United of Republic of Tanzania

Ministry of Finance

ECONOMIC SURVEY 2025

July 2026
Dodoma

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES

Page

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
ASA	Agricultural Seed Agency
ATCL	Air Tanzania Company Limited
BASA	Bilateral Air Services Agreement
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
COASCO	Co-operative Audit and Supervision Corporation
DSE	Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange
EAC	East African Community
FCC	Fair Competition Commission
FCT	Fair Competition Tribunal
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LATRA	Land Transport Regulatory Authority
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
M1	Narrow Money Supply
M2	Broad Money Supply
M3	Extended Broad Money Supply
MPRU	Marine Parks and Reserves Tanzania
NDC	National Development Corporation
NEDF	National Entrepreneurship Development Fund
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIMR	National Institute for Medical Research
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSSSF	Public Service Social Security Fund
RITA	Registration Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
TADB	Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank
TALIRI	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute
TANESCO	Tanzania Electricity Supply Company
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
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
TMX	Tanzania Mercantile Exchange
TPA	Tanzania Ports Authority

TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TRC	Tanzania Railway Corporation
UCSAF	Universal Communications Service Access Fund
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
WCF	Workers Compensation Fund
WEO	World Economic Outlook
WMA	Weight and Measurement Agency
WTO	World Trade Organization

MAJOR ECONOMIC EVENTS IN 2025

No.	Date	Month	Event
1	27- 28	January	Tanzania hosted the Africa Heads of State and Government Mission 300 Africa Energy Summit aimed at ensuring reliable and sustainable energy access for the development of African countries.
2	01	February	Official Launch of the 2023 Edition of the Education and Training Policy (2014), featuring curriculum reforms to promote skills development for employment and entrepreneurship.
3	26	March	The Government officially signed a contract for the construction of Dodoma football stadium with capacity of carry 32,500 fans as part of preparations for the Africa Cup of Nations (AFCON), for which Tanzania is a co-host of the tournament.
4	19	June	Her Excellency President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan inaugurated the 3.0 kilometres JPM Bridge, popularly known as Kigongo - Busisi Bridge, the longest in East and Central Africa, connecting Misungwi and Sengerema districts in Mwanza Region.
5	17	July	The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan officially launched the National Development Vision 2050.
5	31	July	Her Excellency President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan officially inaugurated the Kwala Dry Port and freight train service through Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) between Dar es Salaam and Dodoma to reduce port congestion and logistic costs as well as promoting business and employment opportunities for Tanzanian.
6	30	September	The expiration of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), a United States trade preference programme which granted eligible Sub-Saharan African countries duty-free access to the United States market.
7	29	Oktober	The United Republic of Tanzania conducted General Elections for the Presidency, Parliament and Councillors

Table A: BASIC ECONOMIC STATISTICS - TANZANIA MAINLAND

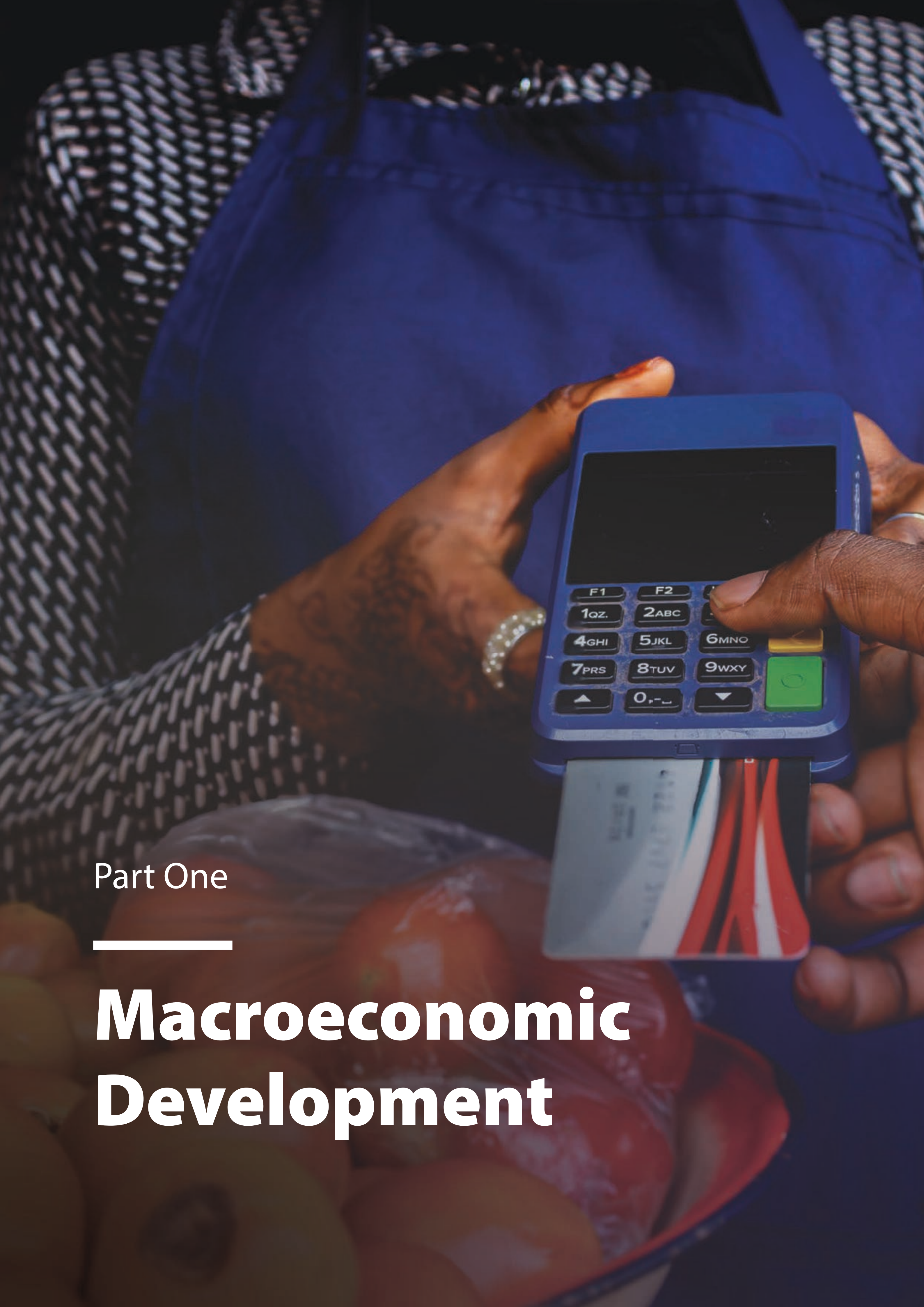
Statistics	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Population (Million)	54.3	55.9	57.7	59.9	62.4	64.2	66.1	3.0
Gross Domestic Product, at current prices (Million Shillings)	139,135,212	149,836,983	161,991,897	179,409,952	193,359,937	211,974,663	234,104,003	10.4
Gross Domestic Product, at constant 2019 prices (Million Shillings)	139,135,212	144,176,142	151,203,623	158,084,440	166,366,353	175,727,157	186,102,786	5.9
GDP per capita, at current prices (Shillings)	2,563,988	2,677,284	2,806,299	2,997,593	3,096,626	3,299,637	3,544,124	7.4
Inflation (Percent)	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.1	3.3	6.5
Balance on merchandised trade (USD Millions)	-3,237.60	-1,460.00	-3,247.70	-6,984.90	-6,032.30	-5,074.0	-4,524.8	-10.8
Cement consumption (Tonnes)	6,104,108	5,887,775	6,863,004	7,532,173	7,950,515	7,705,918	9,324,518	21.0
Electricity sold (000' MWh)	6,642.60	6,674.30	7,313.20	7,729.60	8,232.00	9,114.7	9,713.0	6.6
Tourism earnings (USD MillionS)	2,604	715	1,248	2,527.8	3,373.8	3,903.0	4,410.6	13.0
Education: Number of students in primary schools ('000)	10,605	10,925	11,196.80	11,420.97	11,425.48	11,391.19	11,428.4	0.3
Education: Students in secondary schools ('000)	2,338	2,473	2,671.90	2,823.60	3,077.36	3,314.19	3,425.8	3.4
Health: Number of beds in health facilities	80,164	84,162	86,131	104,687	125,500	145,374	156,932	8.0
Export Value (USD Millions)								
Traditional Commodities								
Coffee	152.2	145	155.2	161.2	227.9	292.9	361.3	28.5
Cotton	91.8	87.5	81.3	103.4	101.9	69.3	99.1	-32.0
Sisal	19.3	17.6	20.2	24.3	20.4	23.4	34.5	14.7
Tea	45.7	32.4	32.9	30	31.1	19.4	14.5	-37.6
Tobacco	146.5	148.7	127.5	178.5	340.4	509.5	561.1	49.7
Cashew nuts	353.1	359.6	159	226.9	206.4	541.7	398.8	162.5
Cloves	9.1	17.1	51.8	42.1	25.1	17.1	22.5	-31.9
Non - Traditional Commodities								
Minerals	2,326.70	3369.1	3,116.40	3,395.30	3,551.40	4,119.9	5,401.9	16.0
Manufactured goods	851.8	908.6	1,200.00	1,419.20	1,363.30	1,341.3	1,595.8	-1.6
Fish and fish Products	168	139.6	164.3	168.2	164.0	180.6	161.2	10.1
Horticultural	202.4	274.1	378.6	289.6	417.2	507.1	443.6	21.5
Re-export	242.8	87.7	90.2	131.2	135.2	240.8	130.9	78.1
Other exports	394.3	474.2	813.5	654.9	690.5	839.1	731.2	21.5
Monetary Aggregates								
Money supply M3 (Billion Shillings)	28,313.10	29,920.60	34,558.00	38,580.00	44,002.60	48,905.30	61,524.29	25.8
Net domestic credit (Billion Shillings)	28,103.30	26,139.60	30,030.50	37,557.30	43,455.91	47,499.00	57,178.59	20.4
Government Finance	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26 Likely Outturn)**	**Change (Percent)**
Domestic revenue (Million Shillings)	21,051,755	20,594,735	24,395,567	26,277,887	29,829,895	34,845,867	41,027,366	17.7
Recurrent expenditure (Million Shillings)	-14,201,148	-14,883,723	-15,817,056	-20,475,132	-21,931,209	-26,674,397	-31,420,652	17.8
Development expenditure (Million Shillings)	-9,926,993	-11,701,584	-15,080,341	-15,682,330	-14,636,421	-15,402,723	-17,353,600	12.7

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table B: TREND OF KEY MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

Year	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTS								
Real GDP at 2019 constant price (Mp)	6.6%	6.4%	3.6%	4.9%	4.6%	5.2%	5.6%	5.9%
Nominal GDP (Mp)	11.3%	8.4%	7.7%	8.1%	10.8%	7.8%	9.6%	10.4%
Investment to GDP	31.8%	35.7%	34.2%	37.4%	40.7%	38.3%	38.9%	36.5%
Savings to GDP	31.9%	34.8%	33.4%	34.3%	34.7%	35.9%	38.2%	38.6%
PRICES TRENDS								
Inflation (End of Period)	3.3%	3.8%	3.2%	4.2%	4.8%	3.0%	3.1%	3.6%
Inflation (Annual Average)	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.7%	4.3%	3.8%	3.1%	3.3%
GDP deflator Inflation (MP)	4.4%	1.9%	3.9%	3.1%	5.9%	2.4%	3.8%	4.3%
Lending Rate (up to one year)	18.25%	16.69%	15.73%	16.43%	16.79%	16.53%	15.82%	15.69%
Fixed deposit rate (12 Month)	8.78%	8.80%	8.28%	8.32%	8.53%	9.17%	9.17%	9.58%
Interest rate spread (One year)	9.47%	7.89%	7.45%	8.11%	8.26%	7.36%	6.65%	6.11%
Exchange rate (Shillings/USD)	2,275.4	2,299.8	2,305.6	2,309.2	2,314.5	2,395.7	2,610.5	2,549.8
MONEY SUPPLY								
M3 Growth rate	4.5%	9.6%	5.7%	15.5%	11.6%	14.1%	11.1%	25.8%
M2 Growth rate	3.8%	11.8%	8.2%	17.6%	12.1%	11.9%	9.3%	29.6%
Non-performing loans	10.7%	9.8%	9.8%	8.5%	5.8%	4.3%	3.3%	2.8%
Growth of credit to private sector	4.9%	11.1%	3.1%	10.0%	22.5%	17.1%	12.4%	23.6%
EXTERNAL SECTOR								
Exports of goods to GDP	7.9%	9.0%	9.6%	9.5%	9.1%	9.5%	11.4%	11.3%
Exports of goods and services to GDP	14.8%	15.8%	12.9%	13.7%	15.0%	16.9%	19.5%	18.2%
Imports of goods to GDP	14.7%	13.9%	11.9%	13.9%	18.2%	16.8%	17.4%	15.4%
Imports of goods and services to GDP	17.9%	16.7%	13.8%	16.1%	21.2%	19.4%	20.2%	18.7%
Current account to GDP	-4.0%	-2.2%	-2.2%	-3.4%	-7.1%	-3.7%	-2.9%	-2.2%
Foreign reserve (Month of imports)	4.6	5.9	5.3	6.2	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.9
GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS								
Financial Year	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**
Domestic revenue to GDP	14.7%	13.9%	14.6%	13.2%	14.1%	13.9%	14.6%	15.5%
Tax revenue to GDP	12.4%	11.5%	12.1%	11.1%	11.7%	11.5%	12.2%	12.8%
Total expenditure to GDP (Net lending)	16.8%	16.6%	16.7%	17.1%	18.2%	18.5%	18.0%	18.9%
Recurrent expenditure to GDP	10.2%	10.3%	9.8%	9.5%	9.4%	11.0%	10.8%	12.0%
Development expenditure to GDP	6.6%	6.3%	6.9%	7.5%	8.8%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%
Official grants to GDP	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Deficit to GDP (excluding grants)	-2.7%	-3.5%	-2.5%	-4.3%	-3.9%	-4.4%	-3.4%	-3.4%
Deficit to GDP (including grants)	-1.9%	-3.2%	-1.9%	-3.9%	-3.5%	-4.1%	-3.1%	-3.1%
External borrowing to GDP	1.4%	0.9%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	1.3%
Domestic borrowing (Banks)	-0.3%	1.8%	-0.3%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%	-0.1%	0.0%

Source: Ministry of Finance



Part One

Macroeconomic Development

CHAPTER 1

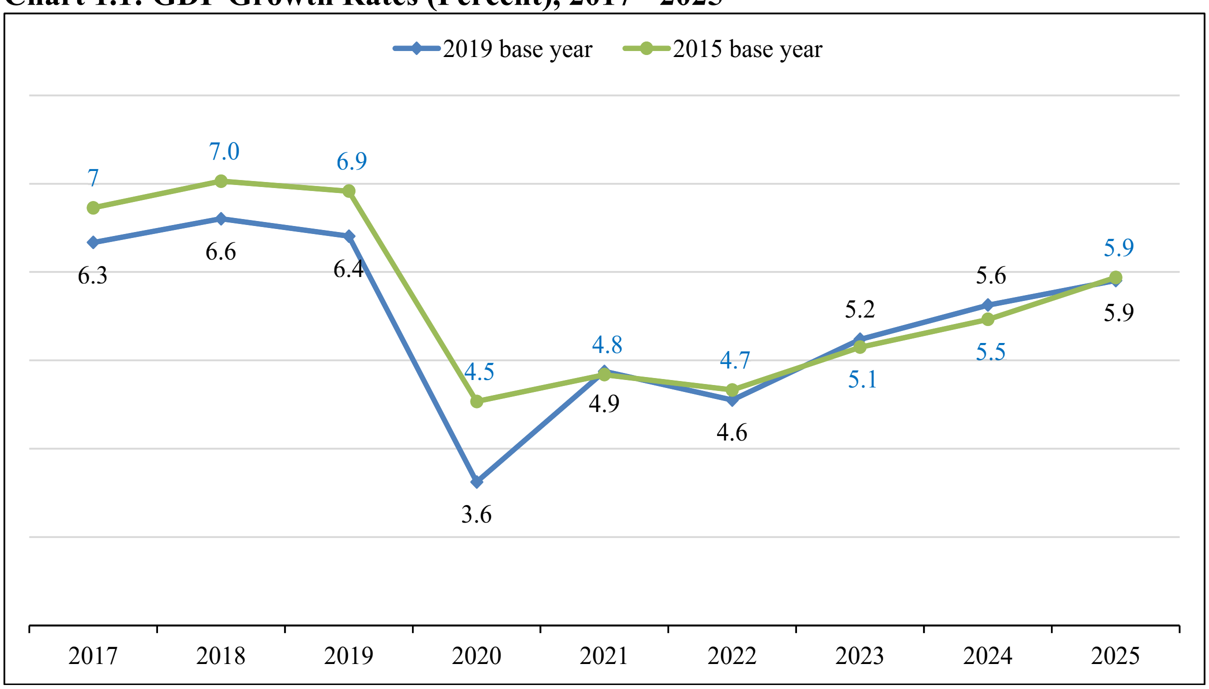
THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Economic Growth

1. In 2025, the Government through the National Bureau of Statistics completed the rebasing exercise of the National Accounts Statistics (NAS) adopting 2019 as the new base year, replacing the 2015 base year. The base year revisions resulted in various changes, including the structure and size of GDP, growth rates, contribution of economic activities to GDP, and ratios of economic indicators to GDP. Detailed information on the rebasing is presented in Chapter 20. Consequently, all National Accounts-related statistics will be reported based on the 2019 base year.

2. Based on the rebasing outcomes, the economy continued to perform strongly, with real GDP growth rising to 5.9 percent in 2025 compared with 5.6 percent in 2024 (**Chart 1.1**). This growth was supported by the expansion of credit to the private sector, improvements in transport infrastructure, increased agricultural and mineral production, growth in construction activities, and continued implementation of strategic projects, particularly in the energy, transport, and social services sectors.

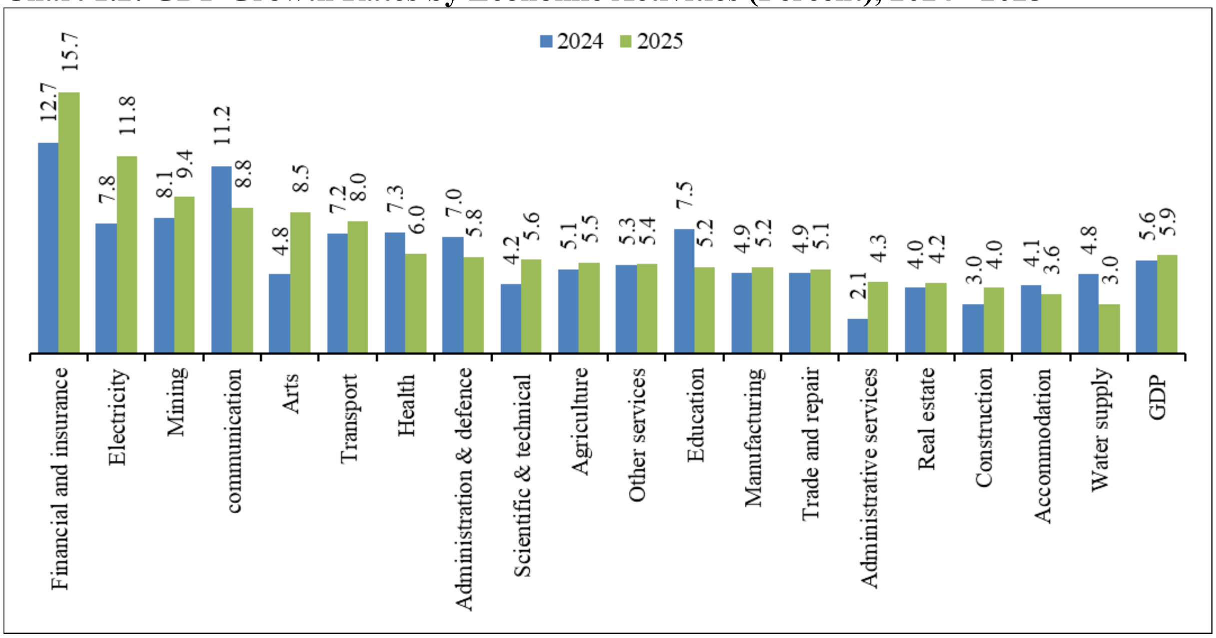
Chart 1.1: GDP Growth Rates (Percent), 2017 - 2025



3. The financial and insurance activity recorded the highest growth rate of 15.7 percent, driven by increase in customer deposits in commercial banks and credit extended to the private sector. This was followed by electricity supply, which grew by 11.8 percent due to

increased electricity generation from the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Plant; and mining and quarrying activities (9.4 percent), owing to higher gold exports and rising gold prices in the world market. Other economic activities with notable growth included information and communication (8.8 percent); arts, entertainment, and recreation (8.5 percent); and transport and storage (8.0 percent), as shown in **Chart 1.2**. The performance reflects increased investment, technology adoption, and growing demand for the services provided.

Chart 1.2: GDP Growth Rates by Economic Activities (Percent), 2024 - 2025



4. In 2025, agriculture activities remained the mainstay of the economy, accounting for 24.3 percent, followed by construction (11.9 percent), mining and quarrying (10.3 percent), and trade and repair (8.6 percent), as shown in **Chart 1.3a**. These activities collectively accounted for 55.1 percent of GDP, underscoring their importance as drivers of economic growth. In addition, agriculture, financial and insurance, transport and storage, mining and quarrying, and construction activities contributed the most to overall GDP growth (**Chart 1.3b**).

Chart 1.3a: Contribution of Economic Activities to GDP in 2025 (Percent)

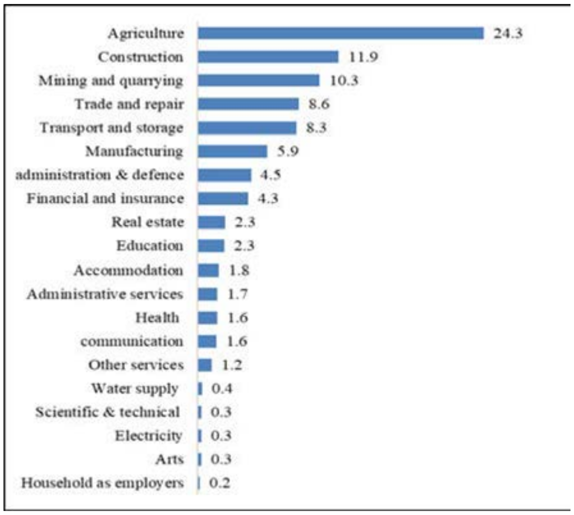
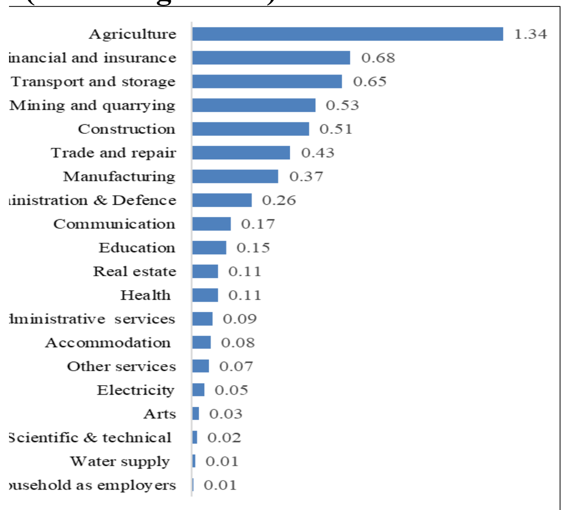


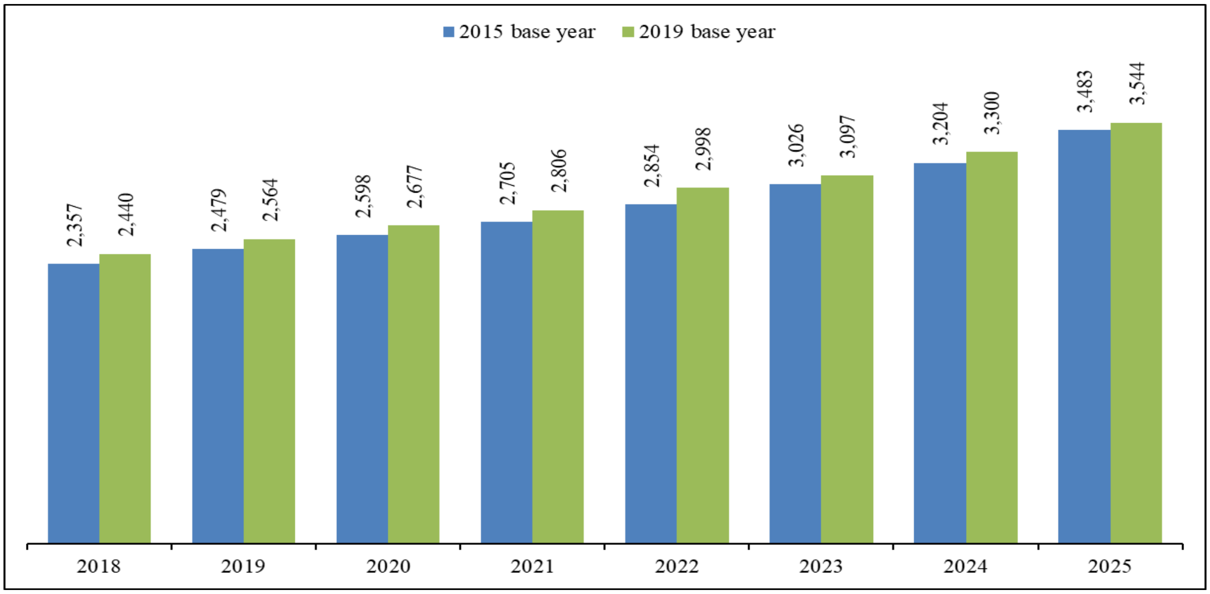
Chart 1.3b: Contribution of Economic Activities to GDP Growth in 2025 (Percentage Point)



GDP Per Capita

5. One of the outcomes of GDP rebasing is an increase in GDP per capita. Nominal GDP amounted to 234,104,003.29 million shillings in 2025, equivalent to USD 91,812.69 million. The population of Mainland Tanzania stood at 66,054,123 in 2025 from 64,241,822 in 2024. As a result, GDP per capita increased by 7.4 percent to 3,544,124 shillings in 2025 compared with 3,299,637 shillings in 2024 (**Chart 1.4**). This corresponds to approximately USD 1,390 per person in 2025 compared with USD 1,264 per person in 2024.

Chart 1.4: GDP Per Capita (000' Shillings), 2018 - 2025



Performance of Economic Activities

Agriculture

6. In 2025, the agricultural sector, including crop production, livestock, forestry, fisheries, and supporting services, grew by 5.5 percent compared with 5.1 percent in 2024. This was attributed to: favourable weather condition; the use of improved agricultural inputs and technology; enhanced extension services; fertilizer subsidies; increased production of livestock products; improved management of fish harvesting; and the sustainable use of forest resources. Forestry activity recorded the highest growth of 7.4 percent, followed by agricultural support services (6.4 percent), fishing (6.3 percent), livestock (5.3 percent), and crop production (5.0 percent).

7. In 2025, monetary and non-monetary agricultural activities grew by 5.5 percent and 5.4 percent compared with 5.3 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively, in 2024. In addition, the share of agricultural activity to GDP was 24.3 percent in 2025 compared with 24.9 percent in 2024. This reflects the Government's efforts to promote other economic activities to diversify the economy.

Industry and Construction

8. In 2025, mining and quarrying activity grew by 9.4 percent compared with 8.1 percent in 2024. The growth was attributed to increased production of minerals, notably gold, diamonds, tanzanite, and gypsum, supported by favourable prices, heightened demand in both domestic and international markets, as well as enhanced gold purchases by the Bank of Tanzania. In addition, the share of mining and quarrying activity to GDP increased to 10.3 percent in 2025 compared with 7.8 percent in 2024.

9. In 2025, manufacturing activity grew by 5.2 percent compared with 4.9 percent in 2024. The growth was driven by the Government's continued efforts to improve investment and business environment and promote domestic production and value addition. In addition, manufacturing activity accounted for 5.9 percent share to GDP in 2025 compared with 6.8 percent in 2024.

10. In 2025, electricity and gas supply activity grew by 11.8 percent compared with 7.8 percent recorded in 2024. This was due to increased hydropower generation following the completion of the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project, as well as increased use of renewable energy sources including solar power. Despite increased growth, the share of electricity and gas supply activity to GDP declined to 0.3 percent in 2025 compared with 0.4 percent in 2024.

11. In 2025, water supply and sewerage activity grew by 3.0 percent compared with 4.8 percent in 2024. During the period under review, the share of activity to GDP remained at 0.4 percent as it was in 2024. In addition, monetary and non-monetary water supply and sewerage activity grew by 1.9 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively in 2025 compared with 4.8 percent for monetary and non-monetary in 2024.

12. In 2025, construction activity grew by 4.0 percent compared with 3.0 percent in 2024. This was due to continued implementation of social and economic infrastructure projects and increased private sector construction activities. This was evidenced by the increase in demand for essential construction materials, particularly cement and steel. During the period under review, cement consumption increased by 21.0 percent to 9,324,518 tonnes compared with 7,705,918 tonnes in 2024. Despite the increase in growth, the share of construction activity to GDP decreased to 11.9 percent in 2025 compared with 12.5 percent in 2024. In addition, monetary and non-monetary construction activities grew by 3.8 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively in 2025 compared with 2.8 percent and 7.4 percent in 2024.

Services

13. In 2025, trade and repair activity grew by 5.1 percent compared with 4.9 percent in 2024. This was attributed to continued improvement in the business and investment environment, as well as increased private sector access to credit. During the period under review, the share of trade and repair activity to GDP was 8.6 percent, as it was in 2024. In addition, transport and storage activity grew by 8.0 percent in 2025 compared with 7.2 percent in 2024. This stemmed from increased freight volumes and the number of passengers transported by road and rail, particularly the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR). The share of transport and storage activity to GDP increased to 8.3 percent in 2025 compared with 8.1 percent in 2024.

14. In 2025, accommodation and food service activity grew by 3.6 percent compared with 4.1 percent recorded in 2024. The share of the activity to GDP declined by 0.2 percentage points to 1.8 percent in 2025 compared with 2.0 percent in 2024. This slowdown was mainly attributed to a moderate increase in tourist arrivals. During the year, the number of international tourists was 2,294,495, representing an increase of 7.1 percent compared with 18.5 percent in 2024. On the other hand, the real estate activity grew by 4.2 percent in 2025 compared with 4.0 percent in 2024. This was due to increased demand for both residential and commercial properties. The monetary real estate activities grew by 4.3 percent and non-monetary segment grew by 2.6 percent in 2025.

15. The information and communication activity grew by 8.8 percent in 2025 compared with 11.2 percent recorded in 2024. Although growth was low relative to previous year, it ranked among the top five fastest-growing economic activities. The steady growth indicates the sector's ongoing maturation and stabilization after significant recent investment. In addition, share of the information and communication activity to GDP declined slightly to 1.6 percent in 2025 from 1.7 percent in 2024. On the other hand, the financial and insurance activity recorded the highest growth rate of 15.7 percent in 2025 compared with 12.7 percent in 2024. Further, the share of financial and insurance activity to GDP increased from 3.9 percent in 2024 to 4.3 percent in 2025. This was due to an increase in customer deposits at commercial banks and credit to the private sector, as well as a decline in non-performing loans.

16. In 2025, education activity grew by 5.2 percent and human health and social work activity grew by 6.0 percent compared with 7.5 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively in 2024. In addition, professional, scientific, and technical activities recorded a growth rate of 5.6 percent in 2025 compared with 4.2 percent recorded in 2024.

17. In 2025, public administration and defence activity grew by 5.8 percent, reflecting higher government expenditure on operations and service delivery, including salary payments, settlement of arrears owed to employees and suppliers, and implementation of defence and security functions. In addition, administrative and support service activities grew by 4.3 percent in 2025 compared with 2.1 percent in 2024.

18. In 2025, arts, entertainment and recreation activity continued to improve, recording a growth rate of 8.5 percent compared with 4.8 percent in 2024. This was driven by a rise in activities related to performing arts, museums, sports, and recreational services. During the review period, the share of arts, entertainment and recreation activity to GDP was 0.3 percent as the case for 2024.

19. In 2025, households as employer activity grew by 2.8 percent compared with 2.9 percent in 2024. During the review period, the share of households' employer activity to GDP

was 0.2 percent as in 2024. Similarly, other services, comprising activities related to membership organizations and the repair of computers and personal and household goods grew by 5.4 percent in 2025 compared with 5.3 percent in 2024. Likewise, the share of other services activity to GDP was 1.2 percent as in 2024.

Inflation

20. In 2025, headline inflation averaged 3.3 percent compared with 3.1 percent recorded in 2024, owing to a rise in food prices. Despite the increase, inflation remained within the nation's medium-term target range of 3.0 to 5.0 percent and adhered to the macroeconomic convergence criteria of both the East African Community, not exceeding 8.0 percent, and the Southern African Development Community, ranging from 3.0 to 7.0 percent (**Table 1.1)**.

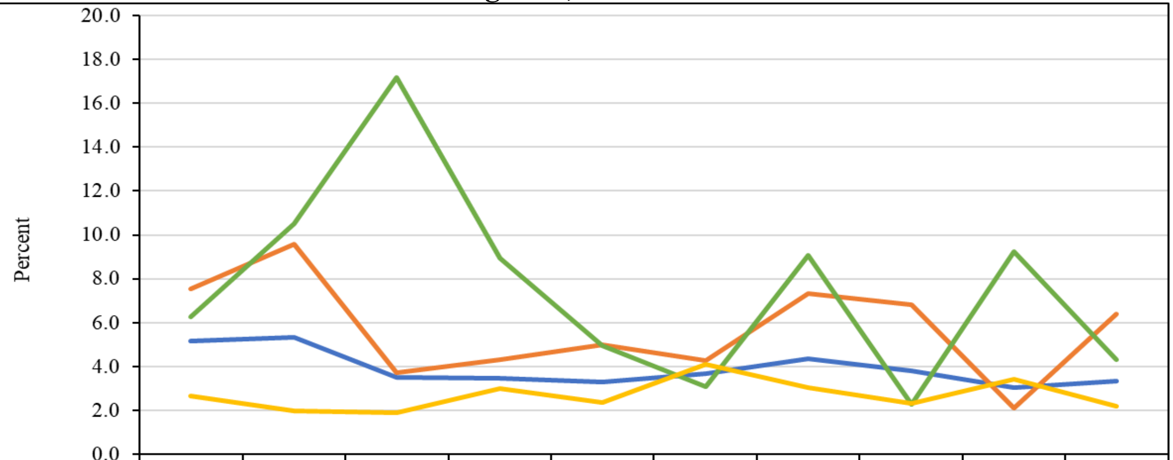
Table 1.1: Consumer Prices Index and Inflation Rate (Base 2020 = 100), 2021 - 2025

Year		Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Information and communication	Recreation, sport and culture	Education services	Restaurants and accomodation services	Insurance and financial services	Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and	All items
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
2021	CPI	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
2025		129.9	112.7	114.8	118.1	116.1	109.4	120.0	106.3	111.0	112.1	117.2	102.3	118.1	119.6
2021	Inflation (%)	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
2025		6.4	3.4	1.9	2.5	2.5	1.4	2.2	0.3	1.2	3.4	1.3	0.6	2.3	3.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

21. In 2025, core inflation averaged at 2.2 percent compared with 3.4 percent in 2024. Similarly, energy, fuel and utilities inflation decreased to 4.3 percent compared with 9.3 percent in 2024, owing to a decline in oil prices in the world market. On the other hand, food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation increased to an average of 6.4 percent in 2025 compared with 2.1 percent in 2024. This was driven by higher prices of food crops, particularly millet, maize, and rice (**Chart 1.5**).

Chart 1.5: Inflation for Selection Categories, 2016 - 2025



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Headline	5.2	5.3	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.1	3.3
Food	7.6	9.6	3.7	4.3	5.0	4.3	7.3	6.8	2.1	6.4
Energy	6.3	10.5	17.2	9.0	5.0	3.1	9.1	2.3	9.3	4.3
Core	2.6	2.0	1.9	3.0	2.3	4.1	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.2

22. In 2025, inflation in Dar es Salaam decreased across all income groups (**Table 1.2**). During the period under review, average inflation for the low-income group declined to 4.6 percent compared with 5.8 percent in 2024. In addition, inflation in the middle and high income groups averaged 4.5 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively in 2025 compared with 7.9 percent and 6.2 percent in 2024. This was driven by a decrease in prices of goods and services consumed across all income groups, notably transport, energy, and recreational services.

Table 1.2: Inflation by Income Groups for Dar es Salaam (Base 2020 = 100), 2021 - 2025

Year	Food and non-acoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water,electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Information and communication	Recreation, sport and culture	Education services	Restaurants and accomodation services	Insurance and financial services	Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and Sservices	All items
LOW INCOME														
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
2025	9.0	1.0	5.3	2.5	3.6	0.7	4.5	0.0	4.7	1.8	0.4	0.0	2.4	4.6
MIDDLE INCOME														
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
2025	8.6	1.4	4.7	-0.5	4.8	1.3	4.2	0.5	1.7	10.0	0.9	0.0	2.6	4.5
HIGH INCOME														
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
2025	8.4	0.0	4.0	1.1	4.9	1.0	3.5	1.0	3.5	11.3	1.0	0.0	5.7	3.9

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Capital Formation

23. In 2025, gross capital formation at 2019 constant prices increased by 2.2 percent to 71.35 trillion shillings from 69.84 trillion shillings in 2024. At current prices, gross capital formation increased to 85.52 trillion shillings compared with 82.55 trillion shillings in the preceding year. Out of the total, 75.46 trillion shillings was fixed capital formation, and 10.06 trillion shillings was changes in inventories and valuables. The gross capital formation to GDP ratio was 36.5 percent in 2025 compared with 38.9 percent in 2024. The decline reflects a rapid growth of GDP relative to capital formation, primarily due to a decrease in inventory accumulation (**Table 1.3**).

24. In 2025, buildings accounted for 75.3 percent of total capital formation, followed by changes in inventories and valuables at 11.8 percent. In addition, capital formation continued to be dominated by the private sector, which accounted for 52.55 trillion shillings, equivalent to 69.6 percent of total fixed capital formation (**Chart 1.6**). This reflects the importance of the private sector in stimulating investment and fostering economic growth.

Table 1.3: Capital Formation (Million Shillings), 2024 - 2025

Type / Year	At 2019 constant prices		At market prices		Share (Percent)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
1. Buildings	47,296,176	49,197,305	61,341,767	64,425,392	74.3	75.3
2. Transport equipment	4,659,950	4,747,255	3,397,840	3,488,733	4.1	4.1
3. Machinery and equipment	4,650,023	4,936,945	2,788,876	2,959,040	3.4	3.5
4. Other machinery and equipment	1,679,322	1,736,824	870,286	934,014	1.1	1.1
5. Animal resources yielding repeat products	503,968	534,227	1,122,549	1,188,968	1.4	1.4
6. Intellectual property, R&D, and professional services	1,586,635	1,645,411	2,251,361	2,464,430	2.7	2.9
A. Fixed capital formation (1+2+3+4+5+6)	**60,376,075**	**62,797,966**	**71,772,679**	**75,460,577**	**86.9**	**88.2**
7. changes in Valuables	286,091	315,302	467,139	696,253	0.6	0.8
8. changes in Inventories	9,177,922	8,241,446	10,307,521	9,359,980	12.5	10.9
Total capital formation (A+7+8)	**69,840,089**	**71,354,714**	**82,547,339**	**85,516,810**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Chart 1.6: Fixed Capital Formation by Sector

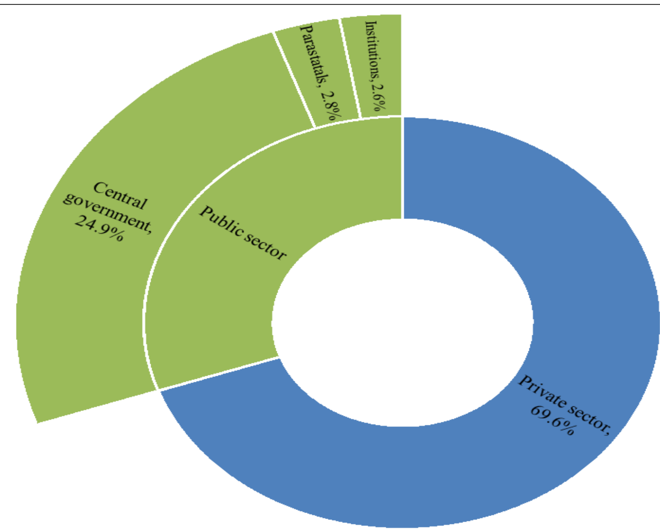


Table 1: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES

Million Shillings

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**34,531,749**	**37,721,484**	**40,397,852**	**44,642,340**	**48,551,924**	**52,873,630**	**56,826,257**
Crops	18,476,138	19,792,431	20,480,487	22,724,998	25,022,645	27,096,205	29,769,595
Livestock	9,445,788	10,921,487	12,026,380	12,950,839	14,021,127	15,134,993	15,689,296
Forestry	3,980,090	4,169,893	4,516,476	5,119,862	5,390,362	5,794,642	6,172,890
Fishing	2,587,867	2,791,990	3,325,857	3,796,017	4,061,799	4,786,931	5,128,759
Agriculture support services	41,866	45,683	48,652	50,625	55,991	60,858	65,718
Industry and Construction	**37,621,647**	**42,629,018**	**46,687,864**	**51,547,613**	**54,298,706**	**59,254,634**	**67,456,948**
Mining and quarrying	7,382,971	10,570,922	11,494,048	12,038,251	13,084,076	16,569,193	24,119,805
Manufacturing	10,123,642	10,954,377	12,393,952	13,409,855	13,908,275	14,425,003	13,823,046
Electricity supply	541,731	664,722	702,850	604,956	814,896	886,953	748,355
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	680,656	740,704	790,881	819,721	833,779	880,823	906,219
Construction	18,892,648	19,698,292	21,306,134	24,674,829	25,657,679	26,492,662	27,859,523
Services	**56,214,390**	**59,691,402**	**63,952,495**	**70,148,119**	**76,579,598**	**83,316,965**	**91,440,476**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	12,261,827	12,860,758	14,064,171	15,277,282	16,667,538	18,297,797	20,067,582
Transport and storage	10,569,576	11,910,559	12,594,395	13,897,704	15,590,668	17,108,754	19,504,758
Accommodation and Food Services	3,608,481	2,990,521	3,331,277	3,819,120	4,166,734	4,313,521	4,212,320
Information and communication	2,166,463	2,552,983	2,518,782	2,789,752	3,158,075	3,497,661	3,736,321
Financial and insurance activities	5,075,182	5,656,024	5,763,932	7,018,583	7,434,680	8,357,599	10,024,522
Real estate	3,962,175	4,063,954	4,299,643	4,580,397	4,868,356	5,176,790	5,470,017
Professional, scientific and technical activities	576,175	554,741	609,828	648,734	692,100	737,008	787,699
Administrative and support service activities	3,233,509	3,097,953	3,197,175	3,439,214	3,721,675	3,746,762	3,901,247
Public administration and defence	6,186,903	7,168,904	8,312,656	8,684,963	9,062,157	9,828,955	10,621,074
Education	3,599,275	3,749,111	3,826,798	4,114,142	4,651,031	5,027,391	5,359,507
Human health and social work activities	2,409,985	2,433,387	2,680,963	2,949,801	3,252,894	3,650,046	3,854,222
Arts, entertainment and recreation	498,036	485,548	524,180	557,093	631,424	657,902	708,911
Other service activities	1,751,021	1,836,990	1,879,355	2,002,055	2,288,467	2,502,698	2,761,461
Activities of households as employers;	315,780	329,970	349,341	369,277	393,799	414,081	430,835
All economic activities	**128,367,786**	**140,041,904**	**151,038,211**	**166,338,072**	**179,430,228**	**195,445,228**	**215,723,682**
Taxes on products	10,767,426	9,795,079	10,953,686	13,071,880	13,929,709	16,529,435	18,380,321
GDP at market prices	**139,135,212**	**149,836,983**	**161,991,897**	**179,409,952**	**193,359,937**	**211,974,663**	**234,104,003**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 2: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES MONETRAY & NON-MONETARY, 2019 - 2025

Million Shillings

Economic Activities	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A: Monetary							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**22,107,758**	**24,098,787**	**25,817,812**	**28,653,677**	**31,101,605**	**34,131,301**	**36,695,558**
Crops	11,699,893	12,520,219	12,899,546	14,392,616	15,800,995	17,230,572	19,051,486
Livestock	5,549,821	6,416,860	7,066,033	7,609,194	8,238,036	8,892,482	9,091,204
Forestry	2,566,590	2,688,997	2,912,473	3,301,431	3,475,734	3,736,194	3,999,169
Fishing	2,249,587	2,427,027	2,891,109	3,299,810	3,530,850	4,211,194	4,487,981
Agriculture support services	41,866	45,683	48,652	50,625	55,991	60,858	65,718
Industry and Construction	**36,585,710**	**41,582,963**	**45,589,922**	**50,351,636**	**53,092,447**	**57,758,270**	**65,851,323**
Mining and quarrying	7,382,971	10,570,922	11,494,048	12,038,251	13,084,076	16,569,193	24,119,805
Manufacturing	10,123,642	10,954,377	12,393,952	13,409,855	13,908,275	14,425,003	13,823,046
Electricity supply	541,731	664,722	702,850	604,956	814,896	886,953	748,355
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	528,283	577,155	617,270	639,779	650,752	684,284	707,814
Construction	18,009,083	18,815,787	20,381,803	23,658,794	24,634,448	25,192,837	26,452,303
Services	**56,056,822**	**59,529,786**	**63,781,507**	**69,965,965**	**76,385,993**	**83,111,094**	**91,222,645**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	12,261,827	12,860,758	14,064,171	15,277,282	16,667,538	18,297,797	20,067,582
Transport and storage	10,569,576	11,910,559	12,594,395	13,897,704	15,590,668	17,108,754	19,504,758
Accommodation and Food Services	3,608,481	2,990,521	3,331,277	3,819,120	4,166,734	4,313,521	4,212,320
Information and communication	2,166,463	2,552,983	2,518,782	2,789,752	3,158,075	3,497,661	3,736,321
Financial and insurance activities	5,075,182	5,656,024	5,763,932	7,018,583	7,434,680	8,357,599	10,024,522
Real estate	3,804,607	3,902,339	4,128,655	4,398,244	4,674,752	4,970,919	5,252,185
Professional, scientific and technical activities	576,175	554,741	609,828	648,734	692,100	737,008	787,699
Administrative and support service activities	3,233,509	3,097,953	3,197,175	3,439,214	3,721,675	3,746,762	3,901,247
Public administration and defence	6,186,903	7,168,904	8,312,656	8,684,963	9,062,157	9,828,955	10,621,074
Education	3,599,275	3,749,111	3,826,798	4,114,142	4,651,031	5,027,391	5,359,507
Human health and social work activities	2,409,985	2,433,387	2,680,963	2,949,801	3,252,894	3,650,046	3,854,222
Arts, entertainment and recreation	498,036	485,548	524,180	557,093	631,424	657,902	708,911
Other service activities	1,751,021	1,836,990	1,879,355	2,002,055	2,288,467	2,502,698	2,761,461
Activities of households as employers;	315,780	329,970	349,341	369,277	393,799	414,081	430,835
All economic activities	**114,750,289**	**125,211,536**	**135,189,242**	**148,971,278**	**160,580,046**	**175,000,665**	**193,769,526**
Taxes on products	10,767,426	9,795,079	10,953,686	13,071,880	13,929,709	16,529,435	18,380,321
GDP at Market Price - Monetary	**125,517,716**	**135,006,615**	**146,142,927**	**162,043,158**	**174,509,755**	**191,530,100**	**212,149,847**
B: Non-Monetary							
GDP at market prices non-monetary	**13,617,496**	**14,830,368**	**15,848,970**	**17,366,794**	**18,850,182**	**20,444,563**	**21,954,156**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**12,423,991**	**13,622,698**	**14,580,040**	**15,988,664**	**17,450,319**	**18,742,329**	**20,130,699**
Crops	6,776,244	7,272,212	7,580,942	8,332,382	9,221,650	9,865,633	10,718,108
Livestock	3,895,967	4,504,628	4,960,347	5,341,645	5,783,091	6,242,511	6,598,092
Forestry	1,413,499	1,480,895	1,604,003	1,818,430	1,914,629	2,058,448	2,173,721
Fishing	338,280	364,962	434,748	496,207	530,949	575,737	640,778
Industry and Construction	**1,035,938**	**1,046,055**	**1,097,942**	**1,195,977**	**1,206,258**	**1,496,364**	**1,605,625**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	152,373	163,549	173,611	179,942	183,028	196,538	198,405
Construction	883,564	882,506	924,331	1,016,035	1,023,231	1,299,826	1,407,220
Services	**157,568**	**161,615**	**170,988**	**182,153**	**193,605**	**205,871**	**217,832**
Real estate	157,568	161,615	170,988	182,153	193,605	205,871	217,832
GDP at market prices (A+B)	**139,135,212**	**149,836,983**	**161,991,897**	**179,409,952**	**193,359,937**	**211,974,663**	**234,104,003**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 3: SHARES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES, 2019 - 2025

Percent

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**24.8**	**25.2**	**24.9**	**24.9**	**25.1**	**24.9**	**24.3**
Crops	**13.3**	**13.2**	**12.6**	**12.7**	**12.9**	**12.8**	**12.7**
Livestock	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.7
Forestry	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6
Fishing	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2
Agriculture support services	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Industry and Construction	**27.0**	**28.5**	**28.8**	**28.7**	**28.1**	**28.0**	**28.8**
Mining and quarrying	5.3	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.8	7.8	10.3
Manufacturing	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.8	5.9
Electricity supply	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	13.6	13.1	13.2	13.8	13.3	12.5	11.9
Services	**40.4**	**39.8**	**39.5**	**39.1**	**39.6**	**39.3**	**39.1**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6
Transport and storage	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.3
Accommodation and Food Services	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8
Information and communication	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Financial and insurance activities	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.3
Real estate	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Public administration and defence	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5
Education	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Human health and social work activities	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other service activities	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Activities of households as employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All economic activities	92.3	93.5	93.2	92.7	92.8	92.2	92.1
Taxes on products	7.7	6.5	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.8	7.9
GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 4: SHARE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES MONETARY AND NON - MONETARY, 2019 - 2025

Percent

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A: Monetary							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**15.9**	**16.1**	**16.1**	**16.0**	**16.2**	**16.0**	**15.7**
Crops	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.1
Livestock	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.9
Forestry	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Fishing	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9
Agriculture support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry and Construction	**26.3**	**27.6**	**27.8**	**27.7**	**27.2**	**27.3**	**28.1**
Mining and quarrying	5.3	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.8	7.8	10.3
Manufacturing	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.8	5.9
Electricity supply	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction	12.9	12.6	12.6	13.2	12.7	11.9	11.3
Services	**40.3**	**39.8**	**39.5**	**39.2**	**39.6**	**39.2**	**39.0**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6
Transport and storage	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.3
Accommodation and Food Services	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8
Information and communication	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Financial and insurance activities	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.3
Real estate	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Public administration and defence	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5
Education	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Human health and social work activities	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other service activities	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Activities of households as employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All economic activities	**82.5**	**83.6**	**83.5**	**83.0**	**83.0**	**82.6**	**82.8**
Taxes on products	7.7	6.5	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.8	7.9
GDP at Market Price - Monetary	**90.2**	**90.1**	**90.2**	**90.3**	**90.3**	**90.4**	**90.6**
B: Non-Monetary							
GDP at market prices	**9.8**	**9.9**	**9.8**	**9.7**	**9.7**	**9.6**	**9.4**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**8.9**	**9.1**	**9.0**	**8.9**	**9.0**	**8.8**	**8.6**
Crops	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6
Livestock	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
Forestry	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Fishing	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Industry and Construction	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.7**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Services	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Real estate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
GDP at 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, 2019 - 2025

Million Shillings

Type of Expenditure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP at current market prices	**139,135,212**	**149,836,983**	**161,991,897**	**179,409,952**	**193,359,937**	**211,974,663**	**234,104,003**
Final Consumption	**90,712,163**	**99,814,363**	**106,379,060**	**117,121,984**	**123,850,014**	**130,959,689**	**143,634,501**
Government final consumption	13,229,874	14,375,812	16,016,838	17,176,892	19,307,876	20,698,739	22,507,102
Household final consumption	77,255,732	85,210,757	90,119,200	99,673,983	104,242,441	109,934,705	120,773,317
Non - Profit Institutions Serving Households	226,558	227,795	243,022	271,109	299,697	326,246	354,083
Gross Capital Formation	**49,647,162**	**51,198,890**	**60,519,526**	**72,959,675**	**73,960,311**	**82,547,339**	**85,516,810**
Gross fixed capital formation	49,173,777	50,705,986	55,502,878	65,483,965	68,498,024	71,772,679	75,460,577
Changes in Valuables	228,991	329,584	351,571	351,216	360,207	467,139	696,253
Changes in inventories	244,394	163,319	4,665,077	7,124,494	5,102,080	10,307,521	9,359,980
Exports of goods and services	**22,032,684**	**19,281,759**	**22,253,899**	**26,922,316**	**32,748,026**	**41,366,816**	**42,668,470**
Export of goods	12,527,577	14,426,384	15,310,360	16,289,242	18,303,327	24,170,178	26,425,831
Export of services	9,505,107	4,855,374	6,943,539	10,633,074	14,444,698	17,196,638	16,242,639
Imports of goods and services	**23,256,797**	**20,706,904**	**26,044,289**	**37,974,224**	**37,553,124**	**42,822,923**	**43,820,758**
Import of goods	19,357,732	17,880,107	22,594,405	32,667,734	32,421,872	36,879,734	36,148,887
Import of services	3,899,065	2,826,797	3,449,884	5,306,490	5,131,252	5,943,189	7,671,871
Errors and Omissions	0	248,875	-1,116,298	380,201	354,711	-76,258	6,104,980

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 6: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT 2019 PRICES, 2019 - 2025

Million Shillings

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**34,531,749**	**36,340,713**	**37,680,402**	**39,287,406**	**40,979,899**	**43,053,540**	**45,409,415**
Crops	18,476,138	19,446,203	20,222,964	20,928,339	21,836,776	22,830,176	23,968,866
Livestock	9,445,788	9,924,822	10,399,541	10,939,964	11,479,950	12,070,569	12,713,252
Forestry	3,980,090	4,185,238	4,409,638	4,625,931	4,898,479	5,224,073	5,612,976
Fishing	2,587,867	2,739,878	2,602,263	2,745,794	2,714,035	2,875,753	3,057,937
Agriculture support services	41,866	44,571	45,996	47,378	50,658	52,970	56,383
Industry and Construction	**37,621,647**	**39,675,040**	**42,103,557**	**43,234,185**	**44,536,523**	**46,623,739**	**49,221,787**
Mining and quarrying	7,382,971	8,303,988	8,972,374	9,001,092	9,223,233	9,973,551	10,910,248
Manufacturing	10,123,642	10,519,002	11,005,801	11,478,078	12,012,150	12,599,729	13,256,459
Electricity supply	541,731	529,545	581,900	650,083	716,424	772,551	863,762
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	680,656	720,252	766,803	808,787	829,470	869,435	895,267
Construction	18,892,648	19,602,253	20,776,680	21,296,144	21,755,245	22,408,473	23,296,052
Services	**56,214,390**	**57,466,923**	**59,866,728**	**63,453,981**	**67,907,435**	**72,432,472**	**77,449,446**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	12,261,827	12,499,128	12,875,078	13,405,537	14,034,177	14,719,248	15,466,116
Transport and storage	10,569,576	11,145,449	11,720,296	12,481,717	13,361,363	14,326,187	15,465,819
Accommodation and Food Services	3,608,481	3,075,277	3,218,187	3,589,877	3,851,083	4,008,624	4,152,926
Information and communication	2,166,463	2,363,032	2,583,448	2,723,413	3,013,605	3,352,552	3,646,045
Financial and insurance activities	5,075,182	5,162,356	5,376,970	5,884,415	6,804,183	7,665,511	8,866,777
Real estate	3,962,175	4,011,739	4,134,299	4,310,884	4,477,109	4,654,222	4,851,593
Professional, scientific and technical activities	576,175	547,570	586,386	611,787	638,468	665,399	702,873
Administrative and support service activities	3,233,509	3,073,790	3,122,616	3,326,910	3,555,437	3,631,014	3,787,921
Public administration and defence	6,186,903	6,828,945	7,006,483	7,166,967	7,302,052	7,815,545	8,268,194
Education	3,599,275	3,716,432	3,825,006	4,156,416	4,610,398	4,954,314	5,213,280
Human health and social work activities	2,409,985	2,414,177	2,607,492	2,814,803	3,014,001	3,233,665	3,428,584
Arts, entertainment and recreation	498,036	472,569	513,755	539,561	606,230	635,095	688,980
Other service activities	1,751,021	1,830,782	1,960,804	2,093,406	2,275,966	2,397,260	2,525,955
Activities of households as employers;	315,780	325,678	335,910	348,287	363,363	373,836	384,382
All economic activities	**128,367,786**	**133,482,676**	**139,650,687**	**145,975,572**	**153,423,856**	**162,109,751**	**172,080,648**
Taxes on products	10,767,426	10,693,465	11,552,937	12,108,868	12,942,497	13,617,406	14,022,137
GDP at constant prices	**139,135,212**	**144,176,142**	**151,203,623**	**158,084,440**	**166,366,353**	**175,727,157**	**186,102,786**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 7: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT 2019 MONETRAY & NON - MONETARY, 2019 - 2025

Million Shillings

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A: Monetary							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**22,107,758**	**23,270,648**	**24,067,929**	**25,097,628**	**26,141,464**	**27,524,644**	**29,045,247**
Crops	11,699,893	12,314,181	12,806,060	13,252,734	13,827,987	14,511,656	15,183,318
Livestock	5,549,821	5,831,275	6,110,193	6,427,716	6,744,982	7,091,996	7,476,372
Forestry	2,566,590	2,698,893	2,843,578	2,982,931	3,158,565	3,368,310	3,674,554
Fishing	2,249,587	2,381,728	2,262,102	2,386,869	2,359,272	2,499,712	2,654,619
Agriculture support services	41,866	44,571	45,996	47,378	50,658	52,970	56,383
Industry and Construction	**36,585,710**	**38,570,683**	**40,929,771**	**42,047,051**	**43,263,734**	**45,260,921**	**47,772,381**
Mining and quarrying	7,382,971	8,303,988	8,972,374	9,001,092	9,223,233	9,973,551	10,910,248
Manufacturing	10,123,642	10,519,002	11,005,801	11,478,078	12,012,150	12,599,729	13,256,459
Electricity supply	541,731	529,545	581,900	650,083	716,424	772,551	863,762
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	528,283	561,219	598,478	631,245	647,389	678,580	691,399
Construction	18,009,083	18,656,929	19,771,219	20,286,552	20,664,539	21,236,510	22,050,513
Services	**56,056,822**	**57,307,385**	**59,702,315**	**63,282,545**	**67,729,389**	**72,247,383**	**77,259,608**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	12,261,827	12,499,128	12,875,078	13,405,537	14,034,177	14,719,248	15,466,116
Transport and storage	10,569,576	11,145,449	11,720,296	12,481,717	13,361,363	14,326,187	15,465,819
Accommodation and Food Services	3,608,481	3,075,277	3,218,187	3,589,877	3,851,083	4,008,624	4,152,926
Information and communication	2,166,463	2,363,032	2,583,448	2,723,413	3,013,605	3,352,552	3,646,045
Financial and insurance activities	5,075,182	5,162,356	5,376,970	5,884,415	6,804,183	7,665,511	8,866,777
Real estate	3,804,607	3,852,200	3,969,886	4,139,448	4,299,063	4,469,133	4,661,755
Professional, scientific and technical activities	576,175	547,570	586,386	611,787	638,468	665,399	702,873
Administrative and support service activities	3,233,509	3,073,790	3,122,616	3,326,910	3,555,437	3,631,014	3,787,921
Public administration and defence	6,186,903	6,828,945	7,006,483	7,166,967	7,302,052	7,815,545	8,268,194
Education	3,599,275	3,716,432	3,825,006	4,156,416	4,610,398	4,954,314	5,213,280
Human health and social work activities	2,409,985	2,414,177	2,607,492	2,814,803	3,014,001	3,233,665	3,428,584
Arts, entertainment and recreation	498,036	472,569	513,755	539,561	606,230	635,095	688,980
Other service activities	1,751,021	1,830,782	1,960,804	2,093,406	2,275,966	2,397,260	2,525,955
Activities of households as employers;	315,780	325,678	335,910	348,287	363,363	373,836	384,382
All economic activities	**114,750,289**	**119,148,715**	**124,700,015**	**130,427,225**	**137,134,587**	**145,032,948**	**154,077,236**
Taxes on products	10,767,426	10,693,465	11,552,937	12,108,868	12,942,497	13,617,406	14,022,137
GDP at Market Price - Monetary	**125,517,716**	**129,842,181**	**136,252,951**	**142,536,093**	**150,077,084**	**158,650,355**	**168,099,373**
B: Non - Monetary							
GDP at market prices - non-monetary	**13,617,496**	**14,333,961**	**14,950,672**	**15,548,347**	**16,289,269**	**17,076,803**	**18,003,413**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**12,423,991**	**13,070,065**	**13,612,473**	**14,189,778**	**14,838,435**	**15,528,896**	**16,364,168**
Crops	6,776,244	7,132,022	7,416,904	7,675,605	8,008,790	8,318,519	8,785,548
Livestock	3,895,967	4,093,548	4,289,348	4,512,248	4,734,969	4,978,572	5,236,880
Forestry	1,413,499	1,486,345	1,566,060	1,643,000	1,739,914	1,855,763	1,938,422
Fishing	338,280	358,150	340,160	358,924	354,763	376,041	403,318
Industry and Construction	**1,035,938**	**1,104,357**	**1,173,787**	**1,187,134**	**1,272,788**	**1,362,818**	**1,449,406**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	152,373	159,033	168,325	177,541	182,082	190,855	203,867
Construction	883,564	945,324	1,005,461	1,009,593	1,090,707	1,171,963	1,245,539
Services	**157,568**	**159,539**	**164,413**	**171,435**	**178,046**	**185,089**	**189,839**
Real estate	157,568	159,539	164,413	171,435	178,046	185,089	189,839
GDP at constant prices (A+B)	**139,135,212**	**144,176,142**	**151,203,623**	**158,084,440**	**166,366,353**	**175,727,157**	**186,102,786**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 8: GROWTH RATE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT 2019 BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2019 - 2025

Percent

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**5.9**	**5.2**	**3.7**	**4.3**	**4.3**	**5.1**	**5.5**
Crops	4.6	5.3	4.0	3.5	4.3	4.5	5.0
Livestock	5.6	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.3
Forestry	6.9	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.9	6.6	7.4
Fishing	16.0	5.9	-5.0	5.5	-1.2	6.0	6.3
Agriculture support services	4.1	6.5	3.2	3.0	6.9	4.6	6.4
Industry and Construction	**11.8**	**5.5**	**6.1**	**2.7**	**3.0**	**4.7**	**5.6**
Mining and quarrying	19.0	12.5	8.0	0.3	2.5	8.1	9.4
Manufacturing	5.7	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.2
Electricity supply	9.8	-2.2	9.9	11.7	10.2	7.8	11.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	6.9	5.8	6.5	5.5	2.6	4.8	3.0
Construction	13.0	3.8	6.0	2.5	2.2	3.0	4.0
Services	**4.0**	**2.2**	**4.2**	**6.0**	**7.0**	**6.7**	**6.9**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	5.4	1.9	3.0	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.1
Transport and storage	4.9	5.4	5.2	6.5	7.0	7.2	8.0
Accommodation and Food Services	4.7	-14.8	4.6	11.5	7.3	4.1	3.6
Information and communication	4.2	9.1	9.3	5.4	10.7	11.2	8.8
Financial and insurance activities	5.7	1.7	4.2	9.4	15.6	12.7	15.7
Real estate	2.0	1.3	3.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7.1	-5.0	7.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	5.6
Administrative and support service activities	0.6	-4.9	1.6	6.5	6.9	2.1	4.3
Public administration and defence	-2.1	10.4	2.6	2.3	1.9	7.0	5.8
Education	4.7	3.3	2.9	8.7	10.9	7.5	5.2
Human health and social work activities	8.8	0.2	8.0	8.0	7.1	7.3	6.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.0	-5.1	8.7	5.0	12.4	4.8	8.5
Other service activities	7.3	4.6	7.1	6.8	8.7	5.3	5.4
Activities of households as employers;	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.7	4.3	2.9	2.8
All economic activities	**6.7**	**4.0**	**4.6**	**4.5**	**5.1**	**5.7**	**6.2**
Taxes on products	3.1	-0.7	8.0	4.8	6.9	5.2	3.0
GDP at constant prices	**6.4**	**3.6**	**4.9**	**4.6**	**5.2**	**5.6**	**5.9**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 9: GROWTH RATES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT 2019 MONETARY AND NON - MONETARY, 2019 - 2025

Percent

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A: Monetary							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**6.2**	**5.3**	**3.4**	**4.3**	**4.2**	**5.3**	**5.5**
Crops	4.6	5.3	4.0	3.5	4.3	4.9	4.6
Livestock	5.6	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.4
Forestry	6.9	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.9	6.6	9.1
Fishing	16.0	5.9	- 5.0	5.5	- 1.2	6.0	6.2
Agriculture support services	4.1	6.5	3.2	3.0	6.9	4.6	6.4
Industry and Construction	**12.4**	**5.0**	**6.2**	**2.7**	**3.2**	**4.5**	**5.7**
Mining and quarrying	19.0	12.5	8.0	0.3	2.5	8.1	9.4
Manufacturing	5.7	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.2
Electricity supply	9.8	- 2.2	9.9	11.7	10.2	7.8	11.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	7.2	6.2	6.6	5.5	2.6	4.8	1.9
Construction	14.1	3.6	6.0	2.6	1.9	2.8	3.8
Services	**4.0**	**2.2**	**4.2**	**6.0**	**7.0**	**6.7**	**6.9**
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	5.4	1.9	3.0	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.1
Transport and storage	4.9	5.4	5.2	6.5	7.0	7.2	8.0
Accommodation and Food Services	4.7	- 14.8	4.6	11.5	7.3	4.1	3.6
Information and communication	4.2	9.1	9.3	5.4	10.7	11.2	8.8
Financial and insurance activities	5.7	1.7	4.2	9.4	15.6	12.7	15.7
Real estate	2.0	1.3	3.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7.1	- 5.0	7.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	5.6
Administrative and support service activities	0.6	- 4.9	1.6	6.5	6.9	2.1	4.3
Public administration and defence	- 2.1	10.4	2.6	2.3	1.9	7.0	5.8
Education	4.7	3.3	2.9	8.7	10.9	7.5	5.2
Human health and social work activities	8.8	0.2	8.0	8.0	7.1	7.3	6.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.0	- 5.1	8.7	5.0	12.4	4.8	8.5
Other service activities	7.3	4.6	7.1	6.8	8.7	5.3	5.4
Activities of households as employers;	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.7	4.3	2.9	2.8
All economic activities	7.0	3.7	4.7	4.6	5.2	5.7	6.3
Taxes on products	3.1	- 0.7	8.0	4.8	6.9	5.2	3.0
GDP at constant price	**6.6**	**3.3**	**5.0**	**4.6**	**5.4**	**5.7**	**6.0**
B: Non - Monetary							
GDP at constant prices non-monetary	**4.6**	**6.3**	**4.1**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**5.1**	**5.1**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**5.4**	**5.2**	**4.1**	**4.2**	**4.6**	**4.7**	**5.4**
Crops	4.6	5.3	4.0	3.5	4.3	3.9	5.6
Livestock	5.6	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.2
Forestry	6.9	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.9	6.7	4.5
Fishing	16.0	5.9	- 5.0	5.5	- 1.2	6.0	7.3
Industry and Construction	**- 4.8**	**6.6**	**6.3**	**1.1**	**7.2**	**7.1**	**6.4**
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	5.8	4.4	5.8	5.5	2.6	4.8	6.8
Construction	- 6.4	7.0	6.4	0.4	8.0	7.4	6.3
Services	**2.0**	**1.3**	**3.1**	**4.3**	**3.9**	**4.0**	**2.6**
Real estate	2.0	1.3	3.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	2.6
GDP at constant prices (A+B)	**6.4**	**3.6**	**4.9**	**4.6**	**5.2**	**5.6**	**5.9**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 10: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT 2019 PRICES BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE, 2019 - 2025

Million Shillings

Type of Expenditure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP at constant 2019 market prices	**139,135,212**	**144,176,142**	**151,203,623**	**158,084,440**	**166,366,353**	**175,727,157**	**186,102,786**
Final Consumption	**90,712,163**	**96,750,701**	**99,579,705**	**103,579,798**	**106,421,263**	**109,249,889**	**117,166,145**
Government final consumption	13,229,874	14,032,705	14,710,079	15,566,711	17,315,324	18,517,479	19,886,287
Household final consumption	77,255,732	82,491,298	84,629,147	87,746,971	88,814,133	90,416,087	96,930,430
Non - Profit Institutions Serving Households	226,558	226,698	240,480	266,116	291,805	316,323	349,429
Gross Capital Formation	**49,647,162**	**51,112,308**	**59,113,200**	**64,244,724**	**63,089,268**	**69,840,089**	**71,354,714**
Gross fixed capital formation	49,173,777	50,686,822	54,256,837	56,675,649	58,087,991	60,376,075	62,797,966
Changes in Valuables	228,991	270,935	288,939	268,521	259,987	286,091	315,302
Changes in inventories	244,394	154,551	4,567,423	7,300,555	4,741,289	9,177,922	8,241,446
Exports of goods and services*	**22,032,684**	**17,830,346**	**20,867,940**	**25,909,359**	**26,917,236**	**34,886,226**	**32,509,226**
Export of goods	12,527,577	12,894,069	13,646,701	13,440,511	14,478,496	17,723,031	16,328,550
Export of services	9,505,107	4,936,277	7,221,239	12,468,847	12,438,740	17,163,195	16,180,676
Imports of goods and services*	**23,256,797**	**23,096,991**	**27,553,380**	**33,142,088**	**32,422,696**	**37,642,157**	**37,305,692**
Import of goods	19,357,732	20,394,808	24,264,772	28,287,485	27,777,168	32,208,682	30,578,868
Import of services	3,899,065	2,702,182	3,288,608	4,854,603	4,645,528	5,433,475	6,726,825
Errors and Omissions	0	1,579,777	-803,842	-2,507,352	2,361,283	-606,889	2,378,394

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 11: CAPITAL FORMATION AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES BY TYPE OF ASSETS, 2019 - 2025

Million Shillings

Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Buildings	43,396,945	45,044,981	48,882,121	57,297,698	59,515,118	61,341,767	64,425,392
Transport equipment	1,602,767	1,160,044	1,614,662	2,257,399	2,553,496	3,397,840	3,488,733
Machinery and equipment	1,761,955	1,607,099	1,870,536	2,369,156	2,480,041	2,788,876	2,959,040
Other machinery and equipment	486,032	524,239	544,987	695,993	753,692	870,286	934,014
Animal resources yielding repeat products	684,094	778,692	843,622	978,342	1,072,330	1,122,549	1,188,968
Intellectual property products/ R&D/ professional services	1,241,985	1,590,931	1,746,950	1,885,377	2,123,347	2,251,361	2,464,430
Fixed Capital Formation	**49,173,777**	**50,705,986**	**55,502,878**	**65,483,965**	**68,498,024**	**71,772,679**	**75,460,577**
Changes in valuables	228,991	329,584	351,571	351,216	360,207	467,139	696,253
Changes in Inventories	244,394	163,319	4,665,077	7,124,494	5,102,080	10,307,521	9,359,980
Total Capital Formation	**49,647,162**	**51,198,890**	**60,519,526**	**72,959,675**	**73,960,311**	**82,547,339**	**85,516,810**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 12: CAPITAL FORMATION AT CONSTANT 2019 PRICES BY TYPE OF ASSETS, 2019 - 2025

Million Shillings

Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Buildings	43,396,945	41,880,557	44,830,322	46,875,301	46,901,780	47,296,176	49,197,305
Transport equipment	1,602,767	1,929,769	1,975,941	2,119,080	2,802,076	4,659,950	4,747,255
Machinery and equipment	1,761,955	3,403,755	3,733,238	3,803,242	4,714,601	4,650,023	4,936,945
Other machinery and equipment	486,032	1,655,555	1,774,853	1,884,035	1,630,210	1,679,322	1,736,824
Animal resources yielding repeat products	684,094	471,158	505,240	524,942	499,788	503,968	534,227
Intellectual property products/ R&D/ professional services	1,241,985	1,346,029	1,437,243	1,469,049	1,539,535	1,586,635	1,645,411
Fixed Capital Formation	**49,173,777**	**50,686,822**	**54,256,837**	**56,675,649**	**58,087,991**	**60,376,075**	**62,797,966**
Changes in valuables	228,991	270,935	288,939	268,521	259,987	286,091	315,302
Changes in Inventories	244,394	154,551	4,567,423	7,300,555	4,741,289	9,177,922	8,241,446
Total Capital Formation	**49,647,162**	**51,112,308**	**59,113,200**	**64,244,724**	**63,089,268**	**69,840,089**	**71,354,714**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 13: SHARE OF CAPITAL FORMATION AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES BY TYPE OF ASSETS, 2019 - 2025

Percent

Type	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Buildings	87.4	88.0	80.8	78.5	80.5	74.3	75.3
Transport equipment	3.2	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.1
Machinery and equipment	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5
Other machinery and equipment	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Animal resources yielding repeat products	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Intellectual property products/ R&D/ professional services	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.9
Fixed Capital Formation	**99.0**	**99.0**	**91.7**	**89.8**	**92.6**	**86.9**	**88.2**
Changes in valuables	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
Changes in inventories	0.5	0.3	7.7	9.8	6.9	12.5	10.9
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, 2016 - 2025

Million Shillings

Sector	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
A. Fixed Capital Formation	49,173,777	50,705,986	55,502,878	65,483,965	68,498,024	71,772,679	75,460,577
Central Government:	12,391,783	13,132,850	13,986,716	16,060,425	16,439,526	17,600,311	18,804,988
Parastatals:	1,032,648	1,216,944	1,358,470	1,674,126	1,780,949	1,887,044	1,963,597
Institutions:	1,180,170	1,318,356	1,444,599	1,677,345	1,849,447	2,041,273	2,144,791
Private Sector	34,569,176	35,037,837	38,713,092	46,072,069	48,428,103	50,244,050	52,547,201
B. Changes in Valuables	228,991	329,584	351,571	351,216	360,207	467,139	696,253
C. Changes in Inventories	244,394	163,319	4,665,077	7,124,494	5,102,080	10,307,521	9,359,980
Total Capital Formation (A+B+C)	**49,647,162**	**51,198,890**	**60,519,526**	**72,959,675**	**73,960,311**	**82,547,339**	**85,516,810**

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		87.52	
2017	92.6	1.9	90.53	3.4
2018	94.4	2.0	94.59	4.5
2019	98.0	3.8	98.93	4.6
**2020	100.00	2.1	100.00	1.1
2021	102.37	2.4	100.58	0.6
2022	107.16	4.7	108.16	7.5
2023	112.77	5.2	118.78	9.8
2024	119.30	5.8	123.98	4.4
2025	124.76	4.6	135.18	9.0

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

Year	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Information and communication	Recreation, sport and culture	Education services	Restaurants and accommodation services	Insurance and financial services	Others	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
2025	135.18	113.30	119.60	126.34	125.05	125.17	104.89	104.95	162.88	124.61	113.67	100.04	120.81	124.76

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
**The reference period has been changed to Dec. 2020 = 100

Table 17: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES USED BY MIDDLE INCOME 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
2025	126.15	129.01	128.22	129.58	128.24	4.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

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

	***Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	Clothing & footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Information & communication	Recreation, sport & culture	Education services	Restaurants & accommodation services	Insurance & financial services	Others	Overall price index
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
2025 First Quarter	135.63	121.28	117.09	121.14	122.63	115.70	132.77	103.41	133.52	125.05	122.73	100.60	120.19	126.15
Second Quarter	141.36	121.28	117.42	123.95	124.31	116.71	135.16	103.83	133.93	125.16	124.04	100.60	120.48	129.01
Third Quarter	139.66	121.19	117.41	120.69	124.88	116.53	136.70	103.70	133.16	124.74	123.96	100.60	120.63	128.22
Fourth Quarter	141.83	120.78	118.79	118.44	125.79	117.42	143.51	103.92	132.74	124.52	123.51	100.56	120.12	129.58

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:CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR HIGH INCOME EARNERS IN DAR ES SALAAM (Jan - Dec. 2020 =100)

	***Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	Clothing & footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Information & communication	Recreation, sport & culture	Education services	Restaurants & accommodation services	Insurance & financial services	Others	Overall price index
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
2025 First Quarter	124.8	122.3	120.1	116.1	120.9	116.4	116.4	108.8	118.3	124.1	122.6	100.4	148.6	119.2
Second Quarter	129.8	122.3	120.4	117.4	122.8	117.4	118.1	109.0	118.9	124.3	123.7	100.4	149.2	121.1
Third Quarter	129.4	121.7	120.1	116.3	123.9	117.4	119.2	108.9	118.6	123.8	123.4	100.4	149.4	121.1
Fourth Quarter	132.6	122.1	121.3	115.4	125.0	117.2	122.6	109.2	117.5	123.6	123.4	100.3	148.6	122.4

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 20: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES USED BY HIGH INCOME EARNERS IN DAR-ES-SALAAM (Jan - Dec. 2020 =100)

Year	Quarters				Average	Change (Percent)
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth 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
2025	119.23	121.06	121.07	122.43	120.95	3.9

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
**The reference period has been changed to Dec. 2020 = 100

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

Year	***Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	Clothing & footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Information & communication	Recreation, sport & culture	Education services	Restaurants & accommodation services	Insurance & financial services	Others	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
2025 First Quarter	127.61	111.95	114.25	116.91	114.89	108.94	118.81	106.07	110.92	112.09	116.60	102.12	117.80	118.37
Second Quarter	130.92	112.27	114.70	119.09	115.50	109.47	119.65	106.21	111.14	112.16	117.22	102.44	118.08	119.94
Third Quarter	130.22	113.00	114.92	118.45	116.54	109.59	120.02	106.29	111.09	112.05	117.34	102.36	118.27	119.83
Fourth Quarter	130.67	113.77	115.30	117.95	117.58	109.71	121.55	106.54	110.96	112.01	117.45	102.31	118.19	120.25

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: CONSUMER PRICE 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
2025	118.37	119.94	119.83	120.25	119.60	3.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
**The reference period has been changed to Dec. 2020 = 100

Table 23: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX OF GOODS AND SERVICES CONSUMED BY URBAN DWELLERS 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 Category in Dar es Salaam			
	Lower	Middle	High		Lower	Middle	High	
**2020	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
2021	102.37	102.40	103.02	103.69	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.7
2022	107.16	108.38	106.91	108.20	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	119.30	122.68	116.40	115.75	5.8	7.9	6.2	3.1
2025	124.76	128.24	120.95	119.60	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
**The reference period has been changed to Dec. 2020 = 100

CHAPTER TWO

MONEY AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

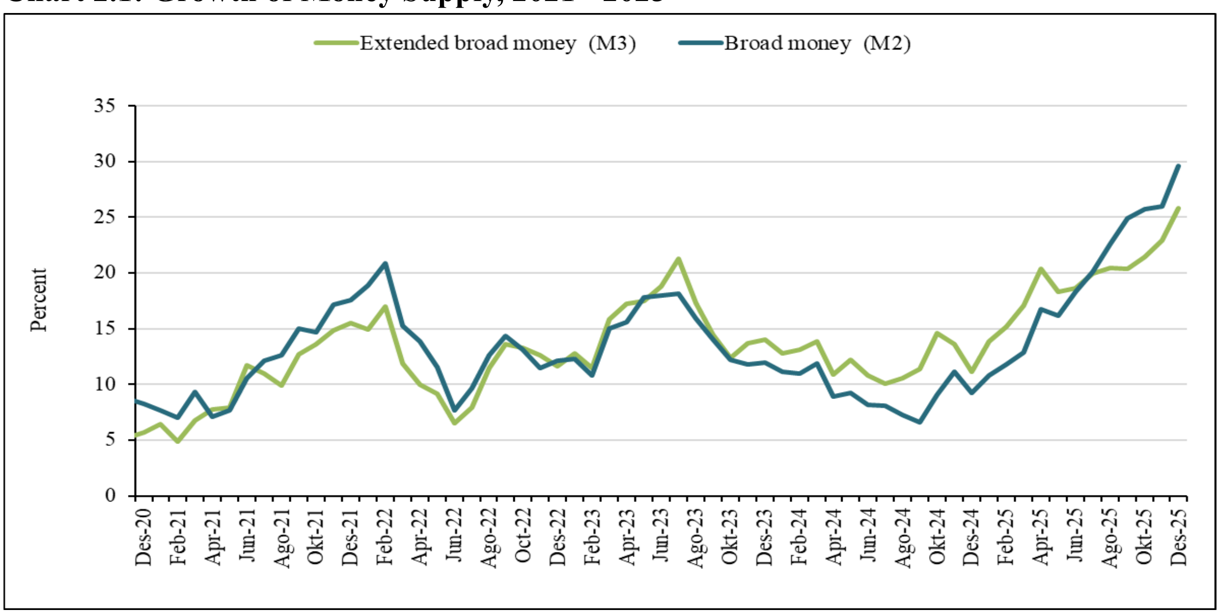
Monetary Policy

25. In 2025, the Central Bank Rate (CBR) was 6.0 percent in the first two quarters and reduced to 5.75 percent for the remaining quarters compared with 5.5 percent in the first quarter and 6.0 percent in the remaining three quarters in 2024. In addition, the 7 - day interbank cash market rate averaged 7.25 percent in 2025 compared with 7.67 percent in 2024. This was within the +/-2 percent threshold of the CBR, indicating sufficient liquidity to meet the economy's needs.

