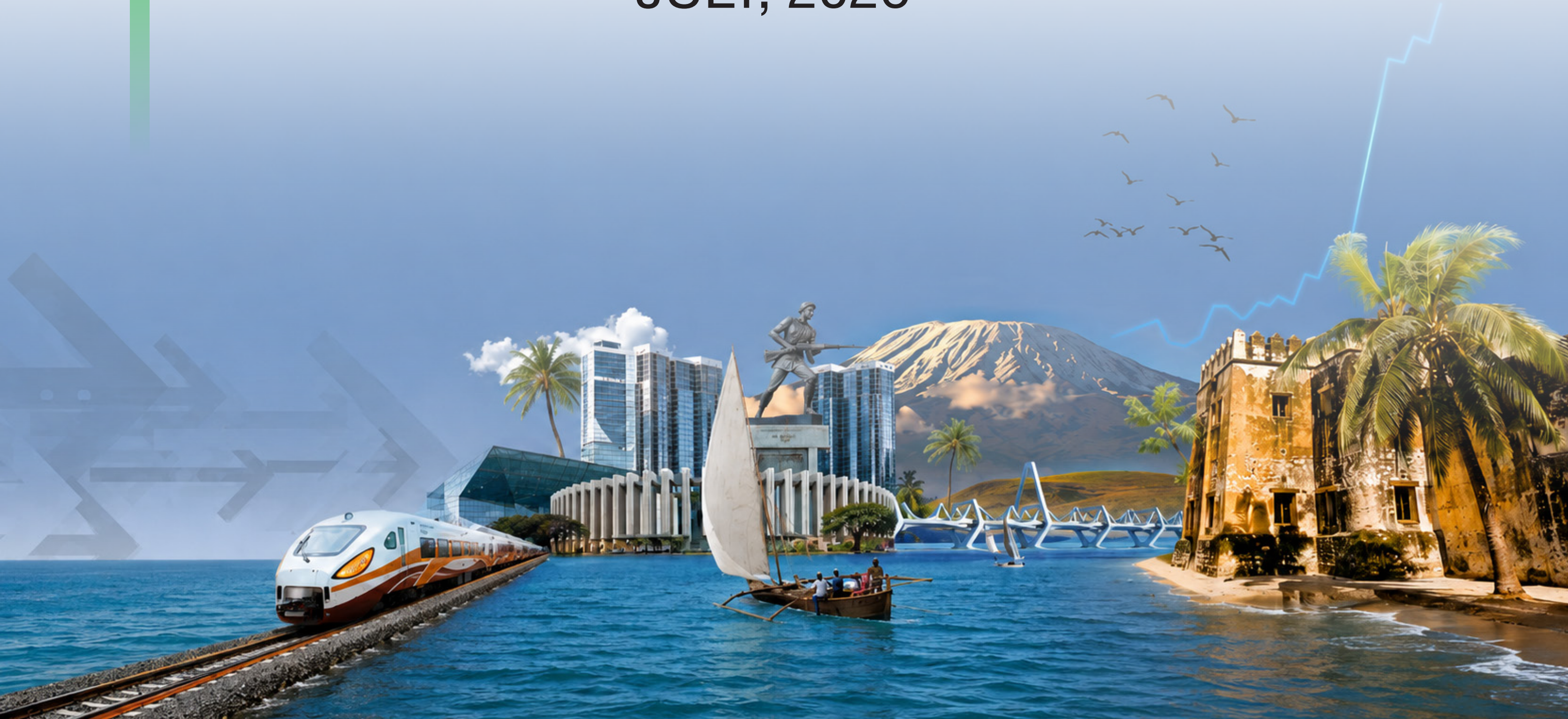
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA'S 2026 VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW (VNR) REPORT ON

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

JULY, 2026



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

"Transformative, Equitable, Innovative and Coordinated Actions for the 2030 Agenda"

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
BoT	Bank of Tanzania
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
Dira 2050	Tanzania Development Vision 2050
DLHTs	District Land and Housing Tribunals
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FYDP	Five-Year Development Plan
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GENT	Generation Equality in Tanzania
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
IHBS	Integrated Household Budget Survey
JNHPP	Julius Nyerere Hydropower Plant
LGA	Local Government Authority
LHRC	Legal Human Right Centre
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDA	Ministry, Department and Agency
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRW	Non-Revenue Water
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
TB	Tuberculosis
TSDP	Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
VNR	Voluntary National Review

