial Houses

299. In 2024, National Housing Corporation (NHC) completed construction of 147 houses and continued with construction of 1,549 houses compared with 524 completed houses and 588 houses under construction in 2023. Out of completed houses, 10 were low-cost houses and 137 medium to high-cost houses compared with 303 low-cost houses and 221 medium to high-cost houses in 2023. On the other hand, Watumishi Housing Company completed construction of 30 houses at Njedengwa Dodoma compared with 45 houses completed in 2023.

CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

Road Transport

300. In 2024, Land Transport Regulatory Authority (LATRA) issued 329,112 transport licenses for motor vehicles registered to provide commercial transport services compared with 298,270 licenses issued in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 10.3 percent. This was attributed to the renewal of expired licenses, increased investors in passenger and cargo transport as well as continued awareness creation through social media, various exhibitions, stakeholder meetings and customer service centres on the importance of having license.

Table 12.1: Transport Licenses Issued, 2020 - 2024

Type of License	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Passenger buses	52,081	53,451	50,452	50,316	64,635	28.5
Cargo vehicles	142,559	133,428	142,154	183,392	201,388	9.8
Motorcycles and motor-tricycles	20,400	36,984	52,812	64,562	63,089	-2.3
Total	215,040	223,863	245,418	298,270	329,112	10.3

Source: Land Transport Regulatory Authority

301. In 2024, there were 940 road accidents caused by passenger and cargo vehicles compared with 1,009 accidents in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 6.8 percent. This was due to regular on-road inspections, the use of vehicle tracking system to monitor long-distance passenger buses and sensitization to road transport stakeholders. However, road accidents related to motorcycles and motor-tricycles increased by 2.4 percent to 383 accidents in 2024 from 374 accidents in 2023. The increase was due to drivers' negligence, particularly non-compliance with traffic rules.

Table 12.2: Road Accidents by Type of Vehicles, 2020 - 2024

Vehicles	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Passenger buses	330	365	357	335	303	-9.6
Cargo vehicles	407	224	268	300	254	-15.3
Motorcycles and motor-tricycles	415	463	780	374	383	2.4
Total	1,152	1,052	1,405	1,009	940	-6.8

Source: Land Transport Regulatory Authority

Railways Transport

302. In 2024, the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) transported 249,197 tonnes of cargo covering 251,316,724 kilometres compared with 382,289 tonnes transported, covering 360,780,885 kilometres in 2023, equivalent to 34.8 percent decrease in cargo transported. The decrease was on account of shortage of locomotives and freight wagons as well as the closure of railway lines for three months in areas affected by heavy rainfall that damaged railway infrastructure.

303. In 2024, the Government through TRC launched Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) passenger transportation services between Dar es Salaam - Morogoro - Dodoma to facilitate passenger mobility and stimulate economic activities. During the period of June to December 2024, a total 1,395,119 passengers were transported through the SGR. On the other hand, TRC transported 414,754 mainline passengers covering 302,105,666 kilometres via the Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) train in 2024 compared with 489,560 passengers covering 370,748,514 kilometres in 2023, equivalent to a decrease in passengers by 15.3 percent. This was due to the closure of routes in areas affected by heavy rains that damaged railway infrastructure, temporary closure of Kaliua - Mpanda railway line for rehabilitation as well as commencement of SGR passenger transportation services. Similarly, TRC transported 3,068,057 passengers covering 86,648,052 kilometres in 2024 in Dar es Salaam compared with 2,560,891 passengers transported covering 71,704,948 kilometres in 2023, equivalent to an increase in passengers by 19.8 percent. The increase was attributed to introduction of additional train trips to reduce road traffic jam caused by ongoing construction of rapid transit road from Posta to Gongolamboto.

Table 12.3: Passengers and Cargo Transported by MGR, 2020 - 2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Cargo						
Tonnes of cargo	281,037	370,906	418,905	382,289	249,197	-34.8
Coverage (Kilometres)	295,525,346	366,560,583	485,141,823	360,780,885	251,316,724	-30.3
Passengers						
Mainline passengers	449,422	417,096	466,262	489,560	414,754	-15.3
Coverage (Kilometres)	343,787,534	316,205,354	343,076,014	370,748,514	302,105,666	-18.5
Commuter passengers	3,069,168	2,876,199	2,668,294	2,560,891	3,068,057	19.8
Coverage (Kilometres)	98,213,376	80,533,572	72,712,232	71,704,948	86,648,052	20.8

Source: Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority

Table 12.4: Passengers Transported by SGR, 2024

Months	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
SGR	46,591	126,918	264,123	210,917	221,351	258,851	293,415	1,422,166

Source: Tanzania Railways Corporation

304. In 2024, Tanzania and Zambia Railways Authority (TAZARA) transported 235,746 tonnes of cargo compared with 301,040 tonnes transported in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 21.7 percent. This was caused by temporary closure of the railway line for two months due to El-nino rains as well as the deterioration of engines and wagons.

Table 12.5: Cargo Transported by TAZARA (Tonnes), 2020 - 2024

Cargo Classification	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Exported cargo	71,249	75,140	17,863	28,064	29,249	4.2
Imported cargo	75,271	73,843	59,155	63,936	32,946	-48.5
Within TAZARA	19,901	50,146	88,891	73,973	26,012	-64.8
Sub-total	166,421	199,129	165,909	165,973	88,207	-46.9
Private company	166,676	192,952	22,873	135,067	147,539	9.2
Grand Total	333,097	392,081	188,782	301,040	235,746	-21.7

Source: Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority

305. In 2024, TAZARA transported 1,950,953 passengers compared with 2,710,104 passengers transported in 2023, equivalent to a decrease by 28.0 percent. Out of those, 367,027 passengers were transported by long-distance trains (Dar es Salaam - Mbeya - Zambia), 211,445 passengers by Udzungwa train and 1,372,481 passengers by Dar es Salaam commuter train.

Table 12.6: Passengers Transported by TAZARA, 2020 - 2024

Passengers	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Long distance train	493,799	432,981	514,382	534,603	367,027	-31.3
Udzungwa train	420,945	406,762	375,575	359,564	211,445	-41.2
Dar es Salaam commuter train	1,813,108	1,872,930	1,903,631	1,815,937	1,372,481	-24.4
Total	2,727,852	2,712,673	2,793,588	2,710,104	1,950,953	-28.0

Source: Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority

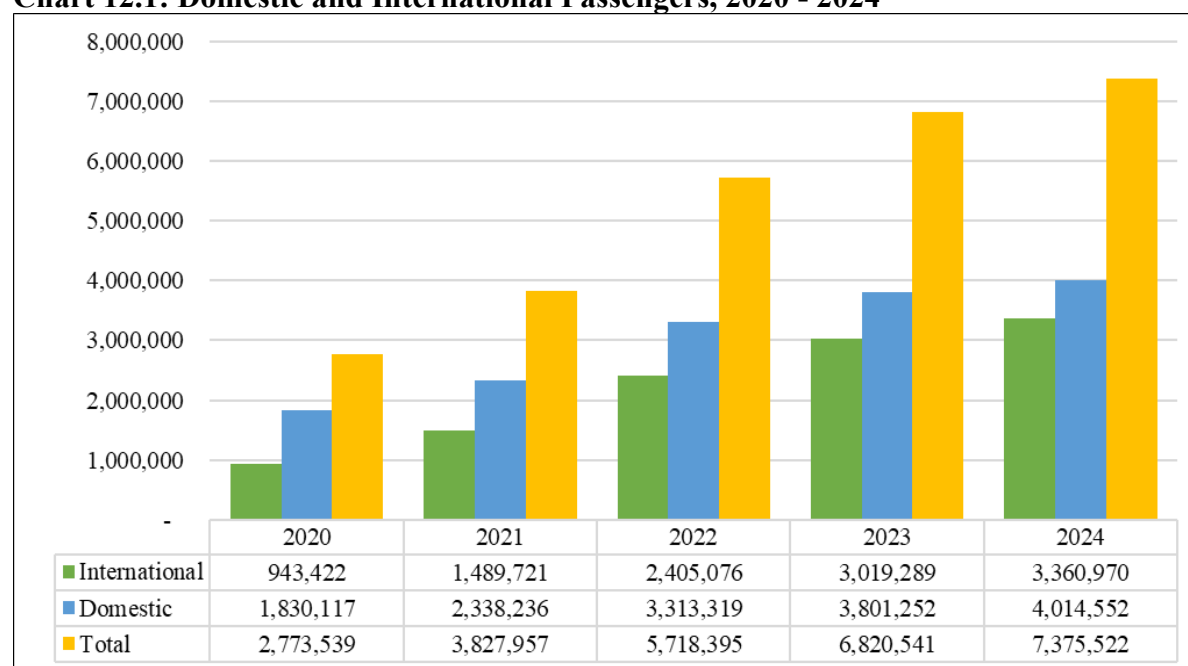
Air Transport

306. In 2024, Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (TCAA) registered 21 aircraft compared with 31 aircraft registered in 2023, equivalent to a decrease by 32.2 percent. This was due to global market conditions in the aviation industry and the lengthy procedures involved in aircraft procurement. During the period under review, TCAA inspected and issued certificates of quality to 155 aircrafts compared with 120 aircrafts in 2023, equivalent to an

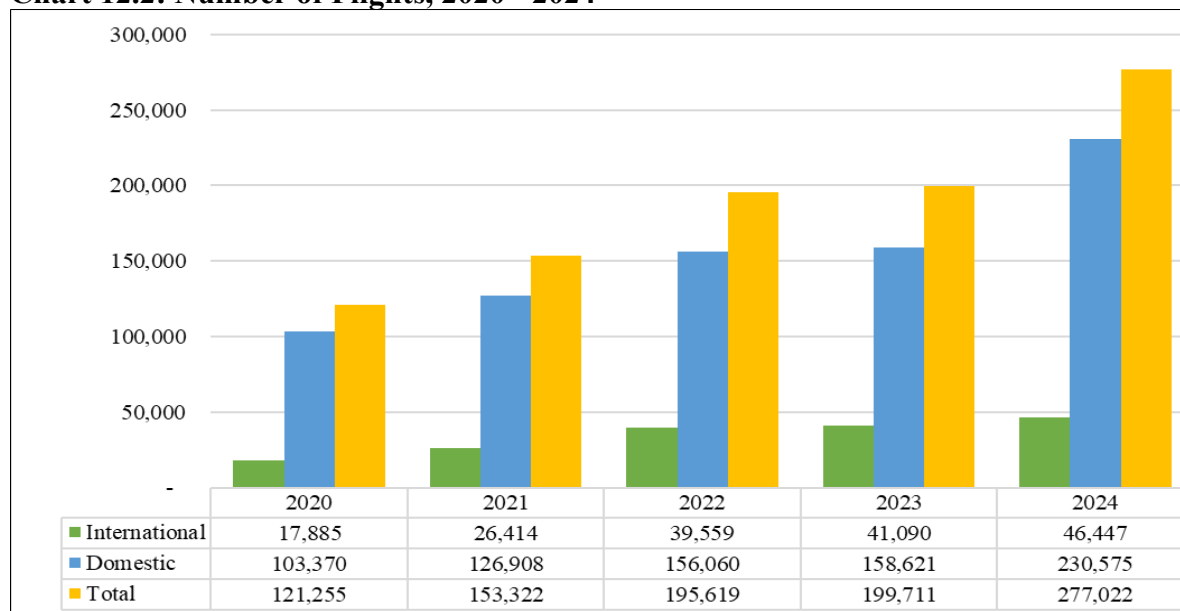
increase of 29.2 percent. This was attributed to resumption of operation for grounded aircraft and increase in new aircrafts. As of December 2024, a total of 30 international airlines provided services under the Bilateral Air Services Agreement (BASA) compared with 25 airlines during the corresponding period in 2023. The increase in international airlines was due to existence of conducive environment in the aviation industry within the country.

307. In 2024, there were 7,375,522 air transport passengers compared with 6,820,541 passengers in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 8.1 percent. Out of those, 4,014,552 were domestic passengers and 3,360,970 were international passengers. The increase in passengers was due to continued improvement of air transport infrastructure.

Chart 12.1: Domestic and International Passengers, 2020 - 2024



308. In 2024, there were 277,022 flights compared with 199,711 flights in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 38.7 percent. In addition, 42,747.4 tonnes of cargo were transported in 2024 compared with 36,265.0 tonnes transported in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 17.9 percent. The increase in flights and cargo transport was due to improvement in the aviation industry and increased number of tourists in the country.

Chart 12.2: Number of Flights, 2020 - 2024

309. In 2024, Air Tanzania Company Limited (ATCL) continued to provide transport services to 13 domestic destinations as it was in 2023. Furthermore, ATCL provided services to 12 international destinations compared with 10 destinations in 2023. The new destinations were Dubai and Johannesburg. During the period under review, ATCL transported 1,164,210 passengers compared with 1,070,347 passengers transported in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 8.8 percent. In addition, 9,364 tonnes of cargo were transported domestically and internationally in 2024 compared with 4,065 tonnes transported in 2023. The increase in cargo transported was due to commencement of cargo transportation from Kenya as well as the increase in cargo transportation through international passenger aircraft.

Marine Transport

310. In 2024, Tanzania Shipping Agency Corporation (TASAC) issued 12 licenses to port operators compared with 11 licenses issued in 2023. This was due to the license life span being of three (3), five (5) and 10 years depending on the size and type of port operations. During the period under review, 1,188 licenses were issued to clearing and forwarding agents compared with 1,143 licenses issued in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 3.9 percent. In addition, 46 licenses were issued to cargo consolidators and de-consolidators compared with 54 licenses issued in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 14.8 percent. The decrease was due to delays in renewing the licenses of some service providers in the maritime sector.

311. In 2024, TASAC issued 58 licenses for container weighing agents compared with 48 licenses issued in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 20.8 percent. The increase was due to

implementation of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea aiming at enhancing safety of shipping and port services. In addition, dry port licenses issued increased by 24.7 percent to 96 in 2024 from 77 licenses issued in 2023. This was attributed to increased imported vehicles as well as directives prohibiting the storage of vehicles in the port areas. Furthermore, shipping agency licenses increased to 56 in 2024 from 41 licenses in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 36.6 percent. This was due to increased shipping agency business opportunities as well as amendments of the Shipping Agency Act, Cap. 415 which, transferred some TASAC responsibilities to the private sector.

Table 12.7: Marine Transport Licenses Issued, 2020 - 2024

No.	Type of license	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
1	Clearing and forwarding	903	947	1,129	1,143	1,188	3.9
2	Shipping agency	24	24	34	41	56	36.6
3	Cargo consolidator/ de-consolidator	31	32	33	54	46	-14.8
4	Container weighing	47	54	47	48	58	20.8
5	Dry ports	42	46	69	77	96	24.7

Source: Tanzania Shipping Agency Corporation

312. In 2024, TASAC issued 10,675 licenses for small marine vessels with a length of less than 24 meters compared with 10,170 small vessels licensed in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 5.0 percent. This was due to continued public awareness creation on the importance of having a license. In addition, TASAC registered 85 large marine vessels with a length of more than 24 meters in 2024 compared with 94 large vessels registered in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 9.6 percent. This was due to delayed renewal of vessels registration.

313. In 2024, Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) handled 29,050,200 tonnes of cargo compared with 26,358,900 tonnes handled in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 10.2 percent. The increase was due to: improved port infrastructures and services; promoting the use of Dar es Salaam port to neighbouring countries; and increased operational efficiency resulting from ongoing investments at Dar es Salaam Port.

Table 12.8: Cargo Handled, 2020 - 2024 ('000' Tonnes)

Port	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Major coastal ports						
Dar es Salaam	15,875.9	17,025.0	19,870.2	22,916.2	24,509.4	7.0
Tanga	475	844	968.6	976.1	1,260.1	29.1
Mtwara	189	213	1,222.0	1,671.1	2,379.9	42.4
Sub-total	16,539.9	18,082.0	22,060.8	25,563.4	28,149.3	10.1
Minor ports and great lake ports						
Kilwa, Lindi, Mafia, Bagamoyo and Pwani	107	191	207.8	229.8	377.0	64.1
Mwanza	142	234	283.5	267.9	194.6	-27.4
Kigoma	250	265	313.4	286.2	318.8	11.4
Kyela	17	11	13.7	11.6	10.4	-10.3
Sub-total	516	701	818.4	795.5	900.8	13.2
Grand total	17,055.9	18,783.0	22,879.2	26,358.9	29,050.2	10.2

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

314. In 2024, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara ports handled 1,075,555 twenty-foot equivalent unit (TEU) containers compared with 993,899 containers handled in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 8.2 percent. Out of those, 1,010,430 containers were handled at the Port of Dar es Salaam, Tanga (8,735 containers) and Mtwara (47,548 containers). The increase in containers was due to improved infrastructures and equipment at the Tanga and Mtwara ports as well as the investment at the Dar es Salaam Port.

Table 12.9: Containers Handled (TEUs), 2020 - 2024

Port	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Dar es Salaam						
Terminal 1	108,227	110,732	169,771	814,695	212,268	-74.0
Terminal 2	601,654	606,169	715,707	163,954	798,162	*
Sub-total	709,881	716,901	885,478	978,649	1,010,430	3.3
Tanga	7,401	5,817	7,712	7,299	8,735	19.7
Mtwara	19	90	0	7,951	56,390	*
Sub-total	7,420	5,907	7,712	15,250	65,125	*
Grand total	717,301	722,808	893,190	993,899	1,075,555	7.3

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

* Percent exceeds 100.

315. In 2024, TPA served 3,907,224 passengers compared with 3,864,140 passengers served in 2023. The increase in passengers was contributed by commencement of service by the new ship to replace a ship that halted its services at Tanga Port.

Table 12.10: Passengers Served by TPA, 2020 - 2024

Port	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Dar es Salaam	1,639,683	2,303,471	2,300,228	2,302,998	2,420,905	5.1
Tanga	55,403	49,246	98,374	26,599	62,904	*
Mwanza	1,176,918	1,461,900	1,394,654	1,257,947	1,211,112	-3.7
Kigoma	1,781	43,364	168,836	206,423	197,109	-4.5
Kyela	5,670	17,209	37,565	70,173	15,194	-78.4
Total	2,879,455	3,875,190	3,999,657	3,864,140	3,907,224	1.1

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

* Percent exceeds 100.

Offloading Time

316. In 2024, the average offloading time was 12.3 days compared with an average of 10.6 days in 2023. In addition, the average offloading time for container cargo and general cargo was 12.7 days and 13.7 days in 2024 compared with 9.0 days and 8.0 days, respectively in 2023. The increase in the offloading time was due to inadequate infrastructure at the Dar es Salaam port which resulted in slow loading and offloading of cargo. On the other hand, offloading time by oil tankers in port decreased to an average of 10.4 days in 2024 compared to 14.7 days in 2023.

Table 12.11: Offloading Time, 2020 - 2024 (Days)

Unit/Ship	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Container cargo	3.3	3.8	10.4	9.0	12.7
General cargo	3.1	3.7	7.4	8.0	13.7
Tankers	5.6	6.5	14.3	14.7	10.4
Average	4.0	4.7	10.7	10.6	12.3

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

317. The Government has continued to enhance private sector participation in port activities to increase port efficiency by engaging with DP World and Tanzania East Africa Gateway Terminal Limited (TEAGTL) to modernize and operate various berths at Dar es Salaam Port. Involvement of the private sector aims at promoting economic growth and human development. In addition, private sector investment has facilitated availability of modern equipment and machinery as well as ICT to bring efficiency in the operation of port activities.

318. During the period of July 2024 to February 2025, private sector engagements at the Port of Dar es Salaam have brought various achievements including: a reduction in the ships offloading time to an average of seven (7) days for general cargo and bulk cargo ships; a decrease in the handling time of container ships from an average of 10 days to three (3) days; an increase in average container cargo handled per month from 17,000 TEUs to

25,000 TEUs, equivalent to an increase of 47.1 percent; and an increase in non-tax revenue collected by various public institutions providing services at the Port.

Transit Cargo

319. In 2024, Dar es Salaam Port handled 9,187,061 tonnes of transit cargo compared with 8,871,438 tonnes handled in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 3.6 percent. The increase was due to continued promotion of port services particularly in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia, Rwanda, and Burundi.

Table 12.12: Transit Cargo Handled by TPA, 2020 - 2024 (Tonnes)

Country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Zambia	1,159,013	1,507,746	1,975,793	2,311,278	2,248,505	-2.7
D.R. Congo	1,840,657	2,357,867	3,379,124	3,726,938	4,180,902	12.2
Burundi	476,807	507,017	520,714	385,975	349,591	-9.4
Rwanda	1,239,238	1,366,290	1,483,175	1,677,505	1,672,431	-0.3
Malawi	407,472	471,385	557,826	581,981	594,281	2.1
Uganda	153,995	138,805	192,912	113,630	60,682	-46.6
Others*	63,104	72,488	127,546	74,131	80,669	8.8
Total	5,340,287	6,421,598	8,237,090	8,871,438	9,187,061	3.6

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

* Mozambique, Sudan, Kenya, Comoros, Angola and Zimbabwe

Lake Transportation

320. In 2024, Marine Services Company Limited (MSCL) transported 432,309 passengers compared with 279,566 passengers in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 54.6 percent. On the other hand, MSCL shipped 100,845 tonnes of cargo in 2024 compared with 44,598.70 tonnes in 2023. The increase in both cargo and passengers transported was due to continued improvement in transportation services.

Chinese - Tanzania Joint Shipping Company

321. In 2024, Chinese - Tanzania Joint Shipping Company (SINOTASHIP) transported 615,375 tonnes of cargo compared with 619,870 tonnes in 2023. The decrease in cargo was due to halting of shipping services for maintenance. In addition, the Company handled 81,993 containers at Ports of Dar es Salaam and Mtwara compared with 73,599 containers in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 11.4 percent. This was due to increase in freight forwarding business and number of vessels loading and offloading cargo at the Dar es Salaam and Mtwara Ports as well as implementation of strategic plans to increase export competitiveness.

Tanzania Meteorological Authority

322. In 2024, Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) served 54,357 flights compared with 48,516 flights served in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 12.0 percent. In addition, a

total of 127,143 ships/boats were served in 2024 compared with 131,749 ships/boats served in 2023, equivalent to a decrease by 3.5 percent. This was due to some vessels suspending operations due to warnings regarding the presence of Hidaya and Ialy cyclones in the coastal area, especially the southern coast, as well as periods of heavy rain and strong winds in Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika. Furthermore, TMA provided special services to 1,642 customers in 2024 compared with 1,420 customers in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 15.6 percent.

323. In 2024, weather forecast accuracy rate reached 88.2 percent compared with 86.4 percent in 2023. This rate is above the internationally accepted benchmark of 70 percent set by the World Meteorological Organization. The increase in accuracy rate was attributed to continued investment in weather radar technology.

Table 12.13: Meteorological Services, 2020 - 2024

Type of Services	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Number of flights served	27,348	35,511	45,891	48,516	54,357	12.0
Number of ships/boats served	8,835	31,736	66,002	131,749	127,143	-3.5
Specific services for economic sectors and flagship projects	-	623	674	1,420	1,642	15.6
Forecast accuracy	87.9	88.3	88.5	86.4	88.2	1.8

Source: Tanzania Meteorological Authority

Table 59: AIR TANZANIA CORPORATION LIMITED (ATCL)+

Description	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ton - Kilometre:										
Available	000	3,937	863,107	32,095	32,927	65,968	68,806	71,872	133,124	204,221
Used	000	1,756	89,092	17,526	18,944	33,655	38,930	48,464	81,137	127,320
Utilisation	%	47	10	55	58	51	57	67	61	62
Seat - Kilometre										
Available	000	37,877	225,259	231,943	321,771	557,216	552,682	690,408	1,227,755	1,766,296
Used	000	20,692	122,532	158,203	220,433	347,101	417,706	552,968	788,162	1,171,348
Utilisation	%	54.6	54.4	68.2	68.5	62.3	75.6	80.1	64.2	66.3
Passenger ++	000	28	129	279	627	434	657	929	1,066	940
Excess load	Tonnes	1	41	55	96	86	75	54	0	0
Load carriage	Tonnes	7	50	220	696	438	526	3,030	2,992	4,054
Postal mail	Tonnes	-	32	119	295	61	21	72	91	158

Source: Air Tanzania Corporation Limited

+ Scheduled traffic

++ Passengers who paid fair

CHAPTER 13

COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION, CULTURE, ARTS AND SPORTS

COMMUNICATION SERVICES

Postal Services

324. In 2024, Tanzania Posts Corporation (TPC) posted 789,299 letters within the country compared with 1,146,627 letters posted in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 31.2 percent. This emanated from increased use of digital communication platforms and stiff competition from private couriers. In addition, 150,090 letters were posted abroad in 2024 compared with 296,657 letters posted in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 49.4 percent. This was due to suspension of flights by some airlines destined to countries with high parcel volumes, including Australia.

325. In 2024, a total of 18,542 parcels were posted within the country compared with 18,760 parcels posted in 2023. The decrease was due to stiff competition from the private sector. In addition, 2,340 parcels were posted abroad in 2024 compared with 2,450 parcels posted in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 4.5 percent.

326. In 2024, TPC posted 89,381 registers within the country compared with 86,014 registers posted in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 3.9 percent. On the other hand, 2,915 registers were posted abroad in 2024 compared with 7,751 registers posted in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 62.4 percent. The increase in the number of registers posted domestically and abroad was attributed to the use of digital platforms in communication.

327. In 2024, a total of 499,430 documents and parcels were posted within the country through Expedited Mail Services (EMS) compared with 519,607 documents and parcels posted in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 3.9 percent. This was due to the increase in competition as well as inadequate working tools, including cars and motorcycles. In addition, 15,506 documents and parcels were posted abroad through EMS in 2024 compared with 7,923 documents and parcels posted in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 95.7 percent. The increase was attributed to large volume of documents and parcels sent abroad by major clients as well as new contracts signed with international airlines in a bid to expand the business. Similarly, 46,586 documents and parcels were posted through City Urgent Mail (pCUM) in 2024 compared with 32,665 documents and parcels posted in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 42.6 percent. This emanated from the improvement of express delivery services and the use of electronic systems in data storage.

328. In 2024, Western Union facilitated 14,161 financial transactions compared with 24,197 transactions in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 41.5 percent. The decrease in the

number of financial transactions was a result of the use of alternative money transfer systems, such as banks and mobile networks. In addition, MoneyGram facilitated 964 financial transactions in 2024 compared with 1,121 transactions in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 14.0 percent. This was due to changes in MoneyGram's office operation criteria, which led to the closure of some offices.

Telecommunication Services

329. In 2024, mobile phone SIM cards increased by 23.6 percent to 86,769,161 from 70,215,144 SIM cards in 2023. The increase was due to continued expansion of communication infrastructure as well as the use of mobile phones to provide various services, including digital financial transactions. In addition, landline SIM cards increased by 3.4 percent to 78,299 in 2024 from 75,732 SIM cards in 2023. This was due to improvement of communication infrastructure and the growing demand for landline phones with SIM cards as a result of technological advancement.