Money Supply

26. In 2025, the growth rate of money supply remained stable consistent with monetary policy stance and strengthened country's economic activities. During the period ending December 2025, extended broad money supply (M3) increased by 25.8 percent to 61,524.3 billion shillings from 48,905.3 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2024. This was attributed to increase in credit to private sector. In addition, broad money supply (M2) increased by 29.6 percent to 48,143.2 billion shillings during the period ending December 2025 from 37,139.7 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2024. Furthermore, narrow money supply (M1) increased by 31.8 percent to 30,199.0 billion shillings in the period ending December 2025 from 22,905.5 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2024 (**Chart 2.1**).

Chart 2.1: Growth of Money Supply, 2021 - 2025



Credit to the Private Sector

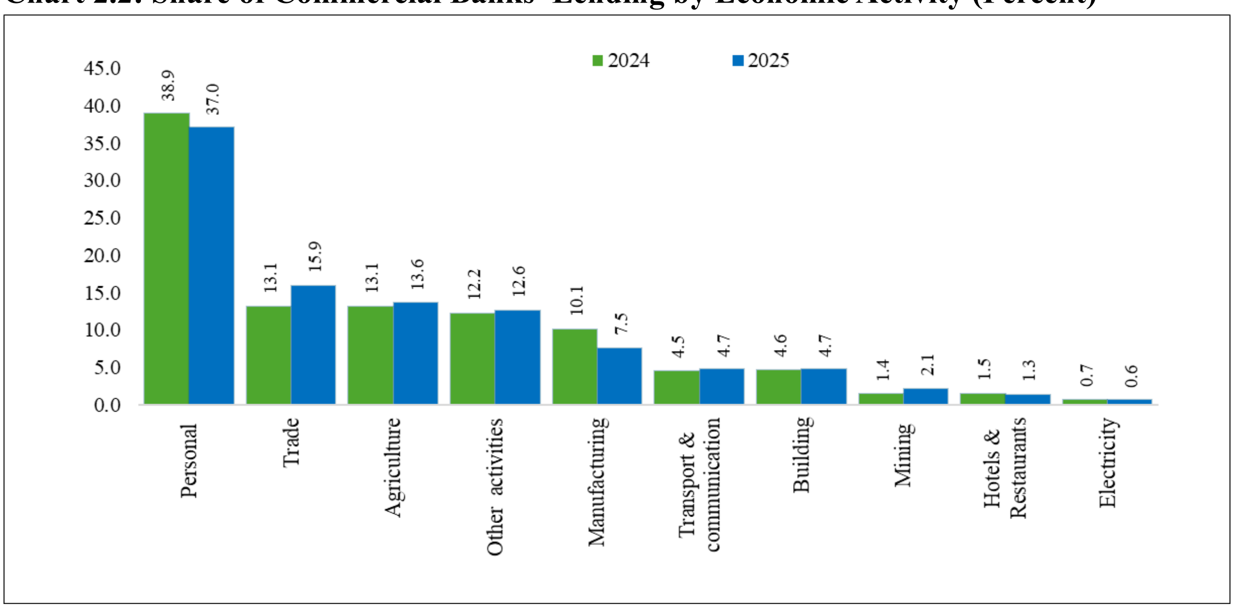
27. In 2025, credit to the private sector increased by 23.6 percent to 44,603.1 billion shillings from 36,097.4 billion shillings in 2024. The increase was driven by strengthened economic activity, conducive business and investment environment, and implementation of prudent monetary and fiscal policies. During that period, the growth of credit to private sector was highest in the mining and quarrying activities (91.1 percent), business activities (49.7 percent), transport and communication activities (29.4 percent), and agricultural activities (28.9 percent). In addition, personal loans continued to account for the largest share of credit to the private sector, at 37.0 percent, followed by business (15.9 percent) and agricultural activities (13.6 percent). **Table 2.1** and **Chart 2.2** show trend of credit to the private sector.

Table 2.1: Commercial Banks Lending by Economic Activities, 2021 - 2025

Economic Activity	As of December (Billion Shillings)					Growth (Percent)		Share (Percent)	
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**
Mining and quarrying	474.0	575.9	785.4	500.3	955.9	-36.3	91.1	1.4	2.1
Trade	3657.3	4556.4	4473.4	4723.9	7072.7	5.6	49.7	13.1	15.9
Transport and communication	1053.9	1207.0	1420.3	1607.9	2080.1	13.2	29.4	4.5	4.7
Agriculture	1592.5	2327.4	3340.8	4712.1	6073.1	41	28.9	13.1	13.6
Building and construction	998.4	1200.6	1483.1	1655.1	2079.4	11.6	25.6	4.6	4.7
Personal	8047.7	10365.7	12238.0	14032.9	16512.2	14.7	17.7	38.9	37
Electricity	143.9	130.3	291.3	268.5	281.5	-7.8	4.8	0.7	0.6
Hotels and restaurants	542.7	511.3	534.0	548.4	562.1	2.7	2.5	1.5	1.3
Manufacturing	2111.1	2709.5	3132.0	3643.1	3345.4	16.3	-8.2	10.1	7.5
Other economic activities	3722.5	3788.3	4403.8	4405.1	5640.6	0	28	12.2	12.6
Total	**22344.1**	**27372.5**	**32102.0**	**36097.4**	**44603.1**	**12.4**	**23.6**	**100**	**100**

Source: Bank of Tanzania

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



Commercial Banks' Deposits

28. In 2025, commercial banks' deposits amounted to 54,376.9 billion shillings from 41,465.7 billion shillings recorded in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 31.1 percent. This was attributed to continued increase in the number of bank agents and the use of digital systems in the provision of financial services. In addition, the private sector's deposits increased by 32.4 percent to 53,032.0 billion shillings in 2025 from 40,025.8 billion shillings in 2024. On the other hand, the ratio of foreign currency deposits to total deposits decreased to 26.4 percent in 2025 compared with 27.4 percent in 2024. This was attributed to the appreciation of shilling and continued enforcement of restrictions on the use of foreign currency in domestic transactions.

Interest Rates

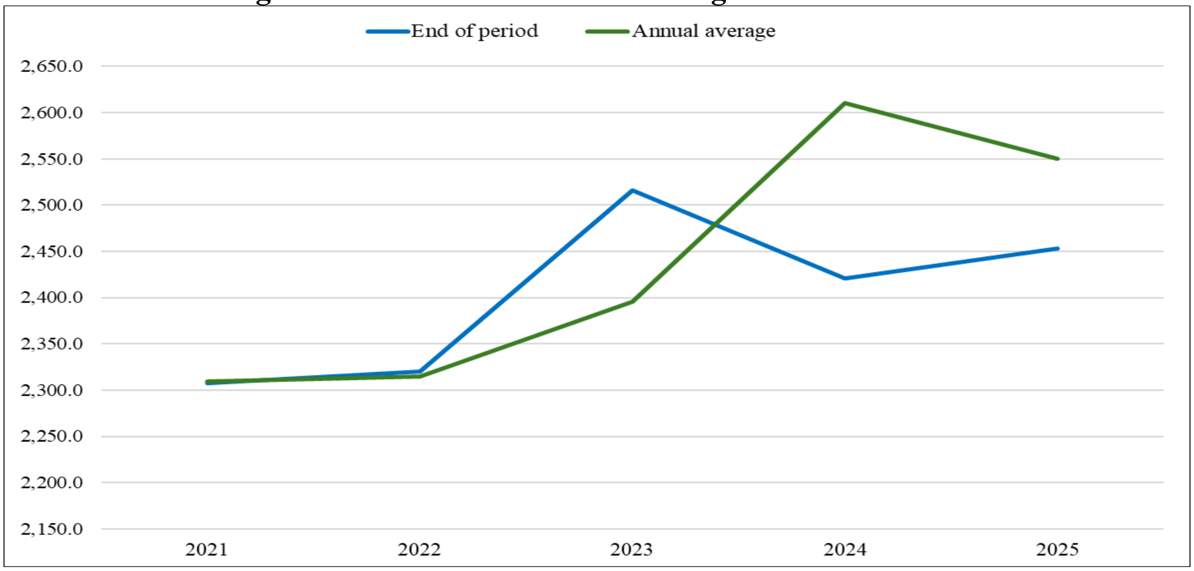
29. In 2025, interest rates in the financial markets decreased due to existence of sufficient liquidity to meet the needs of various economic activities. During the review period, the average interest rate in the interbank market decreased slightly to 7.26 percent compared with 7.50 percent in 2024. In addition, the overall interest rate on treasury bills decreased to 8.38 percent in 2025 compared with 10.67 percent in 2024.

30. In 2025, overall lending rate decreased to an average of 15.26 percent compared with 15.47 percent in 2024. In addition, the one-year lending rate decreased slightly to an average of 15.69 percent in 2025 compared with 15.82 percent in 2024. Moreover, the overall time deposit rate increased to an average of 8.40 percent in 2025 compared with 7.85 percent in 2024. Similarly, the one-year deposit rate increased to an average of 9.58 percent in 2025 compared with 6.65 percent in 2024. Following this trend, one year interest rate spread narrowed slightly to an average of 6.11 percent in 2025 compared with 6.65 percent in 2024. This was due to continued implementation of policy initiatives aimed at reducing the lending rate.

The Value of Tanzanian Shilling

31. In 2025, the value of Tanzanian shilling continued to appreciate against the US Dollar due to: improvement in the global economic environment leading to a decrease in interest rates in developed countries and strengthened commodity prices, including crude oil; and an increase in foreign currency liquidity due to improvement in tourist activities, and earnings from gold and agricultural product exports. During the period under review, the average exchange rate was 2,549.8 shillings per US dollar compared with 2,610.5 shillings in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 2.3 percent in the value of the shilling against the US Dollar (**Chart 2.3**).

Chart 2.3: Exchange Rate between Tanzania Shilling and the US Dollar



FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Banking Services

32. As of December 2025, there were 42 banks as it was in 2024. In addition, the number of bank branches increased to 1,049 in 2025 from 1,027 in 2024. During that period, 30 banks continued to provide services through bank agents as in 2024. Moreover, the number of bank agents increased by 29.1 percent to 187,692 in 2025 from 145,430 bank agents in 2024. The increase was attributed to the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) continued easing of agent banking eligibility criteria.

Banking Sector Performance

33. In 2025, the ratios of core and total capital to risk-weighted assets were 19.3 percent and 20.2 percent, respectively compared with 19.4 percent and 20.0 percent in 2024. In addition, the ratio of liquid assets to demand liabilities decreased to 27.2 percent in 2025 compared with 28.6 percent in 2024.

34. In 2025, non-performing loans decreased to an average of 2.8 percent compared with 3.3 percent in 2024. This was attributed to the initiative taken by the Bank of Tanzania, including directing banks and financial institutions to use Credit Reference Bureaus (CRBs) and strengthening credit issuance and monitoring procedures. In addition, the number of financial institutions using CRBs increased to 295 in 2025 compared with 188 in 2024. Furthermore, the number of borrowers registered in the CRBs database increased by 35.8 percent to 15,224,451 compared with 11,209,343 in 2024.

Reforms in the Banking Sector

35. In 2025, the BoT 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, the BoT issued Regulations on Non-Interest Banking Business. In addition, the BoT issued three guidelines: Guidelines on Digital Lenders; Guidelines on Climate Related Financial Risks Management and Disclosures; and Guidelines on Reporting of Sustainability-Related Risks and Opportunities for Banks and Financial Institutions.

Microfinance Services

36. As of December 2025, a total of 2,938 licenses for non-deposit-taking microfinance service providers were issued compared with 2,342 licenses issued in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 25.4 percent. During that period, SACCOs' licenses issued increased by 5.4 percent to 1,016 from 964 licenses issued in 2024. In addition, registered Community Microfinance Groups increased to 74,534 as of December 2025 from 58,926 in the same period in 2024, representing 26.5 percent increase. The increase in licenses issued and registered microfinance service providers was due to increased awareness of the Microfinance Act, 2018 and its regulations, as well as willingness of microfinance service providers to apply for licenses and registration.

Capital Markets and Securities

37. In 2025, Capital Markets and Securities Authority (CMSA) issued and renewed 251 licenses compared with 231 issued and renewed in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 8.7 percent. Licenses were issued to: Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE); Tanzania Mercantile Exchange; Central Securities Depository; Market Intermediaries/License dealing Members (22); Commodity Exchange Dealing Members (5); Bond Dealers (8); Nominated Advisers (4); Investment Advisors (27); Collective Investment Schemes (28); Fund Managers (26); Custodians (10); and Representatives of Market Intermediaries (118). As of December 2025, the market capitalization of domestic companies listed in DSE increased by 27.3 percent to 15.58 trillion shillings compared with 12.24 trillion shillings in the corresponding period in 2024. Similarly, total market capitalization increased by 34.3 percent to 23.99 trillion shillings in 2025 compared with 17.87 trillion shillings in 2024. The increase in market capitalization was driven by a rise in the share prices of listed companies, including CRDB Bank Plc, NMB Bank Plc, DSE Plc, National Investment Company Limited (NICO), Swissport Tanzania Plc, Twiga Cement Plc, and Afriprise.

38. In 2025, the DSE market index for domestic companies’ shares increased by 24.7 percent to 5,759.41 points compared with 4,618.78 points in 2024. This was due to an increase in the share prices of some listed companies on the DSE that provide services in the industrial and financial sectors. On the other hand, the overall DSE market index

(domestic and foreign companies) increased by 29.1 percent to 2,761.93 points in 2025 compared with 2,139.73 points in 2024. This was attributed to an increase in the share prices of some domestic and foreign companies listed on the DSE.

39. In 2025, shares worth 659.63 billion shillings were traded at the DSE compared with shares worth 228.64 billion shillings traded in 2024. The increase in the value of shares traded was attributed to enhanced public awareness and the use of the DSE Hisa Kiganjani digital platform. In addition, Treasury bonds traded on the DSE increased by 84.5 percent to 6.2 trillion shillings in 2025 compared with 3.36 trillion shillings in 2024. This was attributed to increased investor participation due to public awareness of investing in Treasury bonds. Furthermore, corporate bonds traded on the DSE increased by 79.7 to 11.5 trillion shillings in 2025 compared with 6.4 billion shillings in 2024.

40. As of December 2025, the value of investment in Collective Investment Schemes increased by 63.5 percent to 4.40 trillion shillings compared with 2.69 trillion shillings in the corresponding period in 2024 (**Table 2.2**). The increase was due to investor responses, driven by the provision of financial education and the use of ICT in service delivery.

Table 2.2: Value of Collective Investment Schemes, 2024 - 2025

Fund Manager	Investment Scheme	31-Dec-24		31-Dec-25		Value Change (Percent)	Price Change (Percent)
		Value (Shillings)	Unit Price (Shillings)	Value (Shillings)	Unit Value (shillings)		
UTT AMIS Plc	Umoja Fund	371,502,175,945.9	1,101.1	423,247,456,732.1	1,267.6	13.9	15.1
	Wekeza Maisha Fund	19,141,116,469.0	970.9	30,165,154,017.1	1,121.3	57.6	15.5
	Watoto Fund	24,012,875,156.0	715.8	40,568,673,717.1	829.7	68.9	15.9
	Jikimu Fund	32,326,675,609.9	184.0	47,753,135,309.9	199.6	47.7	8.5
	Liquid Fund	1,359,669,789,869.2	434.0	2,307,807,292,757.4	489.6	69.7	12.8
	Bond Fund	768,247,503,090.0	119.6	1,104,811,359,034.2	122.5	43.8	2.4
Watumishi Housing Investments	Faida Fund	33,491,896,212.6	123.2	51,360,152,055.8	139.2	53.4	13
Zan Securities Limited	Timiza Fund	14,455,172,884.5	106.4	27,157,407,547.0	122.4	87.9	15
Sanlam Investments	Sanlam Money Market Fund	4,187,410,197.0	1.0	96,916,895,764.0	1.0	2214.5	0
Orbit Securities Limited	Inuka Money Market Fund	10,557,081,716.0	120.98	33,882,447,121.0	121.0	220.9	0
	Inuka Dozen	-	-	7,050,640,257.0	-	-	-
iTrust Finance Limited	iCash Fund	13,079,699,510.1	100.8	35,158,177,888.9	112.8	168.8	11.9
	iGrowth Fund	18,031,630,301.1	100.5	97,122,955,898.2	145.8	438.6	45.1
	iSave Fund	4,131,979,890.3	100.5	10,595,541,755.1	113.9	156.4	13.4
	iIncome Fund	11,656,771,316.1	100.9	16,305,514,019.6	114.3	39.9	13.3
	Imaan Fund	5,389,155,139.1	108.8	14,826,612,682.7	139.0	175.1	27.7
	iDollar Fund	-	-	32,327,003,542.0	102.2	-	-
Global Alpha Capital Limited	Halal Fund	-	-	1,303,921,859.0	-	-	-
Vertex International Securities	Vertex Bond Fund	-	-	5,896,683,809.0	-	-	-
	Vertex ETF	-	-	14,499,163,434.0	-	-	-
Total		**2,689,880,933,306.9**		**4,398,756,189,201.1**		**63.5**	

Source: Collective Investment Schemes Companies

Public Service Social Security Fund

41. In 2024/25, Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF) registered 42,271 new members compared with 42,811 members registered in 2023/24. In addition, the number of contributing members increased to 807,010 in 2024/25 compared with 767,234 members in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 5.2 percent. This was due to an increase in new public sector employment, especially in the health and education sectors. During the period under review, the number of retirees benefiting from PSSSF increased by 22.2 percent to 44,451

from 36,371 retirees in 2023/24. On the other hand, PSSSF collected 2,084.10 billion shillings in 2024/25 from members' contributions compared with 1,842.45 billion shillings in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 13.1. This was due to an increase in employment and promotion of public servants. In addition, PSSSF paid benefits amounting to 1,484.73 billion shillings in 2024/25 compared with 1,484.78 billion shillings paid in 2023/24.

42. In 2024/25, the value of PSSSF investment increased by 8.4 percent to 9.15 trillion shillings from 8.44 trillion shillings in 2023/24. This was due to new investment in fixed deposits and Government securities. In addition, revenue from investments increased by 78.3 percent to 977.69 billion shillings in 2024/25 compared with 548.28 billion shillings in 2023/24, owing to an increase in interest from investments. Moreover, PSSSF net assets value increased by 7.9 percent to 9,966.36 billion shillings in 2024/25 from 9,239.28 billion shillings in 2023/24, caused by a decrease in operational costs.

National Social Security Fund

43. In 2024/25, the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) registered 363,925 new members compared with 291,266 members registered in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 25.0 percent. During the period under review, the number of NSSF principal members increased by 18.9 percent to 1,616,026 from 1,358,882 members in 2023/24. The increase was due to improved inspection systems and the use of ICT, which enabled NSSF to have timely and accurate information about employers and employees. In addition, NSSF had 35,143 retired beneficiaries in 2024/25 compared with 31,914 retirees in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 10.1 percent.

44. In 2024/25, benefits paid to members increased by 8.7 percent to 961.78 billion shillings compared with 884.82 billion shillings paid in 2023/24. This was due to increased payment of unemployment benefits and the number of retirees. During that period, NSSF net investment income increased by 25.5 percent to 543.99 billion shillings compared with 433.47 billion shillings in 2023/24. In addition, NSSF investment value increased by 8.8 percent to 8,090.86 billion shillings in 2024/25 from 7,434.27 billion shillings in 2023/24. The increase in investment value was attributed to investment in Government securities, fixed deposits, share dividends, and rents.

45. In 2024/25, NSSF collected members' contributions worth 2,462.86 billion shillings compared with 1,969.61 billion shillings collected in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 25.0 percent. The increase was attributed to the growth of private sector activities, improved monitoring systems, and the use of ICT for registration and contribution payments. In addition, NSSF's total assets value increased by 18.4 percent to 9,840.73 billion shillings in 2024/25 from 8,308.18 billion shillings in 2023/24. The increase was due to growth in investment value and members' contributions.

Workers Compensation Fund

46. In 2024/25, employers registered by the Workers Compensation Fund (WCF) increased by 12.4 percent to 39,322 employers from 34,996 employers registered in 2023/24. In addition, employers contributing to WCF decreased by 16.7 percent to 24,362 from 29,239 employers in 2023/24. Moreover, the number of principal beneficiaries decreased by 10.3 percent to 1,629,960 in 2024/25 from 1,817,05 principal beneficiaries in 2023/24. The decrease in contributing members and beneficiaries was due to the closure of some businesses. On the other hand, employers' contributions increased to 104.48 billion shillings in 2024/25 compared with 91.68 billion shillings in 2023/24. The increase was due to the use of ICT for contribution collection, stakeholder awareness creation, and improved working conditions.

47. In 2024/25, WCF investment income increased by 12.9 percent to 99.18 billion shillings compared with 87.88 billion shillings in 2023/24. This was attributed to increased investment in Government securities. In addition, revenue from other economic activities amounted to 231.96 million shillings in 2024/25 compared with 138.48 million shillings recorded in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 67.5 percent.

48. In 2024/25, WCF paid 51.43 billion shillings as compensation for employees' workplace injuries or death compared with 26.78 billion shillings paid in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 92.0 percent. This was due to updating of beneficiaries' pension payments rate, an increase in claims, and improved service delivery. On the other hand, the net asset value of WCF increased by 12.8 percent to 770.27 billion shillings in 2024/25 from 683.13 billion shillings in 2023/24. This was due to increased investment revenue, members' contributions, and expenditure management.

National Health Insurance Fund

49. In 2024/25, the principal members of the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) increased by 17.2 percent to 1,402,459 from 1,196,205 members in 2023/24. This was due to the implementation of sensitization initiatives, the use of ICT for member registration, and increased participation from the private and informal sectors. In addition, NHIF beneficiaries increased by 6.2 percent to 5,339,210 in 2024/25 from 5,028,735 beneficiaries in 2023/24. This was due to an increase in the number of principal members and beneficiaries per member (**Table 2.3**).

Table 2.3: Number of NHIF Principal Members and Beneficiaries, 2020/21 - 2024/25

Year	Principal Members	Change (Percent)	Beneficiaries	Change (Percent)
2020/21	1,212,519	14.9	4,550,207	3.3
2021/22	1,353,535	11.6	4,821,233	6.0
2022/23	1,246,046	-7.9	4,987,292	3.4
2023/24	1,196,205	-4.0	5,028,735	0.8
2024/25	1,402,459	17.2	5,339,210	6.2

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

50. In 2024/25, claims to NHIF from health service providers decreased by 12.0 percent to 587.96 billion shillings compared with 667.83 billion shillings in 2023/24. Out of the submitted claims, paid claims amounted to 529.11 billion shillings compared with 605.60 billion shillings paid in 2023/24, equivalent to 90.0 percent. Unpaid claims were due to non-adherence to standard treatment guidelines; incorrect or excessive use of medicines and test kits; incomplete or missing claim documents; and fraudulent practices by some service providers.

51. In 2024/25, NHIF net asset value increased by 22.3 percent to 1.06 trillion shillings from 866.48 billion shillings in 2023/24. This was attributed to increased use of ICT, improved collection of members' contributions, expenditure management, strategic investment, and a decrease in debt. The increase in net asset value enabled NHIF to settle claims in an average of 50 days in 2024/25 from 60 days in 2023/24. During the period under review, NHIF revenue increased by 10.5 percent to 837.42 billion shillings compared with 758.1 billion shillings collected in 2023/24 (**Table 2.4**). This was attributed to an increase in members' contributions, investments, and other sources of income.

Table 2.4: NHIF Revenue Collections (Billion Shillings), 2020/21 - 2024/25

Revenue Sources	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Change (Percent)
Contributions	489,479.6	552,580.2	633,627.1	700,106.8	773,418.07	10.5
Investment	77,110.9	69,447.0	59,259.4	51,002.0	56,295.82	10.4
Other Sources	3,161.6	2,468.6	4,230.2	7,010.5	7,705.9	9.9
Total	**569,752.1**	**624,495.8**	**697,116.7**	**758,119.3**	**837,419.79**	**10.5**

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

52. In 2024/25, health facilities accredited by NHIF increased to 10,139 facilities from 10,003 facilities in 2023/24 (**Table 2.5**). Out of those, 8,263 facilities, equivalent to 81.5 percent were Government-owned; 1,176 facilities were private (11.6 percent); and 700 facilities were faith-based (6.9 percent). The increase in accredited health facilities was due to the continued implementation of universal health coverage.

Table 2.5: Health Facilities Registered by NHIF, 2020/21 - 2024/25

Type of Facility	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Change (Percent)
Dispensaries	6,252	6,582	6,619	7,229	7,849	8.6
Health Centres	832	912	939	1,096	1,296	18.2
Hospitals	381	417	434	461	519	12.6
Pharmacies	560	685	635	648	149	-77.0
ADDO	179	207	195	199	2	-99.0
Polyclinics	265	360	349	357	311	-12.9
Diagnostic centres	13	14	13	12	12	0
Evacuation centres	1	1	1	1	1	0
Total	**8,483**	**9,178**	**9,185**	**10,003**	**10,139**	**1.4**

Source: National Health Insurance Fund

Improved Community Health Fund

53. In 2024/25, the improved Community Health Fund (iCHF) registered 221,334 members compared with 510,040 members registered in 2023/24, equivalent to a decrease of 56.6 percent. This was attributed to public anticipation of commencement of Universal Health Insurance, as well as the voluntary nature of membership in the Fund. During the period under review, 7,817 health facilities provided health services to iCHF beneficiaries compared with 7,334 health facilities in 2023/24. Out of those, 7,795 facilities were Government-owned, faith-based facilities (20), and private facilities (2). In addition, Government facilities included 6,528 dispensaries, 1,048 health centres, 184 council hospitals, six (6) district hospitals, and 29 regional referral hospitals.

54. In 2024/25, iCHF mobilised 3,310.2 million shillings from members' contributions compared with 3,587.7 million shillings collected in 2023/24, equivalent to a decrease of 7.7 percent. This was due to a decrease in the number of registered iCHF members. On the other hand, 2,160.8 million shillings were paid to iCHF service providers in 2024/25 compared with 2,224.4 million shillings paid in 2023/24.

Insurance Services

55. In 2025, insurance service providers registered by the Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TIRA) increased by 28.7 percent to 2,444 compared with 1,899 service providers registered in 2024. This was attributed to improved supervision of service providers and increased use of digital systems. In addition, the number of insurance companies increased to 37 in 2025 from 36 companies in 2024. Furthermore, there were four (4) reinsurance companies and two (2) consortia in 2025.

56. In 2025, insurance gross written premiums increased by 7.5 percent to 1,630.0 billion shillings compared with 1,516.3 billion shillings in 2024. This was driven by increased demand for insurance services and the use of ICT in service delivery. In addition,

general insurance written premiums increased by 6.5 percent to 1,020.0 billion shillings in 2025 compared with 957.3 billion shillings in 2024. Moreover, life insurance written premiums increased by 6.8 percent to 330.0 billion shillings in 2025 compared with 309.0 billion shillings in 2024. During the review period, health insurance premiums increased by 9.3 percent to 205.0 billion shillings compared with 187.5 billion shillings in 2024. On the other hand, motor vehicle insurance accounted for a large share of the insurance market at 24.7 percent of the total value of insurance premiums, followed by group life insurance at 17.4 percent, fire insurance at 13.4 percent, health insurance at 12.6 percent, and engineering insurance at 5.1 percent, as indicated in **Table 2.6.**

Table 2.6: Insurance Written Premiums (Billion Shillings), 2024 - 2025

Insurance Type	2024	Share (Percent)	2025	Share (Percent)
Motor Vehicles	380.0	25.1	402.0	24.7
Fire	202.9	13.4	218.0	13.4
Aviation	59.5	3.9	65.0	4.0
Engineering	76.0	5.0	83.0	5.1
Marine Transport	37.1	2.4	38.0	2.3
Other	27.6	1.8	28.0	1.7
Accidents	19.2	1.3	22.0	1.4
Liability	35.1	2.3	36.0	2.2
Theft	31.4	2.1	33.0	2.0
Guarantee	39.6	2.6	41.0	2.5
Energy	4.5	0.3	5.0	0.3
Transport	6.3	0.4	7.0	0.4
Agriculture	7.8	0.5	9.0	0.6
Travel	30.3	2.0	33.0	2.0
Total - General Insurance	**957.3**	**63.1**	**1,020.0**	**62.6**
life individual	45.1	3.0	47.0	2.9
Life Groups	263.9	17.4	283.0	17.4
Total - Life Insurance	**309.0**	**20.4**	**330.0**	**20.3**
Health	187.5	12.4	205.0	12.6
Takaful	4.6	0.3	6.0	0.4
Reinsurance	58.0	3.8	69.0	4.2
Total	**1,516.4**	**100.0**	**1,630.0**	**100.0**

Source: Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority

57. In 2025, the total asset value of insurance companies increased by 12.6 percent to 2,633.6 billion shillings compared with 2,339.9 billion shillings in 2024. This was due to increased insurance business registration and companies' investments. In addition, insurance companies' liabilities increased by 13.9 percent to 1,699.8 billion shillings in 2025 compared with 1,492.6 billion shillings in 2024. This was attributed to increased operational costs and payment of insurance claims. Furthermore, the net asset value of

insurance companies increased by 10.2 percent to 933.8 billion shillings in 2025 from 847.3 billion shillings in 2024. This was due to the strengthened insurance companies' capital and stability of the insurance subsector.

58. In 2025, the investment portfolio of insurance companies increased by 8.9 percent to 1,567.6 billion shillings from 1,440.1 billion shillings in 2024. The increase was due to higher insurance premium revenue, improved financial management, and strategic investment in safe and liquid opportunities. In addition, investment in Government securities increased by 9.3 percent to 470 billion shillings in 2025 from 430.0 billion shillings in 2024. Moreover, investment in real estate increased by 7.0 percent to 175.0 billion shillings in 2025 compared with 163.5 billion shillings in 2024. Similarly, the share value of listed companies increased to 135.0 billion shillings in 2025 compared with 28.0 billion shillings in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 5.5 percent.

59. In 2025, insurance policyholders and beneficiaries increased to 26.3 million compared with 25.9 million policyholders and beneficiaries in 2024. This was due to increased awareness of insurance and the use of ICT in the provision of insurance services. In addition, the value of insurance claims increased by 9.7 percent to 798.2 billion shillings in 2025 compared with 727.6 billion shillings in 2024. Furthermore, the value of settled insurance claims increased by 5.9 percent to 577.6 billion shillings in 2025 from 545.4 billion shillings in 2024. This was attributed to continued improvement in claims management systems and the use of ICT.

Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank

60. In 2025, the capital of Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) increased by 6.1 percent to 539.42 billion shillings from 507.33 billion shillings in 2024. This was attributed to the Government's initiative to capitalize TADB to serve more farmers, fishermen, and livestock keepers. In addition, TADB's total assets increased by 41.3 percent to 1,296.52 billion shillings in 2025 from 917.41 billion shillings in 2024. Furthermore, loans extended by TADB increased by 50.1 percent to 429.74 billion shillings in 2025 compared with 286.38 billion shillings in 2024. Similarly, TADB, through the Smallholder Credit Guarantee Scheme, issued guarantees for loans worth 213.4 billion shillings in 2025 compared with 130.79 billion shillings in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 63.2 percent. This was due to increased demand for loans in the agricultural sector provided by participated financial institutions.

61. In 2025, TADB generated gross profit of 35.40 billion shillings compared with 24.68 billion shillings generated in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 43.4 percent. This was due to an increase in extended loans, improved loan monitoring and repayments, and reduction of operating costs. During the period under review, non-performing loans

decreased to 2.6 percent compared with 2.8 percent in 2024, below the threshold of 5.0 percent set by BoT.

Tanzania Commercial Bank

62. In 2025, deposits of Tanzania Commercial Bank (TCB) increased by 27.5 percent to 1,662.3 billion shillings compared with 1,303.4 billion shillings in 2024. The increase was attributed to improvement and introduction of new products and services, including the TCB Stawi Bond, diaspora banking services, visa cards, and SGR ticket payment card. In addition, the number of customers increased by 12.9 percent to 1,031,730 in 2025 compared with 914,159 customers in 2024.

63. As of December 2025, TCB disbursed loans amounting to 1,472.2 billion shillings compared with 1,137.0 billion shillings disbursed in the same period in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 29.5 percent. This was attributed to improvement in loan disbursement and recovery procedures. During the review period, the ratio of non-performing loans increased slightly to 3.5 percent compared with 3.4 percent in 2024, below the 5.0 percent threshold set by BoT.

64. In 2025, TCB investment in Government securities increased by 56.9 percent to 328.2 billion shillings from 209.2 billion shillings in 2024. In addition, TCB recorded a gross profit of 47.6 billion shillings in 2025 compared with 31.9 billion shillings recorded in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 49.2 percent. This was attributed to the expansion of services offered and loans extended. Similarly, the TCB asset value increased by 30.8 percent to 2,272.8 billion shillings in 2025 from 1,738.0 billion shillings in 2024. This was attributed to the growth of the bank's loan portfolio.

Tanzania Mercantile Exchange

65. In 2025, crops and gemstones traded through the Tanzania Mercantile Exchange (TMX) increased to 1,126,107.2 tonnes worth 2,944.78 billion shillings compared with 716,186.5 tonnes worth 2,624.58 billion shillings traded in 2024 (**Table 2.7**). This was due to increased commodity volumes, the number of buyers, and prices for some products. In addition, the LGAs' levy collected through TMX trading increased by 11.4 percent to 60.00 billion shillings in 2025 compared with 53.87 billion shillings in 2024.

Table 2.7: Quantity and Value of Commodities Traded through TMX, 2024 - 2025

Commodities	2024		2025	
	Quantity (Kg)	Value (Shillings)	Quantity (Kg)	Value (Shillings)
Cashew	402,956,008	1,451,347,767,933	435,237,488	1,291,415,502,447
Cocoa	9,096,727	195,574,954,107	15,049,170	241,256,304,804
Tea	629,642	1,139,974,294	329,460	938,471,560
Green grams	104,557	126,378,786	23,966,009	40,211,926,992
Gemstones	176.259	1,219,949,020	101	1,597,978,867
Sesame seeds	145,886,611	535,678,706,743	220,753,600	617,452,642,479
Pigeon peas	100,082,095	198,473,280,306	270,739,556	286,435,430,773
Chickpeas	21,508,219	42,258,331,595	131,424,481	160,876,822,670
Soybeans	1,204,201	1,812,095,039	1,195,739	1,729,468,821.70
Coffee	34,718,288	196,945,963,470	27,411,620	151,432,724,282
Total	**716,186,524**	**2,624,577,401,293**	**1,126,107,224**	**2,793,347,273,696**

Source: Tanzania Mercantile Exchange

Table 24: MONETARY SURVEY: TANZANIA MAINLAND

	For the period ending December (Billion Shillings)							Change 2024 - 2025	
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Amount	Percent
Narrow money (M1)	**13,325.1**	**14,321.7**	**17,625.5**	**18,948.2**	**20,601.6**	**22,905.5**	**30,199.0**	**7,293.5**	**31.8**
Saving fixed deposits	7,955.1	8,711.0	9,462.8	11,430.7	13,400.1	14,234.2	17,944.2	3,710.0	26.1
Broad money (M2)	**21,280.3**	**23,032.6**	**27,088.8**	**30,378.9**	**34,001.7**	**37,139.7**	**48,143.2**	**11,003.5**	**29.6**
Foreign currency deposits	7,032.9	6,887.9	7,469.7	8,201.1	10,000.8	11,765.3	13,381.1	1,615.8	13.7
Extended broad money (M3)	**28,313.1**	**29,920.6**	**34,558.0**	**38,580.0**	**44,002.6**	**48,905.0**	**61,524.3**	**12,619.3**	**25.8**
Net foreign assets	**12,034.5**	**10,722.5**	**13,966.0**	**9,437.5**	**11,302.4**	**13,558.2**	**15,283.5**	**1,725.2**	**12.7**
BOT foreign assets	12,063.1	10,308.8	13,219.1	10,732.8	12,079.3	11,863.4	13,707.3	1,843.9	15.5
Commercial bank’s foreign assets	-28.5	413.8	746.8	-1,295.3	-776.9	1,694.8	1,576.1	-118.7	-7.0
Net domestic assets	**16,278.6**	**19,198.0**	**20,592.1**	**29,142.5**	**32,700.2**	**35,346.8**	**46,240.8**	**10,894.0**	**30.8**
Domestic claims	**23,589.3**	**26,139.6**	**30,030.5**	**37,557.3**	**43,411.5**	**47,559.0**	**57,178.6**	**9,619.6**	**20.2**
Net claims on Government	3,893.9	5,831.3	7,686.4	10,184.8	11,353.9	11,461.6	12,575.5	1,113.9	9.7
Lending to private sector	19,695.4	20,308.3	22,344.1	27,372.5	32,057.6	36,097.4	44,603.1	8,505.6	23.6
Government deposits	4,514.1	6,767.7	7,089.0	8,076.2	11,445.2	12,316.9	11,965.6	-351.2	-2.9
Lending to the Government	8,408.0	12,599.1	14,775.4	18,261.0	22,799.1	23,778.5	24,785.8	1,007.3	4.2
Other items net	-7,310.7	-6,941.6	-9,438.4	-8,414.8	-10,711.3	-12,212.2	-10,919.3	1,292.9	-10.6

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 25: GROWTH OF MONEY SUPPLY AND DOMESTIC CREDIT - TANZANIA MAINLAND, 2019-2025

	For the Period Ending December (Percent)						
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Narrow money (M1)	**13.7**	**7.5**	**23.1**	**7.5**	**8.7**	**11.2**	**31.8**
Saving fixed deposits	8.7	9.5	8.6	20.8	17.2	6.2	26.1
Broad money (M2)	**11.8**	**8.2**	**17.6**	**12.1**	**11.9**	**9.2**	**29.6**
Foreign currency deposits	3.7	-2.1	8.4	9.8	21.9	17.6	13.7
Extended broad money (M3)	**9.6**	**5.7**	**15.5**	**11.6**	**14.1**	**11.1**	**25.8**
Net foreign assets	**13.2**	**-10.9**	**30.2**	**-32.4**	**19.8**	**20.0**	**12.7**
Net domestic assets	**7.1**	**17.9**	**7.3**	**41.5**	**12.2**	**8.1**	**30.8**
Domestic claims	6.2	10.8	14.9	25.1	15.6	9.6	20.2
Net claims on Government	-13.1	49.8	31.8	32.5	11.5	0.9	9.7
Lending to private sector	11.1	3.1	10.0	22.5	17.1	12.6	23.6
Other Items Net	4.2	-5.0	36.0	-10.8	27.3	14.0	-10.6

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 26: EXCHANGE RATE OF TANZANIA SHILLING AGAINST US DOLLAR, 2019 - 2025

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
End of period	2,300.0	2,309.8	2,307.4	2,320.2	2,516.0	2,420.8	2,452.8
Change (Percent)	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.6	8.4	-3.8	1.3
Annual average	2,299.8	2,305.6	2,309.2	2,314.5	2,395.7	2,610.5	2,549.8
Change (Percent)	1.1	0.25	0.2	0.2	3.5	9.0	(2.3)

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 27: TREND OF COMMERCIAL BANKS DEPOSITS, 2019 - 2025

	For the Period Ending December (Billion Shillings							Change (Percent)
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2025**
Private sector deposits	21,777.5	23,067.9	26,390.7	30,724.9	35,345.0	40,052.8	53,032.0	32.4
Fixed deposits	7,866.5	8,121.4	9,894.0	11,909.1	12,976.1	14,695.1	21,706.7	47.7
Time deposits	7,750.4	8,519.4	9,350.8	11,240.7	13,037.2	13,999.0	17,944.2	28.2
Foreign currency deposits	6,160.6	6,427.1	7,146.0	7,575.1	9,331.7	11,358.6	13,381.1	17.8
Government Deposits	981.3	652.9	422.5	704.4	1,156.0	1,413.0	1,344.9	-4.8
Total	**22,758.9**	**23,720.7**	**26,813.2**	**31,429.4**	**36,501.1**	**41,465.7**	**54,376.9**	**31.1**

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 28: INTEREST RATE TRENDS, 2019 - 2025

Type	Annual Average (Percent)						
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Discount rate	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	8.38	8.38
Overall interbank cash market rate	5.13	4.50	4.44	4.53	5.37	7.50	7.26
Treasury Bills Rate	7.71	4.42	4.78	4.64	7.32	10.67	8.38
35 Days	3.47	2.37	2.60	2.25	4.20	5.99	6.26
91 Days	4.17	2.88	2.74	2.80	5.36	6.94	7.11
182 Days	5.07	3.32	3.20	3.47	6.37	8.00	7.50
364 Days	8.04	4.68	4.85	4.79	7.69	10.72	8.42
Coupon Rates							
Two years	11.45	8.14	7.67	6.56	9.75	11.64	11.64
Five years	12.56	11.24	9.19	9.04	9.89	10.67	12.45
Seven years	13.09	11.48	10.09	9.58	9.71	9.71	9.71
Ten years	15.04	12.51	11.59	10.63	11.35	12.63	13.63
Fifteen years	15.52	14.05	13.59	11.7	11.95	14.73	14.21
Twenty years	17.35	15.79	15.27	12.22	12.96	15.30	14.39
Two years			16.06	12.76	13.46	15.55	14.62
Deposit Rates							
Saving Deposits	2.44	2.34	1.95	1.69	1.86	2.80	2.89
Overall Time Deposits	7.25	6.7	6.85	7.11	7.07	7.85	8.40
One Year (12 Months)	8.8	8.28	8.32	8.53	8.65	9.17	9.58
Lending Rates							
Overall Lending Rate	16.97	16.66	16.59	16.18	15.75	15.47	15.26
Short term (Up to 1 year)	16.69	15.73	16.43	16.79	16.53	15.82	15.69

Source: Bank of Tanzania

CHAPTER 3

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Introduction

66. Priority areas for the 2025/26 Government budget included among others, continued implementation and completion of flagship and strategic projects; strengthening productive sectors with multiplier effects in the economy; enhancing human capital development, particularly in the social service sectors; and improving the business and investment environment to attract private sector participation in various economic activities. In addition, the 2025/26 budget policies aimed at increasing domestic revenue collection through continued implementation of various strategies, including strengthening and improving the business and investment environment; and enhancing and promoting effective use of ICT systems for revenue collection. On the expenditure side, the policies focused on maintaining fiscal discipline in accordance with the relevant legal frameworks, including the Budget Act, Cap. 439, the Public Finance Act, Cap. 348, and the Public Procurement Act, Cap. 410.

67. Macroeconomic targets for the 2025/26 budget were to: accelerate real GDP growth to 6.0 percent in 2025 from 5.5 percent in 2024; contain inflation within the medium-term target of 3.0 - 5.0 percent; increase the ratio of domestic revenue to GDP to 16.7 percent in 2025/26 compared with the estimated 15.8 percent in 2024/25; raise the ratio of tax revenue to GDP to 13.3 percent in 2025/26 from the estimated 12.8 percent in 2024/25; maintain an overall fiscal deficit, including grants, not exceeding 3.0 percent of GDP; and maintain foreign reserves sufficient to cover at least four (4) months of imports of goods and services.

68. The targets were formulated based on a number of key assumptions, including: increased private sector participation in investment and business activities; continued resilience to the effects of natural and non-natural disasters, including drought, conflicts, epidemics, and floods; a stable global economy and price stability in financial and commodity markets; continued improvement in food security; and maintenance of peace, security, unity and stability within and in neighbouring countries. Preliminary assessment indicates satisfactory progress in achieving some macroeconomic targets. A comprehensive assessment will be undertaken upon completion of the financial year to determine the overall level of achievement of these targets.

69. The Government budget approved by the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania for 2025/26 was 56,490.3 billion shillings. Out of the budget, domestic revenue was estimated at 40,466.1 billion shillings, while grants from Development Partners were 1,069.9 billion shillings. In addition, total borrowing of 14,954.3 billion shillings was

projected to finance the budget deficit, with 6,278.2 billion shillings expected from domestic sources and 8,676.1 billion shillings from external sources.

70. On the expenditure side, the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania approved the Government expenditure of 56,490.3 billion shillings in 2025/26. Out of the approved amount, 9,172.0 billion shillings was allocated for compensation of employees (Central Government); 5,576.1 billion shillings for procurement of goods and services; 6,493.7 billion shillings for interest payments on public debt; and 22,052.9 billion shillings for subsidies and transfers to Government institutions, public entities, and Local Government Authorities. Furthermore, the Government allocated 7,715.3 billion shillings for principal repayments on domestic and external debt.

Revenue Collection

Revenue

71. During the period from July 2025 to March 2026, total revenue including grants amounted to 31,482.6 billion shillings, equivalent to 103.2 percent of the period estimate and a growth of 18.0 percent compared with the corresponding period in 2024/25. During the same period, tax revenue collections amounted to 25,405.4 billion shillings, equivalent to 106.7 percent of the estimate and a growth of 19.7 percent compared with the corresponding period in 2024/25 **(Table 3.1).** The increase in tax revenue collection was attributed to enhanced monitoring and administration, as well as improved tax compliance resulting from strengthened engagement and good relationship with taxpayers. During the period under review, grants received from Development Partners amounted to 712.1 billion shillings, equivalent to 99.1 percent of the target. However, grants received declined by 28.8 percent compared with the corresponding period in 2024/25 due to policy shifts among donor countries stemming from the slowdown in economic activity and changes in foreign policy. The trend in revenue collections (including grants) and the monthly breakdown of revenue collections from July 2025 to March 2026 are presented in **Chart 3.1** and **Chart 3.2**, respectively.

Table 3.1: Revenue Collection Performance, Including Grants (Billion shillings)

Revenue Category	July - March				
	2024/25	2025/26	2025/26	Performance (Percent)	Growth (Percent)
	Actual	Target	Actual		
Total Revenue	**26,669.4**	**30,494.9**	**31,482.6**	**103.2**	**18.0**
Domestic Revenue	**25,669.8**	**29,776.2**	**30,770.5**	**103.3**	**19.9**
TRA Collections	22,291.7	25,320.7	26,555.0	104.9	19.1
Tax	21,223.3	23,799.8	25,405.4	106.7	19.7
Non-Tax	1,068.4	1,520.9	1,149.6	75.6	7.6
Non-Tax Revenue	**3,378.1**	**4,455.6**	**4,215.5**	**94.6**	**24.8**
Ministries and Independent Departments	1,678.9	2,195.0	2,212.3	100.8	31.8
Treasury Registrar's Office	658.3	983.9	780.0	79.3	18.5
Local Government Authorities	1,040.9	1,276.7	1,223.2	95.8	17.5
Grants	**999.6**	**718.7**	**712.1**	**99.1**	**-28.8**

Source: Ministry of Finance

Chart 3.1: Revenue Performance, Including Grants (Billion Shillings), July 2025 - March 2026

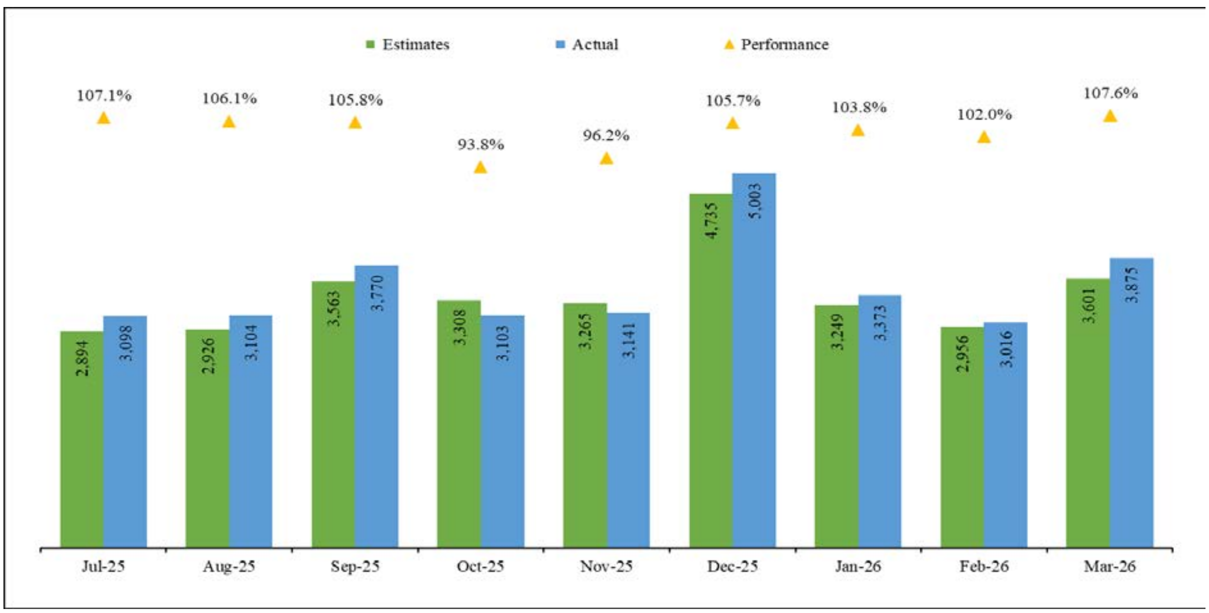
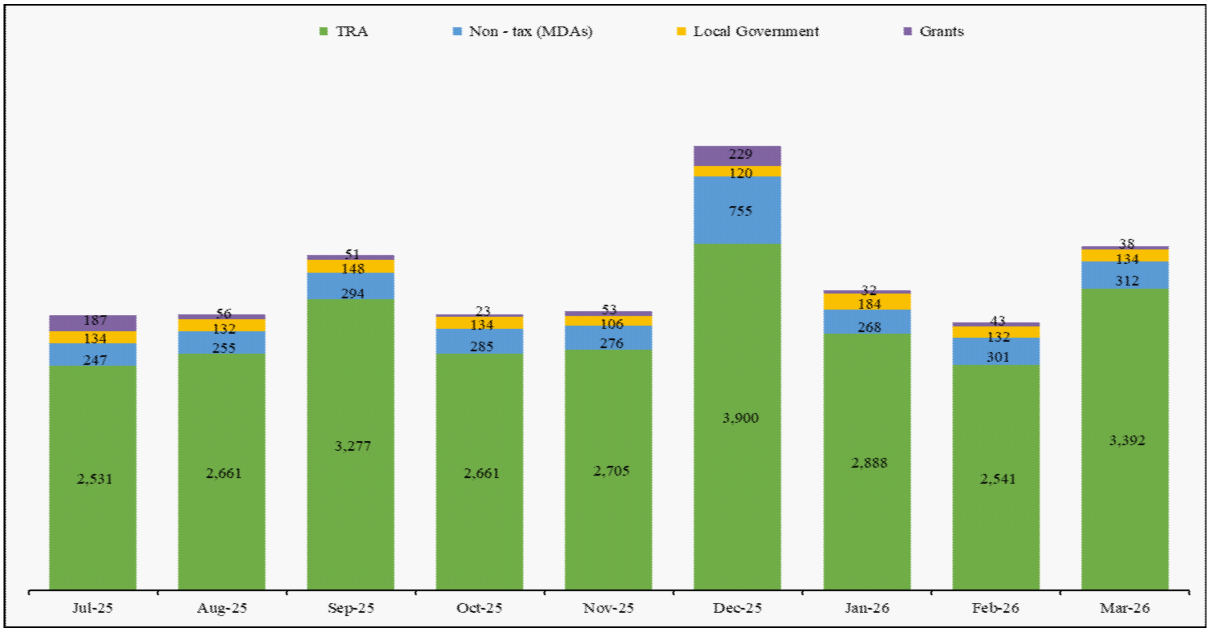


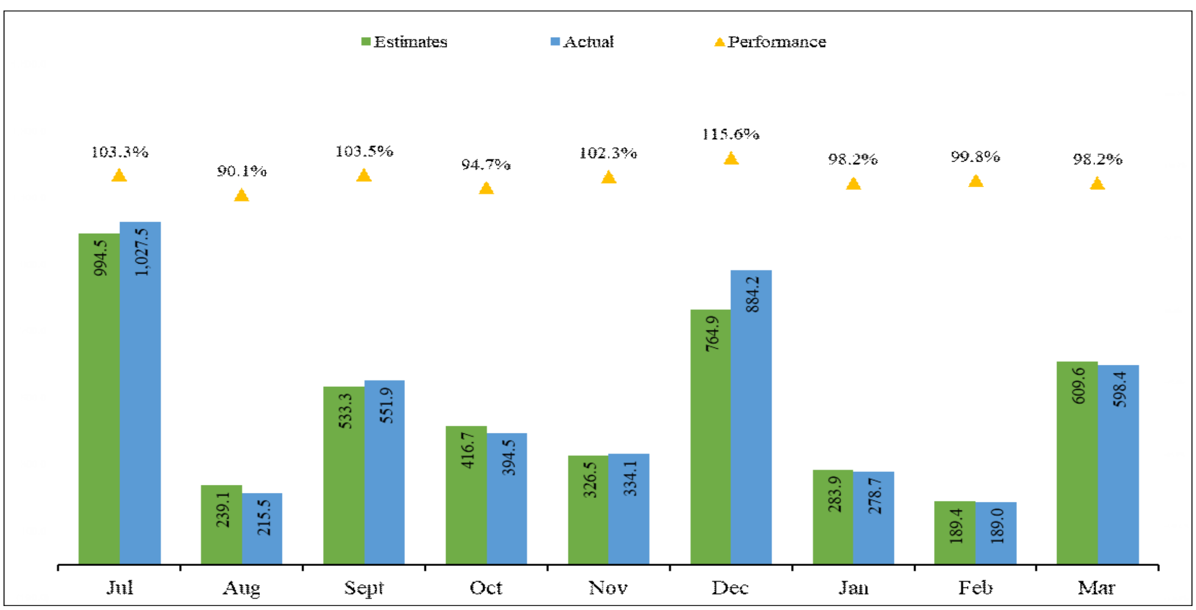
Chart 3.2: Revenue Breakdown (Billion Shillings), July 2025 - March 2026



Concessional Loans

72. During the period from July 2025 to March 2026, concessional loans received from Development Partners amounted to 4,474.0 billion shillings, equivalent to 119.0 percent of the projected amount of 3,673.0 billion shillings for the period **(Chart 3.3)**. Out of the amount, 1,143.6 billion shillings was received for budget support, 3,268.4 billion shillings for development projects, and 61.9 billion shillings for sector basket funds.

Chart 3.3: Concessional Loan Disbursements Trend from DPs (Billion Shillings), July 2025 - March 2026



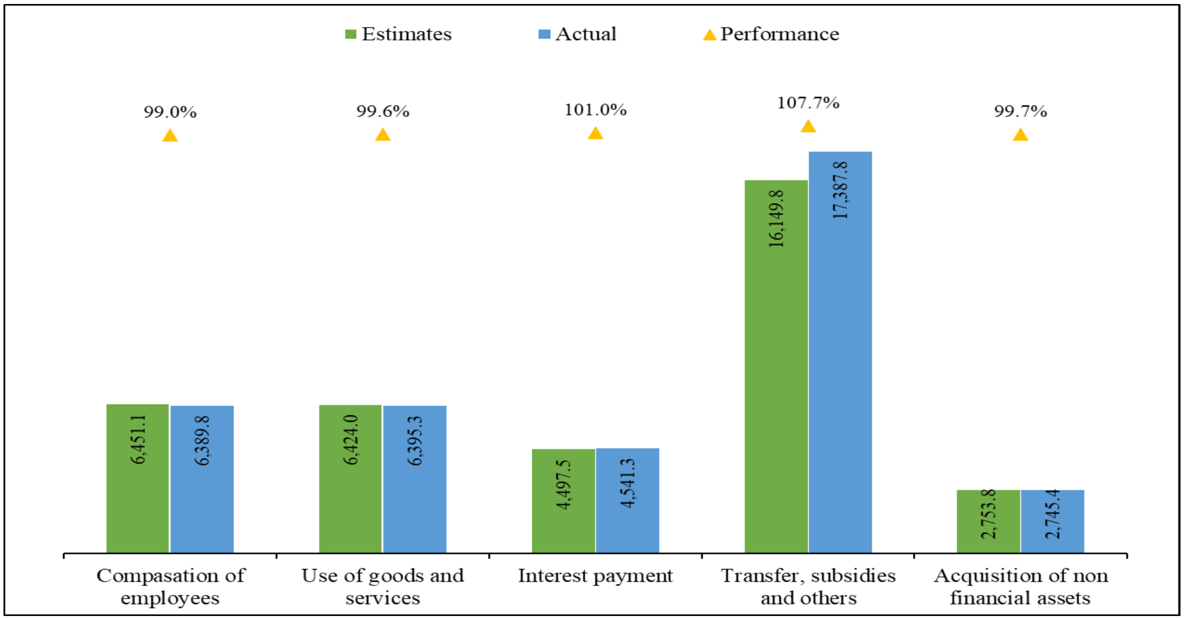
Non-concessional Loans

73. In 2025/26, the Government envisaged to borrow 8,168.7 billion shillings from domestic and external non-concessional sources. During the period of July 2025 to March 2026, the Government borrowed 4,312.6 billion shillings from the domestic market, equivalent to 77.8 percent of the 2025/26 planned domestic borrowing of 5,539.7 billion shillings. Out of the amount borrowed, 2,132.7 billion shillings was for redeeming matured Government obligations and 2,180.0 billion shillings was for financing development projects. On the other hand, in 2025/26 the Government planned to borrow 2,629.01 billion shillings from external non-concessional sources to finance various development projects. During the period from July 2025 to March 2026, the Government borrowed 1,590.34 billion shillings from external non-concessional sources, equivalent to 60.5 percent of the 2025/26 target. During the period under review, the Government spent 2,174.1 billion shillings for servicing matured external debt obligations.

Expenditure Performance

74. In 2025/26, budget execution focused on priority areas, particularly financing of: salaries and employee benefits, Government debt, General Election, social security, and construction of energy and transport infrastructure to stimulate economic growth and enhance social welfare. During the period from July 2025 to March 2026, Government expenditure, excluding principal debt repayments, amounted to 37,459.7 billion shillings, equivalent to 103.3 percent of the period estimate. Out of the amount, 6,389.8 billion shillings was spent on wages and employee benefits; 4,541.3 billion shillings on interest payments; 6,395.3 billion shillings on goods and services; 2,745.4 billion shillings on investment in non-financial assets; and 17,387.8 billion shillings on subsidies, contributions, and other expenditures. The trend in Government expenditure during the period from July 2025 to March 2026 is shown in **Chart 3.4.**

Chart 3.4: Government Expenditure (Billion Shillings), July 2025 - March 2026



Government Debt

75. As of March 2026, Government debt stock increased by 8.97 to 114,342.1 billion shillings from 104,931.1 billion shillings recorded in the corresponding period in 2024. Out of the amount, domestic debt was 38,447.9 billion shillings and external debt was 75,894.2 billion shillings. The increase in debt stock was attributed to continued disbursement of new and previously contracted loans from domestic and external sources to finance implementation of development projects, including road infrastructure, the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), airports, and projects in the energy, education, and health sectors.

External Debt

76. As of March 2026, Government external debt stock amounted to 75,894.23 billion shillings from 70,675.71 billion shillings in the corresponding period in 2025, equivalent to an increase of 7.4 percent. In addition, multilateral creditors continued to account for the largest share of external debt, accounting for 68.9 percent of the total external debt as of March 2026 compared with 67.8 percent during the corresponding period in 2025. Commercial banks accounted for 25.6 percent and bilateral creditors contributed 5.4 percent of the total external debt (**Table 3.2**).

Table 3.2: External Debt by Creditor Category (Billion Shillings), 2024 - 2026

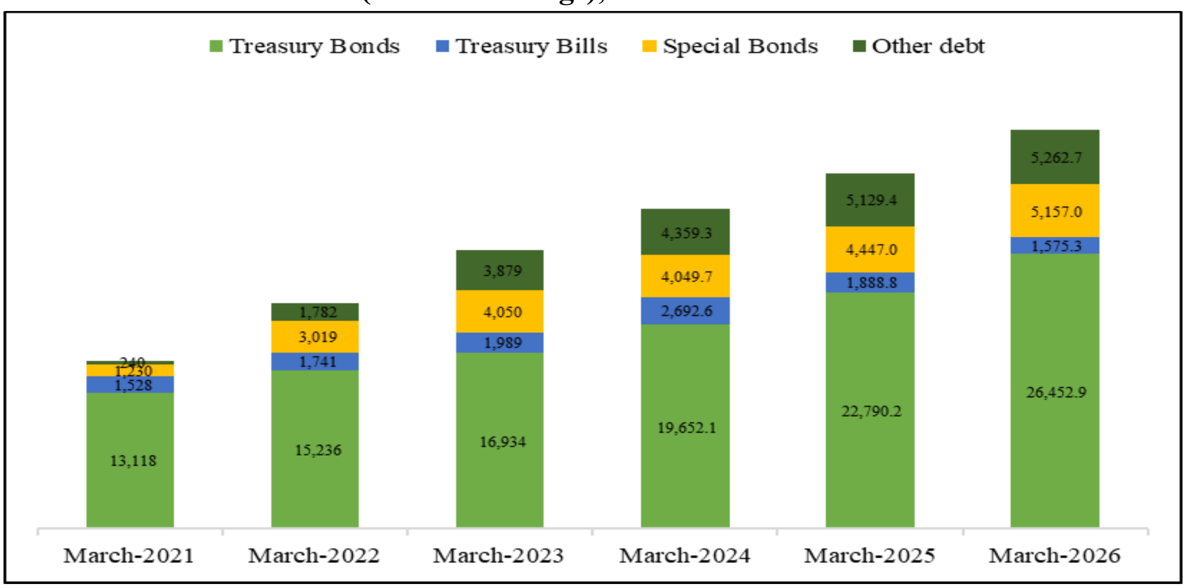
Creditor	March 2024	Share (Percent)	March 2025	Share (Percent)	March 2026	Share (Percent)
Multilateral	41,044.13	67.3	47,889.52	67.8	52,327.27	68.9
Bilateral	3,543.74	5.8	3,779.37	5.3	4,102.99	5.4
Commercial	16,366.60	26.9	19,006.82	26.9	19,463.98	25.6
Total	**60,954.47**	**100.0**	**70,675.71**	**100.0**	**75,894.23**	**100.0**

Source: Ministry of Finance

Domestic Debt

77. As of March 2026, domestic debt stock increased by 12.2 percent to 38,447.9 billion shillings from 34,255.4 billion shillings recorded in the corresponding period in 2025. During the period under review, Treasury bonds continued to account for the largest share of domestic debt, representing 68.8 percent of the total domestic debt stock. In addition, Treasury bills accounted for 4.1 percent, special bonds (13.4 percent) and other domestic debt (13.7 percent) (**Chart 3.5**).

Chart 3.5: Domestic Debt (Billion Shillings), 2021 - 2026



78. As of March 2026, commercial banks continued to hold the largest share of domestic debt at 28.4 percent compared with 29.0 percent in the corresponding period of 2025, followed by social security funds at 27.2 percent. In addition, the share of private individuals in Government securities increased to 13.6 percent in March 2026 from 8.9 percent in the corresponding period of 2025. The increase was attributed to continued provision of financial literacy education and public awareness campaigns (**Table 3.3**).

Table 3.3: Domestic Debt by Creditor (Billion Shillings), 2024 - 2026

Creditor	March 2024	Share (Percent)	March 2025	Share (Percent)	March 2026	Share (Percent)
Commercial banks	10,170.0	33.1	9,948.4	29.0	10,925.8	28.4
Pension funds	8,211.8	26.7	9,091.5	26.5	10,463.9	27.2
Bank of Tanzania	6,513.4	21.2	7,439.7	21.7	7,724.0	20.1
Private individuals	2,733.6	8.9	3,918.9	11.4	5,148.0	13.4
Insurance companies	1,844.8	6.0	1,845.5	5.4	1,997.1	5.2
Financial institutions	686.4	2.2	1,178.5	3.4	1,318.1	3.4
Other official entities	593.8	1.9	700.6	2.0	738.6	1.9
Foreign institutions	-	-	132.3	0.4	132.3	0.3
Total	**30,753.8**	**100.0**	**34,255.4**	**100.0**	**38,447.9**	**100.0**

Source: Ministry of Finance

Debt Sustainability

79. The Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) conducted in November 2025 aimed to assess the sustainability of public debt over the short, medium and long term, while aligning prospective external and domestic borrowing with the broader macroeconomic framework. In addition, the assessment evaluated both current and projected debt levels, as well as the country's capacity to meet debt service obligations without compromising economic growth and development. The Analysis considers key debt sustainability indicators, including the ratio of the present value of debt to GDP; the ratio of the present value of debt to exports; and the ratios of debt service to domestic revenue and export earnings.

80. According to DSA, the public debt is sustainable in the medium and long term and the debt indicators for 2025/26 showed that: the present value of external debt to GDP was 24.4 percent compared with the threshold of 40 percent; the present value of external debt to exports was 123.1 percent compared with the threshold of 180 percent; external debt service to exports was 12.8 percent against the threshold of 15 percent; and external debt service to domestic revenue was 15.4 percent compared with the threshold of 18 percent. On the other hand, the present value of public debt to GDP was 39.6 percent compared with the threshold of 55 percent (**Table 3.4**).

Table 3.4: Government Debt Indicators

External Public Debt Indicators	**2025/26**	**2026/27**	**2027/28**	**2028/29**	**2029/30**	**2030/31**	**2035/3**	**Threshold**
PV of Debt/GDP	24.4	23.6	22.4	21.1	20	19.5	18	40
PV of Debt/Export	123.1	123.8	119.3	114.3	110.4	108.2	103	180
External Debt Service/Export	12.8	12.2	13.7	13.3	13.1	12	10.2	15
Debt Service/Revenue	15.4	13.8	15.1	14.3	13.9	12.9	10.6	18
Public Debt Indicators	**2025/26**	**2026/27**	**2027/28**	**2028/29**	**2029/30**	**2030/31**	**2035/3**	**Threshold**
PV of Public Debt/GDP	39.6	38.6	36.9	35.9	34.8	34.6	34.7	55
PV of Public Debt/Revenue	233.4	225.6	214.8	208.2	202.8	205.6	205.8	-
Public Debt Service/Revenue	45.2	32.9	34.1	30.8	31.4	32.9	31.2	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

Country's Credit Rating

81. In February 2026, Moody’s Investors Service conducted a review of Tanzania’s economy to assess the country's creditworthiness. In this review, Tanzania maintained its B1 credit rating with a Stable Outlook, the same rating assigned in March 2025. In addition, Fitch Ratings conducted a comparable review in March 2026 and affirmed Tanzania’s B+ rating with a Stable Outlook, unchanged from 2025. The ratings reflect the stability of the country's economic fundamentals, including robust GDP growth, stable inflation and sustainable public debt levels. Furthermore, the rating outcomes increase the confidence of both domestic and international investors in the Government’s capacity to manage public debt prudently and the resilience of the Tanzanian economy. Similarly, the ratings improve access to borrowing in international financial markets, thereby supporting the mobilization of resources for the implementation of development projects.