FOREWORD

FROM THE MINISTER OF STATE, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PLANNING AND INVESTMENT

Tanzania presents its Third Voluntary National Review (VNR) at a defining moment in the national development journey. This VNR is not merely a progress report. It is a statement of national commitment, an instrument of accountability, and a forward-looking platform for accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Since independence, Tanzania's development path has been guided by the conviction that national progress must be people-centred, inclusive and anchored in self-reliance. This conviction shaped the philosophy of Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, guided the implementation of Tanzania Development Vision 2025, and continues to inform the country's long-term aspirations under the Tanzania Development Vision 2050, (Dira 2050). The launch of Dira 2050 marks a new phase in our development trajectory, setting a clear ambition to build an inclusive, prosperous, just and self-reliant nation by 2050.

The evidence presented in this Review demonstrates that Tanzania has made significant progress. The country has expanded access to essential social services, strengthened investment in health, education, water, energy and infrastructure as well as improved connectivity through strategic transport projects including the Standard Gauge Railway, and deepened efforts to mobilize domestic resources for development. These achievements reflect deliberate policy choices, sustained public investment, and the contribution of communities, the private sector, civil society, development partners and other stakeholders.

At the same time, this review is presented with clarity and honesty. Tanzania recognizes that progress has not been uniform across sectors and population groups. Structural transformation remains an unfinished agenda; hence, productivity in key sectors must be strengthened. Youth employment, skills development, urbanization, climate resilience, environmental sustainability and inclusion of vulnerable groups require continued and more coordinated actions. The 2030 Agenda does not measure commitment by intention alone. It calls for measurable improvements in the lives and welfare of people.

Tanzania's participation in the 2026 High-Level Political Forum is therefore purposeful. The global review of SDGs 6, 7, 9, 11 and 17 is directly relevant to the national priorities. These Goals speak to the foundations of Tanzania's transformation on water and sanitation, clean and reliable energy, resilient infrastructure, sustainable cities, industrialization, innovation and stronger partnerships. They also align with the country's strategic direction under Dira 2050 and the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan, which is a key national instrument for SDG acceleration.

The next phase of implementation will require greater discipline, stronger coordination and more effective financing. Tanzania is placing increased emphasis on industrial value chains, agricultural transformation, blue economy development, digitalization, private sector participation and improved public investment management. These priorities are central to expanding productive employment, raising incomes, improving competitiveness and ensuring that economic growth translates into better quality of life for all citizens.

This agenda is being advanced in a global environment marked by tighter development finance, climate-related risks, geopolitical uncertainty and increasing pressure on public resources. The challenge is not only to sustain progress, but to do so under more complex and constrained conditions. Tanzania therefore calls for renewed international solidarity through fairer debt architecture, scaled-up climate financing, technology transfer, predictable development cooperation, expanded access to concessional financing and trade arrangements that provide developing economies with the policy space to industrialize.

Tanzania comes to this review with confidence, but also with humility. The country has made progress, but knowing that more remains to be done. Tanzania has strengthened institutions, but implementation must continue to improve. We have expanded opportunities, but inclusion must be deepened. Domestic resources have been mobilized, but partnership remains essential.

As Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere reminds us: **"Development is about people — all our people, and not just a small, privileged minority."**

That conviction remains the moral and policy foundation of Tanzania's development agenda. It guides our national planning systems, informs the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and shapes our vision for 2050.

With strengthened national resolve, effective partnerships and sustained implementation, Tanzania is determined to accelerate progress towards 2030 and to carry that momentum forward towards the aspirations of Dira 2050.

Hon. Prof. Kitila Alexander Mkumbo (Mp)
Minister of State, President's Office, Planning and Investment
United Republic of Tanzania
Dodoma, July 2026

PREFACE

FROM THE PERMANENT SECRETARY – PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PLANNING AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY – NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