330. In 2024, the average mobile call costs within and across networks remained the same as in 2023 at 26 shillings per minute and 28 shillings per minute respectively. This was due to prevailing competition in the communication industry. In addition, the special bundle cost averaged at 4.79 shillings per minute within the network and 6.27 shillings per minute across the network. Similarly, the average voice tariff within East Africa was 597.40 shillings per minute in 2024 compared with 754 shillings per minute in 2023. The decrease in the cost of voice tariffs within East Africa was due to increased competition among East Africa telecommunication service providers. Furthermore, the average tariff for international calls was 2,016.70 shillings per minute in 2024 compared with 1,960 shillings per minute in 2023.

Internet Services

331. In 2024, internet subscribers increased by 33.7 percent to 48.0 million from 35.9 million subscribers in 2023. In addition, internet usage increased by 91.1 percent to 1,961 million gigabytes in 2024 from 1,026 million gigabytes in 2023. This was due to the expansion of various online services for both public and private sectors.

Table 13.1: Internet Service Subscribers, 2020 - 2024

Category of Internet Service	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Fixed wireless	510,683	1,034,958	6,003	8,315	83,201	*
Mobile wireless	27,371,350	25,176,367	31,100,860	35,815,632	47,859,272	33.6
Fixed wired	588,472	3,647,434	65,681	61,645	85,754	39.1
Total	28,470,505	29,858,759	31,172,544	35,885,592	48,028,227	33.8

Source: Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority

*Change exceeds 100.

Communication Licenses

332. In 2024, the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority issued 316 licenses for various communication services compared with 352 licenses issued in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 10.2 percent. This emanated from changes in licensing terms and conditions introduced under the 2024 licensing guidelines.

Table 13.2: Licenses Issued, 2020 - 2024

No.	Type of License	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Communication services class B	6	0	0	0	0
2.	Radio content	15	13	15	29	29
3.	Television content	7	9	9	5	1
4.	Installation and maintenance of electronic communication equipment	33	50	20	65	84
5.	Importation of electronic communication equipment	30	44	45	42	49
6.	Distribution of electronic communication equipment	12	16	20	25	8
7.	Selling of electronic communication equipment	606	201	29	0	0
8.	Courier services	39	20	22	61	36
9.	V-SATs	57	21	69	11	7
10.	Online content	305	151	0	109	91
11.	Content by subscription (cable)	15	21	17	5	11
Total		1,125	546	246	352	316

Source: Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority

National Communication Backbone

333. In 2024, the National ICT Broadband Backbone (NICTBB) coverage increased by 29.4 percent to 14,795 kilometres from 11,436 kilometres in 2023. The increase was due to continued construction of NICTBB with the aim of expanding telecommunication and internet services within and outside the country to achieve digital transformation. In addition, revenue generated from service rendered by NICTBB amounted to 51,355 million shillings in 2024 compared with 56,966 million shillings in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 9.8 percent. This was due to suspension of services in some areas to facilitate construction of NICTBB in new areas.

Communication Services

334. As of December 2024, the Universal Communication Service Access Fund (UCSAF) in collaboration with network operators provided services to 1,705 wards with 4,982 villages and 23,582,852 residents compared with 1,219 wards with 3,648 villages and 14,926,860 residents in 2023. The increase in service provision coverage resulted from implementation of communication projects in rural areas. In addition, 358 towers were completed and commence telecommunication service provision in 2024 compared with 122

towers in 2023. Out of those, Halotel had 28 towers, TTCL (30 towers), Airtel (109 towers), Yas (93 towers) and Vodacom (98 towers).

INFORMATION SECTOR

335. As of December 2024, a total of 354 newspapers and magazines, 250 radio stations and 67 television stations were registered and licensed compared with 328 newspapers and magazines, 221 radio stations, and 52 television stations registered in 2023. The increase in radio stations was due to growing demand for information sharing and reduction of licensing costs following regulatory changes. Out of that, 26 newspapers and magazines were registered in 2024 compared with 32 newspapers and magazines registered in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 28.0 percent. In addition, 29 new radio stations were registered in 2024 compared with 18 radio stations registered in 2023. Furthermore, 15 new television stations were registered in 2024 compared with 18 television stations registered in 2023. On the other hand, six (6) blogs were registered in 2024 compared with 22 blogs registered in 2023, bringing the total number of registered blogs in the country to 66.

Table 13.3: Registered Newspapers, Radio Stations, Television Stations and Blogs

Year	Magazines/ newspapers	Radio stations	Television stations	Blogs
2020	24	15	1	40
2021	26	9	10	15
2022	46	15	9	6
2023	32	18	18	22
2024	26	29	15	6

Source: Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority

336. In 2023/24, the Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC) continued to expand radio coverage by installing FM radio transmitters in 14 districts compared with 20 districts in 2022/23.

Broadcasting Services

337. In 2024, users of broadcasting services measured by the number of decoders subscription for at least once within three months were 2,148,690 compared with 3,678,199 users in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 41.6 percent. Out of those, users of broadcasting services through satellite decreased by 16.6 percent to 1,568,241 in 2024 from 1,880,636 users in 2023. In addition, users of broadcasting services through Digital Terrestrial Television were 563,682 compared with 1,781,340 in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 68.4 percent. The decrease in broadcasting services was due to inclusion of decoders with active subscription only. Similarly, cable television users increased by 3.4 percent to 16,767 in 2024 from 16,223 users in 2023.

Table 13.4: Broadcasting Services Users, 2020 - 2024

Type of Service	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
Digital terrestrial television	1,472,317	1,613,031	1,667,465	1,781,340	563,682	-68.4
Satellite	1,341,686	1,577,315	1,702,056	1,880,636	1,568,241	-16.6
Cable television	158,224	29,403	85,802	16,223	16,767	3.4
Total	2,769,841	3,219,749	3,455,323	3,678,199	2,148,690	-41.6

Source: Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

National and International Kiswahili Development

338. In 2024, the National Kiswahili Council prepared and aired 2,311 programs on Kiswahili grammar and literature through radio and television compared with 1,187 programs aired in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 94.7 percent. This was due to various initiatives by the Government to expand its use and ensure the use of correct grammar. In addition, 62 language textbook manuscripts intended to be used in schools were approved in 2024 compared with 30 textbooks approved in 2023. The increase was due to the promotion of language certification for all books written in Kiswahili.

339. In 2024, the Council registered 78 Kiswahili experts compared with 328 experts registered in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 76.2 percent. This was due to low interest from stakeholders in registering their information in the database. As of December 2024, a total of 498 Tanzanians were teaching Kiswahili abroad compared with 203 teachers in the corresponding period in 2023. The increase was due to the implementation of the 2022-2032 National Strategy for Commercialization of Kiswahili Language. During the period under review, the Council registered and accredited seven (7) Kiswahili teaching centres for foreigners compared with 15 centres registered and accredited in 2023. This makes a total of 51 registered centres compared with 44 centres in 2023.

Editing and Translation of Documents

340. In 2024, the National Kiswahili Council translated 6,234 documents compared with 1,380 documents translated in 2023. The increase emanated from the efforts to promote translation services to various stakeholders. Out of those, 584 documents were translated from English to Kiswahili; 95 from Kiswahili to English; 533 from French to English; and 924 from Arabic to English. In addition, 3,038 documents were translated from Chinese to English and Kiswahili; and 1,060 documents were translated from various languages to English and Kiswahili. Furthermore, the Council coordinated interpretation service in 14 national and international meetings in 2024 compared with 11 meetings in 2023.

341. In 2024, the Council edited five (5) manuscripts compared with 10 manuscripts edited in 2023. The decrease was due to the use of private editors by some publishing companies. In addition, the Council identified 102 common errors in using Kiswahili language in the media compared with 192 errors observed in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 46.9 percent. This was attributed to awareness campaigns for writers and presenters on the proper use of Kiswahili.

Table 13.5: Services Provided by the National Kiswahili Council, 2020 - 2024

Year	Television & radio programs	Affirmation service	Translation service	Interpretation service	Editing service	Identified errors in media
2020	1,020	213	869	0	41	1,380
2021	1,008	203	1,148	0	23	1,205
2022	1,064	110	1,375	12	20	1,005
2023	1,187	30	1,380	11	10	192
2024	2,311	62	6,324	14	5	102

Source: National Kiswahili Council

ARTS DEVELOPMENT

Film Production Permits

342. In 2024, the Tanzania Film Board granted 247 film production permits compared with 276 permits in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 10.5 percent. The decrease was on account of increased technological use of portable devices like smartphones to record high-quality films.

Registration of Artists and Artworks

343. In 2024, the Copyright Society of Tanzania (COSOTA) registered 428 authors of copyright idea compared with 518 authors registered in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 17.4 percent. In addition, COSOTA registered 1,409 artworks in 2024 compared with 2,379 artworks registered in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 40.8 percent. The decrease in the registration of artists and artworks was due to the amendment of the Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act, Cap 218, which shifted the registration of creators to the Tanzania Music Rights Society (TAMRISO).

344. In 2024, COSOTA issued 2,074 copyright certificates compared with 1,357 certificates issued in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 52.8 percent. This was due to artists recognizing their rights and the importance of documentation to reduce disputes.

Table 13.6: Services Provided by COSOTA, 2020 - 2024

No.	Services	Year				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Registration of artists	1,436	2,066	424	518	428
2	Registration of artworks	1,431	3,827	3,904	2,379	1,409
3	Copyright certificates	1,431	3,835	1,430	1,357	2,074
4	Copyright licenses	354	370	621	360	0

Source: Copyright Society of Tanzania

Bagamoyo International Arts and Culture Festival

345. In 2024, local and international arts and cultural groups that participated in the Bagamoyo International Arts and Culture Festival increased by 81.4 percent to 78 groups compared to 43 groups participated in 2023. Out of those, local groups were 67 and international groups were 11. The increase was due to awareness campaigns through various platforms, including social media.

Artists Registration

346. In 2024, National Arts Council - BASATA continued to formalize artworks by registering 992 private artists compared with 1,089 artists registered in 2023. Out of those, 563 were musicians, equivalent to 56.8 percent, 260 performing artists (26.2 percent), and 169 craftsmen (17.0 percent).

Table 13.7: Registered Artists, 2020 - 2024

Year	Craftsmen	Performing	Musicians	Total
2020	34	172	171	377
2021	68	197	201	466
2022	87	178	207	472
2023	225	179	685	1,089
2024	169	260	563	992

Source: National Arts Council

Artwork Awards

347. In 2023/24, a total of 47 awards were given to Tanzanian music artists compared with 54 awards in 2022/23, equivalent to a decrease of 13.0 percent. Out of those, 37 awards were domestic and 10 were international. The decrease was due to improvement in awarding categories.

Table 13.8: Music Awards to Tanzanian Artists, 2019/20 - 2023/24

Year	Domestic awards	International awards	Total
2019/20	8	2	10
2020/21	15	13	28
2021/22	47	14	61
2022/23	44	10	54
2023/24	37	10	47

Source: National Arts Council

348. In 2024, a total of 86 film awards were given to stakeholders compared with 56 awards in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 53.6 percent. The increase was due to stakeholders' enthusiasm for organizing festivals in regions and districts. Out of those, 67 awards were domestic and 19 were international.

Table 13.9: Awards to Film Stakeholders, 2020 - 2024

Awards	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Domestic awards	2	33	50	41	67
International awards	2	3	13	15	19
Total	4	36	63	56	86

Source: Tanzania Film Board

Formalization of Cultural and Artistic Works

349. In 2024, the Tanzania Culture and Arts Fund (TACAF) facilitated formalization of 4,533 cultural and artistic works compared with 2,386 works in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 90.0 percent. This was due to increased awareness on the importance of commercializing cultural and artistic works.

350. In 2024, TACAF extended loans worth 3,128.9 million shillings to 152 cultural and arts projects compared with loans worth 2,148.5 million shillings extended to 97 projects in 2023, equivalent to an increase in value by 45.6 percent. This was attributed to timely loan repayments. In addition, loan repayment rate was 95.6 percent in 2024 compared with 91.6 percent in 2023. Furthermore, 449,531 jobs were created through the extended loans compared with 286,985 jobs in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 56.6 percent.

Table 13.10: Loans Extended and Jobs Created, 2022 - 2024

Year	Projects	Jobs	Amount (Shillings)
2022	5	14,732	185,000,000
2023	97	286,985	2,148,450,000
2024	152	449,531	3,128,900,000

Source: Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts, and Sports

351. In 2024, TACAF facilitated training of 5,841 artists on formalizing cultural and artistic works compared with 3,296 artists trained in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 77.2 percent. This was due to increased awareness of artists.

SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

352. In 2024, the National Sports Council of Tanzania (NSC) registered 152 sports clubs compared with 154 clubs registered in 2023. In addition, 45 sports associations were registered in 2024 compared with 34 associations registered in 2023. Furthermore, 49 sports academies were registered in 2024 compared with 28 sports academies registered in 2023.

Similarly, 66 promoters/agents were registered in 2024 compared with 59 promoters/agents registered in 2023.

Table 13.11: Registered Sports Stakeholders, 2020 - 2024

Year	Sports clubs	Sports associations	Sports academies	Sports promoters/ agencies	Sports institutions
2020	110	12	5	26	10
2021	216	15	22	60	9
2022	178	15	33	40	10
2023	154	34	28	59	0
2024	152	45	49	66	0

Source: National Sports Council

Table 60: POSTAL SERVICES STATISTICS

Item	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Sub post office	Number	66	57	46	40	29	29	29	31
Franchised post offices	Number	87	87	79	72	70	70	70	63
Departmental post offices	Number	154	157	139	132	144	144	144	150
Total	Number	307	301	264	244	243	243	243	244
Private boxes installed	000	161	161	145	126	126	126	152	158
Rented boxes	000	143	157	126	125	125	125	119	150
Unfulfilled request/waiting applicants	000	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	8
Rented postal bags	Number	342	675	442	291	240	180	60	47
Posted letters:	Million	5	9	11	6	4	2	2	1
Registered & urgent letters:	000	269	280	186	65	45	50	25	92
Inland parcels	000	51	63	32	4	6	10	7	19
Foreign parcels	000	3	4	3	2	2	1	6	2
Licence issued for stamp selling	Number	4,635	6,027	5,570	2,803	1,726	1,374	463	231
EMS letters and parcels:									
Inland	Number	560,710	655,927	511,274	466,029	627,822	481,588	354,746	499,430
Foreign	Number	9,534	14,346	13,742	7,080	11,642	5,150	6,254	15,506
EMS money fax	Number	18	-	-	52	-	-	-	-
EMS fax (Fax message received)	Number	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overnight mail services	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letters' bags transported	Number	24,966	14,553	19,598	46,093	30,339	24,889	26,171	16,279
Newspapers parcels transported	Number	2,120	5,346	7,800	-	-	-	-	-
Post mini bus services:	Number								
No. of letters bag transported	Number	-	2,919	2,518	5,651	3,293	6,377	5,178	427
Express Money Orders (EMO) issued	Number	127	104	109	52	-	-	-	-
Express Money Orders (EMO) paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speed cash/Interstate Money Orders (IMO)									
Sent	Number	8	11	26	-	-	-	-	-
Received	Number	43	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postal order sold	Number	45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postal order paid	Number	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savings bank transactions									
Amana (Deposit)	Number	59,249	108,972	91,567	56,064	94,689	96,959	70,110	56,253
Withdrawal	Number	76,926	133,531	103,958	75,065	69,203	94,374	106,845	234,055

Source:Tanzania Postal Corporation

Table. 61: NUMBER OF LANDLINES AND MOBILE PHONE USERS

Company	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change (Percent)
A. Mobile phones								
Tigo/Yas	12,583,640	12,572,826	13,032,073	13,369,276	15,940,373	19,698,263	25,419,851	29.0
Vodacom	14,143,657	15,672,390	15,621,457	15,913,553	18,180,904	21,272,484	26,327,611	23.8
Airtel	10,954,621	12,722,224	13,823,756	14,700,426	16,616,488	19,146,016	20,061,071	4.8
TTCL Mobile	587,191	981,072	963,384	1,813,719	1,495,577	1,644,194	1,655,861	0.7
Halotel	3,942,237	4,641,701	6,818,228	7,200,140	8,028,138	8,529,919	12,371,713	45.0
Total	42,211,346	46,590,213	51,292,702	52,997,114	60,261,480	70,290,876	85,836,107	22.1
B. Landline								
Mobile Network	43,497,261	47,685,232	51,220,233	54,044,384	60,192,331	70,215,144	86,769,161	23.6
Fixed Network	124,298	76,288	72,834	71,834	84,696	75,732	78,299	3.4
Total	43,621,559	47,761,520	51,293,067	54,116,218	60,277,027	70,290,876	86,847,460	23.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority

CHAPTER 14

ENERGY

Electricity Generation

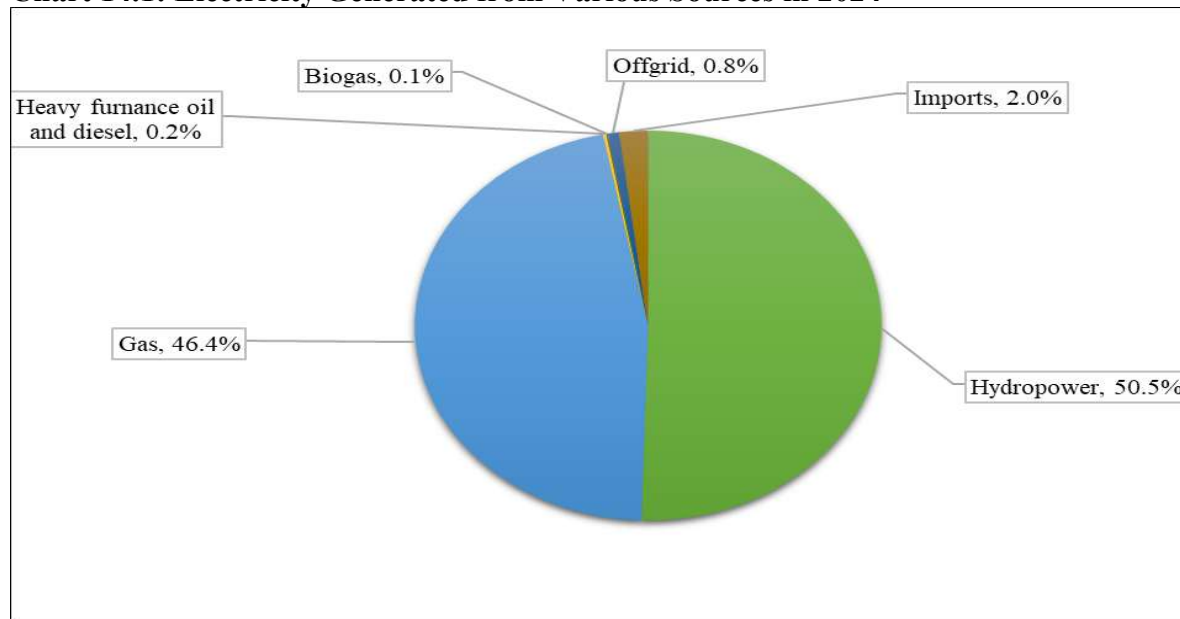
353. In 2024, the installed electricity generation capacity was 3,052.46 MW compared with 1,887.50 MW in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 61.7 percent. The increase was due to the commissioning of five (5) out of nine (9) turbines with a capacity of generating 1,175 MW at the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project (JNHPP). As of December 2024, construction of JNHPP reached 99.5 percent, and once completed, it will have a capacity of generating 2,115 MW.

354. In 2024, electricity generated from various sources was 11,958.84 GWh compared with 10,379.56 GWh generated in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 15.2 percent. Out of those, 11,628.82 GWh were generated from the National grid, 90.87 GWh were generated from off-grid stations and 239.15 GWh were imported from neighbouring countries. The National grid electricity was generated from the following sources: hydropower plants 6,034.03 GWh, equivalent to 51.9 percent; gas 5,552.19 GWh (47.7 percent); heavy fuel oil 26.95 GWh (0.2 percent); and biogas 15.65 GWh (0.1 percent). In addition, electricity generated from plants owned by TANESCO was 10,776.49 GWh in 2024 compared with 8,651.32 GWh generated in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 24.6 percent.

355. In 2024, electricity sold to various customers was 9,114.7 GWh compared with 8,232 GWh sold in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 10.7 percent. Out of that, 4,150.1 GWh were sold for household use, 4,187.5 GWh were for large customers and 777.1 GWh were sold in Zanzibar. On the other hand, electricity loss was 14.48 percent of the electricity generated in 2024 compared with a loss of 14.63 percent in 2023. This was due to depreciation of electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure, length distribution line and transformer overloading. As of December 2024, the Government through the Rural Electrification Expansion Project connected electricity to all 12,318 villages in Mainland Tanzania compared with 11,720 villages in 2023.

356. In 2024, transmission lines covered 8,025.38 kilometres from 7,745.38 kilometres in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 3.6 percent. In addition, electricity distribution lines expanded to 197,597.34 kilometres from 176,750.88 kilometres in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 11.8 percent. Furthermore, customers connected to electricity increased by 10.8 percent to 5,225,193 in 2024 from 4,714,129 customers in 2023. This was attributed to the continued use of NIKONEKT electricity application system, as well as implementation of densification projects and urban development in peri-urban areas.

Chart 14.1: Electricity Generated from Various Sources in 2024



Natural Gas

357. In 2024, production of natural gas was 69,538.3 million cubic feet compared with 85,173.2 million cubic feet produced in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 18.4 percent. Out of those, 42,610.75 million cubic feet were produced from factories owned by the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and 26,927.55 million cubic feet were produced from SONGAS Plant and Maurel & Prom factories. The decrease in production was due to reduced demand for natural gas in electricity generation. On the other hand, revenue from the sale of TPDC's natural gas at Songosongo and Mnazi Bay blocks amounted to USD 144.10 million compared with USD 124.53 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 15.7 percent. This was attributed to increase in TPDC's stake in Mnazi Bay blocks from 20.0 percent to 40.0 percent following acquisition of 20.0 percent shares of Wentworth Resources Ltd.

358. In 2024, natural gas distribution network reached 177.82 kilometres from 170.72 kilometres in 2023. As of December 2024, 1,514 households, 57 industries, 14 institutions, and six (6) compressed natural gas refilling stations for vehicles were connected to the natural gas infrastructure. In addition, approximately 5,000 vehicles and 5,000 motor tricycles were connected to the natural gas system.

Table 14.1: Natural Gas Production, 2020 - 2024 (Million Cubic Feet)

Year	Songosongo	Mnazi Bay	Total	Change (Percent)
2020	33,149.94	23,934.21	57,084.15	-10.6
2021	35,095.18	29,828.96	64,924.14	13.7
2022	46,116.99	32,942.96	79,059.95	21.8
2023	45,976.38	39,196.81	85,173.19	7.7
2024	33,695.42	35,842.88	69,538.30	-18.4

Source: Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation

Table 14.2: Revenue from Sales of Natural Gas, 2020 - 2024 (USD)

Year	Songosongo	Mnazi Bay	Total	Change (Percent)
2020	20,995,963	34,122,450	55,118,413	-13.9
2021	16,018,066	42,886,054	58,904,120	6.9
2022	26,933,872	44,355,811	71,289,683	21.0
2023	45,264,440	79,265,141	124,529,581	75.0
2024	33,054,000	111,041,488	144,095,489	15.7

Source: Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation

Importation of Petroleum Products

359. In 2024, the volume of petroleum products imported was 4,249.2 million cubic litres compared with 4,010.3 million cubic litres imported in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 6.0 percent. This was due to strengthening of economic activities, particularly industry, construction, trade and tourism. Out of the imported petroleum products, 2,364.6 million cubic litres were diesel, 1,632.4 million cubic litres petrol, 7.19 million cubic litres kerosene, 217.18 million cubic litres jet fuel, and 27.78 million cubic litres were heavy fuel oil. In addition, fuel reserves in the country were 14 days for petrol, 12 days for diesel, 27 days for jet fuel and 75 days for kerosene in 2024.

Table 14.3: Imported Petroleum Products for Domestic Consumption in 2024 (Cubic Litres)

Month	Diesel	Petrol	Jet Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Heavy Fuel Oil	Total
January	166,613,385	158,377,846	17,838,772	924,417	-	343,754,421
February	199,199,680	114,947,502	20,658,448	660,062	-	335,465,691
March	155,263,807	96,702,904	14,656,930	-	6,325,386	272,949,027
April	112,646,767	100,468,126	18,037,444	-	6,325,386	237,477,723
May	229,546,809	129,762,481	30,824,289	-	-	390,133,578
June	179,222,497	110,534,039	15,524,723	-	-	305,281,259
July	165,099,370	117,332,764	-	-	-	282,432,134
August	186,474,186	121,451,980	20,235,866	672,197	5,782,773	334,617,001
September	214,787,315	165,028,645	24,255,194	665,297	-	404,736,452
October	217,744,005	165,298,775	36,749,060	1,322,792	-	421,114,633
November	167,685,451	103,498,506	-	-	7,452,387	278,636,344
December	209,243,253	137,103,218	16,261,725	658,742	-	363,266,938
Localized Transit	161,094,797	111,934,072	2,137,793	2,285,047	1,895,261	279,346,971
Total 2024	2,364,621,322	1,632,440,858	217,180,244	7,188,554	27,781,193	4,249,212,172
Total 2023	2,216,780,181	1,557,545,600	213,766,743	4,260,353	17,973,859	4,010,326,735
Change (Percent)	6.7	4.8	1.6	68.7	54.6	6.0

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

In-transit Petroleum Products

360. In 2024, in transit petroleum products was 5.304 million cubic litres, compared with 4.721.6 million cubic litres in transit petroleum products in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 12.3 percent. The increase was due to continued improvement of port services. Out of the total in transit petroleum products, 3.642.5 million cubic litres were diesel, 1.414.8 million cubic litres petrol, 241.1 million cubic litres jet fuel, 0.65 million litres kerosene, and 5.1 million litres were heavy fuel oil.

Table 14.4: In - transit Petroleum Products in 2024 (Cubic Litres)

Month	Diesel	Petrol	Jet Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Heavy Fuel Oil	Total
January	147,656,029	143,570,113	17,838,772	-	-	309,064,915
February	255,491,001	112,892,478	11,969,341	-	-	380,352,820
March	235,545,214	82,634,067	10,871,594	-	-	329,050,875
April	289,705,681	119,935,545	24,289,756	-	4,809,492	438,740,474
May	447,367,999	141,936,163	38,598,062	-	-	627,902,225
June	336,876,977	88,376,821	30,735,924	650,058	-	456,639,780
July	306,766,058	108,107,302	-	-	-	414,873,360
August	254,002,514	177,243,334	20,578,273	-	-	451,824,122
September	192,052,523	153,061,095	18,744,295	-	-	363,857,912
October	407,518,379	106,985,820	34,125,152	-	-	548,629,351
November	464,479,540	168,617,495	7,980,750	-	2,150,596	641,077,785
December	466,137,109	123,362,014	27,517,840	-	-	617,016,963
Localized transit	161,094,797	111,934,072	2,137,793	-	1,895,261	277,061,924
Total 2024	3,642,504,227	1,414,788,175	241,111,966	650,058	5,064,827	5,301,968,658
Total 2023	3,241,437,112	1,256,438,949	219,727,447	3,967,029	-	4,721,570,538
Change (Percent)	12.4	12.6	9.7	-83.6	-	12.3

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

Price Trend for Petroleum Products

361. In 2024, the average world market price for petrol was 729 USD per tonne, diesel was 694 USD per tonne and kerosene was 728 USD per tonne compared with 777 USD, 770 USD and 805 USD, respectively in 2023. The decrease in price is equivalent to 6.3 percent for petrol, 9.8 percent for diesel and 9.5 percent for kerosene. This was due to increase in crude oil production following increased production from non-OPEC countries such as the United States and Canada to offset production cuts implemented by OPEC member countries. In addition, global oil consumption decreased following reduction in diesel and petrol consumption due to the rise in the use of electric vehicle and liquified natural gas-powered trucks, particularly in China.