Table 29: TREND OF GOVERNMENT BUDGET, 2022/23 - 2025/26

Million Shillings

	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Actual	2025/26 Budget	2025/26 Outturn March	2025/26 Likely Outturn June
A. DOMESTIC REVENUE (incl. Revenues from LGAs)	**26,277,887.1**	**29,829,894.6**	**34,845,867.4**	**40,466,131.4**	**30,770,524.3**	**41,027,365.7**
DOMESTIC REVENUE	25,256,847.8	28,683,341.7	33,408,589.5	38,785,624.7	29,547,275.7	39,396,367.6
1. Tax Revenue	21,411,398.9	24,760,798.4	28,777,081.1	32,175,999.8	25,405,443.5	33,873,924.7
Import Duty and Excise Duty	4,583,909.9	5,351,281.6	6,074,692.4	6,718,161.7	5,263,966.1	7,018,621.5
Value Added Tax (VAT)	7,066,881.5	7,594,384.7	9,329,061.5	10,339,078.6	7,645,919.5	10,194,559.3
Imports	3,639,577.6	3,748,862.6	4,652,263.7	4,973,448.9	3,926,746.4	5,235,661.9
Domestic	3,427,304.0	3,845,522.2	4,676,797.8	5,365,629.7	3,719,173.1	4,958,897.4
Income Tax	7,760,301.5	9,159,412.6	10,557,007.1	11,367,876.5	9,741,362.2	12,988,482.9
Other Taxes	3,073,133.2	3,718,162.4	4,342,799.2	4,887,699.8	3,647,878.7	4,863,838.3
Refunds Accounts	(1,072,827.2)	(1,062,443.0)	(1,526,479.0)	(1,136,816.9)	(893,683.0)	(1,191,577.3)
2. Non-Tax Revenue	3,845,448.9	3,922,543.3	4,631,508.3	6,609,624.9	4,141,832.2	5,522,442.9
3. Revenues from LGAs	1,021,039.3	1,146,552.9	1,437,277.9	1,680,506.8	1,223,248.5	1,630,998.1
B. TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**34,445,838.0**	**36,567,630.8**	**42,077,119.1**	**48,774,989.1**	**35,629,761.8**	**48,774,251.4**
1. Recurrent Expenditure	20,475,131.8	21,931,209.5	26,674,396.5	31,281,255.8	23,028,488.7	31,420,651.5
2. Development Expenditure	13,970,706.2	14,636,421.3	15,402,722.6	17,493,733.4	12,601,273.1	17,353,599.8
Local Funds	12,259,082.3	11,182,316.4	12,715,893.8	12,117,828.4	9,925,069.1	12,712,761.6
Foreign Funds	1,711,623.9	3,454,104.9	2,686,828.7	5,375,904.9	2,676,204.0	4,640,838.2
C. DEFICIT/SURPLUS (A-B)	**(8,167,950.9)**	**(6,737,736.2)**	**(7,231,251.7)**	**(8,308,857.7)**	**(4,859,237.5)**	**(7,746,885.7)**
D. FINANCING	**8,167,950.9**	**6,737,736.2**	**7,231,251.7**	**8,308,858.7**	**4,859,237.5**	**7,746,885.7**
1. External Sources	3,681,040.7	4,671,036.5	4,287,844.8	6,094,746.9	2,992,889.0	4,840,254.0
Grants	506,327.7	634,687.6	880,051.5	925,088.1	712,072.9	919,430.5
Basket support	90,052.5	40,312.1	73,278.2	80,624.2	68,887.9	77,483.6
Import Support/OGL Loans	1,851,237.4	2,013,708.2	2,335,248.4	2,510,536.7	1,143,646.0	2,040,872.3
Project Loans	1,115,243.7	2,892,901.4	1,786,465.9	4,339,192.6	1,895,243.3	3,188,889.0
Concessional loans	3,011,725.4	2,101,240.6	2,410,773.6	2,629,011.8	1,347,180.8	2,630,688.2
Amortization (foreign)	(2,893,546.0)	(3,011,813.4)	(3,197,972.8)	(4,389,706.5)	(2,174,141.8)	(4,017,109.6)
2. Internal Sources	4,597,523.4	2,175,319.3	3,402,273.0	2,214,111.8	2,179,973.8	2,906,631.7
Non-Bank Borrowing	2,171,460.3	2,445,972.9	3,693,659.5	486,526.0	1,109,508.0	1,479,343.9
Bank Borrowing	2,426,063.1	(270,653.6)	(291,386.5)	1,727,585.9	1,070,465.9	1,427,287.8
Internal Borrowing (Rollover)	3,513,913.7	3,257,143.9	4,087,193.3	3,325,556.5	2,132,650.8	3,122,373.0
Adjustment to Cash	(97,656.8)	(99,896.3)	(458,866.1)	-	(313,625.3)	-
Amortization	(3,513,913.7)	(3,257,143.9)	(4,087,193.3)	(3,325,556.5)	(2,132,650.8)	(3,122,373.0)
Expenditure float	(12,956.4)	(8,723.3)	-		-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

Chart 3.6: TREND OF GOVERNMENT FINANCE (Million Shillings)

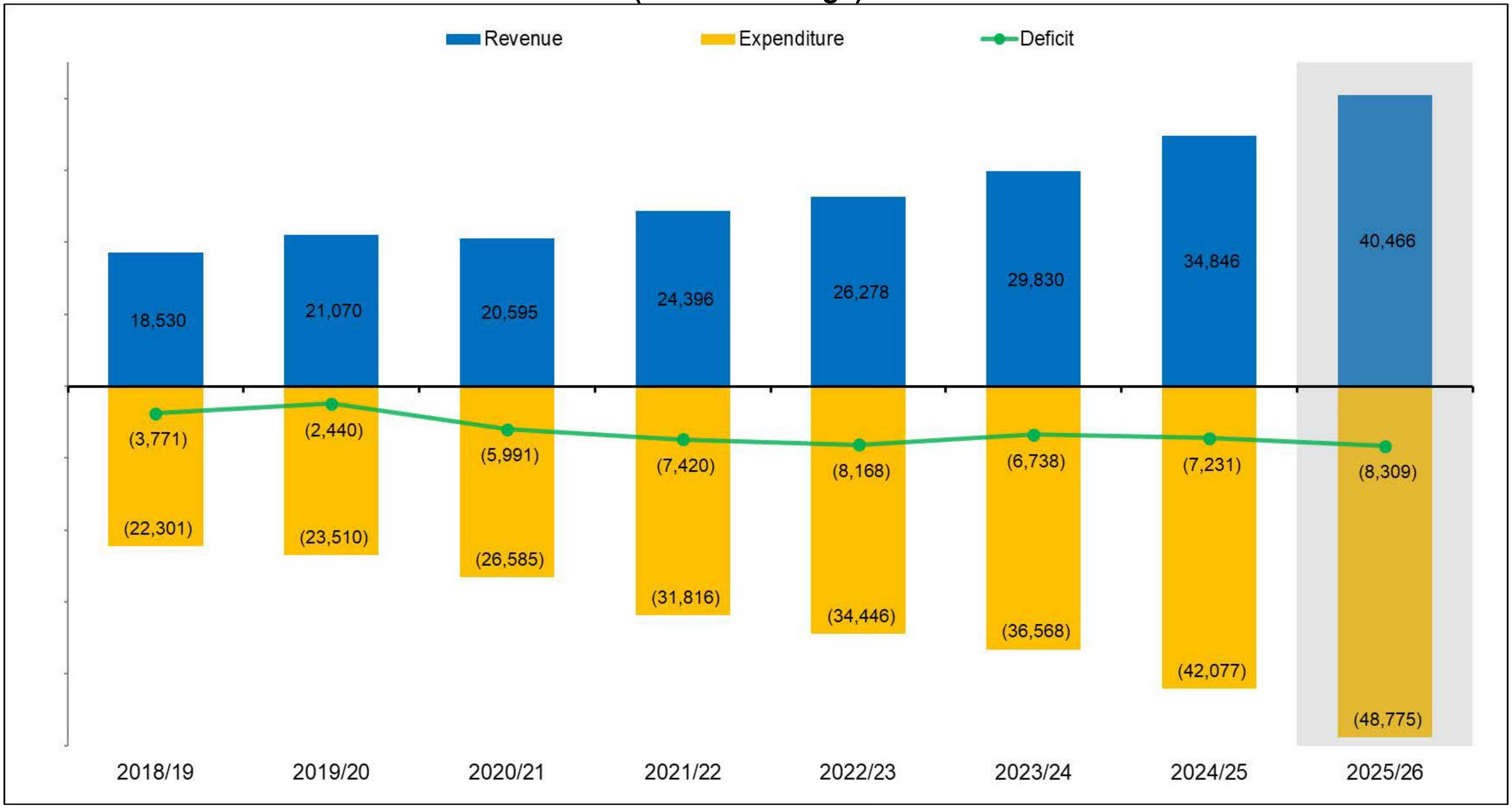


Table 30: CLASSIFICATION OF FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Million Shillings

Code	Description	2024/25 Actual Expenditure			2025/26 Approved Estimates			Estimates 2026/27		
		Recurrent	Development	Total	Recurrent	Development	Total	Recurrent	Development	Total
701	**General public services**	**15,333,186**	**2,096,016**	**17,429,202**	**18,009,703**	**2,753,466**	**20,763,169**	**19,097,497**	**2,891,977**	**21,989,474**
70111	Executive and legislative organs (CS)	5,092,187	1,539,110	6,631,297	5,803,531	2,142,103	7,945,634	6,293,175	1,961,364	8,254,539
70112	Financial and fiscal affairs (CS)	4,594,646	514,458	5,109,104	5,328,348	490,827	5,819,175	4,909,450	807,953	5,717,403
70113	External affairs (CS)	376,384	18,384	394,768	290,225	45,540	335,765	307,859	46,365	354,224
70121	Economic aid to developing countries and countries in transition (CS)	2,349	0	2,349	3,210	0	3,210	3,847	0	3,847
70122	Economic aid routed through international organizations (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70131	General personnel services (CS)	16,812	3,025	19,836	19,108	1,823	20,931	20,775	1,679	22,453
70132	Overall planning and statistical services (CS)	48,773	20,920	69,693	51,927	71,996	123,922	51,894	70,156	122,050
70133	Other general services (CS)	4,630	120	4,750	6,665	1,177	7,842	7,394	4,461	11,855
70140	Basic research (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70150	R&D General public services (CS)	2,158	0	2,158	2,601	0	2,601	2,703	0	2,703
70160	General public services nec (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70170	Public debt transactions (CS)	5,195,246	0	5,195,246	6,504,088	0	6,504,088	7,500,401	0	7,500,401
70180	Transfers of a general character between different levels of government (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
702	**Defence**	**3,582,492**	**1,352,481**	**4,934,973**	**3,307,262**	**315,298**	**3,622,560**	**3,832,096**	**422,534**	**4,254,630**
70210	Military defence (CS)	3,581,756	158,406	3,740,162	3,306,225	116,043	3,422,269	3,830,559	157,280	3,987,839
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)	737	1,194,075	1,194,811	1,037	199,254	200,291	1,537	265,253	266,791
70250	Defence nec (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
703	**Public order and safety**	**1,672,894**	**696,118**	**2,369,012**	**1,967,405**	**377,385**	**2,344,790**	**2,368,050**	**464,185**	**2,832,236**
70310	Police services (CS)	947,925	603,621	1,551,546	1,054,660	203,355	1,258,015	1,239,779	202,655	1,442,434
70320	Fire-protection services (CS)	53,231	9,203	62,434	62,714	15,139	77,853	79,075	25,214	104,289
70330	Law courts (CS)	243,256	68,344	311,600	369,938	70,804	440,743	473,333	116,319	589,652
70340	Prisons (CS)	286,030	6,123	292,153	310,043	6,357	316,400	371,651	13,289	384,940
70350	R&D Public order and safety (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70360	Public order and safety nec (CS)	142,451	8,827	151,279	170,049	81,729	251,778	204,212	106,708	310,921
704	**Economic affairs**	**1,310,859**	**6,514,603**	**7,825,462**	**1,360,920**	**8,916,392**	**10,277,312**	**1,511,768**	**10,353,210**	**11,864,978**
70411	General economic and commercial affairs (CS)	120,276	65,766	186,042	176,687	92,138	268,826	221,540	111,786	333,325
70412	General labour affairs (CS)	19,156	12,415	31,571	23,690	9,892	33,582	25,639	11,542	37,181
70421	Agriculture (CS)	276,407	596,036	872,443	361,780	1,168,960	1,530,740	409,705	1,092,807	1,502,512
70422	Forestry (CS)	50,986	1,024	52,010	63,532	34,442	97,973	75,234	14,518	89,752
70423	Fishing and hunting (CS)	13,016	15,388	28,404	21,663	76,753	98,416	22,035	74,145	96,180
70431	Coal and other solid mineral fuels (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70432	Petroleum and natural gas (CS)	8,980	1,000	9,980	8,149	169,332	177,481	10,640	175,000	185,640
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)	2,713	1,648,265	1,650,978	56,147	1,714,181	1,770,329	32,901	2,284,365	2,317,265
70436	Non-electric energy (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70441	Mining of mineral resources other than mineral fuels (CS)	76,114	195,171	271,284	91,076	124,605	215,681	94,200	71,508	165,708
70442	Manufacturing (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70443	Construction (CS)	22,310	34,604	56,914	27,157	54,475	81,632	31,884	54,475	86,360
70451	Road transport (CS)	215,561	3,749,676	3,965,237	237,491	4,905,228	5,142,719	255,996	6,020,973	6,276,969
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)	49	55,341	55,390	278	218,870	219,147	263	119,885	120,148
70455	Pipeline and other transport (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70460	Communication (CS)	53,560	43,677	97,236	98,744	266,758	365,502	129,706	227,191	356,897
70471	Distributive trades, storage and warehousing (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 30: Continues

70472	Hotels and restaurants (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70473	Tourism (CS)	442,737	82,954	525,692	141,588	28,758	170,346	147,396	40,228	187,624
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)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70482	R&D Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (CS)	8,994	13,286	22,280	52,938	52,000	104,938	54,630	54,787	109,417
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**	**59,223**	**3,073**	**62,296**	**74,099**	**44,725**	**118,825**	**83,004**	**73,440**	**156,444**
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)	838	0	838	1,145	0	1,145	1,046	0	1,046
70560	Environmental protection nec (CS)	58,385	3,073	61,458	72,954	44,725	117,680	81,957	73,440	155,397
706	**Housing and community amenities**	**178,174**	**517,422**	**695,597**	**224,654**	**1,020,170**	**1,244,823**	**274,504**	**1,206,393**	**1,480,897**
70610	Housing development (CS)	31,170	3,222	34,392	34,806	75,049	109,855	48,485	89,740	138,226
70620	Community development (CS)	85,929	46,583	132,512	115,094	112,093	227,187	136,551	69,957	206,508
70630	Water supply (CS)	61,075	467,617	528,692	74,754	833,027	907,782	89,468	1,046,696	1,136,164
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**	**803,632**	**852,821**	**1,656,454**	**903,984**	**1,168,281**	**2,072,265**	**1,069,530**	**1,118,376**	**2,187,906**
70711	Pharmaceutical products (IS)	180	493,705	493,885	1,382	371,000	372,382	1,591	459,989	461,580
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)	23,798	7,758	31,556	22,645	16,992	39,637	47,502	3,969	51,471
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)	181	0	181	930	0	930	972	0	972
70740	Public health services (IS)	750,752	288,624	1,039,375	826,773	546,503	1,373,275	966,775	488,224	1,454,999
70750	R&D Health (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70760	Health nec (CS)	28,722	62,735	91,457	52,255	233,786	286,041	52,689	166,194	218,882
708	**Recreation, culture and religion**	**26,981**	**295,583**	**322,564**	**34,771**	**426,821**	**461,592**	**36,323**	**426,768**	**463,091**
70810	Recreational and sporting services (IS)	1,621	30	1,651	2,971	130	3,101	4,550	278	4,828
70820	Cultural services (IS)	25,360	295,553	320,914	31,710	426,691	458,401	31,681	426,491	458,172
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	89	0	89	91	0	91
709	**Education**	**3,686,534**	**1,762,247**	**5,448,781**	**3,896,463**	**3,507,600**	**7,404,063**	**4,132,095**	**2,589,087**	**6,721,182**
70911	Pre-primary education (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70912	Primary education (IS)	1,986,157	496,515	2,482,672	2,059,578	952,294	3,011,872	2,263,674	546,246	2,809,920
70921	Lower-secondary education (IS)	1,121,165	425,223	1,546,388	1,163,690	663,569	1,827,258	1,224,736	525,551	1,750,287
70922	Upper-secondary education (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70930	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (IS)	409,880	777,643	1,187,523	465,053	1,684,200	2,149,253	476,845	1,372,833	1,849,678
70941	First stage of tertiary education (IS)	26,434	10,390	36,825	44,954	40,483	85,437	13,134	5,700	18,834
70942	Second stage of tertiary education (IS)	16,804	2,200	19,004	20,962	1,200	22,162	15,179	14,200	29,379
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)	56,894	11,455	68,349	65,096	25,523	90,619	67,018	23,506	90,525
70980	Education nec (CS)	69,200	38,821	108,022	77,132	140,332	217,463	71,508	101,051	172,559
710	**Social protection**	**16,279**	**73,599**	**89,878**	**19,735**	**126,190**	**145,925**	**19,292**	**115,154**	**134,446**
71011	Sickness (IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71012	Disability (IS)	1,984	1,256	3,240	1,726	1,000	2,726	602	0	602
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)	2,286	1,809	4,096	2,995	4,420	7,415	2,675	2,981	5,656
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)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71080	R&D Social protection (CS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71090	Social protection nec (CS)	12,009	70,534	82,543	15,014	120,770	135,784	16,015	112,173	128,188
7	**Total**	**26,670,254**	**14,163,964**	**40,834,219**	**29,798,996**	**18,656,328**	**48,455,324**	**32,424,158**	**19,661,125**	**52,085,283**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

CHAPTER 4

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Merchandise Exports

82. In 2025, the value of merchandise export was USD 10,262.9 million compared with USD 9,121.6 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 12.5 percent (**Table 4.1**). This was due to an increase in exports of both traditional goods, particularly coffee, tobacco, and sisal, and non-traditional goods, including gold, manufactured products, and horticultural products. In addition, non-traditional exports accounted for 82.5 percent of total export earnings, followed by traditional goods 14.5 percent while unrecorded goods accounted for 3.0 percent.

Traditional Exports

83. In 2025, the value of traditional goods exports was USD 1,491.9 million compared with USD 1,473.3 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 1.3 percent. This was due to increase in the value of exports of tobacco, sisal and coffee, following a rise in global demand and increased domestic production.

Coffee

84. In 2025, the value of coffee exports was USD 361.3 million compared with USD 292.9 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 23.4 percent. This was due to an increase in the average price of coffee to USD 5,103.6 per tonne in 2025 compared with USD 3,564.3 per tonne in 2024. However, the volume of coffee exported decreased by 13.9 percent to 70,800 tonnes in 2025 compared with 82,200 tonnes in 2024.

Cashew Nuts

85. In 2025, the value of cashew nut exports was USD 398.8 million compared with USD 541.7 million in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 26.4 percent. This was due to a decrease in the average price of cashew nuts to USD 1,176.9 per tonne in 2025 compared with USD 1,264.7 per tonne in 2024. In addition, the volume of exported cashew nuts decreased by 20.9 percent to 338,878.6 tonnes in 2025 compared with 428,295.7 tonnes in 2024. Despite the decline in export value, cashew nuts remained among the leading traditional export crops in terms of contribution to total exports.

Cotton

86. In 2025, the value of cotton exports was USD 99.1 million compared with USD 69.3 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 43.0 percent. This was attributed to an increase in both the average price and volume of cotton exported. During the review period, 66,291.1 tonnes of cotton were exported compared with 52,600.2 tonnes exported in 2024. In addition, the average world market price of cotton increased by 13.4 percent to USD 1,495.2 per tonne in 2025 compared with USD 1,318.0 per tonne in 2024.

Sisal

87. In 2025, the value of sisal exports was USD 34.53 million compared with USD 23.36 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 47.8 percent. This was attributed to an increase in both the average price and volume of sisal exported. During the reporting period, 24,064.3 tonnes of sisal were exported compared with 21,195.8 tonnes exported in 2024. In addition, the average price of sisal increased by 30.2 percent to USD 1,434.89 per tonne in 2025 compared with USD 1,102.32 per tonne in 2024.

Tea

88. In 2025, the value of tea exports was USD 14.46 million compared with USD 19.44 million in 2024, representing a decrease of 25.6 percent. This was due to a decline in volume of tea exported to 10,848.6 tonnes in 2025 compared with 15,742.7 tonnes in 2024. Nevertheless, the average price of tea increased by 7.9 percent to USD 1,332.74 per tonne in 2025 compared with USD 1,234.94 per tonne in 2024.

Tobacco

89. In 2025, the value of tobacco exports was USD 561.1 million compared with USD 509.5 million in 2024, representing an increase of 10.1 percent. This was attributed to an increase in both the average price and the volume of tobacco exported. During the review period, 119,204.2 tonnes of tobacco were exported compared with 108,497.8 tonnes in 2024. Moreover, the average price of tobacco increased to USD 4,707.2 per tonne in 2025 compared with USD 4,695.9 per tonne in 2024.

Non - Traditional Exports

90. In 2025, the value of non-traditional exports was USD 8,464.5 million compared with USD 7,228.8 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 17.1 percent. This was due to increased exports of minerals and manufactured goods.

Minerals

91. In 2025, the value of mineral exports was USD 5,401.9 million compared with USD 4,119.9 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 31.1 percent. This was attributed to increase in gold export exacerbated by an increase in the average price of gold in the world market. During the period under review, the value of gold exports increased by 39.0 percent to USD 4,753.9 million in 2025 compared with USD 3,419.6 million in 2024. In addition, gold exports accounted for 88.0 percent of total mineral exports in 2025.

Manufactured Goods

92. In 2025, the export value of manufactured goods was USD 1,595.8 million compared with USD 1,341.3 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 19.0 percent. This was due to increased demand for manufactured goods in neighbouring countries. During the review period, exports of manufactured goods accounted for 18.8 percent of total non-traditional exports.

Fish and Fishery Products

93. In 2025, the export value of fish and fishery products decreased by 10.7 percent to USD 161.2 million compared with USD 180.6 million in 2024. This was due to a decline in the volume of fish and fishery products exported to 23,300 tonnes in 2025 compared with 29,000 tonnes in 2024.

Horticultural Products

94. In 2025, the export value of horticultural products was USD 443.6 million compared with USD 507.0 million in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 12.5 percent. This was due to a decrease in the average price of horticultural products in world market. However, the volume of horticultural products exported increased to 757,700 tonnes in 2025 compared with 730,400 tonnes in 2024.

Other Goods

95. In 2025, the export value of other goods was USD 731.2 million compared with USD 839.1 million in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 12.9 percent. This was due to a decrease in the value of oilseed, cocoa, and cereal exports.

Table 4.1: Goods Exported, 2021- 2025

Goods	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Traditional Goods						
Coffe						
Value (USD million)	155.2	161.2	227.9	292.9	361.3	23.4
Volume ('000 tonnes)	68.0	55.2	84.4	82.2	70.8	-13.8
Price (USD per tonne)	2,284.4	2,919.6	2,700.8	3,564.3	5,103.6	43.2
Cotton						
Value (USD million)	81.3	103.4	101.9	69.3	99.1	43.0
Volume ('000 tonnes)	48.8	48.9	69.6	52.6	66.3	26.0
Price (USD per tonne)	1,665.0	2,113.2	1,463.4	1,318.0	1,495.2	13.4
Sisal						
Value (USD million)	20.2	24.3	20.4	23.4	34.5	47.8
Volume ('000 tonnes)	12.6	14.9	12.5	21.2	24.1	13.5
Price (USD per tonne)	1,600.0	1,629.1	1,628.9	1,102.3	1,434.9	30.2
Tea						
Value (USD million)	32.9	30.0	31.1	19.4	14.5	-25.6
Volume ('000 tonnes)	24.2	21.1	22.2	15.7	10.8	-31.1
Price (USD per tonne)	1,356.5	1,420.3	1,403.6	1,234.9	1,332.7	7.9
Tobacco						
Value (USD million)	127.5	178.5	340.4	509.5	561.1	10.1
Volume ('000 tonnes)	37.7	49.3	82.0	108.5	119.2	9.9
Price (USD per tonne)	3,381.5	3,624.1	4,150.8	4,695.9	4,707.2	0.2
Cashewnuts						
Value (USD million)	159.0	226.9	206.4	541.7	398.8	-26.4
Volume ('000 tonnes)	154.4	234.0	219.6	428.3	338.9	-20.9
Price (USD per tonne)	1,030.3	970.0	939.9	1,264.7	1,176.9	-6.9
Cloves						
Value (USD million)	51.8	42.1	25.1	17.1	22.5	31.7
Volume ('000 tonnes)	7.0	5.9	4.7	2.8	3.3	17.2
Price (USD per tonne)	7,347.6	7,104.0	5,356.9	6,011.1	6,757.5	12.4
Sub Total	**627.9**	**766.5**	**953.3**	**1,473.3**	**1,491.9**	**1.3**
Non-Traditional Goods (USD million)						
Minerals	**3,116.4**	**3,395.3**	**3,551.4**	**4,119.9**	**5,401.9**	**31.1**
Gold	2,737.1	2,835.1	3,058.9	3,419.6	4,753.9	39.0
Diamond	8.5	62.7	23.6	53.2	44.7	-15.9
Other minerals	370.8	497.4	469.0	647.1	603.2	-6.8
Manufactured Goods	**1,200.0**	**1,419.2**	**1,363.3**	**1,341.3**	**1,595.8**	**19.0**
Cotton fibre	3.6	1.9	0.5	1.2	1.1	-8.4
Coffee produced	16.3	21.8	4.5	11.1	12.0	8.4
Tobacco produced	32.0	34.5	37.9	14.7	38.7	*
Sisal products	33.6	35.4	31.4	22.9	27.3	19.2
Other products	1,114.5	1,325.6	1,289.0	1,291.5	1,516.7	17.4
Fish and Fishery Products	**164.3**	**168.2**	**164.0**	**180.6**	**161.2**	**-10.7**
Horticultural Products	**378.6**	**289.6**	**417.2**	**507.0**	**443.6**	**-12.5**
Re-exports	**90.2**	**131.2**	**135.2**	**240.8**	**130.9**	**-45.6**
Other Exports	**813.5**	**654.9**	**690.5**	**839.2**	**731.2**	**-12.9**
Sub Total	**5,763.0**	**6,058.4**	**6,321.6**	**7,228.8**	**8,464.5**	**17.1**
Unrecorded goods	365.4	399.0	421.6	419.6	306.6	-26.9
Total - f.o.b	**6,756.2**	**7,223.8**	**7,696.6**	**9,121.6**	**10,262.9**	**12.5**

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

* Change more than 100%

Service Receipts

96. In 2025, service receipts increased by 9.2 percent to USD 7,477.5 million compared with USD 6,846.8 million in 2024. This was attributed to continued growth in receipts from tourism and transportation services. In addition, tourism-related services receipts increased by 13.0 percent to USD 4,410.6 million in 2025 compared with USD 3,903.1 million in 2024. During the review period, tourist arrivals increased by 7.1 percent to 2,294,495 in 2025 compared with 2,141,895 tourists in 2024. Furthermore, receipts from transport services amounted to USD 2,647.6 million in 2025 compared with USD 2,353.4 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 12.5 percent.

Merchandise Imports

97. In 2025, the value of merchandise imports was USD 14,787.7 million compared with USD 14,195.6 million recorded in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 4.2 percent (**Table 4.2**). This was driven by an increase in the importation of both capital and consumer goods. During the period under review, imports were concentrated in capital goods, particularly transport equipment and machinery, which accounted for 45.6 percent of the total import value, followed by intermediate goods, including petroleum products and industrial raw materials, at 27.3 percent, and consumer goods at 27.0 percent.

Capital goods

98. In 2025, the value of imported capital goods was USD 6,745.8 million compared with USD 6,034.3 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 11.8 percent. This was attributed to continued implementation of public and private investment projects, which raised demand for transport equipment, machinery, and building and construction materials.

Intermediate goods

99. In 2025, the value of imported intermediate goods was USD 4,044.4 million compared with USD 4,392.7 million in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 7.9 percent. The decline was mainly attributed to lower global petroleum prices and a reduction in the volume of petroleum imports, reflecting the growing use of alternative sources of energy. During the reporting period, the value of imported petroleum products decreased by 21.9 percent to USD 2,216.0 million compared with USD 2,837.2 million in 2024. Moreover, petroleum imports accounted for 15.0 percent of total merchandise imports in 2025.

Consumer goods

100. In 2025, the value of imported consumer goods was USD 3,995.4 million compared with USD 3,766.5 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 6.1 percent. This was due to increase in the value of imports of other goods, particularly pharmaceutical products. During the review period, importation of other goods increased by 13.6 percent to USD 3,189.2 million compared with USD 2,808.2 million in 2024.

Table 4.2: Value of Imported Goods (USD Million), 2021 – 2025

Goods	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Capital goods	**3,836.0**	**5,167.5**	**5,592.9**	**6,034.3**	**6,745.8**	**11.8**
Transport equipment	970.4	1,420.4	1,571.4	1,892.0	2,159.9	14.2
Building and construction	1,159.0	1,455.1	1,486.4	1,670.0	1,908.2	14.3
Machinery	1,706.6	2,291.9	2,535.2	2,472.4	2,677.7	8.3
Intermediate goods	**3,250.5**	**5,102.1**	**4,466.3**	**4,392.7**	**4,044.4**	**-7.9**
Oil imports	2,084.4	3,532.6	2,967.0	2,837.2	2,216.0	-21.9
Fertilizers	189.4	500.9	414.0	345.4	434.7	25.9
Industrial raw materials	976.7	1,068.6	1,085.2	1,210.1	1,393.7	15.2
Consumer goods	**2,914.7**	**3,936.9**	**3,667.5**	**3,766.5**	**3,995.4**	**6.1**
Food products	500.9	735.5	885.5	958.3	806.1	-15.9
Other goods	2,413.8	3,201.4	2,782.0	2,808.2	3,189.2	13.6
Total (f.o.b)	**10,003.4**	**14,208.7**	**13,728.9**	**14,195.6**	**14,787.7**	**4.2**
Total (c.i.f)	**10,849.9**	**15,654.5**	**15,117.5**	**15,593.0**	**16,234.4**	**4.1**

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

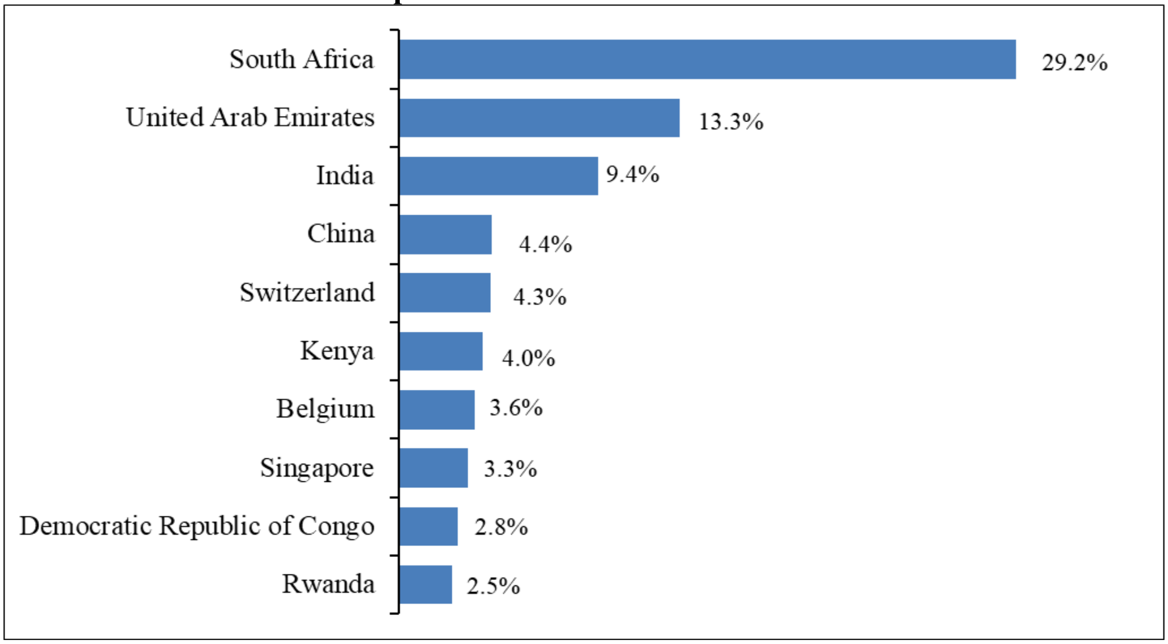
Service Payments

101. In 2025, service payments amounted to USD 3,241.8 million compared with USD 2,795.0 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 16.0 percent. This was due to an increase in transportation costs for imported goods and payments for other services abroad.

Trade between Tanzania and Other Countries

102. In 2025, trade relations between Tanzania and other trading partners including regional and international economic integrations continued to strengthen. During the period under review, Tanzanian goods were largely exported to South Africa, which accounted for 29.2 percent of all exports, followed by the United Arab Emirates (13.3 percent) and India (9.4 percent) as indicated in **Chart 4.1**. In addition, cereal crops (maize and rice) were largely exported to neighbouring countries, particularly Kenya and Uganda. Moreover, tobacco, coffee, cashew nuts, vegetables, and oilseeds were exported to Belgium, India, the United Arab Emirates, China, and Switzerland. Furthermore, gold was exported to South Africa, the United Arab Emirates, Switzerland and India with 52.2 percent of all gold exported to South Africa.

Chart 4.1: Merchandised Exports to Various Countries in 2025



103. In 2025, the value of goods exported to the East African Community (EAC) market increased by 5.4 percent to USD 1,226.8 million compared with USD 1,163.8 million in 2024. This was contributed by an increase in the export of rice, maize, iron, and fertilizer products to Burundi, Rwanda and Kenya.

104. In 2025, the value of goods exported to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) market was USD 3,525.4 million compared with USD 2,968.3 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 18.8 percent. This was largely contributed by the increase in gold exports to South Africa.

105. In 2025, the value of goods exported to the European Union and Switzerland market was USD 1,376.2 million compared with USD 962.7 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 43.0 percent. This was attributed to an increase in exports of gold, tobacco, and coffee to Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium.

106. In 2025, the value of goods exported to Asian countries was USD 3,787.1 million compared with USD 3,638.3 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 4.1 percent. This was attributed to an increase in exports of gold and mineral concentrates to the United Arab Emirates and Singapore (**Table 4.3**).

Table 4.3: The Value of Exports to Various Countries (USD Million), 2021 - 2025

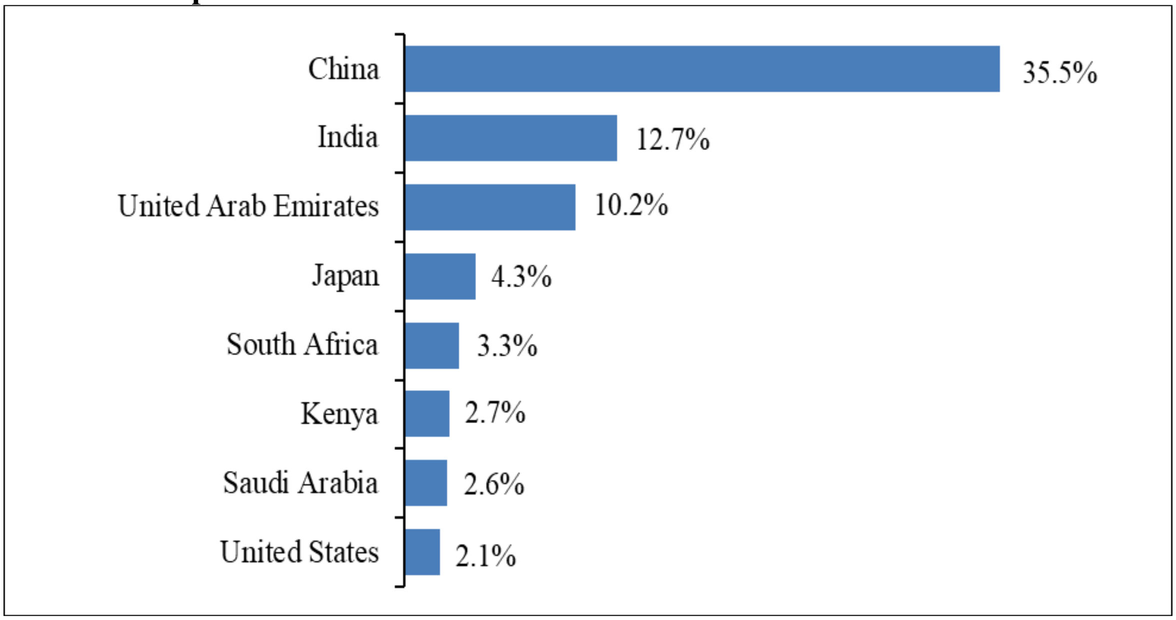
REGIONAL BLOCK/ COUNTRY	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
European Union and Switzerland	874.0	936.4	1,100.4	962.7	1,376.2	43.0
Other European Countries	32.3	26.6	25.9	26.9	64.1	*
TOTAL – EU COUNTRIES	**906.3**	**963.0**	**1,126.3**	**989.6**	**1,440.3**	**45.5**
AFRICA						
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)						
South Africa	916.7	929.6	1123.5	2292.7	2,908.2	26.8
Zambia	68.6	80.0	98.6	162.6	156.8	-3.6
Eswatini	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	-97.6
Zimbabwe	14.8	15.5	38.9	34.6	34.0	-1.9
Mozambique	15.5	35.2	17.7	37.0	31.3	-15.6
DRC	207.2	280.5	312.8	313.3	276.8	-11.7
Other SADC Countries	80.4	100.7	135.7	127.9	118.3	-7.5
TOTAL-SADC	**1,303.4**	**1,441.8**	**1,727.5**	**2,968.3**	**3,525.4**	**18.8**
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)						
Burundi	163.3	212.8	172.3	61.5	134.0	*
DRC	207.2	280.5	312.8	313.3	276.8	-11.7
Kenya	397.2	381.7	176.5	320.9	393.9	22.8
Rwanda	277.8	262.5	188.2	163.8	251.5	53.5
Uganda	314.0	264.2	311.7	291.0	164.3	-43.6
South Sudan	8.9	13.1	19.2	10.1	5.2	-47.8
Somalia	0.6	1.1	1.0	3.2	1.2	-63.8
TOTAL-EAC	**1,369.0**	**1,415.9**	**1,181.8**	**1,163.8**	**1,226.8**	**5.4**
Other African Countries	49.0	66.5	70.1	127.3	98.8	-22.4
TOTAL-AFRICA	**2,514.2**	**2,643.7**	**2,666.6**	**3,946.1**	**4,574.2**	**15.9**
AMERICA						
United States of America	39.1	74.6	97.8	101.5	127.0	25.1
Canada	3.7	6.1	4.1	13.8	5.3	-61.6
Other American Countries	1.8	2.7	4.4	6.0	12.3	*
TOTAL - AMERICA	**44.5**	**83.4**	**106.4**	**121.2**	**144.6**	**19.2**
ASIA						
China	273.1	293.7	427.9	443.0	439.8	-0.7
India	1,008.7	1,178.6	1,554.0	1,637.0	937.8	-42.7
Japan	67.5	89.0	67.9	99.8	110.6	10.8
United Arab Emirates	1,051.8	763.0	686.4	625.2	1,323.5	*
Hong Kong	61.3	177.0	45.9	42.5	39.3	-7.5
Singapore	139.2	183.0	142.0	15.9	328.4	*
Other Asian Countries	319.6	445.2	446.3	775.0	607.8	-21.6
TOTAL-ASIA	**2,921.2**	**3,129.4**	**3,370.5**	**3,638.3**	**3,787.1**	**4.1**
Other Countries	4.7	5.2	5.2	6.8	10.2	51.4
GRAND TOTAL	**6,390.9**	**6,824.8**	**7,274.9**	**8,702.0**	**9,956.4**	**14.4**

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania
* Change more than 100%

107. In 2025, goods imported were largely from China (35.5 percent), India (12.7 percent), United Arab Emirates (10.2 percent), Japan (4.3 percent), South Africa (3.3 percent), and Kenya (2.7 percent), as indicated in **Chart 4.2**. In addition, most of the

imported goods were machinery, industrial raw materials, petroleum products, and transport equipment.

Chart 4.2: Imported Goods from Selected Countries in 2025



108. In 2025, the value of goods imported from EAC was USD 582.2 million compared with USD 526.8 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 10.5 percent. In addition, the merchandise trade balance between Tanzania and the EAC recorded a surplus of USD 644.6 million compared with a surplus of USD 637.0 million in 2024. On the other hand, the value of goods imported from SADC Member States was USD 846.1 million in 2025 compared with USD 781.5 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 8.3 percent (**Table 4.4**). Furthermore, the merchandise trade balance between Tanzania and SADC recorded a surplus of USD 2,679.3 million in 2025 compared with a surplus of USD 2,186.8 million in 2024.

109. In 2025, the value of goods imported from Asian countries was USD 12,214.8 million compared with USD 11,237.4 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 8.7 percent. This was due to an increase in the importation of capital goods and industrial raw materials. On the other hand, the value of imported goods from the European Union and Switzerland was USD 1,364.5 million in 2025 compared with USD 1,508.7 million in 2024, representing a decrease of 9.6 percent. This resulted from a decrease in the importation of petroleum gases from Switzerland.

Table 4.4: Import of Goods from Various Countries (USD Million), 2021 - 2025

REGIONAL BLOCK/ COUNTRY	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
European Union and Switzerland	1,001.9	1,659.1	1,275.5	1,508.7	1,364.5	-9.6
Other European Countries	368.3	326.3	623.9	496.6	507.6	2.2
TOTAL – EU COUNTRIES	**1,370.2**	**1,985.4**	**1,899.4**	**2,005.3**	**1,872.1**	**-6.6**
AFRICA						
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)						
South Africa	432.1	548.9	555.5	526.5	527.7	0.2
Zambia	70.5	91.0	113.1	149.9	187.7	25.2
Eswatini	39.6	43.7	37.8	42.9	38.3	-10.8
Zimbabwe	9.9	8.1	9.8	13.0	8.2	-36.9
Mozambique	4.6	22.6	3.4	3.7	2.1	-44.6
DRC	2.6	3.1	2.9	6.8	27.6	*
Other SADC Countries	57.4	61.8	63.7	38.6	54.5	41.0
TOTAL-SADC	**616.6**	**779.2**	**786.1**	**781.5**	**846.1**	**8.3**
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)						
Burundi	0.6	2.6	3.1	1.0	1.8	76.1
DRC	2.6	3.1	2.9	6.8	27.6	*
Kenya	413.0	426.6	408.9	399.9	438.2	9.6
Rwanda	2.2	3.1	1.4	3.2	3.6	11.7
Uganda	109.6	142.6	107.3	115.8	110.9	-4.2
South Sudan	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.9
Somalia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	*
TOTAL-EAC	**528.0**	**578.0**	**523.6**	**526.8**	**582.2**	**10.5**
Other African Countries	70.1	251.4	204.3	111.0	109.8	-1.1
TOTAL-AFRICA	**1,212.2**	**1,605.6**	**1,511.2**	**1,412.6**	**1,510.5**	**6.9**
AMERICA						
United States of America	260.4	335.1	378.3	455.1	343.1	-24.6
Canada	45.4	56.9	81.8	69.7	67.5	-3.2
Other American Countries	79.2	176.1	113.9	332.3	73.1	-78.0
TOTAL - AMERICA	**385.0**	**568.2**	**574.0**	**857.1**	**483.8**	**-43.6**
ASIA						
China	2,700.0	3,946.3	4,158.7	4,752.8	5,767.3	21.3
India	1,209.1	1,960.6	1,949.0	2,125.5	2,056.6	-3.2
Japan	465.5	521.6	649.5	571.3	692.6	21.2
United Arab Emirates	1,378.6	2,492.3	1,417.9	1,661.4	1,662.4	0.1
Hong Kong	53.1	83.9	77.7	68.2	77.8	14.0
Singapore	82.2	107.9	156.5	58.5	60.8	4.0
Other Asian Countries	1,901.9	2,203.3	2,578.1	1,999.7	1,897.3	-5.1
TOTAL-ASIA	**7,790.4**	**11,315.9**	**10,987.4**	**11,237.4**	**12,214.8**	**8.7**
Other Countries	92.0	179.4	145.5	80.7	153.2	89.8
GRAND TOTAL - c.i.f	**10,849.9**	**15,654.5**	**15,117.5**	**15,593.0**	**16,234.4**	**4.1**

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority
* Change more than 100%

Balances of Payment

Overall Balance of Payment

110. In 2025, the overall balance of payment recorded a surplus of USD 968.9 million compared with a surplus of USD 70.1 million in 2024. This was attributed to an increase in services receipts.

Goods Account

111. In 2025, the goods account deficit narrowed by 11.1 percent to a deficit of USD 4,524.8 million from a deficit of USD 5,074.0 million in 2024. This was mainly attributed to an increase in exports, particularly gold, tobacco, coffee, and manufactured goods relative to imports.

Service Account

112. In 2025, the service account recorded a surplus of USD 4,235.7 million compared with a surplus of USD 4,051.7 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase in surplus by 4.5 percent. This was mainly due to increased earnings from tourism activities and transport services.

Balance on Goods and Services

113. In 2025, the balance on goods and services recorded a deficit of USD 289.1 million compared with a deficit of USD 1,022.3 million recorded in 2024, equivalent to a decrease in the deficit by 71.7 percent. This was due to increase in the services trade surplus and a reduction in the goods trade deficit.

Primary Income Account

114. In 2025, the balance on primary income, which includes employees' compensation, investment income, and interest payments recorded a deficit of USD 2,050.1 million compared with a deficit of USD 1,887.4 million in 2024, representing an increase of deficit by 8.6 percent. This was mainly resulting from increase in interest payments and dividend payments.

Current Transfer Balance

115. In 2025, the balance of current transfers, which includes personal transfers, grants, and debt relief, recorded a surplus of USD 289.9 million compared with a surplus of USD 529.9 million in 2024, equivalent to a decrease in surplus by 45.3 percent.

Current Account Balance

116. In 2025, the current account balance, which includes the balance of merchandise trade, services, investment income, and current transfers, recorded a deficit of USD 2,049.4 million compared with a deficit of USD 2,379.8 million in 2024, equivalent to a decrease in

deficit by 13.9 percent. This was attributed to increase in merchandise exports and services receipts, as well as a decrease in the import bill, particularly for petroleum products.

Capital Transfer Balance

117. In 2025, the balance on capital transfers, comprising investment grants and debt cancellation from international financial institutions and Development Partners, registered a surplus of USD 348.9 million compared with a surplus of USD 318.7 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase in surplus by 9.5 percent. This was due to increase in concessional loans for financing development projects.

Financial Account

118. In 2025, the balance on the financial account recorded a surplus of USD 2,330.1 million compared with a surplus of USD 1,874.8 million in 2024, representing an increase in surplus by 24.3 percent. This growth was driven by an increase in foreign direct investment and development projects financing.

Foreign Reserves

119. As of December 2025, foreign reserves amounted to USD 6,329 million from USD 5,546.9 million in the corresponding period in 2024. The reserve was sufficient to cover imports of goods and services for a period of 4.9 months. In addition, the reserve exceeded the country's target of maintaining at least 4.0 months of import cover and the EAC regional benchmark of at least 4.5 months of import cover.

Table 31: VALUE OF TANZANIA'S EXTERNALTRADE, 2020 - 2025

Million Shillings

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Exports	14,620,151	15,523,687	16,639,962	18,388,713	23,775,150	25,892,845
Domestic Exports	13,706,747	14,476,957	15,418,594	17,059,277	22,053,264	24,790,476
Re - export	201,233	207,226	302,281	321,494	626,859	332,398
Imports	19,428,048	24,928,264	36,061,025	36,108,449	40,545,861	41,068,891
Trade Balance	-4,807,897	-9,404,577	-19,421,063	-17,719,736	-16,770,711	-15,176,046

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

Table 32: VOLUME AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, 2020 - 2025

Quantity (000'Tons)							
Commodity	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Change (Percent)**
Coffee	64.0	68.0	55.2	84.4	82.2	70.8	-13.8
Cotton	72.6	48.8	48.9	69.6	52.6	66.3	26.0
Sisal	11.2	12.6	14.9	12.5	21.2	24.1	13.5
Tea	24.1	24.2	21.1	22.2	15.7	10.8	-31.1
Tobacco	42.6	37.7	49.3	82.0	108.5	119.2	9.9
Cashew nuts	320.9	154.4	234.0	219.6	428.3	338.9	-20.9
Cloves	3.6	7.0	5.9	4.7	2.8	3.3	17.2
Diamond (Carats)	154,331.1	58,163.4	313,143.7	201,923.0	383,698.4	487,638.5	27.1
Gold (Gms)	66,871,114.9	59,392,496.2	64,091,782.5	79,706,632.9	57,591,069.6	61,186,629.9	6.2
1 Carat = 200 milligrams							
Value (Millon Shillings)							
Commodity	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Change (Percent)**
Coffee	333,113	356,557	371,288	545,332	762,929	901,461	18.2
Cotton	200,797	186,844	238,317	247,138	181,135	246,306	36.0
Sisal	40,270	46,358	56,062	48,335	61,037	87,597	43.5
Tea	74,356	75,550	69,124	73,612	50,323	37,024	-26.4
Tobacco	341,133	292,867	411,542	828,228	1,334,712	1,388,276	4.0
Cashew nuts	824,866	365,040	523,031	509,196	1,398,470	974,927	-30.3
Clove	39,110.1	119,004.8	97,083.7	61,214.8	43,669.5	55,036.2	26.0
Diamond (Carats)	46,312	19,546	144,514	57,347	139,489	112,293	-19.5
Gold (Gms)	6,786,265	6,289,142	6,530,001	7,301,344	8,896,276	12,013,444	35.0

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

Table 33: TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS, 2020 - 2025

Commodities	Quantity (000" Tons)						Change (Percent)	Value (Million USD)						Change (Percent)
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Traditional Commodities														
Coffee	64	68	55.2	84.4	82.2	70.8	-2.6	145.2	155.2	161.2	227.9	292.9	361.3	23.4
Cotton	72.6	48.8	48.9	69.6	52.6	66.3	-24.4	87.5	81.3	103.4	101.9	69.3	99.1	43.0
Sisal	11.2	12.6	14.9	12.5	21.2	24.1	69.6	17.6	20.2	24.3	20.4	23.4	34.5	47.6
Tea	24.1	24.2	21.1	22.2	15.7	10.8	-29.1	32.4	32.9	30	31.1	19.4	14.5	-25.5
Tobacco	42.6	37.7	49.3	82	108.5	119.2	32.3	148.7	127.5	178.5	340.5	509.5	561.1	10.1
Cashew nuts	320.9	154.4	234	219.6	428.3	338.9	95	359.6	159	226.9	206.4	541.7	398.8	-26.4
Cloves	3.6	7.0	5.9	4.7	2.8	3.3	-39.6	17.1	51.8	42.1	25.1	17.1	22.5	31.5
Total								**808.1**	**627.9**	**766.5**	**953.3**	**1,473.3**	**1,491.9**	**1.3**
Non - Traditional Commodities														
Minerals								3,375.0	3,116.4	3,395.3	3,551.4	4,119.9	5,401.9	31.1
Manufactured goods								902.7	1,200.0	1,419.2	1,363.3	1,341.3	1,595.8	19.0
Fish and fish products								139.6	164.3	168.2	164.0	180.6	161.2	-10.7
Horticultural products								274.1	378.6	289.6	417.2	507.0	443.6	-12.5
Re export								87.7	90.2	131.2	135.2	240.8	130.9	-45.6
Other exports								474.2	813.5	654.9	690.5	839.2	731.2	-12.9
Sub - total								**5,253.3**	**5,763.0**	**6,058.4**	**6,321.6**	**7,228.8**	**8,464.5**	**17.1**
Unrecorded traded								310.4	365.4	399	421.6	419.6	306.6	-0.5
Grand total								**6,371.7**	**6,756.2**	**7,223.8**	**7,696.6**	**9,121.6**	**10,262.9**	**18.5**

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

Chart 4.3: TRADITIONAL AND NON - TRADITIONAL EXPORTS, 2020 - 2025

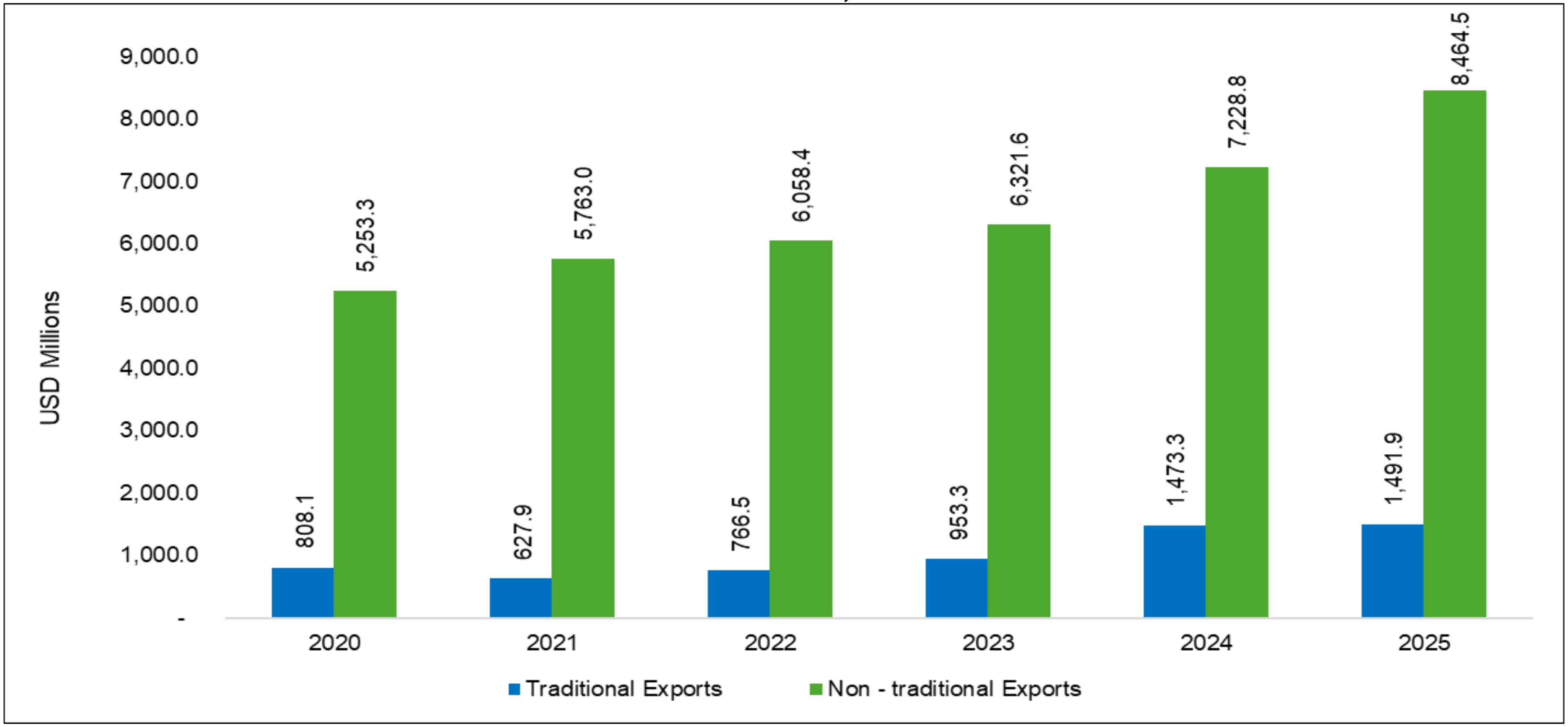


Chart 4.4: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS IN 2025

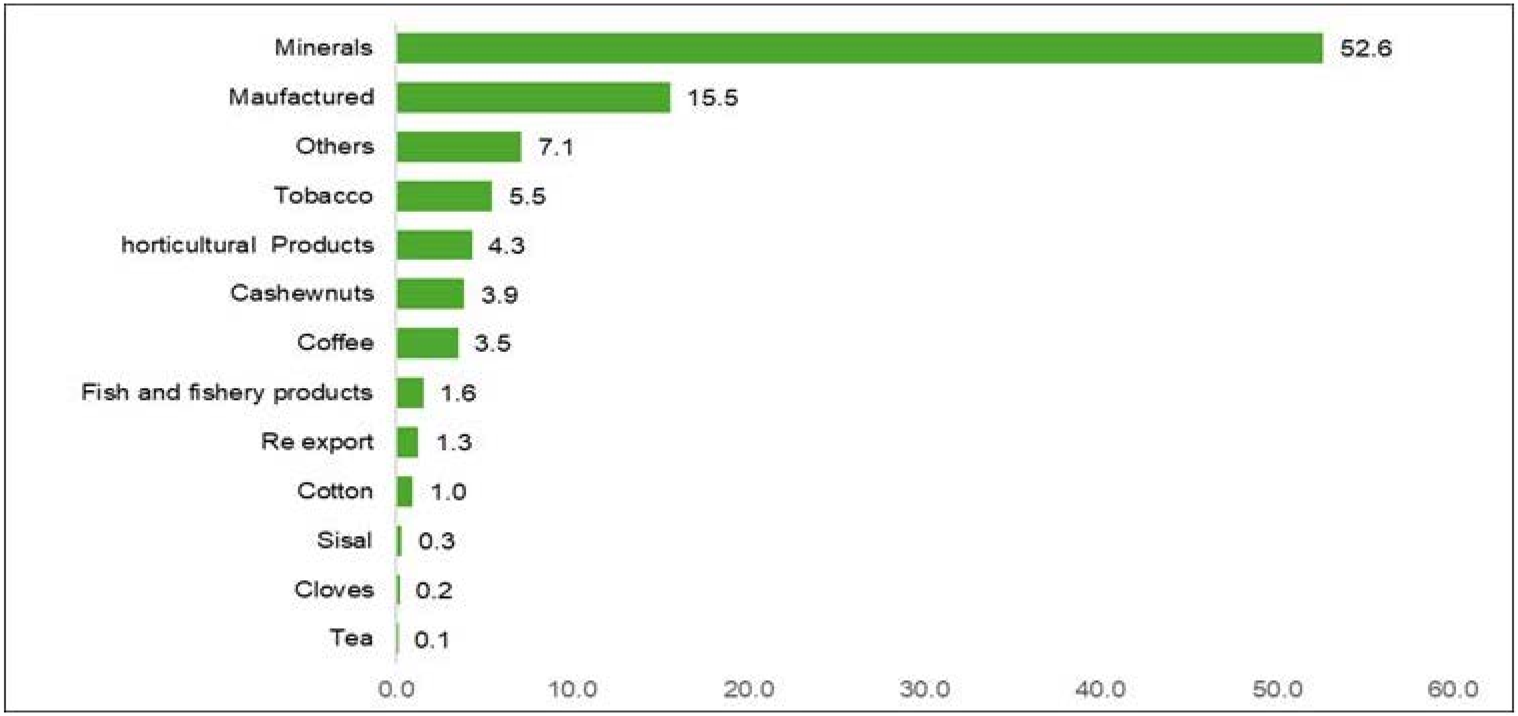


Table 34: AVERAGE PRICE OF SOME EXPORTED COMMODITIES, 2020 - 2025

Commodity	(Shillings/Tonne*)						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Coffee	5,205,124	5,248,924	6,723,911	6,433,589	9,257,809	12,950,686	39.9
Cotton	2,767,587	3,825,827	4,866,797	3,486,004	3,423,213	3,794,097	10.8
Sisal	3,593,150	3,676,368	3,751,967	3,880,245	2,863,138	3,641,161	27.2
Tea	3,086,856	3,116,943	3,271,126	3,343,553	3,207,588	3,381,916	5.4
Tobacco	8,016,254	7,769,878	8,346,508	9,887,596	12,196,880	11,944,810	-2.1
Cashew nuts	2,570,875	2,367,306	2,233,860	2,238,988	3,284,987	2,986,404	-9.1
Cloves	10,943,125	16,883,010	16,360,839	12,760,591	15,613,008	17,147,572	9.8
Diamonds (Carats)	300,079	336,053	461,493	284,003	363,537	230,280	-36.7
Gold (Gms)	101,483	105,891	101,885	91,603	154,473	196,341	27

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority
*Excluding Diamond and Gold

Table 35: AVERAGE PRICE OF SOME EXPORTED COMMODITY, 2017 - 2025

USD/Tonne*

Commodity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
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	5,103.6	43.2
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	1,495.2	13.4
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	1,434.9	30.2
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	1,332.7	7.9
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	4,707.2	0.2
Cashew nuts	1,607.5	1,580.6	1,194.6	1,120.6	1,030.3	970.0	939.9	1,264.7	1,176.9	-6.9
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	6,757.5	12.4
Diamonds (Carats)	227.5	200.1	137.8	131.0	179.6	204.7	116.7	143.9	193.6	34.5
Gold (Gms)	28.1	25.1	27.3	44.0	46.0	44.2	38.4	60.7	63.5	4.6

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority

*Excluding Diamond and Gold

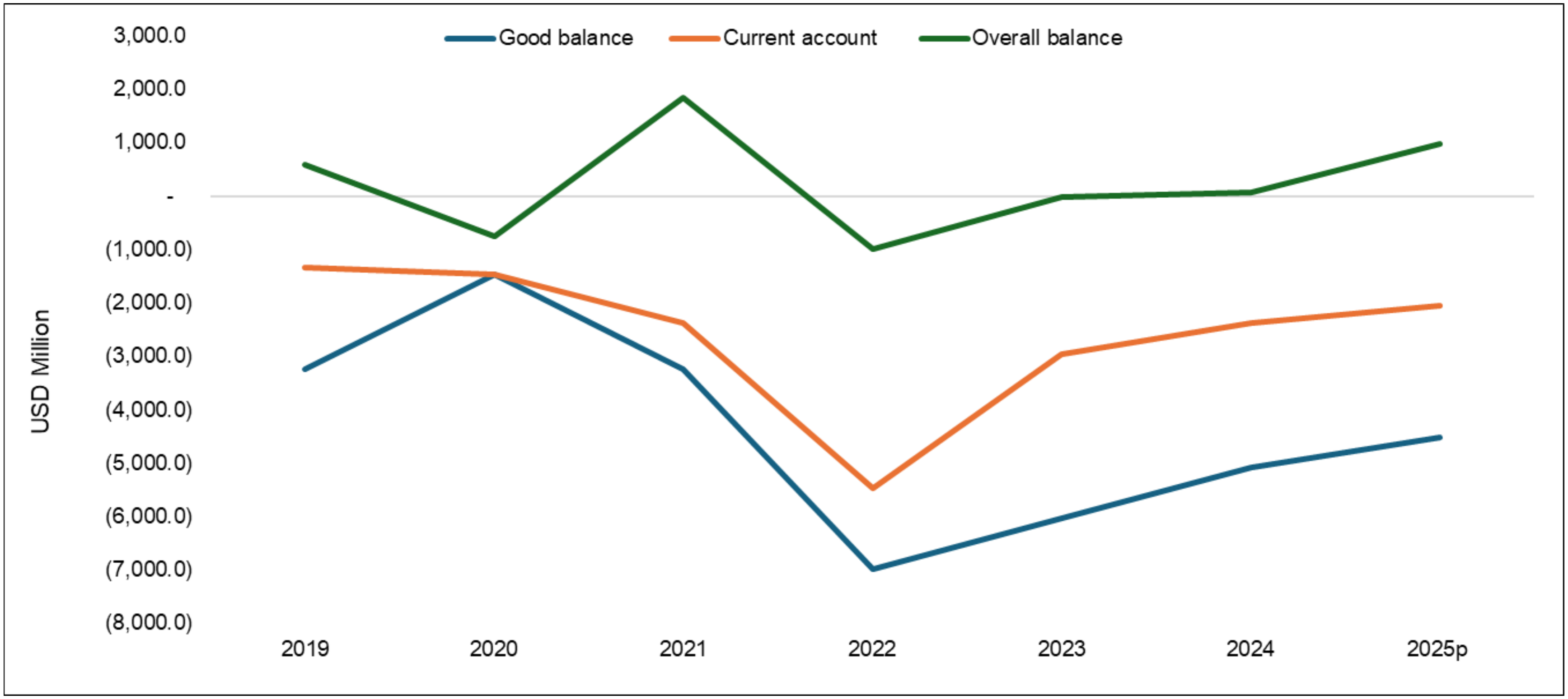
Table 36: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS TREND, 2020 - 2025

USD Million

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025p
Good Balance	**-1,460.0**	**-3,247.1**	**-6,984.9**	**-6,032.3**	**-5,074.0**	**-4,524.8**
Exports (fob)	6,371.7	6,756.2	7,223.8	7,696.6	9,121.6	10,262.9
Imports (fob)*	7,831.7	10,003.4	14,208.7	13,728.9	14,195.6	14,787.7
Service Balance	**864.7**	**1,510.7**	**2,296.6**	**3,835.9**	**4,051.7**	**4,235.7**
Receipts	2,183.8	3,117.7	4,762.0	6,231.7	6,846.8	7,477.5
Payments	1,319.0	1,607.0	2,465.4	2,395.9	2,795.0	3,241.8
Income	**-1,264.5**	**-1,191.6**	**-1,393.2**	**-1,496.6**	**-1,887.4**	**-2,050.1**
Receipts	111.2	102.5	183.9	301.2	311.7	306.2
Payments	1,375.7	1,294.2	1,577.1	1,797.7	2,199.2	2,356.3
Current Transfers	**401.2**	**553.7**	**599.3**	**732.5**	**529.9**	**289.9**
Inflows	453.9	640.1	716.5	1,280.9	1,177.4	899.1
Government	141.2	104.7	76.4	131.0	139.2	19.7
Other Sector	312.7	535.4	640.2	1,150.0	1,038.3	879.4
Outflows	52.7	86.4	117.2	548.4	647.5	609.2
Current Account	**-1,458.5**	**-2,374.3**	**-5,482.2**	**-2,960.6**	**-2,379.8**	**-2,049.4**
Capital Transfers	**344.3**	**412.1**	**274.0**	**298.2**	**318.7**	**355.1**
Inflows	344.3	412.1	274.0	298.2	318.7	355.1
Outflows	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Account	**682.7**	**4,037.7**	**3,637.5**	**3,530.1**	**1,874.8**	**2,330.1**
Direct Investment	943.8	1,190.5	1,437.6	1,648.9	1,656.0	1,850.4
Portfolio Investment	-3.6	-7.9	24.6	13.9	-26.1	-52.4
Other Investment	-257.5	2,855.1	2,175.3	1,867.2	244.9	532.1
Errors and Omissions	-333.3	-223.4	582.3	-890.2	256.4	312.9
Overall Balance	**-764.9**	**1,852.1**	**-988.4**	**-22.5**	**70.1**	**968.9**

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Chart 4.5: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS TREND, 2019 - 2025



CHAPTER 5

WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

WORLD ECONOMY

Economic Growth

120. In 2025, the world economy grew by an average of 3.4 percent, as it was in 2024 (**Table 5.1**). The growth was due to increased production driven by investment in technology, including the use of artificial intelligence, as well as the measures taken by various countries in response to changes in trade policies.

121. In 2025, the GDP growth rate of advanced economies increased by an average of 1.9 percent compared with 1.8 percent recorded in 2024. The growth was attributed to continued improvement in economic activity in those countries, following a slowdown associated with the impact of global economic disruptions. In addition, the growth rate of emerging and developing economies slowed to an average of 4.4 percent in 2025 compared with an average of 4.5 percent in 2024. Similarly, the GDP growth rate for emerging and developing Asia, including China and India, increased by an average of 5.5 percent in 2025 compared with 5.4 percent in 2024. This was due to increased exports and implementation of prudent monetary policies, which resulted in currency appreciation against the US dollar in some countries.

122. In 2025, GDP for Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) grew by an average of 4.5 percent compared with an average of 4.2 percent in 2024. This was driven by implementation of prudent monetary policy, the decline in commodity prices, particularly oil, and increased exports of goods from some SSA countries.

Table 5.1: The Trend of Global Economic Growth, 2021 - 2025

Category/Year	Real Growth (Percent)				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
World	6.7	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.4
Advanced Economies	6.1	3.1	1.7	1.8	1.9
Emerging and Developing Economies	7.0	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4
Emerging and Developing Asia	7.8	4.7	5.6	5.4	5.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.5

Source: World Economic Outlook (WEO), April 2026

123. In 2025, Zimbabwe recorded the highest growth among Southern African Development Community (SADC) member states, growing by 7.5 percent, followed by Tanzania at 5.9 percent and DRC at 5.7 percent, compared with 1.7 percent, 5.6 percent, and 6.1 percent, respectively, attained in 2024. In the East African Community (EAC) region, South Sudan recorded the highest growth of 46.1 percent, followed by Rwanda (7.0

percent), Uganda (6.7 percent), and Tanzania (5.9 percent) compared with growth of -26.1 percent, 7.2 percent, 6.0 percent, and 5.6 percent, respectively, recorded in 2024 (**Table 5.2**). The increase in growth was attributed to increased exports, investment in economic infrastructure, and efforts to resolve political conflicts in South Sudan that led to economic recovery. Notably, South Sudan's highest growth was due to the base effect of the nation's economy following a period of recession, with negative growth of 26.1 percent in 2024.

Table 5.2: Economic Growth Trends for SADC and EAC Countries (Percent), 2021 - 2025

Country/Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
SADC Countries					
Angola	2.1	4.2	1.3	5.0	3.1
Botswana	11.9	5.5	3.2	-3.0	-0.9
Comoros	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.8
Tanzania*	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.6	5.9
DRC	6.4	9.3	8.5	6.1	5.7
Eswatini	4.2	0.4	3.5	3.0	3.6
Lesotho	4.6	1.6	2.5	4.9	1.4
Madagascar	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	2.8
Malawi	4.6	0.9	1.9	1.7	2.1
Mauritius	3.4	8.7	5.0	4.9	3.1
Mozambique	2.4	4.4	5.5	2.1	-0.5
Namibia	3.6	5.4	4.4	3.7	2.4
Seychelles	0.6	9.9	5.2	3.4	5.1
South Africa	4.9	2.1	0.8	0.5	1.1
Zambia	6.2	5.2	5.4	3.8	3.8
Zimbabwe	8.5	6.1	5.3	1.7	7.5
EAC Countries					
Burundi	3.1	1.8	2.7	4.1	3.9
Kenya	7.6	4.9	5.7	4.7	4.9
Rwanda	8.4	9.8	8.6	7.2	7.0
Somalia	3.5	2.7	4.2	4.1	3.0
South Sudan	5.3	-5.2	3.0	-26.1	46.1
Tanzania*	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.6	5.9
Uganda	5.5	6.2	5.0	6.0	6.7
DRC	6.4	9.3	8.5	6.1	5.7

Source: World Economic Outlook (WEO), April 2026
*The NBS data have been used instead of the IMF figures, as the WEO was released before the NBS released the 2019 official rebased figures.

Inflation Trends

124. In 2025, global inflation averaged 4.1 percent, down from an average of 5.8 percent recorded in 2024. The slowdown in inflation was due to the implementation of prudent monetary policies by various countries to reduce liquidity in the economy, as well as a decline in commodity prices in world markets, including petroleum products.

125. Headline inflation in advanced economies was 2.7 percent in 2025 compared with an average of 2.9 percent recorded in 2024. In addition, inflation in emerging and developing Europe averaged 13.5 percent in 2025 compared with an average of 17.2 percent recorded in 2024. Similarly, inflation in emerging and developing Asia decreased to an average of 1.1 percent in 2025 compared with an average of 1.9 percent in 2024.

126. In 2025, Sub-Saharan Africa recorded headline inflation of 12.5 percent compared with an average of 20.7 percent in 2024. Among the SADC Member States, Zimbabwe recorded the highest inflation of 81.4 percent in 2025, followed by Malawi (28.4 percent) and Angola (20.2 percent), compared with 736.1 percent, 32.2 percent, and 28.2 percent, respectively, recorded in 2024. In the EAC region, South Sudan and Burundi recorded the highest inflation rates of 97.6 percent and 34.2 percent, respectively, in 2025, compared with 99.8 percent and 20.2 percent, respectively, observed in 2024 (**Table 5.3**).

Table 5.3: Inflation in SADC and EAC Countries (Percent), 2021 - 2025

Country	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
SADC Countries					
Angola	25.8	21.4	13.6	28.2	20.2
Botswana	6.7	12.2	5.1	2.8	2.8
Comoros	0.0	12.4	8.5	5	3.2
Tanzania	3.7	4.4	3.8	3.1	3.3
DRC	9.0	9.3	19.9	17.7	7.4
Eswatini	3.7	4.8	4.9	4.0	3.1
Lesotho	6.5	8.2	6.5	5.2	4.4
Madagascar	5.8	8.2	9.9	7.6	8.0
Malawi	9.3	20.8	28.8	32.2	28.4
Mauritius	4.0	10.8	7.0	3.6	3.7
Mozambique	6.6	10.4	7.0	3.2	4.4
Namibia	3.6	6.1	5.9	4.2	3.5
Seychelles	9.8	2.6	-1.0	0.3	0.3
South Africa	4.6	6.9	5.9	4.4	3.2
Zambia	22.0	11.0	10.9	15.0	13.9
Zimbabwe	98.5	193.4	667.4	736.1	81.4
EAC Countries					
Tanzania	3.7	4.4	3.8	3.1	3.3
Uganda	2.2	7.2	5.4	3.3	3.6
Kenya	6.1	7.6	7.7	4.5	4.1
Rwanda	0.8	13.9	14.0	4.8	7.0
Burundi	8.4	18.9	27.1	20.2	34.2
South Sudan	30.2	-3.2	39.7	99.8	97.6
Somalia	4.6	6.8	6.2	5.5	3.7
DRC	9.0	9.3	19.9	17.7	7.4

Source: World Economic Outlook (WEO), April 2026

World Trade

127. According to the World Trade Organization (WTO) report of March 2026, world merchandise trade grew by 4.6 percent in 2025 compared with 2.7 percent in 2024. This was due to increased use of artificial intelligence in production and trade, offsetting the negative effects of unpredictable trade and tax policies. On the other hand, trade in services grew by 5.3 percent in 2025 compared with 7.8 percent in 2024. The slower growth was due to the moderation of travel and tourism services following their recovery to pre-COVID-19 levels

128. In 2025, Europe's exports of goods recorded a negative growth of 0.5 percent compared with a negative growth of 1.9 percent in 2024. In addition, imports to Europe grew by 2.1 percent in 2025 compared with a 2.0 percent decline in 2024. On the other hand, Asia's exports grew by 9.5 percent in 2025 compared with 8.3 percent growth in 2024. This was attributed to continued increase in exports from China to other Asian countries, Europe, and emerging countries, offsetting the decline in exports to the United States. During the review period, Asia's imports grew by 6.0 percent compared with 4.8 percent growth recorded in 2024.