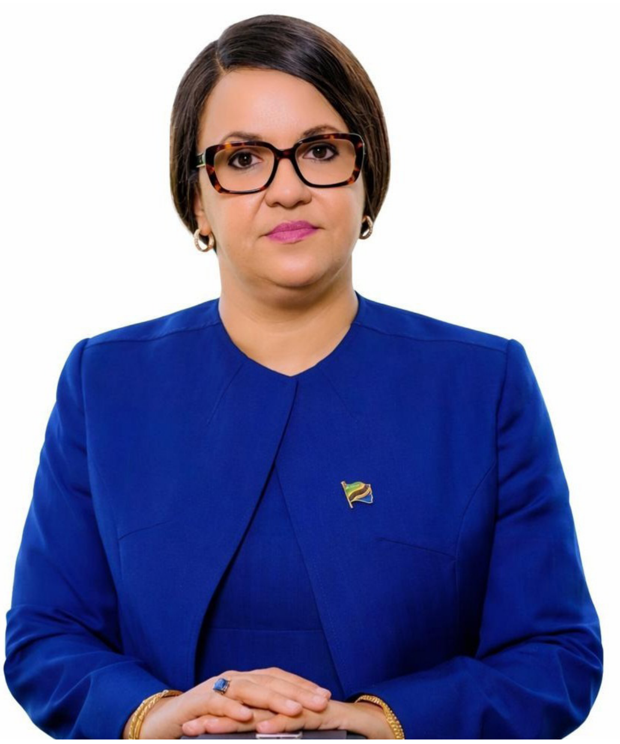
The Third Voluntary National Review of the United Republic of Tanzania has been prepared as a technical and evidence-based account of national progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It reflects contributions from Government institutions, Local Government Authorities, the private sector, civil society organizations, development partners, academia and communities.

The National Planning Commission coordinated the preparation of this report in line with its mandate to strengthen national planning, policy coherence and development management. The Review is anchored in Dira 2050 and linked to the transition from the Third Five-Year Development Plan to the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan.

This linkage is deliberate. The remaining years towards 2030 require stronger alignment between long-term aspirations, medium-term planning, annual budgeting, sector strategies and implementation results. For this reason, the Review gives greater emphasis to evidence, implementation constraints, and acceleration pathways.

The Review recognizes financing gaps, uneven subnational capacity, data limitations, informality, youth employment pressures, climate risks, urban service demands and the need for deeper structural transformation. Presenting these issues clearly is essential for improving decisions and strengthening accountability.

The Commission will use the findings of this Review to support SDG acceleration, improve policy coordination and sharpen implementation



of national priorities under Dira 2050 and FYDP IV. The focus going forward will be on disciplined execution, leveraging data more effectively, strengthening partnerships, managing public investments efficiently, and achieving development outcomes that enhance quality of life and well-being for all Tanzanians.

Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida
Permanent Secretary – President's Office, Planning and Executive Secretary – National Planning Commission United Republic of Tanzania
Dodoma, July 2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tanzania's Third Voluntary National Review is submitted at a critical point, four years remain towards 2030. At the same time Tanzania is moving from Third Five Year National Development Plan (FYDP III) to Fourth Five Year National Development Plan (FYDP IV) as the first implementation phase of Dira 2050. The Review, therefore, has two purposes. Firstly it reports progress against the SDGs, and second, it identifies the policy choices and implementation reforms needed to accelerate results.

The overall evidence shows real progress in health, water, energy, digital connectivity, infrastructure and domestic resource mobilization. Malaria incidence fell to 42.8 cases per 1,000 population in 2025. Rural water access rose to 85.2 percent. Electricity access increased to 86.2 percent, while installed generation capacity reached 4,504.9 MW. Internet users reached 85 percent of the population. Budget self-reliance increased to 78.0 percent in 2023/24.

However, the same evidence shows that progress remains uneven. The 2025 Integrated Household Budget Survey shows that the national basic needs poverty rate declined from 26.4 percent in 2020 to 24.9 percent in 2025. While this indicates a positive direction of change, the pace of poverty reduction remains modest. The Multidimensional Poverty Index also remained at 0.35, suggesting that non-income dimensions of poverty continue to require sustained attention. Manufacturing's share of GDP fell from 7.7 percent in 2021 to 5.9 percent in 2025, underscoring the need to accelerate structural transformation. Informal employment remains very high. Forest cover continues to fall, urban disaster risks are rising, and some SDG indicators remain constrained by partial or delayed data.

For this reason, the report presents selected headline indicators that show the direction of change, explain the development significance of that change and identify the policy actions required. Detailed disaggregation is retained where it is necessary for Leave No One Behind analysis or for reference in the statistical annex.