362. In 2024, the average prices of oil per litre in the domestic market increased to 3,130 shillings for petrol and 3,041 shillings for kerosene compared with 2,999 shillings for petrol and 3,015 shillings for kerosene in 2023. In addition, the average price of petrol increased by 4.4 percent and kerosene by 0.9 percent due to the rise in the cost of oil import and transportation. However, the average price of diesel in the domestic market decreased by 0.6 percent to 3,040 shillings per litre in 2024 compared with 3,058 shillings per litre in 2023. This was due to increased imports and the use of alternative energy sources, which reduced the demand for the product in the market.

Table 14.5: Average Price of Petroleum Products in the World Market in 2024 (USD/Tonne)

Month	Diesel	Petrol	Kerosene
January	733	746	770
February	760	782	784
March	741	794	779
April	752	842	783
May	693	743	721
June	702	718	739
July	718	763	754
August	673	704	707
September	612	652	649
October	642	662	679
November	656	660	695
December	651	678	681
Average 2024	694	729	728
Average 2023	770	777	805
Change (Percent)	-9.8	-6.2	-9.5

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

Table 14.6: Price of Petroleum Products in the Domestic Market in 2024 (Shillings/Litre)

Month	Diesel	Petrol	Kerosene
January	3,078	3,084	3,510
February	3,029	3,051	2,840
March	3,126	3,163	2,840
April	3,210	3,257	2,840
May	3,196	3,314	2,840
June	3,112	3,261	3,261
July	3,115	3,210	3,261
August	3,131	3,231	3,257
September	3,011	3,140	3,121
October	2,846	3,011	2,943
November	2,844	2,943	2,943
December	2,779	2,898	2,831
Average 2024	3,040	3,130	3,041
Average 2023	3,058	2,999	3,015
Change (Percent)	-0.6	4.4	0.9

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

Liquefied Petroleum Gas

363. In 2024, a total of 344,374 tonnes of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) was imported compared with 364,982 tonnes imported in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 5.6 percent. This was due to reduction of in-transit LPG, after LPG importers, particularly from Kenya increasing their imports through Mombasa port.

Table 14.7: LPG Imports, 2023 - 2024 (Tonnes)

Month	2023	2024
January	25,165	28,921
February	23,229	33,344
March	23,951	29,622
April	26,793	42,961
May	37,670	40,634
June	25,414	25,397
July	36,129	22,894
August	29,310	33,511
September	33,258	24,486
October	30,556	21,649
November	38,375	26,161
December	35,132	14,793
Total	364,982	344,374

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

364. In 2024, the Government continued to implement the National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024-2034) by creating awareness on the importance of using clean energy for

cooking, distributing 452,455 subsidized gas cylinders and promoting innovation in clean cooking energy technologies. In addition, the Government continued to transfer clean cooking energy technologies to various institutions and encourage the private sector to further engage in the entire value chain of clean cooking energy. The use of clean cooking energy is essential for health protection, environment conservation and well-being improvement. The goal of the Strategy is to reach 80 percent of Tanzanians using clean cooking energy by 2034 from the 9.2 percent in 2022.

Table 62: INSTALLED CAPACITY AND ELECTRICITY GENERATED IN 2024

Centre	Capacity (MW)	Generated (GWh)
Hydropower		
JNHPP	1,117.00	3,339.40
Kidatu	204.00	943.22
Kihansi	180.00	826.69
Mtera	80.00	337.60
New Pangani Falls	68.00	357.06
Rusumo	26.67	94.29
Hale	21.00	12.00
Nyumba ya Mungu	8.00	62.52
Uwemba	0.84	1.93
Mwenga	4.00	26.77
Yovi	0.95	3.32
Matembwe	0.59	-
Darakuta	0.32	1.77
Luponde	0.90	1.97
Andoya	1.00	0.69
Tulila	5.00	24.79
Sub-total	1,718.27	6,034.03
Gas		
Kinyerezi II	248.22	1,562.50
Ubungo gas plant II	129.00	903.29
Ubungo gas plant I	102.00	390.37
Songas	189.00	866.73
Ubungo gas plant III	92.50	465.88
Tegeta gas plant	45.00	210.05
Kinyerezi I	335.00	976.13
Mtwara I	30.60	92.78
Mtwara II (TM 16)	20.00	74.59
Somanga	7.50	9.85
Sub total	1,198.82	5,552.19
Fuel		
Zuzu	7.44	2.48
Nyakato	63.00	21.33
Biharamulo	2.72	-
Songea	5.74	-
Liwale	0.85	-
Tunduru	1.05	-
Ludewa	1.27	-
Mbinga	1.00	-

Table 62: Continues

Centre	Capacity (MW)	Generated (GWh)
Loliondo	1.00	-
Ngara	1.25	-
Kasulu	4.55	3.14
Kibondo	2.50	-
Sub total	92.37	26.95
Biomass		
TANWAT	1.50	1.92
TPC	9.00	13.73
Sub total	10.50	15.65
Total National grid	3,019.96	11,628.82
Off-grid		
Bukoba	2.60	0.03
Inyonga	1.60	3.26
Kigoma	8.80	40.73
Mafia	3.20	8.26
Mpanda	6.30	35.38
Sumbawanga	5.00	1.72
Solowazi	5.00	1.49
Total offgrid	32.50	90.87
Import from neighboring countries		
Uganda (Masaka)		136.16
Uganda (Kikagati)		38.35
Zambia		64.64
Total imports		239.15
Grand total	3,052.46	11,958.84

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company

Table 63: ELETRICITY SOLD TO VARIOUS USERS (Gigawatt Hour)

Year	Tanzania Mainland			Zanzibar	Total	Total electricity generated
	Small users (D1)	Medium user (T1)	Large user (T2, T3 & T8)	T5+T7		
2013	280.6	1,747.0	2,560.4	218.7	4,806.7	5,946.2
2014	217.0	1,891.0	2,595.0	348.5	5,051.5	6,186.8
2015	148.8	2,082.7	2,721.1	344.6	5,297.1	6,416.9
2016	345.3	2,263.4	2,887.2	375.6	5,871.5	7,092.2
2017	301.5	2,371.0	2,893.3	390.4	5,956.2	7,115.3
2018	319.8	2,481.9	3,075.0	414.0	6,290.7	7,354.8
2019	307.2	2,655.9	3,198.1	481.5	6,642.8	7,804.9
2020	325.8	2,668.6	3,205.1	474.9	6,674.3	7,862.9
2021	339.9	2,900.0	3,527.0	546.3	7,313.2	8,580.8
2022	351.0	3,063.1	3,730.6	584.9	7,729.6	9,064.9
2023	393.6	3,313.2	3,864.2	661.0	8,232.0	10,379.6
2024	430.5	3,719.6	4,187.5	777.1	9,114.7	11,958.9

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company

Table 64: ELETRICITY SALES BY REGION (GWh)

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Dodoma	161.0	179.7	177.7	228.7	249.3	297.2	336.7
Arusha	383.3	406.3	385.6	395.6	413.9	452.1	496.6
Manyara	32.4	34.8	35.2	53.5	59.0	67.3	52.5
Kilimanjaro	181.7	185.2	183.9	195.2	206.3	218.7	260.9
Tanga	353.9	351.3	342.2	375.5	408.7	391.5	433.1
Morogoro	274.9	268.0	266.8	298.5	307.3	329.7	327.3
Pwani	393.1	450.7	517.9	597.9	635.7	714.8	826.7
Dar-es-Salaam	2,481.6	2,596.5	2,534.0	2,652.0	2,805.9	2,932.0	3,188.5
Lindi	25.8	29.7	30.5	33.8	36.2	41.5	44.8
Mtwara	52.8	55.9	55.9	58.6	60.9	66.5	69.0
Ruvuma	41.9	50.3	53.7	56.9	59.4	66.5	76.5
Iringa	103.7	108.9	109.1	117.3	123.8	133.6	147.3
Mbeya	186.9	201.6	209.9	226.9	231.5	231.8	244.3
Singida	45.7	49.5	53.1	58.1	65.1	69.5	88.7
Tabora	60.7	68.4	69.7	76.4	77.9	80.9	89.0
Rukwa	25.9	27.3	28.6	31.1	32.5	39.0	45.1
Kigoma	40.2	40.3	41.0	47.5	52.3	59.6	69.6
Shinyanga	339.5	354.1	352.2	421.7	411.2	395.3	440.3
Kagera	90.6	80.3	79.2	96.8	108.1	119.2	154.9
Mwanza	287.7	295.2	300.9	325.6	344.5	348.4	371.6
Mara	165.8	163.9	188.1	195.5	215.1	241.2	246.1
Njombe	35.4	39.1	42.0	45.7	47.8	53.0	59.7
Katavi	11.2	13.6	16.3	21.8	24.0	27.8	36.3
Geita	49.2	53.0	60.8	77.7	83.0	96.9	123.3
Simiyu	22.4	24.2	24.8	28.6	31.0	34.3	39.8
Songwe	29.3	33.2	40.4	50.2	54.4	62.8	68.9
Total Tanzania Mainland	5,876.6	6,161.0	6,199.5	6,767.1	7,144.8	7,571.1	8,337.6
Zanzibar	414.0	481.5	474.9	546.3	584.9	661.0	777.1
Grand total	6,290.6	6,642.5	6,674.4	7,313.4	7,729.7	8,232.1	9,114.7

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company

CHAPTER 15

WATER

Management and Development of Water Resources

365. In 2024, the average volume of water resources suitable for use was 126 billion cubic metres per year, the same as in 2023. Out of those, 105 billion cubic metres were surface water and 21 billion cubic metres were underground water. In addition, based on the estimated population of 64.2 million in Mainland Tanzania in 2024 by the National Bureau of Statistics, the level of access to clean and safe water per person per year averaged 1,961 cubic metres, which is above the internationally accepted average of 1,700 cubic meters per person per year.

366. In 2024, the water demand for various uses in the country was estimated at 68 billion cubic metres per year compared with 66 billion cubic metres in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 3.0 percent. This was due to increased economic and social activities, largely driven by population growth. In addition, 74 new water sources were identified, making a total of 3,339 in 2024 from 3,265 water sources identified in 2023. During the same period, 350 water sources were demarcated for protection from human activities compared with 316 water sources in 2023. The increase in both identified and demarcated water sources resulted from Government investment in the management and development of water resources.

367. In 2024, stations for monitoring surface and groundwater decreased to 1,181 from 1,205 stations in 2023. This was due to floods that damaged stations in various parts of the country. The stations included: 341 weather stations; 358 stations for monitoring water in rivers, lakes, and dams; 95 groundwater monitoring stations; 33 stations for monitoring sediment in rivers; and 354 water quality monitoring stations.

Water Quality

368. In 2024, a total of 9,187 water samples were collected and assessed for quality compared with 6,490 samples collected and assessed in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 41.6 percent. This was due to the procurement of water quality testing equipment for laboratories in Singida, Mwanza, and Iringa regions as well as increased public awareness on water quality issues. Out of the samples collected and assessed: 8,457 were for domestic use; 335 for monitoring water quality trends at water sources; 70 for research; 85 for industrial use; 21 for irrigation; 69 for construction; 109 for fish processing industries; and 41 for assessing the efficiency of water quality laboratories.

369. In 2024, the Government assessed the quality of 8,457 water samples for domestic use compared with 5,764 samples assessed in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 46.7

percent. The test results showed that 6,223 samples, equivalent to 73.6 percent met the acceptable international quality and safety standards, whereas 2,234 samples were found to be sub-standards. The sub-standards samples were found to have high levels of discoloration, mud, hardness, salinity, nitrate, fluoride, manganese and iron.

370. In 2024, a total of 395 water samples for industrial use, irrigation, construction, research, and testing of laboratory performance were assessed and met the acceptable quality standards compared with 315 samples assessed in 2023. The water quality assessment revealed that the condition of water sources was satisfactory and suitable for development and use in various economic and social activities.

371. In 2024, a total of 281 samples of wastewater discharged into the environment were collected and assessed for quality compared with 377 samples collected and assessed in 2023. The results showed that 142 samples, equivalent to 50.5 percent, did not meet quality standards due to high levels of chemical oxygen demand, biological oxygen demand, nitrate, and phosphate, which exceeded the required limits for discharging the water into the environment.

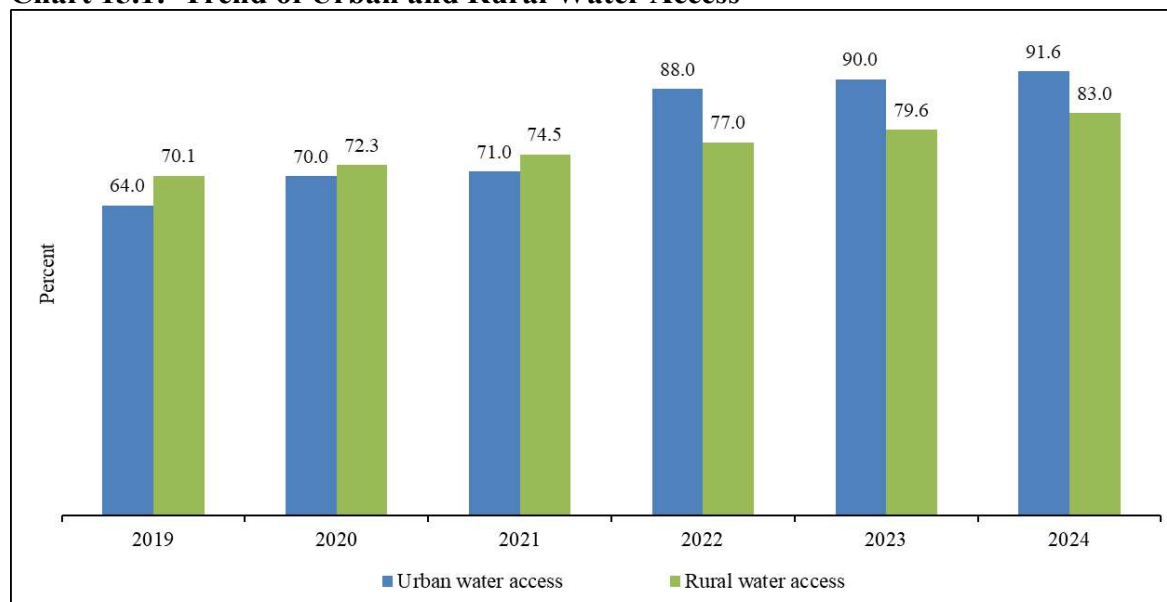
Rural Water Supply Services

372. In 2024, the Government completed 6,832 domestic water points with the capacity to serve 4,976,352 people compared with 8,751 water points capable of serving 4,178,368 people in 2023. As a result, the number of operational water points increased to 158,475 in 2024 from 151,643 water points in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 4.5 percent. The increase was due to ongoing construction and rehabilitation of rural water infrastructure. In addition, the number of households connected to domestic water points increased by 33.2 percent to 276,464 in 2024 from 207,498 households in 2023. As of December 2024, the average access to water services in rural areas increased to 83.0 percent from 79.6 percent in 2023. This improvement resulted from completion of construction and rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure, as well as strengthening of community-based water supply organizations responsible for operating and managing rural water projects.

Urban Water Supply Services

373. In 2024, access to water services in urban areas averaged at 91.6 percent compared with 90 percent in 2023. The increase was due to the completion of urban water supply projects. During the period under review, 68 urban water supply projects were completed compared with 70 projects completed in 2023. In addition, 2,334,950 customers were connected to clean water services in 2024 compared with 1,990,206 customers connected in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 17.3 percent. This was driven by ongoing rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure and the connection of customers to completed water projects in regional and district headquarters.

Chart 15.1: Trend of Urban and Rural Water Access



374. In 2024, water production in the country was 399.9 million cubic metres compared with 395.9 million cubic metres produced in 2023. In addition, revenue from sale of clean and safe water amounted to 409.4 billion shillings in 2024 compared with 383.9 billion shillings in 2023.

Boreholes Drilling and Dam Construction

375. In 2024, a total of 2,034 boreholes were drilled across the country compared with 1,188 boreholes drilled in 2023. Out of those, 816 boreholes were drilled by the Government and 1,218 boreholes were drilled by the private sector. The increase in drilled boreholes was due to private sector investment and Government efforts to increase provision of water services. Out of drilled boreholes, 85 were drilled in Lake Tanganyika Basin, 200 in Lake Rukwa Basin, 32 in Lake Nyasa Basin, 133 in Pangani Basin, 561 in the Central Basin, 67 in Rufiji Basin, 333 in Ruvuma and Southern Coast Basin, 429 in Wami/Ruvu Basin and 194 in Lake Victoria Basin.

376. In 2024, the Government continued with the construction of rainwater harvesting infrastructure to improve water access in the country. During that period, eight (8) dams for various uses, including rainwater harvesting were constructed in Misigiri (Iramba); Lalago and Ipililo (Maswa); Igombe (Tabora); Mputa (Mkinga); Kwa Mjembe (Bagamoyo); Mihingo (Bunda); and Nsekwa (Mlele).

Sewerage Services

377. In 2024, the sewerage network was 1,514.6 kilometres compared with 1,503.4 kilometres in 2023. In addition, a total of 118,114 customers were connected to the

sewerage network in 2024 compared with 115,269 customers connected in 2023. The increase was due to completion of sanitation projects in Nzega and Tunduma towns. As of December 2024, four (4) non-piped sewerage projects were completed in Nzega, Tunduma, Muheza, and Pangani towns, making a total of 16 towns using this system.

Table 65: URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND REVENUE COLLECTION

A. Regional Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (RWSSA)				
Authority	2023		2024	
	Water supply (Cubic meters)	Revenue (Shillings)	Water supply (Cubic meters)	Revenue (Shillings)
Arusha	29,033,530	22,414,906,277	29,910,310	24,853,605,909.80
Babati	4,111,770	4,299,991,437	4,046,479	5,176,143,778.60
Bukoba	2,876,972	3,126,973,721	3,821,822.55	4,948,455,950.59
Dodoma	21,998,770	21,013,601,786	22,074,907	26,939,287,694.42
DAWASA	141,097,720	142,034,738,371	128,430,974	142,457,866,444.50
Geita	1,900,004	1,873,449,388	1,903,596.50	1,779,321,430
Iringa	6,365,079	8,904,401,229	6,842,191	9,357,492,342.35
Kigoma	1,906,628	955,509,319	4,302,722	4,264,177,966.83
Lindi	3,586,158	2,779,730,026	825,297.09	1,047,789,152.28
Mpanda	894,474	1,028,659,374	1,690,351.28	1,057,504,344.50
Mbeya	14,037,363	14,465,894,142	16,983,394	14,877,554,873.70
Morogoro	11,081,500	13,052,443,221	13,204,380	13,017,394,443.97
Moshi	14,513,727	11,564,651,416	15,133,589	12,077,739,739.30
Mtwara	4,585,970	4,456,114,662	4,571,368	4,681,361,139
Musoma	6,588,171	4,694,349,536	7,166,728.75	4,820,954,561.95
Mwanza	30,808,692	31,296,954,665	32,506,489	28,817,580,006.74
Njombe	1,167,132	1,247,612,800	1,192,753	1,235,981,614.30
Bariadi	587,861	281,000,789	792,598.65	573,693,695.80
Kahama	5,489,976	8,163,134,057	5,296,706	9,351,795,738.25
Singida	5,171,242	8,993,680,073	3,860,851	4,368,522,065
Songea	3,572,570	3,714,319,686	3,054,507	4,148,976,894
Sumbawanga	3,168,035	3,625,873,850	2,080,663	2,299,933,211.65
Tabora	2,626,954	1,605,691,901	5,662,197	8,742,194,182.47
Shinyanga	6,043,371	7,731,582,765	5,439,369	9,334,937,296.92
Tanga	12,427,071	15,238,912,081	12,817,591	15,692,481,071.81
Vwawa-Mlowo	465,324	179,390,823	460,265	212,112,523
Total - RWSSA	336,106,064	338,743,567,395	334,072,100	356,134,858,072
B. National Projects Water Authorities (NWP)				
Authority	2023		2024	
	Water supply (Cubic meters)	Revenue (Shillings)	Water supply (Cubic meters)	Revenue (Shillings)
Wanging'ombe	769,160	478,777,525	594,936	516,850,512.65
Kahama	21,320,537	15,907,526,430	22,946,316	19,215,386,395
Shinyanga				
Mugango	797,070	87,931,281.5	113,416	124,152,040
Kiabakari				
Masasi	304,971	3,066,700,000	2,448,638	2,844,822,240
Nachingwea				
Makonde	1,110,799	577,101,267	794,252	865,643,748.96
Maswa	1,674,963	720,559,301	1,030,434.60	757,912,360
HTM	1,301,273	774,307,500	2,684,825.20	1,185,581,857
Total - NWP	27,278,773	21,612,903,304.5	30,612,818	25,510,349,155

Table 65: Continues

C. District Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (DTWSSA)				
Authority	2023		2024	
	Water supply (Cubic meters)	Revenue (Shillings)	Water supply (Cubic meters)	Revenue (Shillings)
Karatu	1,542,730	1,033,678,521	1,362,240	1,064,503,558
Kondoa	1,026,791	438,234,820	517,567	463,785,280
Mpwapwa	781,334	376,061,939	753,813	523,603,796
Ludewa	399,330	56,283,412	405,485	75,037,660
Makete	327,840	155,575,654	366,938	200,079,129
Mafinga	992,558	494,079,542	868,160	582,908,223
Makambako	774,438	663,048,409	861,974	767,776,200
Biharamulo	380,372	332,382,119	531,812	337,551,807
Ngara	633,585	382,372,406	653,467	353,053,709
Kasulu	924,620	239,296,172	2,605,092.70	360,802,781
Same-Mwanga	835,149	453,965,789	848,493	504,193,937
Kilwa Masoko	537,592	330,774,544	543,294.68	320,429,341
Loliondo	142,816	193,029,014	127,089	190,486,645
Kiteto Kibaya	121,592	87,583,788	184,252	210,565,786.70
Mbulu	622,042	288,966,069	847,790	558,118,048.22
Bunda	1,068,510	1,124,825,262	1,109,148	1,482,506,024.25
Orkesumet	245,742	396,208,712	178,095	337,823,000
Sengerema	1,753,457	1,486,271,589	1,504,470	1,271,169,906
Chunya	105,711	93,317,128	108,257	88,844,720
Itumba Isongele	319,442	60,516,128	610,396	66,990,185.67
Kyela-Kasumulu	1,797,684	95,151,875	1,674,713	136,372,174.85
Mbarali Rujewa	722,880	124,993,361	663,442	135,971,594
Rungwe Tukuyu	2,183,067	285,691,030	3,709,395	373,582,485
Ifakara	234,002	101,438,817	479,185	109,805,527.26
Kilosa	498,482	312,097,280	498,482	312,097,280
Mahenge	13,133	121,621,229	13,133	121,621,229
Morogoro Mikumi	234,547	265,759,895	234,547	265,759,895
Rufiji Utete	179,552	148,630,131	130,315	96,016,354.36
Namtumbo	352,755	99,558,414	358,612.56	164,978,569
Kahama	5,171,242	8,993,680,073	5,296,706	9,351,795,738.25
Kishapu	160,435	251,289,017	201,240	283,146,284
Maganzo	230,265	130,447,372	98,670	165,793,728
Mwanhuzi	105,852	172,259,845	276,401	263,376,171.20
Maswa	252,115	225,647,984	1,030,434.60	757,912,360
Manyoni	480,205	601,229,730	616,783	561,690,983.90
Korogwe	480,205	433,949,873	480,205	433,949,873
Lushoto	691,876	253,726,203	489,596.40	294,718,993
Korogwe Mombo	579,254	148,250,389	579,254	148,250,389
Songe	258,420	47,095,986	71,369	64,872,979
Igunga	1,530,809	1,831,686,105	1,391,465	1,836,015,647.88
Nzega	1,598,960	1,705,317,300	1,202,285	1,737,630,749.60
Turiani	1,243,590	1,806,130,380	749,413.33	420,371,639.60
Total - DTWSSA	32,534,981	25,010,437,201	35,233,480	27,795,960,382
Grand total (A+B+C)	395,919,818	383,880,636,311	399,918,398	409,441,167,609

Source: Ministry of Water

Chart 15.1: DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE FROM REGIONAL URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION AUTHORITIES IN 2024