129. In 2025, Africa's exports recorded a growth of 10.3 percent compared with a negative growth of 2.0 percent in 2024. The increase was due to high demand for cocoa, coffee, tea, gold, fertilizers, and iron ore. On the other hand, imports grew by 8.7 percent in 2025 compared with 1.5 percent in 2024 (**Table 5.4**). The increase was due to higher imports of ships/boats, automobiles, plant and animal fuels, and machinery.

Table 5.4: Trend of World Trade, 2022 - 2025

Category/Year	**Real Growth (Percent)**			
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
World	2.3	-0.9	2.7	4.6
Exports				
Europe	2.2	-2.9	-1.9	-0.5
Asia	0.4	0.2	8.3	9.5
Africa	-2.4	5.8	-2.0	10.3
Imports				
Europe	4.5	-4.9	-2.0	2.1
Asia	-0.8	-0.7	4.8	6.0
Africa	6.2	2.8	1.5	8.7

Source: World Trade Organization (WTO), March 2026

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

International Economic Cooperation

130. In 2025, the International Convention on the Prevention of Cybercrime (Hanoi Convention) was signed in Hanoi, Vietnam. In addition, the United Republic of Tanzania

signed the Convention to support international efforts to combat cybercrime. This step signifies Tanzania's commitment to strengthening digital security, protecting Government and private-sector systems, and collaborating with the international community to combat cybercrime affecting businesses and social services.

131. In 2025, Tanzania participated in the 43rd General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) held in Samarkand, Uzbekistan. At the Conference, Kiswahili was officially adopted as the language of the UNESCO General Conference effective from 2027, a move that confirms its status as a diplomatic tool in international affairs. In addition, Tanzania was elected as a member of the UNESCO International Council for the Management of Biological Reserves from 2025 to 2029.

132. In 2025, Tanzania participated in the 25th Session of the 1972 Convention on the Protection and Conservation of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage held at UNESCO Headquarters. In the Session, the United Republic of Tanzania was elected to the World Heritage Committee from 2025 to 2029.

133. In 2025, Tanzania participated in the United Nations World Tourism Organization General Assembly held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. At the Assembly, the Tanzania Association of Tour Operators (TATO) received the United Nations Tourism Award and was recognized as one of only 11 partner countries worldwide for outstanding work in the global tourism system. On the other hand, Tanzania was named the World's Best Travel Destination for 2025 at the World Travel Awards Grand Finals in Bahrain in December 2025. At the event, the Serengeti National Park was declared the world's leading park for 2025. In addition, Tanzania was recognized as Africa's best tourism destination during the Africa and Indian Ocean Tourism Awards held in Dar es Salaam.

134. In 2025, Tanzania participated in the 69th General Conference `of the International Atomic Energy Agency held in Vienna, Austria. At the Conference, Tanzania declared its commitment to strengthen international cooperation; promote the use nuclear energy in electricity generation; and implement the International Atomic Energy Agency's policy on the safe use of nuclear technology for sustainable development.

135. In 2025, Tanzania participated in the 28th Universal Postal Union (UPU) Conference held in Dubai. At the Conference, Tanzania won seats on the Council of Administration and the Postal Services Operations Council. In addition, Tanzania was elected to the Board of the Service Quality Fund from 2025 to 2028.

136. In 2025, Tanzania participated in the World Telecommunication Development Conference held in Baku, Azerbaijan. At the Conference, Tanzania was elected Vice-Speaker of the United Nations International Telecommunication Union Study Group on Telecommunication Sector Development (ITU-D) from 2026 to 2029.

Economic Cooperation in Africa

137. In 2025, Tanzania participated in the Mission 300 Africa Energy Summit held in Dar es Salaam. The Summit discussed opportunities, challenges, and the future of sustainable energy development in Africa. At the summit, Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, expressed Tanzania's commitment to promoting clean and sustainable energy for households, industries, and productive sectors. Among the achievements of the Summit were the development of National Energy Compacts to facilitate access to electricity, attract investment from both the public and private sectors, and strengthen international cooperation for sustainable energy development. In addition, the 38th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, held in February 2025, endorsed and adopted the Dar es Salaam Declaration in recognition of Her Excellency, President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan's contribution to shaping the energy agenda, particularly clean cooking energy in Africa. The Dar es Salaam Declaration aims to provide access to electricity for 300 million people in Africa by 2030, as well as to improve electricity infrastructure, promote renewable energy, and attract private-sector investment.

138. In 2025, Tanzania participated in the 17th African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Ministerial Conference held in Egypt. At the Conference, the rules of origin for goods in the textile, clothing, and automotive manufacturing sectors were finalized. The rules of origin aim to protect local raw materials while allowing the import of scarce raw materials to Africa. Through the rules, more than 50 Tanzanian companies that met the criteria were registered to do business within the African Free Trade Area.

139. In 2025, Tanzania participated in the Africa Water Investment Program (AU-AIP) Summit held in Cape Town, South Africa. At the Summit, Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, was awarded the Presidential Global Water Changemakers Award for her leadership in water resource management, which is the Government's effort to address water challenges facing women.

140. In 2025, Tanzania continued to participate in the African Union's deliberations, including participating in the 38th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. At the Summit, Tanzania was appointed to the African Union's Executive Committee and to the position of Third Vice-Chair from the Eastern Region.

Economic Cooperation in the East African Community

141. In 2025, Tanzania participated in the 17th EAC Energy, Petroleum, and Minerals Ministerial Meeting held in Arusha. At the meeting, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Uganda signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the Development of the 39 MW Nsongezi Hydropower Project using the Kagera River. On the other hand, Tanzania participated in the 11th East African Community Petroleum Conference and Exhibition held in Dar es Salaam. Through the conference, Tanzania managed to announce the fifth round of bidding for oil and natural gas exploration blocks and to promote regional projects, particularly in petroleum and gas transportation infrastructure.

142. In 2025, Tanzania participated in the 25th EAC Health Ministerial Sectoral Council Meeting. In the meeting, Tanzania was nominated to host two (2) new Regional Centres of Excellence in Higher Medical Education, Health Services and Research, which are the Centre of Excellence in Oral and Dental Health Sciences hosted by Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, and the Centre of Excellence in Stem Cell Transplantation and Blood Diseases hosted by Benjamin Mkapa Hospital.

143. In 2025, Tanzania participated in the 25th EAC Small and Medium Enterprises Expo held in Nairobi, Kenya, which featured 271 entrepreneurs from Tanzania. Products sold included clothing, agricultural products such as spices, nutritious flour, grain flour, wine, honey, leather, natural herbs, cashew nuts, handicrafts, paintings, seaweed, fish, and seafood. Tanzania was also declared the overall winner of the Expo.

144. In 2025, the East African Community (EAC) established and adopted the Common Customs Tariff Management Rules to enhance trade among Member States. These rules ensure that customs procedures are finalized prior to arrival of goods at the border, thereby streamlining cross-border trade and improving efficiency. In addition, 96 quality standards were harmonized and recognized as EAC quality standards to eliminate technical barriers to trade, including standards for agricultural products and for vehicle and machinery lubricants.

Economic Cooperation in the Southern African Development Community

145. In 2025, Tanzania participated in the First Joint Summit of EAC and SADC Heads of State and Government held in Dar es Salaam to discuss the security and defence situation in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. During the Summit, the Heads of State and Government stressed the importance of a ceasefire and the use of diplomatic means to resolve the conflict, including mediation through the EAC and the African Union.

146. In 2025, Tanzania participated in the 45th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Antananarivo, Madagascar. At the Summit, Tanzania emphasized

implementing the Mission 300 Africa Energy Summit resolutions in collaboration with the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and other development partners.

Economic Cooperation in Great Lakes Countries

147. In 2025, Tanzania participated in the African Ministerial Conference on Pharmaceutical Production held in Algiers, Algeria. At the conference, the Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Algerian Medicines Agency on the production and distribution of pharmaceuticals. In addition, the Medical Store Department (MSD) established partnerships with five (5) pharmaceutical companies to enhance production and availability of pharmaceuticals in the country.

CHAPTER 6

HUMAN RESOURCE

Population

148. The population of Tanzania was estimated at 68,153,004 in 2025 compared with 66,278,276 people in 2024. Out of those, Mainland Tanzania population was estimated at 66,054,123, equivalent to 96.9 percent of the total population and Zanzibar population was estimated at 2,098,881 (3.1 percent). In addition, female population was estimated at 34,732,602, equivalent to 51.0 percent of the total population and male population was 33,420,402 (49.0 percent). The 2025 population estimates were based on the 2022 Population and Housing Census.

Regional Population Distribution

149. In 2025, Dar es Salaam region recorded the highest population of 5,874,418 people, equivalent to 8.9 percent of Mainland Tanzania's population, followed by Mwanza region with a population of 4,116,854 (6.2 percent). Dar es Salaam region had the highest population due to migration from other regions, driven by the availability of basic social services and economic opportunities. However, Njombe region recorded the lowest population of 956,702 people, equivalent to 1.4 percent of Mainland Tanzania's population. In Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region recorded the highest population of 989,928 people, equivalent to 47.2 percent, whereas Kusini Unguja region recorded the lowest population of 214,888 people, equivalent to 10.2 percent.

150. In 2025, the population density of Tanzania averaged at 77 people per square kilometre compared with an average of 75 people per square kilometre recorded in 2024. In addition, the population density of Mainland Tanzania averaged 75 people per square kilometre compared with an average of 73 people per square kilometre in 2024. Furthermore, Dar es Salaam region recorded the highest population density, at an average of 4,217 people per square kilometre, followed by Mwanza region with an average of 435 people per square kilometre. However, Lindi region recorded the lowest population density, averaging at 19 people per square kilometre. On the other hand, the population density of Zanzibar averaged at 853 people per square kilometre compared with an average of 828 people per square kilometre registered in 2024. Similarly, Mjini Magharibi region registered the highest population density of about 4,304 people per square kilometre followed by Kusini Pemba region with an average of 914 people per square kilometre. Nevertheless, Kusini Unguja region recorded the lowest population density averaged at 252 people per square kilometre.

151. In 2025, the average household size for Tanzania and Mainland Tanzania was 4.3, as in 2024. In addition, Simiyu region recorded the highest average household size of 6.7, while Mtwara region recorded the lowest average household size of 3.3. In Zanzibar, the average

household size remained at 5.0 in 2025, as in 2024. Furthermore, Kusini Pemba region recorded the highest average household size of 5.7, while Kusini Unguja region recorded the lowest household size of around 4.2 in 2025, as it was in 2024. **Table 6.1** shows population distribution by region.

Table 6.1: Population Distribution by Region in 2025

Region	Population			Sex Ratio	Population Density	Number of Households	Average Household Size
	Total	Male	Female				
Tanzania	**68,153,004**	**33,420,402**	**34,732,602**	**96.2**	**77**	**15,749,151**	**4.3**
Mainland Tanzania	**66,054,123**	**32,395,734**	**33,658,389**	**96.2**	**75**	**15,327,103**	**4.3**
Dodoma	3,389,537	1,670,943	1,718,594	97.2	82	832,461	4.1
Arusha	2,593,834	1,252,501	1,341,333	93.4	69	677,210	3.8
Kilimanjaro	2,018,855	989,747	1,029,108	96.2	152	539,808	3.7
Tanga	2,861,741	1,406,476	1,455,265	96.6	107	695,320	4.1
Morogoro	3,488,328	1,731,277	1,757,051	98.5	49	905,482	3.9
Pwani	2,195,974	1,089,647	1,106,327	98.5	67	588,774	3.7
Dar es Salaam	5,874,418	2,851,589	3,022,829	94.3	4,217	1,691,344	3.5
Lindi	1,286,839	629,640	657,199	95.8	19	374,225	3.4
Mtwara	1,772,766	847,796	924,970	91.7	106	534,660	3.3
Ruvuma	2,030,461	996,472	1,033,989	96.4	32	512,694	4.0
Iringa	1,285,523	624,015	661,508	94.3	36	346,932	3.7
Mbeya	2,556,431	1,238,113	1,318,318	93.9	68	687,279	3.7
Singida	2,231,481	1,113,653	1,117,828	99.6	45	439,899	5.1
Tabora	3,775,329	1,862,562	1,912,767	97.4	50	666,376	5.7
Rukwa	1,742,773	849,009	893,764	95.0	76	373,352	4.7
Kigoma	2,757,544	1,341,079	1,416,465	94.7	74	534,675	5.2
Shinyanga	2,483,928	1,229,696	1,254,232	98.0	131	469,205	5.3
Kagera	3,322,078	1,632,719	1,689,359	96.6	131	780,607	4.3
Mwanza	4,116,854	2,020,882	2,095,972	96.4	435	836,341	4.9
Mara	2,647,733	1,285,134	1,362,599	94.3	122	525,617	5.0
Manyara	2,098,332	1,063,437	1,034,895	102.8	47	447,349	4.7
Njombe	956,702	455,416	501,286	90.8	45	264,994	3.6
Katavi	1,297,568	644,439	653,129	98.7	28	243,070	5.3
Simiyu	2,425,871	1,186,880	1,238,991	95.8	96	360,354	6.7
Geita	3,357,323	1,663,275	1,694,048	98.2	167	633,603	5.3
Songwe	1,485,900	719,337	766,563	93.8	66	365,472	4.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	**2,098,881**	**1,024,668**	**1,074,213**	**95.4**	**853**	**422,048**	**5.0**
Kaskazini Unguja	283,792	140,108	143,684	97.5	604	60,456	4.7
Kusini Unguja	214,888	108,136	106,752	101.3	252	51,574	4.2
Mjini Magharibi	989,928	478,184	511,744	93.4	4304	201,804	4.9
Kaskazini Pemba	306,849	149,913	156,936	95.5	535	54,780	5.6
Kusini Pemba	303,424	148,327	155,097	95.6	914	53,434	5.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Mainland Tanzania Population Distribution by Age

152. In 2025, there were 11,073,544 children under the age of 5 years equivalent to 16.8 percent of the total Mainland Tanzania population. The population aged between 5 and 14 years was 17,735,920, equivalent to 26.9 percent of the total population. In addition, the population aged 15 to 34 years was 22,389,784, equivalent to 33.9 percent of the total population. The labour force population aged 15 to 64 was 34,835,408, equivalent to 52.7 percent. Furthermore, the population aged 65 and above was 2,409,251, equivalent to 3.6

percent of the total population. Similarly, the dependent population (below 15 years of age, and 65 years and above) was 31,218,715, equivalent to 47.3 percent of the total population (**Table 6.2 and Chart 6.1**).

Table 6.2: Mainland Tanzania Population Distribution in 2025

Age	Sex		Total	Percent
	Female	Male		
0 - 4	5,485,013	5,588,531	11,073,544	16.8
5 - 14	8,790,439	8,945,481	17,735,920	26.9
15 - 34	11,625,179	10,764,605	22,389,784	33.9
35 - 64	6,424,355	6,021,269	12,445,624	18.8
65+	1,333,403	1,075,848	2,409,251	3.6
Total	**33,658,389**	**32,395,734**	**66,054,123**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Chart 6.1: Mainland Tanzania Population Distribution by Age in 2025

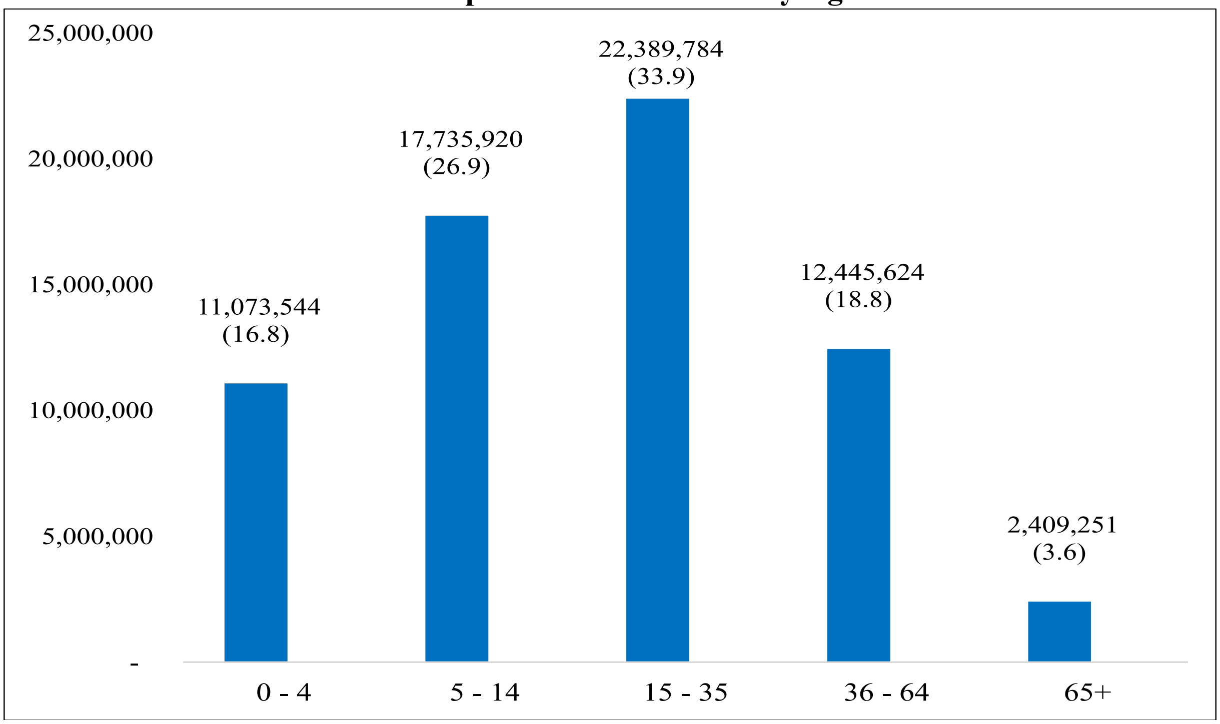
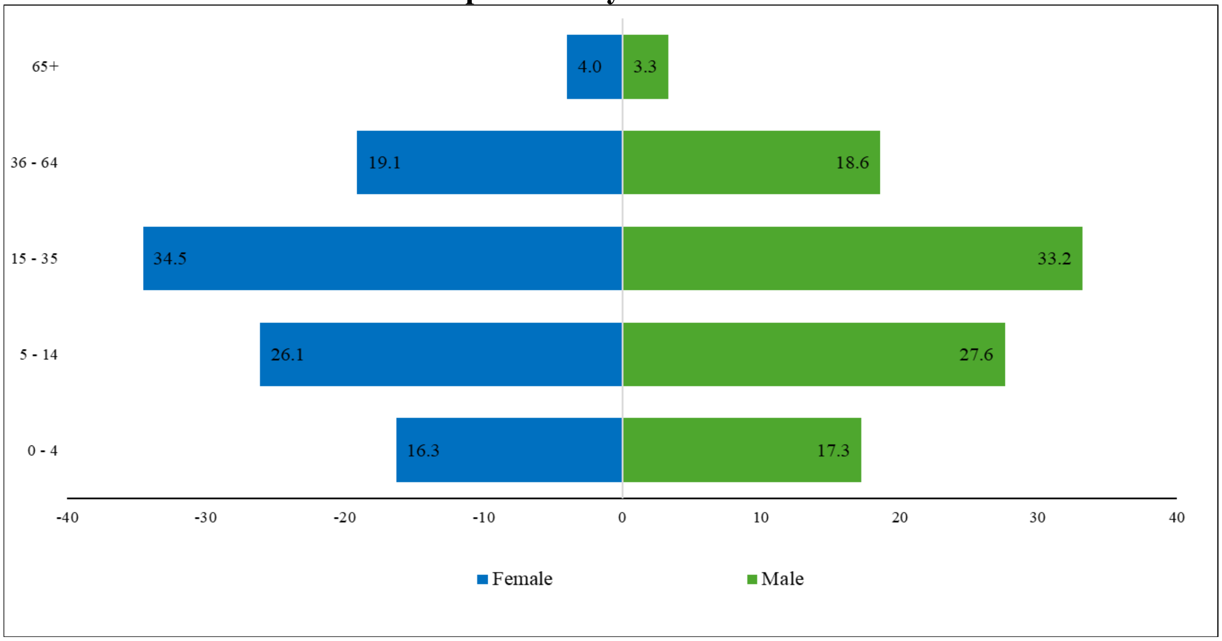


Chart 6.2: Mainland Tanzania Population Pyramid in 2025



Labour Force and Employment

153. In 2025, a total of 11,043 youths were trained on skills required in the labour market through the National Skills Development Program to facilitate their employment or self-employment compared with 10,699 youths trained in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 3.2 percent. The training aimed at addressing the unemployment challenge among youths. Out of those, 8,000 youths were enrolled in apprenticeships; 2,086 youths participated in practical training at the workplace; and 957 youths were trained in skills development in entrepreneurship or in the mining sub-sector.

154. In 2025, Tanzania Employment Services Agency (TaESA), through the TaESA Portal registered 16,031 job seekers compared with 18,916 job seekers registered in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 15.3 percent. Out of those, 8,841 were female, equivalent to 55.1 percent and 7,190 were male. During the period under review, 8,364 job seekers (4,489 male and 3,875 female) were trained in job-seeking skills compared with 11,542 job seekers trained in 2024.

155. In 2025, a total of 2,546 (male 1,322 and 1,224 female) graduates from different levels of education were linked to employers to undertake work experience training compared with 3,085 graduates in 2024. In addition, 787 youth (420 male and 367 female) were linked to employment opportunities in 2025 compared with 1,253 youth in 2024. Furthermore, 5,454 Tanzanians (1,377 male and 4,077 female) were connected to employment opportunities abroad in 2025 compared with 3,591 in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 51.9 percent.

156. According to the Formal Sector Employment and Earnings Survey (EES) 2023/24, employment in the formal sector was 3,990,457 compared with 3,635,755 employment in

2022/23, equivalent to an increase of 9.8 percent. Out of those, 1,173,608 employment were from the public sector (29.4 percent), and 2,816,850 employment from the private sector (70.6 percent). In addition, EES results showed that regular employees were 3,495,715 in 2023/24 compared with 3,313,909 in 2022/23, equivalent to an increase of 5.5 percent. Furthermore, casual employees increased by 53.7 percent to 494,742 in 2023/24 compared with 321,846 in 2022/23 (**Table 6.3**).

Table 6.3 Distribution of Formal Employment

Employment Category	2022/23			Contribution	2023/24			Contribution
	Public	Private	Total	(Percent)	Public	Private	Total	(Percent)
Regular employment	1,082,917	2,230,992	3,313,909	91.1	1,132,340	2,363,376	3,495,715	87.6
Casual employment	12,810	309,036	321,846	8.9	41,268	453,474	494,742	12.4
Total*	**1,095,726**	**2,540,029**	**3,635,755**	**100.0**	**1,173,608**	**2,816,850**	**3,990,457**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
*Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding

157. The Formal Sector Employment and Earnings Survey results showed that females employed in regular employment were 40.5 percent, and males were 59.5 percent. In addition, 61.3 percent of youths aged between 15 - 35 were employed in regular employment in 2023/24 compared with 67.1 percent in 2022/23. Furthermore, the rate of regular employment among people aged 36 and above was 38.7 percent in 2023/24 compared with 32.9 percent in 2022/23. On the other hand, the private sector accounted for 67.6 percent of regular employment and the public sector accounted for 32.4 percent in 2023/24. Similarly, the private sector accounted for 91.7 percent of casual employment, and the public sector accounted for 8.3 percent.

158. The EES results further show that employees with disabilities in regular employment were 19,371, equivalent to 0.6 percent of the formal sector employees. Out of those, 7,176 were female, equivalent to 37.0 percent and 12,194 were male (63.0 percent). In addition, the public sector employed 67.4 percent of people with disabilities compared with 32.6 percent of employees with disabilities in the private sector.

159. According to the EES regional analysis, Dar es Salaam region accounted for the largest share with 1,371,641 employees, equivalent to 34.4 percent of total employment in 2023/24 compared with 1,232,637 employees in 2022/23 (**Table 6.4**). Katavi region recorded the lowest number of employed people at 23,768 followed by Songwe at 32,181. On the other hand, manufacturing activity had the largest share of 18.0 percent of the total employment, followed by education activity accounting for 15.7 percent and the administration and defence activity 11.9 percent, as shown in **Table 6.5.**

Table 6.4: Formal Employment by Region in 2023/24

Region	Private	Public	Total	Contribution
Dodoma	67,655	63,689	131,344	3.3
Arusha	194,989	32,674	227,663	5.7
Kilimanjaro	135,799	57,438	193,237	4.8
Tanga	126,801	62,515	189,316	4.7
Morogoro	203,427	95,809	299,236	7.5
Pwani	51,222	50,783	102,004	2.6
Dar es Salaam	1,269,213	102,428	1,371,640	34.4
Lindi	13,769	42,326	56,095	1.4
Mtwara	35,669	24,232	59,901	1.5
Ruvuma	42,037	27,863	69,900	1.8
Iringa	66,511	33,485	99,996	2.5
Mbeya	126,606	57,785	184,391	4.6
Singida	32,456	36,287	68,743	1.7
Tabora	25,032	33,313	58,345	1.5
Rukwa	24,859	22,731	47,590	1.2
Kigoma	37,942	35,763	73,705	1.8
Shinyanga	44,459	81,505	125,964	3.2
Kagera	39,966	50,929	90,896	2.3
Mwanza	121,029	57,017	178,046	4.5
Mara	45,961	47,845	93,806	2.4
Manyara	32,385	32,716	65,101	1.6
Njombe	16,923	32,026	48,949	1.2
Katavi	8,067	15,701	23,767	0.6
Simiyu	19,529	22,891	42,420	1.1
Geita	22,357	33,866	56,223	1.4
Songwe	12,190	19,991	32,181	0.8
Total*	**2,816,850**	**1,173,608**	**3,990,457**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

*Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding

Table 6.5: Distribution of Formal Employment by Economic Activities in 2023/24

Activity	Regular Employment	Casual Employment	Total	Contribution (Percent)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	122,380	65,823	188,202	4.7
Mining and quarrying	75,003	3,817	78,819	2
Manufacturing	583,707	135,137	718,843	18
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	24,599	1,253	25,852	0.6
Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation	21,969	3,100	25,068	0.6
Construction	56,793	58,852	115,646	2.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	267,993	57,384	325,377	8.2
Transportation and storage	120,874	13,644	134,518	3.4
Accommodation and food service	296,013	41,042	337,054	8.4
Information and Communication	37,511	10,378	47,889	1.2
Financial and insurance	91,634	470	92,104	2.3
Real estate	8,546	211	8,757	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical	52,313	4,723	57,035	1.4
Administrative and support service	255,628	11,924	267,552	6.7
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	468,304	5,440	473,744	11.9
Education	609,765	14,951	624,716	15.7
Human health and social work	254,545	13,636	268,181	6.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	22,064	2,627	24,691	0.6
Other service	126,076	50,331	176,407	4.4
Total	**3,495,715**	**494,742**	**3,990,457**	**100**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

160. The Formal Sector Employment and Earnings Survey results show that 360,852 new employments were recorded in 2023/24 compared with 129,055 new employments registered in 2022/23. Out of those, 175,743 were female employees and 185,109 were male employees. In addition, the private sector accounted for 266,721 new employments, equivalent to 73.9 percent and the public sector accounted for 94,131 new employments. Furthermore, service and shop sales workers were the most absorbed cadre with 96,658 new employments, followed by 77,249 elementary employments. The cadre with the fewest new employment was legislators, administrators, and managerial professionals, altogether with 8,061 employment.

161. According to the Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2025, the labour force participation rate in Mainland Tanzania increased to 76.1 percent from 73.4 percent in 2024. The Survey further indicates that male participation rate was 82.6 percent and female participation rate was 70.1 percent in 2025. During the period under review, employment ratio in Mainland Tanzania increased to 71.6 percent compared with 69.0 percent in 2024 **(Table 6.6).** In addition, the unemployment rate decreased to 5.9 percent in 2025 compared with 6.1 percent in 2024, indicating improved employment opportunities. Furthermore, the distribution of employment by economic activities indicates that agricultural activities accounted for the largest share of employment with 15,310,182 employed persons, equivalent to 55.1 percent, followed by trade and repair with 4,274,076 employed persons

(15.4 percent) and manufacturing with 1,496,251 employed persons (5.4 percent). Distribution of employments by economic activities is shown in **Table 6.7.**

Table 6.6: **Labour Force Participation and Employment, 2024 - 2025**

Age	2024			2025		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Population (Aged 15+)	18,932,825	17,207,530	36,140,354	20,114,430	18,645,776	38,760,206
Labour force participation	12,821,078	13,718,590	26,539,668	14,103,050	15,405,744	29,508,794
Employment (Aged 15+)	11,884,295	13,046,629	24,930,924	13,084,185	14,681,200	27,765,385
Labour force participation rate	**67.7**	**79.7**	**73.4**	**70.1**	**82.6**	**76.1**
Employment rate	**62.8**	**75.8**	**69.0**	**65.0**	**78.7**	**71.6**

Source: National Bureau of Statistic

Table 6.7: Employment by Economic Activities Tanzania Mainland, 2025

Activity	Female	Male	Total	Contribution (Percent)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7,610,557	7,699,625	15,310,182	55.1
Mining and Quarrying	48,828	283,701	332,529	1.2
Manufacturing	463,913	1,032,337	1,496,251	5.4
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	1,590	50,723	52,313	0.2
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	4,286	22,855	27,142	0.1
Construction	25,546	803,199	828,745	3.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	2,358,821	1,915,255	4,274,076	15.4
Transportation and Storage	31,789	1,186,060	1,217,849	4.4
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,051,935	215,632	1,267,566	4.6
Information and Communication	13,848	34,118	47,966	0.2
Financial and Insurance Activities	94,098	41,060	135,158	0.5
Real Estate Activities	7,761	8,468	16,229	0.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	20,429	41,362	61,791	0.2
Administrative and Support Service Activities	431,862	416,899	848,762	3.1
Public Administration and Defence; Social Security	32,637	103,177	135,813	0.5
Education	221,970	287,460	509,430	1.8
Human Health and Social Work Activities	103,355	87,350	190,705	0.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	16,508	37,654	54,161	0.2
Other Service Activities	381,418	323,828	705,246	2.5
Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods and Services	162,166	90,005	252,171	0.9
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	868	431	1,299	0.005
Total	**13,084,185**	**14,681,200**	**27,765,385**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 37: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF TANZANIA POPULATION, 2018 - 2025

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Dodoma	2,492,989	2,568,514	2,647,410	2,729,668	3,085,625	3,211,342	3,300,186	3,389,537
Arusha	1,999,907	2,051,852	2,104,074	2,156,511	2,356,255	2,453,164	2,524,141	2,593,834
Kilimanjaro	1,864,329	1,906,978	1,951,252	1,996,952	1,861,934	1,934,278	1,976,588	2,018,855
Tanga	2,337,053	2,391,791	2,449,235	2,509,439	2,615,597	2,720,044	2,790,841	2,861,741
Morogoro	2,596,287	2,662,468	2,730,058	2,799,260	3,197,104	3,322,152	3,405,761	3,488,328
Pwani	1,265,504	1,295,267	1,325,852	1,357,271	2,024,947	2,092,960	2,144,928	2,195,974
Dar es Salaam	5,147,070	5,275,315	5,401,814	5,526,638	5,383,728	5,600,194	5,739,734	5,874,418
Lindi	983,738	1,004,439	1,025,800	1,047,783	1,194,028	1,237,901	1,262,641	1,286,839
Mtwara	1,424,083	1,451,078	1,478,874	1,507,426	1,634,947	1,702,874	1,738,231	1,772,766
Ruvuma	1,579,811	1,616,991	1,655,443	1,695,057	1,848,794	1,933,611	1,982,240	2,030,461
Iringa	1,095,172	1,122,131	1,149,481	1,177,327	1,192,728	1,234,438	1,260,104	1,285,523
Mbeya	2,070,412	2,136,614	2,204,543	2,274,236	2,343,754	2,434,636	2,495,901	2,556,431
Singida	1,612,854	1,658,086	1,705,182	1,754,370	2,008,058	2,102,316	2,166,130	2,231,481
Tabora	2,870,522	2,974,427	3,081,263	3,191,194	3,391,679	3,542,880	3,657,677	3,775,329
Rukwa	1,195,550	1,231,959	1,270,049	1,310,007	1,540,519	1,619,636	1,680,335	1,742,773
Kigoma	2,616,200	2,706,831	2,800,919	2,898,568	2,470,967	2,584,236	2,669,703	2,757,544
Shinyanga	1,874,709	1,933,768	1,993,589	2,054,229	2,241,299	2,337,809	2,410,306	2,483,928
Kagera	3,022,037	3,127,908	3,238,347	3,353,241	2,989,299	3,131,795	3,226,032	3,322,078
Mwanza	3,532,378	3,676,300	3,826,573	3,983,793	3,699,872	3,869,312	3,992,565	4,116,854
Mara	2,209,143	2,298,317	2,391,845	2,490,155	2,372,015	2,485,120	2,565,172	2,647,733
Manyara	1,750,864	1,810,929	1,873,105	1,937,450	1,892,502	1,973,968	2,035,641	2,098,332
Njombe	803,299	820,355	837,557	854,932	889,946	922,044	939,503	956,702
Katavi	738,237	771,287	805,887	842,200	1,152,958	1,209,848	1,253,158	1,297,568
Simiyu	2,094,798	2,196,449	2,304,228	2,418,495	2,140,497	2,254,092	2,338,396	2,425,871
Geita	2,239,949	2,335,134	2,434,800	2,539,114	2,977,608	3,127,548	3,241,053	3,357,323
Songwe	1,202,419	1,239,970	1,278,850	1,319,064	1,344,687	1,403,938	1,444,855	1,485,900
Mainland Tanzania	**52,619,314**	**54,265,158**	**55,966,030**	**57,724,380**	**59,851,347**	**62,442,136**	**64,241,822**	**66,054,123**
Kaskazini Unguja	222,066	227,317	232,480	237,505	257290	267,219	275,531	283,792
Kusini Unguja	133,767	136,235	138,589	140,821	195873	204,063	209,534	214,888
Mjini Magharibi	700,791	717,468	733,914	750,033	893169	933,760	962,135	989,928
Kaskazini Pemba	271,594	282,716	294,267	306,173	272091	284,963	295,724	306,849
Kusini Pemba	251,631	261,853	272,348	283,076	271350	283,901	293,530	303,424
Zanzibar	**1,579,849**	**1,625,589**	**1,671,598**	**1,717,608**	**1,889,773**	**1,973,906**	**2,036,454**	**2,098,881**
Total Tanzania	**54,199,163**	**55,890,747**	**57,637,628**	**59,441,988**	**61,741,120**	**64,416,042**	**66,278,276**	**68,153,004**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Part Two

Development in Various Sectors

CHAPTER 7

AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

CROP PRODUCTION

Food crops

162. In 2025, production of major food crops was 23,783,128 tonnes compared with 22,803,316 tonnes produced in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 4.3 percent (**Table 7.1**). This was attributed to improved extension services, the use of appropriate agricultural technologies, availability of improved agricultural inputs and farm implements, enhanced pre- and post-harvest crop management, and sufficient rainfall in most production areas. Out of the quantity produced, 14,924,582 tonnes were cereal crops, and 8,858,546 tonnes were non-cereal crops. In addition, the requirements for major food crops were 18,279,054 tonnes in 2025 compared with 17,753,989 tonnes in 2024. Based on production and requirements for major food crops, the country recorded a food surplus of 5,504,04 tonnes in 2025 compared with 5,049,327 tonnes in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 9.0 percent. Subsequently, the country's food self-sufficiency ratio for major food crops was 130.1 percent in 2025 compared with 128.4 percent in 2024.

Table 7.1: Production Trend of Major Food Crops ('000' Tonnes), 2021 - 2025

Crop	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Cereals						
Maize	7,039	6,417	8,011	10,084	10,925	8.3
Rice	2,687	1,708	2,332	3,046	2,640	-13.3
Wheat	70	62	87	119	116	-2.5
Sorghum/Millet	1,077	1,046	1,019	1,339	1,244	-7.1
Non - cereals						
Cassava	2,486	2,411	2,575	2,317	2649	14.3
Beans/Legumes	2,235	2,499	2,803	2,495	2,523	1.1
Banana	1,442	1,290	1,224	1,152	1,414	22.7
Irish and sweet potatoes	1,626	1,715	2,351	2,252	2,273	0.9
Total	**18,662**	**17,148**	**20,402**	**22,804**	**23,784**	**4.3**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Grain Storage Facilities

163. In 2025, the Government, through the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA), increased food storage capacity to 776,000 tonnes compared with 360,000 tonnes in 2024. This increase was attributed to the completion of the construction of modern warehouses and silos. In addition, food reserves decreased from 683,928.0 tonnes in 2024 to 555,857.5 tonnes in 2025. This was due to increased sales of food crops to maintain grain quality and stabilize market prices.

Traditional Cash Crops

164. In 2025, production of major traditional cash crops was 1,687,105 tonnes compared with 1,487,364 tonnes produced in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 13.4 percent (**Table 7.2)**. The increase was attributed to continued adherence to good agricultural practices; increased use of fertilizers facilitated by subsidy program; expanded irrigation; improved agricultural extension services; strengthened agricultural research; and the use of improved seeds.

Table 7.2: Production Trend of Major Traditional Cash Crops (Tonnes), 2021 - 2025

Crop	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Cotton	122,836	144,792	174,486	282,510	221,853	-21.5
Coffee	73,027	66,837	62,917	77,417	110,369	42.6
Tea	27,510	24,825	26,451	22,337	22,484	0.7
Pyrethrum	2,412	2,694	3,815	2,866	8,583	*
Tobacco	58,508	70,699	122,858	117,464	185,776	58.2
Cashew nuts	210,786	240,158	310,787	528,262	617,684	16.9
Sisal	36,170	44,151	56,773	61,216	66,973	9.4
Sugar	367,718	379,280	460,049	395,293	453,383	14.7
Total	**898,967**	**973,436**	**1,218,136**	**1,487,364**	**1,687,105**	**13.4**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture
* Percentage change exceeds 100

Horticultural Crops

165. In 2025, production of horticultural crops, including flowers, fruits, spices, and vegetables increased to 9,782,338 tonnes compared with 7,513,502 tonnes in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 30.2 percent (**Table 7.3**). The increase was attributed to improved agricultural extension services, expansion of irrigation farming, strengthened agricultural research, increased use of improved seeds and fertilizers supported by subsidy program, and availability of reliable markets for horticultural produce.

Table 7.3: Production Trend of Horticultural Crops (Tonnes), 2021 - 2025

Crop	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Fruits	5,199,312	5,407,284	6,530,302	6,212,065	8,051,187	29.6
Vegetables	2,011,684	2,212,852	1,777,878	1,232,526	1,634,591	32.6
Flowers	1,338	1,351	577	534	1,102	*
Spices	92,389	101,628	129,517	68,377	95,458	39.6
Total	**7,304,723**	**7,723,115**	**8,438,274**	**7,513,502**	**9,782,338**	**30.2**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture
* Percentage change exceeds 100

Oilseed Crops

166. In 2025, production of oilseed crops was 2,283,072 tonnes compared with 2,230,135 tonnes produced in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 2.4 percent (**Table 7.4**). The increase was attributed to the availability of agricultural inputs under the subsidy program, improved extension services, and favourable weather conditions.

Table 7.4: Production Trend of Oilseed Crops (Tonnes), 2021 - 2025

Crop	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Sunflower	478,900	425,653	1,132,298	1,217,026	1,222,210	0.4
Groundnuts	895,219	936,799	586,216	620,603	609,340	-1.8
Sesame	236,162	79,170	266,994	240,010	257,041	7.1
Palm	58,791	60,790	62,125	51,834	74,303	43.3
Soybean	44,106	5,152	13,584	48,532	35,025	-27.8
Coconuts	192,239	201,539	95,465	52,131	85,153	63.3
Total	**1,905,417**	**1,709,103**	**2,156,683**	**2,230,135**	**2,283,072**	**2.4**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Agricultural Inputs

167. In 2025, availability of improved seeds was 72,031 tonnes compared with 72,032 tonnes in 2024. Out of the total seeds available, 54,236 tonnes were produced domestically compared with 56,114 tonnes in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 3.3 percent. This was due to changes in weather conditions. Of the domestically produced seeds, 50,883 tonnes were produced by the private sector and 3,353 tonnes by the Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA). In addition, 17,795 tonnes of seeds were imported in 2025 compared with 15,917 tonnes imported in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 11.8 percent. This was attributed to a decline in domestic production and the growing demand for seeds.

168. In 2024/25, fertilizer availability increased to 1,323,798 tonnes compared with 1,213,780 tonnes in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 9.1 percent. During the period under review, 152,336 tonnes of fertilizer were produced domestically compared with 158,628 tonnes produced in 2023/24, a decline of 4.0 percent. This was due to capital constraints faced by some major fertilizer manufacturers while undertaking production capacity expansion, which temporarily reduced fertilizer production. In addition, 911,059 tonnes of fertilizer were imported in 2024/25 compared with 728,758 tonnes imported in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 25.0 percent. Furthermore, fertilizer consumption increased by 15.6 percent to 972,074 tonnes in 2024/25 compared with 840,714 tonnes in 2023/24 (**Table 7.5**). This was attributed to strengthened agricultural extension services on proper fertilizer application, as well as improved digital systems for managing subsidized fertilizer.

Table 7.5: Fertilizer Availability (Tonnes), 2020/21 - 2024/25

Year	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Change (Percent)
Estimated demand	718,051	698,260	667,730	848,884	1,000,000	17.8
Availability						
Opening stock	219,206	117,900	126,964	326,344	260,403	-20.2
Domestic production	42,695	62,724	84,696	158,678	152,336	-4.0
Imports	504,122	407,994	824,085	728,758	911,059	25.0
Total	**766,023**	**588,618**	**1,035,745**	**1,213,780**	**1,323,798**	**9.1**
Exports	171,254	98,055	128,774	112,612	118,048	4.8
Domestic consumption	476,870	363,599	580,628	840,714	972,074	15.6

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

169. In 2024/25, the average world market price of UREA fertilizer was USD 392 per tonne compared with USD 391 per tonne in 2023/24. In addition, the average world market price of Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) fertilizer was USD 599 per tonne in 2024/25 compared with USD 590 per tonne in 2023/24.

170. In 2025, the Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund (AGITF) extended 24 loans worth 5,425.5 million shillings compared with 19 loans worth 208.36 million shillings in 2024. The increase was attributed to enhanced collaboration between AGITF and financial institutions to facilitate the provision of credit and guarantees to farmers in need of financing. Out of the total loan, 5,000 million shillings were extended to the Cooperative Bank for agricultural lending, and 425.5 million shillings were extended for various activities, including farm operations, irrigation infrastructure, value-addition machinery and for purchase of power tillers. In addition, loans worth 1.95 billion shillings were collected in 2025, equivalent to 39 percent of the 4.95 billion shillings repayment target.

Crop Prices and Markets

171. In 2025, the average wholesale price of maize increased by 9.0 percent to 75,000 shillings per 100-kilogram sack compared with an average of 68,800 shillings per 100-kilogram sack in 2024. This was attributed to increasing demand for maize in neighbouring countries. In addition, the price of rice increased by 2.5 percent to an average of 225,000 shillings per 100-kilogram sack in 2025 compared with 219,600 shillings per 100-kilogram sack in 2024. This was due to decrease in rice production. On the other hand, the price of beans decreased by 6.2 percent to an average of 245,000 shillings per 100-kilogram sack in 2025 compared with 261,150 shillings per 100-kilogram sack in 2024 (**Table 7.6).** This was attributed to favourable weather condition in the production areas.

Table 7.6: Average Wholesale Price of Major Food Crops in the Domestic Market (Shillings/ 100 Kilogram sack), 2021 - 2025

Crop	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Maize	47,800	83,200	105,200	68,800	75,000	9.0
Rice	142,800	216,800	275,440	219,600	225,000	2.5
Sorghum	99,200	123,600	139,910	140,500	147,816	5.2
Finger Millet	151,800	169,500	141,000	180,400	227,250	26.0
Wheat	124,900	182,100	191,930	194,900	198,866	2.0
Beans	176,100	215,100	276,930	261,150	245,000	-6.2
Irish potatoes	68,000	82,000	97,710	99,300	95,747	-3.6

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

172. In 2025, the average wholesale price of arabica coffee in the domestic market was 11,000 shillings per kilogram compared with 7,500 shillings per kilogram in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 46.7 percent. In addition, the average wholesale price of sisal increased by 11.2 percent to 3,966,800 shillings per tonne in 2025 compared with an average of 3,566,000 shillings per tonne in 2024. The increase in the prices of arabica coffee and sisal was attributed to growing demand in the international market, improved crop quality, and enhancement in marketing and auction systems. On the other hand, the average wholesale price of standard-grade cashew nuts declined by 21.4 percent from 3,188 shillings per kilogram in 2024 to 2,505 shillings per kilogram in 2025. Similarly, the average wholesale price of under-grade cashew nuts decreased by 8.8 percent from 2,076 shillings per kilogram in 2024 to 1,893 shillings per kilogram in 2025. The decline in cashew nut prices was mainly attributed to a fall in cashew nut price in the international market due to increased production in other cashew-producing countries (**Table 7.7**).

Table 7.7: Average Wholesale Price of Traditional Cash Crops (Shillings/Kilogram), 2021 - 2025

Crop	Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Coffee	Arabica	6,500	8,428	5,978	7,500	11,000	46.7
	Robusta	1,400	2,646	2,965	5,060	5,000	-1.2
Cotton	Cotton seed	1,400	1,800	1,150	1,350	1,150	-14.8
Cashew nuts	Standard grade	2,150	1,860	1,720	3,188	2,505	-21.4
	Under grade	1,595	1,331	1,200	2,076	1,893	-8.8
Tobacco*	Virginia flue cured	1.79	1.79	2.34	2.3	2.6	13.0
	Dark fire cured	1.51	1.51	1.69	1.91	1.9	- 0.5
Tea*	Fresh leaves	314	366	366	366	366	0.0
	Dried leaves	1.62	1.55	1.24	1.46	1.7	16.4
Sisal ('000')	Hemp fibres	3,500	3,626	3,483	3,566	3,967	11.2
Pyrethrum	Dried flowers	3,200	3,200	3,500	3,700	4,000	8.1

Source: Ministry of Agriculture
* US dollar per kilogram

Extension Services in Crop Production

173. In 2025, a total of 677,842 farmers were registered in the agricultural input subsidy system compared with 530,384 farmers registered in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 27.8 percent. In addition, farmers and other stakeholders raised 6,020 queries and issues related to crop production, seed quality, fertilizer subsidies, export permits, and agricultural markets through the Customer Service Center in 2025compared with 5,879 queries and issues raised in 2024. Similarly, 44 vehicles were procured and distributed to extension officers to enhance service delivery. Out of those, 15 vehicles were distributed to Regional Offices, 14 vehicles to Local Government Authorities, and 15 vehicles to the Agricultural Technology Transfer Centers.

Research in Crop Production

174. In 2025, the Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) developed 30 new improved seed varieties for various crops compared with 16 improved seed varieties developed in 2024. The newly developed varieties included five (5) varieties of bird's eye chili, three (3) varieties of habanero chili, five (5) varieties of sweet pepper, six (6) varieties of tomato, five (5) varieties of sorghum, three (3) varieties of African eggplant, and three (3) varieties of green gram. The improved varieties have high yield potential and tolerance to drought, diseases, and pests.

175. In 2025, TARI produced 565.4 tonnes of improved seeds for cereals, legumes, and oilseed crops compared with 846.6 tonnes produced in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 33.2 percent. This was due to unfavorable weather conditions, particularly excessive rainfall. Out of the seeds produced, 9.4 tonnes were breeder seeds, 51 tonnes pre-basic seeds, 264.9 tonnes basic seeds, and 240.1 tonnes certified seeds. In addition, 14,199,661 seedlings were produced in 2025 compared with 10,766,506 seedlings produced in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 31.9 percent. The increase was driven by growing demand for fruit tree seedlings, including avocado seedlings.

Agricultural Training

176. In 2025, a total of 2,312 students were enrolled in 10 agricultural training colleges at certificate and diploma levels compared with 2,580 students enrolled in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 10.4 percent. This emanated from continued implementation of reforms in training delivery, with a focus on the direct transfer of agricultural technologies to farmers. In addition, 13,237 farmers were trained in improved agricultural technologies and best farming practices through agricultural colleges and training centres in 2025 compared with 10,892 farmers trained in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 21.5 percent.

Irrigation

177. In 2025, the area under irrigation increased by 35.2 percent to 983,466.1 hectares from 727,280.6 hectares in 2024. This was attributed to the completion of drilling 268 boreholes, the construction of nine (9) irrigation schemes, and the rehabilitation of nine (9) irrigation schemes. During the period under review, the number of irrigation associations registered with the National Irrigation Commission increased by 35.1 percent to 1,021 associations from 756 associations in 2024. The increase was driven by awareness creation and training provided to farmers on establishing and registering irrigation associations.

LIVESTOCK

Livestock Production and Products

178. In 2025, the cattle population was estimated at 40.6 million compared with 39.2 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 3.4 percent. In addition, the goat population was estimated at 29.6 million in 2025 compared with 28.6 million goats in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 3.5 percent (**Table 7.8**). The increase in livestock population was attributed to improvement in livestock breeds, demarcation and allocation of water and grazing areas, and continued provision of extension services to promote productive livestock husbandry practices.

Table 7.8: Livestock Population, 2021 - 2025

Type of Livestock	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Cattle	35,256,637	36,584,883	37,913,129	39,241,375	40,569,621	3.4
Goat	25,574,446	26,580,497	27,586,547	28,592,597	29,598,648	3.5
Sheep	8,802,462	9,087,935	9,373,407	9,658,880	9,944,352	3.0
Pig	3,439,362	3,670,229	3,901,096	4,131,962	4,362,829	5.6
Chicken	92,799,956	97,940,332	103,080,708	108,221,085	113,361,461	4.7

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

179. In 2025, a total of 1,100,489.9 tonnes of meat were produced compared with 1,054,114.0 tonnes produced in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 4.4 percent. In addition, 7,878.3 million eggs were produced in 2025 compared with 7,105.9 million eggs produced in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 10.9 percent. Similarly, milk production increased by 5.2 percent to 4,218.5 million litres in 2025 compared with 4,009.9 million litres produced in 2024 (**Table 7.9**). The increase in livestock products was attributed to an awareness campaign conducted on commercial livestock practices, improved access to high-quality dairy and beef cattle breeds, and increased consumption of livestock products.

180. In 2025, a total of 101.5 million litres of milk were processed compared with 81.9 million litres processed in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 23.9 percent. This was due to the expansion of processing capacity and increased investment in milk value-addition

technologies. During the period under review, milk collection centres increased by 2.2 percent to 275 from 269 centres in 2024. Similarly, 97.8 million litres of milk were collected in 2025 compared with 95.6 million litres collected in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 2.3 percent.

Table 7.9: Production of Livestock Products, 2021 - 2025

Type of products	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Meat production (Tonnes)						
Beef	526,350.95	544,983.80	612,808.50	666,227.02	689,811.46	3.5
Chevon and mutton	107,791.38	113,781.80	162,693.35	181,661.89	192,552.76	6
Pork	44,420.33	47,583.10	55,912.42	58,775.14	61,784.42	5.1
Chicken	91,403.99	96,915.60	132,442.28	147,450.00	156,341.21	6
Total	769,966.65	803,264.30	963,856.55	1,054,114.03	1,100,489.85	4.4
Milk production ('000' Litre)						
Indigenous cattle	2,345,650.13	2,400,000.00	2,637,863.00	2,605,008.45	2,826,414.58	8.5
Dairy cattle	1,102,421.52	1,200,000.00	1,299,246.00	1,404,976.87	1,392,114.64	-0.9
Dairy goats	-	-	34,694.00	-	-	-
Total	**3,448,071.65**	**3,600,000.00**	**3,971,803.00**	**4,009,985.30**	**4,218,529.20**	**5.2**
Egg production ('000')						
Eggs	4,979,772	5,500,000	6,409,224.37	7,105,907.70	7,878,319.51	10.9

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
- Not available

181. In 2025, production of hides and skins was 57,208 tonnes compared with 55,410 tonnes produced in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 3.2 percent (**Table 7.10**). This emanated from awareness-raising among livestock keepers on modern and commercial livestock keeping practices, as well as training in proper livestock slaughter. Out of total production, 22,748 tonnes were cattle hides, and 34,460 tonnes were goat and sheep skins.

Table 7.10: Production of Hides and Skin (Tonnes), 2021 - 2025

Year	Cattle hides	Goat and sheep skins	Total
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
2025	22,748	34,460	57,208

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Trading of Livestock and Livestock Products

182. In 2025, a total of 3,411,000 cattle, 2,664,000 goats and 666,000 sheep worth 3,700.00 billion shillings were traded through livestock auctions in the domestic market compared with 1,809,310 cattle, 1,861,005 goats, and 465,251 sheep worth 1,680.07 billion

shillings traded in 2024 (**Table 7.11**). The increase in livestock trading was driven by growing demand for meat in domestic and international markets, as well as improvement in livestock auction and slaughtering infrastructure.

Table 7.11: Livestock and Livestock Products in Domestic Auction Markets, 2021 - 2025

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Donkey	Value (Billion shillings)
2021	1,843,904	360,745	2,081,233	191,656	1,531.0
2022	2,194,937	201,610	1,879,623	*	1,741.0
2023	2,957,724	273,982	2,554,266	*	3,478.0
2024	1,809,310	465,251	1,861,005	*	1,680.1
2025	3,411,000	666,000	2,664,000	*	3,700.0

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
*Not available

183. In 2025, a total of 34,863 cattle and 81,059 goats and sheep worth 47.1 billion shillings were exported compared with 48,080 cattle and 210,643 goats and sheep worth 70.7 billion shillings exported in 2024, equivalent to a decrease in value by 33.4 percent (**Table 7.12**). This was due to improved slaughtering infrastructure for export markets, which facilitated value addition rather than the export of live animals.

Table 7.12: Livestock Exports, 2021 - 2025

Year	Cattle	Sheep and goats	Value (Billion Shillings)
2021	24,014	106,099	46.6
2022	23,356	39,952	62.4
2023	20,536	37,157	44.4
2024	48,080	210,643	70.7
2025	34,683	81,059	47.1

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

184. In 2025, a total of 15,693.0 tonnes of meat worth 140.97 billion shillings were exported compared with 13,745.4 tonnes worth 126.7 billion shillings exported in 2024, equivalent to an increase in value by 11.3 percent. Out of total exports, beef accounted for 828.57 tonnes, chevon 10,892.3 tonnes, mutton 3,744.3 tonnes, chicken 159.4 tonnes, pork 50.7 tonnes, and other meats 17.7 tonnes. The increase in meat exports was attributed to growing demand for meat in external markets.

185. In 2025, a total of 7,243 tonnes of hides and skins worth 9.12 billion shillings were exported compared with 6,688.9 tonnes worth 8.06 billion shillings exported in 2024, equivalent to an increase in value by 13.2 percent (**Table 7.13**). This was on account of

growing demand for raw hides and skins in foreign markets, the removal of export permit levies on hides and skins, and improvement in livestock quality handling practices.

Table 7.13: Export of Hides and Skins (Tonnes), 2021 - 2025

Year	Cattle hides	Goat and sheep skins	Total
2021	7,251	120	7,371
2022	6,691	781	7,472
2023	4,511	422	4,933
2024	5,970	719	6,689
2025	6,782	461	7,243

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Livestock Vaccine

186. In 2025, the Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency produced and distributed 82,836,009 vaccine doses to all local government authorities compared with 76,221,600 doses produced and distributed in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 8.7 percent. This was due to the acquisition of modern vaccine production equipment and the provision of awareness programs on the importance of livestock vaccination. Out of total vaccine doses produced and distributed, 75,154,550 doses were for Newcastle disease; 487,000 doses for Anthrax; 151,450 doses for Black Quarter; 6,288,905 doses for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP); 6,800 doses for Brucellosis; 380,504 doses for Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP); and 366,800 doses for Anthrax and Black Quarter.

Livestock Feed

187. In 2025, Government pasture farms produced 45,492 kilograms of improved pasture seeds compared with 36,964 kilograms produced in 2024. In addition, Government pasture farms produced 169,172 bales of hay in 2025 compared with 135,991 bales of hay produced in 2024. This was due to the expansion of pasture farms and continued investment in farm implements. During the reporting period, private owned farms produced 172,253.3 bales of hay compared with 142,332 bales of hay produced in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 21.0 percent. The increase was due to continued investment in pasture production.

188. In 2025, animal feed manufacturing plants increased by 11.6 percent to 279 from 250 plants in 2024. This was due to a conducive private sector investment environment, which facilitated the registration of new animal feed manufacturing plants in Arusha (4 plants), Dar es Salaam (11 plants), Pwani (6 plants), two plants each in Morogoro and Njombe, and one plant each in Tanga, Manyara, Rukwa, and Kigoma regions. However, animal feed production by private-sector manufacturers declined by 61.7 percent to 720,000 tonnes in 2025 compared with 1,880,000 tonnes produced in 2024 due to shortage of raw materials.

Livestock Training

189. In 2025, the Livestock Training Institutes Agency enrolled 4,991 students in certificate and diploma program levels compared with 4,936 students enrolled in 2024. The increase in enrolment was attributable to Government's continued effort to extend student loans, updating of training curricula, improvement in teaching and learning environment, and increase in the number of instructors.

Livestock Research

190. In 2025, the Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI) conducted 51 research studies compared with 57 research studies conducted in 2024. The studies focused on livestock breed improvement, pasture development, and production of improved pasture seeds. The research facilitated the production and distribution of 450 crossbred beef and dairy cattle and 407 crossbred goats in Bahi, Mpwapwa, Mkuranga, Morogoro, and Muheza districts, as well as in Tanga and Mbeya cities. In addition, 65 sheep were produced through research programs and distributed in Siha and Longido districts in 2025 compared with 56 sheep produced in 2024.

191. In 2025, TALIRI produced and distributed 8,569 kilograms of improved pasture seeds and cuttings compared with 5,589 kilograms produced and distributed in 2024, representing an increase of 53.3 percent. This was due to ongoing machinery upgrades, the procurement of farm implements, and farm expansion. The seeds were distributed to Dodoma, Rukwa, Mbeya, Tabora, Pwani, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Shinyanga, Tanga, Simiyu, Mara, Mwanza, Morogoro, Manyara, and Arusha regions.

Livestock Extension Services

192. In 2025, the Government provided refresher training to 523 livestock extension officers compared with 1,058 officers trained in 2024. During the period under review, 3,764 extension officers and 196,543 livestock keepers were registered in the M-Kilimo and Livestock Identification and Traceability System (TANLITS), respectively compared with 3,517 extension officers and 2,879 livestock keepers registered in 2024. The increase in livestock keeper registrations was attributed to the introduction of TANLITS. In addition, 700 motorcycles were distributed to extension officers in 2025 to enhance service delivery compared with 252 motorcycles in 2024. Furthermore, 4,500 tablets, 3,270 cold boxes, 3,270 syringes and needles, 2,180 pairs of gumboots, and 2,180 protective coats were procured and distributed to extension officers.

FISHERIES

Fisheries Resource Management

193. In 2025, the Government through a participatory management of fisheries resources approach facilitated the confiscation of various equipment and gear used in illegal fishing, as

shown in **Table 7.14**. In addition, 70,562 kilograms of immature fish, 10,342 kilograms of immature crabs, and 550 kilograms of sea cucumbers were seized and destroyed under court orders. Furthermore, 1,031 suspects involved in illegal fishing and environmental destruction were arrested in 2025 compared with 990 suspects in 2024. Moreover, the suspects were fined a total of 1,900 million shillings in 2025 compared with 372.5 million shillings in 2024.

Table 7.14: Seized Illegal Fishing Gears and Equipment, 2022 - 2025

No.	Type of gear/ equipment	Year			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Gillnets	2,988	176	460	875
2	Beach seine nets	2,268	416	386	485
3	Monofilaments	11,264	3,842	2,138	5,760
4	Sardine's nets	443	10	12	89
5	Mosquito net	42	0	42	20
6	Motorcycles	0	4	0	0
7	Vehicles	0	1	0	0
8	Beach seine ropes (Metre)	290,133	362,509	307,350	618,320
9	Modified gillnet	1	0	0	0
10	Boats	60	17	30	88
11	Canoes	380	432	301	631
12	Boat engines	70	80	66	21
13	Paddles	2	2	53	0

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Aquaculture

194. In 2025, there were 49,084 aquafarmers compared with 35,986 aquafarmers in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 36.4 percent. This was attributed to the ongoing provision of extension services on aquaculture, access to loans for fish cage farming, and availability of inputs for seaweed farming. In addition, the number of fishponds was 34,642 in 2025 from 34,417 fishponds in 2024. Likewise, fish cages in lakes increased by 34.7 percent to 1,636 cages compared with 1,215 cages in 2024. Out of those, 1,620 cages were in Lake Victoria and 16 cages in Lake Tanganyika.

195. In 2025, fingerling production increased to 140,018,196 compared with 66,684,806 fingerlings produced in 2024 (**Table 7.15**). Out of those, 127,540,428 fingerlings were produced by private hatcheries and 12,477,768 fingerlings by public hatcheries. The increase in production was attributed to the adoption of improved aquaculture practices and conducive investment and business environment, including exemption of Value Added Tax and import duties on aquaculture inputs and equipment. In addition, 17,928.5 tonnes of aquafeed were consumed in 2025 compared with 7,911.4 tonnes in 2024. The increase in aquafeed consumption was due to continued investment in fish cages and ponds. Out of the aquafeed consumed, 7,336.0 tonnes were domestically produced, and 10,592.5 tonnes were

imported. Furthermore, 14,940 aquafarmers were trained in improved fish farming practices and disease control in 2025 compared with 11,723 aquafarmers in 2024.

Table 7.15: Aquaculture Development Indicators (Number), 2021 - 2025

Year	Aquafarmer	Fishpond	Cage	Fingerling
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
2025	49,084	34,642	1,636	140,018,196

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

196. In 2025, production of tilapia and catfish was 43,590.5 tonnes worth 305 billion shillings compared with 34,828.5 tonnes worth 261 billion shillings in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 25.2 percent. This was attributed to access to affordable credits, adoption of improved aquaculture practices, and a conducive investment and business environment. In addition, seaweed production was 9,497.7 tonnes worth 9.97 billion shillings in 2025 compared with 8,637.8 tonnes worth 9.10 billion shillings in 2024, equivalent to an increase in production by 10.0 percent (**Table 7.16**). This was due to increased demand in international markets, including China, the Republic of Korea, Vietnam and Europe.

Table 7.16: Aquaculture Production Trend, 2021 - 2025

Year	Tilapia and catfish (Tonnes)	Milkfish (Tonnes)	Seaweed (Tonnes)	Prawns (Tonnes)	Lobster (Tonnes)	Crabs (Kg)	Sea cucumber (Kg)	Oysters (Pieces)
2021	20,258.0	-	2,438.0	97.0	-	410.0	115.0	360.0
2022	25,286.5	6.0	3,514.8	74.9	30.0	1,144.0	370.0	164.0
2023	29,106.6	-	4,379.1	-	30.0	600.0	860.0	550.0
2024	34,828.5	-	8,637.8	5.2	30.0	2,500.0	1,500.0	250.0
2025	43,590.5	-	9,497.7	1.2	-	2,840.0	35,630.0	360.0

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Fish Harvesting

197. In 2025, a total of 519,650.5 tonnes of fish worth 5,375.78 billion shillings were harvested compared with 522,788.3 tonnes worth 4,352.73 billion shillings in 2024 (**Table 7.17**). The slight decline in total fish harvest was mainly attributed to a reduction in freshwater catches, driven by inadequate modern fishing vessels and the impacts of climate change. Out of the total harvest, 452,697.1 tonnes were from freshwater and 66,953.4 tonnes from marine water.

Table 7.17: Fish Harvesting Trend (Tonnes), 2021 - 2025

Year	Freshwater	Marine water	Total
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
2025	452,697.1	66,953.4	519,650.5

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Safety and Quality Control of Fishery Products

198. In 2025, a total of 8,452 inspections were conducted to ensure compliance with fisheries quality and safety standards compared with 7,652 inspections conducted in 2024. The inspections covered 64 large and medium fish processing factories, 143 fish landing sites, six (6) fish markets, 555 storage facilities, and six (6) fish transport vessels. In addition, 46,026 permits were issued to fish traders for selling 44,810.6 tonnes of fishery products in domestic markets in 2025 compared with 18,232 permits issued for selling 24,372.7 tonnes in 2024. The increase in permits issued was attributed to ongoing implementation of the requirement for each trader obtain an individual trading permit instead of a group permit. Furthermore, 9,644 sanitary and phytosanitary certificates were issued for export of 31,034.1 tonnes of fishery products in 2025 compared with 8,711 certificates for export of 39,792.0 tonnes in 2024.

199. In 2025, the National Fish Quality Control Laboratory tested 3,325 samples of fish, fishery products, water, and feeds for pathogens and chemical residues compared with 2,938 samples tested in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 13.2 percent. This was attributed to the expansion of fish and fishery product processing activities among small and medium scale enterprises for domestic and foreign markets. Out of the tested samples, 3,315 (99.7 percent) met internationally accepted standards compared with 98.7 percent in 2024.

Import and Export of Fishery Products

200. In 2025, a total of 259,876 ornamental fish and 45,053.4 tonnes of fishery products worth 648.91 billion shillings were exported compared with 173,377 ornamental fish and 59,746.4 tonnes of fishery products worth 677.55 billion shillings exported in 2024. The decline in exports of fishery products was mainly attributed to reduced fish production and processing. During the period under review, royalty revenue from exports of fishery products and ornamental fish amounted to 16.5 billion shillings compared with 19.9 billion shillings in 2024. In addition, 395.6 tonnes of fish maws worth 125.36 billion shillings were exported in 2025 compared with 424.5 tonnes worth 176.84 billion shillings exported in 2024. The decline in fish maws exports was caused by a fall in Nile perch production. Similarly, royalty revenue from fish maws exports amounted to 3.52 billion shillings in 2025 compared with 3.74 billion shillings in 2024.

201. In 2025, a total of 5,455.0 tonnes of fish worth 9,183.1 million shillings were imported compared with 6.5 tonnes worth 99.91 million shillings imported in 2024. The increase in imports was due to rising fish consumption from 7.9 kilograms to 10.2 kilograms per person, as well as reduced import charges on fish. The estimated fish demand was 1,253,344.7 tonnes in 2025, while domestic production excluding export was 518,187.5 tonnes (474,597 tonnes from capture fisheries and 43,590.5 tonnes from aquaculture), resulting in a deficit of 735,157.2 tonnes. In addition, royalty revenue from fish imports amounted to 7,200 million shillings in 2025 compared with 26.63 million shillings in 2024.

Investment in Fisheries

202. In 2025, the Government continued to enhance investment and value addition in the fisheries sub-sector through construction of Kilwa Masoko Fisheries Port. As of December 2025, completion rate of the port construction was at 90 percent, with major works undertaken, including: dredging to deepen the harbour basin to accommodate vessel berthing; excavation and removal of unsuitable soil; and placement and compaction of 112,583 cubic meters of selected sand fill. Other completed works included the construction of a 315-meter port berth as well as infrastructure for wastewater, clean water, and fuel supply. In addition, construction of the fish landing and handling facility, fish market, access roads, and administrative building was at its final completion stages. In addition, the construction of a deep-sea fishing vessel from Japan had reached its completion stage. Similarly, the procurement process for two additional deep-sea fishing vessels was in the tendering stage.

203. In 2025, fish markets increased to 21 from seven (7) markets in 2024. In addition, the number of fish landing sites increased to 143 from 130 sites in 2024. Likewise, fish storage facilities increased to 555 from 98 storage facilities in 2024 due to formalization. On the other hand, fish transport facilities increased by 2.0 percent to 2,694 transport facilities (2,156 vehicles and 538 fishing vessels) in 2025 compared with 2,641 facilities in 2024.

204. As of December 2025, there were 64 large-scale fish processing factories and 38 small-scale factories compared with 25 large-scale and 32 small-scale factories during the corresponding period in 2024. The increase in factories was driven by a continued conducive investment environment in the fisheries sub-sector. In addition, there were six (6) medium-scale fishnet factories, three (3) boat factories, and 18 fish maw processing factories in 2025, as in 2024.

205. In 2025, a total of 49,856 tourists visited marine protected areas compared with 49,108 tourists in 2024. This was attributed to ongoing investment in eco-tourism development and conservation management undertaken by the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU). In addition, revenue from marine protected areas amounted to 2,521.6

million shillings in 2025 compared with 2,727.5 million shillings in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 7.5 percent.

Training in Fisheries

206. In 2025, the Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA) enrolled 1,092 students compared with 1,116 students enrolled in 2024. During the period under review, 11,364 fishermen and aquafarmers were trained in fisheries resource management, post-harvest fish loss management, and improved aquaculture practices compared with 10,892 fishermen and aquafarmers in 2024.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

207. In 2025, co-operative societies decreased by 8.7 percent to 7,143 from 7,820 societies in 2024. Out of those, 4,330 were Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Societies (AMCOS), 1,367 Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies (SACCOS), 1,369 other types of co-operatives, and 77 Apex Co-operative Societies. During the period under review, members of co-operative societies decreased to 2,827,894 from 8,405,413 members in 2024. The decrease was due to the verification and updating of the co-operative registry records. Furthermore, agro-processing factories owned by co-operative societies increased to 336 in 2025 from 329 factories in 2024.

208. In 2025, the Co-operative Audit and Supervision Corporation (COASCO) audited the financial statements of 4,884 co-operative societies compared with 4,760 societies audited in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 2.6 percent. Out of those, 916 societies (18.8 percent) received unqualified audit opinions for compliance with required rules and procedures, 3,300 societies (67.6 percent) received qualified audit opinions, 585 societies (12.0 percent) received adverse audit opinions due to non-compliance with rules and procedures, and 83 societies (1.6 percent) received disclaimer audit opinions. In addition, 1,357 board members and 1,656 co-operative staff were trained by COASCO on compliance with various co-operative guidelines, members' rights and responsibilities, good governance, and proper bookkeeping.

FOOD BALANCE SHEETS IN TANZANIA

Concept of the Food Balance Sheets

209. Food Balance Sheets (FBS) constitute a comprehensive statistical framework that provides an integrated picture of food supply and utilization in the country over a specified period. In addition, FBS provides key indicators of food availability, including average dietary energy supply (kilocalories), protein, and fat intake per capita. Furthermore, FBS generates indicators such as the Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and the Import Dependency Ratio (IDR), which are essential for assessing the country's food security status.

Dietary Energy Supply

210. Dietary Energy Supply (DES) is an indicator derived from Food Balance Sheets that measures the average amount of dietary energy available for human consumption per person per day, expressed in kilocalories. In 2025, the average per capita DES was 2,593 kilocalories per capita per day compared with 2,645 kilocalories per capita per day in 2024. In addition, vegetal products continued to be the primary source of dietary energy, accounting for 90.1 percent of the total dietary energy supply and animal products accounted for 9.9 percent. Notwithstanding the small share of animal products to DES, the average supply from this source continued to improve due to gradual dietary shifts, reaching 256 kilocalories per capita per day in 2025, compared with an average of 246 kilocalories per capita per day in 2024 (**Table 7.18**).

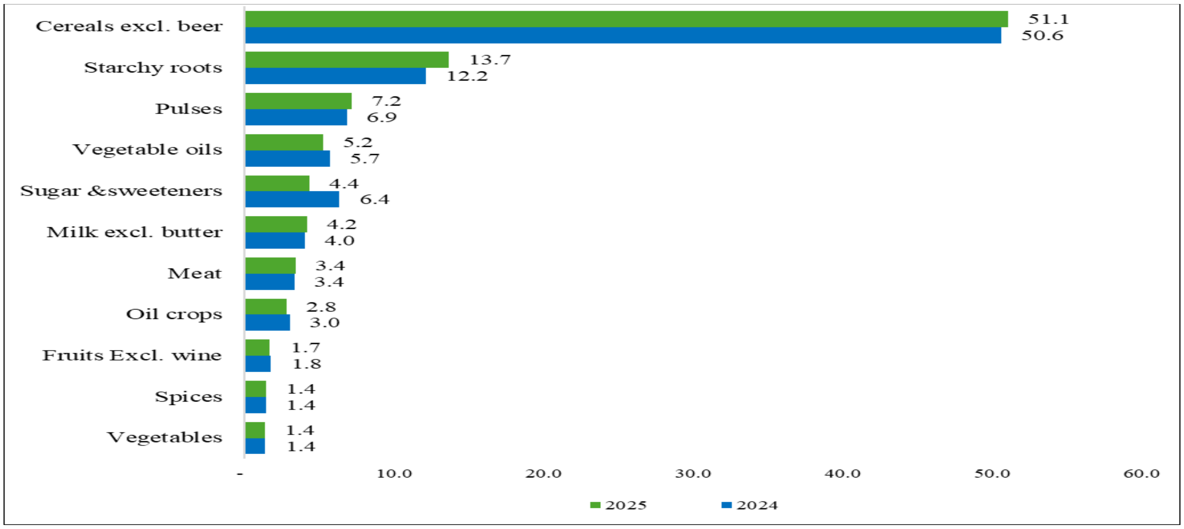
Table 7.18: Trend of Average Dietary Energy Supply (Kilocalories) per Person per Day, 2018 - 2025

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Vegetal products	2,269	2,298	2,263	2,304	2,349	2,416	2,399	2,337
Animal products	203	208	210	222	219	239	246	256
Total	**2,472**	**2,506**	**2,472**	**2,526**	**2,567**	**2,655**	**2,645**	**2,593**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

211. Major food groups, particularly cereals and cereal products (excluding beer) remained the leading contributor to dietary energy supply, accounting for 51.1 percent in 2025 compared with 50.6 percent in 2024. This is followed by starchy roots and pulses, which account for 13.7 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively, in 2025 compared with 12.2 percent and 6.7 percent in 2024. On the other hand, contributions from animal products remained relatively low, with milk accounting for 4.2 percent in 2025 compared with 4.1 percent in 2024, while meat remained unchanged at 3.4 percent in both 2024 and 2025 (**Chart 7.1**).