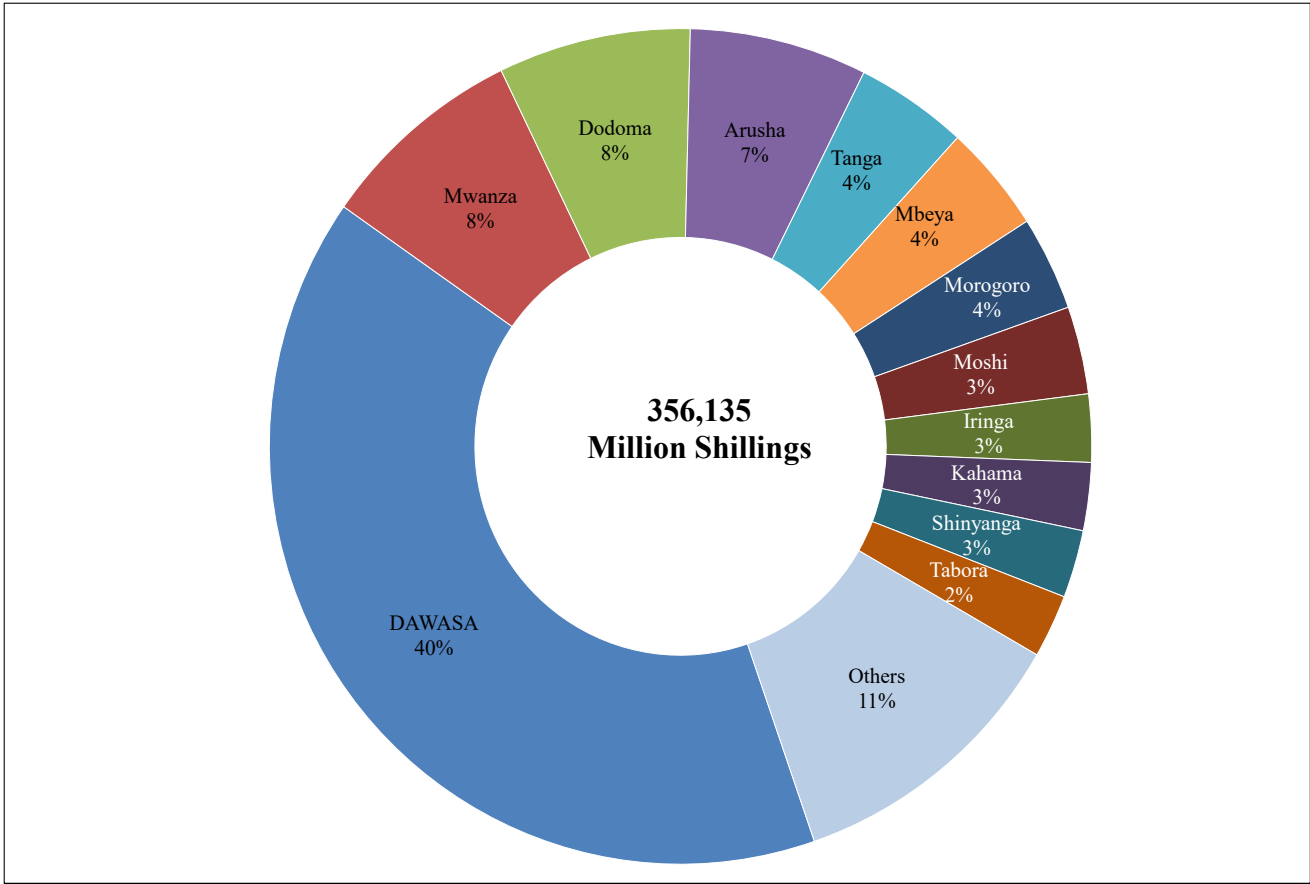


Table 66: URBAN WATER ACCESS IN 2024

Region	Water authority	Population estimates	Number of people with access to water	Proportional of people with water access (Percent)
Arusha	Arusha City	631,369	631,369	100.0
Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam City	5,614,660	5,221,634	93.0
Pwani	Kibaha Municipal	295,615	283,415	95.9
Dodoma	Dodoma City	784,260	721,519	92.0
Geita	Geita	402,918	308,833	76.6
Iringa	Iringa Municipal	216,306	216,306	100.0
Kagera	Bukoba Municipal	156,697	138,328	88.3
Katavi	Mpanda Municipal	273,792	213,938	78.1
Kigoma	Kigoma Municipal	246,509	242,147	98.2
Kilimanjaro	Moshi Municipal	226,665	226,665	100.0
Lindi	Lindi Municipal	177,999	133,156	74.8
Manyara	Babati	136,930	133,608	97.6
Mara	Musoma Municipal	174,672	174,523	99.9
Mbeya	Mbeya City	575,094	530,722	92.3
Morogoro	Morogoro Municipal	481,895	349,374	72.5
Mtwara	Mtwara Municipal	156,824	140,350	89.5
Mwanza	Mwanza City	1,237,237	1,237,237	100.0
Njombe	Njombe	96,584	81,039	83.9
Rukwa	Sumbawanga Municipal	222,775	211,955	95.1
Ruvuma	Songea Municipal	303,989	286,024	94.1
Shinyanga	Shinyanga Municipal	231,701	183,857	79.4
Simiyu	Bariadi	340,441	254,637	74.8
Singida	Singida Municipal	263,676	226,038	85.7
Songwe	Vwawa-Mlowo	141,821	71,684	50.5
Tabora	Tabora Municipal	345,331	314,047	90.9
Tanga	Tanga City	402,180	402,180	100.0
Total		14,137,940	12,934,585	91.5

Source: Ministry of Water

CHAPTER 16

EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY

Pre-Primary Education

378. In 2024, a total of 1,676,559 pupils (824,648 girls and 851,911 boys) were enrolled in pre-primary education compared with 1,679,542 pupils enrolled in 2023. Out of those, pupils with special needs were 7,323 (3,100 girls and 4,223 boys) compared with 6,919 pupils with special needs in 2023. During the period under review, 1,558,549 pupils (767,029 girls and 791,520 boys) were enrolled in Government schools compared with 1,562,286 pupils enrolled in 2023. In addition, 118,010 pupils were enrolled in non-government schools in 2024 compared with 117,256 pupils enrolled in 2023.

379. In 2024, teachers in Government pre-primary schools increased by 35.7 percent to 13,042 (8,890 female and 4,152 male) from 9,608 teachers in 2023. The increase was due to Government's efforts to recruit teachers to address the shortage in pre-primary public schools. Out of those, 10,348 teachers have prerequisite qualities to teach pre-primary education level compared with 7,958 qualified teachers in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 30.0 percent. Further, the pupil-teacher ratio in pre-primary schools was 1:120 in 2024 compared with 1:163 in 2023. Despite increase in teaching staff, the ratio remains higher than the nationally accepted standard of 1:25.

Primary Education

380. In 2024, primary schools increased to 20,533 from 19,733 schools in 2023. Out of those, Government schools were 18,055 compared with 17,463 schools in 2023. The increase was attributed to the Government's efforts to ensure that each village has a primary school. During that period, non-government primary schools increased to 2,478 from 2,270 schools in 2023.

381. In 2024, a total of 11,391,185 pupils (5,808,963 girls and 5,582,222 boys) were enrolled in primary schools compared with 11,425,482 pupils enrolled in 2023. In addition, pupils with special needs in primary schools increased by 5.1 percent to 78,106 (34,031 girls and 44,075 boys) in 2024 compared with 74,295 pupils in 2023. Similarly, there were 10,739,975 pupils (5,482,061 girls and 5,257,914 boys) in Government primary schools in 2024 compared with 10,824,374 pupils in 2023. Further, pupils enrolled in non-government primary schools were 651,210 (326,902 girls and 324,308 boys) in 2024 compared with 601,108 pupils in 2023. On the other hand, 158,555 pupils (67,394 girls and 91,161 boys) dropped out of school compared with 193,605 pupils in 2023. The dropout resulted from various reasons, including death, indiscipline and truancy.

382. In 2024, a total of 1,204,899 candidates (656,160 girls and 548,739 boys) sat for the Primary School Leaving Examination (PSLE) compared with 1,356,392 candidates in 2023. In addition, examination results for 195 candidates were nullified due to various malpractices, including dishonesty and indiscipline. Out of the 1,204,704 remained candidates, 974,229 candidates (525,172 girls and 449,057 boys) passed the examination, equivalent to a pass rate of 80.9 percent compared with a pass rate of 80.6 percent in 2023.

383. In 2024, teachers in Government primary schools increased to 194,367 (94,648 female and 99,719 male) compared with 176,540 teachers in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 10.1 percent. The increase was a result of continued Government efforts to recruit teachers in primary schools. In addition, teachers in non-government primary schools increased to 35,473 (15,206 female and 20,267 male) compared with 30,783 teachers in 2023. Similarly, the pupil-teacher ratio in Government and non-government primary schools was 1:50 in 2024 compared with a ratio of 1:55 in 2023. The ratio continued to improve though still above the nationally accepted standard of 1:45.

Secondary Education

384. In 2024, secondary schools increased by 5.8 percent to 6,269 from 5,926 schools in 2023. Out of those, 4,905 were Government schools and 1,364 were non-government schools. The increase in schools was attributed to the Government's efforts to improve secondary education through construction of new classrooms and schools, as well as increased private sector investment.

385. In 2024, students enrolled in secondary schools (Form I-VI) were 3,314,198 (1,753,013 girls and 1,561,185 boys) compared with 3,077,355 students enrolled in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 7.7 percent. Out of those, students with special needs were 15,179 (7,825 girls and 7,354 boys) compared with 14,651 students in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 3.6 percent. In addition, 2,999,530 students (1,588,885 girls and 1,410,645 boys) were enrolled in Government secondary schools in 2024 compared with 2,774,947 students enrolled in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 8.1 percent. Further, students in Form I to IV were 3,087,870 in 2024 compared with 2,881,335 students in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 7.2 percent. Out of those, 2,811,848 students were in Government schools compared with 2,618,325 students in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 7.4 percent. The increase was a result of huge number of Standard VII leavers transitioning to Form I following the implementation of the fee-free basic education programme. On the other hand, 148,337 students (72,212 girls and 76,125 boys) dropped out of school in 2024 compared with 136,318 students in 2023. The student dropout was caused by various reasons, including death, indiscipline and truancy.

386. In 2024, a total of 517,460 candidates (271,918 girls and 245,542 boys) sat for the Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (CSEE) compared with 529,596 candidates

in 2023. In addition, examination results for 765 candidates were nullified due to various malpractices, including dishonesty and indiscipline. Out of the 516,695 remained candidates, 477,262 candidates (249,078 girls and 228,184 boys) passed the examination, equivalent to a pass rate of 92.4 percent compared with 89.4 percent in 2023. On the other hand, 103,812 candidates (46,793 girls and 57,019 boys) sat for the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in 2024 compared with 96,319 candidates in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 7.8 percent. Out of those, 476 candidates' results were nullified due to various malpractices, including dishonesty and indiscipline. Out of the 103,336 remained candidates, 103,252 candidates (46,615 girls and 56,637 boys) passed the examination, equivalent to a pass rate of 99.92 percent compared with 99.90 percent in 2023.

387. In 2024, teachers in Government secondary schools increased by 10.9 percent to 106,631 (35,637 female and 70,994 male) from 96,130 teachers in 2023. The increase was attributed to continued Government's efforts to recruit teachers in secondary schools. In addition, teachers in non-government secondary schools increased to 22,055 (5,185 female and 16,870 male) in 2024 from 21,779 teachers in 2023. Further, the student-teacher ratio in Government and non-government secondary schools was 1:26 in 2024 as it was in 2023, which is below the nationally accepted standard of 1:40.

Teachers' Training College

388. In 2024, there were 20,261 students (10,073 female and 10,188 male) in teachers' training colleges compared with 23,162 students in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 12.5 percent. The decrease was associated with the Education and Training Policy of 2014, the 2023 Edition, which encourage students who have completed advanced secondary education to pursue a bachelor's degree in education at universities instead of enrolling in teachers' training colleges. In addition, 10,828 students were enrolled in teachers' training colleges in 2023/24 compared with 13,051 students enrolled in 2022/23, equivalent to a decrease of 17.0 percent. Further, a total of 7,918 students sat for final examinations at diploma and certificate levels in 2024 compared with 7,901 students in 2023. Out of those, 7,905 students graduated in 2024, equivalent to a pass rate of 99.8 percent compared with a pass rate of 97.4 percent in 2023. The increase in pass rate was attributed to continued Government's efforts to improve teaching and learning environment in teachers' training colleges.

Inspection of Schools and Teachers' Colleges

389. In 2023/24, a total of 10,026 schools and teachers' colleges were inspected compared with 6,649 schools and teachers' colleges which were inspected in 2022/23. The increase in the inspected schools and colleges was attributed to the Government's efforts to improve working environment at regional and district quality assurance offices.

Table 16.1: Schools and Teachers' Colleges Inspected, 2022/23 - 2023/24

Institutions/Schools/Centres/Colleges	2022/23	2023/24
Pre-school and primary schools	5,623	7,837
Secondary schools	986	2,137
Teachers' colleges	40	44
FDCs	-	7
Total	6,649	10,026

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

Vocational Education and Training

390. In 2023/24, there were 206,617 students (99,730 females and 106,887 males) in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions compared with 193,343 students in 2022/23, equivalent to an increase of 6.9 percent. This was attributed to increase in TVET institutions from 474 in 2022/23 to 490 institutions in 2023/24.

Technical Education and Folk Development Colleges

391. In 2023/24, there were 30,728 students (9,627 females and 21,101 males) in Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA) compared with 39,764 students in 2022/23, equivalent to a decrease of 22.7 percent. This was due to increased motivation among primary school leavers to prefer undertaking their studies at the secondary education level. In addition, 15,228 students (5,086 females and 10,142 males) graduated from long-term vocational training courses offered by VETA in 2023/24 compared with 39,551 students in 2022/23.

392. In 2023/24, there were 18,001 students (7,606 females and 10,395 males) in Folk Development Colleges (FDCs) compared with 17,695 students in 2022/23. During the period under review, 13,783 students graduated from FDCs compared with 13,527 graduates in 2022/23. The increase in students in FDCs was attributed to continued Government's efforts to improve the teaching and learning environment.

Science, Technology and Innovation

393. In 2024, the Nelson Mandela African Institute of Science and Technology enrolled 148 students (49 females and 99 males) compared with 168 students enrolled in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 11.9 percent. During the period under review, 92 students (28 females and 64 males) graduated compared with 131 graduates in 2023. On the other hand, Mbeya University of Science and Technology enrolled 12,643 students (2,953 females and 9,690 males) in 2024 compared with 9,664 students enrolled in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 30.8 percent. In addition, 2,494 students (681 females and 1,813 males) graduated in 2024 compared with 1,978 students in 2023.

394. In 2024, the Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology (DIT) enrolled 8,862 students (2,658 females and 6,204 males) compared with 7,783 students enrolled in 2023, equivalent

to an increase of 13.9 percent. The increase was attributed to improvement in the curriculum as well as in teaching and learning infrastructure. During the period under review, 1,522 students (372 females and 1,150 males) graduated compared with 1,185 graduates in 2023. Meanwhile, Arusha Technical College enrolled 2,877 students (749 females and 2,128 males) in 2024 compared with 2,887 students enrolled in 2023. Further, 1,139 students (246 females and 893 males) graduated from Arusha Technical College in 2024 compared with 830 graduates in 2023.

Higher Education

395. As of December 2024, there were 54 higher learning institutions in the country (21 public and 33 private). Out of those, 33 institutions were universities, 16 university colleges and 5 campuses. In addition, a total of 334,854 students (150,543 female and 184,311 male) were enrolled in higher learning institutions in 2023/24 compared with 314,643 students in 2022/23, equivalent to an increase of 6.4 percent. This was associated with increase in form six leavers and other candidates with equivalent qualifications, availability of student loans and the increase in programs offered. Further, 56,520 students (28,946 female and 27,574 male) graduated from higher learning institutions in 2023/24 compared with 57,742 students who graduated in 2022/23, equivalent to a decrease of 2.2 percent. On the other hand, academic staff in higher learning institutions were 8,625 (2,617 female and 6,008 male) in 2023/24 compared with 8,507 staff (2,528 female and 5,979 male) in 2022/23.

396. In 2023/24, the Higher Education Students' Loans Board (HESLB) extended loans worth 738.2 billion shillings to needy students compared with 635.7 billion shillings disbursed in 2022/23, equivalent to an increase of 16.1 percent. During that period, 229,652 students benefited from the loan compared with 202,016 beneficiaries in 2022/23, equivalent to an increase of 13.7 percent. The increase in disbursed loans and beneficiaries was due to the Government's efforts to improve education opportunities. In addition, loans worth 7.2 billion shillings were provided to 1,220 students through the SAMIA scholarship program in 2023/24 compared with loans worth 6.4 billion shillings provided to 593 students in 2022/23. On the other hand, the Government extended loan worth 7.4 billion shillings to 2,299 diploma-level students in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields in 2023/24.

Radiation Control

397. In 2024, the Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission (TAEC) received and evaluated 711 license applications for the possession and use of radiation sources compared with 842 applications in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 15.6 percent. In addition, 595 licenses were issued in 2024 compared with 767 licenses issued in 2023. As of December 2024, the centres that possess and use radiation sources increased to 1,637 in 2024 from 1,425 centres in 2023. Moreover, 932 centres that possess and use radiation sources were inspected in

2023/24 to ensure the safety of patients and staff compared with 971 centres inspected in 2022/23.

398. In 2023/24, TAEC tested radiation exposure levels to 1,627 workers at radiation centres compared with 2,120 workers in 2022/23. The results indicated that the staff were exposed to radiation at a legally acceptable level. In addition, TAEC tested radiation levels in 39,233 samples in 2023/24 compared with 41,544 samples tested in 2022/23. Out of those, 9,245 samples were imported food, 29,161 samples were food for export and 827 samples of fertilizers and tobacco. The results showed that all tested samples were free from radioactive contamination.

Table 67: GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF STUDENT BY FORM

Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
2007	401,011	218,060	105,770	70,796	21,789	11,668	829,094
2008	395,930	332,393	175,353	95,214	25,240	11,743	1,035,873
2009	480,529	308,131	159,789	167,355	31,201	12,695	1,159,700
2010	382,207	398,870	293,519	279,995	26,065	20,674	1,401,330
2011	403,873	396,724	380,528	279,117	30,265	25,164	1,515,671
2012	457,321	386,250	355,740	343,376	31,206	28,859	1,602,752
2013	444,532	506,036	193,901	302,963	30,581	26,698	1,504,711
2014	479,089	506,170	356,787	178,246	33,619	26,899	1,580,810
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	467,982	366,396	263,981	278,690	45,533	47,007	1,469,589
2017	491,535	443,614	296,034	236,775	53,749	43,494	1,565,201
2018	587,186	480,327	358,960	278,239	57,287	52,687	1,814,686
2019	637,335	555,087	388,029	334,284	52,428	56,042	2,023,205
2020	659,661	588,561	454,139	360,356	58,402	51,138	2,172,257
2021	718,592	616,791	498,703	422,403	66,576	56,880	2,379,945
2022	784,061	648,525	499,958	454,981	77,873	64,301	2,529,699
2023	952,657	719,377	486,848	459,443	82,069	74,553	2,774,947
2024	981,013	845,297	538,667	446,871	108,451	79,231	2,999,530
Change (Percent) 2023- 2024	3.0	17.5	10.6	-2.7	32.1	6.3	8.1

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology

- Data not available

Table 68: PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF STUDENT BY FORM

Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
2007	47,437	46,927	41,340	35,746	11,299	8,667	191,416
2008	42,971	43,232	43,177	35,980	12,576	8,594	186,530
2009	44,255	36,384	37,064	34,061	11,851	9,096	172,711
2010	56,620	57,876	50,778	46,820	12,269	13,006	237,369
2011	63,282	67,205	65,859	54,521	11,083	11,926	273,876
2012	65,058	69,403	64,453	61,209	9,684	11,713	281,520
2013	70,060	77,407	67,998	65,637	8,592	9,651	299,345
2014	109,784	96,732	76,574	66,898	8,865	7,686	366,539
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	70,844	81,499	72,970	73,231	21,091	17,731	337,366
2017	71,160	79,548	77,168	72,056	24,146	19,578	343,656
2018	64,844	71,685	74,932	74,848	24,030	23,441	333,780
2019	63,629	64,488	68,064	74,121	22,050	22,900	315,252
2020	63,232	64,727	64,328	67,255	20,032	21,675	301,249
2021	61,784	64,901	64,889	63,481	17,917	19,010	291,982
2022	66,052	62,741	65,172	63,625	18,989	17,310	293,889
2023	68,757	67,294	62,761	64,198	20,653	18,745	302,408
2024	75,776	70,365	67,192	62,689	18,557	20,089	314,668
Change (Percent) 2023 - 2024	10.2	4.6	7.1	-2.4	-10.1	7.2	4.1

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology

- Data not available

Table 69: NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY GENDER

	2023			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary school education						
Total students registered in classes I-VII	5,616,919	5,808,563	11,425,482	5,582,222	5,808,963	11,391,185
Total students in Government schools in classes I-VII	5,318,340	5,506,034	10,824,374	5,257,914	5,482,061	10,739,975
Total students in private schools in classes I-VII	298,579	302,529	601,108	324,308	326,902	651,210
Total number of teachers in primary schools	107,409	99,914	207,323	119,986	109,854	229,840
Number of teachers in Government. schools	89,367	87,173	176,540	99,719	94,648	194,367
Number of teachers in non-government. schools	18,042	12,741	30,783	20,267	15,206	35,473
Secondary school education						
Total number of students in forms I-VI	1,469,153	1,608,202	3,077,355	1,561,185	1,753,013	3,314,198
Total students in government schools in forms I-VI	1,324,090	1,450,857	2,774,947	1,410,645	1,588,885	2,999,530
Total students in private schools in forms I-VI	145,063	157,345	302,408	150,540	164,128	314,668
Number of teachers in Government schools	62,723	33,407	96,130	70,994	35,637	106,631
Number of teachers in non-govt schools	16,999	4,780	21,779	16,870	5,185	22,055
Total number of teachers in secondary schools	79,722	38,187	117,909	87,864	40,822	128,686

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology

Table 70: NUMBER OF EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Type of institution	2023			2024		
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
Primary schools	17,463	2,270	19,733	18,055	2,478	20,533
Secondary schools	4,578	1,348	5,926	4,905	1,364	6,269
Teachers education colleges (Primary and secondary)	35	30	65	35	30	65
Vocational collages	124	563	687	162	698	860
Technical collages	180	294	474	180	294	474
Total	22,380	4,505	26,885	23,337	4,864	28,201

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology

CHAPTER 17

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH

Health Facilities

399. In 2024, operational health facilities increased by 8.8 percent to 12,846 facilities compared with 11,805 facilities in 2023. Out of those, 7,627 facilities were owned by the Government, 4,123 facilities by the private sector and 1,096 facilities by faith-based organisations. The increase was attributed to the registration of new health facilities, strengthening of the electronic Health Facility Registration System (HFR), and continued improvement of health care infrastructure.

Table 17.1: Health Facilities, 2023 - 2024

Type of health facility	2023				2024			
	Government	Faith based organisation	Private	Total	Government	Faith based organization	Private	Total
Hospital	228	121	87	436	250	123	89	462
Health center	831	163	132	1,126	958	163	133	1,254
Dispensary	6,010	714	1,080	7,804	6,394	729	1,205	8,328
Sub total	7,069	998	1,299	9,366	7,604	1,015	1,427	10,044
Polyclinic	-	44	321	365	-	42	349	391
Others (clinic, laboratory)	21	34	1,935	1,990	25	37	2,258	2,320
Maternity/nursing homes	1	-	83	84	-	2	89	91
Total	7,091	1,076	3,638	11,805	7,627	1,096	4,123	12,846

Source: Ministry of Health

Health Service Delivery

400. In 2024, a total of 47,495,667 patients were served in hospitals, health centres and dispensaries compared with 45,164,482 patients served in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 5.2 percent. This was attributed to improved health services, availability of medicines and medical equipment, as well as improved access to health facilities. Out of patients served, 45,629,561 were outpatients and 1,866,106 inpatients. In addition, patient beds increased by 15.8 percent to 145,374 beds in 2024 from 125,500 beds in 2023. This was attributed to completion of Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and Emergency Medical Department (EMD) buildings.

Medicines and Medical Equipment

401. In 2024, the Government continued to strengthen availability of medicines, medical equipment and reagents in health facilities. The average availability of essential drugs at all levels of health facilities was 86.0 percent compared with 75.6 percent in 2023. The

increase was due to continued Government efforts to ensure availability of medicines and medical equipment.

Table 17.2: Availability of Essential Drugs in Health Facilities in 2024

Type of facility	Number of types of medicines required	Medicines availability (Percent)
Dispensaries	101	75
Health centres	181	78
District hospitals	207	79
Regional referral hospitals	212	97
National, zonal and specialized hospitals	238	99
Average		86

Source: Ministry of Health

Maternal and Child Health

402. In 2024, a total of 2,712,948 pregnant women attended antenatal care clinics compared with 2,597,643 pregnant women in 2023. Out of those, 1,184,977 pregnant women (43.7 percent) attended their first visit before 12 weeks in 2024 compared with 1,053,738 pregnant women (40.6 percent) in 2023. The increase was attributed to the provision of public health sensitization on the importance of attending clinics early through various means, including radio and television.

403. In 2024, pregnant women who attended the antenatal care clinic at least four (4) times were 123 percent of the estimates compared with 117 percent in 2023. In addition, 98.3 percent of pregnant women who attended clinics were tested for HIV in 2024 compared with 98.1 percent of pregnant women in 2023. As a result, 0.58 percent were tested HIV positive compared with 0.77 percent in 2023. Furthermore, 97.7 percent of HIV positive pregnant women were administered Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) compared with 96.4 percent in 2023.

404. In 2024, a total of 733,927 women were screened for cervical cancer compared with 601,922 women in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 21.9 percent. Out of those, 18,685 women (2.5 percent) were diagnosed with cervical cancer and 20,392 women (2.8 percent) had pre-cervical cancer.

405. In 2024, Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CEmONC) services continued to improve due to increase in operational health facilities which provide such services. During the period under review, there were 577 CEmONC centres compared with 523 centres in 2023. In addition, the neonatal intensive care units increased to 362 from 189 units in 2023.

Immunization Services for Children under One Year

406. In 2024, a total of 2,219,417 children were born in health facilities compared with 2,105,713 children in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 5.4 percent. In addition, 3,113,112 children under one year were expected to be vaccinated, whereby 96 percent of children were vaccinated with PENTA-3, Measles Rubella 1 (99 percent), Measles Rubella 2 (93 percent), OPV - 3 (92 percent), Rota - 2 (93 percent) and PCV-3 (95 percent).

Specialized Medical Services

407. In 2024, specialized and super-specialized medical services continued to be provided in special hospitals in the country. Patients who received kidney transplants increased to 149 from 124 patients in 2023. In addition, patients who received bone marrow transplant services increased to 20 in 2024 from 15 patients in 2023. Moreover, patients who received intragastric balloon placement services increased to 186 from 166 patients in 2023. Similarly, patients who received thoracoscopic cardiac surgery through catheterization increased to 2,695 in 2024 from 2,239 patients in 2023. Further, children who received cochlear implant services increased to 83 in 2024 compared with 61 children in 2023.

408. In 2024, patients who received hip joint transplant services increased to 237 from 203 patients in 2023. During the period under review, patients who received arthroscopy-based knee surgery increased to 471 from 402 patients in 2023. In addition, patients who received transsphenoidal hypophysectomy services increased to 33 in 2024 from 31 patients in 2023. The increase in the number of patients who received specialized and super-specialized services was attributed to advancement in technology and availability of medical equipment capable of providing such services. Furthermore, new specialized and super-specialized services offered in 2024 include embryo implantation to eight (8) women, non-craniotomy surgery to 12 patients, and denture implantation to 64 patients.

Malaria Control

409. In 2024, a total of 9,644,925 malaria test kits and 3,739,685 injection bottles were procured and distributed to health facilities compared with 24,171,900 malaria test kits and 1,755,363 injection bottles in 2023. The decrease in malaria test kits and injection bottles procured was due to the presence of backlog stock at the Medical Store Department sufficient to serve for eight (8) months. In addition, malaria incidences decreased by 5.3 percent to 3,357,685 patients in 2024 compared with 3,536,947 patients in 2023. The decrease in infection was attributed to adherence to preventive measures, including the use of mosquito nets and Government efforts to eliminate mosquito breeding sites. In addition, 8,078,158 insecticide-treated mosquito nets were procured and distributed in 2024 compared with 9,575,639 nets in 2023.

410. In 2024, the National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR) examined 14,720 malaria-spreading mosquitoes at 34 centres compared with 8,772 mosquitoes examined at 32 centres in 2023. The results indicated that 8,807 mosquitoes were *Anopheles Gambiae* s.s, equivalent to 59.8 percent and 5,155 mosquitoes were *Anopheles Funestus* (35.0 percent). Moreover, the results indicated that the ability of mosquitoes to spread malaria parasites decreased to 0.05 percent compared with 0.10 percent in 2023. The decrease was attributed to implementation of various interventions, including the spraying of bio-larvicides in mosquito breeding sites and community sensitization on the importance of environmental cleanliness to eliminate mosquito breeding grounds.

Tuberculosis Control

411. In 2024, a total of 76,684 patients were diagnosed and enrolled in TB treatment compared with 93,184 patients in 2023. In addition, 307 chronic tuberculosis patients were diagnosed, whereas 289 patients, equivalent to 94 percent received TB treatment. Furthermore, tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment centres increased to 1,859 in 2024 from 1,773 centres in 2023. Similarly, health facilities for the treatment of chronic tuberculosis decreased to 305 in 2024 from 314 facilities in 2023. During the period under review, patients diagnosed with TB using laboratory tests increased to 61 percent from 49 percent in 2023. On the other hand, Gene-Xpert machines for TB diagnosis increased to 569 in 2024 from 384 machines in 2023.

Nutrition

412. In 2024, the Government continued to implement the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (2021/22 - 2025/26) to address malnutrition and enhance children's development. During the period under review, 1,145,739 children were breastfed within one hour after birth (93 percent) compared with 1,133,419 children (89 percent) in 2023. In addition, 9,456,378 children under the age of five (5) years (99.8 percent) were given Vitamin A supplements in 2024 compared with 9,421,026 children (87.0 percent) in 2023.

413. In 2024, newborns with low birth weight were 5.2 percent compared with 5.5 percent in 2023. The decrease in newborns with low birth weight was attributed to implementation of nutrition interventions to pregnant women, including provision of iron and folic acid tablets, nutritional education, promoting the consumption of fortified foods and balanced diet as well as sensitizing women to attend antenatal clinics on time.

Training in Health Colleges

414. In 2024, students enrolled in health colleges at certificate and diploma levels were 24,823 (13,688 female and 11,135 male) compared with 24,463 students enrolled in 2023. In addition, 24,995 students graduated (13,834 female and 11,161 male) compared with 14,974 students who graduated in 2023.

Table 17.3: Students Enrolled and Graduated in Health Studies in 2024

No.	Program category	Enrolled students			Graduates		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	Dentistry	201	263	464	367	497	864
2	Medicine	3,301	4,466	7,767	3,067	3,937	7,004
3	Radiography	19	37	56	517	800	1,317
4	Environmental health sciences	46	55	101	44	94	138
5	Health information science	32	20	52	44	20	64
6	Health records and information technology	17	11	28	67	98	165
7	Medical laboratory sciences	531	688	1,219	724	864	1,588
8	Nursing and midwifery	2,493	1,384	3,877	2,393	1,157	3,550
9	Optometry	61	67	128	85	121	206
10	Pharmaceutical sciences	6,900	4,054	10,954	6,336	3,374	9,710
11	Physiotherapy	79	81	160	178	189	367
12	Education for health workers	8	9	17	12	10	22
Total		13,688	11,135	24,823	13,834	11,161	24,995

Source: Ministry of Health

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Social Welfare

415. In 2024, the Government continued to promote construction of low-cost standard houses. Consequently, 8,201 houses were built compared with 6,151 houses built in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 33.3 percent.

Social Welfare and Development Training

416. In 2024, a total of 13,912 students (8,362 females and 5,550 males) were enrolled in the community development training institutes and colleges compared with 11,574 students enrolled in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 20.2 percent. In addition, 9,943 students graduated in 2024 compared with 9,803 students in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 1.43 percent.

Table 17.4: Student Enrolment in Community Development Institutes and Colleges

Institution	Education level	2023			2024			Change (Percent)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Community development colleges	Diploma	560	924	1,484	550	1,190	1,740	17.3
	Certificate	1,419	2,613	4,032	1,197	2,229	3,426	-15.0
	Sub total	1,979	3,537	5,516	1,747	3,419	5,166	-6.3
Tengeru Institute of Community Development	Certificate	446	915	1,361	856	659	1,515	11.3
	Diploma	149	378	527	359	163	522	-0.9
	Degree	102	169	271	646	389	1,035	281.9
	Advanced Diploma	313	459	772	2	5	7	-99.1
	Masters	42	46	88	73	77	150	70.5
	Sub total	1,052	1,967	3,019	1,936	1,293	3,229	7.0
Institute of Social Work Kijitonyama	Certificate	318	840	1,158	691	1,159	1,850	59.8
	Diploma	65	152	217	276	461	737	239.6
	Degree	521	1,143	1,664	830	1,940	2,770	66.5
	Advanced Diploma	-	-	-	0	0	0	
	Masters	-	-	-	14	2	16	
	PhD				56	88	144	
	Sub total	904	2,135	3,039	1,867	3,650	5,517	81.5
Total		3,935	7,639	11,574	5,550	8,362	13,912	20.2

Source: Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups

417. In 2024, the Government continued to implement Apprenticeship Program by linking community development students and graduates to organizations, institutions, and companies for practical training. During the period under review, 1,567 community development graduates acquired practical training compared with 1,421 graduates in 2023.

Early Childhood Development and Care Services

418. In 2024, the Government continued to coordinate early childhood development and care services for children under five (5) years at day care centres. During the period under review, 410 centres were registered compared with 340 centres registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 20.6 percent. In addition, 203,926 children (104,672 girls and 99,254 boys) were enrolled in day care centres in 2024 compared with 198,432 children in 2023. Furthermore, caregivers at day care centres were 1,684 in 2024 compared with 1,589 caregivers in 2023.

Social Welfare and Child Development Services

419. In 2024, a total of 36 children (15 girls and 21 boys) in vulnerable environment received foster care services compared with 45 children in 2023. During that period, 26 children were adopted compared with 40 children in 2023. In addition, 586 children (307 girls and 279 boys) were placed under the care of trustworthy caregivers, and 1,310 children (608 girls and 702 boys) in children's homes were reunited with their families. Similarly, the Government rescued 5,353 street children (2,528 girls and 2,825 boys) and provided them

with various basic services. Out of those, 812 children were reunited with their families, 256 children were placed in children's homes, 65 children were placed under the care of trustworthy caregivers and 25 children were enrolled in vocational colleges, whereby 17 children graduated.

420. In 2024, the Government continued to provide basic services to children in vulnerable environment living in the national children's homes at Kurasini - Dar es Salaam and Kikombo - Dodoma. During the period under review, 252 children (99 girls and 153 boys) were granted with basic services compared with 209 children in 2023. In addition, 13,381 children (6,688 girls and 6,693 boys) received basic services through private children's homes in 2024 compared with 13,036 children in 2023.

421. In 2024, 104 children (two girls and 102 boys) in conflict with the law were detained and provided with basic services, including food, clothing, shelter, medical care and education compared with 325 children in 2023. During the same period, 46 children (two girls and 44 boys) in conflict with the law were diverted from the formal criminal justice system for rehabilitation and reintegration with their families compared with 48 children in 2023. In addition, 12 children (one girl and 11 boys) were convicted and sent to Irambo Approved School in Mbeya in 2024 compared with nine (9) boys in 2023. As of December 2024, a total of 34 children continued to receive rehabilitation services at Irambo Approved School.

Gender Based - Violence

422. In 2024, the Government continued to eradicate gender-based violence and violence against women and children. During the period under review, 19,717 incidents of gender-based violence including rape, assault and indecent assault were reported compared with 38,314 incidents reported in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 48.5 percent. In addition, 7,320 incidents of violence against children were reported in 2024 compared with 17,969 incidents reported in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 59.3 percent. The violence against children include family abandonment, rape, sodomy, child abandonment, indecent assault and child pregnancy. The number of reported gender-based violence and violence against children decreased due to the efforts of the Government and various stakeholders in strengthening protection of children and women and eliminating incidents of violence. In addition, systems for reporting incidents of violence at various levels were strengthened.

Elderly Welfare Services

423. In 2024, the Government continued to improve elderly services in 14 government-owned elderly homes and monitored the provision of such services in 15 privately owned elderly homes. During the period under review, 245 elders (147 women and 98 men) were provided with basic services in Government elderly homes, as it was in 2023. In addition,

279 elders (161 women and 118 men) were served in privately owned elderly homes in 2024 compared with 245 elders in 2023.

Non-Governmental Organizations

424. In 2024, the Government registered 1,438 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) compared with 1,484 NGOs registered in 2023. Out of the registered NGOs, 56 were at the international level, 1,317 national level, 39 regional level and 26 district level. The registered NGOs were involved in implementing various interventions, particularly in education, health, community empowerment, energy, water, good governance, gender issues and agriculture. Projects implemented by NGOs include: the construction of houses for poor households, the use of clean energy, construction of vocational workshops, clean and safe water services, and crop value addition for farmer groups and people with disabilities, as well as extending loans to farmers.

425. In 2024, a total of 232 financial contracts of NGOs were vetted and approved compared with 500 contracts in 2023. In addition, 2,614.88 billion shillings were received by NGOs from Development Partners in 2024 compared with 671.44 billion shillings received in 2023. Similarly, performance of 507 NGOs was monitored in 15 regions compared with 2,824 NGOs in 2023. The monitoring aimed at verifying compliance with the laws, customs and traditions of the country as well as to determine the relevance and benefits of projects to the community. The monitoring revealed that 211 NGOs failed to comply with the law by untimely submission of implementation reports and the failure to pay annual fees, leading to placing such NGOs under special monitoring. On the other hand, NGOs were capacitated on various guidelines, including the Development Cooperation Framework, and the Guideline for NGOs Coordination in Mainland Tanzania of 2020 (Revised in 2024).

Table 71: NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HEALTH FACILITIES

Year	Out Patients				In patients	Total
	Hospital	Dispensary	Health centre	Total		
2007	1,842,671	28,328,093	4,520,026	34,690,790	2,979,115	37,669,905
2008	1,934,805	29,744,498	4,746,027	36,425,330	3,128,071	39,553,401
2009	2,128,286	32,718,948	5,220,630	40,067,864	3,440,870	43,508,734
2010	2,341,114	35,990,843	5,742,693	44,074,650	3,784,957	47,859,607
2011	2,622,048	39,917,117	6,431,816	48,970,981	4,239,152	53,210,133
2012	2,815,529	41,333,522	6,657,817	50,806,868	4,388,108	55,194,976
2013	2,903,275	42,682,479	6,873,056	52,458,810	4,529,971	56,988,781
2014	5,910,725	14,008,692	475,295	20,394,712	1,665,935	22,060,647
2015	4,480,781	25,072,487	6,006,466	35,559,734	1,858,956	37,418,690
2016	4,984,645	20,859,281	6,515,219	32,359,145	1,775,835	34,134,980
2017	5,266,252	21,115,639	7,050,725	33,432,616	1,650,224	35,082,840
2018	4,675,045	27,473,506	8,903,461	41,052,012	1,359,264	42,411,276
2019	9,821,148	26,500,182	10,153,322	46,474,652	1,852,720	48,327,372
2020	10,150,504	22,154,653	9,741,820	42,046,977	1,852,720	43,899,697
2021	11,348,037	19,705,594	9,219,985	40,273,616	1,651,001	41,924,617
2022	27,290,723	1,486,649	12,567,881	41,345,253	1,626,308	42,971,561
2023	14,047,587	9,399,664	19,959,991	43,407,242	1,757,240	45,164,482
2024	14,109,193	20,907,765	10,612,603	45,629,561	1,866,106	47,495,667

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 72: NUMBER OF BEDS IN HEALTH FACILITIES

Type of facility	2023				2024			
	Government	NGOs and religious	Private	Total	Government	NGOs and religious	Private	Total
National hospitals	1,731	-	-	1,731	1,478	-	-	1,478
National super specialized hospitals	1,305	-	-	1,305	633	-	-	633
National zonal hospitals	1,446	-	-	1,446	1,659	1,515	170	3,344
Regional hospitals	14,226	-	-	14,226	12,667	2,083	375	15,125
District hospitals	16,541	-	-	16,541	11,957	6,123	1,177	19,257
Other hospitals	680	17,396	5,001	23,077	-	2,238	1,260	3,498
Health centres	23,066	5,380	2,334	30,780	10,085	5,302	15,550	30,937
Dispensaries	27,750	4,896	3,748	36,394	47,878	12,037	11,187	71,102
Total	86,745	27,672	11,083	125,500	86,357	29,298	29,719	145,374

Source: Ministry of Health

Part Three

DEVELOPMENT IN OTHER SECTORS



CHAPTER 18

CROSS - CUTTING ISSUES AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

CROSS - CUTTING ISSUES

Environment

426. In 2024, the Government continued to implement the National Carbon Trading Guidelines and promote investment in such trade to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. In addition, 66 companies invested in carbon trading projects in 2024 compared with 35 companies in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 88.6 percent. The projects continued to contribute to forest conservation as stipulated in the Environmental Management (Control and Management of Carbon Trading) Regulations, 2023. As of December 2024, a total of 45 billion shillings was generated from carbon trading and disbursed to Tanganyika, Kiteto, Mbulu, Karatu, Kyerwa, Karagwe, Misenyi, Muleba, Bukoba Rural and Ngara districts.

427. In 2024, a total of 1,764 projects were awarded Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) certificates after meeting the required criteria compared with 1,260 projects in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 40.0 percent. The increase was attributed to continued public awareness campaign on the importance of EIA and the use of the electronic application system which enabled investors to easily track the status of their permit applications. In addition, 234 projects were registered for environmental inspection assessment in 2024 compared with 446 projects registered in 2023. Out of those, 126 projects were awarded environmental inspection certificates in 2024 compared with 281 projects awarded in 2023. Uncertified projects were not allowed to proceed with their implementation. Further, 10 applications for Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) were received in 2024 compared with eight (8) applications received in 2023. Out of those, three (3) SEIA certificates were awarded as it was in 2023.

Table 18.1: Environmental Impact Assessment and Inspection Certificates, 2022 - 2024

No.	Type of certificate	2022	2023	2024
1.	SEIA certificates	2	3	3
2.	EIA certificates	1,079	1,260	1,764
3.	Environmental inspection certificates	199	281	126
	Total	1,280	1,544	1,893

Source: Vice President's Office - Environment

428. In 2024, the Government continued to promote waste recycling by creating awareness among stakeholders, including factory owners and business operators to reduce waste disposal in the environment. During the period under review, 154 permits for hazardous waste were issued, including permits for collection, storage, transportation, in transit and export compared with 256 permits issued in 2023.

429. In 2024, a total of 286,657,203 trees were planted compared with 266,970,203 trees planted in 2023. Out of those, 223,716,211 trees flourished, equivalent to an increase of 78.0 percent of trees planted compared with 211,805,184 trees that flourished in 2023.

Clean Cooking Energy

430. In 2024, the Government continued to encourage the use of clean cooking energy by creating awareness among various stakeholders to control the use of wood and charcoal as cooking energy sources. During the period under review, the Government monitored the use of clean cooking energy in public and private institutions feeding more than 100 people per day. As of December 2024, a total of 551 institutions were using clean cooking energy across the country.

Public Safety

431. In 2024, a total of 50,574 major criminal offenses were reported by citizens compared with 53,640 offenses reported in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 5.7 percent. The decrease was attributed to efforts taken by the Government and various stakeholders to ensure safety of civilians and their properties as well as elimination of violence incidents, culminating into few incidences for reporting. Out of the reported offenses, 13,076 offenses were against humanity, 20,946 were related to property disputes, 924 offenses were financial crimes, and 15,628 were social offenses. On the other hand, 564,477 minor offenses were reported in 2024 compared with 563,462 offenses reported in 2023.

432. In 2024, a total of 1,735 accidents were reported compared with 1,759 incidents reported in 2023. Out of those, 1,700 were road accidents, 33 marine accidents and two (2) were aviation accidents. In addition, 1,170 accidents caused 1,715 deaths and 2,719 injuries in 2024 compared with 1,118 accidents that caused 1,647 deaths and 2,716 injuries in 2023. The Government continued to make formal and informal inspections at bus stops as well as sustainable patrols to ensure legal compliance.

433. In 2024, there were 26,755 prisoners and inmates in all prisons in the country (prisoners 28,989 and inmates 7,766) compared with 26,994 prisoners and inmates in 2023. The number aligns with the prison capacity of 29,902 prisoners. In addition, 2,630 prisoners benefited from the Presidential pardon in 2024. Out of those, 51 prisoners were granted amnesty and 2,579 prisoners received a reduction of their sentences compared with 296 prisoners who were granted amnesty and 1,948 prisoners whose sentence was reduced in 2023. During the period under review, 1,527 prisoners were released (Extra Mural Labour 1,415 and Parole 112) compared with 1,191 prisoners released in 2023.

434. In 2024, the Fire and Rescue Force (FRF) received 2,634 fire alarm calls compared with 2,079 calls received in 2023. The increase in fire incidents was attributed to the

improper use of various energy sources, including electricity and gas. In addition, fire prevention and disaster awareness education were delivered through 865 radio programs and 97 television programs in 2024. Furthermore, there were 1,182 rescue calls in 2024 compared with 1,242 rescue calls in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 4.8 percent. This was attributed to public awareness on the proper use of the emergency number 114. On the other hand, FRF conducted fire prevention and safety inspections in 63,763 locations in 2024 compared with 60,482 locations inspected in 2023.

435. In 2024, a total of 2,009,183 visitors with valid permits arrived in the country compared with 1,727,486 visitors in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 16.3 percent. This was attributed to improvement in hospitality industry and investment activities. In addition, 1,824,938 visitors with valid permits departed the country compared with 1,564,277 visitors in 2023.

436. In 2024, a total of 164,252 passports were issued to Tanzanians compared with 151,774 passports issued in 2023. The increase was driven by the need to travel abroad for business, education, employment, and medical purposes. In addition, 507,032 Tanzanians departed the country in 2024 compared with 420,469 Tanzanians who departed in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 20.6 percent. Furthermore, 486,874 Tanzanians arrived in the country compared with 398,421 Tanzanians who arrived in 2023. On the other hand, 22,500 residence permits were issued in 2024 compared with 20,191 residence permits issued in 2023. The increase was attributed to the growth of investments in the country.

437. In 2024, a total of 725 asylum seekers were received in the country compared with 12,391 asylum seekers in 2023, equivalent to a decrease of 94.1 percent. In addition, 13,856 refugees were voluntarily repatriated to their home countries in 2024 compared with 19,416 refugees repatriated in 2023. Furthermore, a total of 6,453 refugees were resettled in third countries compared with 7,890 refugees resettled in 2023. On the other hand, 26,604 illegal immigrants were apprehended in 2024 compared with 26,542 illegal immigrants apprehended in 2023. Out of the apprehended, 19,297 were deported from the country as a result of strengthened immigration enforcement and control measures.

438. In 2024, the Government continued to combat human trafficking, aiming at preventing crimes, assisting victims and prosecuting the offenders. In addition, 127 victims of human trafficking were rescued and provided with essential services, including temporary shelter, food and medical care in 2024 compared with 133 victims rescued in 2023.

National Identification and Registration

439. As of December 2024, the National Identification Authority (NIDA) scrutinised and registered 25,484,820 individuals from 24,376,028 individuals scrutinised and registered during the same period in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 4.5 percent. During the period under review, NIDA issued 21,354,858 identification numbers from 20,608,213 identification numbers issued in the same period in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 3.6 percent. This was attributed to ongoing awareness campaign on the importance of registration and the growing demand for the National IDs in accessing various economic and social services. In addition, NIDA produced 21,115,671 identification cards as of December 2024 from 18,982,537 identification cards produced by the same period in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 11.2 percent. This was due to the issuance of identification cards for all citizens registered in 2024 and previous years.

440. As of December 2024, NIDA integrated 124 institutions (59 public institutions and 65 private institutions) into the NIDA registration and identification system compared with 93 institutions integrated in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 33.3 percent. This was driven by the need of service providers to use the system to simplify the verification of individuals' information and enhance efficiency in service delivery.

Society Registration

441. In 2024, the Society Registration Office continued to register and oversee the operations of societies in accordance with the Societies Act, Cap 337. During the period under review, 528 societies were registered compared with 412 societies registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 28.2 percent. This emanated from awareness campaigns on the importance of registration conducted in Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mwanza, Dodoma and Mbeya regions.

Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship

442. In 2024, the Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) registered 1,682,214 births compared with 1,441,795 births registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 16.7 percent. This was due to a follow-up on the under-five birth registration in various regions. In addition, 1,109,710 children were registered through the Under-Five Birth Registration Program compared with 863,206 children registered in 2023. Furthermore, 572,504 births were registered through the regular registration process in 2024 compared with 477,421 births registered in 2023. On the other hand, RITA registered 39,071 deaths in 2024 compared with 35,663 deaths registered in 2023.

443. In 2024, RITA registered and issued 50,592 marriage certificates compared with 45,455 marriage certificates issued in 2023. The increase was a result of ongoing awareness among religious marriage officiants to submit records on the marriages

officiated for inclusion in the Registrar General's marriage register. In addition, 1,569 divorce certificates were registered in 2024 compared with 866 divorce certificates registered in 2023. The increase was attributed to several factors, including: infidelity; gender-based violence; conflicting perspectives and fading expectations between spouses; failure of spouses to fulfil their roles and responsibilities; and too much involvement of parents or relatives in marital affairs. Further, registration of divorces resulted from improvements in the marriage and divorce registration system, including the system being integrated with the judicial system and public awareness campaigns on the importance of registering divorces. Furthermore, RITA registered 39 adoption certificates for children following court orders in 2024 compared with 32 adoption certificates registered in 2023.

444. In 2024, RITA issued 165 trustee incorporation certificates compared with 84 certificates issued in 2023. As of December 2024, there were 4,954 registered boards of trustees from 5,987 boards of trustees in the same period in 2023. In addition, 172 boards of trustees were registered in 2024. The decrease in the number of boards was due to deregistration of 743 boards of trustees that failed to submit returns of trustees to the Office of the Administrator General and the transfer of 462 boards of trustees to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) after losing eligibility under the Trustees' Incorporation Act. Furthermore, 181 wills were written and preserved in 2024 compared with 156 wills written and preserved in 2023.

Law and Court

445. In 2024, a total of 19 bills were drafted compared with 26 bills drafted in 2023. Out of those, 17 laws were enacted compared with 14 laws enacted in 2023. In addition, 1,228 by-laws were drafted and published in the Government Gazette compared with 569 by-laws drafted and published in 2023. The increase was attributed to efforts to improve the investment and business environment in the country, translation of laws from English to Kiswahili and the review of all 446 principal laws to ensure users' access to updated laws.

446. In 2024, a total of 1,806 national and international contracts were vetted compared with 1,812 contracts vetted in 2023. In addition, 515 Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were vetted compared with 511 MoUs vetted in 2023. The contracts vetted related to procurement, construction and renovation of buildings as well as the provision of social services.

447. In 2024, the Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) handled 8,981 cases compared with 7,849 cases handled in 2023. Out of those, 8,293 were national claims, 131 were international claims, and 557 were constitutional and human rights matters. In addition, the OSG concluded 1,486 cases compared with 1,386 cases concluded in 2023. Out of the concluded cases, 1,272 were national, 99 were international and 115 were constitutional

and human rights cases. Furthermore, OSG had a backlog of 7,495 ongoing cases in various courts and tribunals both within and outside the country.

448. In 2024, OSG handled 229 arbitration cases compared with 177 cases handled in 2023. Out of those, 200 arbitration cases involved national arbitration and 29 involved international arbitration. In addition, 35 cases were resolved through court and tribunal proceedings and 13 cases were resolved through negotiations. Among the resolved cases, 44 cases involved national arbitration and four (4) involved international arbitration. Furthermore, 181 national and international arbitration cases were ongoing in various courts and tribunals.

449. In 2024, the Office of the Attorney General launched a Legal Aid Clinic in Dodoma region to provide free and accessible legal services to the public. In addition, the clinic served 145 citizens and addressed 66 disputes related to land, marriage, criminal matters, civil claims, employment, violence, inheritance and child support. On the other hand, the Judiciary of Tanzania continued to bring judicial services closer to the civilians by initiating the construction of nine (9) integrated justice centres in various regions across the country. Furthermore, the Judiciary expanded access to mobile court services through six (6) operational vehicles serving Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha, Mbeya and Dodoma regions.

Good Governance

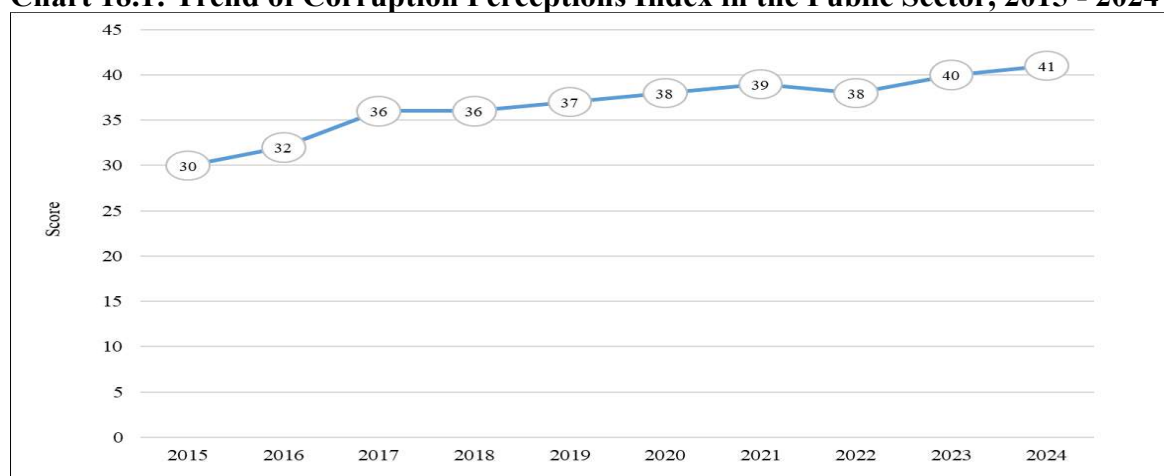
450. In 2024, the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) reviewed 635 work practices and service delivery compared with 806 reviews conducted in 2023. In addition, PCCB inspected and audited the use of public resources in the implementation of 1,834 development projects in 2024 compared with 1,800 projects inspected and audited in 2023. The projects included administration, energy, construction, water, finance, education, health, agriculture, transportation and industry sectors. Out of inspected projects, 205 were found with implementation irregularities and subjected to further investigation compared with 171 projects with implementation irregularities in 2023.

451. In 2024, PCCB filed 662 corruption cases in various courts across the country compared with 600 cases filed in 2023. In addition, 676 cases were adjudicated in court in 2024 compared with 496 cases adjudicated in 2023, in which the Government won 436 cases compared with 336 cases won in 2023.