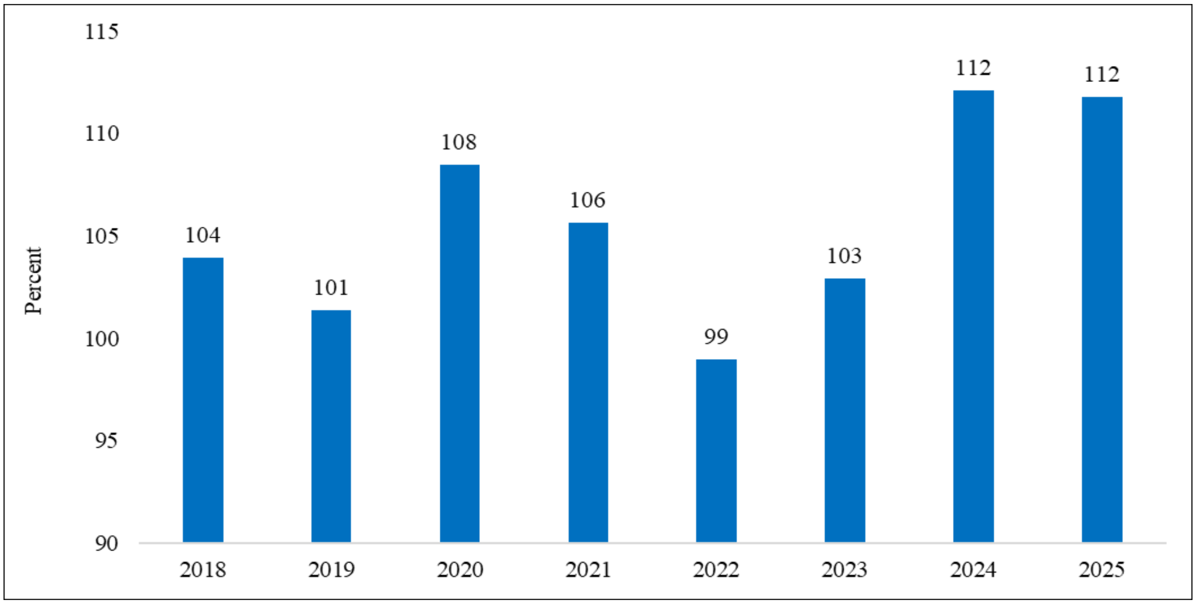
Chart 7.1: Distribution of Dietary Energy Supply by Major Food Groups (Percent), 2024 - 2025



Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio

212. Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) measures the extent to which domestic food production meets the country’s food requirements. In the context of the Food Balance Sheet, SSR is computed using food availability, including domestic production, food exports, food imports, and changes in food stock. The computation also covers all food items from crops, livestock, and fisheries. The SSR of 100 percent indicates that domestic production is sufficient to meet the country's food requirements and the SSR below 100 percent reflects reliance on imports. In addition, the SSR above 100 percent indicates a surplus in domestic food production. In 2025, the Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio remained at 112 percent as in 2024 (**Chart 7.2**).

Chart 7.2: Food Self - Sufficiency Ratio, 2018 – 2025



Import Dependency Ratio

213. The Import Dependency Ratio measures the proportion of total food availability that is derived from imports. In 2025, the IDR decreased to 9 percent compared with 11 percent in 2024 (Chart 7.3). This indicates a reduction in dependence on imported food and an improvement in domestic food production.

Chart 7.3: Import Dependency Ratio for Food, 2018 – 2025

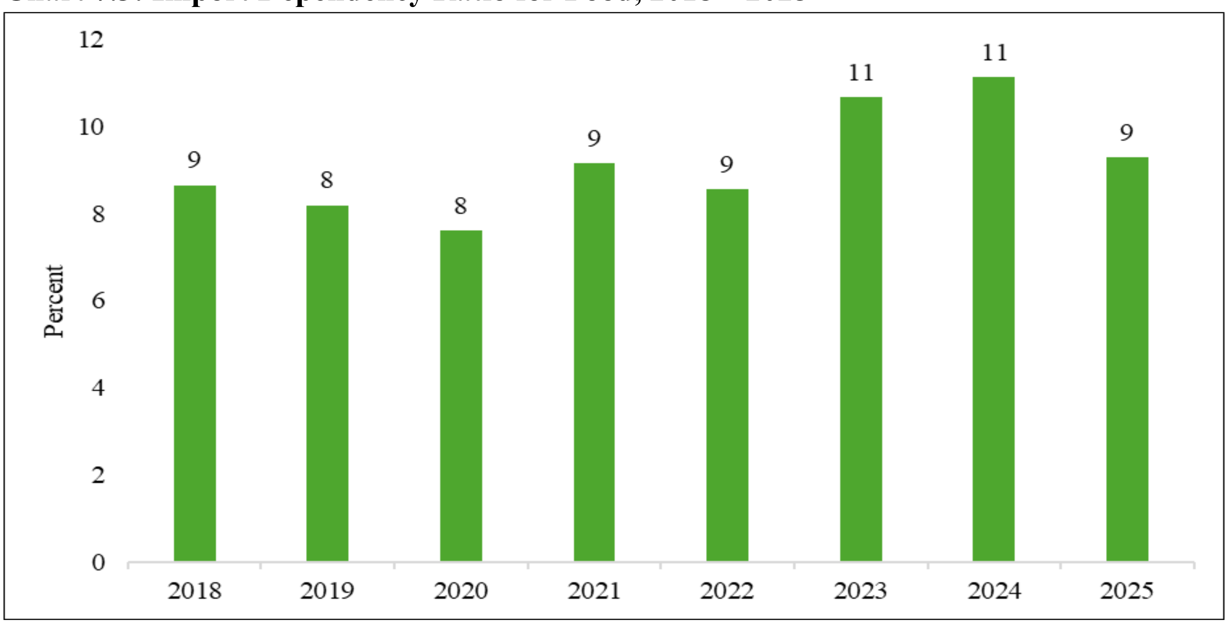


Table 38: SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, 2009/10 - 2024/25

Season[1]	Sugar Cane				Sugar		
	Farmers		Total (000 Tonnes)	Price[2] (Shs/Tonne)	Produced (Tonnes)	Consumed (Tonnes)	Kg/person[4]
	Public (000 Tonnes)	Private (000 Tonnes)					
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
2024/25	1,196	3,737	4,933	110,000	453,383	829,896	12.0
Change (Percent) 2024/25 - 2023/24	**-64.6**	**332.0**	**16.3**	**46.7**	**14.7**	**5.9**	**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

Table 39: COTTON PROCUREMENT AND LOCAL SALES 2009/10 - 2024/25

Season [1]	Seed Cotton		Cotton Lint		
	Production (Tonnes)	Average Price (Shs/kg)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Local Sales	
				Quantity (Tonnes)[2]	Average Price (Shs/Tonne)
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
2024/25	221,853	1,150	84,061	20,175	1,600
Change (Percent) 2024/25 - 2023/24	**-21.5**	**-17.9**	**-22.7**	**54.6**	**-37.4**

Source: Tanzania Cotton Board

1 Season is between June and May

- Data not available

Table 40: TEA PRODUCTION AND LOCAL SALES 2009/10 - 2024/25

Season[1]	Area Planted (Hectare)			Quantity of tea leaves produced (Tonnes)						Farmgate price (Shs/Kg)	Local Sales[2] (Tonnes)
				Farm Ownership			Farm Zones				
	Estate	Small scale	Total	Estate	Small scale	Total	North	South	Total		
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
2024/25	11,501	11,221	22,722	58,235	42,944	101,179	21,510	79,668	101,178	366	2,923
Change (Percent) 2024/25 - 2023/24	**2.0**	**-2.4**	**-0.2**	**4.9**	**-4.5**	**0.7**	**41.0**	**-6.6**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**9.4**

Source: Tanzania Tea Board
1Season between July and June
2 Processed Tea

Table 41: SISAL PRODUCTION AND SALES, 2009/10 - 2024/25

Season[1]	Area (Hectares)			Quantity produced (Tonnes)	Farmgate Price (Shs/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
2022/23r	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
2024/25	47,849	18,343	66,193	66,973	3,966,792	11,600	46,014
Change (Percent) 2024/25 - 2023/24	**-35.1**	**-28.6**	**-33.4**	**9.4**	**11.2**	**-23.3**	**-14.7**

Source: Tanzania Sisal Board

+Sisal type: Line fibre, Tow and Flume Tow

1 Season between July and June

Table 42: PRODUCTION IN THE FISHERIES SUB SECTOR, 2010 - 2025

Year	Fresh Water				Marine Water				Total			
	Number of Fishermen	Number of Vessel	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value Shillings '000	Number of Fishermen	Number of Vessel	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value Shillings '000	Number of Fishermen	Number of Vessel	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
2025	148,626	50,024	452,707.07	4,683,254,639.2	53,035	9,242	66,943.43	692,529,783.4	201,661	59,266	519,650.50	5,375,784,422.5

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Table 43: EXPORT OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS, 2011 - 2025

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Ornamental Fish	Value (USD)	Value (Shillings)	Royalty (Shillings)
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
2025	45,053	259,876	252,977,424	648,916,826,907	16,280,548,787

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Table 44: EXPORTS OF NILE PERCH, 2010 - 2025

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (USD)	Value (Shillings)	Royalty (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
2025	15,684	74,751,531	191,746,463,435	7,998,196,508

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

CHAPTER 8

FOREST, WILDLIFE AND TOURISM

Forestry and Beekeeping

214. In 2025, a total of 34,987 tonnes of honey and 1,922.4 tonnes of beeswax were produced compared with 33,861 tonnes of honey and 1,918 tonnes of beeswax produced in 2024. Out of honey produced, 1,596.8 tonnes worth 19,161.3 million shillings were exported compared with 951.6 tonnes worth 11,419.5 million shillings exported in 2024, equivalent to an increase in value by 67.8 percent. This was due to increased honey production and access to new foreign markets. On the other hand, 366.3 tonnes of beeswax worth 2,930 million shillings were exported in 2025 compared with 458.1 tonnes worth 6,675.4 million shillings exported in 2024, equivalent to a decrease in value by 56.1 percent. This was attributed to a decrease in the price of beeswax in the world market. In addition, honey and beeswax were destined to Denmark, the United States of America, Belgium, India, Oman, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Germany (**Table 8.1**).

Table 8.1: Honey and Beeswax Exports, 2021 - 2025

Year	Honey		Beeswax	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Shillings)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Shillings)
2021	1,988.0	19,878,220,000	393	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	458.1	6,675,405,000
2025	1,596.8	19,161,288,000	366.3	2,930,360,000

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

215. In 2025, the export value of other forest products was 196.98 billion shillings compared with forest products worth 427.2 billion shillings exported in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 53.9 percent. This was attributed to enforcement of the new regulations governing veneer exports gazetted under Government Notice No. 807 of 2024.

Forestry

216. In 2025, the Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS) nurtured 35,039,365 tree seedlings compared with 34,126,916 seedlings nurtured in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 2.7 percent (**Table 8.2**). The seedlings were transplanted in 6,723 hectares of harvested land; 2,180 hectares of replanted areas, and 1,970 hectares of unnourished seedling areas compared with 4,930 hectares of harvested land; replanted areas (2,296 hectares) and unnourished seedling areas (2,308 hectares) in 2024.

Table 8.2: Forest Plantation Development, 2021 - 2025

Year	Nurtured seedling	New plantation areas	Replanted areas	Harvested areas	Unnourished areas	Weeded areas	Pruned areas	Thinned areas
		Hectares						
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
2025	35,039,365	28,000	2,180	6,723	1,970	34,678	11,383	3,315

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

217. In 2025, through various tree planting campaigns, 15,496,105 tree seedlings were nurtured and transplanted in various areas, including natural forests, water sources, settlements, and areas depleted by human activities compared with 14,820,189 seedlings nurtured and transplanted in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 4.6 percent. This was due to continued implementation of the tree-planting program and public awareness campaigns conducted across the country. In addition, 24 forest reserve management plans were developed, 1,503 kilometres of forest reserve boundaries were cleared, and 773 beacons and 178 posters were installed in 2025 compared with 30 plans, 2,194 kilometres of forest reserve boundaries, 769 beacons, and 177 posters installed in 2024.

218. In 2025, TFS seized and confiscated 48,394 bags of charcoal, 4,004 wooden poles, 2,275 cubic metres of wood, 264 cubic metres of firewood, and 286 cubic metres of logs to discourage deforestation. In addition, 2,753 motorcycles, 5,467 bicycles, 275 vehicles, five (5) canoes, and 85 three-wheeled cargo motorcycles were seized, and the responsible individuals were fined for violating the Forest Act, 2002.

Wildlife

219. In 2025, a total of 378,083 patrols were conducted to control poaching and trespassing in reserved areas compared with 279,956 patrols conducted in 2024. Out of those, 54,319 patrols were conducted by the Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA); 4,064 patrols by the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA); 319,680 patrols by Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA), and 20 patrols by the National Anti-Poaching Force. Following the patrols, various Government trophies were seized as indicated in **Table 8.3**. As a result, 8,398 wildlife and forestry poaching suspects were arrested compared with 6,295 suspects arrested in 2024. The increase in the number of suspects and seized trophies indicates the Government's efforts towards controlling poaching and encroachment into protected areas.

Table. 8.3: Items and Trophies Seized in Patrols, 2021 – 2025

Items /Trophies	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Elephant's tusks	90	222	208	105	281
Elephant's tusks (pieces)	74	544	390	93	427
Bushmeat (kilogram)	1,518	1,023	1,986	411	2,815
Dried bushmeat (slices)	0	170	299	346	274
Tortoise	849	406	63	10	396
Hides (pieces)	0	4	9	5	52
Pangolin scales	37	436	123	734	0
Python	0	1	3	2	2
Weapons	444	315	408	127	301
Bullets	1,577	1,427	2,807	424	1,489
Traps	2,314	19,263	17,211	2,367	16,371
Motor vehicles	11	7	34	4	13
Motorcycles	19	21	81	217	397
Livestock	0	30,030	40,752	62,568	143,501
Hippopotamus tusks	24	0	6	4	4
Rhino horns	0	0	0	0	1
Lion's claws	130	0	11	8	0

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

220. In 2025, revenue collected from the wildlife sub-sector amounted to 899.6 billion shillings compared with 819.9 billion shillings collected in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 9.7 percent (**Table 8.4**). This was due to implementation of strategic investment contracts in wildlife areas, promotion of tourist attractions, improvement in tourism infrastructure in conservation areas and revenue collection system at tourism sites.

Table 8.4: Wildlife Sub-sector Revenue, 2021 - 2025

Year	TANAPA	NCAA	TAWA	Total
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
2025	528,645,214,275.9	280,380,289,482.5	90,612,396,211.2	899,637,899,969.5
Growth (%)	**10.1**	**10.2**	**6.3**	**9.7**
Share (%)	**58.8**	**31.2**	**10.1**	**100**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Tourism

221. In 2025, international tourists were 2,294,495 compared with 2,141,895 tourists in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 7.1 percent (**Table 8.5**). This was attributed to continued efforts to promote tourism attractions through special programs, Tanzania's embassies, festivals, conferences, other events, as well as black and white rhino tourism. Out of international tourists, 1,173,172 visited national parks and 1,121,323 tourists

visited Tanzania for other purposes such as educational, medical, business, as well as visiting friends and relatives. In addition, earnings generated from international tourists amounted to USD 4,410.6 million in 2025 compared with USD 3,903.0 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 13.0 percent. This was attributed to increased number of international tourists and average expenditure per night.

222. In 2025, a total of 868,819 tourists visited Ngorongoro Conservation Area compared with 1,012,673 tourists in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 14.2 percent. Out of those, 707,075 were international tourists and 161,744 domestic tourists.

223. In 2025, domestic tourists were 3,641,066 compared with 3,218,352 tourists in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 13.1 percent. Out of those, 374,648 tourists visited national parks in 2025 compared with 968,766 tourists in 2024. In addition, international and domestic tourists were 5,935,561 in 2025 compared with 5,360,247 tourists in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 10.7 percent. This exceeds the country's target of 5,000,000 tourists by 2025.

Table 8.5: International Tourists, 2021 - 2025

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Growth (Percent)
January	79,116	94,441	146,877	180,422	195,946	8.6
February	79,730	101,042	144,019	184,092	190,313	3.4
March	72,285	93,889	118,186	155,810	140,597	-9.8
April	43,966	79,405	96,852	116,280	130,340	12.1
May	42,173	89,271	106,497	129,492	137,365	6.1
June	57,689	117,349	146,892	179,264	202,226	12.8
July	81,307	166,736	185,929	218,065	274,130	25.7
August	87,397	158,049	186,030	211,056	246,187	16.6
September	80,733	134,231	168,708	186,160	214,420	15.2
October	92,345	141,517	171,573	189,557	201,166	6.1
November	92,939	123,351	154,012	174,042	165,133	-5.1
December	113,012	155,639	182,630	217,655	196,672	-9.6
Total	**922,692**	**1,454,920**	**1,808,205**	**2,141,895**	**2,294,495**	**7.1**

Source: Immigration Services Department; and Bank of Tanzania

Table 8.6: Tourists and Revenue Collections in National Parks, 2021 - 2025

Year	Number of tourists		Total	Revenue (Million Shillings)
	International	Domestic		
2021	317,654	518,480	836,134	127,028.60
2022	697,264	787,742	1,485,006	293,079.50
2023	888,506	902,176	1,790,682	379,790.10
2024	1,041,473	968,766	2,010,239	480,223.40
2025	1,173,172	374,648	1,547,820	528,645.20

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

224. In 2025, a total of 377,116 tourists visited the natural forest reserves and plantations compared with 298,893 tourists in 2024, representing an increase of 26.2 percent. Out of those, 322,579 were domestic tourists and 54,537 were international tourists. During the review period, revenue generated from tourists visiting natural forest reserves and plantations amounted to 3,608.02 million shillings compared with 2,123.05 million shillings in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 69.9 percent (**Table 8.7**). This was attributed to the promotion of tourist attractions, forest patrols to prevent deforestation, and improvement in infrastructure within forest reserve areas.

Table 8.7: Tourists Visited Natural Forest Reserves and Forest Plantations in 2025

Month	Tourists		Total	Revenue		Total
	Domestic	International		Domestic	International	
January	21,732	3,807	25,539	116,309,379	112,817,914	229,127,293
February	23,780	4,875	28,655	133,067,765	138,381,595	271,449,360
March	12,665	2,156	14,821	59,921,675	60,419,402	120,341,077
April	11,713	1,264	12,977	56,506,950	36,974,100	93,481,050
May	17,154	2,208	19,362	91,370,275	78,030,825	169,401,100
June	44,354	6,955	51,309	259,394,000	291,543,000	550,937,000
July	43,250	10,544	53,794	293,376,500	418,854,500	712,231,000
August	44,041	7,832	51,873	211,220,340	252,884,160	464,104,500
September	35,922	6,096	42,018	164,280,000	199,741,000	364,021,000
October	26,288	4,292	30,580	123,959,500	134,137,000	258,096,500
November	12,890	1,411	14,301	61,501,000	46,366,500	107,867,500
December	28,790	3,097	31,887	172,199,500	94,759,520	266,959,020
Total	**322,579**	**54,537**	**377,116**	**1,743,106,884**	**1,864,909,516**	**3,608,016,400**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Hunting and Photographic Tourism

225. In 2025, a total of 279,091 international tourists visited hunting areas compared with 232,424 tourists in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 20.1 percent. Out of those, 598 were hunting tourists, 529 were observers, and 277,964 were photographic tourists. The increase in tourists in hunting areas was attributed to continued growth of photographic tourism and its attraction sites. In addition, revenue generated from hunting, observers and photographic tourism amounted to 90,612.4 million shillings compared with 85,229.0 million shillings in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 6.3 percent (**Table 8.8**).

Table 8.8: **Trend of Hunting and Photographic Tourism, 2021 - 2025**

Year	Number of Tourists				Revenue (Million Shillings)
	Hunters	Observers	Photo tourists	Total	
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
2025	598	529	277,964	279,091	90,612.4

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Antiquities

226. In 2025, a total of 151,367 tourists visited antiquity attractions compared with 260,398 tourists in 2024, representing a decrease of 41.9 percent. This stemmed from climate change, which caused tourists to adjust their visiting schedules. In addition, revenue collected from tourists who visited antiquities amounted to 2,420.6 million shillings in 2025 compared with 3,2301.35 million shillings collected in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 26.7 percent. **Table 8.9** shows tourists who visited the antiquity sites and the revenue collected.

Table 8.9: Tourists and Revenue from Antiquity Sites, 2023 - 2025

Sites	2023		2024		2025	
	Tourists	Revenue (Shillings)	Tourists	Revenue (Shillings)	Tourists	Revenue (Shillings)
Magomeni	688	1,069,522	4,912	282,234,640	1,204	2,218,400
Kaole	39,481	75,895,283	53,355	101,392,300	36,214	150,497,325
Isimila	3,890	3,845,142	26,416	102,418,740	8,846	36,800,400
Bagamoyo	21,940	37,489,242	25,470	81,719,596.65	16,745	100,114,500
Kalenga	4,494	6,527,284	29,836	52,084,000	11,784	19,386,000
Kilwa	6,902	12,649,553	6,525	87,138,540	4,317	144,818,920
Olduvai	24,290	2,010,926,123.49	28,152	2,430,203,754.24	31,714	1,817,378,510
Mbozi	3,953	6,686,300	2,649	4,358,000	2,491	9,903,880
Amboni	15,522	25,368,567	22,192	36,810,000	13,102	27,695,000
Tongoni	657	1,003,257	717	1,410,500	1,990	4,824,000
Ujiji	4,531	10,437,353	21,668	30,632,000	4,678	16,255,360
Kwihara	1,013	1,343,103	987	3,108,135	1,402	3,488,300
Kolo	6,900	21,677,337	8,195	36,266,944.33	6,470	57,120,875
Caravan Serai	5,738	9,702,250	25,136	45,980,000	7,103	15,499,760
Kunduchi	4,031	4,981,032	3,982	5,593,000	2,256	7,915,849
Laetoli	78	0	164	0	69	3,257,850
Ngorongoro Lengai Geopark	0	0	0	0	861	2,746,250
Engaruka	26	407,100	42	1,171,740	121	719,800
Total	**144,134**	**2,230,008,448**	**260,398**	**3,302,521,890**	**151,367**	**2,420,640,979**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

National Museum

227. In 2025, a total of 282,567 tourists visited the national museum centres compared with 475,175 tourists in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 40.5 percent. This resulted from the cancellation of cultural festivals, events, and museum programs, as well as a decrease in the number of visitors. Out of the tourists visited, 21,994 were domestic and 260,573 were international tourists. In addition, revenue generated from tourists who visited national museum centres decreased by 6.6 percent to 938.5 million shillings in 2025 compared with 1,004.9 million shillings in 2024 (**Table 8.10)**.

Table 8.10: Tourists and Revenue from National Museum Centres, 2024 - 2025

Centre	2024				2025			
	Number of Tourists			Revenues (Shillings)	Number of Tourists			Revenues (Shillings)
	International tourists	Domestic tourists	Total		International tourists	Domestic tourists	Total	
Museum and House of Culture	11,338	182,557	193,895	373,356,036	110,125	10,495	120,620	447,496,525.83
Makumbusho Village	6,464	188,152	194,616	452,512,960	44,696	5,747	50,443	244,199,665.25
Arusha Declaration Museum	495	17,786	18,281	32,507,267	11,910	622	12,532	30,433,865
Natural History Museum	4,039	37,090	41,129	110,913,381	19,262	4,947	24,209	158,805,070
The Mwl. J.K Nyerere Museum	68	12,192	12,260	18,411,461	59,880	79	59,959	27,346,154
Majimaji War Memorial Museum	107	12,071	12,178	14,137,239	11,664	95	11,759	25,669,512
Dr. Mfaume Rashid Kawawa Museum	4	834	838	872,500	130	0	130	280,500
Mikindani Historical City	120	1,858	1,978	2,149,884	2,906	9	2,915	4,290,970
Total	**22,635**	**452,540**	**475,175**	**1,004,860,728**	**260,573**	**21,994**	**282,567**	**938,522,262**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Table 45: TOURISTS VISITED NATIONAL PARKS, 2010 - 2025

Year	Number of Tourists			Earnings (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	1,041,473	968,766	2,010,239	480,223,465,704
2025	1,173,172	374,648	1,547,820	528,645,214,276

Source: Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism

Table 46: FORESTRY PRODUCTS EXPORTED IN 2025

No.	Item	Quantity	Value (USD)	Value (Shillings)
1	Arrowroot powder	9,650	9,513.55	23,284,071.14
2	Baobab	208,023	82,333.77	201,508,938.06
3	Baobab Oil	200	1,339.00	3,277,154.30
4	Baobab powder	263	1,452.50	3,554,941.46
5	Barks	101	165	403,831.56
6	Bee Hives	14	100	244,746.40
7	Briquettes	2,005,867	709,575.00	1,736,659,267.80
8	Broom Sticks	872,007	187,533.60	458,981,734.79
9	Carvings	11,072	678,887.24	1,661,552,079.96
10	Chairs & Stools	245	705	1,725,462.12
11	Clarinets	82	806,017.48	1,972,698,765.67
12	Clarinets Sets	13	436,624.19	1,068,621,986.55
13	Construction Poles	7,068	33,988.08	83,184,602.23
14	Door Shutters	185	323	790,530.87
15	Firewood	60	3,150.00	7,709,511.60
16	Furniture	1,975	3,068.00	7,508,819.55
17	Gum Arabic	123,704	99,303.64	243,042,083.97
18	Logs	255	97,043.03	237,509,322.38
19	Marine board	31,215	7,690,954.00	18,823,333,040.66
20	MDF Laminated Board	38,377	11,138,839.00	27,261,907,454.30
21	MDF Plain Board	553	99,939.00	244,597,104.70
22	Medicinal Plants (Leaves, Flowers, Roots)	13,197	28,466.40	69,670,489.21
23	Ornamental Plants	34,042	110,802.50	271,185,129.86
24	Other wooden small items	5,846	613,574.08	1,501,700,472.13
25	Pallet	75	1,770.00	4,332,011.28
26	Palm Fruit	342,000	63,139.91	154,532,656.69
27	Plywood	24,627	6,674,759.40	16,336,233,340.16
28	Reject Timber	116	14,000.00	34,264,496.00
29	Resin	6,978,123	4,782,628.21	11,705,310,369.36
30	sandalwood oil	6	2,098,135.00	5,135,109,879.64
31	Sandalwood spent dust	20,001	14,001.00	34,266,943.46
32	Saw Dust	138	2,200.00	5,384,420.80
33	Sawn Timber	254,335	25,342,036.55	62,023,722,142.81
34	Slabs	62	4,000.00	9,789,856.00
35	sleepers	13,211	4,960,862.70	12,141,532,867.19
36	Tamarind	147,100	42,020.00	102,842,437.28
37	Transmission Poles	1,701	721,345.00	1,765,465,919.08
38	Tree Seedlings	24	185	452,780.84
39	Tree Seeds	4	200	489,492.80
40	Veneer	150,052	11,054,406.27	27,055,261,387.20
41	Wattle extract	852,053	1,656,269.00	4,053,658,751.82
42	Wattle Extract Powder	1	1.71	4,185.16
43	Wattle Extract Solid	24,000	34,967.00	85,580,473.69
44	Wild Fruits	43,200	3,393.60	8,305,713.83
45	Withies	98,400	87,200.00	213,418,860.80
46	Withies (kg)	10,000	7,000.00	17,132,248.00
47	Wood chips	7,413	3,499.00	8,563,676.54
48	Wood oil	200	200	489,492.80
49	Wood planks	1,332	42,163.67	103,194,064.43
50	Wooden Office/Dinning Table	5,835	4,466.00	10,930,374.22
51	Wooden small items	549	1,282.00	3,137,648.85
52	Woven products	2,114	33,325.99	81,564,160.79
Total			**80,483,154.07**	**196,979,622,192.79**

Source: Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism

Table 47: BUSINESS TREND IN TOURISM INDUSTRY, 2019 - 2025

Description	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
International Tourists	Number	1,527,230	620,867	922,692	1,454,920	1,808,205	2,141,895	2,294,495
Hotel Tourists	Number	1,353,279	563,779	848,936	1,365,861	1,710,333	1,990,697	2,088,115
Earnings	USD Millions	2,604	715	1,248	2,528	3,374	3,903	4,410.6
Average Tourists Stay	Days	13	10	10	9	10	10	9
Average Daily Tourists Spending (USD)	Package Tour	379	312	364	377	419	416	479
	Non-Package Tour	216	115	141	166	178	172	203

Source: Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism

Table 48: TOURISTS VISITED NGORONGORO NATIONAL PARK, 2010 - 2025

Year	Foreign	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
2025	707,075	161,744	868,819

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

CHAPTER 9

MINING

Mining Licenses

228. In 2025, the Government issued 14,958 mining activity licenses compared with 12,009 licenses issued in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 24.6 percent. This was attributed to improvement in the Trimble Landfolio licensing system, training provided to system users, and availability of working tools and equipment. Out of those, 548 were prospecting licenses, one large-scale mining license, 41 medium-scale mining licenses, 12,135 small-scale mining licenses, 44 mineral processing licenses, two (2) smelting licenses, 848 mineral dealer licenses, and 1,339 mineral broker licenses.

Mineral Export Permits

229. In 2025, a total of 11,922 mineral export permits worth USD 4,991.13 million were issued compared with 12,073 permits worth USD 4,176.18 million issued in 2024. The decrease in permits was due to lower coal production and higher gold sales to the Bank of Tanzania (BoT).

Gold

230. In 2025, gold production increased to 68,225.38 kilograms compared with 61,680.81 kilograms produced in 2024, representing an increase of 10.6 percent, owing to higher gold prices in the world market. In addition, the average world market gold price increased by 43.9 percent to USD 3,431.0 per ounce in 2025 compared with USD 2,384.8 per ounce in 2024.

231. In 2025, export permits were issued for 48,563 kilograms of gold compared with export permits issued for 59,471 kilograms of gold in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 18.3 percent. This was attributable to miners' compliance with Section 59 of the Mining Act, Cap. 123, which requires miners and dealers to sell at least 20 percent of their gold production to the BoT to increase foreign reserves. During the reporting period, BoT purchased 15,075.37 kilograms of gold worth 4,529.47 million shillings from miners and gold dealers compared with 1,957.17 kilograms worth 445.27 million shillings purchased in 2024. In addition, the value of gold granted export permits increased by 24.0 percent to USD 4,253.47 million in 2025 compared with USD 3,431.08 million in 2024.

Diamond

232. In 2025, diamond production was 407,840.00 carats worth USD 63.55 million compared with 373,252.76 carats worth USD 59.24 million produced in 2024, equivalent to an increase in production by 9.3 percent. This was attributable to ongoing production enhancement at Williamson Diamond Limited. During the review period, export permits were issued for 374,000 carats of diamond worth USD 52.9 million compared with 373,170

carats worth USD 59.2 million in 2024. In addition, the average price of rough diamond was USD 163.17 per carat in 2025 compared with USD 177.86 per carat in 2024, representing a decline of 8.3 percent. This was caused by rising international demand for lab-grown diamond, which are more affordable than rough mined diamond.

Gemstones

233. In 2025, production of rough gemstones (except tanzanite and diamond) was 29,447,271 kilograms compared with 46,299,069 kilograms produced in 2024, representing a decrease of 36.4 percent. This was caused by a decrease in gemstone prices in the world markets.

Tanzanite

234. In 2025, production of rough tanzanite was 144,308.48 kilograms compared with 83,014.66 kilograms produced in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 73.8 percent. This was due to mining in higher-quality rock formations and the resumption of auction activities that had been suspended to improve operations. In addition, 28,927.34 carats of tanzanite, worth USD 2.86 million were cut and polished in 2025 compared with 17,469.66 carats, worth USD 2.43 million cut and polished in 2024, representing a 65.6 percent increase in volume. On the other hand, the average world market price of rough tanzanite increased by 32.9 percent to USD 297.16 per kilogram in 2025 compared with USD 223.53 per kilogram in 2024.

Coal

235. In 2025, a total of 3,879,960.85 tonnes of coal were produced compared with 3,904,542.69 tonnes produced in 2024. This decline was caused by lower coal output at Ruvuma Coal Limited, driven by low demand in coal-consuming countries, including China and India, as well as rising adoption of renewable energy. In addition, the value of coal produced was 1,197.38 billion shillings in 2025 compared with 1,035.93 billion shillings in 2024, representing an increase of 14.1 percent.

Gypsum

236. In 2025, gypsum production increased by 11.2 percent to 913,263.5 tonnes compared with 821,221.1 tonnes produced in 2024. This growth was driven by an increase in industries that use gypsum in manufacturing various products, including cement within and outside the country. In addition, export permits were issued for 48,354 tonnes of gypsum worth USD 12.2 million in 2025 compared with 22,575 tonnes worth USD 3.9 million in 2024.

Construction Minerals

237. In 2025, a total of 36.50 million tonnes of construction minerals worth 634.20 billion shillings were produced compared with 33.30 million tonnes worth 586.48 billion shillings

produced in 2024, representing a production increase of 9.6 percent. This was due to increased construction activities in the country.

Other Minerals

238. In 2025, a total of 1,895.2 kilograms of silver were produced compared with 3,129.1 kilograms produced in 2024, representing a decline of 39.4 percent. This was due to some silver miners shifting to gold mining following increase in gold prices in the world market. In addition, 1,164 kilograms of silver worth USD 1.48 million were granted export permits in 2025 compared with 1,067 kilograms worth USD 1.14 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase in value by 29.8 percent. This was attributed to continued stability of silver prices in the world market, which averaged USD 40.03 per ounce in 2025 compared with USD 28.27 per ounce in 2024.

239. In 2025, a total of 380.7 tonnes of tin were produced compared with 338.0 tonnes produced in 2024, representing an increase of 12.6 percent. This was due to increased mining activities and growing demand for tin in the world market. During the review period, 22 tin export permits worth USD 6.50 million were issued compared with 18 permits worth USD 6.94 million issued in 2024.

Mineral Markets

240. In 2025, there were 44 mineral markets and 117 mineral buying centres compared with 43 markets and 108 buying centres in 2024. During the review period, revenue collection from mineral markets increased by 47.3 percent to 320.89 billion shillings compared with 217.92 billion shillings collected in 2024. Out of those, 281.34 billion shillings were royalties and 39.55 billion shillings inspection fees. The increase in revenue collection was driven by improved small-scale mining activities and strengthened supervision, inspection, and control of mineral smuggling in mineral markets and buying centres.

241. In 2025, a total of 20.04 tonnes of gold worth 5.14 trillion shillings were sold in domestic mineral markets compared with 16.49 tonnes worth 2.99 trillion shillings in 2024, representing an increase of 21.5 percent in volume. This was due to increased gold prices, which encouraged production by small-scale miners, as well as ongoing efforts to curb mineral smuggling and illegal mineral trade. In addition, 50,339.31 carats of diamond worth 9.22 billion shillings were sold in mineral markets in 2025 compared with 6,934.16 carats worth 3.20 billion shillings in 2024. The increase in diamond sales was attributed to the discovery of new diamond mining sites by small-scale miners and the resumption of production at the El Hilal medium-scale mine after a prolonged shutdown for equipment maintenance.

Table 49: MINERAL PRODUCTION, 2020 - 2025

Mineral	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Diamond	Carat	147,190.95	62,545.00	442,016.26	132,636.40	373,252.76	407,840.00
Gold	Kg	55,805.33	59,638.00	56,942.98	54,760.32	61,680.81	68,225.38
Rough Tanzanite	Kg	51,542.47	177,145.50	14,487.48	32,870.63	28,822.99	32,439.47
Tanzanite	Kg	47,412.00	165,968.00	75,699.00	89,794.00	54,191.67	111,869.01
Tanzanite (Cut & Polished)	Carat	118,772.95	120,175.00	57,864.28	34,904.33	17,469.66	28,927.34
Gemstone	Kg	23,564,524.64	7,197,217.00	12,752,079.67	55,954,779.72	46,299,069.32	29,447,270.82
Salt	Tonnes	83,974.32	112,995.00	181,818.07	159,020.49	82,953.22	90,975.67
Phosphate	Tonnes	28,376.22	24,493.00	26,596.79	31,745.08	29,833.70	64,675.75
Limestone	000 Tonnes	6,788.35	8,506.00	7,741.00	10,128.67	9,731.18	12,046.75
Tin ore	Tonnes	47	211	538.17	420.81	338.01	380.68
Gypsum	Tonnes	443,926.34	598,053.00	604,407.91	549,835.74	821,221.08	913,263.53
Coal	Tonnes	689,959.96	976,319.00	2,511,419.40	3,256,481.06	3,904,542.69	3,879,960.85
Pozzolana	Tonnes	160,077.81	216,934.00	226,038.26	351,988.16	287,136.94	540,213.71
Kaolin	Tonnes	98,453.67	100,950.00	46,973.44	75,246.95	86,054.98	119,725.92
Silver ore	Kg	13,186.58	9,324.00	13,602.43	14,481.35	3,129.06	1,895.22
Copper	Pound	3,761,086.16	3,352,630.00	6,827,930.74	5,285,443.13	1,654,151.00	1,909,631.60
Iron	Tonnes	28,431.17	78,190.00	51,071.14	67,626.44	66,497.87	95,642.45
Bauxite	Tonnes	25,995.00	38,142.00	40,920.98	61,353.23	79,147.89	27,663.80
Graphite	Tonnes	-	-	-	-	41,431.27	104,798.08
CO2 (ToL)	Kg	-	-	-	-	17,780,132.68	22,069,060.00
Quarry products	000 Tonnes	31,891.75	32,304.00	37,498.03	33,807.05	33,302.72	36,499.77
Industrial minerals	000 Tonnes	2,160.57	1,037.00	1,458.38	1,745.02	1,662.69	1,131.54
Other metallic minerals	000 Tonnes	-	-	93.41	63.55	33.96	25.12
Copper concentrates	Tonnes	33,377.08	-	2,013.26	5,926.27	30,164.91	34,744.08
Copper ore	Tonnes	1,204.84	-	6,623.58	6,307.01	17,615.66	7,382.40

Source: Ministry of Minerals

Carat = 0.205 gm

Table 50: MINERALS GRANTED EXPORT PERMITS, 2022 - 2025

Mineral	Unit	Quantity				Value ('000'USD)			
		2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Diamond (Rough)	000 Carat	326	194	373.17	374	65,903	31,474	59,243	52,908
Gold	000 Gram	62,512	62,781	59,471	48,563	2,850,345	3,021,627	3,431,080	4,253,471
Gemstones - Rough	000 Gram	15,017,635	98,891,510	207,735,738	51,751,923	19,415	28,456	21,199	20,452
Gemstone (Cut and Polished)	Carat	93,351	101,153	64,493	87,819	2,480	2,622	1,916	1,160
Salt	Tonnes	22,225	34,350	27,298	35,954	2,375	3,509	3,237	4,611
Phosphate	Tonnes	40,710	9,934	10,953	30,481	6,944	3,646	2,997	7,348
Tin	Tonnes	564	440	408	331	12,505	7,061	6,941	6,501
Gypsum	Tonnes	8,300	10,486	22,575	48,354	941	1,802	3,895	12,172
Graphite	Tonnes	7,271	13,475	38,140	92,870	2,909	5,394	22,693	47,870
Silver	000 Gram	802	1,214	1,067	1,164	629	886	1,141	1,482
Copper	000 Lb	6,993	4,156	3	-	3,879	2,273	0.012	-
Copper	Tonnes	26,591	25,688	35,098	38,334	189,648	179,044	245,198	339139
Gold concentrates	Tonnes	2,730	2,554	3,917	3,140	8,993	-	10,886	13635
Bauxite	Tonnes	14,790	14,430	4,520	-	758	795	660	0
Coal	Tonnes	848,434	1,601,850	995,646	2,136,533	43,806	158,575	70,284	174138
Quarry products	Tonnes	66,667	46,544	44,119	48,894	2,410	3,105	3,604	4141.09
Limestone	Tonnes	194,980	249,396	217,072	170,375	1,806	6,344	2,281	2159
Metallic	Tonnes	32,113	34,462	18,438	25,115	21,500	30,948	21,817	42123.98
Industrial minerals	Tonnes	34,042	28,636	27,846	9,108	6,961	3,266	6,597	1955.69
Total						**3,244,207**	**3,490,827**	**3,915,669**	**4,985,267**

Source: Ministry of Minerals

CHAPTER 10

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Industrial Production

242. In 2025, the value of industrial production increased to 27,923.1 billion shillings compared with 27,725.7 billion shillings in 2024. This was due to continued strengthening of the business and investment environment. During the period under review, products with the highest increase in production included cement, which increased by 21.1 percent, followed by plywood (19.9 percent), beer (16.8 percent), wheat flour (13.2 percent), tin (13.0 percent), paints (13.0 percent), and textiles (11.6 percent). On the other hand, the cost of industrial production increased to an average of 12,056.4 billion shillings in 2025 from an average of 12,039.2 billion shillings in 2024. In addition, manufacturing sector employed 397,953 people in 2025 compared with 391,275 people in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 1.7 percent.

Small Industries and Business Development

243. In 2025, the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) trained 12,450 entrepreneurs compared with 24,197 entrepreneurs trained in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 48.5 percent. The decrease was due to inadequate financial resources. The training covered various aspects, including food processing, entrepreneurship and business management, bookkeeping, and leadership of entrepreneurial groups/associations.

244. In 2025, the Technology Development Centers under SIDO manufactured and distributed 458 machines compared with 917 machines in 2024. During the reporting period, seven (7) new entrepreneurs with innovative technologies and product ideas were incubated, as was the case for 2024. In addition, 34,498 entrepreneurs received technical and business advice in 2025 compared with 32,198 entrepreneurs in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 7.1 percent. This was due to citizens' response to continue establishing entrepreneurial projects to augment their income.

245. In 2025, the National Entrepreneurship Development Fund (NEDF) extended loans worth 4.1 billion shillings to 1,214 entrepreneurs compared with 4.8 billion shillings extended to 1,811 entrepreneurs in 2024. In addition, the loans facilitated creation of 2,854 employment opportunities in 2025 compared with 3,727 opportunities in 2024. Furthermore, the loan repayment status continued to improve, reaching 93.4 percent in 2025 compared with 92.3 percent in 2024.

246. In 2025, the College of Business Education (CBE) conducted 20 short-term courses on business education in various fields to 1,240 participants compared with 35 short-term

courses conducted to 1,511 participants in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 17.9 percent of participants. This was due to increase in competition from other institutions which also offer short-term courses. In addition, CBE coordinated and conducted business incubation for 228 registered incubatees.

247. In 2025, the Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization (TIRDO) conducted six (6) studies compared with five (5) studies conducted in 2024. The studies included: the value chain of essential minerals (zinc, tantalum, and tungsten) in Kagera, Singida, and Dodoma regions; investment opportunities mapping; use of biodiversity raw materials to produce alternative charcoal; use of coal dust to produce alternative charcoal; implementation of the first energy efficiency plan; and design and manufacture of a standard stove for the production of alternative charcoal.

248. In 2025, TIRDO conducted inspections and provided technical advisory services to eight (8) industries compared with 17 industries in 2024. The decline was attributed to increased competition from other service providers and delays or suspension of project implementation by some clients. In addition, TIRDO tested 344 laboratory samples in 2025 compared with 549 samples tested in 2024, representing a decrease of 37.3 percent. This was due to a decrease in the number of clients requiring laboratory testing services.

249. In 2025, the Center for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology (CAMARTEC) improved, produced, and procured 101 types of agricultural machinery and rural technologies compared with 83 types in 2024, representing an increase of 21.7 percent. During the reporting period, CAMARTEC inspected and tested 89 imported models of agricultural machinery compared with 87 models in 2024.

250. In 2025, the Tanzania Engineering and Manufacturing Design Organization (TEMDO) designed 12 technologies and developed eight (8) prototypes for economic use, including agricultural value addition and health service delivery. In addition, TEMDO designed and installed machinery for sunflower oil refining, cassava processing, and eight (8) mortuary refrigerators. Furthermore, TEMDO provided engineering services to three (3) industries, one hospital, and one mining and gas extraction company in 2025 compared with five (5) industries and five (5) mining companies served in 2024.

Business and Industrial Registration

251. In 2025, the Business Registrations and Licensing Agency (BRELA) registered 18,489 companies compared with 16,748 companies registered in 2024, representing an increase of 10.4 percent. In addition, 32,670 business names were registered in 2025 compared with 30,753 business names in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 6.2 percent. Furthermore, 23,653 Class “A” business licenses were issued in 2025 compared with 20,364

Class “A” business licenses issued in 2024, representing an increase of 16.2 percent. On the other hand, BRELA issued 496 industrial licenses in 2025 compared with 371 industrial licenses issued in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 33.7 percent. The increase in registrations and license issuance was attributed to continued improvement of the business environment, including the use of electronic systems in license issuance, as well as training to trade officers and public awareness programs.

252. In 2025, BRELA registered 3,064 trade and service marks compared with 3,662 marks registered in 2024, representing a decrease of 16.3 percent. This emanated from challenges in the Industrial Property Automation System (IPAS). In addition, BRELA processed 732 applications for the protection of scientific and technological inventions in 2025 compared with 597 applications in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 22.6 percent. Out of those, 124 applications were filed domestically, and 608 applications through the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO).

International Trade Fairs

253. In 2025, the Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TanTrade) coordinated the 49th Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (DITF). During the period, a total of 4,040 companies participated in the exhibition compared with 3,954 companies that participated in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 2.2 percent. This was attributed to positive response from both domestic and international companies, as well as strengthened trade diplomacy between Tanzania and other countries. Out of the participating companies, 3,646 were local and 394 were foreign. In addition, 22 countries participated in the 2025 exhibition compared with 28 countries that participated in 2024. The decline was a result of increased competition from other African countries hosting similar events and political instability in some of the countries that participated in 2024.

254. Total sales during the 49th DITF amounted to 7.0 billion shillings compared with 3.6 billion shillings recorded in 2024, representing an increase of 94.4 percent. The increase was due to high turnout of stakeholders at the Trade Fair driven by promotional campaigns and availability of business opportunities. Furthermore, local companies managed to secure business deals worth 4.8 billion shillings across various economic activities, including transportation, mining, agriculture, fisheries, and construction compared with business deals worth 1.93 billion shillings in 2024. Moreover, approximately 22,593 temporary jobs were created at the 2025 exhibition compared with 21,518 temporary jobs created in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 5.0 percent.

255. In 2025, TanTrade coordinated participation of 598 Tanzanian companies and institutions in 15 international trade platforms, both within and outside the country compared with 464 companies and institutions in 14 platforms in 2024, representing 28.9

percent increase in participants. This was attributed to increase in awareness on the importance of participating in trade fairs to promote goods and service, as well as simplification of participation procedures through electronic registration. Through the platforms, Tanzania generated spot sales worth 337.7 million shillings and secured eight (8) agreements/contracts worth 38.0 billion shillings related to carbon trading, health, education and energy.

256. In 2025, TanTrade continued to collect and disseminate trade information to 224,700 traders through the TanTrade Biashara App and Trade Portal compared with 146,888 traders in 2024, representing an increase of 53.0 percent. This was driven by awareness campaigns about the platforms through radio programs and social media. In addition, 2,245 companies were registered in the traders' database in 2025 compared with 483 companies in 2024. The increase in company registrations was attributed to improvements in service delivery systems and strengthened collaboration between TanTrade and trade facilitation institutions.

Quality Control and Metrology

257. In 2025, the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) developed 575 quality standards compared with 571 standards developed in 2024. The increase emanated from public awareness on the importance of using certified products. During the period under review, 44,809 samples were tested for quality and safety compared with 38,724 samples in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 15.7 percent. This was attributed to strengthened market inspections and surveillance, as well as investment in modern laboratory equipment. In addition, 11,139 equipment were verified and calibrated in 2025 compared with 9,653 equipment in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 15.4 percent. This was due to increased demand for calibration services from the construction sector, health facilities, and agricultural warehouses.

258. In 2025, TBS issued 949 standard mark licenses compared with 534 licenses issued in 2024, representing an increase of 77.7 percent. This was due to strengthened product control and market surveillance, increased public awareness on the importance of using certified products, and expanded trade within the East African Community. Out of the issued licenses, 591 were granted to large and medium-scale manufacturers and 358 licenses were granted to small-scale entrepreneurs. In addition, TBS trained 2,926 participants in quality control and standard compliance in 2025 compared with 3,052 participants in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 4.1 percent.

259. In 2025, TBS registered 2,568 cosmetic and food products compared with 1,748 products registered in 2024, representing an increase of 46.9 percent. This was attributed to enhanced regulatory oversight of imported cosmetic and food products to ensure compliance with quality standards and protect consumers. Out of the registered products,

1,699 were food products, and 869 were cosmetic products. In addition, TBS registered and issued 25,830 premises permits for production, sale, and distribution of cosmetic and food products in 2025 compared with 9,963 permits issued in 2024. Out of those, 22,503 premises permits were issued for food products and 3,327 permits for cosmetic products. The increase in permits issued was due to strengthened regulatory oversight and reduced registration fees.

260. In 2025, TBS in collaboration with its agents inspected 56,389 used motor vehicles prior to importation compared with 45,697 motor vehicles inspected in 2024, representing an increase of 23.4 percent. Out of those, 723 motor vehicles (1.3 percent) did not meet roadworthiness and safety standards and were subjected to defect repair before importation. On the other hand, TBS conducted destination inspections of 106,655 products in 2025 compared with 78,073 products in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 36.6 percent. This was due to strengthened destination inspection and the use of Integrated Product Inspection System. Out of the inspected products, 1,233 (1.2 percent) did not meet the required standards, and the owners were instructed to either destroy or return them to the country of origin. Furthermore, TBS agents inspected 37,809 products prior to importation in 2025 compared with 34,589 products inspected in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 9.3 percent. Out of those, 168 products were not in conformity with the prescribed standards and were therefore prohibited from being imported.

261. In 2025, the Weights and Measures Agency (WMA) verified 1,269,957 measuring instruments compared with 981,397 instruments verified in 2024, representing an increase of 29.4 percent. This was attributed to increased awareness on the importance of using accurate measuring instruments. In addition, WMA conducted 5,082 sudden inspections of measuring instruments used in trade, health, safety and environmental activities in 2025 compared with 4,229 inspections in 2024, representing an increase of 20.2 percent. This was due to strengthened oversight of the use of accurate measurements to protect consumers. Following the inspections, 67,251 measuring instruments were examined, of which 64,230 instruments (95.5 percent) complied with the required standards, while 3,021 instruments failed to comply. Furthermore, WMA tested 124 new types of measuring instruments from both domestic and international sources in 2025 compared with 236 types tested in 2024, representing a decrease of 52.5 percent. This was due to a reduction in the new types of measuring instruments imported. Out of the tested instruments, 92 types (74.2 percent) were approved and 32 types were not approved as they fail to meet the required specifications.

262. In 2025, WMA issued 552 licenses and permits to technicians engaged in the manufacture, installation, and repair of measuring instruments compared with 533 licenses and permits issued in 2024, representing an increase of 3.6 percent. This was due to enhanced awareness among stakeholders in the metrology sector on the importance of

obtaining the required licenses and permits. In addition, WMA verified 11,001.12 million litres of edible oil, petrol, and diesel carried by 177 vessels in 2025 compared with 9,302.90 million litres carried by 174 vessels verified in 2024. Out of those, 4,477.13 million litres were petroleum products for domestic consumption and 6,523.99 million litres were in-transit petroleum products.

Fair Competition and Control of Counterfeit Products

263. In 2025, the Fair Competition Commission (FCC) approved 54 merger applications compared with 56 applications approved in 2024. The applications were from agriculture, manufacturing, finance, health, communications, mining, trade, and energy sectors. In addition, the FCC registered 43 Standard Form Consumer Contracts in 2025 compared with 68 standard contracts in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 36.8 percent. This was attributed to a low response from stakeholders in registering contracts.

264. In 2025, FCC inspected 6,411 cargo containers at Dar es Salaam Port and inland container depots compared with 6,357 containers inspected in 2024. The inspection identified 471 containers carrying counterfeit goods worth 8.2 billion shillings, which were subsequently destroyed. The counterfeit goods included household items, construction materials, stationery, electronic equipment as well as motorcycle and motor vehicle spare parts.

265. In 2025, the Fair Competition Tribunal (FCT) received 18 new appeal cases, while seven (7) appeal cases were ongoing compared with 14 new appeal cases and 29 ongoing appeal cases in 2024. Out of those, 20 cases were determined in 2025 compared with 37 cases determined in 2024. The appeals were filed by manufacturers, distributors, and consumers operating in the energy, water, communications, aviation, and land transportation sectors.

National Development Corporation

266. In 2025, the National Development Corporation (NDC) produced 73.1 tonnes of rubber through the Kihuhwi (Muheza) and Kalunga (Kilombero) estate projects compared with 63.2 tonnes produced in 2024, representing an increase of 15.7 percent. This was attributed to favourable weather condition and improvement in plantation management. The produced rubber was sold domestically for various industrial uses. In addition, NDC generated 235 million shillings from rubber sales in 2025 compared with 204 million shillings in 2024, representing an increase of 15.2 percent.

267. In 2025, Tanzania Biotech Products Limited produced 389,847 litres of biolarvicides for combating malaria compared with 269,673 litres produced in 2024, representing an increase of 44.6 percent. This was due to ongoing implementation of malaria elimination

programs in 57 local government authorities with high infection rates. In addition, 9.5 billion shillings were generated from the sale of larvicides in 2025 compared with 4.2 billion shillings in 2024. On the other hand, the Kilimanjaro Machine Tools Centre (KMTC) produced 12 machines and 123 spare parts in 2025 compared with 12 machines and 37 spare parts produced in 2024. The increase in production was attributed to the rehabilitation and expansion of the factory's infrastructure. Consequently, the sales of KMTC increased to 165.6 million shillings in 2025 compared with 157.2 million shillings in 2024.

Management of Warehouse Receipts

268. In 2025, the Warehouse Receipts Regulatory Board (WRRB) issued 417 licenses compared with 195 licenses issued in 2024. The increase in issued licenses was attributed to improvement in agricultural storage facilities and enhanced enforcement of the legal framework governing the warehouse receipt system. The licenses were issued for lentils, cocoa, groundnuts, coffee, pigeon peas, soybeans, sesame, and cashew nuts. Out of the issued licenses: 405 were granted to warehouse operators; seven (7) licenses to warehouse inspectors; and five (5) licenses to collateral managers. During the period under review, 1,108,403.4 tonnes of agricultural produce were stored in licensed warehouses compared with 696,756.0 tonnes stored in 2024, representing an increase of 59.1 percent. This was attributed to the promotion on the use of the warehouse receipt system.

Table 51: CEMENT CONSUMPTION, 2010 - 2025

Year	Imported	Domestic Production	Export	Domestic Consumption	Change (Percent)
2010	566,828	2,312,055	189,321	2,689,562	12.1
2011	768,343	2,408,765	217,944	2,959,164	10.0
2012	1,013,986	2,557,798	145,793	3,425,991	15.8
2013	1,218,453	2,369,819	154,481	3,433,791	0.2
2014	1,428,995	2,795,687	142,001	4,082,681	18.9
2015	896,872	3,140,160	129,083	4,404,187	7.9
2016	513,307	4,047,712	253,506	4,307,513	(2.2)
2017	188,599	4,397,684	226,588	4,359,695	1.2
2018	341,179	4,540,309	196,449	4,685,039	7.5
2019	448,579	5,290,878	410,607	5,328,850	13.7
2020	716,929	5,605,626	493,867	5,828,688	9.4
2021	690,474	6,614,359	441,828	6,863,005	17.7
2022	566,826	7,598,073	632,726	7,532,173	9.8
2023	809,199	7,673,016	531,699	7,950,515	5.6
2024	398,039	7,699,840	391,961	7,705,918	(3.1)
2025	308,711	9,322,317	306,510	9,324,518	21.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Tanzania Revenue Authority

Table 52: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, 2016 - 2025

Type of Products	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Biscuits & spaghetti	Tonnes	15,890	16,451	16,911	18,113	22,430	30,154	29,653	27,509	26,612	23,390	-12.1
Wheat flour	Tonnes	498,940	606,432	662,967	680,393	767,476	737,652	684,708	839,266	858,021	971,214	13.2
Konyagi	000 Litre	28,754	25,555	29,335	32,366	33,287	22,066	22,489	31,024	41,903	35,801	-14.6
Beer	000 Litre	383,251	396,864	412,555	391,299	385,851	380,464	456,035	498,611	646,552	755,081	16.8
Chibuku	000 Litre	26,513	22,624	20,819	20,350	21,712	22,256	24,366	23,757	23,288	22,740	-2.4
Cigarette	Million	8,091	7,412	7,921	8,369	7,320	7,021	12,201	11,868	9,928	10,672	7.5
Textiles	000 M^2	76,436	52,052	52,613	45,415	53,067	65,365	48,504	39,774	31,712	35,375	11.6
Sisal ropes	Tonnes	9,216	8,188	8,148	9,287	8,187	8,583	6,171	5,093	4,846	3,136	-35.3
Fishing nets	Tonnes	312	196	228	254	261	273	461	604	411	434	5.6
Wood products	M^3	34,983	37,302	37,849	42,563	34,237	29,867	25,305	17,788	22,688	27,197	19.9
Pyrethrum products	Tonne	126	134	139	145	154	152	173	325	239	244	2.1
Paints	000 Litre	35,096	40,146	47,928	58,024	48,261	62,785	64,028	75,423	77,364	87,431	13.0
Cement	000 Litre	4,572	4,398	4,766	6,514	6,496	6,531	7,598	7,673	7,700	9,322	21.1
Iron sheet	Tonnes	219,765	231,591	275,267	272,531	277,785	293,797	311,781	343,575	391,100	418,708	7.1
Corrugated iron	Tonnes	91,421	84,541	84,132	100,963	107,836	119,844	129,038	118,767	125,555	141,921	13.0
Batteries	Million	69	122	115	120	132	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Industries and Trade
- No production

Table 53: INDUSTRIES: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 2023 - 2025

ISIC Rev.4	Activity	Employed			Others			Total		
		2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
10	Food	128,606	131,873	132,405	25,189	25,813	26,310	153,795	157,686	158,715
11	Beverages	37,026	38,399	40,577	7,758	7,950	7,807	44,784	46,349	48,384
12	Tobacco and cigarette	7,501	7,470	7,542	2,104	2,156	2,357	9,605	9,626	9,899
13,14	Textile	43,938	45,670	46,100	2,455	2,516	3,813	46,393	48,186	49,913
15	Skin and skin products	7,116	6,696	5,825	782	559	855	7,898	7,255	6,680
16	Timber and timber products	8,474	9,838	10,579	1,555	1,602	1,972	10,029	11,440	12,551
17, 18	Manufacturing of products and printing	10,752	9,032	7,500	468	754	751	11,220	9,786	8,251
20, 21	Manufacturing of chemical and medicine	19,982	20,661	19,627	3,317	2,538	2,132	23,299	23,199	21,759
22	Rubber and plastic products	11,279	11,201	12,754	1,149	1,086	1,605	12,428	12,287	14,359
23	Manufacturing of non-metallic products	14,407	13,528	14,292	2,852	3,614	3,607	17,259	17,142	17,899
19, 24-33	Others	35,548	45,509	46,178	2,290	2,810	3,365	37,838	48,319	49,543
Total		**324,629**	**339,877**	**343,379**	**49,919**	**51,398**	**54,574**	**374,548**	**391,275**	**397,953**

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 (1+)

Table 54: INDUSTRIES - ESTIMATED LABOUR COSTS, 2023 - 2025

ISIC Rev.4	Activity	Salaries (Million Shillings)			Other payment (Million Shillings)			Total (Million Shillings)		
		2023*	**2024***	**2025***	**2023***	**2024***	**2025***	**2023***	**2024***	**2025***
10	Food	708,073	729,315	733,967	107,197	108,269	110,512	815,270	837,584	844,479
11	Beverages	433,949	464,325	481,687	152,508	153,118	157,573	586,457	617,443	639,260
12	Tobacco and cigarette	193,300	192,267	205,485	44,703	43,771	44,729	238,003	236,038	250,214
13,14	Textile	215,385	239,385	251,184	94,008	98,196	99,192	309,393	337,581	350,376
15	Skin and skin products	12,239	11,751	10,800	1,022	973	886	13,261	12,724	11,686
16	Timber and timber products	56,976	58,400	60,138	6,672	7,912	7,683	63,648	66,312	67,821
17, 18	Manufacturing of products and printing	103,534	99,022	95,299	18,983	17,902	16,506	122,517	116,924	111,805
20, 21	Manufacturing of chemical and medicine	140,556	141,779	140,892	18,164	18,340	18,771	158,720	160,119	159,663
22	Rubber and plastic products	72,230	71,247	86,588	8,782	8,579	8,751	81,012	79,826	95,339
23	Manufacturing of non-metallic products	190,269	189,752	195,897	47,688	46,551	45,339	237,957	236,303	241,236
19, 24-33	Others	313,884	316,615	335,387	54,015	56,371	59,460	367,899	372,986	394,847
Total		**2,440,395**	**2,513,858**	**2,597,324**	**553,742**	**559,982**	**569,402**	**2,994,137**	**3,073,840**	**3,166,726**

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 (1+)

Table 55: INDUSTRIES - SUMMARY STATISTICS, 2023 - 2025

ISIC Rev.4	Activity	Earnings (Million Shillings)			Costs (Million Shillings)			Value Added (Million Shillings)		
		2023*	2024*	2025*	2023*	2024*	2025*	2023*	2024*	2025*
10	Food	10,228,274	10,793,951	10,822,313	4,534,228	4,754,349	4,640,811	5,694,046	6,039,602	6,181,502
11	Beverages	4,218,122	4,883,542	4,953,918	1,218,315	1,325,629	1,354,592	2,999,807	3,557,913	3,599,326
12	Tobacco and cigarette	1,585,095	1,669,632	1,679,161	383,722	581,421	572,050	1,201,373	1,088,211	1,107,111
13,14	Textile	1,237,746	1,347,879	1,352,589	546,555	686,180	707,177	691,191	661,699	645,412
15	Skin and skin products	138,920	157,123	159,774	90,965	72,211	73,375	47,955	84,912	86,399
16	Timber and timber products	376,057	417,660	418,419	120,325	101,906	102,988	255,732	315,754	315,431
17, 18	Manufacturing of products and printing	679,837	717,855	719,229	406,045	404,498	411,605	273,792	313,357	307,624
20, 21	Manufacturing of chemical and medicine	1,489,048	1,496,829	1,520,911	898,770	994,008	982,642	590,278	502,821	538,269
22	Rubber and plastic products	1,529,533	1,455,808	1,465,140	953,963	988,276	955,432	575,570	467,532	509,708
23	Manufacturing of non-metallic products	1,953,064	1,779,275	1,781,665	956,057	902,970	1,012,120	997,007	876,305	769,545
19, 24-33	Others	3,002,764	3,006,193	3,050,004	1,681,774	1,227,743	1,243,629	1,320,990	1,778,450	1,806,375
Total		**26,438,460**	**27,725,747**	**27,923,123**	**11,790,719**	**12,039,191**	**12,056,421**	**14,647,741**	**15,686,556**	**15,866,702**

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 (1+)

Table 56: INDUSTRIES: REGIONAL SUMMARY, 2023 - 2025

Region	Number of Workers			Number of Employees			Salaries (Million Shillings)			Value Added (Million Shillings)		
	2023*	2024*	2025*	2023*	2024*	2025*	2023*	2024*	2025*	2023*	2024*	2025*
Dodoma	4,053	5,851	5,959	3,512	5,060	5,112	30,537	43,440	44672	183,296	272,330	276,568
Arusha	31,789	32,262	33,413	27,552	28,281	28,572	103,684	108,870	121,485	622,345	669,528	673,309
Kilimanjaro	23,870	24,297	24,612	20,689	20,968	21,184	131,332	131,440	135,712	788,285	823,995	832,818
Tanga	18,019	18,851	19,917	15,618	16,516	16,686	163,657	177,039	181,917	982,310	1,088,740	1,100,360
Morogoro	56,466	56,833	57,547	48,939	49,811	49,824	69,432	69,785	71,076	416,735	437,465	442,489
Pwani	17,576	18,673	18,992	15,235	16,147	16,213	98,507	106,800	109,671	591,254	656,779	664,322
Dar es Salaam	120,853	121,564	122,619	104,744	105,110	106,093	1,401,282	1,388,597	1,423,718	8,410,776	8,705,004	8,808,973
Lindi	1,802	2,482	2,519	1,565	2,174	2,196	622	884	907	3,741	5,448	5,911
Mtwara	5,225	6,044	6,145	4,529	5,228	5,282	23,238	26,490	27,870	139,472	166,058	167,965
Ruvuma	3,372	3,464	3,523	2,923	2,996	3,027	4,684	4,911	6,094	28,129	30,217	30,571
Iringa	8,987	9,421	9,582	7,788	8,148	8,232	55,431	57,263	59,164	332,705	358,974	363,097
Mbeya	10,763	11,356	11,550	9,327	9,953	11,056	112,773	123,104	128,191	676,882	757,044	764,735
Singida	4,164	4,898	4,912	3,610	4,292	4,136	4,056	4,762	4,920	24,339	29,847	30,197
Tabora	1,327	2,045	2,080	1,148	1,793	1,811	22,368	35,737	36,924	134,256	219,769	233,193
Rukwa	2,774	3,063	3,215	2,403	2,649	2,676	12,922	14,065	15,532	77,548	88,167	88,387
Kigoma	3,376	4,335	4,409	2,927	3,748	3,787	2,176	2,850	3,045	13,071	17,541	17,742
Shinyanga	4,964	5,951	6,053	4,304	5,143	5,186	22,218	26,217	27,087	133,351	164,344	157,231
Kagera	6,469	6,859	6,976	5,607	5,925	5,986	10,344	11,182	12,553	62,091	68,770	69,560
Mwanza	19,810	20,703	21,056	17,168	17,888	17,972	129,898	133,647	135,154	779,671	837,823	847,445
Mara	6,345	6,806	6,922	5,501	5,886	5,947	11,351	12,424	12,837	68,121	76,392	77,218
Manyara	9,230	9,561	9,724	8,000	8,267	8,352	5,404	5,514	6,897	32,440	34,573	34,970
Njombe	4,940	5,879	5,979	4,284	5,084	5,146	10,314	12,521	13,937	61,909	77,003	77,887
Katavi	2,560	3,401	3,459	2,219	2,980	3,011	2,219	2,942	3,040	13,315	18,440	18,600
Simiyu	3,147	3,317	3,374	2,725	2,907	2,937	8,283	9,040	10,340	49,722	55,599	56,238
Geita	1,081	1,574	1,601	938	1,380	1,394	409	596	719	2,445	3,718	3,761
Songwe	1,586	1,785	1,815	1,374	1,543	1,561	3,254	3,738	3,862	19,532	22,988	23,155
Total	**374,548**	**391,275**	**397,953**	**324,629**	**339,877**	**343,379**	**2,440,395**	**2,513,858**	**2,597,324**	**14,647,741**	**15,686,556**	**15,866,702**

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 (1+)

CHAPTER 11

CONSTRUCTION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION

Road Network

269. In 2025, the road network reached 181,883.59 kilometres compared with 181,864.81 kilometres in 2024. The network comprised 37,734.41 kilometres of roads managed by the Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) and 144,149.18 kilometres managed by the Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA).

270. In 2025, the road network managed by TANROADS increased to 37,734.41 kilometres from 37,435.04 kilometres in 2024, owing to the reclassification, upgrading and opening of new district roads. Out of those networks, 12,527.44 kilometres are trunk roads connecting regions and neighbouring countries, and 25,206.97 kilometres are regional roads connecting regional headquarters and districts.

271. In 2025, a total of 34,673.50 kilometres of trunk and regional roads with bitumen and gravel/earth standards were assessed compared with 35,415.75 kilometres assessed in 2024. Out of the assessed roads, 5,782.48 kilometres were in poor condition, 18,456.24 kilometres in fair condition and 10,434.78 kilometres in good condition in 2025 compared with 5,136.55 kilometres, 20,182.79 kilometres and 10,096.41 kilometres, respectively, in 2024 (**Table 11.1**). The decline in the number of kilometres assessed was due to some roads scheduled for condition surveys entering the construction and major rehabilitation/upgrading stages.

272. In 2025, a total of 11,654.37 kilometres of trunk roads with bitumen and gravel/earth standards were assessed compared with 11,612.15 kilometres assessed in 2024. Of these, 1,982.29 kilometres were in poor condition, 3,858.09 kilometres in fair condition and 5,813.99 kilometres in good condition in 2025 compared with 1,739.89 kilometres, 3,914.34 kilometres and 5,957.92 kilometres, respectively, in 2024. The reduction in the number of roads maintained in good condition was attributable to rainfall, which damaged the road infrastructure.

273. In 2025, a total of 23,019.13 kilometres of regional roads and roads connecting regions to districts with bitumen and gravel/earth standards were assessed compared with 23,803.60 kilometres assessed in 2024. Out of those, 3,800.19 kilometres were in poor condition, 14,598.15 kilometres in fair condition and 4,620.79 kilometres in good condition in 2025, compared with 3,996.66 kilometres, 14,298.15 kilometres and 4,138.29 kilometres, respectively, in 2024.

Table 11.1: Condition of the Road Network Assessed in 2025

Type of Road	Good		Fair		Poor		Total
	Kilometres	Percent	Kilometres	Percent	Kilometres	Percent	Kilometres
Trunk roads (bitumen)	5,218.40	54.5	2,612.43	27.3	1,740.79	18.2	9,571.62
Trunk roads (gravel/earth)	595.59	28.6	1,245.66	59.8	241.5	11.6	2,082.75
Subtotal	**5,813.99**	**49.9**	**3,858.09**	**33.1**	**1,982.29**	**17.0**	**11,654.37**
Regional roads (bitumen)	847.48	33.8	1,123.95	44.9	534.19	21.3	2,505.62
Regional roads (gravel/earth)	3,773.31	18.4	13,474.20	65.7	3,266.00	15.9	20,513.51
Subtotal	**4,620.79**	**20.1**	**14,598.15**	**63.4**	**3,800.19**	**16.5**	**23,019.13**
Grand total	**10,434.78**	**30.1**	**18,456.24**	**53.2**	**5,782.48**	**16.7**	**34,673.50**

Source: Ministry of Works

274. In 2025, TANROADS maintained 2,623.00 kilometres of trunk and regional roads compared with 885.87 kilometres maintained in 2024. This was due to Government efforts to continue maintaining roads in poor condition. In addition, 700 bridges were maintained in 2025 compared with 1,039 bridges maintained in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 32.6 percent. This was due to improvement in road and bridge infrastructure following construction and maintenance works.

275. In 2025, the road network managed by TARURA was 144,149.18 kilometres compared with 144,429.77 kilometres in 2024. The decrease in the network resulted from the reclassification of roads to the network managed by TANROADS. Out of those, 41,926.14 kilometres were in good condition, 54,753.17 kilometres in fair condition and 47,469.87 kilometres in poor condition. As of December 2025, the district road network consisted of 3,806.45 kilometres of bitumen road, 46,589.79 kilometres of gravel road and 93,752.94 kilometres of earth road compared with 3,467.30 kilometres, 44,372.21 kilometres and 96,590.27 kilometres, respectively, in the corresponding period in 2024 (**Table 11.2**).

Table 11.2: Condition of the Rural and Urban Road Network in 2025

Type of Road	Road Condition (Kilometres)			Total (Kilometres)	Percent
	Good	Fair	Poor		
Bitumen roads	3,185.75	483.77	136.93	3,806.45	2.6
Gravel roads	21,974.37	18,972.47	5,642.95	46,589.79	32.3
Earth roads	16,766.02	35,296.93	41,689.99	93,752.94	65.0
Total	**41,926.14**	**54,753.17**	**47,469.87**	**144,149.18**	**100.0**
Percent	**29.1**	**38.0**	**32.9**	**100.0**	

Source: Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency

276. In 2025, TARURA constructed and rehabilitated 23,105.78 kilometres of district roads compared with 30,209.86 kilometres constructed and rehabilitated in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 23.5 percent. This was due to the completion of ongoing construction and maintenance of road projects across the country. Out of those, 339.15 kilometres were

constructed to bitumen standard, 7,408 kilometres to gravel standard, and 15,358.63 kilometres were in periodic and routine maintenance as well as spot improvement. In addition, TARURA constructed 138 bridges, 368 culverts, 148,230 square metres of drainage system, and rehabilitated 76 bridges in 2025 compared with 83 bridges, 485 culverts, 100,646.46 square metres of drainage system constructed, and 37 bridges rehabilitated in 2024.

Ferries and Motor Vehicles

277. In 2025, Tanzania Electrical, Mechanical and Electronics Services Agency (TEMESA) continued to manage 32 ferries, as in 2024. During the review period, 27,078,009 passengers, 522,794 vehicles, and 474.65 tonnes of cargo were ferried, compared with 26,240,229 passengers, 403,265 vehicles, and 207.21 tonnes of cargo ferried in 2024. The increase in passengers, vehicles and cargo ferried was due to growth in economic and social activities. On the other hand, TEMESA repaired 24,769 vehicles in 2025 compared with 25,095 vehicles repaired in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 1.3 percent. This was due to a reduction in the number of vehicles requiring repair following the introduction of a pre-payment system.

Roads Fund

278. In 2025, the Road Fund Board collections amounted to 1,258.44 billion shillings compared with 1,186.94 billion shillings collected in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 6.0 percent. This was due to improvement at the Dar es Salaam and Tanga ports, which increased the number of transit vehicles, as well as cargo transportation to neighbouring countries, thereby increasing road user charge collections.

Government Houses and Buildings

279. In 2025, the Tanzania Buildings Agency (TBA) continued to design and supervise 150 Government housing and building construction projects compared with 135 projects in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 11.1 percent. This was due to increased demand for office buildings and residential houses from clients. In addition, TBA rehabilitated 159 houses and buildings in 2025 compared with 108 houses and buildings rehabilitated in 2024. On the other hand, TBA collected 10.7 billion shillings from leasing Government buildings for commercial and residential use in 2025 compared with 8.8 billion shillings collected in 2024.