452. The 2024 Transparency International (TI) report indicates that Tanzania scored 41 out of 100 on the Corruption Perceptions Index compared with a score of 40 in 2023. Based on the results, Tanzania ranked second among East African Community countries behind Rwanda and holds the 14th position among African countries. In addition,

Tanzania's position in combating corruption in the public sector improved to 82nd out of 180 countries in 2024 compared with 87th position in 2023.

Chart 18.1: Trend of Corruption Perceptions Index in the Public Sector, 2015 - 2024



Poverty Reduction Efforts

453. In 2024, the Government continued to improve the living standard of people living in extreme poverty through various programs, including the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) which is being implemented by the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). During the second phase of the TASAF III, from July 2021 to December 2024, a total of 1,371,916 households with 6,983,665 members benefited from PSSN program. Out of beneficiaries, 3,493,707 were female (50.03 percent) and 3,489,958 were male (49.97 percent). In addition, children aged zero to five years who are required to attend clinics were 768,186, equivalent to 11.0 percent of all beneficiaries. Similarly, beneficiaries aged 6 to 18 years who are required to attend school were 2,933,160 (42.0 percent), while beneficiaries aged 19 to 60 years, eligible to engage in productive activities were 2,583,971 (37.0 percent). Furthermore, elderly beneficiaries aged over 60 years were 698,348, accounting for 10.0 percent of all beneficiaries. An assessment of the economic status of households benefited from TASAF interventions revealed that 394,505 households achieved economic stability and could meet their basic needs without relying on the Program's support, thus graduated from the Program.

Table 18.2: Productive Social Safety Net Beneficiaries, 2023 - 2024

Sex	Number of beneficiaries		Age groups			
	2023	2024	0 - 5	6 - 18	19 - 60	Above 60
Male	3,338,214	3,489,958	409,419	1,616,881	1,200,993	262,665
Female	3,600,267	3,493,707	358,767	1,316,279	1,382,978	435,683
Total	6,938,481	6,983,665	768,186	2,933,160	2,583,971	698,348
Percent of all beneficiaries			11.0	42.0	37.0	10.0

Source: Tanzania Social Action Fund

454. In 2024, TASAF beneficiaries received 2,035.58 billion shillings through Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) compared with 1,834.33 billion shillings received in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 11.0 percent. In addition, 68,346 Community Microfinance Groups (CMGs) comprising 906,958 members (773,931 women and 133,027 men) were formed from poor households in 2024 compared with 56,518 CMGs comprising 778,940 members in 2023, equivalent to an increase of CMGs by 20.9 percent. This was due to increased motivation among beneficiaries to form CMGs to finance income-generating activities. Furthermore, loans worth 7.6 billion shillings were extended to members of CMGs to finance income-generating activities in 2024 compared with 3.8 billion shillings extended in 2023.

455. In 2024, TASAF continued to implement Public Work Programs (PWPs) aimed at increasing poor households' income to promote community development. PWPs are carried out by productive age beneficiaries who are paid upon completion of the assigned tasks. In addition, a total of 27,863 PWPs were implemented and 123.6 billion shillings were paid to the beneficiaries in 2024 compared with 17,421 PWPs in 2023. Moreover, PWPs benefited 662,374 households and focused on social sectors such as health, education and water as well as addressing challenges related to communication, transportation and environmental conservation.

CHAPTER 19

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Registration of Investment Projects

456. In 2024, Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) registered 901 projects compared with 526 projects registered in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 71.3 percent. Out of those, 321 projects were locally owned, 404 projects foreign owned and 176 projects were joint venture. In addition, the value of registered projects was USD 9,312.69 million compared with USD 5,720.4 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 62.8 percent. The increase in registered projects was attributed to continued Government's initiatives in creating enabling investment environment. Out of the registered projects, 51 were for expansion and rehabilitation compared with 57 projects registered in 2023. Moreover, registered projects generated 212,293 employment opportunities in 2024 compared with 137,010 employment opportunities generated in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 54.9 percent.

Sectoral Distribution of Registered Projects

457. In 2024, manufacturing sector registered 415 projects, which was the highest followed by cargo transportation - 149 projects and commercial building - 105 projects. The value of registered projects under manufacturing sector, cargo transportation and commercial building was USD 4,079.03 million, USD 1,361.15 million and USD 1,135.13 million respectively. The increase in project registrations was attributed to national investment promotion campaigns, the use of ICT in service provision as well as decentralization of investment services through regional offices.

Table 19.1: Investment Projects Registered in 2024

No.	Sector	Registered projects				Employment opportunities	Value USD Million
		Local	Foreigners	Joint venture	Total		
1	Agriculture	28	38	13	79	125,760	687.20
2	Communication	1	2	2	5	836	809.74
3	Tourism	43	18	22	83	6,949	348.82
4	Manufacturing	98	237	80	415	45,883	4,079.03
5	Commercial building	32	57	16	105	7,475	1,135.13
6	Cargo transportation	92	29	28	149	18,622	1,361.15
7	Services	9	9	7	25	2,937	285.28
8	Human resources	9	4	1	14	2,181	142.67
9	Mining and petroleum	2	1	4	7	135	7.35
10	Energy	3	6	2	11	204	112.47
11	Infrastructure	4	3	0	7	1,283	298.75
12	Financial services	0	0	1	1	28	45.10
Total		321	404	176	901	212,293	9,312.69

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre

Regional Distribution of Registered Projects

458. In 2024, Dar es Salaam region continued to lead in attracting investment projects accounting for 39.5 percent of the total registered project followed by Coast region (18.4 percent) and Arusha region (7.1 percent). This was due to continued improvement of the investment environment and decentralization of investment services through regional offices.

Table 19.2: Regional Distribution of Registered Projects in 2024

Region	Sector												Total	Percentage distribution
	Agriculture	Commercial buildings	Infrastructure	Energy	Financial services	Human resources	Manufacturing	Mining and petroleum	Services	Communication	Tourism	Cargo transportation		
Dar-es-Salaam	7	70	3	1	1	10	118	0	18	5	17	106	356	39.5
Pwani (Coast)	18	16	2	0	0	0	116	0	2	0	3	9	166	18.4
Ruvuma	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	10	1.1
Mwanza	2	2	0	1	0	2	23	0	1	0	0	6	37	4.1
Morogoro	8	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	1	22	2.4
Shinyanga	1	0	0	1	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	17	1.9
Arusha	6	5	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	34	8	64	7.1
Dodoma	4	8	0	0	0	1	24	1	1	0	6	2	47	5.2
Kigoma	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	8	0.9
Tanga	2	2	1	1	0	0	12	1	1	0	2	1	23	2.6
Lindi	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	3	0	13	1.4
Simiyu	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	5	0.6
Katavi	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.6
Njombe	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	11	1.2
Geita	1	0	0	1	0	0	14	1	0	0	1	0	18	2.0
Kilimanjaro	5	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	2	18	2.0
Mbeya	1	0	0	1	0	0	14	1	1	0	1	1	20	2.2
Mtwara	7	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	12	1.3
Mara	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	8	0.9
Manyara	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	9	1.0
Iringa	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	11	1.2
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.6
Songwe	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	5	0.6
Singida	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	6	0.7
Rukwa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.4
Tabora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.1
Total	79	105	7	11	1	14	415	7	25	5	83	149	901	100

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre

Foreign Private Investment

459. According to Tanzania Investment Report 2024, the stock of foreign private investment increased by 3.9 percent to USD 23,042.5 million in 2023 from USD 22,182.4 million⁴ in 2022. Out of those, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) amounted to USD 19,139.6 million, equivalent to 83.1 percent, portfolio investments amounted to USD 204.3 (0.9 percent) and other investments amounted to USD 3,698.6 (16.1 percent). In addition, inflows of foreign private investment were USD 1,694.8 million in 2023 compared with USD 1,745.8 million invested in 2022, equivalent to a decrease of 2.9 percent.

Table 19.3: Foreign Private Investment, 2019 - 2023 (USD Million)

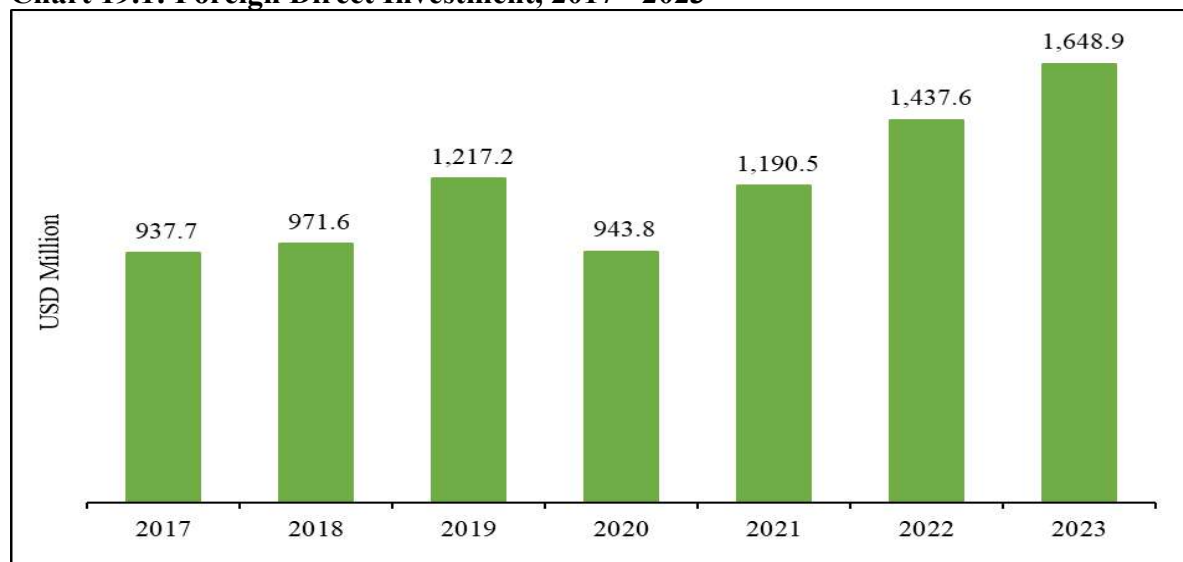
Type of Investment	Inflows					Stock				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Foreign Direct Investment	1,217.2	943.8	1,190.5	1,437.6	1,648.9	14,762.9	15,612.6	15,741.1	18,095.8	19,139.6
Portfolio investment	5.5	1.8	4.9	0.2	1.4	104.6	124.8	126.8	195.8	204.3
Other investment	17.3	-85.5	-8.6	308.1	44.5	2,810.0	2,724.5	3,056.5	3,890.8	3,698.6
Total	1,240.0	860.1	1,186.8	1,745.8	1,694.8	17,677.5	18,461.9	18,924.3	22,182.4	23,042.5

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Foreign Direct Investment

460. In 2023, Foreign Direct Investment inflows amounted to USD 1,648.9 million compared with USD 1,437.6 million recorded in 2022, equivalent to an increase of 14.7 percent. This was attributed to increase in retained earnings of multinational enterprises and global mergers and acquisitions as well as growth in international projects financing.

⁴ Investment data was revised

Chart 19.1: Foreign Direct Investment, 2017 - 2023

461. In 2023, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries continue to lead in FDI inflows accounting for 42.4 percent compared with 42.7 percent in 2022. During the review period, EAC and SADC countries contributed for 30.0 percent of FDI inflows compared with 18.0 percent registered in 2022. Similarly, Mauritius and South Africa accounted for the largest share of FDI inflows in the SADC bloc, while FDI inflows from EAC were mainly dominated by Kenya.

Table 19.4: Foreign Direct Investment from SADC and EAC Countries, 2019 - 2023 (USD Million)

Region	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
SADC	503.7	44.2	126.5	208.6	430.9
Botswana	-2.2	-0.6	-0.5	3.9	56.0
Mauritius	423.8	48.9	73.5	150.3	242.0
South Africa	77.4	-6.2	51.4	54.4	121.8
Other SADC countries	4.8	2.2	2.1	-0.1	11.1
EAC	-34.4	24.7	30.0	49.9	64.8
Kenya	-37.1	24.6	30.3	48.9	63.8
Uganda	0.2	0.1	-0.2	1.0	1.1
Other EAC countries	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	469.3	68.9	156.5	258.5	495.7

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Foreign Direct Investment by Economic Activity

462. In 2023, FDI inflows continued to be dominated by mining and quarrying, finance and insurance as well as manufacturing activities, which accounted for 70.4 percent. In addition, mining and quarrying activities recorded a significant inflow amounting to USD 532.5 million, equivalent to 32.3 percent of total inflows, followed by manufacturing worth

USD 361 million (21.9 percent) and finance and insurance USD 267.6 million (16.2 percent) in 2023.

Chart 19.2: Foreign Direct Investment by Economic Activity

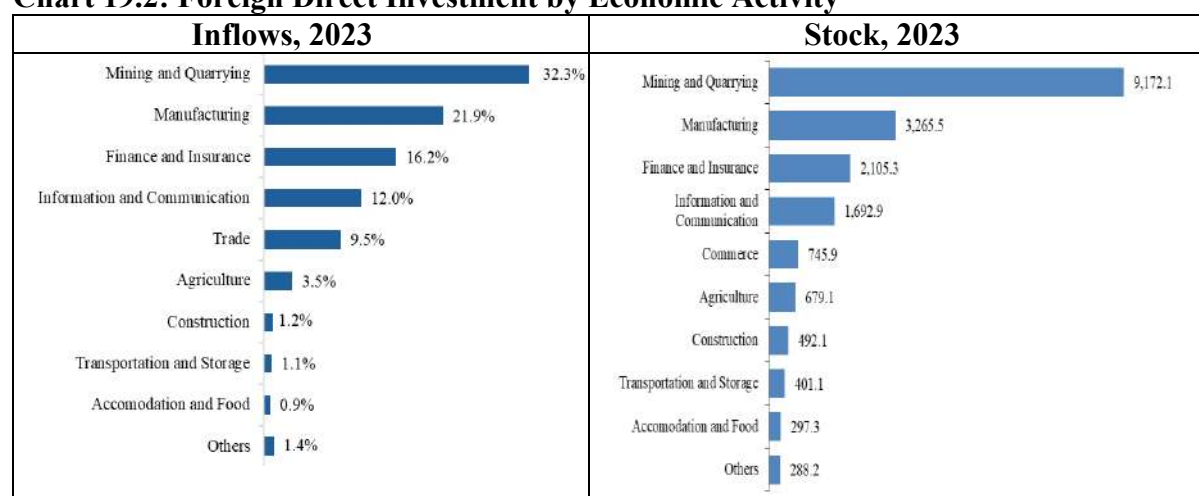


Table 19.5: Foreign Direct Investment by Economic Activity, 2019 - 2023 (USD Million)

Economic Activity	Flows					Stock					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Accommodation and food	6.3	-7.5	-0.3	36.3	15.2	301.3	380.9	372.2	356.9	545.7	492.1
Administrative and support services	8.0	-12.0	2.0	-3.7	4.4	59.5	70.2	61.2	78.1	123.2	122.3
Agriculture	30.3	15.5	20.8	14.3	57.8	327.9	1,582.4	1,596.4	579.5	660.4	679.1
Arts, entertainment and creation	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.1	1.4	1.3
Construction	81.2	-2.3	-15.4	15.5	19.6	478.9	290.7	286.1	305.8	292.0	401.1
Education	3.2	0.8	-2.2	-0.1	-0.5	8.6	9.8	10.5	9.7	7.9	7.0
Electricity and gas	8.9	-22.8	-2.3	1.5	8.0	20.3	59.7	36.7	13.9	48.6	47.3
Finance and Insurance	162.9	85.4	132.8	238.4	267.6	1,591.8	1,274.9	1,321.7	1,463.7	1,565.8	1,692.9
Human health and social works	1.3	-1.2	11.3	-4.4	4.1	58.6	61.6	60.0	92.7	16.5	19.0
Information and communication	274.7	60.3	34.5	89.5	198.0	1,934.9	1,463.2	1,517.2	1,204.6	2,044.4	2,105.3
Manufacturing	225.5	176.2	352.0	180.1	361.0	2,827.9	2,221.4	2,375.1	2,412.1	3,132.1	3,265.5
Mining and quarrying	384.5	614.2	596.3	847.1	532.5	5,634.6	6,589.4	7,205.0	8,509.1	8,640.6	9,172.1
Professional and scientific services	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	21.0	19.1	20.1	0.2	20.1	19.0
Real estate	-3.3	-4.0	-1.2	-0.2	6.4	117.5	66.8	58.3	83.5	71.2	72.3
Transport and storage	13.0	26.6	18.1	12.1	18.0	150.0	191.2	213.6	129.5	278.4	297.3
Trade	19.3	13.4	43.5	10.7	156.3	558.5	481.0	477.9	499.8	647.7	745.9
Total	1,217.2	943.8	1,190.5	1,437.6	1,648.9	14,092.0	14,762.9	15,612.6	15,741.1	18,095.8	19,139.6

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Business and Investment Environment

463. In 2024, the Government continued to implement the Blueprint Action Plan for Regulatory Reforms to Improve Business Environment. Implementation of the Blueprint resulted to abolition/rate reduction of 37 levies and fees in 2024 compared with 66 levies and fees which were abolished or whose rate were reduced in 2023. On the other hand, the Government Enterprises Service Bus (GovESB) system continued to facilitate exchange of information among government systems. As of December 2024, a total of 202 systems of

179 Government institutions were integrated into GovESB system compared with 90 systems of 83 Government institutions integrated during the same period in 2023.

464. In 2024, the Government continued to strengthen the Government's Electronic Payment System (GePG) to facilitate the payment of various fees and charges. As of December 2024, service providers and institutions integrated into GePG increased to 1,007 from 983 service providers and institutions in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 2.4 percent.

465. In 2024, the Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC) convened the 15th Council Meeting, bringing together stakeholders from public and private sectors. The Meeting was presided by Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania who is also the chairperson of the Council. The Meeting aimed at identifying emerging issues facing the private sector and also to develop the Second Phase of the Blueprint Action Plan for Regulatory Reforms to Improve Business Environment. The Meeting's resolutions led to an evaluation of the First Phase of the Blueprint Action Plan for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23. Moreover, the Blueprint evaluation report was launched on 11th September, 2024.

466. The Blueprint evaluation report revealed several positive outcomes, including significant reductions in processing time across various services. For instance, the average time for processing permit applications was reduced from 14 to three (3) days; registration of private hospitals from 12 months to three (3) months; transit time for cargo truck from Dar es Salaam to the Zambia border (Tunduma); and to the Rwanda border (Rusumo) were reduced from four (4) and seven (7) days to two (2) and three (3) days, respectively; issuance of workplace registration certificates from 14 days to one (1) day; issuance of compliance licenses under occupational safety and health regulations from 28 days to three (3) days; and processing of work permit applications from over 14 days (as stipulated by law) to an average of 3 to 7 days. Furthermore, business process steps in institutions, such as OSHA were reduced from 33 to seven (7) steps and also client queues were significantly reduced at regulatory authority premises, including BRELA, GCLA, TCRA, and TMDA due to the adoption of electronic systems. Generally, the evaluation indicated that an investor/entrepreneur in Tanzania can currently register a company in less than eight (8) hours and obtain a business license in less than an hour.

Economic Empowerment

467. In 2024, the National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC) continued to coordinate and monitor implementation of economic empowerment funds and programs. During the period under review, economic empowerment funds and programs extended loans, guarantees, and grants worth 759.7 billion shillings to 6,183,835 entrepreneurs (3,062,174 women and 3,121,661 men), compared with 743.7 billion shillings extended to

6,064,957 entrepreneurs in 2023, equivalent to a 2.1 percent increase in value. Out of the amount, 408.04 billion shillings were loans and guarantees extended to 746,157 beneficiaries, and 351.6 billion shillings were grants issued to 5,437,050 beneficiaries. In addition, the empowerment funds and programmes created 8,153,224 jobs (4,419,046 women and 3,734,178 men) in 2024 compared with 7,764,975 jobs created in 2023. The most benefited economic activities were agriculture which accounted for 47.2 percent of the total amount extended, followed by manufacturing and trade 12.9 percent. On the other hand, a total of 493.9 billion shillings of matured loans were repaid. However, data shows that the amount recovered was below the required amount due to inefficiency of the loan tracking systems. To address this, the funds have implemented various measures to enhance timely loan recovery and funds sustainability.

Table 19.6: Extended Loans by Economic Activities, 2023 - 2024 (Shillings)

No.	Sector	2023		2024		Contribution (Percent)
		Loans extended	Repayment	Loans extended	Repayment	
1	Health	11,371,315,575	15,456,000,000	12,620,531,800	16,520,115,765	3.1
2	Education	50,856,718,840	70,125,500,000	49,986,771,029	64,219,843,200	12.3
3	Minerals	31,647,381,000	47,650,000,000	32,986,272,577	39,125,564,356	8.1
4	Agriculture	196,435,467,263	216,435,000,000	190,117,945,357	198,645,264,116	46.6
5	Tourism	38,962,628,100	58,210,000,000	37,709,174,815	63,195,254,371	9.2
6	Manufacturing and trade	65,082,586,480	104,301,000,000	57,415,570,447	74,673,297,106	14.1
7	Energy	25,237,308,000	32,450,000,000	20,783,592,858	28,993,174,432	5.1
8	Others	10,938,769,909	14,380,000,000	6,428,786,816	8,542,350,251	1.6
Total		430,532,175,168	559,007,500,000	408,048,645,697	493,914,863,597	100

Source: Economic Citizens Empowerment Council

Note: Loan repayment related to matured loans extended in previous years

468. In 2024, the Council facilitated the provision of training to 628,514 entrepreneurs (347,585 women and 280,929 men) compared with 490,199 entrepreneurs trained in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 28.2 percent. The increase was attributed to entrepreneurs' desire to increase knowledge in managing their businesses.

469. As of December 2024, the economic empowerment centres were 27 compared with 20 empowerment centres during the same period in 2023. In addition, the centers provided services to 43,716 individuals (17,439 women and 26,277 men) in 2024 compared with 40,657 individuals served in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 7.5 percent. This was due to increased awareness among citizens to access training services, business advice, business formalization, loans, grants and guarantees through empowerment centres. Through the empowerment centers, loans worth 7.09 billion shillings were extended to 341 entrepreneurs (164 women and 177 men) in 2024 compared with 11.3 billion shillings extended to 5,218 entrepreneurs in 2023. The decrease of loan beneficiaries was due to temporarily suspension of 10 percent loans following the reforms of the Special Group Empowerment Program.

loan repayments amounted to 6.73 billion shillings, equivalent to 94.9 percent of loans disbursed in 2024 compared with 10.6 billion shillings (93.9 percent) in 2023. Satisfactory loan repayment was attributed to the efforts made by the centers to visit loan beneficiary projects and provision of entrepreneurship training related to financial management and record keeping.

Participation of Tanzanians in Strategic Projects

470. In 2024, strategic and investments projects in various sectors created 217,808 direct jobs compared with 162,968 jobs created in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 33.7 percent. Out of the jobs created, 208,526 were Tanzanians and 9,282 foreigners compared with 156,661 jobs for Tanzanians and 6,307 jobs for foreigners in 2023. The increase in jobs for Tanzanians was attributed to enforcement of local content policy in project implementation.

471. In 2024, a total of 4,691 contractors participated in construction projects compared with 3,360 contractors in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 39.6 percent. In addition, Tanzanian registered contractors were 878 and 37. contractors formed partnerships to provide services in strategic projects.

Public - Private Partnership

472. In 2024, the Government received and scrutinized 32 projects to be implemented through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements compared with 10 projects scrutinized in 2023. As of December 2024, five (5) projects were in the procurement of private parties compared with four (4) projects in 2023. Furthermore, four (4) projects were in the implementation stage, including two port operation projects under the Tanzania Ports Authority, the Ubungo - East African Logistics Project, and the commercial complex project under the Dar es Salaam Development Corporation (DDC). Moreover, 104 project proposals were in various stages of review compared with 72 project proposals which were under review in 2023. On the other hand, the Government trained 1,577 stakeholders in 2024 compared with 555 stakeholders trained in 2023. The training focused on enhancing stakeholders' skills in identifying, preparation, financing and implementation of PPP projects.

Table 73: TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE: APPROVED PROJECTS IN 2023 - 2024

Sector	2023								2024							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Agricultural	48	43	5	14	21	13	30,718	793.1	79	73	6	28	38	13	125,760	687.2
Communication	2	2	-	0	1	1	43	28.5	5	4	1	1	2	2	836	809.7
Tourism	58	48	10	23	19	16	4,103	188.6	83	75	8	43	18	22	6,949	348.8
Manufacturing	208	193	15	49	111	48	26,563	1688.5	415	400	15	98	237	80	45,883	4,079.0
Commercial Buildings	57	54	3	14	29	14	3,596	1054.2	105	103	2	32	57	16	7,475	1,135.1
Cargo transportation services	111	87	24	66	22	23	18,780	1322.5	149	132	17	92	29	28	18,622	1,361.2
Human resources	20	20	-	4	7	9	1,832	282.7	25	25	0	9	9	7	2,937	285.3
Mining	6	6	-	3	1	2	443	7.1	14	13	1	9	4	1	2,181	142.7
Energy	6	6	0	4	0	2	495	47.5	7	7	0	2	1	4	135	7.4
Infrastructure	3	3	-	1	1	1	118	58.2	11	10	1	3	6	2	204	112.5
Financial services	7	7	-	4	2	1	50,319	249.4	7	7	0	4	3	0	1,283	298.8
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	0	0	1	28	45.1
Total	526	469	57	182	214	130	137,010	5,720.4	901.0	850.0	51.0	321.0	404.0	176.0	212,293	9,312.7

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre

- A Total number of registered projects
- B New projects
- C Ongoing projects
- D Local projects
- E Foreign Projects
- F Joint Venture Projects
- G Total employments
- H Total investment value (USD. Million)
- Data not available



Part Four

**SPECIAL
DEVELOPMENT
ISSUE**

CHAPTER 20

PROMOTING CLEAN COOKING ENERGY

Introduction

473. According to the World Bank Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) of 2020, clean cooking is measured in terms of its efficiency, convenience, availability, safety, affordability and the avoidance of exposing users to toxic and hazardous environments. In addition, the World Health Organization Guidelines of 2021 state that clean fuel and technologies are assessed based on the levels of fine particulate matter not exceeding 2.5 µm and carbon monoxide emissions.

474. In the context of the National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024 - 2034), clean cooking refers to fuels and appropriate technologies that collectively produce a minimum level of toxic emissions when used appropriately. This concept aims to ensure the safety, sustainability, and easy accessibility of cooking energy, saving time, and reducing usage costs, as well as minimizing environmental and health impacts for users. It is also a crucial tool in implementing national and international commitments aimed at combating climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

National Policies and Strategies Related to Clean Cooking Energy

475. In 2024, the Government launched the National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024 - 2034) to promote widespread adoption of clean cooking solutions that support better health, environmental conservation and improved livelihoods. The Strategy aims to ensure 80 percent of Tanzanians use clean cooking energy by 2034. The Strategy also supports implementation of various policies intended to promote access to clean, affordable, sustainable, and reliable cooking energy in the country. These policies include:

- i. The National Energy Policy of 2015, aiming at improving people's lives through the use of modern cooking energy sources;
- ii. The National Environmental Policy of 2021, which aims to strengthen forest conservation by promoting the use of affordable and accessible alternative energy sources for cooking;
- iii. The National Forest Policy of 1998, focusing on ensuring sustainable supply of forest products and services by maintaining sufficient forest area under effective management;
- iv. The National Health Policy of 2007, which emphasizes establishing a good and sustainable system for environmental protection and conservation to improve the overall health and well-being of current and future generations; and
- v. The Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000, which promotes environmental conservation to reduce the burden of fetching firewood and water for women, thereby enhancing their participation in socio-economic activities.

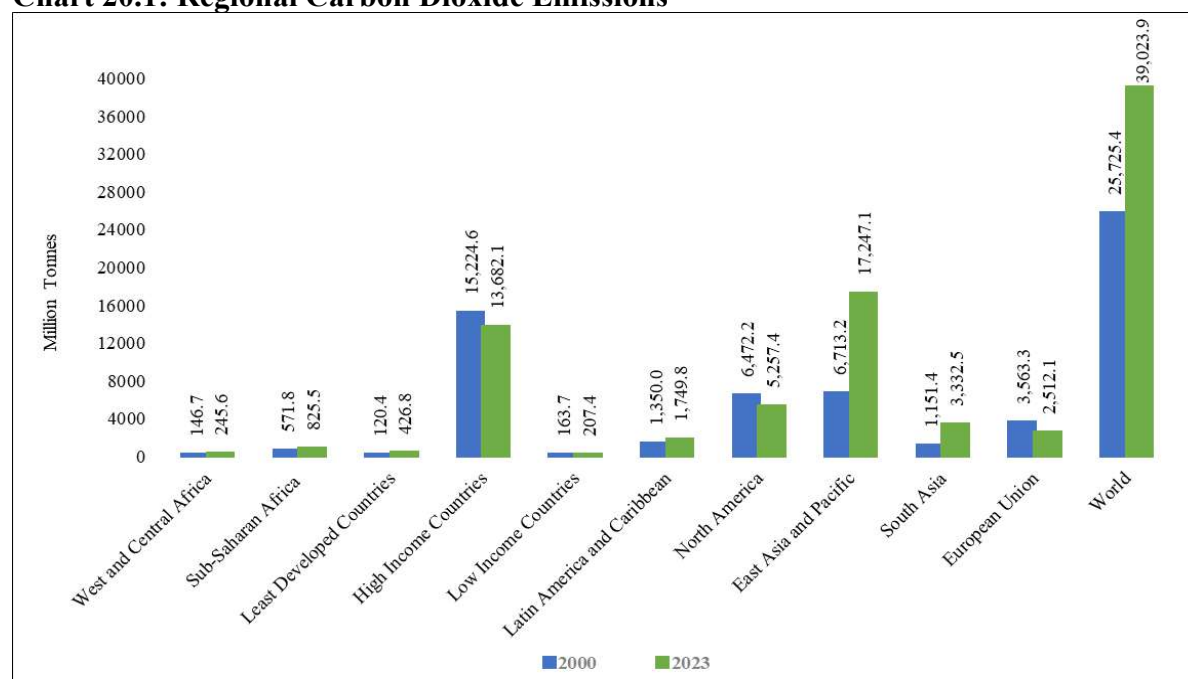
Situation Analysis

Carbon Dioxide Emissions

476. Interventions to prevent environmental degradation and protect public health are significantly affected by global carbon dioxide emissions. All countries around the world must implement national and international agreements aimed at combating climate change and reducing carbon dioxide emissions. However, it was statistically revealed that carbon dioxide emissions continue to increase globally due to the expansion of industrial production, particularly in developed countries. According to the World Bank Open Data, global carbon dioxide emissions increased to 39,023.94 million tonnes in 2023 from 25,725.44 million tonnes in 2000.

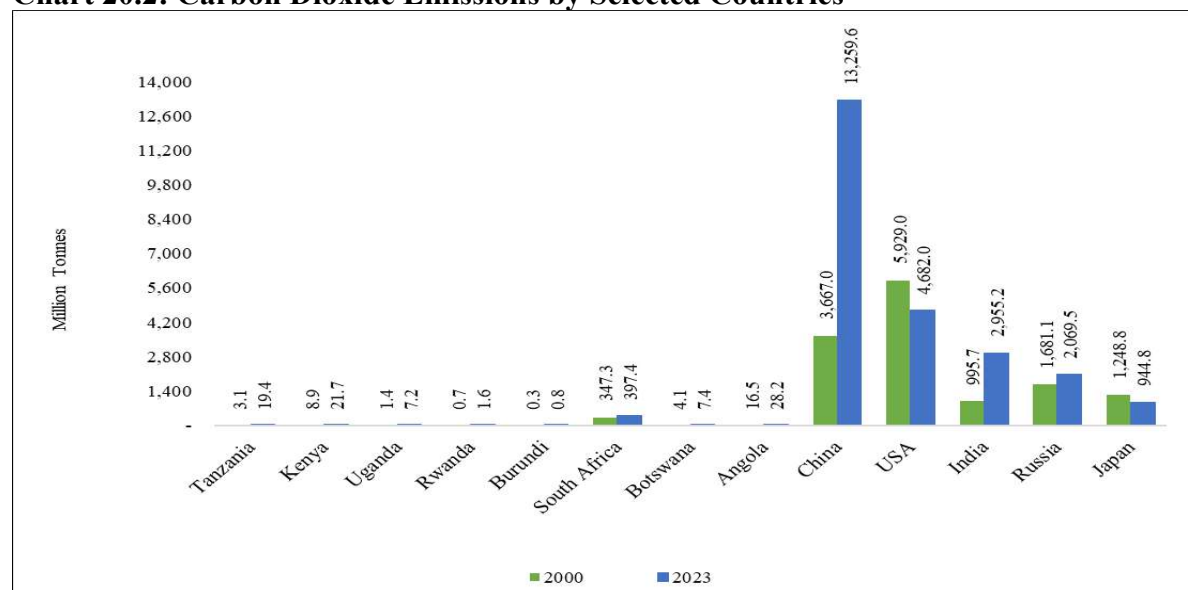
477. According to the World Bank statistics, carbon dioxide emissions in Sub-Saharan Africa increased to 825.51 million tonnes in 2023 compared with 571.77 million tonnes in 2000. In West and Central Africa, emissions were 245.64 million tonnes in 2023 compared with 146.74 million tonnes in 2000. In Latin America and Caribbean, emissions increased to 1,749.80 million tonnes in 2023 compared with 1,350.00 million tonnes in 2000. In East Asia and Pacific, emissions increased to 17,247.09 million tonnes in 2023 from 6,713.22 million tonnes in 2000. In South Asia, emissions increased to 3,332.51 million tonnes in 2023 from 1,151.44 million tonnes in 2000. However, in European Union, emissions declined to 2,512.07 million tonnes in 2023 from 3,563.26 million tonnes in 2000. In North America, emissions were 5,257.40 million tonnes in 2023 compared with 6,472.17 million tonnes in 2000. Based on the World Bank statistics, African countries, including Sub-Saharan Africa, contributed a small share to global carbon emissions.

Chart 20.1: Regional Carbon Dioxide Emissions



478. At the country level, main carbon dioxide emitters include China, the United States and India. Carbon emissions in China increased to 13,259.64 million tonnes in 2023 from 3,666.95 million tonnes in 2000. The United States emitted 4,682.04 million tonnes of carbon dioxide in 2023 compared with 5,928.97 million tonnes in 2000. In India, carbon dioxide emissions increased to 2,955.18 million tonnes in 2023 from 995.65 million tonnes in 2000. Among East African Community (EAC) countries, Kenya had the highest carbon dioxide emissions, at 21.73 million tonnes in 2023 compared with 8.91 million tonnes in 2000. Tanzania ranked second with 19.37 million tonnes emitted in 2023 compared with 3.11 million tonnes in 2000. Despite Tanzania being the second-highest emitter of carbon dioxide in EAC, its emissions remain below the average of 825.51 million tonnes emitted by Sub-Saharan African countries.

Chart 20.2: Carbon Dioxide Emissions by Selected Countries



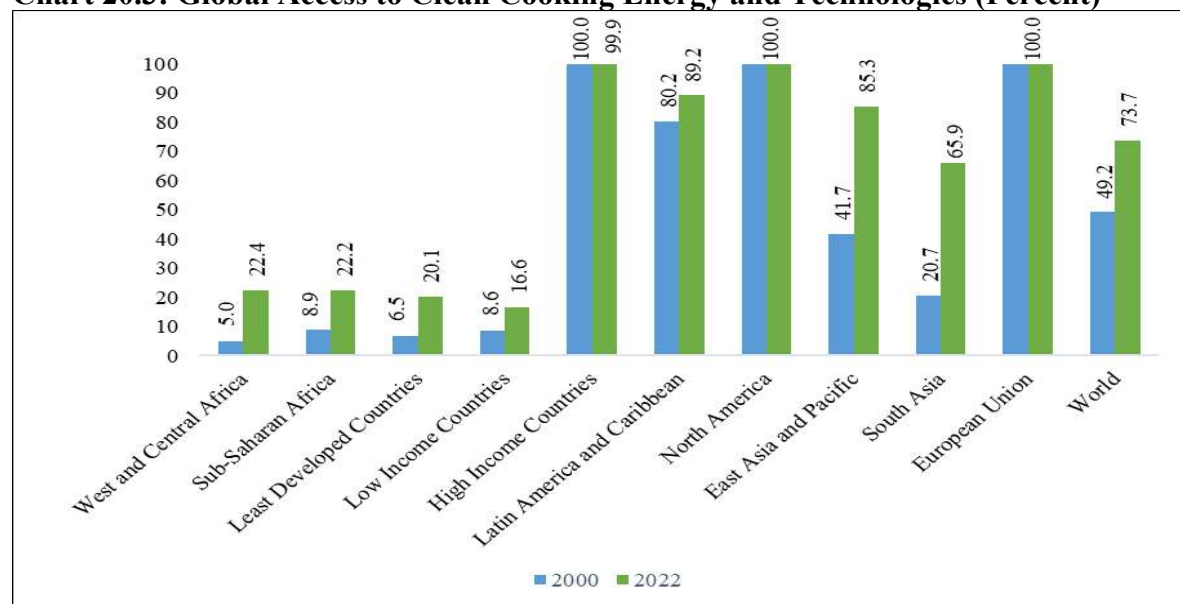
479. Carbon dioxide emission varies by fuel type, with coal having the highest carbon intensity per unit of energy and natural gas the lowest. While emission factors per unit of energy remain relatively consistent across countries, oil products emit about 25 percent less carbon dioxide (CO₂) than coal, and natural gas emits 45 percent less.

Access to Clean Cooking Energy at the Global Level

480. Access to clean cooking energy and technologies varies across different regions of the world. Progress in global access has been uneven, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the access rate has not been consistent with population growth. Between 2010 and 2019, population in Sub-Saharan Africa grew by an average of 26 million people per year compared with access gains of just 8 million per year. According to World Bank statistics, access to clean cooking energy and technologies in Sub-Saharan Africa increased to 22.24

percent of the population in 2022 from 8.85 percent in 2000. In Latin America and Caribbean, access to clean cooking energy and technologies increased to 89.16 percent in 2022 from 80.22 percent in 2000. In East Asia and Pacific, access to clean cooking energy and technologies increased to 85.33 percent in 2022 from 41.69 percent in 2000. In European Union and North America, access to clean cooking energy and technologies remained at 100 percent from 2000 to 2022. Globally, access to clean cooking energy and technologies increased to 73.74 percent in 2022 from 49.17 percent in 2000.

Chart 20.3: Global Access to Clean Cooking Energy and Technologies (Percent)



481. According to 2023 World Bank statistics, Asian countries, particularly East and South Asia as well as countries in Latin America and Caribbean have made significant progress in access to clean cooking energy and technologies. In China, access to clean cooking energy and technologies increased to 87.8 percent of the population in 2022 from 41.3 percent in 2000. In India, access to clean cooking energy and technologies increased to 74.5 percent in 2022 from 22.6 percent in 2000. In Brazil, access increased to 96.5 percent in 2022 from 89.05 percent in 2000. In South Africa, access increased from 56.0 percent in 2000 to 89.4 percent in 2022. In EAC, Kenya's access to clean cooking energy and technologies increased from 1.70 percent in 2000 to 30.0 percent in 2022. In Tanzania, access increased from 0.7 percent in 2000 to 9.2 percent in 2022. This trend indicates that Tanzania has an unsatisfactory level of access to clean cooking energy and technologies. As a result, the Government developed the National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024 - 2034) to increase access to clean cooking energy in the country.

Table 20.1: Access to Clean Cooking Energy and Technologies, 2000 - 2023 (Percentage of Population)

Year	Tanzania	Kenya	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	South Africa	Botswana	Angola	Brazil	China	India
2000	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.3	56.0	44.2	40.9	89.1	41.3	22.6
2001	0.7	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	58.0	46.2	41.4	89.8	41.8	23.9
2002	0.7	2.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	60.0	47.9	41.5	90.2	42.9	25.1
2003	0.7	3.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	62.3	49.3	42.1	90.7	44.1	26.0
2004	0.8	3.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	64.5	51.0	41.8	91.3	45.5	27.3
2005	0.8	4.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	66.7	52.1	42.7	91.6	46.7	28.1
2006	0.9	4.7	0.8	0.1	0.3	69.0	53.4	43.1	92.1	48.5	29.3
2007	1.0	5.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	71.2	54.8	43.1	92.5	50.3	30.7
2008	1.1	5.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	73.3	56.3	43.7	93.1	52.7	31.9
2009	1.2	6.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	75.3	57.3	44.0	93.4	55.2	33.4
2010	1.4	7.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	77.1	58.4	44.6	93.9	57.4	35.3
2011	1.6	7.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	78.7	59.4	44.8	94.3	60.1	37.2
2012	1.9	8.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	80.0	60.1	45.7	94.7	62.9	39.2
2013	2.2	9.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	81.4	60.5	46.0	95.1	65.8	42.0
2014	2.7	10.6	0.9	0.7	0.2	82.8	61.4	46.6	95.4	68.8	44.4
2015	3.2	11.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	83.8	61.8	47.3	95.7	71.5	47.4
2016	3.9	13.8	0.8	1.2	0.2	84.9	62.5	47.8	95.8	74.4	50.9
2017	4.5	15.8	0.8	1.7	0.1	85.8	63.0	48.3	96.1	77.1	54.3
2018	5.3	18.1	0.8	2.4	0.1	86.6	63.7	48.6	96.2	79.5	58.6
2019	6.2	20.7	0.8	3.3	0.1	87.4	64.4	49.0	96.4	82.0	62.2
2020	7.2	23.6	0.7	4.6	0.1	88.1	64.8	49.7	96.4	83.8	66.8
2021	8.1	26.4	0.7	6.2	0.1	88.7	65.4	49.8	96.5	85.9	70.5
2022	9.2	30.0	0.6	8.3	0.1	89.4	66.0	50.0	96.5	87.8	74.5

Source: World Bank

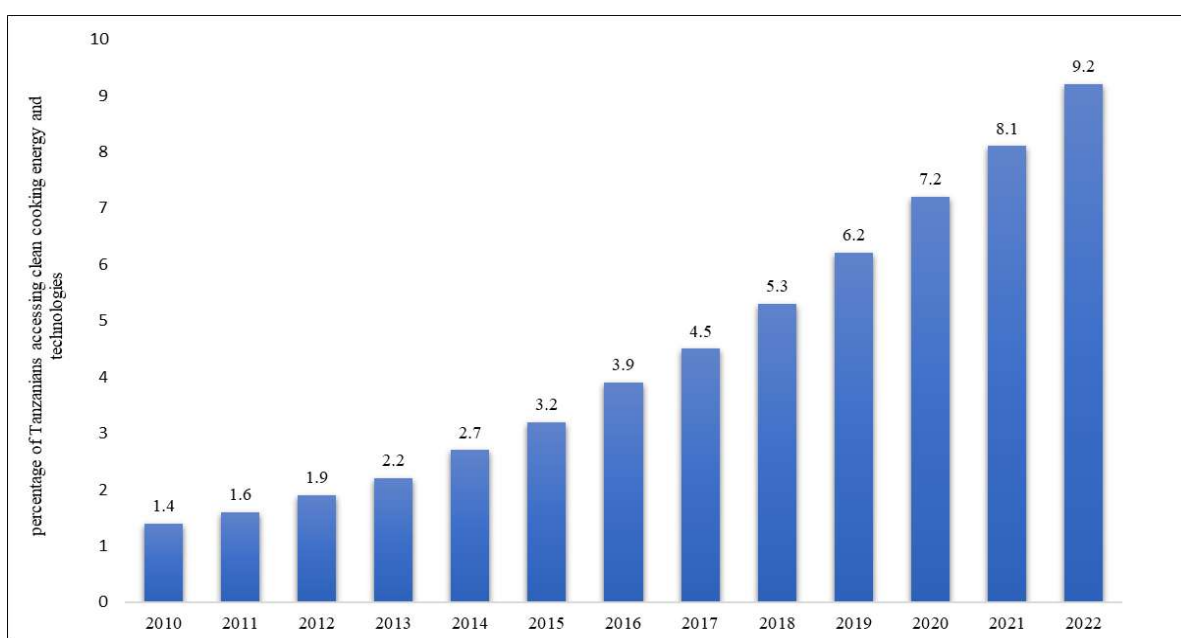
482. According to the 2023 Unlocking Clean Cooking Pathways report published by the World Bank, the annual health cost resulting from household air pollution (HAP) worldwide due to cooking with inefficient stove-and-fuel combinations, is estimated at USD 1.4 trillion. In addition, cooking-related HAP is associated with approximately 4 million premature deaths each year, especially among women and children. The gender cost calculated in terms of women's lost productivity is estimated at USD 0.8 trillion annually. This conservative figure accounts for the time women spend collecting cooking fuel, preparing food, cooking and cleaning stoves. The time spent on these activities significantly

contributes to time poverty⁵ among women. The Report also indicated that the climate impact of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from wood fuels collected unsustainably for cooking and the contribution of residential solid fuels to black carbon (BC) emissions is estimated at USD 0.2 trillion per year.

Access to Clean Cooking Energy in Tanzania

483. According to the National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024-2034), energy sources and technologies recognized as clean for use due to their low toxicity levels include electricity, biogas, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), bioethanol, solar energy, improved cookstoves and briquettes with standards accepted by the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS). According to the World Bank statistics, the proportion of Tanzanians using clean cooking energy and technologies increased from 0.70 percent in 2000 to 9.20 percent in 2022. This level is below the global average of 73.74 percent and Sub-Saharan Africa average of 22.24. The low rate of clean cooking energy access is due to high initial costs of clean energy usage, limited investment in clean cooking energy and technologies, low purchasing power among Tanzanians to afford the cost of clean cooking energy, and limited infrastructure for receiving and storing certain types of clean energy, particularly LPG.

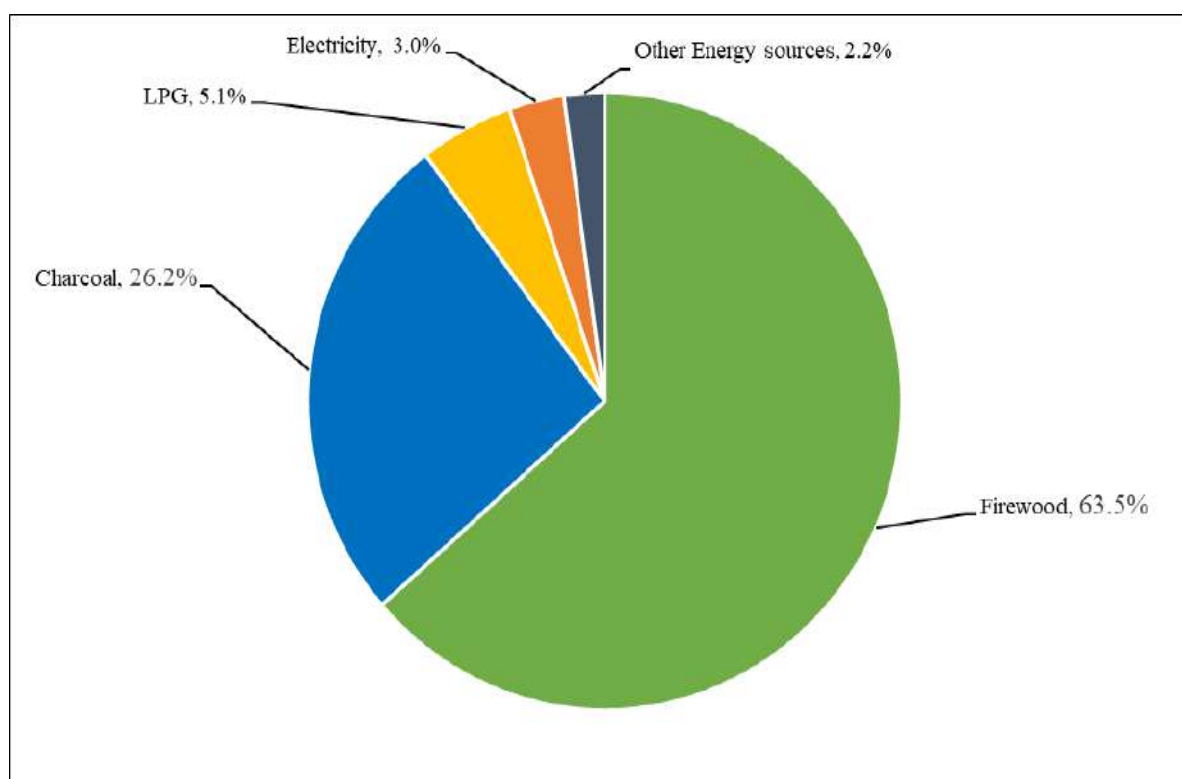
Chart 20.4: Access to Clean Cooking Energy and Technologies in Tanzania, 2010 - 2022



⁵ **Time poverty** is the lack of sufficient discretionary time for rest, leisure, or personal development due to excessive time spent on paid or unpaid work. This form of poverty affects individuals who are compelled to dedicate a large portion of their day to essential activities such as employment, childcare, caring for the sick, and household chores, leaving them with little or no time for themselves. It is particularly prevalent among women and low-income individuals. Time poverty can exacerbate economic poverty, especially for women, who often bear a disproportionate burden of unpaid labour.

484. Fuels and technologies used for cooking in the country include animal dung and plant residues, firewood, charcoal, kerosene, briquettes, bioethanol, LPG, natural gas, biogas, electricity, improved cookstoves and solar energy cookstoves. According to the Cooking Energy Action Plan 2022, approximately 82 percent of the primary energy used in the country is derived from biomass. In addition, it is estimated that 63.5 percent of households in the country use firewood for cooking, followed by charcoal (26.2 percent), LPG (5.1 percent), electricity (3.0 percent) and other energy sources (2.2 percent).

Chart 20.5: Household Cooking Energy Use in Mainland Tanzania, 2019/20



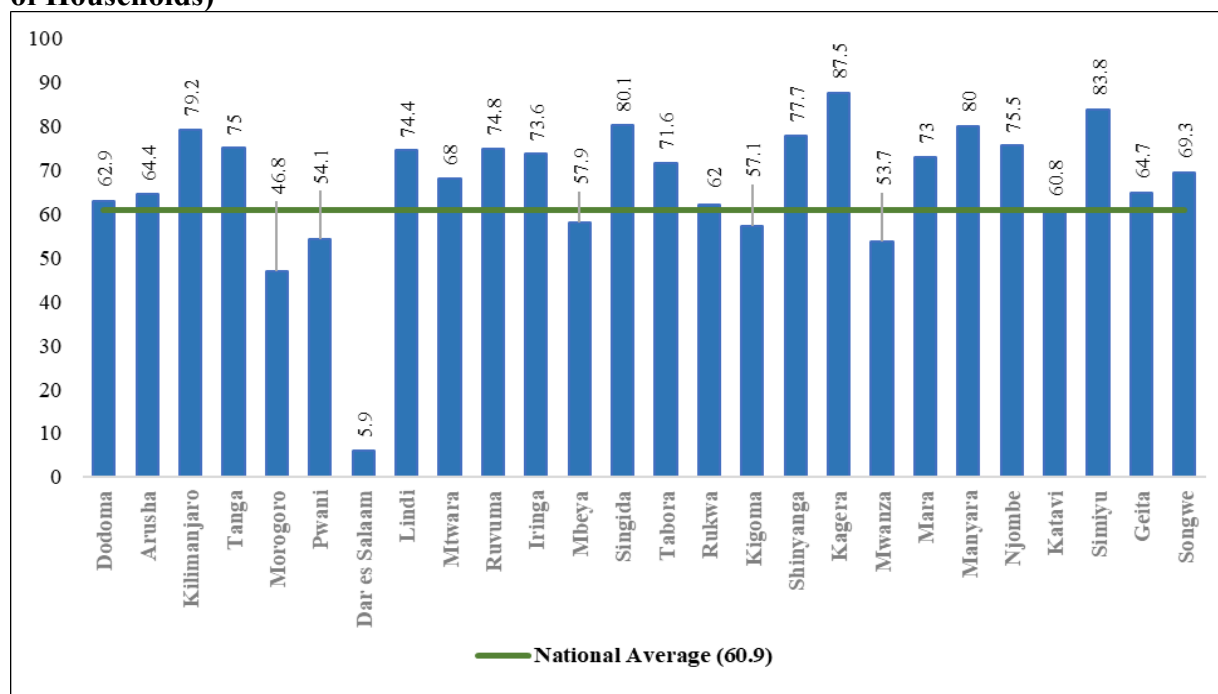
Detailed Analysis of Cooking Fuels and Technologies

485. The Government, in collaboration with various stakeholders has been implementing strategic projects to enhance energy access in the country. These projects include: LPG, biogas and bioethanol; generation and distribution of electricity; and exploration, production and distribution of natural gas. The current situation regarding the availability, cost, and distribution of cooking energy and technologies in the country is as follows:

Firewood

486. According to the Household Budget Survey of 2017/18, firewood is predominantly used in rural areas, whereby 84.8 percent of households rely on this energy source for cooking compared with 17.4 percent in urban areas. The demand for firewood in rural areas is high because it is believed to be the most affordable energy option. However, the use of firewood as the source of energy for cooking in the country decreased to 60.9 percent in 2017/18 from 73.1 percent in 2007. This was attributed to the Government's efforts to protect environment and promote clean cooking energy. At the regional level, Kagera region leads with the highest proportion of households using firewood as a main source of energy for cooking estimated at 87.5 percent, followed by Simiyu (83.8 percent), Singida (80.1 percent), Manyara (80.0 percent) and Kilimanjaro (79.2 percent). In addition, Dar es Salaam has the lowest proportion of households using firewood, estimated at 5.9 percent.