Contractors Registration

280. In 2025, the Contractors Registration Board (CRB) registered 1,643 contractors compared with 1,812 contractors registered in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 9.3 percent. This was due to a decline in applications for contractor registration, deregistration of permanent contractors who failed to meet registration standards and the expiry of temporary contractor registrations. In addition, CRB registered 5,277 construction projects in 2025

compared with 4,691 projects registered in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 12.5 percent. This was attributed to the use of a digital system to simplify project registration.

281. In 2025, CRB inspected 2,903 projects compared with 3,581 projects inspected in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 18.9 percent. Out of those, 1,746 projects met the required standards while 1,157 projects were below required standards. Non-compliance with the standards resulted from projects being implemented by unregistered engineers, failure to register projects, absence of project signboards, non-adherence with occupational safety legislation and contractors undertaking projects beyond their registered classes. In addition, the CRB filed 81 cases in court in 2025 compared with 68 cases filed in 2024.

Engineers Registration

282. In 2025, the Engineers Registration Board (ERB) registered 3,501 engineers in various disciplines compared with 3,636 engineers registered in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 3.7 percent. Out of those, 3,378 engineers (96.5 percent) were Tanzanians and 123 were foreign engineers. In addition, ERB registered 407 technicians in 2025 compared with 480 technicians registered in 2024.

283. As of December 2025, consulting firms registered by ERB increased to 468 from 443 firms registered in the corresponding period in 2024. In addition, ERB registered 61 consulting engineers in 2025 compared with 18 consulting engineers registered in 2024. This was due to the increase in local consulting firms participating in construction activities. Out of the consulting engineers, 42 were Tanzanian and 19 were foreign engineers. Consequently, the total number of registered consulting engineers increased to 738 in 2025 from 677 engineers in 2024. As of December 2025, a total of 55 engineering materials testing laboratories were registered from 53 laboratories registered in the corresponding period in 2024.

284. In 2025, a total of 1,789 engineers were trained compared with 1,722 engineers trained in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 3.9 percent. Out of those, 642 engineers graduated and were registered in 2025 compared with 158 engineers registered in 2024. On the other hand, ERB registered 1,742 construction projects in 2025 compared with 1,509 projects registered in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 15.4 percent. This was attributed to the use of a digital system for project registration. In addition, ERB inspected 694 projects in 2025 compared with 330 projects inspected in 2024. Out of those, 179 projects were sub-standard, of which 78 projects were unregistered, and 101 projects did not engage electrical and mechanical consulting engineers.

Registration of Architects and Quantity Surveyors

285. In 2025, the Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board (AQRB) registered 224 professionals compared with 174 professionals registered in 2024, equivalent

to an increase of 28.7 percent. This was attributed to the use of online system in the registration of architects and quantity surveyors.

286. As of December 2025, registered professionals in architecture and quantity surveying increased to 1,804 from 1,616 professionals registered in the corresponding period in 2024. Out of the registered professionals, 1,782 were Tanzanians and 22 were foreign professionals. In addition, 289 graduates participated in practical training in architecture and quantity surveying in 2025 compared with 245 graduates in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 18.0 percent. This was due to increased construction projects which expanded opportunities for practical training.

287. In 2025, AQRB registered 43 architectural and quantity surveying consulting firms compared with 36 firms registered in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 19.4 percent. This was due to increase in construction projects and the use of online registration system. As of December 2025, registered firms were 509 from 475 firms registered in the corresponding period in 2024. Out of the registered firms, 503 were Tanzanian and six (6) were foreign firms.

288. In 2025, AQRB registered 1,819 building construction projects compared with 1,617 projects registered in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 12.5 percent. This was due to project inspections and regulatory oversight of building developers to comply with legal requirements. In addition, AQRB inspected 5,949 building construction projects in 2025 compared with 5,153 projects inspected in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 15.4 percent. This was due to increase in the number of inspectors. Out of the inspected projects, 4,964 met the requirements (83.4 percent) and 985 projects were unable to meet the requirements of the Architects and Quantity Surveyors (Registration) Act, Cap. 269.

National Construction Council

289. In 2025, the National Construction Council (NCC) provided technical advice to four (4) construction sector stakeholders compared with six (6) stakeholders in 2024. In addition, NCC resolved 371 disputes in 2025 compared with 277 disputes resolved in 2024. Out of those, seven (7) disputes were closed after settlement in 2025 compared with 15 disputes closed in 2024. On the other hand, NCC conducted two (2) courses for construction sector stakeholders in 2025 compared with three (3) courses conducted in 2024.

Institute of Construction Technology

290. In 2025, the Institute of Construction Technology (ICoT) extended diploma training course to 309 students compared with 271 students trained in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 14.0 percent. In addition, ICoT conducted vocational education training to 445 students in 2025 compared with 432 students trained in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 3.0 percent.

291. In 2025, ICoT promoted the use of appropriate labour-based technologies to 286 stakeholders compared with 270 stakeholders in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 5.9 percent. This was driven by the demand for appropriate labour-based technologies. During the period under review, ICoT trained 133 participants from women and youth groups compared with 24 participants trained in 2024.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

Registration of Title Deeds, Village Land Certificates and Legal Documents

292. In 2025, a total of 233,031 title deeds and legal documents were registered compared with 224,691 title deeds and legal documents registered in 2024, reflecting an increase of 3.7 percent (**Table 11.3**). In addition, 87,887 Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs) were issued compared with 87,110 CCROs issued in 2024. This was due to an increase in surveyed plots and farms following implementation of the Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling Programme, strengthening of land clinics, and increased public awareness on the importance of registering title deeds and legal documents. In addition, 225 Village Land Certificates were issued compared with 232 certificates issued in 2024.

Table 11.3: Registration of Land Title Deeds and Legal Documents, 2021 - 2025

Registered Titles and Documents	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A: Registered Title Deeds					
Certificates of Titles under the Land Registration Act, Cap. 334	61,527	83,195	90,408	101,262	98,515
Unit Titles under the Unit Titles Act No. 17 of 2008.	232	380	294	351	918
Total Title Deeds	**61,759**	**83,575**	**90,702**	**101,613**	**99,433**
B: Registered Transactions and Legal Documents					
Registered Transactions under the Land Registration Act, Cap. 334	39,252	51,413	57,395	64,624	71,976
Registered Documents under the Registration of Documents Act, Cap. 117	36,354	42,112	44,655	55,954	59,051
Documents registered under Chattels Transfer Act, Cap 210	4,265	5,972	7,566	2,500	2,571
Total Legal Documents	**79,871**	**99,497**	**109,616**	**123,078**	**133,598**
Grand Total: Title Deeds and Legal Documents	**141,630**	**183,072**	**200,318**	**224,691**	**233,031**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Property Valuation and Plots and Farms Survey

293. In 2025, a total of 52,361 ordinary valuation and compensation reports were approved compared with 60,449 reports approved in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 13.4 percent. This was due to a decline in demand for compensation in strategic projects and land

transactions, particularly in ownership transfers, renewal of rights of occupancy, loan applications and valuations for financial reporting purposes.

294. In 2025, a total of 272,540 plots and 417 farms were surveyed in various areas across the country compared with 194,209 plots and 7,170 farms surveyed in 2024 (**Table 11.4**). The decrease in the surveyed farms was due to the completion of project implementation in Msomera (Handeni), Sauni (Kilindi), and Kitwai (Simanjiro).

Table 11.4: Approved Plots and Farms, 2024 - 2025

No.	Regions	2024		2025	
		Plots	**Farms**	**Plots**	**Farms**
1	Arusha	2,113	21	4,148	-
2	Dar es Salaam	27,289	-	43,230	-
3	Dodoma	29,434	162	8,528	-
4	Geita	6,105	-	12,846	-
5	Iringa	12,114	26	26,988	18
6	Kagera	-	-	5,558	94
7	Katavi	4,927	13	3,688	21
8	Kigoma	13,661	105	5,056	60
9	Kilimanjaro	7,688	21	3,008	45
10	Lindi	6,213	18	8,718	7
11	Manyara	5,377	53	3,098	4
12	Mara	5,946	10	2,606	12
13	Mbeya	8,486	25	24,794	-
14	Morogoro	10,252	40	8,992	40
15	Mtwara	2,200	6	2,496	3
16	Mwanza	14,428	-	1,320	-
17	Njombe	-	-	8,272	-
18	Pwani	-	-	44,072	34
19	Rukwa	-	-	3,244	14
20	Ruvuma	5,615	13	11,952	4
21	Shinyanga	3,445	-	4,150	10
22	Simiyu	3,301	2	1,790	6
23	Singida	11,328	57	13,618	33
24	Songwe	4,281	4	8,974	12
25	Tabora	-	-	4,752	-
26	Tanga	10,006	6,594	6,642	-
Total		**194,209**	**7,170**	**272,540**	**417**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Village Land Use Plans

295. In 2025, land use plans were prepared for 527 villages in 34 districts compared with land use plans for 562 villages in 27 districts in 2024. As of December 2025, the number of villages with land use plans increased to 4,801 from 4,274 villages in the corresponding period in 2024 (**Table 11.5**).

Table 11.5: Villages with Land Use Plans in 2025

No.	Region	District Council	Villages	Total
1	Dodoma	Bahi	Chikopelo, Nondwa, Chidoli, Mkakatika, Mnkhola, Mindola, Chonde, Bankolo, Lamaiti, Maganga, Chiguluka, Ikumbulu, Chali Isanga, Chali Makulu, Ilindi, Nkhome, Mapanga, Chifutuka, Chali Igonndo and Zejele.	20
		Mpwapwa	Bumila, Makutupa, Tambi, Mbori, Nana, Nduga, Mwenzele, Muungano, Chinyang'huku, Chamsisili, Chibwegere, Chinoje, Msangambuya, Chaludewa, Mlembule and Nyabu.	16
2	Iringa	Kilolo	Madege, Idete, Isanga, Magome, Mbawi, Idegenda, Ndengisivili, Ilutila, Lulindi, Kising’a, Kidumka, Udekwa, Ifuwa, Ukwega, Wotalisoli, Makungu, Iwiungi, Vitono, Uhambingeto, Ibumu, Kilumbwa, Idasi, Ng’ingula, Nyawegete, Masisiwe and Lyasa.	26
3	Tanga	Kilindi	Mzinga, Michungwani, Kigwama, Kilindi, Kwedigole, Mswaki, Kwadudu, Mafuleta, Balang'a, Tuliani Mswaki, Muungano, Mabalanga, Kileguru, Mzunguwasala, Kimembe, Kwamazuma and Vyadigwa.	17
		Lushoto	Lunguza, Tewe, Mng'aro, Mazinde, Kifurio, Kivingo, Kiwanja, Kibandai, Kwemkazu, Kwemshwa, Langoni A, Langoni B, Mkundi Mberu, Mkundi Mtae and Mtii.	15
		Korogwe	Kasiga, Kwenangu, Chekelei, Magila, Goha, Magila Gereza, Nanyogie, Mkalamo, Tabora, Kweisewa, Maurui Rutuba, Madumu, Madala, Mpasilasi, Mafuleta and Mbagai.	16
4	Geita	Mbogwe	Nyikonga, Ikunguigazi, Mwigilo, Ibambula, Bugalagala, Isebya, Mgaya, Isungambula, Kasaka, Budoda, Ng’homolwa, Nyanhwiga, Maguta, Nhungwiza, Mpakali, Nanda, Busambilo, Nsango, Nyashimba, Kabanga and Mtakuja.	21
		Bukombe	Ikuzi, Nasiluluma, Namalandula, Mjimwema, Kazilamuyaye, Ilyamchele, Shilabela, Kabagole, Kasozi, Nakayenze, Nalusunguti, Nampangwe, Msangila, Namsega, Lulamba and Bulumbaga.	16
		Nyang’hwale	Lyulu, Isonda, Mimbili, Igeka, Nyugwa, Kijinga, Nyang’holongo, Nyangalamila and Nundu.	9
5	Mbeya	Mbarali	Azimio Mswiswi, Ipwani, Mhwela, Wimba Mahango, Nyakazombe, Nyakadete, Mapogoro, Iberege and Limseni.	9
6	Pwani	Kibiti	Mkupuka, Machipi, Mlanzi, Nyanjati, Mahege, Hanga, Tomoni, Mangwi, Kivinja B Ruaruke A, Kikale and Mchungu.	12
7	Kilimanj aro	Rombo	Mfuruwashe, Kidondoni, Mamsera Chini, Chala, Ngoyoni, Urauri, Nesae, Kahe, Ture and Mengeni Chini.	10
8	Mwanza	Ukerewe	Namagondo, Busunda, Igongo, Muhande, Busiri, Bwasa, Mkasika, Chankamba, Kaseni, Buguza, Kigara, Buzegwe, Busagami, Mahande, Chamuhunda and Mibungo.	16

No.	Region	District Council	Villages	Total
		Magu	Mwamibanga, Matale, Ng'watelesha, Sagani, Nyashimba, Buhumbi, Shilingwa, Nyashoshi, Nyamahanga, Misambo, Salong'we, Mwamabanza, Mwalinha, Kigangama, Inolelo and Malilika.	16
		Sengerema	Ilekanilo, Mayuya, Busulwangiri, Mami, Lubanda, Nyamahona, Lukumbi, Kalangalala, Sogoso, Butonga, Igulumuki, Kanyerere, Ikoni, Ijinga, Buzilasoga and Nyanzumula.	16
9	Shinyanga	Ushetu	Ilomelo, Ulowa, Ibambala, Mkwangulwa, Itobola, Nonwe, Kidanha, Manungu, Idahin'ha, Lusonzo, Butibu, Mwadui, Iponyanholo, Isanga, Nyankende and Nyarwerwe.	16
		Kishapu	Ng’wang’holo, Nyenze, Buchambi, Buganika, Idukilo, Igumangobo, Sanjo, Bulima, Mwadui Lohumbo, Wizunza, Masagala, Ikonongo, Mpumbula, Bupigi, Wela and Mayanji.	16
10	Singida	Manyoni	Itetema, Chidamsulu, Winamila, Mpola, Nkonko, Isseke, Igwamadete, Kasanii, Ilucha, Msemembo, Makuru, Hika, Magasai, Kitalalo, Mvumi and Ilaloo.	16
		Ikungi	Kinyamwandyo, Nkuhi, Tumaini, Munkinya, Mkungua Kihendo, Mnane, Nkundi, Matare, Mtunduru, Masweya, Kipunda, Nkhoiree, Chungu, Ihanja, Kintandaa and Msungua.	16
		Iramba	Mahola, Ndulungu, Mwanduighembe, Kipuma, Tyegelo, Kidaru, Ndurumo, Nsunsu, Masimba, Mlandala, Ujungu, Mtoa, Msai, Msansao, Kibigiri and Wembere.	16
11	Katavi	Mpimbwe	Mkwajuni, Chamalendi, Ikuba, Kashishi, Ilalangulu, Mirumba, Msadya, Nyambwe, Mbede, Minyoso, Mwamatiga, Luchima, Mamba A, Kilida, Mamba B, Kanindi, Kabunde and Ukingwaminzi.	18
12	Rukwa	Kalambo	Utengule, Kalembe, Mzungwa, Tunyi, Ilonga, Kasusu, Mkombo, Legezamwendo, Mosi, Mtula, Kiundinamema, Kantalemwa, Jengeni, Madibila, Luse and Safu.	16
13	Manyara	Mbulu	Murkuchida, Endamilay, Endalat and Yaeda Chini.	4
14	Kagera	Kyerwa	Masheshe	1
15	Morogoro	Gairo	Lukando, Mamvisi, Kumbulu, Chanjale, Chingholwe, Chagongwe, Mkobwe, Lufikiri, Nongwe, Lukinga, Kinyolisi, Italagwe, Idibo, Ikwamba, Masenge and Ihenje.	16
16	Lindi	Ruangwa	Mmawa, Mpara, Mitope, Mtimbo Ruangwa, Mpumbe, Mchenganyumba, Luchelegwa, Mtawilile, Chinokole, Mabangala, Makanjiro, Mandarawe, Machinyimba, Nangurugai, Liugulu and Ng’imbwa.	16
		Mtama	Madangwa, Njonjo, Pangatena, Hingawali, Nachunyu, Mtegu, Kilimani, Sudi, Mmumbu, Navanga.	10
17	Mtwara	Mtwara	Mbuo, Mnyundo, Mwatehi, Changalawe, Ndumbwe, Utende,Nanyani, Lyowa, Mtendachi, Mayaya, Mitambo, Mngoji, Mnuyo, Msimbati, Mtandi, Ruvula, Mnaida,Tangazo, Kilambo, Magomeni, Kihimika, Kitunguli, Mahurunga,	32

No.	Region	District Council	Villages	Total
			Kivava, Libobe, Libobe B, Unguja, Namuhi, Mnyija, Ming'wena, Lipwidi and Mtama.	
		Masasi	Nangomwa, Mwitika, Maparawe, Mkowo, Chikoropola, Mkalivata, Mkachima, Mapili, Rahaleo, Mnavira, Manyuli, Geuza, Liurungu, Utimbe, Sindano and Lichehe.	16
		Tandahimba	Bandari, Mpunda, Ngongo, Mihambwe, Ruvuma, Mkaha, Chikongo, Dinyeke, Naputa Sokoni, Naputa Shuleni ,Chiumo, Kunandundu, Maundo, Namahonga, Pachani and Lipalwe II.	16
		Nanyumbu	Mbangala Mbuyuni, Marumba, Makanya, Lukula, Chungu, Lukwika, Chimika, Mpombe, Mchenjeuka and Lumesule.	10
18	Tabora	Igunga	Ngulu, Mwasung'ho, Mwanyalali, Bulenya, Mwabubele, Mwamloli, Mwakwangu, Mwagala, Ibole, Kalangale, Mibuyumiwili, Itunduru, Itale, Mwakipanga, Imalanguzu and Mwamakona.	16
		Sikonge	Kabanga, Songambele, Kiloleli, Kanyamsenga, Mtakuja, Kipanga, Lembeli, Mibono Mipya, Mole Mlimani, Mole Kiloleni, Usesula, Majengo, Usunga, Mwanamkata, Urafiki, Kipanga Mlimani, Chabutwa, Kikungu, Mkolye, Isunda, Mpombwe, Ibaya, Kasandalala, Wankolongo and Mitowo.	25
		Nzega	Mogwa, Kilino, Kidete, Uduka, Kabanga, Isagenhe, Mbutu, Idubula, Kadoke, Kakulungu, Nkindu, Kishili, Milambo Itobo, Ikindwa, Nawa and Chaming'hwa.	16
Total				**527**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Land Disputes Resolution

296. In 2025, a total of 4,692 land disputes were resolved administratively compared with 5,464 disputes resolved in 2024. In addition, 121 village disputes on land use plans were resolved across 11 district councils in 2025 compared with 242 village disputes across 15 district councils in 2024. The decrease in disputes was due to continued implementation of the Land Use Planning Project and the provision of public education on policies, laws and procedures for land use planning, surveying and land titling.

297. In 2025, a total of 28,975 cases were handled by the District Land and Housing Tribunals compared with 30,545 cases handled in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 5.1 percent. Out of those, 18,021 cases were determined in 2025 compared with 15,949 cases determined in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 13.0 percent. This was due to an increase in the number of tribunals providing services from 112 in 2024 to 117 tribunals in 2025.

Formalization of Unplanned Settlements

298. In 2025, the Government prepared and approved 3,634 plans for settlement formalization compared with 2,985 plans prepared and approved in 2024. During the period

under review, 355,004 unplanned settlements were formalized compared with 297,550 settlements formalized in 2024. The number of formalized settlements increased due to public involvement in implementing settlement formalization projects.

Construction of Residential and Commercial Houses

299. In 2025, the National Housing Corporation (NHC) completed construction of 1,072 houses compared with 147 houses completed in 2024. The increase was due to the completion of houses that had previously been at different stages of construction. Out of the completed houses, 228 were low cost and 844 medium and high - cost houses. On the other hand, Watumishi Housing Investments Company (WHI) completed 54 low-cost houses in Iramba (9), Mpwapwa (6), Songea Rural (12), Lindi Rural (6), Chalinze (9) and Dodoma Municipality (12) compared with 30 houses completed in 2024.

CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

Road Transport

300. In 2025, the Land Transport Regulatory Authority (LATRA) issued 376,903 licenses to motor vehicles registered to provide commercial transport services compared with 314,221 licenses issued in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 19.9 percent (**Table 12.1**). This was due to: continued expansion of business activities; increase in the number of new investors; and the ongoing Government's initiatives, including public awareness campaigns, staff recruitment, strengthened regulatory oversight through regular inspections, and the establishment of offices in all regions and strategic districts to bring services closer to citizens.

Table 12.1: Transport Licenses Issued, 2021 - 2025

Type of License	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Passenger buses	44,517	50,452	51,455	49,744	40,050	-19.5
Cargo vehicles	133,428	155,456	184,310	201,388	217,392	7.9
Motorcycles/motor-tricycles	36,984	53,817	64,579	63,089	119,461	89.4
Total	**214,929**	**259,725**	**300,344**	**314,221**	**376,903**	**19.9**

Source: Land Transport Regulatory Authority

301. In 2025, registered road accidents associated with passenger and cargo vehicles were 829 compared with 940 accidents in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 11.8 percent. Out of those, 322 accidents involved motorcycles and motor-tricycles in 2025 compared with 383 accidents in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 15.9 percent. The decrease in registered accidents was attributed to regular on-road inspections, drivers' compliance with traffic regulations, the use of a vehicle tracking system to monitor long-distance buses, and ongoing road safety awareness campaigns extended to transport stakeholders. **Table 12.2** presents the trend in road traffic accidents.

Table 12.2: Trend of Road Accidents, 2021 - 2025

Types of Vessels	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Passenger buses	365	357	335	303	270	-10.9
Cargo vehicles	224	268	300	254	237	-6.7
Motorcycles/motor-tricycles	463	780	374	383	322	-15.9
Total	**1,052**	**1,405**	**1,009**	**940**	**829**	**-11.8**

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Railways Transport

302. In 2025, Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) transported 271,481 tonnes of cargo covering 208,858,478 kilometres through the Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) compared with 247,173 tonnes transported over 251,316,724 kilometres in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 9.8 percent in cargo transported. This was due to the availability of operational equipment following the rehabilitation and commissioning of 369 freight wagons, nine (9) locomotives, and procurement of 50 new wagons. On the other hand, TRC transported 505,268 long-distance passengers covering 376,115,549 kilometres through the MGR in 2025 compared with 412,730 passengers transported over 302,105,666 kilometres in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 22.4 percent in passengers transported. This was on account of commissioning of 39 rehabilitated passenger coaches. In addition, TRC transported 2,080,029 passengers covering 69,914,013 kilometres through the Dar es Salaam commuter train in 2025 compared with 3,068,057 passengers transported over 86,648,052 kilometres in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 32.2 percent in passengers transported. This was due to inaccessibility of some MGR stations which are alongside SGR construction site. **Table 12.3** shows passengers and cargo transported through MGR.

Table 12.3: Passengers and Cargo Transported through MGR, 2021 - 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Cargo						
Tonnes	370,906	418,905	382,289	247,173	271,481	9.8
Distance Covered (Kilometres)	366,560,583	485,141,823	360,780,885	251,316,724	208,858,478	-16.9
Passenger						
Long distance train	417,096	466,262	489,560	412,730	505,268	22.4
Distance Covered (Kilometres)	316,205,354	343,076,014	370,748,514	302,105,666	376,115,549	24.5
Dar es Salaam Commuter train	2,876,199	2,668,294	2,560,891	3,068,057	2,080,029	-32.2
Distance (Kilometres)	80,533,572	72,712,232	71,704,948	86,648,052	69,914,013	-19.3

Source: Tanzania Railways Corporation

303. In 2025, TRC through the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) transported 3,294,934 passengers compared with 1,422,116[1] passengers transported in 2024. The increase in passengers transported was attributed to continued improvement in passenger services and the growing public preference for SGR transport. In July 2025, TRC commenced cargo

[1] This figure has been revised from the data reported in 2024.

transportation services through SGR between Dar es Salaam and Dodoma. As of December 2025, a total of 52,350 tonnes of cargo were transported through SGR (**Table 12.4**).

Table 12.4: Passengers and Cargo Transported through SGR, 2024 -2025

Year/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Passengers													
2024	-	-	-	-	-	46,591	126,918	264,123	210,917	221,351	258,851	293,415	**1,422,166**
2025	255,191	233,368	263,025	277,953	275,684	298,419	294,466	299,890	290,677	272,043	234,686	299,532	**3,294,934**
Cargo (Tonnes)													
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	11,100	8,700	9,375	7,575	11,100	**52,350**

Source: Tanzania Railways Corporation

304. In 2025, Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) transported 159,678 tonnes of cargo compared with 235,746 tonnes transported in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 32.3 percent (**Table 12.5**). This was due to the deterioration of transport infrastructure, including locomotives and freight wagons.

Table 12.5: Cargo Transported by TAZARA, 2021 - 2025

Cargo Classification	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Exported cargo	75,140	17,863	28,064	29,249	6,219	-78.7
Imported cargo	73,843	59,155	63,936	32,946	43,669	32.5
Within TAZARA	50,146	88,891	73,973	26,012	10,631	-59.1
Subtotal	**199,129**	**165,909**	**165,973**	**88,207**	**60,519**	**-31.4**
Private company	192,952	22,873	135,067	147,539	99,159	-32.8
Grand Total	**392,081**	**188,782**	**301,040**	**235,746**	**159,678**	**-32.3**

Source: Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority

305. In 2025, TAZARA transported 1,041,811 passengers compared with 1,950,953 passengers transported in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 46.6 percent. This was due to suspension of commuter rail services due to infrastructure deterioration, including locomotives. Out of those, 255,391 passengers were transported through the long-distance trains (Dar es Salaam - Mbeya - Zambia), 205,387 passengers through Udzungwa train, and 581,033 passengers through Dar es Salaam commuter train (**Table 12.6**).

Table 12.6: Passengers Transported by TAZARA, 2021 - 2025

Passenger	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Long distance train	432,981	514,382	534,603	367,027	255,391	-30.4
Udzungwa train	406,762	375,575	359,564	211,445	205,387	-2.9
Dar es Salaam commuter train	1,872,930	1,903,631	1,815,937	1,372,481	581,033	-57.7
Total	**2,712,673**	**2,793,588**	**2,710,104**	**1,950,953**	**1,041,811**	**-46.6**

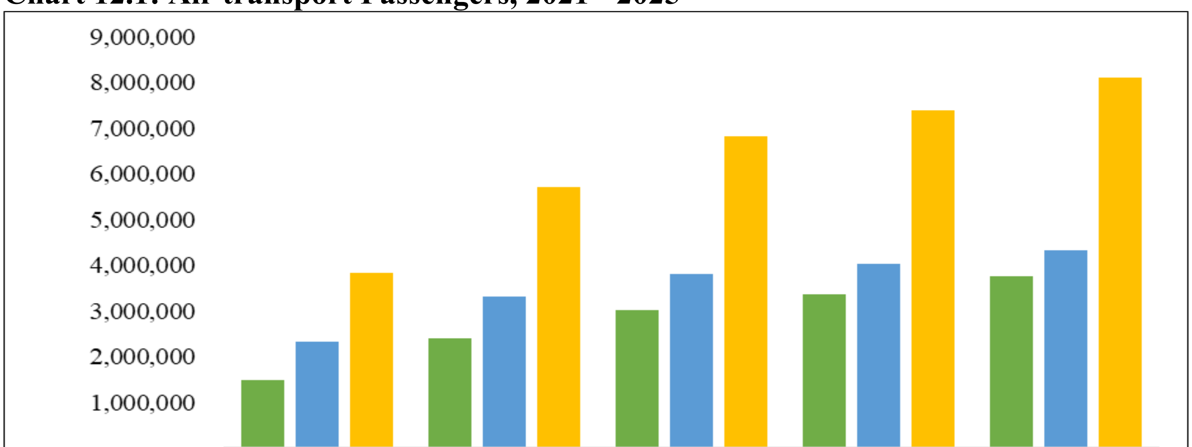
Source: Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority

Air Transport

306. In 2025, Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (TCAA) registered 30 aircraft compared with 21 aircraft registered in 2024. The increase in aircraft registration was attributed to continued expansion of aviation industry, as well as improvement of airport infrastructure and air navigation systems. During the period under review, TCAA inspected and issued certificates of airworthiness to 176 aircraft compared with 155 aircraft in 2024, representing an increase of 13.5 percent. This was due to the addition of new aircraft and the resumption of operations by aircraft that were out of service. As of December 2025, a total of 28 international airlines provided services under Bilateral Air Services Agreements (BASA) compared with 30 airlines during the corresponding period in 2024. The decrease was due to suspension of operations by Mayotte's Ewa Air and Saudi Arabian Airlines, following their respective business assessment which determined that continued operations were not commercially viable.

307. In 2025, a total of 8,111,107 passengers travelled by air transport compared with 7,404,408 passengers in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 9.5 percent. This was driven by an increase in flights, introduction of new routes, commencement of operations by new airlines, and the resumption of airline services previously suspended. Out of the total passengers, 4,344,322 travelled on domestic flights and 3,766,785 passengers travelled on international flights (**Chart 12.1**).

Chart 12.1: Air transport Passengers, 2021 - 2025

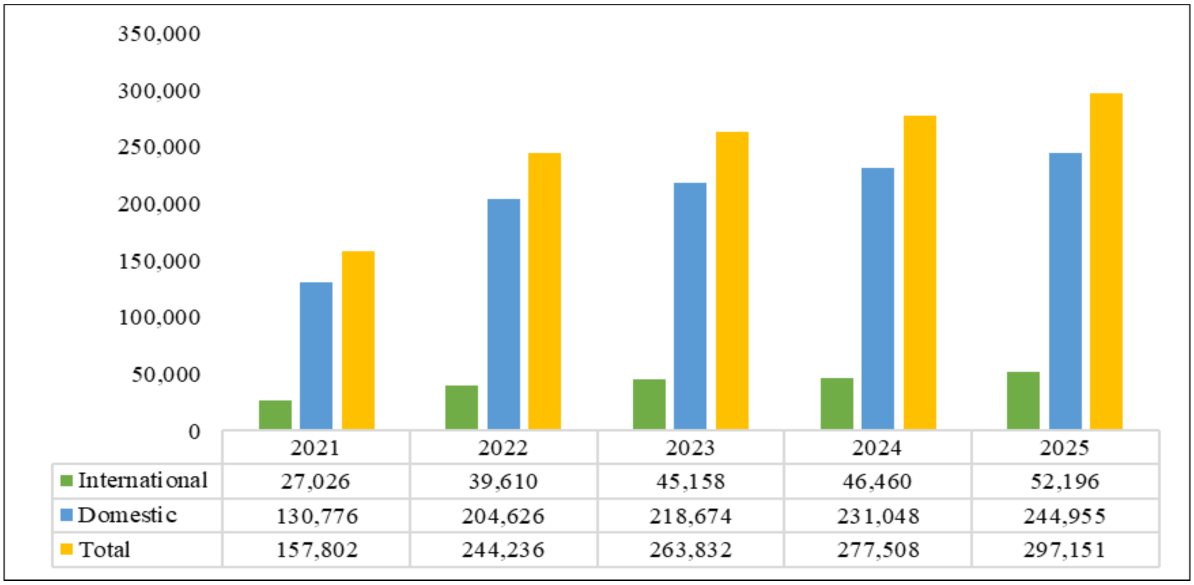


	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
International	1,489,721	2,405,076	3,019,289	3,361,029	3,766,785
Domestic	2,338,236	3,313,319	3,801,252	4,043,379	4,344,322
Total	3,827,957	5,718,395	6,820,541	7,404,408	8,111,107

308. In 2025, there were 297,151 flights compared with 277,508 flights in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 7.1 percent (**Chart 12.2**). In addition, the volume of cargo transported increased by 2.8 percent to 44,076.0 tonnes in 2025 from 42,884.5 tonnes in 2024. The increase in both flights and volume of cargo transported was attributed to

continued growth in the aviation industry and an increase in the number of tourists in the country.

Chart 12.2: Number of Flights, 2021 - 2025[2]



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
International	27,026	39,610	45,158	46,460	52,196
Domestic	130,776	204,626	218,674	231,048	244,955
Total	157,802	244,236	263,832	277,508	297,151

309. In 2025, Air Tanzania Company Limited (ATCL) extended operations to 15 domestic destinations compared with 13 destinations in 2024. The destinations were Arusha, Bukoba, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Mbeya, Mpanda, Mtwara, Mwanza, Pemba, Songea, Tabora and Zanzibar. In addition, ATCL operated flights to 16 international destinations in 2025 compared with 12 destinations in 2024. The destinations were Bujumbura (Burundi), Hahaya (Comoros), Guangzhou (China), Harare and Victoria Falls (Zimbabwe), Lubumbashi and Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of Congo), Ndola and Lusaka (Zambia), Mumbai (India), Lagos (Nigeria), Johannesburg and Cape Town (South Africa), Dubai (United Arab Emirates), Nairobi (Kenya), and Entebbe (Uganda).

310. In 2025, ATCL served 1,277,522 passengers compared with 1,163,210 passengers served in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 9.8 percent. This was attributed to the expansion

[2] The data have been revised and updated across all reference years.

of international route network, with increased flights to various destinations. In addition, ATCL transported 5,519.9 tonnes of domestic and international cargo in 2025 compared with 9,364.1 tonnes in 2024, representing a 41.1 percent decrease. This was due to operational challenges affecting cargo aircraft, particularly shortage of skilled human resources.

311. In 2025, ATCL recorded 2,882,631 available seat-kilometres[3] compared with 2,328,228 available seat-kilometres in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 23.8 percent. In addition, revenue passenger kilometres[4] increased to 1,715,095 in 2025 from 1,491,220 revenue passenger kilometres in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 15.0 percent. This was driven by an increase in the number of flights, particularly following the expansion of international route network to new destinations such as Lagos, Victoria Falls, Cape Town, and Kinshasa, as well as improvement in flight scheduling. On the other hand, the passenger load factor [5]declined to 59.5 percent in 2025 from 64.0 percent in 2024, indicating that the increase in passenger carrying capacity outpaced the actual growth in market demand during the period.

Marine Transport

312. In 2025, Tanzania Shipping Agencies Corporation (TASAC) registered 1,453 clearing and forwarding agents compared with 1,188 agents registered in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 22.3 percent. During the period under review, licensed shipping agents increased to 58 compared with 56 agents in 2024. This was due to the review of the shipping agency regulations, which introduced a local shipping agent license.

313. In 2025, TASAC issued 40 licenses for cargo consolidators and de-consolidators compared with 46 licenses issued in 2024. The decrease in licenses issued was due to termination of operations by some service providers after expiration of their licenses. In

[3] Available Seat Kilometre (ASK) is a measure of an airline's passenger carrying capacity. It represents the total number of seats available for sale multiplied by the number of kilometres flown.

[4] Revenue Passenger Kilometres (RPK) is a measure of an airline's passenger traffic. It represents the total distance travelled by paying passengers and indicates the actual demand for an airline's services.

[5] Passenger Load Factor (PLF) is a measure of how efficiently an airline fills its available seats. It shows the percentage of available seating capacity that is occupied by paying passengers.

addition, licenses for container weighing agents decreased to 50 in 2025 from 58 licenses in 2024. On the other hand, dry port licenses issued were 126 in 2025 compared with 96 licenses in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 31.3 percent. This was due to an increase in applications for dry port licenses, renewal of expired licenses, as well as enhanced monitoring and awareness creation. **Table 12.7** shows trend in the issuance of marine transport licenses.

Table 12.7: Marine Transport Licenses Issued, 2021 - 2025

Type of License	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Clearing and forwarding	947	1,129	1,143	1,188	1,453	22.3
Shipping agency	24	34	41	56	58	3.6
Cargo consolidator/ de-consolidator	32	33	54	46	40	-13.0
Container weighing	54	47	48	58	50	-13.8
Dry ports	46	69	77	96	126	31.3

Source: Tanzania Shipping Agencies Corporation

314. In 2025, TASAC inspected and licensed 9,748 small marine vessels with a length of less than 24 meters compared with 10,675 vessels in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 8.7 percent. In addition, TASAC registered 100 large marine vessels with a length of more than 24 meters in 2025 compared with 85 vessels registered in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 17.6 percent. This was due to activation of dormant registrations as well as newly registered vessels.

315. In 2025, Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) handled 37.1 million tonnes of cargo compared with 29.1 million tonnes handled in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 27.7 percent (**Table 12.8**). This emanated from continued improvement in infrastructure and operational services at the port, an increase in the number of ships served, and increased use of Dar es Salaam Port due to continued promotion of port services in neighbouring landlocked countries.

Table 12.8: Cargo Handled ('000 Tonnes), 2021 - 2025

Port	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Major Coastal Ports						
Dar es Salaam	17,025.0	19,870.2	22,916.2	24,509.4	31,810.6	29.8
Tanga	844	968.6	976.1	1,260.1	1,712.1	35.9
Mtwara	213	1,222.0	1,671.1	2,379.9	2,173.8	-8.7
Sub - total	**18,082.0**	**22,060.8**	**25,563.4**	**28,149.3**	**35,696.5**	**26.8**
Minor Ports and Great Lakes Ports						
Kilwa, Lindi, Mafia, Bagamoyo and Pwani	191	207.8	229.8	377.0	494.1	31.1
Mwanza	234	283.5	267.9	194.6	246.2	26.5
Kigoma	265	313.4	286.2	318.8	653.9	*
Kyela	11	13.7	11.6	10.4	7	-32.7
Sub - total	**701**	**818.4**	**795.5**	**900.8**	**1,401.2**	**55.6**
Grand Total	**18,783.0**	**22,879.2**	**26,358.9**	**29,050.2**	**37,097.7**	**27.7**

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority
* Percent exceeds 100.

316. In 2025, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara ports handled 1,082,444 twenty-foot equivalent unit (TEU) containers compared with 1,075,555 containers handled in 2024. Out of those, Dar es Salaam Port handled 1,044,145 containers compared with 1,010,430 containers handled in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 3.3 percent (**Table 12.9**). This was due to increased private sector participation as well as the number and quality of container-handling facilities.

Table 12.9: Container Handled (TEUs), 2021 - 2025

Port	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Dar es Salaam						
Terminal 1	110,732	169,771	814,695	212,268	179,701	-15.3
Terminal 2	606,169	715,707	163,954	798,162	864,444	8.3
Sub-total	**716,901**	**885,478**	**978,649**	**1,010,430**	**1,044,145**	**3.3**
Tanga	5,817	7,712	7,299	8,735	7,754	-11.2
Mtwara	90	0	7,951	56,390	30,545	-45.8
Sub-total	**5,907**	**7,712**	**15,250**	**65,125**	**38,299**	**-41.2**
Grand Total	**722,808**	**893,190**	**993,899**	**1,075,555**	**1,082,444**	**0.6**

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

317. In 2025, TPA served 3,966,090 passengers compared with 3,907,224 passengers served in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 1.5 percent (**Table 12.10**). This was due to continued improvement in marine transport service management.

Table 12.10: Passengers Served by TPA, 2021 -2025

Port	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Dar es Salaam	2,303,471	2,300,228	2,302,998	2,420,905	2,696,139	11.4
Tanga	49,246	98,374	26,599	62,904	86,034	36.8
Mwanza	1,461,900	1,394,654	1,257,947	1,211,112	975,971	-19.4
Kigoma	43,364	168,836	206,423	197,109	187,013	-5.1
Kyela	17,209	37,565	70,173	15,194	20,933	37.8
Total	**3,875,190**	**3,999,657**	**3,864,140**	**3,907,224**	**3,966,090**	**1.5**

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

Offloading Time

318. In 2025, the average offloading time was 9.6 days compared with an average of 12.3 days in 2024. In addition, the offloading time for container cargo decreased from an average of 12.7 days in 2024 to 7.4 days in 2025. Similarly, the offloading time for general cargo decreased from an average of 13.7 days in 2024 to 5.2 days in 2025 (**Table 12.11**). The decrease in offloading time was due to increased equipment and improved skills and enhanced capability resulting from the private sector's participation in port operations.

Table 12.11: Offloading Time (Days), 2021 - 2025

Unit/Ship	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Container cargo	3.8	10.4	9.0	12.7	7.4
General cargo	3.7	7.4	8.0	13.7	5.2
Tankers	6.5	14.3	14.7	10.4	16.1
Average	**4.7**	**10.7**	**10.6**	**12.3**	**9.6**

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority

Transit Cargo

319. In 2025, Dar es Salaam and Tanga ports handled 14,250,087 tonnes of transit cargo compared with 9,187,061 tonnes handled in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 55.1 percent (**Table 12.12**). The increase was due to continued promotion of port opportunities through marketing offices in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Rwanda, and Burundi, as well as ongoing investment in port, road and railway infrastructure.

Table 12.12: Transit Cargo Handled by TPA (Tonnes), 2021 - 2025

Country	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Zambia	1,507,746	1,975,793	2,311,278	2,248,505	3,535,678	57.2
DR Congo	2,357,867	3,379,124	3,726,938	4,180,902	7,239,741	73.2
Burundi	507,017	520,714	385,975	349,591	494,698	41.5
Rwanda	1,366,290	1,483,175	1,677,505	1,672,431	2,156,298	28.9
Malawi	471,385	557,826	581,981	594,281	719,838	21.1
Uganda	138,805	192,912	113,630	60,682	47,605	-21.6
Others*	72,488	127,546	74,131	80,669	56,229	-30.3
Total	**6,421,598**	**8,237,090**	**8,871,438**	**9,187,061**	**14,250,087**	**55.1**

Source: Tanzania Ports Authority
*Mozambique, Sudan, Kenya, Comoros, Angola and Zimbabwe

Lake Transportation

320. In 2025, Tanzania Shipping Company Limited (TASHICO) served 134,263 passengers compared with 432,309 passengers served in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 68.9 percent. This was due to competition from high-speed passenger ships and increased use of road transportation. During the period under review, TASHICO shipped 83,321.9 tonnes of cargo compared with 100,845.0 tonnes in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 17.4 percent. This was due to competition from alternative modes of transportation.

Chinese - Tanzanian Joint Shipping Company

321. In 2025, Chinese - Tanzanian Joint Shipping Company (SINOTASHIP) shipped 621,528 tonnes of cargo compared with 615,375 tonnes shipped in 2024. In addition, 84,500 containers were handled at Dar es Salaam Port in 2025 compared with 81,993 containers handled in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 3.1 percent. This was due to increase in agency business and vessels for loading and offloading cargo at Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara ports.

Meteorological Services

322. In 2025, Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) served 59,598 flights compared with 54,357 flights served in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 9.6 percent. In addition, a total of 129,686 ships and boats were served in 2025 compared with 127,143 ships and boats served in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 2.0 percent. Furthermore, TMA provided specific services to 1,543 clients across economic sectors and flagship projects in 2025 compared with 1,642 clients in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 6.0 percent. During the period under review, weather forecast accuracy rate improved to 88.6 percent compared with 88.2 percent in 2024 (**Table 12.13**). This was due to the use of modern forecasting equipment and advanced systems. The forecast accuracy rate remained above the internationally accepted standard of 70 percent set by the World Meteorological Organization

Table 12.13: Meteorological Services, 2021 - 2025

Type of Service	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Number of flights served	35,511	45,891	48,516	54,357	59,598	9.6
Number of ships and boats served	31,736	66,002	131,749	127,143	129,686	2.0
Specific services in economic sectors and flagship projects	623	674	1,420	1,642	1,543	-6.0
Forecast accuracy	**88.3**	**88.4**	**86.4**	**88.2**	**88.6**	**0.5**

Source: Tanzania Meteorological Authority

Table 57: AIR TANZANIA CORPORATION LIMITED (ATCL)+, 2018 - 2025

Description	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Tonne - Kilometre:								
Available	32,095	32,927	65,968	68,806	71,872	133,124	204,221	307,992
Used	17,526	18,944	33,655	38,930	48,464	81,137	127,320	185,383
Utilisation (Percent)	54.6	57.5	51.0	56.6	67.4	60.9	62.3	60.2
Seat - Kilometre:								
Available	231,943	321,771	557,216	552,682	690,408	1,227,755	2,328,228	2,882,631
Used	158,203	220,433	347,101	417,706	552,968	788,162	1,491,220	1,715,095
Utilisation (Percent)	68.2	68.5	62.3	75.0	80.1	64.2	64.0	59.5
Passengers ++ ('000)	279	627	434	657	929	1,066	1,163	1,278
Excess baggage (Tonnes)	55	96	86	75	54	0	0	0
Load carriage (Tonnes)	220	696	438	526	3,030	2,992	4,054	353
Postal mail (Tonnes)	119	295	61	21	72	91	158	0.2

Source: Air Tanzania Corporation Limited
+ Scheduled traffic
++ Passengers who paid fair

CHAPTER 13

COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION, CULTURE, ARTS AND SPORTS

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services

323. In 2025, the Tanzania Posts Corporation (TPC) posted 604,152 letters within the country compared with 789,299 letters posted in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 23.5 percent. This was due to continued growth in the use of digital communication channels, including email and mobile phones. During the review period, 120,747 letters were posted abroad compared with 150,090 letters in 2024, representing a decrease of 19.6 percent. This was attributable to regulatory changes that required airlines to collect and remit taxes upon delivery of letters, parcels, and cargo, resulting in some airlines suspending mail services to certain countries, including the United States. To address commercial competition, TPC adopted the Posta Kiganjani mobile application, which allows customers to access postal services through mobile phones, including shipment tracking.

324. In 2025, a total of 20,663 parcels were posted within the country compared with 18,542 parcels posted in 2024, representing an increase of 11.4 percent. This was due to improved customer service, increased working facilities such as vehicles, three-wheelers, and motorcycles, as well as marketing campaigns. In addition, 2,516 parcels were posted abroad in 2025 compared with 2,340 parcels posted abroad in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 7.5 percent. This was due to improved services and efforts to attract major customers to use TPC for international parcel delivery.

325. In 2025, a total of 112,249 registers were posted within the country compared with 89,381 registers posted in 2024, representing an increase of 25.6 percent. This was attributed to sensitization targeting major customers of register mail services, including banks and government institutions. On the other hand, 2,309 registers were posted abroad in 2025 compared with 2,915 registers posted in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 20.8 percent. This was attributed to increased use of email and mobile devices for communication.

326. In 2025, TPC posted 529,957 documents and parcels within the country through Expedited Mail Services (EMS) compared with 499,430 documents and parcels posted in 2024, representing an increase of 6.1 percent. This was due to increase in working facilities, including vehicles, three-wheelers, and motorcycles. In addition, 15,903 documents and parcels were posted abroad through EMS in 2025 compared with 15,506 documents and parcels posted in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 2.6 percent. This was attributed to increase in countries served, following collaboration with airlines such as Ethiopian Airlines, which facilitated connectivity between Tanzania and approximately 80 countries worldwide. Furthermore, 49,936 letters and documents were posted through Postal City Urgent Mail (pCUM) in 2025 compared with 46,586 letters and documents

posted in 2024, representing an increase of 7.2 percent. This was driven by improvement in pCUM delivery system and promotion campaigns.

327. In 2025, a total of 15,302 financial transactions were facilitated through Western Union Money Transfer compared with 14,161 financial transactions in 2024, representing an increase of 8.1 percent. This resulted from improvement in the delivery of financial services at post offices. In addition, 995 financial transactions were facilitated through MoneyGram in 2025 compared with 964 financial transactions in 2024.

Telecommunication Services

328. In 2025, mobile SIM cards registered increased by 23.1 percent to 106,823,601 from 86,769,161 registered SIM cards in 2024. This emanated from expansion of telecommunication infrastructure coverage and increased use of mobile phones for various services. In addition, landline SIM cards increased by 42.5 percent to 111,600 in 2025 from 78,299 landline SIM cards in 2024. This was attributed to increasing demand for landline services in residential and commercial premises, as well as improvement in telecommunication infrastructure.

329. In 2025, the average on-net voice tariff was 27.50 shillings per minute compared with 26.00 shillings per minute in 2024. Similarly, the average off-net voice tariff was 28.50 shillings per minute in 2025 compared with 28.00 shillings per minute in 2024. During the review period, the average bundle tariffs were 5.05 shillings per minute for on-net voice and 6.15 shillings per minute for off-net voice compared with 4.79 shillings and 6.27 shillings per minute, respectively in 2024. In addition, the average voice tariff within the EAC decreased to 342.59 shillings per minute in 2025 from 597.40 shillings per minute in 2024. This was due to competition among international telecommunication service providers. Furthermore, the average voice tariff to the rest of the world increased by 8.4 percent to 2,185.45 shillings per minute in 2025 compared with 2,016.70 shillings per minute in 2024. This was due to international telecom carriers revising International Termination Rates to the rest of the world.

Internet Services

330. In 2025, internet subscribers increased by 21.0 percent to 58.1 million from 48.0 million in 2024 (**Table 13.1**). In addition, internet usage was 2,731 million Gigabytes (GB) in 2025 compared with 1,961 million GB in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 39.3 percent. This was attributed to continued expansion of internet-based services nationwide.

Table 13.1: Internet Subscribers, 2021 - 2025

Service Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Fixed wireless	1,034,958	6,003	8,315	83,201	275,553	*
Mobile wireless	25,176,367	31,100,860	35,815,632	47,859,272	57,691,394	20.5
Fixed wired	3,647,434	65,681	61,645	85,754	139,317	62.5
Total	**29,858,759**	**31,172,544**	**35,885,592**	**48,028,227**	**58,106,264**	**21.0**

Source: Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority
* Change exceeds 100 percent

Telecommunications License

331. In 2025, the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA**)** issued 236 licenses for various communication services compared with 316 licenses issued in 2024, representing a decrease of 25.3 percent (**Table 13.2**). This decline is associated with expiration of licenses for some service providers and to the ongoing renewal process in conformity to the 2024 Licensing Guidelines.

Table 13.2: Licenses Issued, 2021 – 2025

Type of License	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Class B communication services	0	0	0	0	18
Radio content	13	15	29	29	14
Television content	9	9	5	1	4
Installation and maintenance of electronic communication equipment	50	20	65	84	25
Importation of electronic communication equipment	44	45	42	49	38
Distribution of electronic communication equipment	16	20	25	8	0
Selling of electronic communication equipment	201	29	0	0	0
Courier services	20	22	61	36	30
V-SATs	21	69	11	7	0
Online content	151	0	109	91	103
Content by subscription (cable)	21	17	5	11	4
Total	**546**	**246**	**352**	**316**	**236**

Source: Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority

National Communication Backbone

332. As of December 2025, the National ICT Broadband Backbone (NICTBB**)** spans 5,500 kilometres connecting all regions of Mainland Tanzania from 14,795 kilometres in 2024, representing an increase of 4.8 percent. This was attributed to Government efforts to broaden access to telecommunication and internet services within and outside the country for digital transformation. In 2025, revenue generated from NICTBB services amounted to 183.94 billion shillings compared with 51.36 billion shillings recorded in 2024. Revenue growth resulted from higher sales of backbone services, particularly in Kenya, Burundi, Uganda, Malawi, Rwanda, and Zambia.

Communications Services

333. As of December 2025, the Universal Communications Service Access Fund (UCSAF**)** in collaboration with mobile network operators extended communication

services to 2,006 wards, covering 5,128 villages and 29,595,095 residents compared with 1,705 wards, 4,982 villages, and 23,582,852 residents in 2024. The increase in coverage resulted from continued implementation of the Rural Telecommunication Project. During the reporting period, UCSAF in collaboration with mobile network operators facilitated the completion of 430 telecommunication towers, compared with 358 in 2024. Out of those, Halotel had 8 towers, Airtel 48 towers, Vodacom 92 towers, TTCL 123 towers, and Yas 159 towers.

INFORMATION

334. As of December 2025, a total of 369 newspapers and magazines, 277 radio stations, and 74 television stations were registered and licensed compared with 354 newspapers and magazines, 250 radio stations, and 67 television stations registered in 2024. The increase in registration and licensing was attributed to growing demand for information sharing and a reduction in licensing costs for some services following the revision of legislation. Out of those, 15 newspapers and magazines were registered in 2025 compared with 26 newspapers and magazines registered in 2024. In addition, 27 new radio stations were registered in 2025 compared with 29 radio stations registered in 2024. Furthermore, 11 blogs were registered in 2025 compared with six (6) blogs registered in 2024, resulting in a total of 77 registered blogs in the country (**Table 13.3**).

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

Year	Magazines/newspapers	Radio stations	Television stations	Blogs
2021	26	9	10	15
2022	46	15	9	6
2023	32	18	18	22
2024	26	29	15	6
2025	15	27	7	11

Source: Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority

335. In 2024/25, the Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC) continued to expand coverage by installing FM radio transmitters in two (2) districts compared with 14 districts in 2023/24, making total coverage of 139 districts.

Broadcasting Services

336. In 2025, users of broadcasting services measured by active decoders (subscribed at least once in three-month) were 2,136,835 compared with 2,148,690 users in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 0.6 percent. This was due to increase in the price of decoder subscription packages. Out of those, 1,579,799 were broadcasting service users through satellite, 539,756 Digital Terrestrial Television users, and 17,280 cable television users (**Table 13.4**).

Table 13.4: Broadcasting Services Users, 2021 - 2025

Type of Service	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Digital Terrestrial Television	1,613,465	1,667,465	1,781,340	563,682	539,756	-4.2
Satellite	1,577,315	1,702,056	1,880,636	1,568,241	1,579,799	0.7
Cable -Television	29,403	85,802	16,223	16,767	17,280	3.1
Total	**3,220,183**	**3,455,323**	**3,678,199**	**2,148,690**	**2,136,835**	**-0.6**

Source: Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Kiswahili Advancement

337. In 2025, the National Kiswahili Council - BAKITA prepared and aired 2,457 programs on Kiswahili grammar and literature through radio and television compared with 2,311 programs aired in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 6.3 percent. This was due to increased use of Kiswahili both within and outside the country. In addition, 84 language textbook manuscripts were approved in 2025 compared with 62 manuscripts approved in 2024. The increase was due to the promotion of language certification for all Kiswahili textbooks.

338. In 2025, BAKITA registered 56 Kiswahili experts compared with 78 experts registered in 2024. As of December 2025, a total of 537 Tanzanians were teaching Kiswahili abroad from 498 Tanzanians in 2024. This was attributed to the ongoing implementation of the National Strategy for Commercialization of Kiswahili (2022 - 2032). During the period under review, registered and accredited Kiswahili teaching centres for foreigners, increased to 56 from 51 centres in 2024.

Editing and Translation of Documents

339. In 2025, BAKITA translated 6,317 documents compared with 6,234 documents translated in 2024. The increase resulted from efforts to promote translation services to various stakeholders. Out of those, 634 documents were translated from English to Kiswahili; 108 documents from Kiswahili to English; 578 documents from French to English; 917 documents from Arabic to English; 3,054 documents from Chinese to English and Kiswahili; and 1,026 documents were translated from different languages to English and Kiswahili. In addition, BAKITA coordinated interpretation services in 17 national and international meetings in 2025 compared with 14 meetings in 2024.

340. In 2025, BAKITA edited 10 manuscripts compared with five (5) manuscripts edited in 2024. The increase in edited manuscripts was attributed to some publishing companies adopting BAKITA's editing services following the agreements between BAKITA and the Tanzania Publishing Society. On the other hand, BAKITA identified 87 common errors in the use of Kiswahili in the media in 2025 compared with 102 errors identified in 2024. The decrease was attributed to awareness campaigns for writers and presenters about the proper use of Kiswahili (**Table 13.5**).

Table 13.5: Services Provided by National Kiswahili Council, 2021 - 2025

Year	Television and Radio Programs	Affirmation Service	Translation Service	Interpretation Service	Editing Service	Identification of Errors
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
2025	2,457	84	6,317	17	10	87

Source: National Kiswahili Council

ARTS DEVELOPMENT

Film Production Permits

341. In 2025, the Tanzania Film Board issued 188 film production permits compared with 247 permits issued in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 23.9 percent. The decrease was due to increased use of portable devices, such as smartphones for recording high-quality films.

Registration of Artists and Artwork

342. In 2025, the Copyright Society of Tanzania (COSOTA) registered 395 authors of copyright compared with 428 authors registered in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 7.7 percent. This was due to amendments of the Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act of 1999 made under the Finance Act 2022 which requires authors to register with the private collective management organizations established to collect and distribute royalties. In addition, COSOTA registered 1,579 artworks in 2025 compared with 1,409 artworks registered in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 12.1 percent. Furthermore, COSOTA issued 923 copyright certificates in 2025 compared with 2,074 copyright certificates issued in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 55.5 percent **(Table 13.6)**.

Table 13.6: Services Provided by COSOTA, 2021 - 2025

Service	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Registration of artists	2,066	424	518	428	395
Registration of artworks	3,827	3,904	2,379	1,409	1,579
Copyright certificates	3,835	1,430	1,357	2,074	923
Copyright licenses	370	621	360	0	2

Source: Copyright Society of Tanzania

Artists Registration

343. In 2025, National Arts Council - BASATA continued to formalize artworks by registering 1,110 solo artists compared with 1992 solo artists registered in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 11.9 percent (Table **13.7**). This was attributed to reduction in the registration fee, introduction of the Artist Management Information System, and the expansion of artwork registration at the council level.

Table 13.7: Registered Artists, 2021 - 2025

Year	Craftsman	Performing Artists	Musicians	Total
2021	68	197	201	466
2022	87	178	207	472
2023	225	179	685	1,089
2024	169	260	563	992
2025	189	301	620	1,110

Source: National Arts Council

Art Works Awards

344. In 2024/25, a total of 52 awards were rewarded to Tanzanian musicians compared with 47 awards in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 10.6 percent (**Table 13.8**). Out of those, 37 were domestic and 15 were international. In addition, a total of 89 film awards were rewarded to film stakeholders compared with 86 awards in 2024 (**Table 13.9**). Out of those, 66 awards were domestic and 23 awards were international.

Table 13.8: Awards to Tanzanian Musicians, 2020/21 - 2024/25

Year	Domestic Awards	International Awards	Total
2020/21	15	13	28
2021/22	47	14	61
2022/23	44	10	54
2023/24	37	10	47
2024/25	37	15	52

Source: National Arts Council

Table 13.9: Awards to Film Stakeholders, 2021 - 2025

Awards	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Domestic	33	50	41	67	66
International	3	13	15	19	23
Total	**36**	**63**	**56**	**86**	**89**

Source: Tanzania Film Board

Formalization of Cultural and Artistic Works

345. In 2025, the Tanzania Culture and Arts Fund (TACAF) facilitated formalization of 4,915 cultural and artistic works compared with 4,533 works in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 8.4 percent. This was due to increased awareness of the importance of commercializing cultural and artistic works.

346. In 2025, TACAF extended loans worth 3,535.00 million shillings to 229 cultural and artistic works compared with loans worth 3,128.90 million shillings extended to 152 cultural and artistic works in 2024, equivalent to an increase in value by 13.0 percent (**Table 13.10**). This was attributed to timely loan repayments at 96.8 percent in 2025 for matured loans

compared with 95.6 percent in 2024. through the loans extended, a total of 971,285 direct and indirect jobs were created compared with 449,531 jobs created in 2024.

Table 13.10: Loans Extended and Jobs Created, 2022 - 2025

Year	Cultural and Artistic Works	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
2025	229	971,285	3,535,000,000

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

347. In 2025, TACAF conducted training to 11,556 artists on formalizing cultural and artistic works compared with 5,841 artists trained in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 97.8 percent. This was attributed to artists' responses to participate in the formalization of cultural and artistic works following media promotion.

SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

348. In 2025, the National Sports Council of Tanzania (NSC) registered 181 sports clubs compared with 152 clubs registered in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 19.1 percent. This was attributed to the adoption of an online registration system and the appointment of sports officers at the council level as assistant registrars. During the period under review, 43 sports associations were registered compared with 45 sports associations registered in 2024. In addition, 43 centres/academies were registered in 2025 compared with 49 centres/academies registered in 2024. Furthermore, 62 promoters/agents were registered in 2025 compared with 66 promoters/agents registered in 2024. The decrease in centres and promoters was due to the use of new registration conditions, which prompted stakeholders to require more time to internalize and implement them effectively.

Table 13.11: Registered Sports Stakeholders, 2021 - 2025

Year	Sports Clubs	Sports Associations	Sports Academies	Sports Promoters/Agencies	Sports Institutions
2021	216	15	22	60	9
2022	178	15	33	40	10
2023	154	34	28	59	0
2024	152	45	49	66	0
2025	181	43	43	62	0

Source: National Sports Council of Tanzania

Table 58: POSTAL SERVICES STATISTICS, 2018 - 2025

Description	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Sub post office	Number	57	46	40	29	29	29	31	31
Franchised Post Offices	Number	87	79	72	70	70	70	63	63
Departmental Post Office	Number	157	139	132	144	144	144	150	149
Total	**Number**	**301**	**264**	**244**	**243**	**243**	**243**	**244**	**243**
Private boxes installed	000	161	145	126	126	126	152	158	194
Rented boxes	000	157	126	125	125	125	119	150	135
Unfulfilled request/waiting applicants	000	3	1	1	2	0	0	8	59
Rented postal bags	Number	675	442	291	240	180	60	47	67
Posted letters:	Mil.	9	11	6	4	2	2	1	1
Registered & urgent letters:	000	280	186	65	45	50	25	92	115
Inland parcels	000	63	32	4	6	10	7	19	21
Foreign parcels	000	4	3	2	2	1	6	2	1
Licence issued for stamp selling	Number	6,027	5,570	2,803	1,726	1,374	463	231	231
EMS letters and parcels									
Inland	Number	655,927	511,274	466,029	627,822	481,588	354,746	499,430	546,147
Foreign	Number	14,346	13,742	7,080	11,642	5150	6,254	15,506	11,641
EMS Money Fax	Number	0	0	52	0	0	0		0
EMS Fax (Fax message received)	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Overnight Mail Services	"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Letters' bags transported	Number	14,553	19,598	46,093	30,339	24889	26,171	16,279	
Newspapers parcels transported	Number	5,346	7,800	0	0	0	0	0	0
Post minibus services									
Number of letters bag transported	Number	2,919	2,518	5,651	3,293	6377	5,178	427	0
Express Money Orders (EMO) issued	Number	104	109	52		0	0	0	0
Express Money Orders (EMO) paid		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speed cash/Interstate Money Orders (IMO)									
Sent	Number	11	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Received	Number	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal order sold	Number	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal order paid	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savings bank transactions								-	
Deposit	Number	108,972	91,567	56,064	94,689	96,959	70,110	56,253	17,317
Withdrawal	Number	133,531	103,958	75,065	69,203	94,374	106,845	234,055	44,839

Source: Tanzania Postal Corporation

Table 59: NUMBER OF LANDLINES AND MOBILE PHONE USERS, 2019 - 2025

Company	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
A. Mobile phones								
Tigo/Yas	12,572,826	13,032,073	13,369,276	15,940,373	19,698,263	25,419,851	29,810,835	17.3
Vodacom	15,672,390	15,621,457	15,913,553	18,180,904	21,272,484	26,327,611	31,073,644	18.0
Airtel	12,722,224	13,823,756	14,700,426	16,616,488	19,146,016	20,061,071	21,986,955	9.6
TTCL Mobile	981,072	963,384	1,813,719	1,495,577	1,644,194	1,655,861	1,686,826	1.9
Halotel	4,641,701	6,818,228	7,200,140	8,028,138	8,529,919	12,371,713	16,632,749	34.4
Total	**46,590,213**	**51,292,702**	**52,997,114**	**60,261,480**	**70,290,876**	**85,836,107**	**101,191,009**	**17.9**
B. Landline								
Mobile Network	47,685,232	51,220,233	54,044,384	60,192,331	70,215,144	86,769,161	106,823,601	23.1
Fixed Network	76,288	72,834	71,834	84,696	75,732	78,299	111,600	42.5
Total	**47,761,520**	**51,293,067**	**54,116,218**	**60,277,027**	**70,290,876**	**86,847,460**	**106,935,201**	**23.1**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority

CHAPTER 14

ENERGY

Electricity Generation

349. In 2025, installed electricity generation capacity was 4,093.74 MW compared with 3,052.46 MW in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 34.1 percent. This was attributed to the completion of all nine turbines under the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project (JNHPP), with a total installed capacity of 2,115 MW. In addition, some turbines were commissioned and generated electricity consistent with demand, contributing 362.10 MW to the National Grid for the first time.

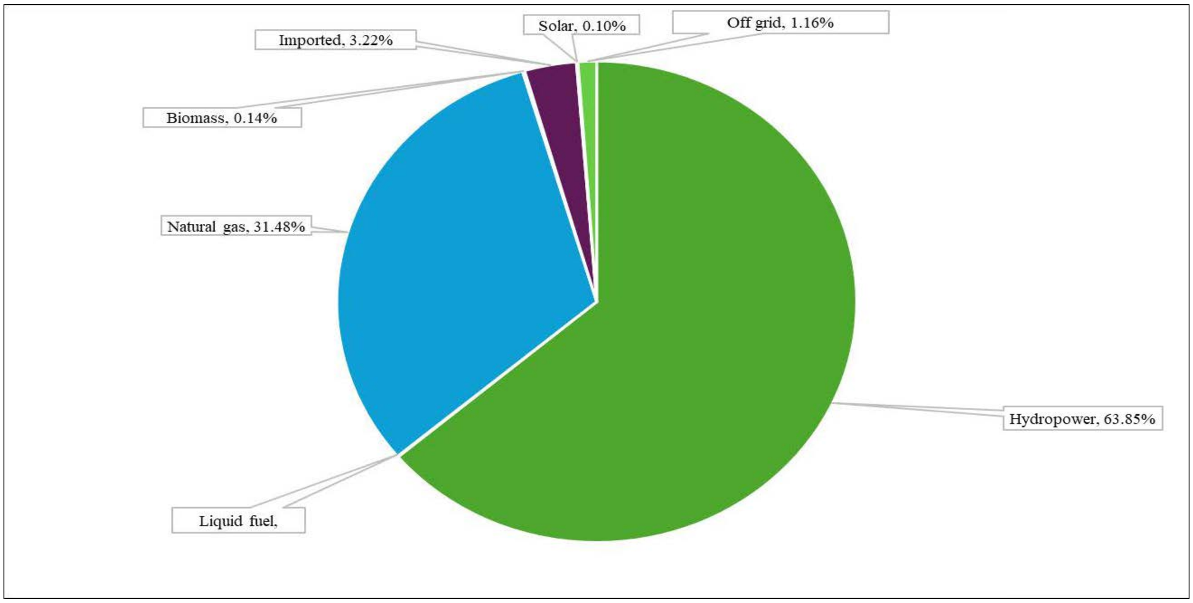
350. In 2025, electricity generated from various sources was 13,887,330 MWh compared with 11,958,840 MWh generated in 2024, representing an increase of 16.1 percent **(Table 14.1)**. Out of those, 13,441,680 MWh were generated from National Grid, 160,750 MWh from off-grid stations, and 284,900 MWh were imported from neighbouring countries. National Grid electricity was generated from: hydropower plants 8,866,740 MWh (63.85 percent); natural gas plants 4,371,970 MWh (31.48 percent); liquid fuel plants 7,400 MWh (0.05 percent); biomass plants 19,360 MWh (0.14 percent); solar power plants 13,450 MWh (0.10 percent); and electricity imported from Kenya 162,760 MWh (1.2 percent). In addition, electricity generated from off grid stations was 160,750 MWh, equivalent to 1.16 percent of the total electricity generated and electricity imported from neighbouring countries (Uganda and Zambia) was 284,900 MWh (3.22 percent), as illustrated in **Chart 14.1**. Furthermore, electricity generated by TANESCO power plants was 13,183,220 MWh in 2025 compared with 10,776,490 MWh generated in 2024, representing an increase of 22.3 percent. As of December 2025, national electricity demand reached 2,180.50 MW, of which 2,069.33 MW were from the National Grid and 111.17 MW off grid.

Table 14.1: Electricity Generated from Various Sources in 2025

Source	Installed Capacity (MW)	Contribution (Percent)	Generation (MWh)	Contribution (Percent)
Hydropower	2,718.27	66.40	8,866,720.0	63.85
Natural Gas	1,140.72	27.86	4,371,980.0	31.48
Liquid fuel	101.05	2.47	7,400.0	0.05
Biomass	20.50	0.50	19,360.0	0.14
Solar	15.00	0.37	13,460.0	0.10
Off grid	98.20	2.40	160,740.0	1.16
Imported	-	-	447,660.0	3.22
Total	**4,093.74**	**100.00**	**13,887,320.0**	**100.00**

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company

Chart 14.1: Electricity from Various Sources in 2025



351. In 2025, electricity sold to various customers was 9,713,000 MWh compared with 9,114,700 MWh sold in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 6.6 percent. Out of that: 4,360,500 MWh were sold to households; 4,444,400 MWh to large customers; and 908,100 MWh of bulk power to Zanzibar. On the other hand, electricity loss accounted for 14.48 percent of total electricity generated in 2025, as in 2024. The loss was caused by dilapidated electricity transmission and distribution infrastructures, extensive distribution networks, and transformer overloading. As of December 2025, about 85.5 percent of the population had access to electricity services and 52.10 percent were connected to the distribution network. In addition, 39,003 out of 64,359 hamlets in Tanzania Mainland, equivalent to 60.6 percent had access to electricity services through various projects implemented by the Rural Energy Agency (REA).

352. In 2025, the electricity transmission line covered 8,500.38 kilometres from 8,025.38 kilometres in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 5.9 percent. In addition, the electricity distribution network expanded to 223,389.94 kilometres in 2025 from 197,597.34 kilometres in 2024, representing an increase of 13.1 percent. Furthermore, the number of customers connected to electricity increased by 11.6 percent to 5,831,689 in 2025 compared with 5,225,193 customers in 2024 **(Table 14.2)**. This was driven by the expansion of electricity distribution infrastructure, ongoing use of NIKONEKT online electricity application system and the extension of electricity services to rural areas through REA.

Table 14.2: Electricity Access, 2024 - 2025

Item	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Installed Capacity (MW)	3,052.46	4,073.70	33.5
Electricity Generated (MWh)	11,958,840	13,887,330	16.1
Electricity Sold to Customers (MWh)	9,114,700	9,713,000	6.6
Transmission Lines (Km)	8,025.38	8,500.38	5.9
Distribution Lines (Km)	197,597.34	223,389.94	13.1
Customers connected to electricity	5,225,193	5,831,689	11.6

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company

Natural Gas

353. In 2025, production of natural gas was 61,905.84 million cubic feet compared with 69,538.30 million cubic feet produced in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 11.0 percent (**Table 14.3**). This was due to low demand for natural gas in electricity generation following completion of JNHPP. In addition, revenue from the sale of natural gas at Songosongo and Mnazi Bay blocks amounted to USD 159.2 million in 2025 compared with USD 144.10 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 10.5 (**Table 14.4**). This was driven by an increase in new customers, particularly industries.

354. In 2025, the natural gas distribution network expanded to 249.57 kilometres from 177.82 kilometres in 2024. As of December 2025, a total of 2,515 households, 59 industries, 26 institutions, and 13 compressed natural gas (CNG) refilling stations for vehicles were connected to the natural gas infrastructure compared with 1,514 households, 57 industries, 14 institutions, and six (6) refilling stations during the corresponding period in 2024. In addition, more than 7,000 vehicles and 8,000 motor tricycles were converted to use compressed natural gas in 2025 compared with 5,000 vehicles and 5,000 motor tricycles in 2024.

Table 14.3: Natural Gas Production (Million Cubic Feet), 2021 - 2025

Year	Songosongo	Mnazi Bay	Total	Change (Percent)
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
2025	26,249.89	35,655.95	61,905.84	-11.0

Source: Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation

Table 14.4: Revenue from Sales of Natural Gas (USD), 2021 - 2025

Year	Songosongo	Mnazi Bay	Total	Change (Percent)
2021	16,018,066	42,886,054	58,904,120	6.9
2022	26,933,872	44,355,811	71,269,693	21.0
2023	45,264,440	79,265,141	124,529,581	74.7
2024	33,054,000	111,041,488	144,095,489	15.7
2025	48,702,604	110,503,969	159,206,573	10.5

Source: Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation

Importation of Petroleum Product

355. In 2025, the volume of petroleum products imported was 4,566.1 million cubic litres compared with 4,249.2 million cubic litres imported in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 7.5 percent. This was driven by growth in economic activity, particularly in the manufacturing, construction, trade, and tourism sectors. Out of the total imports, 2,396.9 million litres were diesel, 1,932.5 million litres were petrol, 0.66 million litres were kerosene, 219.7 million litres jet fuel, and 16.3 million litres heavy fuel oil **(Table 14.5)**. In addition, fuel reserves were sufficient for 10 days of petrol, 15 days of diesel, 25 days of jet fuel, and 59 days of kerosene.

Table 14.5: Imported Petroleum Products for Domestic Consumption in 2025 (Cubic Litres)

Month	Diesel	Petrol	Jet Fuel	Kerosine	Heavy Fuel	Total
January	231,236,313	133,672,631	19,639,783	664,746	-	385,213,473
February	177,857,880	119,837,052	15,953,399	-	-	313,648,331
March	177,868,838	73,140,904	21,145,314	-	5,190,941	277,345,997
April	160,474,934	131,186,735	21,064,528	-	-	312,726,197
May	158,793,544	161,801,273	-	-	-	320,594,817
June	158,484,266	126,563,725	26,652,264	-	8,816,049	320,516,304
July	206,319,219	169,434,232	18,419,530	-	-	394,172,981
August	139,834,354	150,160,668	15,891,814	-	-	305,886,836
September	198,154,130	171,095,126	22,492,189	-	-	391,741,445
October	184,962,480	157,598,729	26,683,051	-	-	369,244,260
November	260,856,337	154,430,000	31,795,105	-	-	447,081,442
December	101,590,608	203,628,984	-	-	-	305,219,592
Localised transit	240,501,378	179,945,707	-	-	2,319,597	422,766,682
Total 2025	2,396,934,281	1,932,495,766	219,736,977	664,746	16,326,587	4,566,158,357
Total 2024	2,364,621,322	1,632,440,858	217,180,244	7,188,555	27,781,193	4,249,212,172
Change (Percent)	**1.4**	**18.4**	**1.2**	**-90.8**	**-41.2**	**7.5**

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

In Transit Petroleum Products

356. In 2025, in transit petroleum products was 6,684.7 million cubic litres compared with 5,304.1 million cubic litres in transit petroleum products in 2024, equivalent to an

increase of 26.0 percent. The increase was due to continued use of Tanzania's ports for in-transit petroleum products to neighbouring countries, particularly Zambia, which uses the TAZAMA pipeline to transport petroleum products from Dar es Salaam to Ndola. Out of the total in transit, 4,792.3 million cubic litres were diesel, 1,668.0 million cubic litres were petrol, 223.9 million cubic litres were jet fuel, and 0.47 million litres were heavy fuel oil (**Table 14.6**).