Chart 20.6: The Use of Firewood as the Source of Cooking Energy in 2017/18 (Percentage of Households)



Charcoal

487. Charcoal remains the dominant cooking energy source in urban areas, largely due to its perceived affordability and the flexibility to purchase it in small quantities based on household income levels. According to the Household Budget Surveys, the proportion of households using charcoal for cooking at a national level increased from an average of 22.7 percent in 2007 to 28.8 percent in 2017/18. The increase is associated with the ease of transportation, distribution, and storage of charcoal. Additionally, the Survey shows that 60.5 percent of households in urban areas use charcoal for cooking compared with 11.5 percent in rural areas. At the regional level, Dar es Salaam recorded the highest proportion of households using charcoal for cooking, estimated at 58.9 percent, followed by Morogoro (43.9 percent), Mwanza (40.0 percent), Kigoma (35.7 percent) and Rukwa (35.7 percent). In contrary, Kilimanjaro had the lowest proportion of households using charcoal for cooking, estimated at 6.8 percent, followed by Arusha (10.5 percent), Singida (10.9 percent) and Kagera (11.0 percent). In addition, the 2019 report on the potential and optimal strategies for charcoal sub-sector development in Tanzania reveals that charcoal consumption is rampant in urban areas, with over 50 percent of the charcoal produced being used in Dar es Salaam region. Furthermore, according to the Cooking Energy Action Plan 2022, charcoal production is resource-intensive, requiring approximately 10 to 12 tonnes of logs to produce one tonne of charcoal.

Chart 20.7: The Use of Charcoal as the Source of Energy for Cooking in 2017/18 (Percentage of Households)

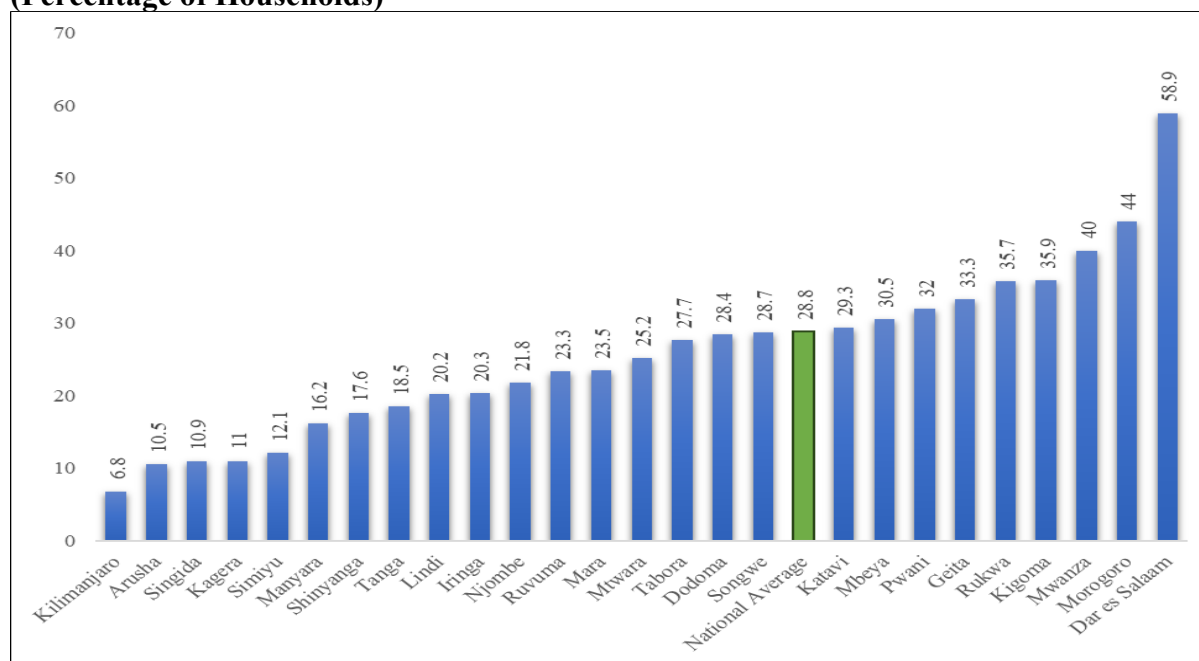
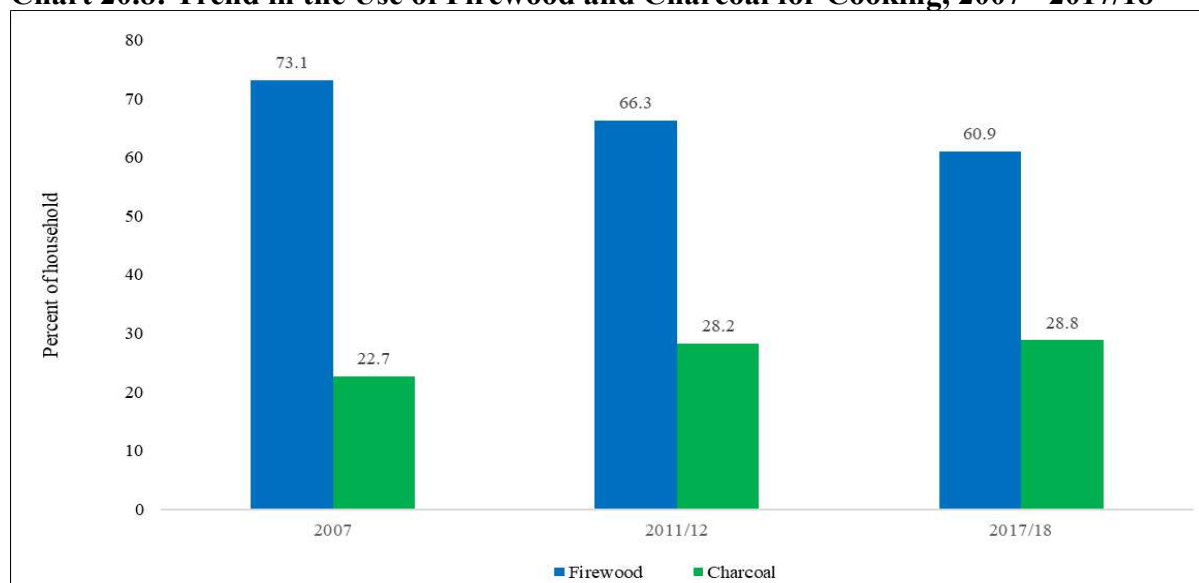


Chart 20.8: Trend in the Use of Firewood and Charcoal for Cooking, 2007 - 2017/18



488. Despite charcoal being widely used source of cooking energy in urban areas, its usage poses both health and environmental concerns. The 2021 report on the Contribution of the Forest Sector to the National Economy reveals that in 2020, Tanzania's forestry sector produced and sold 1.9 million tonnes of charcoal, accounting for 44.2 percent of the sector's total revenue, equivalent to about 2 trillion shillings. The rising demand for charcoal is driven by population growth, urbanization, and ease in accessing, transporting, distributing and storing charcoal as well as increasing costs of alternative energy sources. Moreover,

charcoal remains appealing due to its affordability, low cost of charcoal stoves compared to other cooking technologies and the flexibility it offers consumers to purchase in small quantities. On average, a kilogram of charcoal costs around 1,500 shillings, and a typical household of six people uses about two kilograms daily to prepare three meals.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas

489. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is a fuel stored in cylinders and produced from the refining of crude oil and natural gas with a propane and butane content exceeding 15 percent. Tanzania relies on LPG imports due to the absence of domestic oil discoveries and the lack of a crude oil refinery. Although natural gas has been discovered in the country, the contents of propane (0.3 percent) and butane (0.06 percent) are insufficient for LPG production. In addition, 250,200 tonnes of LPG were imported in 2022, of which 160,610 tonnes were consumed domestically and 89,590 tonnes were re-exported to neighbouring countries. Furthermore, consumption of LPG increased significantly from 20,000 tonnes in 2010 to 160,610 tonnes in 2022.

490. Infrastructures for receiving LPG in Tanzania are available only at the ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga. The LPG receiving terminal can handle vessels with a maximum cargo capacity of 5,500 tonnes. The limited handling capacity of the receiving terminal reduces the economic benefits of LPG importation. In addition, the combined LPG storage capacity at the Dar es Salaam and Tanga ports stands at 15,750 tonnes, while other regions collectively offer a storage capacity of 2,055 tonnes. The storage facilities are solely owned and operated by private entities.

491. The initial cost of purchasing a 15-kilogram LPG cylinder is approximately 110,000 shillings, a two-burner LPG stove is approximately 50,000 shillings and a 6-kilogram cylinder with its stove is approximately 58,000 shillings. The initial costs are significantly higher compared with the initial costs of using biomass. The estimated cost of refilling a 6-kilogram LPG cylinder ranges from 17,000 shillings to 25,000 shillings, while for a 15-kilogram cylinder ranges from 44,000 shillings to 59,000 shillings. According to the 2017/18 Household Budget Survey, urban areas have a higher proportion of households using LPG (8.1 percent) compared with rural areas (0.4 percent). The urban-rural disparity is mainly attributed to the high initial and refill costs, easier access to LPG in urban areas and greater awareness of its safety among urban households.

Electricity

492. According to the 2020 Energy Access and Use Situation Survey II, approximately 73.2 percent of urban households in Mainland Tanzania are connected to electricity compared with 24.5 percent in rural areas. The Dar es Salaam region had higher connectivity level averaging at 85.7 percent of households. In addition, the Government continues to expand access to electricity through various projects.

493. The cost of household electricity connection differs significantly between urban and rural areas, with urban areas costing 320,960 shillings and rural areas costing 27,000 shillings. In addition, the cost per unit of electricity for residential use is 298 shillings for general usage customers and 100 shillings for household customers with low consumption (not exceeding 75 kWh per month). However, any usage above 75 kWh to customers with low consumption is billed at a high rate of 350 shillings per kWh. Furthermore, efficient electric stoves capable of cooking with one unit of electricity are available but remain unaffordable for low-income earners, with prices starting at 50,000 shillings. Consequently, electricity is used more for cooking in urban areas, where households can afford both stoves and electricity costs. According to the 2017/18 Household Budget Survey, 5.5 percent of households in urban areas use electricity for cooking compared with 0.4 percent of households in rural areas.

Animal Dung and Plant Residues

494. Energy from animal dung, such as from cattle, is obtained by drying the dung and using it as an energy source in charcoal or wood-fired stoves. This energy source is predominantly available in rural areas, particularly pastoral communities. On the other hand, plant residues are used as energy sources both in households and industries, utilizing various types of stove technologies. In addition, animal dung and plant residues as energy sources are not costly since they can be collected from livestock and nearby fields.

Kerosene

495. For many years, kerosene has been used as a cooking fuel in certain areas of the country. According to the 2017/18 Household Budget Survey, 1.3 percent of households in Mainland Tanzania use kerosene as a source of energy for cooking. Kerosene energy is predominantly used in urban areas, where 2.8 percent of households use it for cooking compared with 0.5 percent of rural households. In addition, the Dar es Salaam region records the highest usage with 6.5 percent of households using kerosene as a source of energy for cooking. However, it is important to note that the use of kerosene for cooking comes with various challenges, including safety concerns, as it can cause fires or explosions. Furthermore, kerosene emits odour and smoke when burned, which can affect the indoor air quality in households. Consequently, this may lead to health implications, especially respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases and lung cancer.

Briquettes

496. Production of briquettes began in the 1980s at the Centre for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology (CAMARTEC) in Arusha. Briquettes are alternative charcoal produced from various plant residues and agricultural waste, which are bound together using a binder such as clay, starch (including cassava and sweet potato flour), molasses and/or glue. The residues include materials such as paper, sawdust, wood shavings, dry leaves and rice husks. The use of residues not only produces energy but also helps to

preserve the environment. The quality and price of the briquettes depends on the composition of materials used to make it.

497. Briquettes can also be produced using coal dust, which is mixed with wood dust, along with molasses and compressed to form an alternative charcoal. However, the challenge in producing this type of charcoal is how to reduce the level of its emissions, inadequate facilities to produce according to the demand, and insufficient knowledge of correct composition which can reduce the heat content in this charcoal. In addition, the entire production and distribution chain for the produced coal briquettes has not been established to facilitate their availability.

498. The challenges facing development of briquette technology include limited awareness among the community regarding the energy source and high initial production costs, including the cost of machines for production and drying. In addition, the heat content of briquettes varies depending on the type of raw material used, and some forms of this energy source require special stoves that add extra cost to the user. Furthermore, charcoal dust is a forest product which is among the raw materials used in the production of briquettes, thus contributing to deforestation. Moreover, initial production cost, limited market and availability of raw materials are among the challenges facing the development of briquette technology. As a result, the price of briquettes ranges from 500 shillings to 1,500 shillings per kilogram, depending on the raw material used.

Bioethanol

499. Bioethanol is energy sources derived from carbohydrates of sugar or starchy crops through the fermentation process. Among other uses, it can also be used for cooking. The Government, in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), has been implementing a project to promote the use of bioethanol as an alternative cooking energy since 2018. The Project intended to benefit 500,000 households in Dar es Salaam city, whereby as of end 2024, over 10,000 households were benefited from this project. Under the Project, the cost of a single-plate stove was approximately 38,000 shillings, and a double-plate stove was 90,000 shillings. These prices were subsidized to half the actual price of the stoves. In addition, the average price of bioethanol fuel is 2,500 shillings per litre which can be used for four hours.

500. The adoption of bioethanol technology has not been used extensively in the country due to the limited availability of raw materials. In addition, the limited awareness among users and the absence of guidelines to promote the use of this energy and technology have contributed to the slow rate of bioethanol adoption.

Biogas

501. Biogas is a mixture of various gases, including methane produced from the processing of animal and human waste, food waste or plant remains in an anaerobic environment. It is estimated that about 40 to 60 kilograms of feedstock are required to produce sufficient gas for six hours of cooking for a household of four people.

502. According to the Tanzania Domestic Biogas Program of 2017, implemented by CAMARTEC, it is estimated that 12,000 biogas systems were installed at the household level and 100 systems were installed at institutional levels outside the Program. In addition, biogas has been used in the country since the 1970s, but its adoption is still low due to the high initial investment cost. The initial cost includes the construction of biogas plants, which depends on the availability of construction materials, water, and feedstock for biogas production. The cost of biodigesters at the household level ranges from 1,600,000 shillings to 2,000,000 shillings for a 6-cubic metre size, 2,400,000 shillings to 3,000,000 shillings for a 9-cubic metre size and 3,200,000 shillings to 3,600,000 shillings for a 13-cubic metre size. These costs are higher compared with the initial costs of using firewood and charcoal, posing a challenge for low-income earners to afford.

503. Other challenges facing the adoption of biogas include unavailability of reliable feedstock, difficulties in accessing water, particularly in areas with water scarcity, and negative perceptions of the community regarding the use of waste as feedstock. In addition, there have been limited studies on the development of this technology. Despite the challenges, biodigesters can last for at least 30 years if built under the proper standards, and may require less monitoring and maintenance. Therefore, biogas can be an alternative to firewood and charcoal provided the aforementioned challenges are addressed.

Natural Gas

504. Natural gas is considered a cleaner energy source than other petroleum-based fuels since it emits less carbon dioxide. Currently, the estimated volume of natural gas discovered in the country is 57.54 trillion cubic feet, the largest reserve in East Africa and can contribute significantly to the national economy, of which 49.5 trillion cubic feet are located deep offshore along the Indian Ocean. Out of the discovered natural gas, approximately 8.8 trillion cubic feet is produced for various uses, including industrial and household consumption.

505. Natural gas is often used in areas along the distribution infrastructure. However, it has been a challenge for areas outside the vicinity of the distribution network to be connected. In addition, areas connected with natural gas distribution infrastructure for cooking purposes are Lindi, Mtwara, and Dar es Salaam regions. As of December 2024, a total of 13 institutions and 1,511 households were connected to natural gas, with 425 households in Mtwara, 209 households in Lindi, and 877 households in Dar es Salaam.

506. The cost of connecting natural gas infrastructure to households in areas covered by the distribution network depends on the distance from the existing infrastructure. The cost of purchasing a natural gas stove is approximately 50,000 shillings, and one unit of natural gas for household use costs 1,000 shillings. In addition, a unit of natural gas is estimated to be sufficient for an average household of six (6) people to cook three meals per day and users pay according to their use.

Improved Cookstoves

507. Improved cookstoves are stoves that utilize efficient technology to reduce the emission of toxic smoke and the amount of biomass used in cooking. In addition, the cookstoves require the presence of specialized workshops for manufacturing and repairs. Inadequate availability of improved cookstoves in many parties of the country, particularly in rural areas, have resulted in low adoption rates. Furthermore, insufficient research in this area has resulted in the use of technologies that do not meet quality standards.

Solar Cookstoves

508. Solar cookstoves harness solar radiation and convert it into heat, which is then stored and used for cooking. Solar cookstoves utilize solar energy through various means, including the use of sun-targeting reflectors, solar panels, or other devices that convert solar energy into heat. In addition, solar cookstoves have modern or traditional designs and can be used in urban or rural environment as a renewable and sustainable energy source.

509. The challenges facing the adoption of solar energy for cooking include the high cost of solar cookstoves compared with traditional stoves. In addition, solar energy production depends on weather conditions and solar radiation, thus posing a challenge for users of solar cookstoves due to the limited capacity of storing energy for future use. This implies that the generated energy needs to be used immediately or stored in separate batteries for later use. This can be a challenge in areas where there are extended periods of sunlight scarcity or when energy demands exceed production. It is worth noting that solar energy technology is continuously being researched and improved. Therefore, the challenges may diminish as technology continues to advance and become more widespread.

Effects of Using Traditional Cooking Solutions

510. The use of traditional cooking solutions is associated with environmental, health, economical, educational and social effects as follows:

- i. **Health Effects:** Smoke from the use of traditional cooking solutions contains toxic gases and fine particles of dust with toxic components that can weaken the respiratory system and lead to chronic diseases such as coughing, pneumonia, tuberculosis, asthma and lung cancer. In addition, these toxins can result in complications during pregnancy, causing premature birth, or give birth to children with health complications.

Other diseases associated with these toxins include cardiovascular diseases, eye diseases and paralysis. Furthermore, carrying heavy loads of firewood over time can affect spinal cord, heads and legs. It is estimated that 33,024 people die each year from respiratory diseases caused by indoor air pollution;

- ii. **Environmental effects:** The process of acquiring traditional cooking energy sources is associated with environmental degradation. Moreover, carbon dioxide produced from the use of traditional cooking energy sources like charcoal and firewood has negative effects on the environment. Those effects include climate change, which causes floods or droughts, global warming, rising sea levels, melting glaciers, loss of some biodiversity, and increased salinity in the ocean;
- iii. **Deforestation:** According to the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031), it is estimated that 469,420 hectares of forests are destroyed each year for various human activities, including cutting trees for firewood and charcoal production. The activities contribute to increased drought and ecological impacts in the country. According to *Mpangokazi wa Utekelezaji wa Kampeni Kabambe ya Hifadhi na Usafi wa Mazingira* (2021-2026), approximately 16 percent of the country's area turned into a desert due to deforestation.
- iv. **Social effects:** The process of searching for firewood is a risky endeavour, requiring women and children to travel long distances thus exposing them to incidents of gender-based violence such as rape. In addition, searching for firewood consumes a lot of time, causing women to return home late and face intimate partner violence, thus jeopardizing family ties and marital wellbeing. It also exposes women and children to the risk of being harmed by wild animals and miss out opportunities to engage in various social, economic and political activities. Furthermore, the use of traditional cooking solutions can also lead to eye irritation and redness, subjecting the affected individuals to superstitious beliefs from the surrounding community; and
- v. **Economic effects:** The process of searching for firewood, particularly in rural areas, takes an average of six hours per day, reducing time that could be used for productive activities. In addition, involvement of children in searching for firewood affects school attendance and academic performance. Similarly, women involved in searching for firewood misses opportunities for educational and economic advancement.

Barriers to Adoption of Clean Cooking

511. The factors hindering clean cooking adoption include:

- i. **Limited awareness among citizens and institutions:** Limited awareness among citizens and institutions about the health, environmental, educational, economic, and

social impacts of using traditional cooking solutions hinders the transition to clean cooking;

- ii. **Limited Access to Clean, Affordable, Reliable and Sustainable Cooking Solutions:** Unreliable access to clean cooking solutions hinders the smooth transition of Tanzanians to the use of clean cooking. The challenge of access leads to unreliability and increased costs associated with these cooking solutions;
- iii. **Costs of Clean Cooking fuel, Appliances and Efficient Cookstoves:** The initial costs and usage expenses of clean cooking fuel, appliances and efficient cooking stoves pose a challenge that prevents many Tanzanians from affording clean cooking solutions in the country thus resorting to using traditional and unsafe cooking solutions that are believed to be cheaper;
- iv. **Misalignment of Policies, Laws, Regulations, and Guidelines Regarding Cooking Solutions:** Lack of alignment in some policies, laws, regulations, and guidelines regarding the management and development of cooking solutions poses a barrier in transitioning to the use of clean cooking solutions. For example, the National Forest Policy of 1998 and the Forest Act of 2002, and its Regulations recognize firewood and charcoal as sources of revenue. These laws and guidelines contradict the objectives of the Strategy, which aims to promote the use of clean cooking solutions as an alternative to firewood and charcoal;
- v. **Low Investment in the Clean Cooking Initiatives:** The clean cooking sub-sector faces a challenge of insufficient investment along the value chain, which hampers the availability of clean cooking solutions. There is also insufficient awareness among stakeholders about the opportunities available in the clean cooking initiatives;
- vi. **Limited Capacity of Implementers in Clean Cooking Projects:** Limited financial, technical, and human resource capacities in some institutions implementing clean cooking projects slow down the transition to clean cooking solutions. This hinders the accessibility of clean cooking solutions in the country; and
- vii. **Insufficient Research, Innovation and Invention in Clean Cooking Technologies:** Insufficient research, innovation and invention is a challenge that results in the absence of data, limited understanding of the actual trends in clean cooking solutions usage and the inability to develop appropriate strategies to increase its use in the country. The scarcity of sufficient technology in cooking fuels, equipment, stoves, and business models leads to increased costs of clean cooking solutions.

Strategies to Address Barriers to Clean Cooking Adoption

512. The Government has developed the National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024 - 2034) to ensure 80 percent of citizens use clean cooking energy by 2034 from 9.2 percent recorded in 2022. To achieve this goal, the Government has outlined several strategies to address the existing challenges in clean cooking adoption, including:

- i. Educate the public about the importance of using clean cooking solutions, and the health and environmental impact associated with the use of traditional cooking solutions;
- ii. Sensitize the public and institutions on the transition to clean cooking solutions;
- iii. Improve access to raw materials and infrastructure for producing, receiving, storing, and distributing clean cooking energy and involving the private sector in construction of clean cooking infrastructure;
- iv. Ensuring reduction in the initial and usage costs of clean cooking energy, appliances, and efficient cooking stoves, and promoting the involvement of financial institutions in supporting clean cooking stakeholders to decrease the costs and therefore enhancing clean cooking adoptions;
- v. Reviewing, developing and updating policies, laws, regulations and guidelines related to clean cooking solutions and strengthening coordination in the implementation of policies, laws, regulations and guidelines related to cooking solutions;
- vi. Encouraging private sector to seize business opportunities within the clean cooking value chain and promoting the use of national and international funds and programs to foster and enhance investment in clean cooking;
- vii. Enabling the testing of quality standards for cooking energy, appliances and stoves, and ensuring capacity building for implementers and project managers of clean cooking projects; and
- viii. Strengthening the capacity of institutions and centres involved in the research, innovation and invention of clean cooking technologies, and encouraging collaboration between clean cooking investors, research and development, higher education and technical institutions.

Conclusion

513. The widespread use of traditional cooking fuels such as firewood and charcoal has significant negative implications for public health, environmental sustainability, and economic productivity. Transitioning to clean cooking solutions is a major opportunity to improve household well-being, conserve the environment, and enhance national development. To make this shift successful, coordinated action is required from the Government, private sector, and development partners to address the existing challenges, including shortages in infrastructure, limited awareness on importance of clean cooking, and financial constraints faced by poor households, to increase the adoption of clean cooking energy. The increased adoption can be achieved through awareness campaigns, affordable financing options, and investing in environmentally friendly technologies suitable for Tanzania. In response, the Government has launched the National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024 - 2034) to guide all stakeholders in addressing barriers to clean cooking adoption. The Strategy intends to protect Tanzanians, especially women, from the negative health and environmental effects associated with the use of traditional cooking solutions.

● Access to Water Supply in Rural Areas



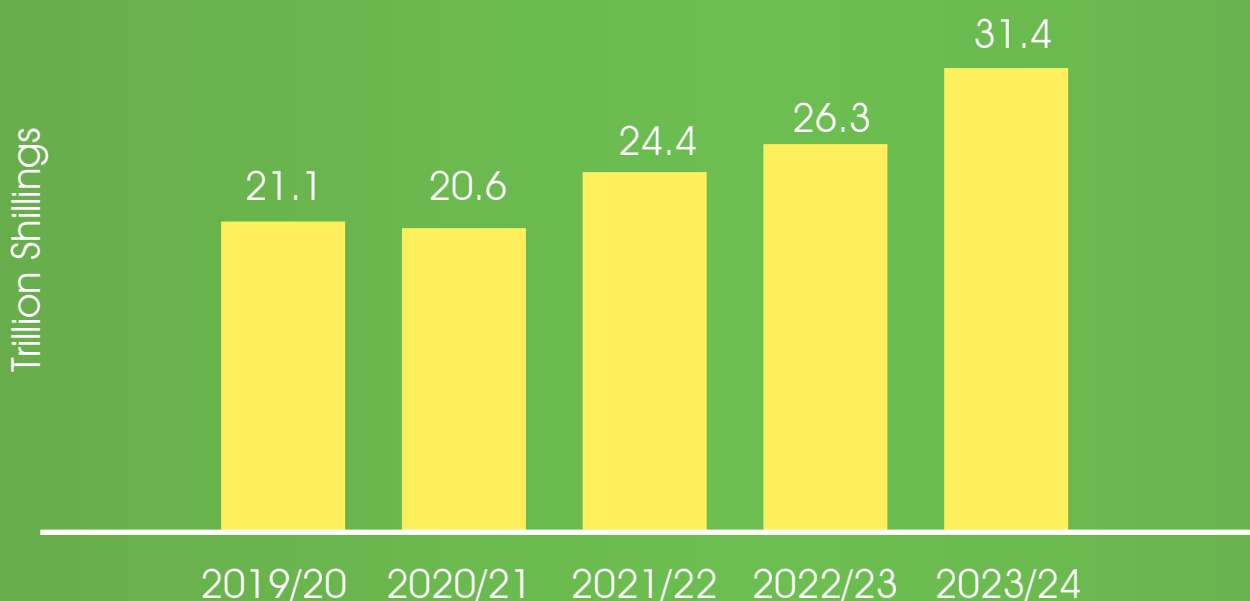
● Adoption of Clean Cooking Energy



● Passenger Transportation Through SGR



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