Table 14.6: In-transit Petroleum Products in 2025 (Cubic Litres)

Month	**Diesel**	**Petrol**	**Jet Fuel**	**Kerosene**	**Heavy Fuel**	**Total**
January	440,996,817	158,540,841	9,634,840	-	-	609,172,498
February	489,621,040	151,013,638	29,957,932	-	-	670,592,610
March	339,553,307	176,473,049	11,047,907	-	-	527,074,263
April	504,001,274	94,025,783	25,484,606	-	-	623,511,663
May	341,191,833	109,860,704	-	-	-	451,052,537
June	459,807,979	149,069,046	23,969,236	-	466,523	633,312,784
July	481,987,418	152,094,505	21,977,601	-	-	656,059,524
August	349,290,782	77,511,642	10,643,648	-	-	437,446,072
September	443,072,460	169,300,952	40,858,334	-	-	653,231,746
October	405,368,942	151,762,961	21,639,813	-	-	578,771,716
November	489,241,543	267,955,334	19,363,307	-	-	776,560,184
December	288,681,333	190,365,529	9,357,184	-	-	488,404,046
Localised transit	-240,501,378	-179,945,707	-	-	-	-420,447,085
Total 2025	4,792,313,350	1,668,028,277	223,934,408	-	466,523	6,684,742,558
Total 2024	3,642,504,229	1,414,788,174	241,111,967	650,058	5,064,827	5,304,119,255
Change (Percent)	**31.6**	**17.9**	**-7.1**	**-100.0**	**-90.8**	**26.0**

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

Price Trend for Petroleum Products

357. In 2025, the average world market price per tonne was USD 653.07 for petrol, USD 638.44 for diesel, and USD 665.20 for kerosene compared with USD 729, USD 694, and USD 728, respectively, in 2024. The decrease in price is equivalent to 10.4 percent for petrol, 8.1 percent for diesel, and 8.6 percent for kerosene (**Table 14.7**). This was due to increased global crude oil supply, driven by higher production from OPEC+, as well as lower demand for oil products resulting from global energy transition, particularly the increasing use of electric vehicles and alternative energy technologies.

Table 14.7: Average Price of Petroleum Products in the World Market in 2025 (USD/Tonne)

Month	Diesel	Petrol	Kerosene
January	697	704	722
February	672	707	710
March	627	658	654
April	595	624	621
May	575	619	598
June	628	660	647
July	663	645	671
August	627	643	647
September	649	661	671
October	651	640	677
November	682	651	720
December	595	624	645
Average 2025	638	653	665
Average 2024	694	728	728
Change (Percent)	**-8.1**	**-10.3**	**-8.7**

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

358. In 2025, the average prices of petroleum products per litre in the domestic market decreased to 2,855 shillings for petrol, 2,779 for diesel and 2,815 shillings for kerosene compared with 3,130 shillings for petrol, 3,040 shillings for diesel and 3,041 shillings for kerosene in 2024. The decrease was equivalent to an average of 8.8 percent for petrol, 8.6 percent for diesel, and 7.4 percent for kerosene (**Table 14.8**). This was due to a decrease in prices of petroleum product in the world market.

Table 14.8: Average Price of Petroleum Products in the Domestic Market in 2025 (Shillings/Litre)

Month	Diesel	Petrol	Kerosene
January	2,644	2,793	2,676
February	2,703	2,820	2,710
March	2,885	2,996	3,036
April	2,936	3,037	3,053
May	2,868	2,947	3,053
June	2,826	2,885	2,877
July	2,767	2,877	2,629
August	2,777	2,843	2,768
September	2,754	2,807	2,774
October	2,704	2,752	2,774
November	2,704	2,752	2,774
December	2,779	2,749	2,653
Average 2025	**2,779**	**2,855**	**2,815**
Average 2024	**3,040**	**3,130**	**3,041**
Change (Percent)	**-8.6**	**-8.8**	**-7.4**

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

Liquefied Petroleum Gas

359. In 2025, a total of 267,877 cubic tons of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) was imported compared with 344,374 cubic tons in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 22.2 percent (**Table 14.9**). This was attributed to the completion of LPG receiving infrastructure in Kenya, which relied on imports through Tanzania.

Table 14.9: LPG Imports (Metric Tonnes), 2024 - 2025

Month/Year	2024	2025
January	28,921	17,939
February	33,344	24,274
March	29,622	16,175
April	42,961	22,443
May	40,634	22,393
June	25,397	22,190
July	22,894	23,340
August	33,511	30,803
September	24,486	21,191
October	21,649	24,632
November	26,161	22,468
December	14,793	20,030
Total	**344,373**	**267,878**

Source: Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

Table 60: INSTALLED CAPACITY AND ELECTRICITY GENERATED IN 2025

Centre	Capacity (MW)	Electricity Generated (Megawatt hours 000”)
Hydropower		
JNHPP	2,115.00	6,061.17
Kidatu	204.00	991.18
Kihansi	180.00	742.20
Mtera	80.00	415.42
New Pangani Falls	68.00	371.70
Rusumo	26.67	153.80
Hale	21.00	-
Nyumba ya Mungu	8.00	59.40
Uwemba	0.84	2.03
Mwenga	4.00	15.12
Yovi	0.95	5.98
Matembwe	0.59	0.05
Darakuta	0.32	2.06
Luponde	0.90	16.19
Andoya	1.00	0.81
Tulila	5.00	29.63
Igola	2.00	-
Sub Total	**2,718.27**	**8,866.74**
Naturual gas		
Kinyerezi II	248.22	1,484.47
Ubungo Gas Plant II	129.00	866.73
Ubungo Gas Plant I	102.00	423.23
Songas	189.00	-
Ubungo Gas Plant III	92.50	500.27
Tegeta Gas Plant	45.00	212.88
Kinyerezi I	335.00	779.13
Mtwara I	-	51.35
Mtwara II (TM 16)	-	47.96
Somanga	-	5.95
Sub total	**1,140.72**	**4,371.97**

Table 60: Continues

Fuel		
Zuzu	7.440	0
Nyakato	63.000	7.36
Biharamulo	2.720	-
Songea	5.740	-
Liwale	0.850	-
Tunduru	1.050	-
Ludewa	1.270	-
Ngara	1.250	-
Kasulu	4.550	-
Kibondo	2.500	-
Kigoma	8.750	0.04
Inyonga	1.930	
Sub total	**101.050**	**7.40**
Biomass		
TANWAT	1.50	0.50
TPC	9.00	18.80
Kilombero Sugar	10.00	-
Sub total	**20.50**	**19.36**
Solar		
Solar Wazi	5.00	5.50
Ushetu	5.00	4.40
Bukombe	5.00	3.60
Sub total	**15.00**	**13.45**
Imports from Kenya		**162.76**
Total - National grid	**3,995.54**	**13,441.68**
Off - grid		
Bukoba	2.60	0.09
Mafia	5.20	9.29
Mpanda	7.50	31.99
Sumbawanga	5.00	0.28
Inyonga	-	1.61
Mtwara1	30.40	54.33
Mtwara 2	40.00	58.32
Somanga	7.50	4.84
Total Off - grid	**98.2**	**160.75**
Imports from neighbouring countries		
Uganda (Masaka)		152.33
Uganda (Kikagati)		58.36
Zambia		74.21
Sub total		**284.9**
Grand total	**4,093.74**	**13,887.32**

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited

Table 61: ELETRICITY SOLD TO VARIOUS USERS (Megawatt hour 000"), 2013 - 2025

Year	Mainland Tanzania			Zanzibar	Total	Electricity generated
	Small users (D1)	Medium users (T1)	Large users (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
2025	438.3	3,922.2	4,444.4	908.1	9,713.0	13,887.3

Source: Ministry of Energy

Table 62: ELETRICITY SALES BY REGION (Megawatt hour 000"), 2019 - 2025

Region	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Dodoma	179.7	177.7	228.7	249.3	297.2	336.7	384.3
Arusha	406.3	385.6	395.6	413.9	452.1	496.6	370.7
Manyara	34.8	35.2	53.5	59.0	67.3	52.5	184.1
Kilimanjaro	185.2	183.9	195.2	206.3	218.7	260.9	188.1
Tanga	351.3	342.2	375.5	408.7	391.5	433.1	267.5
Morogoro	268.0	266.8	298.5	307.3	329.7	327.3	143.4
Pwani	450.7	517.9	597.9	635.7	714.8	826.7	820.5
Dar-es-Salaam	2,596.5	2,534.0	2,652.0	2,805.9	2,932.0	3,188.5	2,827.9
Lindi	29.7	30.5	33.8	36.2	41.5	44.8	60.9
Mtwara	55.9	55.9	58.6	60.9	66.5	69.0	136.1
Ruvuma	50.3	53.7	56.9	59.4	66.5	76.5	79.0
Iringa	108.9	109.1	117.3	123.8	133.6	147.3	140.9
Mbeya	201.6	209.9	226.9	231.5	231.8	244.3	198.5
Singida	49.5	53.1	58.1	65.1	69.5	88.7	464.3
Tabora	68.4	69.7	76.4	77.9	80.9	89.0	127.4
Rukwa	27.3	28.6	31.1	32.5	39.0	45.1	253.8
Kigoma	40.3	41.0	47.5	52.3	59.6	69.6	91.2
Shinyanga	354.1	352.2	421.7	411.2	395.3	440.3	518.7
Kagera	80.3	79.2	96.8	108.1	119.2	154.9	267.2
Mwanza	295.2	300.9	325.6	344.5	348.4	371.6	306.7
Mara	163.9	188.1	195.5	215.1	241.2	246.1	202.8
Njombe	39.1	42.0	45.7	47.8	53.0	59.7	181.0
Katavi	13.6	16.3	21.8	24.0	27.8	36.3	128.8
Geita	53.0	60.8	77.7	83.0	96.9	123.3	227.5
Simiyu	24.2	24.8	28.6	31.0	34.3	39.8	55.8
Songwe	33.2	40.4	50.2	54.4	62.8	68.9	177.9
Total Mainland Tanzania	**6,161.0**	**6,199.5**	**6,767.1**	**7,144.8**	**7,571.1**	**8,337.6**	**8,805.0**
Zanzibar	**481.5**	**474.9**	**546.3**	**584.9**	**661.0**	**777.1**	**908.1**
Total	**6,642.5**	**6,674.4**	**7,313.4**	**7,729.7**	**8,232.1**	**9,114.7**	**9,713.1**

Source: Ministry of Energy

CHAPTER 15

WATER

Management and Development of Water Resources

360. In 2025, the volume of water resources suitable for use remained at an average of 126 billion cubic meters per year as in 2024. Out of those, 105 billion cubic meters were surface water, and 21 billion cubic meters were underground water. Furthermore, based on estimated population of 66.1 million in 2025 for Mainland Tanzania, the average amount of water available per person per year was 1,907.5 cubic meters, which is above the internationally accepted threshold of 1,700 cubic meters.

361. In 2025, water demand was estimated at 70 billion cubic meters per year compared with 68 billion cubic meters in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 2.9 percent. This was attributed to the expansion of economic and social activities and increase in population. As of December 2025, a total of 3,401 water sources were identified compared with 3,339 sources in the corresponding period in 2024. In addition, 403 water sources were demarcated and protected from human activities in 2025 compared with 350 sources in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 15.1 percent. This emanated from ongoing investment in water resource management.

362. In 2025, there were 1,258 stations for monitoring surface and groundwater resources compared with 1,181 stations in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 6.5 percent. This was attributed to the rehabilitation of 68 stations and construction of nine (9) new stations. Out of those, 361 were meteorological stations; 415 monitored water levels in rivers, lakes, and dams; 95 monitored groundwater flow; 33 monitored river sediments; and 354 monitored water quality.

Water Quality

363. In 2025, a total of 9,012 water samples were collected and tested for quality compared with 9,187 samples tested in 2024. Out of those, 6,591 samples were for domestic use; 1,747 for monitoring water quality flow in water sources; 129 for research purposes; 32 for industrial use; 70 for irrigation; 142 for construction activities; 262 for fish processing industries; and 39 for laboratory proficiency testing.

364. In 2025, a total of 6,591 domestic water samples were assessed for quality compared with 8,457 samples assessed in 2024. Out of those, 4,291 samples, equivalent to 65.1 percent met international water quality and safety standards and 2,300 samples were sub-standard. The sub-standard samples were caused by the presence of mud, hardness, nitrate, fluoride, manganese, and iron in the water samples analysed. In addition, 674 water samples for industrial use, irrigation, construction, research, laboratory proficiency testing, and fish

processing industry were assessed in 2025 compared with 395 samples in 2024. Out of those, 587 samples (87.1 percent) met the acceptable quality standards, while 87 failed to meet the standards.

365. In 2025, a total of 402 wastewater samples discharged into the environment were collected and tested for quality compared with 281 samples collected and tested in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 43.1 percent. The increase was attributed to continued investment in water quality laboratories. Of the samples tested, 138 (34.3 percent) failed to meet quality standards due to high levels of chemical oxygen demand, biological oxygen demand, nitrate, and phosphate, exceeding the required limits for wastewater discharge into the environment.

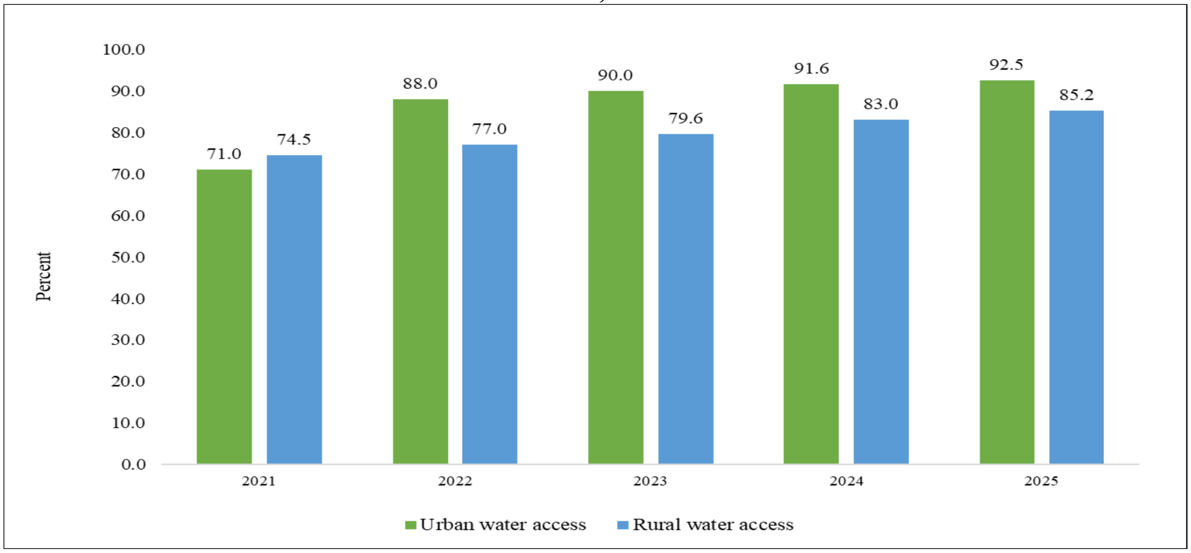
Rural Water Supply Services

366. In 2025, the Government completed 6,820 water collection points with the capacity to serve 4,153,364 people compared with 6,832 water points serving 4,976,352 people in 2024. Consequently, the number of water points increased to 165,295 in 2025 from 158,475 water points in 2024. This resulted from continued construction and rehabilitation of rural water infrastructure. In addition, households connected to water services increased to 282,127 in 2025 from 276,464 households in 2024. As of December 2025, the average access to water services in rural areas increased to 85.2 percent compared with 83.0 percent during the same period in 2024 (**Chart 15.1**). The increase was attributed to the completion of construction and rehabilitation of rural water infrastructure, as well as strengthening of community-based water supply organizations responsible for delivering water services at the community level.

Urban Water Supply Services

367. In 2025, access to water services in urban areas increased to 92.5 percent compared with 91.6 percent in 2024 (**Chart 15.1**). This was attributed to the completion of various urban water projects. As of December 2025, a total of 73 urban water projects were completed compared with 68 projects completed in the corresponding period in 2024. In addition, 1,803,330 customers were connected to clean water services in 2025 compared with 1,734,646 customers in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 4.0 percent, driven by rising demand for clean and safe water for various socio-economic activities.

Chart 15.1: Urban and Rural Water Access, 2021-2025



368. In 2025, water production in the country was 468.5 million cubic meters compared to 399.9 million cubic meters produced in 2024. In addition, revenue from the sale of clean and safe water amounted to 451.1 billion shillings in 2025 compared with 409.4 billion shillings in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 10.2 percent. This was attributed to increased demand for water for various socio-economic activities.

Boreholes Drilling and Dam Construction

369. In 2025, a total of 1,902 boreholes were drilled across the country compared with 2,034 boreholes drilled in 2024. Drilling activities were driven by private sector investment and Government initiatives to ensure the availability of clean water. Out of the boreholes drilled, 104 were drilled in Lake Tanganyika Basin, 112 in Lake Rukwa Basin, 15 in Lake Nyasa Basin, 177 in Pangani Basin, 420 in Central Basin, 132 in Rufiji Basin, 73 in Ruvuma and Southern Coast Basin, 703 in Wami/Ruvu Basin, and 166 in Lake Victoria Basin.

370. In 2025, the Government continued to construct rainwater harvesting infrastructure, aiming to improve water supply across the country. During the review period, seven (7) dams for various uses were constructed compared with eight (8) dams constructed in 2024. The dams were constructed in Malambo and Soitsambu (Ngorongoro), Gidahababiegi (Hanang), Langai (Simanjiro), Bugarama and Mwamasindike (Maswa), and Mwambazi (Sumbawanga).

Sewerage Services

371. In 2025, the sewerage network expanded to 1,532 kilometres from 1,514.6 kilometres in 2024. During the period under review, customers connected to the sewerage

network increased to 130,353 from 118,114 customers in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 10.4 percent. This was due to completion of the sanitation project in Musoma town. As of December 2025, a total of 17 towns were using non-piped sewerage following the completion of a project in Shinyanga town.

Table 63: URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND REVENUE COLLECTION, 2024 - 2025

A REGIONAL URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION AUTHORITIES (RWSSA)				
Authority	**2024**		**2025**	
	Water supply (Cubic meters)	**Revenue (Shillings)**	**Water supply (Cubic meters)**	**Revenue (Shillings)**
Arusha	29,910,310	24,853,605,909.80	30,283,027.00	30,327,151,888.80
Babati	4,046,479	5,176,143,778.60	6,208,722.00	7,751,603,202.70
Bukoba	3,821,822.55	4,948,455,950.59	4,348,389.00	5,869,346,614.24
Dodoma	22,074,907	26,939,287,694.42	24,844,464.24	30,609,540,237.75
DAWASA	128,430,974	142,457,866,444.50	161,434,183.00	138,726,419,053.04
Geita	1,903,596.50	1,779,321,430	2,486,611.00	2,141,017,512.48
Iringa	6,842,191	9,357,492,342.35	7,968,411.00	10,830,277,762.12
Kigoma	4,302,722	4,264,177,966.83	4,305,201.00	4,616,751,789.23
Lindi	825,297.09	1,047,789,152.28	893,813.00	1,281,351,232.75
Mpanda	1,690,351.28	1,057,504,344.50	1,805,658.00	1,365,560,557.61
Mbeya	16,983,394	14,877,554,873.70	18,838,241.00	18,055,936,378.43
Morogoro	13,204,380	13,017,394,443.97	16,234,973.08	13,892,666,947.63
Moshi	15,133,589	12,077,739,739.30	16,116,420.00	13,596,659,710.00
Mtwara	4,571,368	4,681,361,139	4,538,814.00	4,725,801,612.00
Musoma	7,166,728.75	4,820,954,561.95	7,877,995.43	5,683,178,193.00
Mwanza	32,506,489	28,817,580,006.74	39,361,704.00	33,007,849,089.73
Njombe	1,192,753	1,235,981,614.30	1,291,613.40	1,504,390,577.71
Bariadi	792,598.65	573,693,695.80	1,001,145.80	929,921,783.76
Kahama	5,296,706	9,351,795,738.25	6,503,341.00	11,581,676,750.52
Singida	3,860,851	4,368,522,065	4,014,887.00	4,724,615,728.39
Songea	3,054,507	4,148,976,894	3,295,603.65	4,448,382,378.98
Sumbawanga	2,080,663	2,299,933,211.65	2,240,806.50	2,576,048,229.45
Tabora	5,662,197	8,742,194,182.47	6,448,538.25	10,332,563,901.49
Shinyanga	5,439,369	9,334,937,296.92	6,610,101.00	11,714,239,900.40
Tanga	12,817,591	15,692,481,071.81	14,178,351.22	17,350,729,819.71
Vwawa - Mlowo	460,265	212,112,523	493,337.60	330,077,701.00
Total - RWSSA	**334,072,100**	**356,134,858,072**	**393,624,352.17**	**387,973,758,552.92**
B. NATIONAL PROJECTS WATER AUTHORITIES (NWP)				
Authority	**2024**		**2025**	
	Water supply (Cubic meters)	**Revenue (Shillings)**	**Water supply (Cubic meters)**	**Revenue (Shillings)**
Wanging'ombe	594,936	516,850,512.65	652,837.0	559,410,068.21
Kahama Shinyanga	22,946,316	19,215,386,395	27,389,205.0	22,198,369,863.35
Mugango Kiabakari	113,416	124,152,040.98	616,624.0	292,940,034.41
Masasi Nachingwea	2,448,638	2,844,822,240	2,731,168.0	3,101,608,381.31
Makonde	794,252	865,643,748.96	872,853.0	1,216,576,939.79
Maswa	1,030,434.60	757,912,360	806,951.1	974,286,330.00
HTM (Handeni Trunk Main)	2,684,825.20	1,185,581,857	1,913,312.0	1,526,994,600.00
Total - NWP	**30,612,818**	**25,510,349,155**	**34,982,950.1**	**29,870,186,217.07**

Table 63: Continues

C. DISTRICT URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION AUTHORITIES (DTWSSA)				
Authority	**2024**		**2025**	
	Water supply (Cubic meters)	**Revenue (Shillings)**	**Water supply (Cubic meters)**	**Revenue (Shillings)**
Karatu	1,362,240	1,064,503,558	1,638,846.26	1,429,852,809.09
Kondoa	517,567	463,785,280	721,112.00	496,685,643.25
Mpwapwa	753,813	523,603,796	570,001.30	541,431,178.65
Ludewa	405,485	75,037,660	514,638.00	87,203,468.20
Makete	366,938	200,079,129	401,886.00	221,310,230.00
Mafinga	868,160	582,908,223	808,503.00	616,840,327.08
Makambako	861,974	767,776,200	659,490.05	637,064,873.00
Biharamulo	531,812	337,551,807	691,894.00	419,332,395.72
Ngara	653,467	353,053,709	556,683.00	445,417,759.43
Kasulu	2,605,092.70	360,802,781	2,212,193.00	478,773,733.61
Same-Mwanga	848,493	504,193,937	2,958,109.00	1,082,924,193.18
Kilwa Masoko	543,294.68	320,429,341	500,045.00	301,657,590.00
Loliondo	127,089	190,486,645	165,114.00	246,596,558.00
Kiteto Kibaya	184,252	210,565,786.70	260,401.06	286,045,455.79
Mbulu	847,790	558,118,048.22	510,645.00	271,261,487.30
Bunda	1,109,148	1,482,506,024.25	1,083,482.17	1,449,366,981.94
Orkesumet	178,095	337,823,000	178,095.00	337,823,000.00
Sengerema	1,504,470	1,271,169,906	1,645,930.00	1,447,454,195.28
Chunya	108,257	88,844,720	122,802.00	180,554,000.00
Itumba Isongele	610,396	66,990,185.67	605,732.00	63,365,852.00
Kyela-Kasumulu	1,674,713	136,372,174.85	1,828,171.00	147,182,307.40
Mbarali Rujewa	663,442	135,971,594	759,612.60	140,582,833.76
Rungwe Tukuyu	3,709,395	373,582,485	3,995,288.00	399,654,972.34
Ifakara	479,185	109,805,527.26	450,459.00	150,801,628.75
Kilosa	498,482	312,097,280	498,482.00	312,097,280.00
Mahenge	13,133	121,621,229	13,133.00	121,621,229.00
Morogoro Mikumi	234,547	265,759,895	234,547.00	265,759,895.00
Rufiji Utete	130,315	96,016,354.36	185,294.00	134,667,325.80
Namtumbo	358,612.56	164,978,569	399,695.00	202,319,179.50
Kahama	5,296,706	9,351,795,738.25	6,503,341.00	11,581,676,750.52
Kishapu	201,240	283,146,284	275,400.00	333,119,005.00
Maganzo	98,670	165,793,728	202,630.00	212,112,180.00
Mwanhuzi	276,401	263,376,171.20	293,502.00	280,595,633.95
Maswa	1,030,434.60	757,912,360	806,951.10	974,286,330.00
Manyoni	616,783	561,690,983.90	817,593.00	734,712,946.15
Korogwe	480,205	433,949,873	480,205.00	433,949,873.00
Lushoto	489,596.40	294,718,993	471,304.86	310,858,407.00
Korogwe Mombo	579,254	148,250,389	579,254.00	148,250,389.00
Songe	71,369	64,872,979	108,978.00	117,038,111.00
Igunga	1,391,465	1,836,015,647.88	1,784,733.00	2,474,866,839.64
Nzega	1,202,285	1,737,630,749.60	1,495,118.00	2,173,572,641.79
Turiani	749,413.33	420,371,639.60	913,661.00	576,291,815.15
Total - DTWSSA	**35,233,480**	**27,795,960,382**	**39,902,954.40**	**33,266,979,305.27**
Grand total (A+B+C)	**399,918,398**	**409,441,167,609**	**468,510,257**	**451,110,924,075**

Source: Ministry of Water

Chart 15.2: CONTRIBUTION OF REVENUE FROM REGIONAL URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION AUTHORITIES 2025

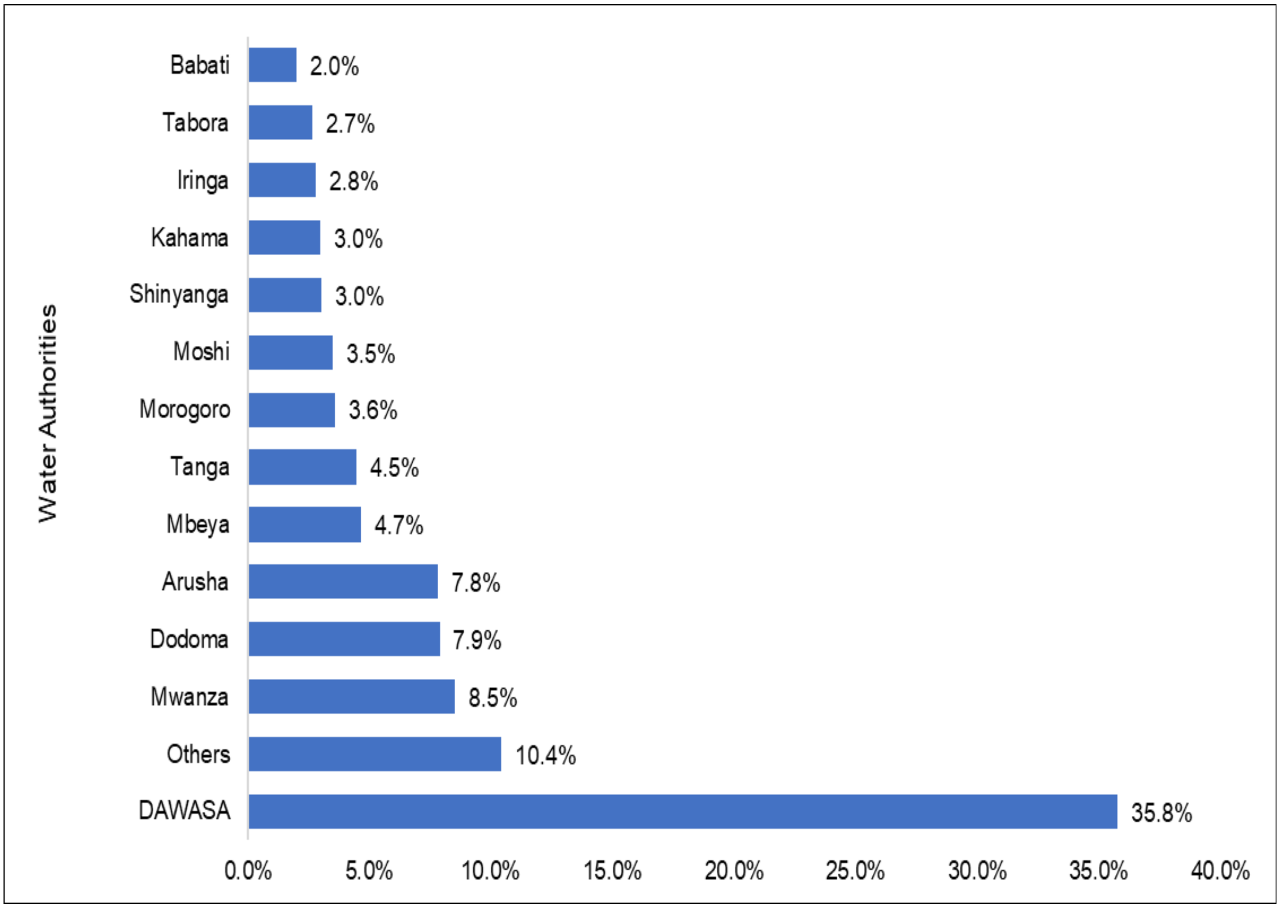


Table 64: URBAN WATER ACCESS IN 2025

Water authority	Population 2022	Population Estimates 2025	Population with access to water	Proportional of people with water access (Percent)
Arusha City	617,631	682,282	680,952	99.8
Dar es Salaam	5,383,728	5,757,282	5,448,952	94.6
Kibaha Municipal	265,360	329,664	305,934	92.8
Dodoma City	629,020	695,286	668,332	96.1
Geita Town	361,671	404,279	368,389	91.1
Iringa Municipal	265,249	288,205	284,478	98.7
Bukoba Municipal	144,938	161,609	157,136	97.2
Mpanda Municipal	245,764	277,739	199,348	71.8
Kigoma Municipal	267,608	310,747	275,945	88.8
Moshi Municipal	221,733	240,478	239,826	99.7
Lindi Municipal	100,748	110,733	91,087	82.3
Babati Town	129,572	136,930	134,608	98.3
Musoma Municipal	164,172	184,520	183,820	99.6
Mbeya City	541,603	592,187	542,114	91.5
Morogoro Municipal	474,409	515,638	424,472	82.3
Mtwara Municipal	146,772	158,822	149,325	94.0
Mwanza City	1,104,521	1,230,320	1,119,892	91.0
Njombe Town	90,353	97,154	81,459	83.8
Sumbawanga Municipal	204,785	233,058	221,021	94.8
Songea Municipal	286,285	307,963	296,353	96.2
Shinyanga Municipal	214,744	239,640	186,364	77.8
Bariadi Town	260,927	295,864	214,489	72.5
Singida Municipal	233,161	259,813	234,730	90.3
Vwawa-Mlowo	133,830	146,240	82,847	56.7
Tabora Municipal	308,741	346,921	331,505	95.6
Tanga City	393,429	402,180	402,180	100
Total	**13,190,754**	**14,405,554**	**13,325,558**	**92.5**

Source: Ministry of Water

CHAPTER 16

EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY

Pre-Primary Education

372. In 2025, a total of 1,656,726 pupils (816,669 girls and 840,057 boys) were enrolled in pre-primary education compared with 1,676,559 pupils enrolled in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 1.2 percent. Out of those, pupils with special needs were 7,211 (3,091 girls and 4,120 boys) in 2025 compared with 7,323 pupils with special needs in 2024. During the period under review, 1,523,955 pupils (751,683 girls and 772,272 boys) were enrolled in Government schools compared with 1,558,549 pupils enrolled in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 2.2 percent. In addition, 132,771 pupils were enrolled in non-government schools in 2025 compared with 118,010 pupils enrolled in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 12.5 percent. The increase was attributed to enhanced private-sector participation in the provision of education following revision of the Education and Training Policy 2014, 2023 Edition.

373. In 2025, teachers in Government pre-primary schools increased by 6.7 percent to 13,921 (9,330 female and 4,591 male) from 13,042 teachers in 2024. This was a result of ongoing Government initiatives aimed at recruiting teachers to fill the shortage in pre-primary public schools. Out of those, 11,342 teachers were qualified to teach at the pre-primary education level in 2025 compared with 10,348 qualified teachers in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 8.76 percent. In addition, the pupil-teacher ratio in pre-primary schools was 1:109 in 2025 compared with the ratio of 1:120 in 2024. The ratio remained higher than the national accepted standard of 1:25.

Primary Education

374. In 2025, primary schools increased to 20,889 from 20,533 schools in 2024. Out of those, 18,158 were Government schools compared with 18,055 government schools in 2024. The increase in the number of schools was due to Government initiatives to ensure every village has at least one primary school. During the period under review, non-government schools increased to 2,731 schools from 2,478 schools in 2024.

375. In 2025, there were 11,428,424 pupils (5,846,697 girls and 5,581,727 boys) in primary schools compared with 11,391,185 pupils in 2024. During the period under review, pupils with special needs in primary schools were 82,224 (35,856 girls and 46,368 boys) compared with 78,106 pupils in 2024. In addition, the number of pupils in Government schools was 10,709,153 (5,486,281 girls and 5,222,872 boys) in 2025 compared with 10,739,975 pupils in 2024. Furthermore, the number of pupils in non-government schools was 719,271 (360,416 girls and 358,855 boys) in 2025 compared with 651,210 pupils in 2024.

376. In 2025, a total of 139,192 pupils (60,085 girls and 79,107 boys) dropped out due to misconduct, absenteeism, and death compared with 158,555 pupils in 2024. In addition, 1,146,164 candidates sat for the Primary School Leaving Examination (PSLE) in 2025 compared with 1,204,899 candidates in 2024. Out of those, 937,551 candidates (508,447 girls and 429,104 boys) passed the examination, equivalent to a pass rate of 81.8 percent compared with a pass rate of 80.9 percent in 2024.

377. In 2025, teachers in Government primary schools were 195,726 (95,543 female and 100,183 male) compared with 194,367 teachers in 2024. The increase was due to ongoing Government efforts to recruit teachers in primary schools. During the period under review, there were 38,798 (17,059 female and 21,739 male) teachers in non-government primary schools compared with 35,473 teachers in 2024. In addition, the pupil-teacher ratio in primary schools was 1:49 in 2025 compared with 1:50 in 2024. The ratio remained higher than the national accepted standard of 1:45.

Secondary Education

378. In 2025, the number of secondary schools increased by 3.5 percent to 6,488 compared with 6,269 secondary schools in 2024. Out of those, 5,092 schools were owned by the Government and 1,396 were non-government schools. This was attributed to Government efforts in collaboration with the private sector to increase the number of classrooms and new secondary schools to accommodate the large number of pupils transitioning to secondary school.

379. In 2025, there were 3,425,822 students in secondary schools (Form I - VI) compared with 3,314,198 students in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 3.4 percent. Out of those, 1,839,570 were girls, and 1,586,252 boys. During the period under review, students with special needs in secondary schools were 16,409 (8,448 girls and 7,961 boys) compared with 15,179 students in 2024. In addition, Government secondary schools had 3,090,691 students (1,663,662 girls and 1,427,029 boys) in 2025 compared with 2,999,530 students in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 3.0 percent.

380. In 2025, there were 3,176,455 students in form I - IV compared with 3,087,870 students in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 2.9 percent. Out of those, students in Government secondary schools were 2,879,066 in 2025 compared with 2,811,848 students in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 2.4 percent. This was attributed to the ongoing implementation of the fee-free primary and secondary education. On the other hand, student dropouts due to misconduct, absenteeism, and death were 100,998 (50,059 girls and 50,939 boys) in 2025 compared with 148,337 students in 2024.

381. In 2025, candidates who sat for the Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (CSEE) were 569,883 (303,859 girls and 266,024 boys) compared with 517,460 candidates in 2024. Out of those, 526,620 candidates (281,694 girls and 244,926 boys) passed the examination, equivalent to a pass rate of 92.4 percent as in 2024. In addition, examination results for 79 candidates were nullified due to various reasons, including cheating and misconduct in 2025 compared with 765 candidates in 2024. On the other hand, 126,135 candidates (61,953 girls and 64,182 boys) sat for the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in 2025 compared with 103,812 candidates in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 21.5 percent. Out of those, 125,779 candidates (61,953 girls and 63,826 boys) passed the examination, equivalent to a pass rate of 99.7 percent compared with a pass rate of 99.9 percent in 2024. Furthermore, the results of 70 candidates were nullified due to various reasons, including cheating and misconduct in 2025 compared with 476 candidates whose results were nullified in 2024.

382. In 2025, teachers in Government secondary schools increased by 7.3 percent to 114,408 (38,219 female and 76,189 male) from 106,631 teachers in 2024. This was due to ongoing Government efforts to recruit teachers in secondary schools. In addition, teachers in non-government secondary schools increased by 9.9 percent to 24,228 (5,796 female and 18,432 male) in 2025 from 22,055 teachers in 2024. This was attributed to teacher recruitment in non-government schools.

Teachers' Training College

383. In 2024/25, a total of 25,716 students (11,715 female and 14,001 male) were enrolled in teacher education colleges compared with 20,261 students enrolled in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 21.2 percent. This was attributed to continued improvement in the teaching and learning environment, particularly infrastructure. In addition, 10,675 students graduated at the diploma and certificate levels in 2024/25 compared with 7,918 students who graduated in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 25.8 percent.

Inspection of Schools and Teachers' Colleges

384. In 2024/25, a total of 11,719 educational institutions were inspected compared with 10,026 institutions inspected in 2023/24. The increase in the institutions inspected was attributed to improved working environment in the Regional and District School Quality Assurance Offices (**Table 16.1**).

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

Institutions/Schools/Centres/Colleges	2023/2024	2024/2025
Pre-primary and primary schools	7,837	10,050
Secondary schools	2,137	1,640
Teachers' colleges	44	27
Folk Development Colleges	7	55
Non-formal education centers	0	67
Total	**10,026**	**11,719**

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

Technical Education and Training

385. In 2024/25, a total of 217,204 students (102,045 female and 115,159 male) were enrolled in technical education and training colleges compared with 206,617 students enrolled in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 5.1 percent. This was due to increase in the registered Technical Education and Training (TET) colleges to 527 in 2024/25 from 490 colleges in 2023/24. In addition, 129,766 students (68,492 female and 61,274 male) graduated from TET in 2024/25 compared with 141,714 students in 2023/24, equivalent to a decrease of 8.4 percent.

Vocational Education and Training

386. In 2024/25, Vocational Education and Training Colleges (VET) enrolled 462,224 students (200,454 female and 261,770 male) compared with 440,551 students in 2023/24. The increase in enrolment was attributed to commencement of training in 29 new VET colleges and expansion of 10 existing colleges. In addition, 30,785 students graduated from long-term vocational training courses in 2024/25 compared with 27,676 students in 2023/24. Furthermore, VET colleges increased by 4.2 percent to 953 in 2025 from 915 colleges in 2024.

Folk Development Colleges

387. In 2024/25, Folk Development Colleges (FDCs) enrolled 21,104 students (8,679 female and 12,425 male) compared with 17,506 students enrolled in 2023/24. During the period under review, 18,200 students graduated from FDCs compared with 13,783 students graduated in 2023/24. The increase in both enrolled and graduated students was due to continued Government's efforts to improve teaching and learning environment as well as the introduction of new academic programs.

Science, Technology and Innovation

388. In 2024/25, the Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology in Arusha (NM-AIST) enrolled 184 students (54 female and 130 male) compared with 148 students enrolled in 2023/24. In addition, 164 students (44 female and 120 male) graduated

in 2024/25 compared with 92 students who graduated in 2023/24. This was due to decrease in the number of students sponsored under the African Centres of Excellence Project (ACE II). Furthermore, Mbeya University of Science and Technology (MUST) enrolled 12,815 students (2,998 female and 9,817 male) in 2024/25 compared with 12,643 students enrolled in 2023/24. Similarly, 2,876 students (766 female and 2,110 male) graduated from MUST in 2024/25 compared with 2,494 students who graduated in 2023/24.

389. In 2024/25, Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology (DIT) enrolled 8,166 students (2,484 female and 5,682 male) compared with 8,086 students enrolled in 2023/24. During the period under review, 1,403 students (358 female and 1,045 male) graduated compared with 1,522 students who graduated in 2023/24. In addition, Arusha Technical College enrolled 5,723 students (1,417 female and 4,308 male) in 2024/25 compared with 2,877 students enrolled in 2023/24. Furthermore, 907 students (244 female and 663 male) graduated from Arusha Technical College in 2024/25 compared with 1,139 students who graduated in 2023/24.

Higher Education

390. As of December 2025, there were 55 higher education institutions (21 Government and 34 private institutions) compared with 54 institutions in 2024. Out of those, 36 were universities, 14 university colleges and five (5) university campuses, centres and institutes. During the period under review, there were 361,257 students (196,239 female and 165,018 male) in higher education institutions compared with 334,854 students in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 7.9 percent. This was associated with increase in the number of students completing secondary education and middle-level colleges, availability of higher-education student loans, and an increase in the number of programs offered. In addition, 62,570 students (30,651 female and 31,919 male) graduated from universities in 2024 compared with 56,520 students who graduated in 2023. Furthermore, the number of academic staff in universities was 8,709 (2,700 female and 6,009 male) in 2024/25 compared with 8,565 academic staff in 2023/24. Similarly, 3,025 students (1,313 female and 1,712 male) dropped out in 2023/24 compared with 2,839 students in 2022/23. The increase in student dropouts was due to discontinuity, deregistration, absconding and/or death.

391. In 2024/25, the Higher Education Students' Loans Board extended loans worth 787.4 billion shillings compared with loans worth 786.7 billion shillings extended in 2023/24. The loans benefited 246,924 students in 2024/25 compared with 227,998 students who benefited in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 8.3 percent. In addition, 7.631 billion shillings were disbursed through the SAMIA Scholarship to sponsor 1,407 students in 2024/25 compared with 6.429 billion shillings disbursed to sponsor 1,228 students in 2023/24.

Radiation Control

392. In 2024/25, the Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission (TAEC) registered 234 new radiation sources compared with 209 sources registered in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 12.0 percent. During the period under review, TAEC issued 866 licenses compared with 595 licenses issued in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 45.5 percent. This was attributed to increase in the number of license applications submitted. In addition, TAEC issued 302 certificates to new radiation experts in 2024/25 compared with 416 certificates issued in 2023/24. Furthermore, 58,016 food consignments at border points were inspected in 2024/25 compared with 67,996 food consignments inspected in 2023/24, equivalent to a decrease of 14.7 percent. The inspections aimed at ensuring radiation safety and control the illegal transport of radiation sources.

393. In 2024/25, TAEC inspected 728 radiation facilities compared with 932 facilities inspected in 2023/24, equivalent to a decrease of 21.9 percent. During the period under review, 90 equipment were calibrated compared with 60 equipment calibrated in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 50.0 percent. In addition, 1,633 personnel from 460 radiation-using facilities received radiation dosimetry services in 2024/25 compared with 1,627 personnel from 506 radiation-using facilities in 2023/24. Furthermore, TAEC received and tested radiation exposure levels in 47,913 samples in 2024/25 compared with 41,544 samples tested in 2023/24, equivalent to an increase of 13.3 percent. Out of those, 13,212 were imported food samples, 33,155 food samples for export, and 1,476 fertilizer and tobacco samples. The results showed that all tested samples were free from radioactive contamination.

Table 65: GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF STUDENT BY FORM, 2010 - 2025

Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
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
2025	889,315	870,017	630,270	489,464	109,261	102,364	3,090,691
Change (Percent) 2024 - 2025	**-9.3**	**2.9**	**17.0**	**9.5**	**0.7**	**29.2**	**3.0**

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology
- Data not available

Table 66: PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF STUDENT BY FORM 2010 - 2025

Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
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
2025	83,188	76,853	70,688	66,660	18,840	18,902	335,131
Change (Percent) 2024 - 2025	**9.8**	**9.2**	**5.2**	**6.3**	**1.5**	**-5.9**	**6.5**

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology

\- Data not available

Table 67: NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY GENDER, 2024 - 2025

Primary Education	2024			2025		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total students registered in classes I-VII	5,582,222	5,808,963	11,391,185	5,581,727	5,846,697	11,428,424
Total students in Government schools in classes I-VII	5,257,914	5,482,061	10,739,975	5,222,872	5,486,281	10,709,153
Total students in private schools in classes I-VII	324,308	326,902	651,210	358,855	360,416	719,271
Total number of teachers in primary schools	119,986	109,854	229,840	121,922	112,602	234,524
Number of teachers in Government schools	99,719	94,648	194,367	100,183	95,543	195,726
Number of teachers in non-government. schools	20,267	15,206	35,473	21,739	17,059	38,798
Secondary Education						
Total students registered in form I-VI	1,561,185	1,753,013	3,314,198	1,586,252	1,839,570	3,425,822
Total students in government schools in forms I-VI	1,410,645	1,588,885	2,999,530	1,427,029	1,663,662	3,090,691
Total students in private schools in forms I-VI	150,540	164,128	314,668	159,223	175,908	335,131
Number of teachers in Government schools	70,994	35,637	106,631	76,189	38,219	114,408
Number of teachers in non-govt schools	16,870	5,185	22,055	18,432	5,796	24,228
Total number of teachers in secondary schools	87,864	40,822	128,686	94,621	44,015	138,636

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology

CHAPTER 17

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH

Health Facilities

394. In 2025, operational health facilities increased by 6.5 percent to 13,683 facilities from 12,846 facilities in 2024. Out of those, 8,223 facilities were owned by the Government, 4,368 by the private sector, and 1,092 by faith-based organizations (**Table 17.1**). The increase was attributed to the registration of new health facilities, enhancement of the electronic Health Facility Registration System, and continued improvement in health care infrastructure through the construction of new facilities.

Table 17.1: Health Facilities, 2024 - 2025

Type of health facility	2024				2025			
	Government	Faith based organisation	Private	Total	Government	Faith based organisation	Private	Total
Hospital	250	123	89	462	248	122	105	475
Health center	958	163	133	1,254	1,042	164	153	1,359
Dispensary	6,394	729	1,205	8,328	6,722	726	1,258	8,706
Sub total	7,602	1,015	1,427	10,044	8,012	1,012	1,516	10,540
Polyclinic	-	42	349	391	17	71	954	1,042
Maternity/ Nursing homes	-	2	89	91	-	2	101	103
Others*	25	37	2,258	2,320	194	7	1,797	1,998
Total	**7,627**	**1,096**	**4,123**	**12,846**	**8,223**	**1,092**	**4,368**	**13,683**

Source: Ministry of Health
* Comprises clinics, laboratories, and blood donation centres

Health Service Delivery

395. In 2025, a total of 48,090,590 patients were served in health facilities compared with 47,495,667 patients served in 2024. The increase in patients served was attributed to continued improvement in healthcare services, availability of medicines and medical equipment, and the extension of facilities closer to the community. Out of the patients served, 46,174,546 were outpatients and 1,916,044 inpatients. In addition, patient beds increased by 8.0 percent to 156,932 beds in 2025 from 145,374 beds in 2024. This was due to continued increase in health facilities and completion of Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and Emergency Medical Department (EMD) buildings.

Medicines and Medical Equipment

396. In 2025, availability of medicines in health facilities increased to an average of 87.0 percent compared with 86.0 percent in 2024 **(Table 17.2).** The increase was attributed to continued efforts to strengthen healthcare service delivery.

Table 17.2: Availability of Medicines in Health Facilities, 2024 -2025

Type of facility	Types of Medicines Required	Medicines availability (Percent)	
		2024	2025
Dispensaries	101	75.0	78.0
Health Centers	181	78.0	81.0
District Hospitals	207	79.0	82.0
Regional Referral Hospitals	212	97.0	97.0
National, zonal and Specialized Hospitals	238	99.0	98.0
Average		86.0	**87.0**

Source: Ministry of Health

Maternal and Child Health Services

397. In 2025, a total of 2,916,250 pregnant women attended antenatal care clinics compared with 2,712,948 pregnant women in 2024. Out of those, 1,342,047 pregnant women (46.1 percent) attended their first visit before 12 weeks in 2025 compared with 1,184,977 pregnant women in 2024. The increase was attributed to public health sensitization on the importance of attending clinic early, delivered through various channels, including radio and television.

398. In 2025, a total of 2,140,158 pregnant women attended antenatal care clinics at least four (4) times, equivalent to 73.4 percent of 2,916,250 pregnant women who attended clinics. In addition, 96.1 percent of pregnant women who attended clinics were tested for HIV in 2025 compared with 98.3 percent of pregnant women in 2024. Out of those, 0.49 percent tested positive in 2025 compared with 0.58 percent in 2024. Furthermore, 99.7 percent of HIV positive pregnant women were administered Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) compared with 97.7 percent in 2024.

399. In 2025, a total of 656,869 women were screened for cervical cancer compared with 733,927 women screened in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 10.5 percent. Out of those, 22,421 women (3.4 percent) were diagnosed with cervical cancer and 15,635 women (2.4 percent) had pre-cervical cancer.

400. In 2025, Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care services (CEmONC) continued to improve following increase in the number of operational health facilities which perform emergency caesarean. During the period under review, there were 762 CEmONC centres compared with 577 centres in 2024. In addition, the number of neonatal intensive care wards increased to 415 from 362 wards in 2024.

401. In 2025, a total of 2,449,812 children were born in health facilities compared with 2,219,417 children in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 10.4 percent. During the period

under review, 3,357,034 children under one year were expected to receive various vaccinations compared with 3,113,112 children in 2024. Out of those, 96 percent of children were vaccinated with PENTA-3, Measles Rubella 1 (98 percent), Measles Rubella 2 (94 percent), OPV - 3 (95 percent), Rota - 3 (89 percent) and PCV - 3 (95 percent).

Specialized Medical Services

402. In 2025, specialized and super-specialized medical services continued to be provided in special hospitals in the country. During the period under review, patients who received kidney transplant services increased to 165 in 2025 from 149 patients in 2024. In addition, patients who received bone marrow transplant services increased to 25 in 2025 from 20 patients in 2024. Further, patients who received intragastric balloon placement services increased to 193 in 2025 from 186 patients in 2024. Furthermore, patients who received thoracoscopic cardiac surgery through catheterization increased to 2,886 in 2025 from 2,695 patients in 2024. Moreover, children who received cochlear implant services increased to 96 in 2025 from 83 children in 2024.

403. In 2025, patients who received hip joint transplant services increased to 243 from 237 patients in 2024. During the period under review, patients who received arthroscopy-based knee surgery increased to 513 from 471 patients in 2024. In addition, women who received embryo implantation services increased to 13 in 2025 from eight (8) women in 2024. The increase in provision of specialized and super-specialized services was attributed to advancement in technology and availability of medical equipment, as well as Government initiatives to increase the number of super-specialist doctors.

404. In 2025, super specialized services continued to be strengthened through the procurement and installation of a Positron Emission Tomography and Computerized Tomography (PET/CT) scanner at the Ocean Road Cancer Institute. In addition, patients examined using the PET/CT scanner increased to 20 patients per day in 2025 compared with five (5) patients per day in 2024.

Malaria Control

405. In 2025, a total of 28,206,100 malaria rapid diagnostic test kits and 1,926,133 vials of injectable antimalaria medicines were procured and distributed to health facilities compared with 9,644,925 malaria rapid diagnostic test kits and 3,739,685 vials in 2024. The increase in the test kits procured was attributed to high demand in health facilities. During the period under review, malaria incidence decreased by 15.5 percent to 2,836,977 patients compared with 3,357,685 patients in 2024. The decrease in malaria infections was attributed to adherence to preventive measures, including the proper use of mosquito nets and Government efforts to eliminate mosquito breeding sites. In an effort to reduce new malaria incidence, the Government, through the Global Fund procured and distributed 8,179,233

treated mosquito nets in regions with high malaria incidence in 2025 compared with 8,078,158 mosquito nets procured and distributed in 2024.

406. In 2025, the National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR) examined 17,526 malaria-spreading mosquitoes in 34 centres compared with 14,720 mosquitoes examined in 2024. The results indicated that 9,417 mosquitoes (53.7 percent) were *Anopheles Gambiae s.s* and 5,474 mosquitoes (31.2 percent) were *Anopheles Funestus*. In addition, 2,635 mosquitoes, (5.03 percent) were *Culex quinquefasciatus*, non-malaria transmitting mosquitoes. The results further indicated that the ability of mosquitoes to transmit malaria parasites decreased to 0.04 percent in 2025 from 0.05 percent in 2024. This was due to the implementation of various malaria interventions, including application of biolarvicides and community awareness on environmental sanitation.

Tuberculosis Control

407. In 2025, a total of 80,639 patients were diagnosed and enrolled in *tuberculosis (TB)* treatment compared with 76,684 patients in 2024. In addition, 290 patients were diagnosed with chronic tuberculosis compared with 307 patients in 2024. Out of patients with chronic tuberculosis, 255 patients, equivalent to 87.9 percent were enrolled in TB treatment. Furthermore, tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment centres increased to 373 in 2025 from 305 centres in 2024. During the period under review, the proportion of patients diagnosed with TB using laboratory tests increased to 65.0 percent from 61.0 percent in 2024. On the other hand, the number of GeneXpert machines for TB diagnosis increased to 574 in 2025 from 569 machines in 2024.

Nutrition

408. In 2025, the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (2021/22 - 2025/26) continued to be implemented to address malnutrition and enhance children's development. During the period under review, 2,303,566 children were breastfed within one hour after birth, equivalent to 94 percent of the target compared with 1,145,739 children (93 percent) in 2024. In addition, vitamin A supplements were administered to 9,408,384 children under the age of five (99.8 percent) in 2025 compared with 9,456,378 children (87.0 percent) in 2024.

409. In 2025, the proportion of newborns with low birth weight was 5.1 percent compared with 5.2 percent in 2024. This was attributed to the implementation of nutrition interventions for pregnant women, including the provision of iron and folic acid tablets, nutritional education, promotion of fortified food and a balanced diet, as well as sensitization to attend antenatal clinics on time.

Training in Health Colleges

410. In 2025, students enrolled in health colleges at diploma level were 25,586 (13,955 female and 11,631 male) compared with 24,823 students enrolled in 2024. In addition, 14,716 students (8,151 female and 6,565 male) graduated in 2025 compared with 17,850 students in 2024 **(Table 17.3).**

Table. 17.3: Students Enrolled and Graduated in Health Studies in 2025

Program	Enrolled students			Graduates		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Dentistry	518	681	1,199	86	120	206
Medicine	2,860	3,433	6,293	2,277	2,663	4,940
Clinical Nutrition	182	127	309	0	0	0
Radiography	992	1,297	2,289	43	57	100
Environmental health sciences	63	103	166	35	75	110
Health information science	62	51	113	18	11	29
Health records and information technology	119	121	240	33	26	59
Medical laboratory sciences	1,036	1,190	2,226	342	381	723
Nursing and midwifery	2,601	1,282	3,883	2,337	1,378	3,715
Occupational Therapy	17	12	29	0	0	0
Optometry	107	141	248	9	13	22
Pharmaceutical sciences	5,084	2,824	7,908	2,888	1,770	4,658
Physiotherapy	305	364	669	72	50	122
Advanced Diploma in Mental Health Nursing	9	5	14	0	0	0
Total	**13,955**	**11,631**	**25,586**	**8,151**	**6,565**	**14,716**

Source: Ministry of Health

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Early Childhood Care, Development, and Education Services

411. In 2025, the Government continued to provide early childhood care, growth, and development services for children under the age of five in day care centres. As of December 2025, registered day care centres were 4,723 compared with 4,391 centres in the same period in 2024. In addition, 244,263 children (119,272 boys and 124,991 girls) were enrolled in day care centres in 2025 compared with 203,926 enrolled in 2024.

412. In 2025, a total of 14 protection desks were established at bus terminals and ports to control children trafficking compared with 11 desks established in 2024. The desks were established in Shinyanga, Mwanza, Dar es Salaam, Kagera, Mbeya, Morogoro, Dodoma, Geita, Njombe, Tabora, and Ruvuma regions. In addition, the protection desks provided social welfare services to special groups, including children living in vulnerable environment. As of December 2025, a total of 2,669 children (1,512 boys and 1,187 girls) were rescued and linked to social welfare services compared with 1,869 children rescued during the same period in 2024.

413. As of December 2025, private children's homes increased to 433 compared with 374 homes in the corresponding period in 2024. During that period, 16,130 children (8,138 boys and 7,992 girls) were cared for in those homes compared with 13,381 children in 2024. On the other hand, licenses for 39 children's homes were renewed in 2025 compared with 18 licenses renewed in 2024.

Social Welfare and Child Development Services

414. In 2025, a total of 6,182 children living in vulnerable environment (3,407 boys and 2,775 girls) were identified compared with 5,353 children in 2024. Out of those, 5,663 children were reunited with their families, 448 were placed in children's homes, and 71 were under trusted guardians compared with 812 children reunited with their families, 256 placed in children's homes, 65 children placed under trusted guardians, and 25 children connected to vocational colleges in 2024.

415. In 2025, the Government continued to provide basic services to vulnerable children in National Children's Homes at Kurasini (Dar es Salaam) and Kikombo (Dodoma). During the reporting period, 382 children (226 boys and 156 girls) received basic services compared with 252 children in 2024. In addition, 16,130 children (8,138 boys and 7,992 girls) received basic services through private children's homes compared with 13,381 in 2024. On the other hand, 293 vulnerable children were covered by the National Health Insurance Fund in 2025 compared with 101 children in 2024.

416. In 2025, a total of 154 children (148 boys and 6 girls) in conflict with the law received basic services, self-reliance training, psychosocial support, and were reunited with their families compared with 104 children in 2024. In addition, 26 boys were sentenced and sent to the Irambo Rehabilitation School in Mbeya region compared with 1 girl and 11 boys in 2024.

417. As of December 2025, child protection and safety desks established in primary and secondary schools increased to 4,886 from 3,106 desks in the same period in 2024. In addition, 3,979 teachers were trained on how to set up desks, manage, and coordinate child protection and safety interventions inside and outside schools in 2025 compared with 3,570 teachers in 2024. As of December 2025, children's councils at the regional, local government, ward, and village/street levels increased to 1,515 from 1,395 councils in the same period in 2024.

Gender-Based Violence

418. In 2025, the Government accelerated the efforts to eradicate gender-based violence and violence against children. During the reporting period, 1,300 incidents of gender-based violence, including rape, physical assault, indecent assault, female genital mutilation and

abusive language were reported compared with 19,717 incidents reported in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 93.4 percent. This was attributed to the efforts by the Government and various stakeholders to eradicate violence, including the implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children - Phase II. On the other hand, 13,430 incidents of violence against children were reported in 2025 compared with 7,320 incidents reported in 2024.

419. In 2025, the Government continued to coordinate establishment of gender desks in public areas, particularly in markets. During the period under review, 551 desks were established, totalling 789 desks across 16 regions compared with 238 desks in 2024. In addition, gender desks established at middle and higher learning institutions increased to 362 in 2025 from 332 gender desks in 2024.

Welfare Services for the Elderly and Destitute

420. In 2025, a total of 224 destitute elderly (139 men and 85 women) were availed with basic services, including food, shelter, clothing, and health services in 14 government-owned elderly residential homes compared with 245 destitute elderly in 2024. In addition, 274 destitute elderly (117 men and 157 women) were served in 16 privately owned elderly residential homes compared with 279 destitute elderly served in 2024.

421. In 2025, the Government identified 4,975,473 elderly and destitute individuals (2,293,263 men and 2,682,210 women) compared with 2,353,758 identified in 2024. In addition, 2,199,588 elderly and destitute individuals (1,010,076 men and 1,189,512 women) were provided with health insurance compared with 80,995 elderly and destitute individuals in 2024. The increase resulted from clinics conducted at the council level to identify and register elderly and destitute individuals and provide them with health insurance.

Social Welfare and Community Development Training

422. In 2025, a total of 11,068 students (3,892 men and 7,176 women) were enrolled in social welfare and community development colleges and institutes compared with 13,912 students in 2024 (**Table 17.4**). In addition, a total of 9,712 students graduated in 2025 compared with 9,943 graduates in 2024.

Table 17.4: Student Enrolment in Community Development Colleges and Institutes, 2024-2025

Institute	Education level	2024			2025			Change (Percent)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Social Welfare Institutes	Diploma	550	1,190	1,740	1,055	2,133	3,188	83.2
	Certificate	1,197	2,229	3,426	586	1,232	1,818	-46.9
	Sub total	**1,747**	**3,419**	**5,166**	**1,641**	**3,365**	**5,006**	**-3.1**
Tengeru Institute of Community Development	Certificate	856	659	1,515	381	553	934	-38.3
	Diploma	359	163	522	554	760	1,314	*
	Bachelor's Degree	646	389	1,035	338	714	1,052	1.6
	Advanced Diploma	2	5	7	65	53	118	*
	Master's Degree	73	77	150	113	117	230	53.3
	Sub total	**1,936**	**1,293**	**3,229**	**1,451**	**2,197**	**3,648**	**13.0**
Institute of Social Work Kijitonyama	Certificate	691	1,159	1,850	375	613	988	-46.6
	Diploma	276	461	737	63	103	166	-77.5
	Bachelor's Degree	830	1,940	2,770	337	824	1,161	-58.1
	Advanced Diploma	14	2	16	5	5	10	-37.5
	Master's Degree	56	88	144	20	69	89	-38.2
	Sub total	**1,867**	**3,650**	**5,517**	**800**	**1,614**	**2,414**	**-56.2**
	Total	**5,550**	**8,362**	**13,912**	**3,892**	**7,176**	**11,068**	**-20.4**

Source: Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women, and Special Groups
*Change exceeds 100 percent

Non-Governmental Organizations

423. In 2025, a total of 1,609 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) were registered by the Government compared with 1,438 NGOs registered in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 12.9 percent. Out of those, 61 NGOs were international, 1,475 national, 41 regional, and 32 districts. The registered NGOs were mainly implementing interventions in education, health, community empowerment, energy, water, good governance, human rights, gender issues, and agriculture.

424. In 2025, NGOs received 1,289.00 billion shillings from Development Partners for implementation of various projects compared with 671.44 billion shillings received in 2024. This was due to an increase in newly registered organizations. In addition, the Government monitored development projects implemented by 1,035 NGOs in 16 regions compared with projects implemented by 507 NGOs in 15 regions in 2024. The monitored NGOs in 2025 were based in Iringa, Morogoro, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Singida, Manyara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Mwanza, Kigoma, Tabora, Simiyu, Njombe, Songwe, Mbeya, and Rukwa regions. All monitored NGOs complied with laws and procedures.

Table 68: NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HEALTH FACILICTIES, 2010 - 2025

Year	Outpatients				In patients	Total
	Hospital	Dispensary	Health Centres	Total		
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
2025	13,905,015	21,882,783	10,386,748	46,174,546	1,916,044	48,090,590

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 69: NUMBER OF BEDS IN HEALTH FACILITIES, 2024 - 2025

Type of facility	2024				2025			
	Government	NGOs & Religious	Private	Total	Government	NGOs & Religious	Private	Total
National hospitals	1,478	0	0	1,478	1,653	-	-	1,653
National super specialized hospitals	633	0	0	633	1,969	-	-	1,969
Zonal referral hospitals	1,659	1515	170	3,344	3,816	1,675	1,386	6,877
Regional hospitals	12,667	2083	375	15,125	8,334	3,490	2,446	14,270
District hospitals	11,957	6123	1177	19,257	24,300	13,399	3,470	41,169
Other hospitals	0	2,238	1,260	3,498	44	306	2,871	3,221
Health centres	10,085	5,302	15,550	30,937	32,338	5,752	3,401	41,491
Dispensaries	47,878	12,037	11,187	71,102	36,022	5,390	4,870	46,282
Total	**86,357**	**29,298**	**29,719**	**145,374**	**108,476**	**30,012**	**18,444**	**156,932**

Source: Ministry of Health

Part Three

Development in Other Sectors

CHAPTER 18

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES AND HUMAN DEVELOPEMT

Environment

425. In 2025, a total of 534 projects were granted Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) certificates compared with 1,764 projects in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 69.7 percent. This was due to new legislation that tightened assessment criteria, including the integration of climate change impacts into project implementation.

426. In 2025, Environmental Audit certificates were issued for 42 projects compared with 126 projects in 2024. The reduction was due to projects failing to satisfy the criteria outlined in the Environmental Management Act, Cap. 191. During the period under review, five (5) Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) certificates were issued compared with three (3) certificates issued in 2024 (**Table 18.1**). This was due to awareness and application of SEA in the planning and implementation of various strategies, plans, and programs. On the other hand, 123 hazardous waste permits, including permits for storage, collection, domestic transportation, in transit, and exportation, were issued in 2025 compared with 154 permits issued in 2024.

Table 18.1: Environmental Assessment and Audit Certificates, 2021-2025

Type of Certificate	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	1	2	3	3	5
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	950	1,079	1,260	1,764	534
Environmental Audit certificates	-	199	281	126	42
Total	**951**	**1,280**	**1,544**	**1,893**	**581**

Source: Vice President's Office, Environment

427. In 2025, a total of 224,795,501 trees were planted during the tree planting campaign compared with 286,657,203 trees planted in 2024. Out of those, 182,084,356 trees survived, equivalent to 81.0 percent of the planted trees compared with 223,716,211 trees survived in 2024.

428. In 2025, the Government continued to implement the National Carbon Trade Management Regulations and Guidelines to promote investment in carbon trading. During the review period, a total of 82 companies invested in the carbon trading business compared with 66 companies in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 24.2 percent. This was due to investment opportunities in carbon trading, along with international recognition for the companies involved.

Public Safety

429. In 2025, a total of 46,334 major criminal offenses were reported compared with 50,574 offenses reported in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 8.4 percent. On the other hand, the number of minor offenses reported was 549,215 in 2025 compared with 564,477 reported offenses in 2024, representing a decrease of 2.7 (**Table 18.2**). This was due to increased patrols by defence and security organs, strengthened community policing, the use of technology for crime prevention and detection, and the ongoing provision of legal compliance education to citizens.

Table 18.2: Major Criminal Offenses Reported, 2024 - 2025

Type of offense	2024	2025	Change (Percent)
Crimes against humanity	13,076	11,826	-9.6
Property crimes	20,946	18,134	-13.4
Financial crimes	924	830	-10.2
Crimes against social morals	15,628	15,544	-0.5
Total	**50,574**	**46,334**	**-8.4**

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

430. In 2025, a total of 1,364 major accident incidents (1,347 road, 16 water and one air) were reported compared with 1,735 incidents in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 21.4 percent. In addition, 911 accidents resulted in 1,275 fatalities and 2,295 injuries compared with 1,170 accidents that caused 1,715 fatalities and 2,719 injuries in 2024, representing reduction in fatalities by 25.7 percent and injuries by 15.6 percent. This was due to traffic law enforcement, patrols, education, and regular operations.

431. In 2025, there were 23,956 prisoners and inmates across all prisons in the country (19,613 prisoners and 4,343 inmates) compared with 26,755 prisoners and inmates in 2024. During the period under review, the number of offenders continued to decrease, remaining within the legal prison capacity of 29,902 prisoners. The decrease was due to institutional coordination among criminal justice organs. On the other hand, 1,667 prisoners were released through legal procedures in 2025 compared with 2,630 prisoners released in 2024. Out of those, 654 prisoners benefited from non-custodial sentences, 865 benefited from community service sentences, 112 benefited from Parole, and 36 benefited from Presidential Pardons.

432. In 2025, the Fire and Rescue Force received 3,148 fire incident calls compared with 2,634 calls received in 2024, representing an increase of 19.5 percent. This was mainly caused by improper use of energy sources, including electricity and gas. In addition, 1,427 rescue calls were received in 2025 compared to 1,182 rescue calls received in 2024. On the other hand, the Force enhanced public awareness regarding fire prevention and safety through various media outlets, including 1,179 radio programs and 58 television programs

in 2025, compared with 865 radio programs and 97 television programs in 2024. Similarly, the Force conducted fire safety and prevention inspections at 67,215 premises in 2025 compared with 63,763 premises inspected in 2024.

433. In 2025, a total of 111,212 passports were issued to Tanzanians compared with 164,252 passports issued in 2024. This was due to a decrease in passport applications for business, study, and employment opportunities. During the period under review, 555,148 Tanzanians departed the country compared with 507,032 Tanzanians who departed in 2024. In addition, 528,402 Tanzanians returned to the country in 2025 compared with 486,874 Tanzanians who returned in 2024. On the other hand, a total of 23,647 residence permits were issued in 2025 compared with 22,500 residence permits issued in 2024 due to growing investment and business opportunity in the country.

434. In 2025, a total of 2,330,715 foreigners arrived in the country with valid permits compared with 2,009,183 foreigners in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 16.0 percent. This was due to increased tourism, business and investment opportunities in the country. In addition, 2,091,764 foreigners departed the country with valid permits compared with 1,824,938 foreigners in 2024.

435. In 2025, the country received 3,986 asylum seekers compared with 725 asylum seekers in 2024. During the review period, a total of 7,547 refugees were given permanent, safe and sustainable settlements compared with 20,309 refugees in 2024. Out of those, 6,563 refugees voluntarily repatriated to their home countries in 2025 compared with 13,856 refugees in 2024. In addition, 954 refugees were resettled to a third country in 2025 compared with 6,453 refugees in 2024.

Identification and Registration of Persons

436. As of December 2025, the National Identification Authority (NIDA) identified and registered 26,442,997 citizens compared with 25,484,820 citizens registered during the same period in 2024. As of December 2025, the cumulative National Identification Numbers (NIN) generated increased to 22,326,111 from 21,354,858 generated as of December 2024, equivalent to an increase of 4.5 percent. As of December 2025, identity cards produced by NIDA increased to 21,344,070 from 21,115,671 cards produced in the corresponding period in 2024. During the period under review, institutions integrated by NIDA into the National Registration and Identification System increased to 138 (public 75 and private institutions 63) from 124 institutions integrated during the same period in 2024. This was due to increased awareness regarding the utilization of digital systems for verifying and authenticating citizens' information in service delivery.

Registration of Societies

437. In 2025, the Office of the Registrar of Societies registered 311 societies compared with 528 societies registered in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 41.1 percent. The decline was attributed to a reduction in applications submitted due to changes in funding arrangements by some Development Partners.

Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship

438. In 2025, the Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) registered 1,624,013 births compared with 1,682,214 births registered in 2024. During the review period, 667,232 children were registered through the Under-Five Birth Registration Initiative compared with 1,109,710 children registered in 2024. In addition, 956,781 births were registered through standard registration in 2025 compared with 572,504 births registered in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 67.1 percent. This was driven by the ongoing use of the e-RITA system. On the other hand, a total of 40,814 deaths were registered compared with 39,071 deaths registered in 2024. The increase was mainly driven by demand for death certificates to access insurance benefits, higher education loans, and probate of an inheritance.

439. In 2025, RITA registered and issued 52,341 marriage certificates compared with 50,592 certificates registered in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 3.5 percent. This was due to the use of e-RITA in submitting marriage certificates to the Registrar General. On the other hand, RITA registered 762 divorce certificates in 2025 compared with 1,569 divorce certificates registered in 2024, equivalent to a decrease by 51.4 percent. In addition, RITA registered 32 adoption certificates compared with 39 certificates registered in 2024.

440. In 2025, RITA issued 77 incorporation certificates for trustees compared with 165 certificates issued in 2024. The decline was attributed to the limited institutional awareness regarding the legal obligation to register boards. As of December 2025, the number of boards of trustees increased to 5,243 from 4,954 boards of trustees in the same period in 2024. This was attributed to the registration of 1,494 new boards of trustees, the dissolution of 743 boards of trustees for failing to submit trustee feedback to the Office of the Administrator General, and the transfer of 462 boards of trustees to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) category. In addition, 229 wills were written and reserved in 2025 compared with 181 wills in 2024. This increase was attributed to ongoing public awareness regarding the significance of a will in mitigating family property disputes following the demise of property owner.

Law and Judiciary Development

441. In 2025, a total of 3,226 national and international contracts were vetted compared with 1,806 contracts vetted in 2024. In addition, 675 Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were vetted compared with 515 MoUs vetted in 2024. The contracts involved the procurement, construction, and rehabilitation of buildings, as well as social service delivery.

442. In 2025, the Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) handled 10,750 cases compared with 8,981 cases handled in 2024. Out of those, 9,885 were national civil litigations, 36 were international civil litigations, and 829 were constitutional and human rights cases. During the reporting period, the OSG concluded 1,295 cases compared with 1,486 cases concluded in 2024. Out of those, 1,107 cases were domestic, three (3) international, and 185 constitutional and human rights litigations. In addition, 9,455 cases were ongoing under various courts and tribunals both within and outside the country.

443. In 2025, the OSG handled 254 arbitration cases compared with 229 cases handled in 2024. Out of those, 222 involved domestic arbitration and 32 involved international arbitration. In addition, 29 cases (26 domestic and 3 international) were settled through court proceedings and tribunal negotiations. Furthermore, 225 domestic and international arbitration cases were ongoing in courts and tribunals within and outside the country.

444. In 2025, legal aid clinics were conducted in Manyara, Simiyu, and Dar es Salaam regions. Through the clinics, 5,516 citizens were trained on legal education, and 560 legal disputes were addressed. Out of those, 275 were land disputes, 37 matrimonial disputes, 48 criminal matters, 59 civil claims, 31 labor disputes, 24 gender-based violence cases, 54 inheritance matters, 10 child support cases, and 22 cross-cutting issues. Through legal aid clinics, some disputes were resolved, allowing citizens to secure their rights, while others were handed over to regional and district committees for follow-up.

Prevention and Combating of Human Trafficking

445. In 2025, the Government, through the Anti-Trafficking Secretariat rescued 158 victims of trafficking and provided them with essential services compared with 127 victims rescued and assisted in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 24.4 percent. This was due to improved victim identification systems and increased community awareness campaigns regarding the reporting of trafficking incidents. During the period under review, 19 criminals involved in human trafficking were arrested and prosecuted compared with 15 criminals prosecuted in 2024. The increase stemmed from investigations and operations executed to dismantle human trafficking networks, along with public awareness on the indicators, dangers, and channels for reporting such crimes.

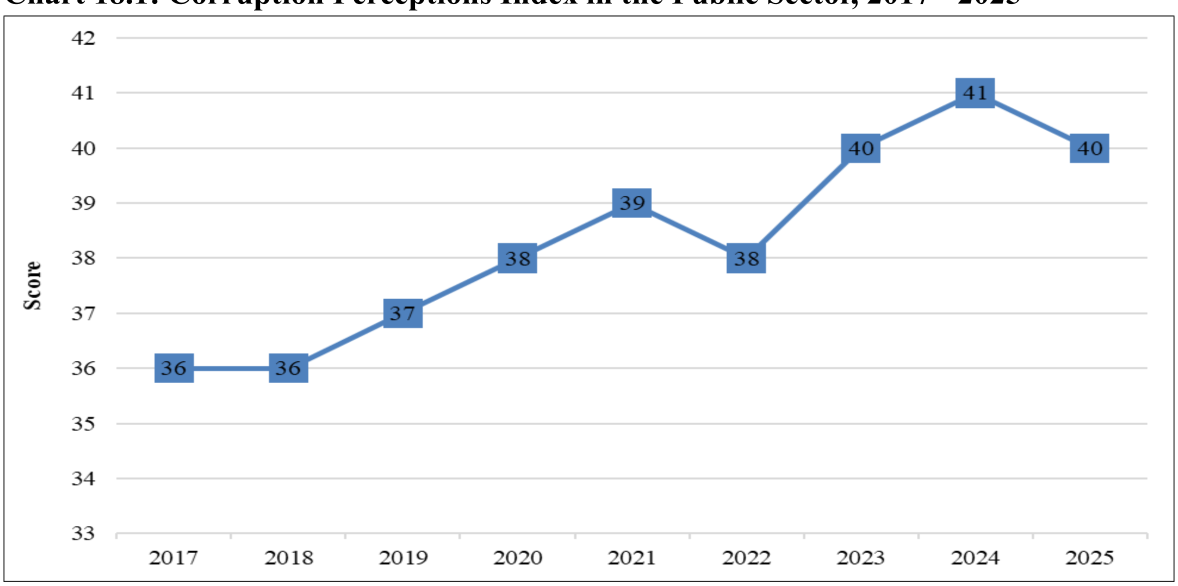
Efforts to Combat Corruption

446. In 2025, the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) conducted 635 reviews of work and service delivery systems, as in 2024. In addition, PCCB investigated the utilization of public resources in the implementation of 1,605 development projects in 2025 compared with 1,834 projects investigated in 2024. The investigations involved administration, energy, construction, water, finance, education, health, agriculture, transport, and industrial sectors. Out of the investigated projects, two (2) projects were found to have implementation defects compared with 205 projects with defects in 2024. The reduction was attributed to educational outreach initiatives and adherence to project implementation plans.

447. In 2025, PCCB filed 500 corruption cases in various courts across the country compared with 662 cases filed in 2024. In addition, 527 cases were adjudicated in court in 2025 compared with 676 cases adjudicated in 2024. Out of those, 413 cases were ruled in favour of the Republic compared with 436 cases in 2024.

448. According to the 2025 Transparency International (TI) report, Tanzania scored 40 out of 100 on the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) compared with a score of 41 in 2024 (**Chart 18.1**). Based on the results, Tanzania ranked second among East African Community (EAC) Member States and 14th in Africa, as in 2024. In addition, Tanzania was ranked 84th out of 182 countries in public-sector anti-corruption in 2025 compared with 82nd position out of 180 countries in 2024. The slight decline in the score and ranking in public-sector anti-corruption indicates a need to further strengthen anti-corruption prevention and enforcement efforts.

Chart 18.1: Corruption Perceptions Index in the Public Sector, 2017 - 2025



Poverty Reduction Efforts

449. In 2025, the Government continued to implement the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) under the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). As of December 2025, beneficiary households under the TASAF program decreased by 34.3 percent to 901,721, comprising 3,829,710 household members (females 2,144,217 and males 1,685,493) from 1,371,916 households with 6,983,665 members during the same period in 2024. The decrease resulted from the graduation of economically stabilized households.

450. In 2025, children under five (5) years required to attend clinics who benefited from the TASAF program were 108,004, equivalent to 2.8 percent of all beneficiaries, and elderly persons aged over 60 years were 507,929 (13.3 percent), as shown in **Table 18.3**. Furthermore, economically stable households capable of sustaining themselves without relying on TASAF subsidies increased by 19.2 percent to 470,195 in 2025 from 394,505 households in 2024. This was accomplished through the provision of livelihood enhancement grants and capacity-building training to the households, thereby assisting them in maintaining income-generating activities.

Table 18.3: Beneficiaries of the Productive Social Safety Net Program, 2024 - 2025

Gender	Number of Beneficiaries		Number of Beneficiaries by age, 2025			
	2024	2025	0 - 5	6 - 18	19 - 60	60+
Male	3,489,958	1,685,493	37,523	690,885	777,624	179,461
Female	3,493,707	2,144,217	70,481	744,509	1,000,759	328,468
Total	**6,983,665**	**3,829,710**	**108,004**	**1,435,394**	**1,778,383**	**507,929**
Percentage of beneficiaries			**2.8**	**37.5**	**46.4**	**13.3**

Source: Social Action Fund

451. As of December 2025, a total of 2,229.13 billion shillings was disbursed through cash transfers to beneficiaries compared with 2,035.58 billion shillings disbursed during the same period in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 9.5 percent. In addition, 74,967 savings groups comprising 996,308 members (females 854,480 and males 141,828) were formed in poor households in 2025 compared with 68,346 groups comprising 906,958 members in 2024, representing an increase of 9.7 percent. This was attributed to increased beneficiary participation in forming savings and lending groups to support income-generating activities. Furthermore, loans worth 8.9 billion shillings were extended to group members in 2025 compared with loans worth 7.6 billion shillings in 2024.

452. In 2025, the Government, in collaboration with beneficiaries of the TASAF program continued to implement temporary public works projects to boost the incomes of poor households and enhance community development. During the review period, 32,783 implemented projects generated temporary employment, and 248.9 billion shillings were paid out to workers compared with 27,863 projects in 2024. In addition, the projects

benefited 814,889 households in 2025 compared with 662,374 households in 2024. The projects were mainly implemented in health, education, and water sectors.

453. In 2025, the Government completed the Integrated Household Budget Survey (IHBS), which was jointly conducted between the Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, thereby providing unified results for the United Republic of Tanzania. Prior to the Survey, Mainland Tanzania had conducted seven (7) surveys since 1969, and Zanzibar four (4) surveys since 2004/05. This Survey serves as the primary data source, providing baseline indicators to measure and implement the Government's initiatives to reduce poverty and boost economic growth at all administrative levels.

454. The Survey findings reveal that a total of 16,980,274 individuals in Tanzania, equivalent to 24.9 percent of the population, live below the basic-needs poverty line in 2025. Of those, 16,563,733 individuals were in Mainland Tanzania, and 416,541 individuals were in Zanzibar. In addition, the basic needs poverty rate in Mainland Tanzania decreased from 34.4 percent in 2007 to 25.1 percent in 2025. In Zanzibar, the basic needs poverty rate decreased from 34.4 percent in 2009/10 to 19.9 percent in 2025. The Survey further indicates that the basic needs poverty index remains significantly higher in rural areas compared with urban areas (**Chart 18.2a and Chart 18.2b**).

Chart 18.2a: Basic Needs Poverty Rate in Mainland Tanzania

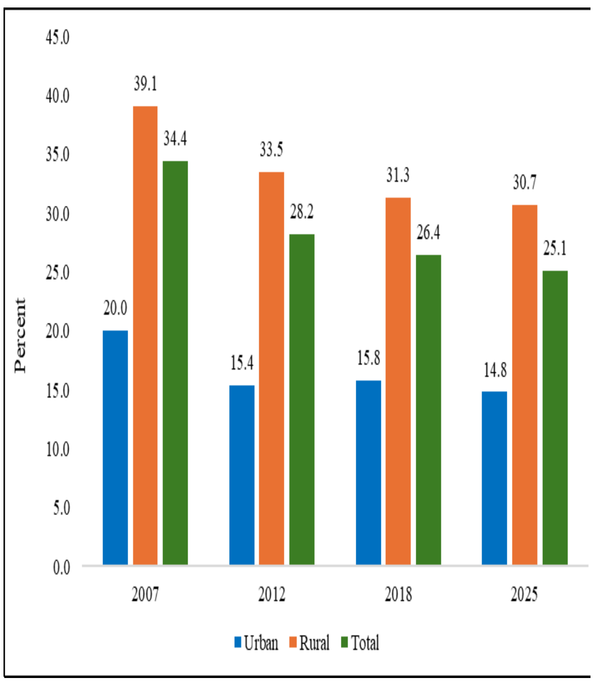
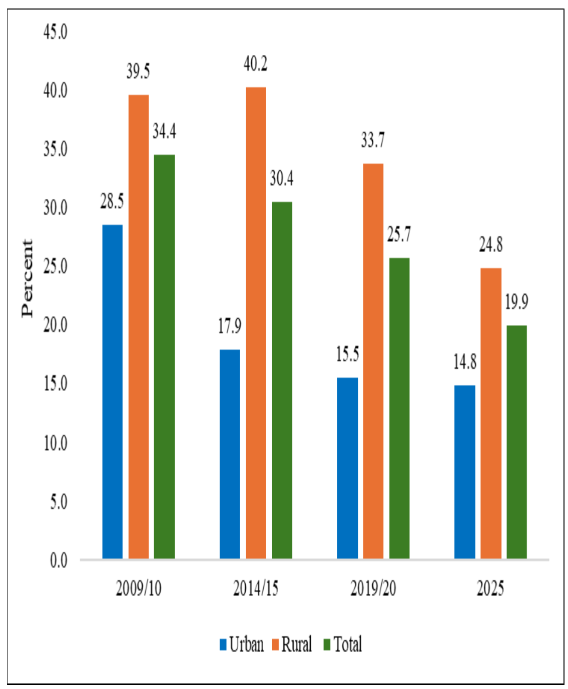


Chart 18.2b: Basic Needs Poverty Rate in Zanzibar



455. Based on the Survey findings, the share of poor households benefiting from the TASAF program decreased to 6.7 percent of the population in Mainland Tanzania in 2025 from 8.4 percent in 2017/18. This resulted from the Government's efforts to improve living conditions through a range of economic empowerment interventions, including the TASAF programs for economic self-reliance. However, the Survey results indicate that further pro-poor initiatives are needed to reduce poverty.

456. Regarding non-income poverty indicators, the IHBS results demonstrate that the share of households owning housing built with modern materials (roof, floor, and walls) has steadily increased. According to the Survey, more than 75 percent of households in Tanzania own the residential premises they live in, and 55 percent of Tanzanian households reside in modern structures (roofs 89.7 percent, walls 66.8 percent, and floors 60.1 percent). In addition, based on the IHBS results, the population aged 15 years and above who are literate has increased to 88.0 percent for males and 82.1 percent for females in 2025 compared with 86.8 percent for males and 79.5 percent for females based on the 2022 Population and Housing Census results

CHAPTER 19

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Investment Project Registration

457. In 2025, a total of 956 projects were registered by the Tanzania Investment and Special Economic Zones Authority (TISEZA) compared with 901 projects registered in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 6.1 percent. Out of those, 298 projects were for local investors, 473 projects for foreign investors, and 185 were joint ventures between local and foreign investors. In addition, the value of the projects registered was USD 11,429.80 million in 2025 compared with USD 9,312.69 million in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 22.7 percent. The increase in projects registered was attributed to continued improvement of investment and business environment and decentralization of services through zonal offices. Out of the registered projects, 66 involved expansion and rehabilitation in 2025 compared with 51 in 2024. In addition, the registered projects generated 180,574 employment opportunities in 2025 compared with 212,293 employment opportunities generated in 2024.

Distribution of Registered Projects

458. In 2025, manufacturing sector had the highest value of the registered investment projects amounting to USD 4,713.68 million, followed by commercial buildings sector (USD 1,563.55 million), and agriculture sector (USD 1,264.52 million). During the period under review, manufacturing sector also registered more projects with 422 projects, followed by cargo transport sector which had 135 projects, and commercial buildings sector 108 projects, as shown in **Table 19.1**.

Table 19.1: Investment Projects Registered in 2025

Registered Projects	Local	Foreigners	Joint Venture	Total	Employment Opportunities	Value (USD Millions)
Manufacturing	86	262	74	422	63,722	4,713.7
Commercial building	26	66	16	108	33,391	1,563.6
Cargo transportation	84	28	23	135	20,036	1,029.5
Agriculture	33	48	21	102	33,986	1,264.5
Tourism	41	21	31	93	5,877	927.5
Economic infrastructure	9	13	3	25	17,862	731.4
Energy	4	4	5	13	692	488.2
Mining	2	12	4	18	1,310	360.8
Services	6	12	7	25	2,393	141.3
Communication	0	2	-	2	197	126.0
Human resources	5	5	-	10	966	72.3
ICT	1	0		1	60	6.0
Financial services	1	0	1	2	82	5.0
Total	**298**	**473**	**185**	**956**	**180,574**	**11,429.8**

Source: Tanzania Investment and Special Economic Zones Authority

459. In 2025, Dar es Salaam region continued to dominate in investment project registrations, with 343 projects, accounting for 35.9 percent of all registered projects. It was followed by Coastal region with 217 projects (22.7 percent) and Arusha region with 68 projects (7.1 percent), as shown in **Table 19.2**.

Table 19.2: Region Distribution of Registered Investment Projects in 2025

Region	Sector														
	Agriculture	Construction of commercial building	Economic infrastructure	Energy	Financial services	Human resources	Manufacturing	Services	Communication	Mining and petroleum	ICT	Tourism	Cargo transportation	Total	distribution (Percent)
Dar-es-Salaam	2	68	12	1	1	7	124	17	1	0	1	19	90	343	35.9
Pwani	18	19	8	2	0	0	148	0	1	0	0	4	17	217	22.7
Arusha	8	4	0	1	0	0	14	3	0	0	0	32	6	68	7.1
Dodoma	4	4	1	1	0	0	20	1	0	2	0	5	4	42	4.4
Mwanza	5	3	1	2	0	2	16	2	0	1	0	2	4	38	4.0
Geita	0	0	0	2	0	0	21	1	0	2	0	0	0	26	2.7
Morogoro	12	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	23	2.4
Tanga	7	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	1	3	21	2.2
Iringa	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	2	21	2.2
Kilimanjaro	4	2	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	0	4	0	20	2.1
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	14	0	19	2.0
Mbeya	5	1	0	1	0	0	8	1	0	1	1	0	0	18	1.9
Shinyanga	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	0		2	0	0	2	14	1.5
Njombe	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	1	13	1.4
Mtwara	5	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	1.3
Songwe	0	2	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	1.0
Lindi	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	10	1.0
Manyara	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	0.7
Kagera	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0.7
Rukwa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0.6
Singida	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0.5
Kigoma	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0.5
Katavi	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.4
Ruvuma	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0.3
Tabora	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0.3
Simiyu	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.2
Total	**102**	**108**	**25**	**13**	**1**	**10**	**422**	**25**	**2**	**18**	**2**	**93**	**135**	**956**	**100**

Source: Tanzania Investment and Special Economic Zones Authority

Domestic Private Investment

460. In 2025, loans extended by commercial banks to the private sector increased by 23.6 percent to 44,603.1 billion shillings from 36,097.4 billion shillings in 2024. This was due to continued Government efforts to strengthen the business and investment environment while ensuring effective implementation of fiscal and monetary policies to enhance the private sector's capacity to participate in economic and development activities. The increase in extended loans indicates the growing contribution of the private sector in stimulating economic growth and supporting the implementation of the country's long-term development goals.

Foreign Private Investment

461. According to the 2025 Tanzania Investment Report, the stock of foreign private investment increased by 12.1 percent to USD 24,754.1 million in 2024 from USD 22,074.4 million[6] in 2023. Out of the amount, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) was USD 21,698.9 million, accounting for 87.7 percent of total foreign investment; Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) amounted to USD 272.7 million (1.1 percent); and other investment valued at USD 2,782.5 million (11.2 percent). During the period under review, foreign private capital inflows amounted to USD 1,984.6 million compared with USD 1,694.8 million in 2023, equivalent to an increase of 17.1 percent (**Table 19.3**).

Table 19.3: Foreign Private Investment (USD Million), 2020-2024

Type of Investment	**Inflow**					**Stock**				
	2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Foreign Direct Investment	943.8	1190.5	1437.6	1648.9	1656.0	15612.6	15741.1	18095.8	19455.3	21698.9
Portfolio Investment	1.8	4.9	0.2	1.4	6.5	124.8	126.8	195.8	216.7	272.7
Other Investment	-85.5	-8.6	308.1	44.5	322.1	2724.5	3056.5	3890.8	2402.4	2782.5
Total	**860.1**	**1186.8**	**1745.8**	**1694.8**	**1984.6**	**18461.9**	**18924.3**	**22182.4**	**22074.4**	**24754.1**

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Foreign Direct Investment

462. In 2024, FDI inflows amounted to USD 1,656.0 million compared with USD 1,648.9 million in 2023 (**Chart 19.1**). During the review period, FDI inflows from EAC Member States accounted for 4.4 percent of total investment compared with 3.9 percent in 2023, with Kenya remaining the leading source of investment. In addition, investment from SADC

[6] Revised investment figures for 2023.

Member States accounted for 20.6 percent in 2024 compared with 26.1 percent in 2023, with South Africa being the main source of investment inflow. Furthermore, investment from OECD Member Countries accounted for 55.6 percent of total FDI in 2024 compared with 44.2 percent in 2023, with the United Kingdom being the largest source of investment inflow, contributing 54.3 percent (**Table 19.4**).

Chart 19.1: Foreign Direct Investment, 2020 - 2024

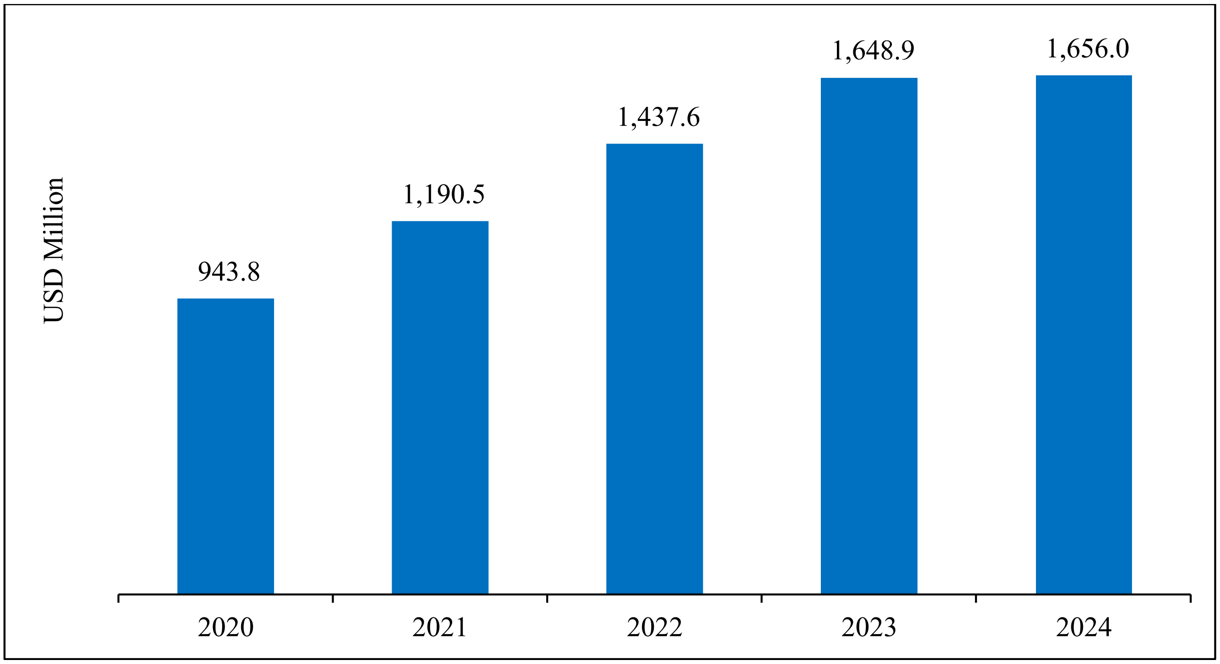


Table 19.4: Foreign Direct Investment from SADC and EAC Countries (USD Million), 2020 - 2024

Organization/Bloc	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Share (Percent)
OECD	**284.0**	**271.4**	**614.2**	**698.7**	**920.8**	**55.6**
United Kingdom	111.4	149.3	124.4	167.4	499.8	30.2
United Arab Emirates	7.3	3.8	-0.1	27.5	167.5	10.1
Netherlands	56.6	73.2	181.9	134.2	109.9	6.6
Denmark	12.0	20.3	24.0	30.1	40.1	2.4
Germany	-6.7	-3.3	19.1	4.8	38.2	2.3
Australia	-109.8	-186.5	82.8	217.0	26.3	1.6
France	31.7	42.0	39.4	6.1	24.2	1.5
Other OECD Countries	181.6	172.6	142.8	111.8	14.7	0.9
SADC	**44.2**	**126.5**	**208.6**	**430.9**	**341.3**	**20.6**
Botswana	-0.6	-0.5	3.9	56.0	-2.4	-0.1
Mauritius	48.9	73.5	150.3	242.0	101.8	6.1
South Africa	-6.2	51.4	54.4	121.8	247.4	14.9
Eswatini	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other SADC Countries	2.2	2.1	-0.1	11.1	-5.6	-0.3
EAC	**24.7**	**30.0**	**49.9**	**64.8**	**73.1**	**4.4**
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	24.6	30.3	48.9	63.8	71.5	4.3
Rwanda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	0.1	-0.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.1
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Somalia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other Regions	**590.8**	**762.6**	**564.9**	**454.4**	**320.8**	**19.4**
Grand Total	**943.8**	**1,190.5**	**1,437.6**	**1,648.9**	**1,656.0**	**100.0**

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Foreign Direct Investment by Economic Activities

463. In 2024, the mining and quarrying activity attracted more FDI amounting to USD 442.2 million, followed by financial and insurance activity (USD 401.3 million), manufacturing activity (USD 223.1 million), and information and communication activity (USD 152.1 million). During the period under review, these activities collectively accounted for an average of 73.6 percent of total FDI inflows. In addition, the agriculture, construction, and transport and storage activities accounted for 19.4 percent of total FDI in 2024 compared with 5.8 percent in 2023, as illustrated in **Chart 19.2** and **Table 19.5**. The increase was attributed to continued investment in infrastructure and logistics, development of agricultural value chains and implementation of policies aimed at promoting investment in the sectors

Chart 19.2a: Stock of Foreign Direct Investment by Economic Activities in 2024 (USD Million)

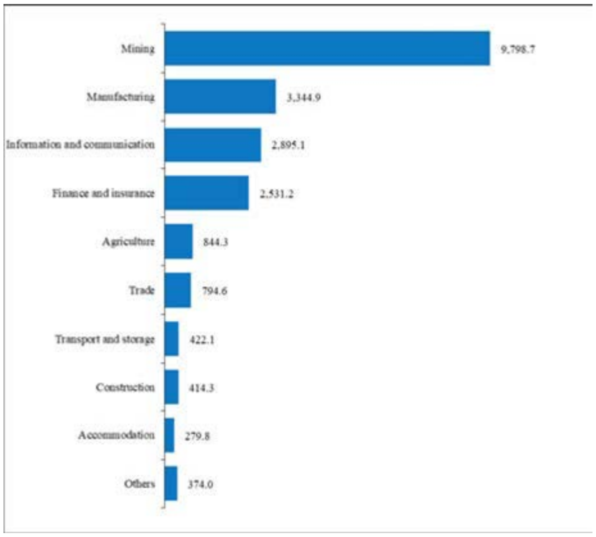


Chart 19.2b: Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment by Economic Activities in 2024

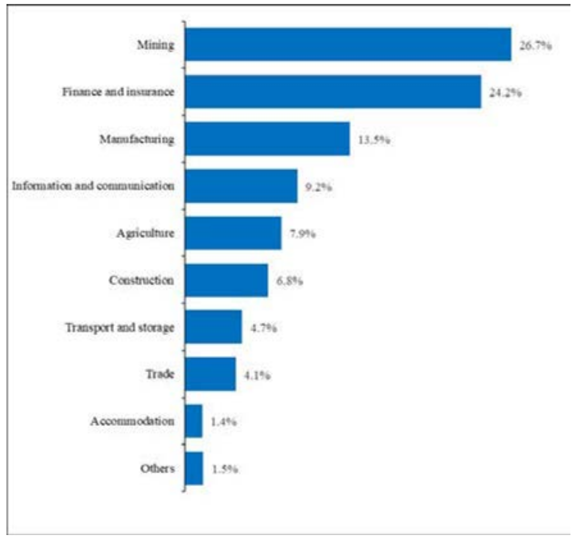


Table 19.5: Foreign Direct Investment by Economic Activities (USD Million), 2020 - 2024

Economic Activity	Flows					Stock				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Accommodation and food services	-7.5	-0.3	36.3	15.2	23.6	372.2	356.9	545.7	419.7	279.8
Administrative and support services	-12	2.0	-3.7	4.4	10.3	61.2	78.1	123.2	124.1	140.6
Agriculture	15.5	20.8	14.3	57.8	130.4	1596.4	579.5	660.4	761.6	844.3
Arts and entertainment	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	-2.3	-15.4	15.5	19.6	112.9	286.1	305.8	292	274.1	414.3
Education	0.8	-2.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	10.5	9.7	7.9	7.0	7.1
Electricity and gas	-22.8	-2.3	1.5	8.0	9.5	36.7	13.9	48.6	46.5	59.6
Finance and Insurance	85.4	132.8	238.4	267.6	401.3	1,321.7	1,463.70	1,565.80	1,913.10	2,531.20
Human health and social works	-1.2	11.3	-4.4	4.1	-1.7	60.0	92.7	16.5	54.8	55.0
Information and communication	60.3	34.5	89.5	198	152.1	1,517.2	1,204.6	2,044.4	2,570.2	2,895.1
Manufacturing	176.2	352	180.1	361	223.1	2,375.1	2,412.1	3,132.1	2,976.5	3,344.9
Mining and quarrying	614.2	596.3	847.1	532.5	442.2	7,205.0	8,509.1	8,640.6	9,157.8	9,798.7
Professional and scientific services	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	20.1	0.2	20.1	17.5	18.7
Real estate	-4.0	-1.2	-0.2	6.4	6.7	58.3	83.5	71.2	81.1	93.0
Transport and storage	26.6	18.1	12.1	18.0	77.4	213.6	129.5	278.4	301.9	422.1
Trade	13.4	43.5	10.7	156.3	68.6	477.9	499.8	647.7	749.6	794.6
Total	**943.8**	**1,190.5**	**1,437.6**	**1,648.9**	**1,656.0**	**15,612.6**	**15,741.1**	**18,095.8**	**19,455.3**	**21,698.9**

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Business and Investment Environment

464. In 2025, the Government continued to implement the Blueprint for Regulatory Reform to Improve Business Environment (BLUEPRINT). During the review period, implementation of the Plan facilitated amendments to 28 laws and regulations, including the abolition or reduction of 245 taxes, levies, fees, and charges, compared with 37 taxes, levies, fees, and charges abolished or reduced in 2024. In addition, the Government

Enterprise Service Bus (GovESB) continued to enhance exchange of information among Government information systems. As of December 2025, the GovESB platform integrated a total of 252 systems of 200 public institutions from 202 systems of 179 public institutions in the corresponding period in 2024

465. In 2025, the Government continued to strengthen and enhance the Government Electronic Payment Gateway (GePG) to facilitate the payment of various Government fees and charges. As of December 2025, a total of 1,236 service providers and public institutions were connected to GePG compared with 1,007 service providers and public institutions in the same period in 2024.

Economic Empowerment

466. In 2025, the National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC), through various economic empowerment funds and programs extended loans, guarantees and grants amounting to 2,439.0 billion shillings to 8,659,360 entrepreneurs (4,243,086 women and 4,416,274 men) compared with 759.7 billion shillings extended to 6,183,835 entrepreneurs in 2024. This increase was attributed to the Government's continued efforts to strengthen coordination and performance of empowerment funds and programs, as well as conducive business and investment environment that expanded business opportunities for entrepreneurs. Out of that, 1,197.0 billion shillings were disbursed as direct loans and guarantees to 375,011 beneficiaries; 1,135.0 billion shillings as grants to 8,238,289 beneficiaries; and 106.97 billion shillings to 46,060 beneficiaries through empowerment programs. In addition, the funds and programs generated 10,026,124 employments (5,691,198 women and 4,334,926 men) in 2025 compared with 8,153,224 employments generated in 2024. On the other hand, debt service amounting to 981.5 billion shillings, equivalent to 82 percent of the matured debt obligations were settled in 2025 compared with 493.9 billion shillings repaid in 2024 (**Table 19.6**).

Table 19.6: Loans Extended by Economic Sectors (Million Shillings), 2024 - 2025

Sector	**2024**		**2025**		**Contribution**
	Loan Extended	**Repayment**	**Loan Extended**	**Repayment**	**(Percent)**
Health	12,621	16,520	37,000	30,340	3.1
Education	49,987	64,220	146,400	120,048	12.2
Minerals	32,986	39,126	96,600	79,212	8.1
Agriculture	190,118	198,645	556,800	456,576	46.5
Tourism	37,709	63,195	110,400	90,528	9.2
Industry and Trade	57,416	74,673	168,400	138,088	14.1
Energy	20,784	28,993	60,900	49,938	5.1
Other	6,429	8,542	20,500	16,810	1.7
Total	**408,049**	**493,915**	**1,197,000**	**981,540**	**100.0**

Source: National Economic Empowerment Council

467. In 2025, NEEC coordinated trainings to 691,755 entrepreneurs (387,302 female and 304,453 male) compared with 628,514 entrepreneurs trained in 2024, representing an increase of 10.1 percent. The increase was attributed to enhanced awareness campaigns and to entrepreneurs' response to participate in various economic empowerment training programs.

468. As of December 2025, economic empowerment centres increased to 29 from 27 centres during the same period in 2024. The centres served 49,828 individuals (24,712 women and 25,116 men) in 2025 compared with 43,716 individuals in 2024, representing an increase of 14.0 percent. This was attributed to the introduction of additional essential services, including business formalization, registration of community groups, provision of subsidies, guarantees, market linkages, and professional advisory services. During the reporting period, loans worth 15.19 billion shillings were extended to 1,435 entrepreneurs (731 women and 704 men) compared with loans worth 7.09 billion shillings extended to 341 entrepreneurs in 2024. The increase was due to the introduction of the 10 percent loan facility for youth, women, and persons with disabilities through the empowerment centres. On the other hand, the amount of loans repaid was 14.4 billion shillings, representing a 95 percent recovery rate in 2025 compared with 6.73 billion shillings (94.9 percent) recovered in 2024. The repayment performance was attributed to improved financial record-keeping practices and close monitoring.

Participation of Tanzanians in Strategic Projects

469. In 2025, strategic and investment projects across various sectors generated 286,219 direct employments compared with 217,808 employments generated in 2024, representing an increase of 31.4 percent. Out of those, 273,790 employments were for Tanzanians and 12,429 for foreigners compared with 208,526 employments for Tanzanians and 9,282 for foreigners in 2024. The increase in employment among Tanzanians was due to continued enforcement of the local content guideline during the implementation of strategic projects. On the other hand, 5,330 strategic projects with a total value of 12.09 trillion shillings were implemented compared with 4,691 projects implemented in 2024, equivalent to an increase of 13.6 percent. Out of those, 5,177 projects (97.1 percent) were executed by Tanzanian contractors and 153 projects by foreign contractors. Out of the total value of projects implemented, 5.06 billion shillings, equivalent to 42.14 percent were awarded to local companies and 6.99 billion shillings (57.86 percent) to foreign companies.

Public - Private Partnerships

470. In 2025, the Government continued to implement Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects as an alternative option/window of financing of development projects. As of December 2025, eight (8) PPP projects worth USD 3.94 billion were implemented compared with four (4) projects implemented in the corresponding period in 2024. The

projects included: construction of the business centre Kariakoo; operation and rehabilitation of the port of Dar es Salaam through DP World and ADAN Ports Group; rehabilitation, operation, and management of the Tanzania - Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA); and operation of the Dar es Salaam Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Phases I and II. During the review period, three (3) projects reached the contract negotiation stage including: construction of a four-star hotel; development of a commercial centre at Julius Nyerere International Airport; and a motor vehicle inspection project. On the other hand, three (3) projects were at the procurement stage to select private partners in 2025 compared with four (4) projects in 2024. The projects are the construction of: Kibaha - Chalinze Expressway (Lot 1 - 78 km); Chalinze - Morogoro Expressway (Lot 2 - 84.9 km); and construction of student hostels at the College of Business Education (CBE).

Table 70: TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE: APPROVED PROJECTS IN 2024 - 2025

Sector	2024								2025							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Agriculture	79	73	6	28	38	13	125,760	687.2	102	92	10	33	48	21	33,986	1,264.5
Communication	5	4	1	1	2	2	836	809.7	2	1	1	0	2	0	197	126.0
Tourism	83	75	8	43	18	22	6,949	348.8	93	77	16	41	21	31	5,877	927.5
Manufacturing	415	400	15	98	237	80	45,883	4,079.0	422	396	26	86	262	74	63,722	4,713.7
Commercial building	105	103	2	32	57	16	7,475	1,135.1	108	105	3	26	66	16	33,391	1,563.6
Cargo transportation	149	132	17	92	29	28	18,622	1,361.2	135	127	8	84	28	23	20,036	1,029.5
Services	25	25	0	9	9	7	2,937	285.3	24	24		6	12	7	2,393	141.3
Human resources	14	13	1	9	4	1	2,181	142.7	10	10	0	5	5	0	966	72.3
Mining	7	7	0	2	1	4	135	7.4	18	18	0	2	12	4	1,310	360.8
Energy	11	10	1	3	6	2	204	112.5	13	13	0	4	4	5	692	488.2
Infrastructure	7	7	0	4	3	0	1,283	298.8	25	23	2	9	13	3	17,862	731.4
Financial services	1	1	0	0	0	1	28	45	2	2	0	1	0	1	82	5.0
ICT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	60	6.0
Total	**901**	**850**	**51**	**321**	**404**	**176**	**212,293**	**9,312.7**	**956**	**890**	**66**	**298**	**473**	**185**	**180,574**	**11,429.8**

Source: Tanzania Investment and Special Economic Zones Authority

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)

Part Four

Special Development Issue

CHAPTER 20

REVISION OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS

Introduction

471. The Government is implementing various development plans and strategies to improve the welfare of the population by reducing income disparities and eradicating poverty. To achieve this goal, it is essential to ensure the availability of accurate and timely statistics to enable sound and evidence-based decision-making for national development. The absence of such statistics may lead to inefficient allocation and utilization of scarce resources, thereby reducing the welfare of the population and the nation at large. In this regard, the Government has been revising the National Accounts Statistics (NAS) using a base year that reflects current economic realities to obtain accurate estimates of the economy's size and structure in line with various international guidelines and standards

472. The base year is a reference year used in the compilation of comparable Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates across different periods. The revision of the base year is driven by several factors including: shifts in production patterns in the economy; changes in the prices of goods and services; emergence of new products due to technological advancement and innovation; and changes in demand patterns, particularly shifts in consumption behaviour and availability of capital goods. As production and consumption patterns evolve, the price structure changes as well therefore, using an outdated base year fails to accurately reflect the economy's current structure and dynamics. In addition, the uses of NAS include: assessing the growth of economic activities and real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over time; informing development planning and decision making; assessing the contribution of economic activities to GDP during a given period; serving as a basis for preparing the Government budget; international comparison of economic performance across countries; assessing economic structural changes; and aligning various economic indicators with GDP, including public debt and tax revenue.

National Account Statistical Overview

473. The compilation of NAS in Mainland Tanzania dates back in 1954. Since then, improvements have been made on the international guidelines used to compile the NAS, including changes in the scope of economic activities. The previous series of NAS main aggregates relied on the concepts, definitions, and classifications prescribed by the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) of 1953, 1968, 1993 and 2008. Since the inception of NAS compilation for Mainland Tanzania, several revisions have been undertaken, as follows:

i. The first revision used the base year 1966 and was based on the 1953 SNA;
ii. The second revision adopted 1976 as the base year and was based on the 1968 SNA;

iii. The third revision adopted 1992 as the base year, and was based on both the 1968 SNA and partly on the 1993 SNA;
iv. The fourth revision adopted 2001 as the base year and was based on the 1993 SNA;
v. The fifth revision adopted 2007 as the base year and was based on the 1993 and partly on the 2008 SNA;
vi. The sixth revision adopted 2015 as the base year and was based on the 2008 SNA; and
vii. The seventh revision has used the base year 2019 and is based on the 2008 System.

Rationale for Revising National Accounts Statistics

474. Revising the NAS involves replacing an outdated base year with a more recent base year that incorporates updated economic data. Such revisions are undertaken to ensure that the compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) accurately reflects current socio-economic, scientific, and technological developments. Specifically, the revision of NAS statistics is undertaken for the following reasons:

i. The current base year becomes outdated and no longer accurately represents the ongoing structural changes within the economy;
ii. To incorporate changes that have evolved in the economy with respect to production, consumption and investment patterns;
iii. To consider changes in the relative prices of various goods and services that have occurred over the period;
iv. To update the list of products, as ongoing developments in social, science, technology and innovations have enabled availability of new products in the market, while others become obsolete or disappear;
v. To incorporate new data from administrative records, censuses, and surveys conducted in recent years; and
vi. To adhere to the new requirements established under the international system for compiling NAS and the guidelines for classifying economic activities.

475. It is therefore essential to change the base year to improve estimates of GDP growth and ensure alignment with overall changes in the economy.

Revision of National Accounts Statistics Using Base Year 2019

476. The current revision is historically, the seventh in sequence and uses 2019 as the base year, compiled in accordance with the SNA 2008. The revision is aligned with regional and international guidelines, which require member states to conduct GDP rebasing after every five (5) years. This revision aimed at improving the quality, accuracy and reliability of economic statistics; providing realistic reflection of economic performance and structural dynamics; and guarantees consistency and comparability of GDP estimates over time and

across nations. Furthermore, the revision facilitates Government planning and decision-making, provides reliable statistics for research purposes, and provides indicators for monitoring and evaluating national and international development plans.

477. In accordance with the requirement of undertaking GDP rebasing every five years, the year 2020 was initially designated as the base year. However, the year 2020 failed to meet the necessary criteria for base year selection due to the economic downturn associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, 2019 was selected as the base year owing to its compliance with essential selection criteria, including macroeconomic stability and the availability of reliable, comprehensive data from surveys, censuses, and administrative sources.

478. The revision of National Accounts Statistics using base year 2019 was conducted in accordance with internationally accepted guidelines, principles, methods, and frameworks, particularly the SNA 2008 and the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4 (ISIC Rev. 4). The revision also applied the Supply and Use Tables (SUT) framework, which enabled the derivation of GDP estimates through the production, expenditure and income approaches.

479. The data sources used in compiling NAS for the base year 2019 for Mainland Tanzania included:

i. Censuses and surveys: The Population and Housing Census 2022; the Household Budget Survey 2017/18; the Integrated Labour Force Survey 2020/21; the Agricultural and Livestock Sample Census 2019/20; and the Annual Survey of Industrial Production 2018;
ii. Administrative records: Balance of Payment statistics, Government revenue and expenditure data, and Value Added Tax (VAT) sales records; and
iii. Special studies: The Trade Margin Survey 2019; the Survey of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households 2019; and the Services Sector Survey 2019.

480. The data and information used in this exercise were obtained from various sources, including the Ministry of Finance; Sectoral Ministries; the National Bureau of Statistics; Bank of Tanzania; the Tanzania Revenue Authority; Independent Departments; Agencies; Regional Administrative Secretariats' offices, Local Government Authorities, and public institutions and corporations.

Highlights of Revised National Account Statistics

481. The revised base year led to changes in GDP and other macroeconomic indicators, including:

GDP at Current Prices

482. Following completion of the rebasing exercise, GDP at current prices for 2019 using the 2019 base year was 139.1 trillion shillings compared with 134.5 trillion shillings recorded in the same year using the 2015 base year, representing a level change of 3.4 percent (**Table 20.1**). This was driven by updated and new data sources for various economic activities, including electricity generation and gas supply, and expanded scope of water supply and sewerage; improved methodologies in certain economic activities; and changes in production and consumption patterns. Over the past decade (2016 - 2025), GDP at current prices increased at an average of 9.6 percent (2019 base year) compared with an average of 9.3 percent (2015 base year) (**Table 20.2**). The increase in GDP at current prices signals underlying structural transformations in the economy, including shifts in production and consumption patterns, investment activity, and average prices of goods and services.

Table 20.1: Level Change in GDP at Different Base Years

Base Year	GDP (Million Shillings)	Change (Percent)
1966	21,053.0	
1976	21,652.0	2.8
1992	1,275,915.6	82.8
2001	9,100,274.0	19.4
2007	26,770,431.8	27.8
2015	94,349,315.7	3.8
2019	**139,135,212.3**	**3.4**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

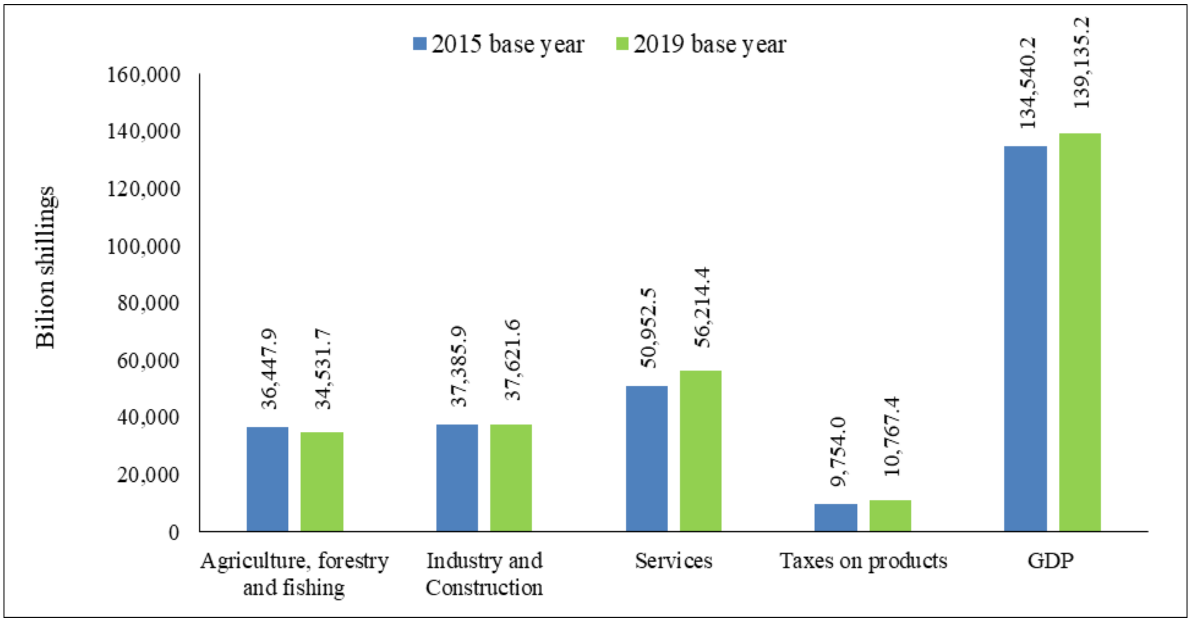
Table 20.2: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices (Million Shillings)

Year	2015 Base Year	2019 Base Year	Change (Value)	Change (Percent)
2015	94,349,316	93,591,198	-758,118	-0.8
2016	108,362,324	105,696,548	-2,665,777	-2.5
2017	118,742,133	116,596,419	-2,145,714	-1.8
2018	123,997,772	129,186,992	5,189,219	4.2
2019	134,540,194	139,135,212	4,595,018	3.4
2020	145,384,353	149,620,933	4,236,580	2.9
2021	156,167,137	161,468,405	5,301,268	3.4
2022	170,820,032	178,515,913	7,695,880	4.5
2023	186,753,685	192,868,267	6,114,583	3.3
2024	205,846,493	211,779,525	5,933,032	2.9
2025	228,510,423	234,104,003	5,593,580	2.4

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

483. The 2019 base-year revision shows increased values for industry and construction; services; and taxes on products compared with the 2015 base year, while the value of agriculture, forestry and fishing activities declined (**Chart 20.1**).

Chart 20.1: Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices in 2019



Gross Value Added of Economic Activities

484. In 2019, gross value added (GVA) across various economic activities was revised following the 2019 GDP rebasing (**Table 20.3**). In addition, GVA increased in some economic activities, including: accommodation and food services (114.8 percent), electricity and gas distribution (46.4 percent), health and social services (24.7 percent), arts, entertainment, and recreation (16.4 percent), and activities of households as employers (30.9 percent). This was attributed to availability of data from services and tourism earnings surveys, the inclusion of gas distribution statistics, and improvements in the Household Budget Survey. Conversely, GVA decreased in some economic activities, including: crop production (7.8 percent); livestock (8.7 percent); manufacturing (3.7 percent); and professional, scientific and technical services (23.5 percent). This reflects improvement made in gross sales data and the new methodology under use.

Table 20.3: GDP at Market Price by Economic Activities in 2019 (Million Shillings)

Economic Activities	2015 Base Year	2019 Base Year	Change (Value)	Change (Percent)
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	**36,447,871**	**34,531,749**	**-1,916,122**	**-5.3**
Crops	20,066,646	18,498,565	-1,568,081	-7.8
Livestock	10,357,287	9,457,254	-900,033	-8.7
Forestry	3,641,955	3,984,921	342,966	9.4
Fishing	2,381,982	2,591,008	209,026	8.8
Industry and Construction	**37,385,883**	**37,621,647**	235,764	**0.6**
Mining and quarrying	7,164,222	7,382,971	218,750	3.1
Manufacturing	10,512,034	10,123,642	-388,392	-3.7
Electricity and gas supply	369,917	541,731	171,814	46.4
Water supply, sewerage, and waste management	590,324	680,656	90,332	15.3
Construction	18,749,387	18,892,648	143,261	0.8
Services	**50,952,480**	**56,214,390**	**5,261,910**	**10.3**
Wholesale, retail trade, and repairs	12,286,407	12,261,827	-24,579	-0.2
Transport and storage	9,622,792	10,569,576	946,784	9.8
Accommodation and food services	1,680,222	3,608,481	1,928,259	114.8
Information and communication	2,052,242	2,166,463	114,222	5.6
Financial and insurance activities	4,927,613	5,075,182	147,569	3.0
Real estate	3,869,528	3,962,175	92,647	2.4
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	753,302	576,175	-177,127	-23.5
Administrative and support service activities	3,340,939	3,233,509	-107,430	-3.2
Public administration and defence	5,354,893	6,186,903	832,011	15.5
Education	3,322,028	3,599,275	277,247	8.3
Human health and social work activities	1,932,964	2,409,985	477,022	24.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	427,887	498,036	70,150	16.4
Other service activities	1,140,417	1,751,021	610,604	53.5
Activities of households as employers	241,246	315,780	74,534	30.9
All economic activities	**124,786,234**	**128,367,786**	**3,581,552**	**2.9**
Taxes on products	9,753,960	10,767,426	1,013,466	10.4
GDP at market prices	**134,540,194**	**139,135,212**	**4,595,018**	**3.4**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

485. The 2019 base-year revision has altered the contribution of some economic activities to GDP due to changes in prices, goods, technology and consumer behaviour. The share of

services to GDP increased, while shares of agriculture, industry and construction decreased compared with the 2015 base year (**Table 20.4**). The decline in agriculture's share reflects Government efforts to diversify the economy by strengthening other sectors and reducing the risk of relying extensively on agriculture.

Table 20.4: Shares of Gross Domestic Product in 2019 (Percent)

Economic Activities	**2015 Base Year**	**2019 Base Year**
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	**27.1**	**24.8**
Crops	14.9	13.3
Livestock	7.7	6.8
Forestry	2.7	2.9
Fishing	1.8	1.9
Industry and Construction	**27.8**	**27.0**
Mining and quarrying	5.3	5.3
Manufacturing	7.8	7.3
Electricity and gas supply	0.3	0.4
Water supply, sewerage, and waste management	0.4	0.5
Construction	13.9	13.6
Services	**37.9**	**40.4**
Wholesale, retail trade, and repairs	9.1	8.8
Transport and storage	7.2	7.6
Accommodation and food services	1.2	2.6
Information and communication	1.5	1.6
Financial and insurance activities	3.7	3.6
Real estate	2.9	2.8
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	0.6	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	2.5	2.3
Public administration and defence	4.0	4.4
Education	2.5	2.6
Human health and social work activities	1.4	1.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.3	0.4
Other service activities	0.8	1.3
Activities of households as employers	0.2	0.2
All economic activities	**92.8**	**92.3**
Taxes on products	7.2	7.7
GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

GDP at Constant Prices

486. In 2019, the value of GDP at 2019 constant prices was 139.14 trillion shillings compared with 123.14 trillion shillings at 2015 constant prices, equivalent to an increase of 13.0 percent (**Table 20.5**). This was attributed to fluctuations in the prices of goods and services, improvements in data sources in some economic activities, including electricity generation and gas distribution, and an increase in the coverage of water supply activities. This indicates changes in the production of goods and services across various economic sectors.

Table 20.5: GDP at Constant Prices in 2019 (Million Shillings)

Economic Activities	2015 Base Year	2019 Base Year	Change (Value)	Change (Percent)
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	**30,802,622**	**34,531,749**	**-1,916,122**	**12.1**
Crops	16,372,351	18,498,565	-1,568,081	13.0
Livestock	8,687,238	9,457,254	-900,033	8.9
Forestry	3,499,684	3,984,921	342,966	13.9
Fishing	2,243,349	2,591,008	209,026	15.5
Industry and Construction	**34,912,847**	**37,621,647**	**235,764**	**7.8**
Mining and quarrying	5,485,112	7,382,971	218,750	34.6
Manufacturing	10,184,558	10,123,642	-388,392	-0.6
Electricity and gas supply	994,879	541,731	171,814	-45.5
Water supply, sewerage, and waste management	510,411	680,656	90,332	33.4
Construction	17,737,886	18,892,648	143,261	6.5
Services	**48,133,895**	**56,214,390**	**5,261,910**	**16.8**
Wholesale, retail trade, and repairs	10,984,480	12,261,827	-24,579	11.6
Transport and storage	9,493,191	10,569,576	946,784	11.3
Accommodation and food services	1,645,950	3,608,481	1,928,259	119.2
Information and communication	2,133,312	2,166,463	114,222	1.6
Financial and insurance activities	4,281,167	5,075,182	147,569	18.5
Real estate	3,505,485	3,962,175	92,647	13.0
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	821,635	576,175	-177,127	-82.6
Administrative and support service activities	3,311,753	3,233,509	-107,430	-38.3
Public administration and defence	5,238,491	6,186,903	832,011	18.1
Education	3,257,406	3,599,275	277,247	10.5
Human health and social work activities	1,833,514	2,409,985	477,022	31.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	389,225	498,036	70,150	28.0
Other service activities	1,037,083	1,751,021	610,604	68.8
Activities of households as employers	201,203	315,780	74,534	56.9
Total Value Added	**113,849,364**	**128,367,786**	**3,581,552**	**12.8**
Taxes on products	9,289,875	10,767,426	1,013,466	15.9
GDP at market price	**123,139,239**	**139,135,212**	**4,595,018**	**13.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

487. Revision of National Accounts Statistics (2019 base year) resulted in changes in growth rates in economic activities. For instance, the growth rates in agriculture, industry, and construction activities were 5.9 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively, in 2019 compared with 4.4 percent and 11.4 percent using the 2015 base year. On the other hand, growth in services was 4.0 percent compared with 5.9 percent using the 2015 base year (**Table 20.6**).

Table 20.6: Growth Rates of Economic Activities in 2019 (Percent)

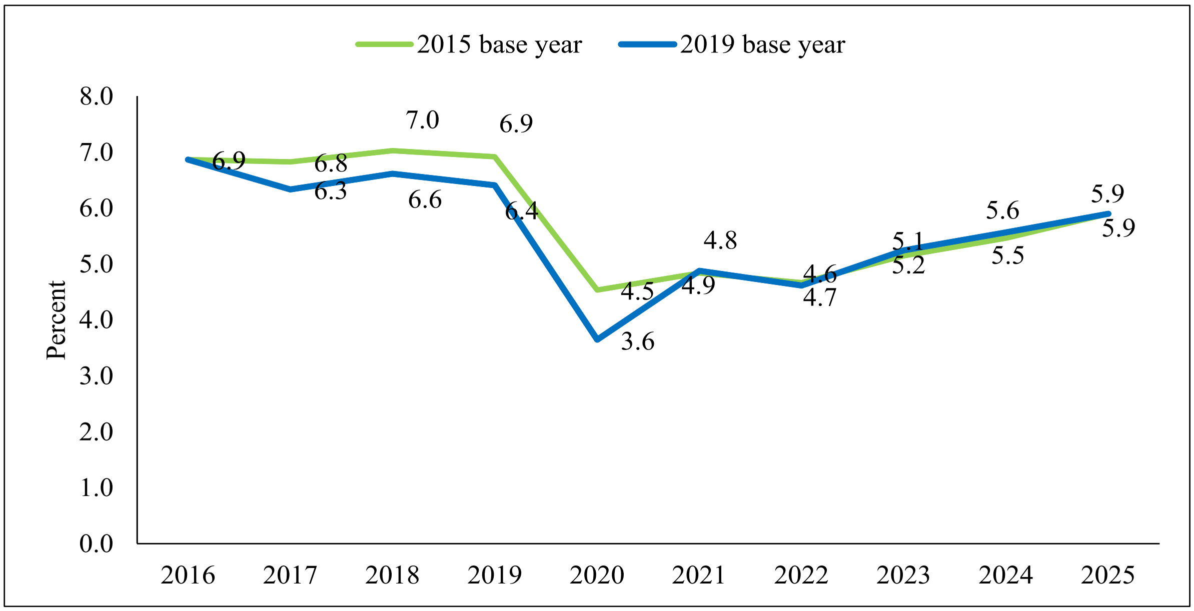
Economic Activities	2015 Base Year	2019 Base Year
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	**4.4**	**5.9**
Crops	4.4	4.6
Livestock	5.0	5.6
Forestry	4.8	6.9
Fishing	1.5	1.6
Industry and Construction	**11.4**	**11.8**
Mining and quarrying	17.7	19.0
Manufacturing	5.8	5.7
Electricity and gas supply	7.2	9.8
Water supply, sewerage, and waste management	6.9	6.9
Construction	13.3	13.0
Services	**5.9**	**4.0**
Wholesale, retail trade, and repairs	4.8	5.4
Transport and storage	8.7	4.9
Accommodation and food services	2.6	4.7
Information and communication	7.2	4.2
Financial and insurance activities	4.5	5.7
Real estate	4.5	2.0
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	7.6	7.1
Administrative and support service activities	8.4	0.6
Public administration and defence	3.4	-2.1
Education	6.9	4.7
Human health and social work activities	5.0	8.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	11.2	3.0
Other service activities	6.7	7.3
Activities of households as employers	3.1	3.1
Total Value Added	**7.1**	**6.7**
Taxes on products	4.7	3.1
GDP at market price	**6.9**	**6.4**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Real GDP Growth

488. Tanzania's economy remained resilient despite the decline in average growth over the past ten years (2016 - 2025), using the 2019 base year compared with the 2015 base year. During the review period, real GDP grew by an average of 5.6 percent using the 2019 base year compared with an average growth of 5.8 percent using the 2015 base year (**Chart 20.2**). In addition, average growth in agriculture was 5.1 percent, mining and quarrying 6.5 percent, manufacturing 5.8 percent, construction 6.5 percent, and health 6.5 percent using the 2019 base year compared with growth of 4.6 percent, 9.1 percent, 6.1 percent, 8.4 percent, and 6.8 percent, respectively, using the 2015 base year. On the other hand, real GDP grew by 6.4 percent in 2019 using the 2019 base year compared with 6.9 percent using the 2015 base year.

Chart 20.2: Real GDP Growth, (2016 – 2025)



Result on Economic Indicators

489. The revision of NAS has changed the ratios of various economic indicators. For instance, per capita GDP in 2019 increased to 2,563,988 shillings using the 2019 base year relative to 2,479,311 shillings using the 2015 base year (**Chart 20.3**). However, in 2019/20, the ratios of domestic revenue and tax revenue to GDP declined to 14.6 percent and 12.1 percent, respectively, using the 2019 base year compared with 15.0 percent and 12.5 percent using the 2015 base year (**Chart 20.4**). In addition, the ratio of Government debt to GDP in 2019/20 was 37.9 percent using the 2019 base year compared with 39.1 percent using the 2015 base year (**Chart 20.5**). Given changes in economic indicators, careful and accurate interpretation is essential for informed decision-making. For example, a decline in the Government debt-to-GDP ratio does not necessarily imply greater borrowing capacity, since

the nominal value of debt and the debt service burden remain unchanged. Similarly, a decrease in the budget deficit as a percentage of GDP should not be solely used as a justification for increasing borrowing, given that the value of the debt stock available to cover the budget deficit remains substantial.

Chart 20.3: GDP Per Capital, (2018 – 2025)

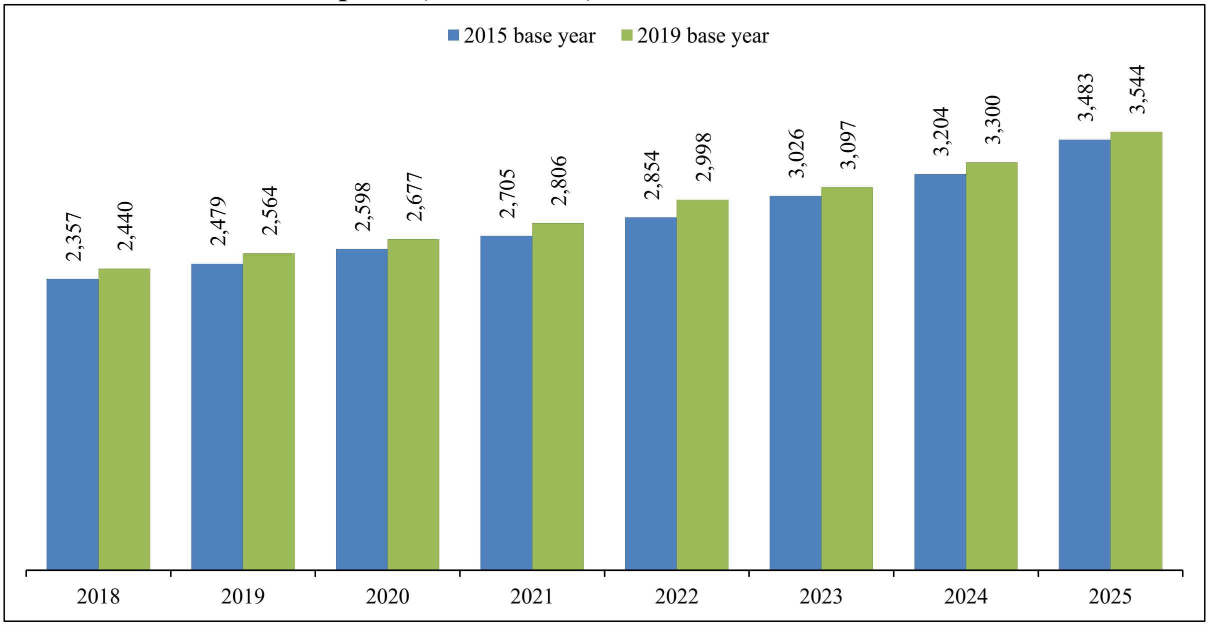


Chart 20.2: Tax to GDP Ratio, (2010/11 - 2024/25)

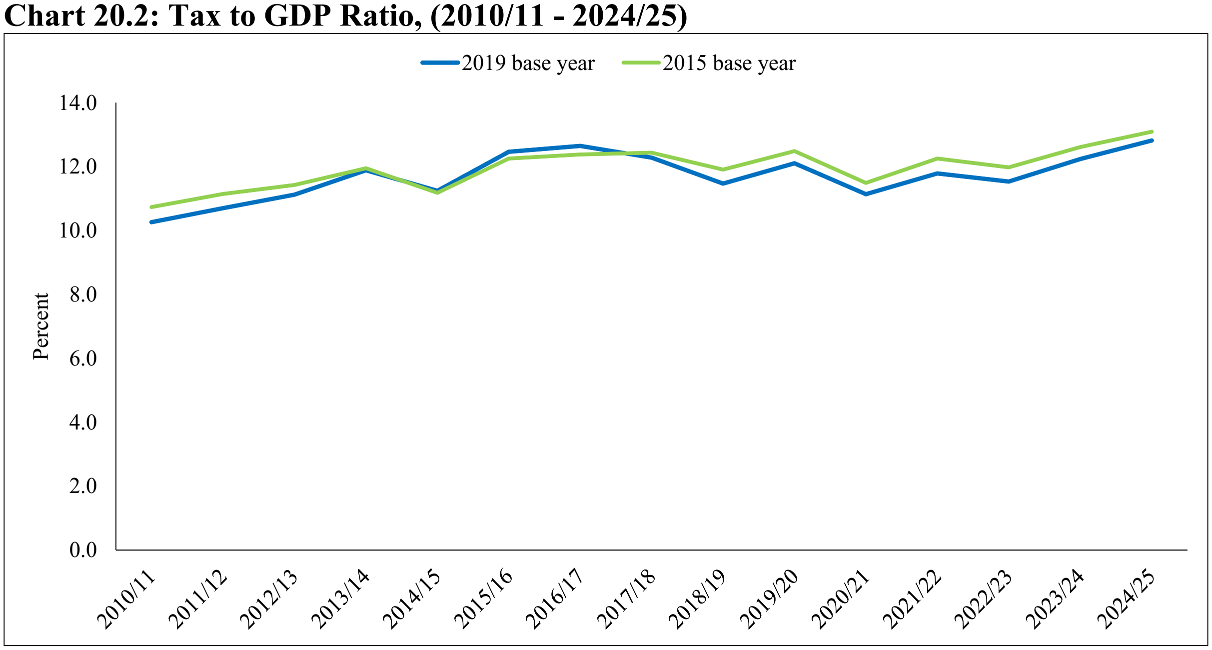


Chart 20.5: Public Debt to GDP Ratio, (2015/16 - 2024/25)

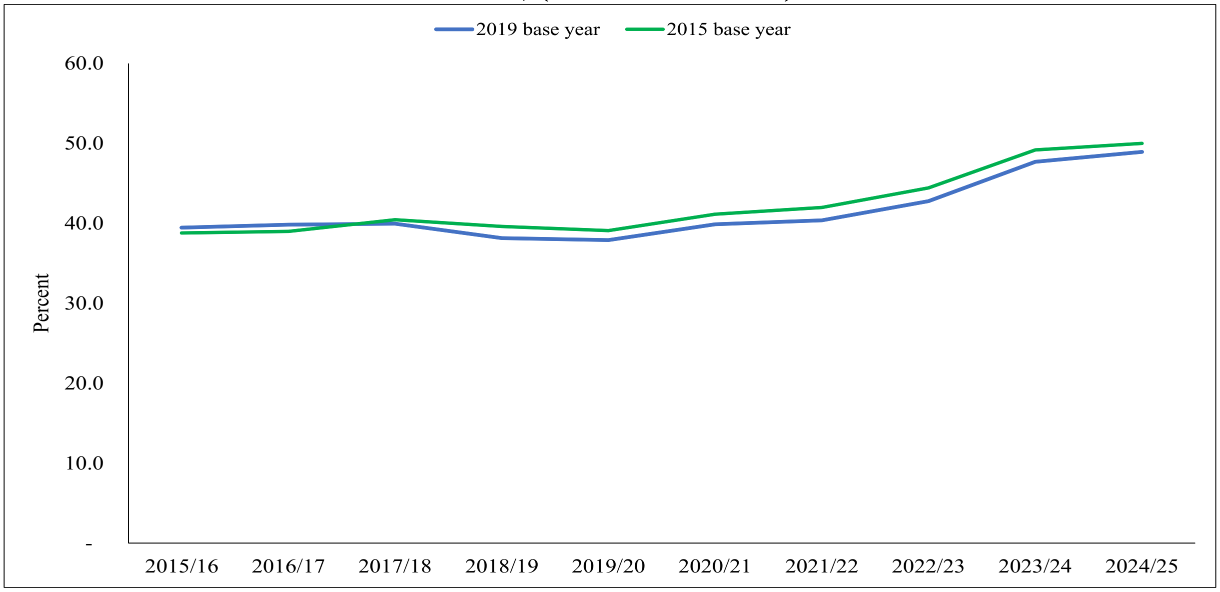


Chart 20.6: Budget Deficit Including Grant to GDP Ratio, (2015/16 - 2024/25)

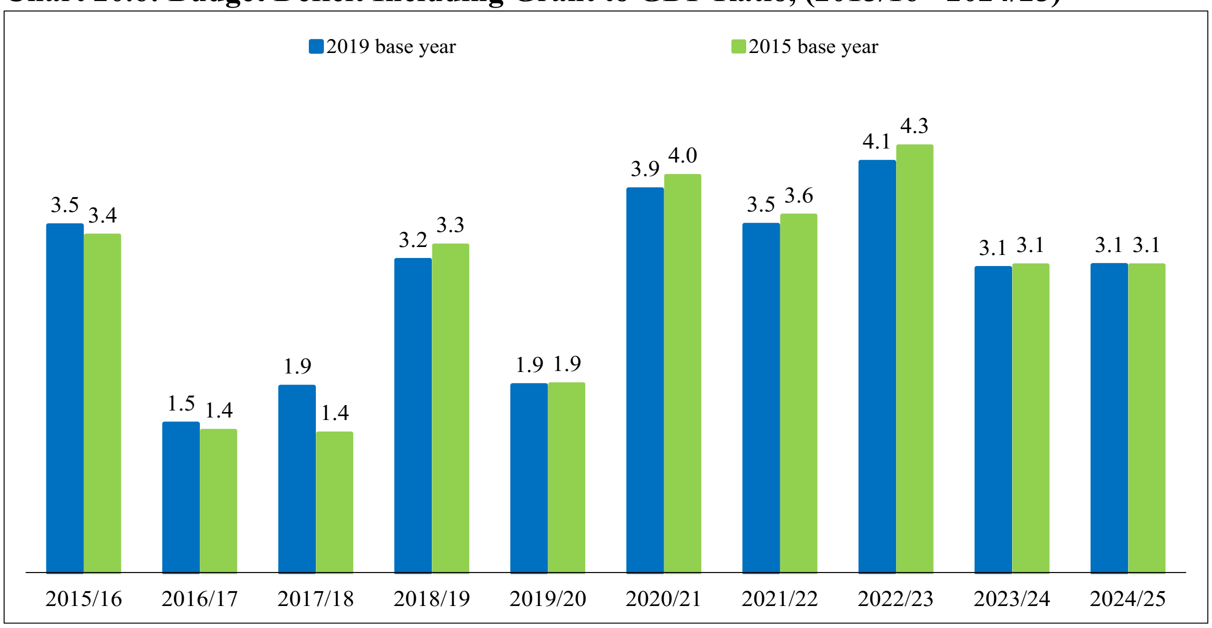
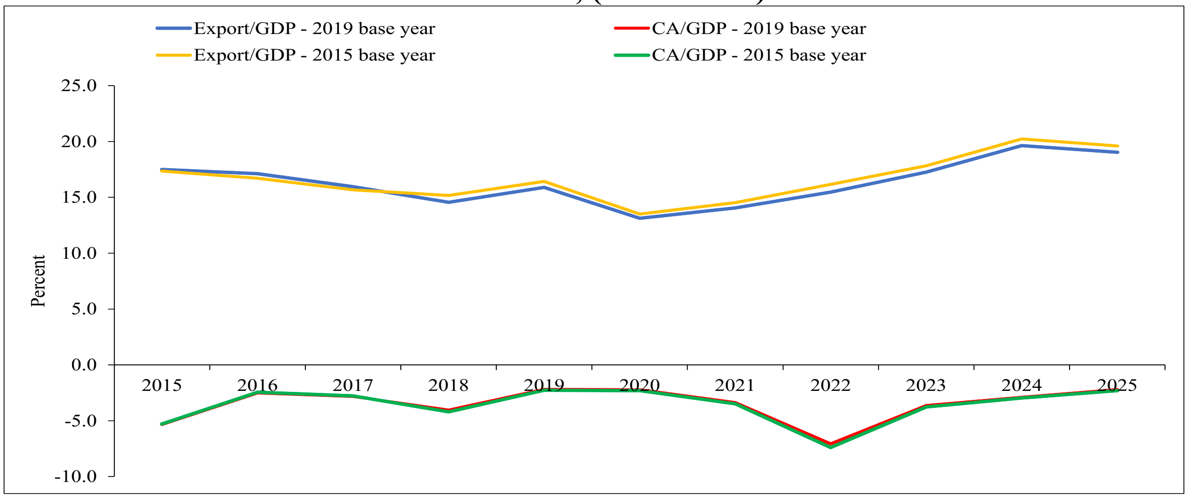


Chart 20.7: External Sector to GDP Ratio, (2015 - 2025)



Revision of National Accounts Statistics in Other Countries

490. Other countries have also been revising their NAS to achieve more precise estimates of the size, structure, and trends of economic activities to align with regional and international guidelines. For example, Sierra Leone updated its national accounts in 2018, and Uganda in 2016/17 (**Table 20.7**).

Table 20.7: Revised National Accounts Statistics in Other Countries

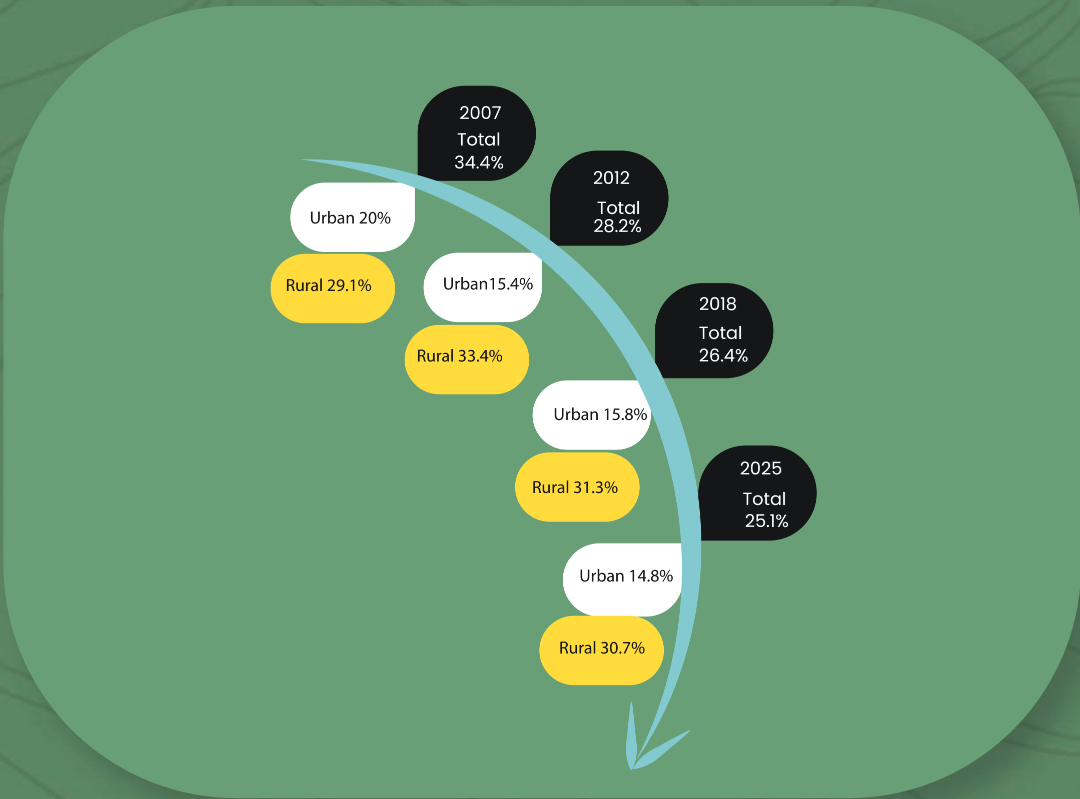
Country	Previous Base Year	New Base Year
Sierra Leone	2006	2018
Nigeria	2010	2019
Uganda	2009/10	2016/17
Kenya	2009	2016
Tanzania	2015	2019

Conclusion

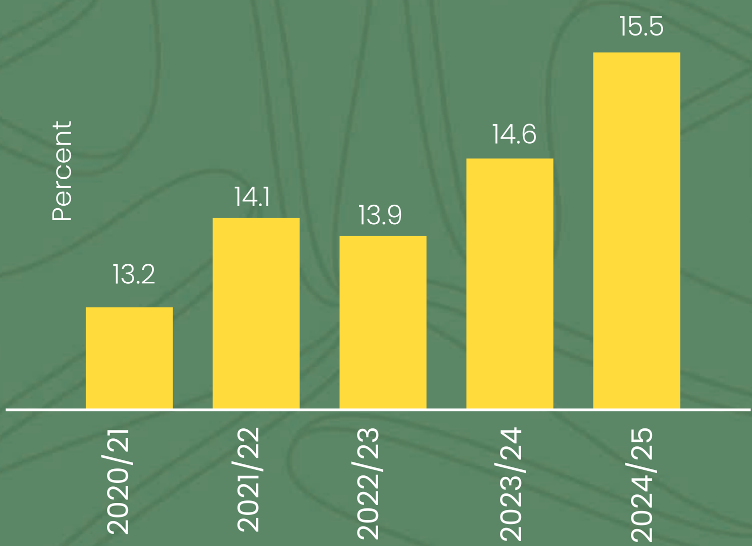
491. Revision of NAS are periodically conducted to ensure GDP estimates accurately reflect socio-economic, scientific, and technological changes, while also complying with international standards. The 2019 base year revision resulted in various changes, notably a higher GDP gross value relative to the 2015 base year, changes in growth rates, sectoral contributions, and economic indicators computed as a percentage of GDP. Nevertheless, these changes are modest compared with the indicators computed from the 2015 base year.

492. Revision of NAS improve the accuracy and reliability of data used for development planning and policy formulation. Improved data support the effective allocation of scarce resources to enhance citizen welfare and national prosperity, produce precise estimates of the economy's structure and size in accordance with regional and international standards, and enable robust comparisons of economic performance with other countries.

Basic Needs Poverty Rate in Mainland Tanzania (Percentage of Total Population)



Domestic Revenue to GDP trend



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