The acceleration towards 2030 is guided by the FYDP IV which is anchored on a transformative vision that seeks to accelerate inclusive and sustainable economic growth while strengthening national resilience and competitiveness. The framework is structured around three interconnected elements: pillars, drivers, and foundations, which collectively guide Tanzania's development trajectory. The pillars define the core strategic outcomes for economic transformation and human development; the drivers represent the key sectors and enablers that propel growth, innovation, and productivity; while the foundations provide the essential governance, institutional, and infrastructural base that sustains progress and ensures equitable benefits for all citizens.

Key messages for decision makers:

- Tanzania's strongest SDG gains are in health, water, energy, infrastructure connectivity, digital access and partnerships.
- The central implementation gap is structural transformation: infrastructure will translate into industrial value addition, productivity and formal jobs.

Table for Executive Summary - selected headline indicators for the VNR

Area	Selected indicator	Latest position	Policy meaning
Poverty	Basic needs poverty rate	24.9percent in 2025	Progress is positive but not fast enough.
Health	Malaria incidence	42.8 per 1,000 population in 2025	Disease-control systems are yielding results.
Water	Rural water access	85.2 percent in 2025	Access gains will be matched by reliability and sanitation.
Energy	Installed generation capacity	4,504.9 MW in 2025	Energy supply can support industrial transformation.
Industry	Manufacturing share of GDP	5.9 percent in 2025	Infrastructure has not yet produced sufficient industrial deepening.
Environment	Forest area	48.1 million ha in 2025	Land and forest systems require stronger protection.
Partnerships	Budget self-reliance	78.0 percent in 2023/24	Domestic financing capacity is improving but still needs expansion.

Sources: NBS and OCGS

CHAPTER ONE

TANZANIA'S DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT AND THE 2030 AGENDA

5.9% **GDP Growth**
Economic recovery sustained in 2025

3.3% **Inflation**
Maintained within the national target range

56.49 Trillion **National Budget**
Up from TZS 37.98 Trillion in 2020/21

1.1 Socio-economic landscape, 2015-2026

Tanzania has recorded measurable development gains across economic growth, infrastructure, social services and poverty reduction. The country's development agenda is anchored in Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and its successor Dira 2050, which sets the long-term ambition of building a prosperous, inclusive and self-reliant nation.

The macroeconomic record reflects progress with structural constraints. GDP growth averaged 6.4 percent between 2015 and 2020, moderated during the COVID-19 period, and recovered to 5.9 percent in 2025. Inflation remained within the national medium-term target range, at 3.3 percent in 2025. GDP per capita stood at USD 1,390 in 2025, reflecting Tanzania's lower-middle-income status.

Fiscal capacity has improved, with the national budget increasing from TZS 37.98 trillion in 2020/21 to TZS 56.49 trillion in 2025/26. Budget self-reliance increased from 58.3 percent in 2020/21 to 78.0 percent by 2023/24. The tax revenue has increased from 11.2 percent in 2020 to 13.3 in 2025. However, tax revenue remained below the level required to finance the scale of public investment and service delivery implied by Dira 2050 and FYDP IV.

The key development challenge is not the absence of growth, but the limited depth of structural transformation. Manufacturing's share of GDP fell from 7.7 percent in 2020 to 5.9 percent in 2025, while informality remains high. The decline in manufacturing's share of Tanzania's GDP is mainly due to faster growth in sectors such as services and construction, as well as challenges affecting industrial competitiveness and productivity. This confirms the need to link infrastructure, skills, finance, energy and market access to productive sectors.

Table 1.1: SDG 17 - Key macroeconomic and fiscal indicators, 2020-2025

Indicator	2020/21 or 2020	Latest	Interpretation
GDP real growth rate (%)	4.5	5.9 2025	Recovery path
Inflation (%)	3.3	3.3 in 2025	Stable
GDP per capita (USD)	1,172	1,390 in 2025	Lower-middle-income status sustained
Tax revenue (% GDP)	11.2	~13.3 in 2025	Improving but below ambition
Domestic revenue (% GDP)	13.3	15.1 in 2025	Requires further mobilization

Indicator	2020/21 or 2020	Latest	Interpretation
Budget self-reliance (%)	58.3	78.0 in 2024	Improving
Public debt (% GDP)	41.3	51.0 in 2025	Requires careful management
Total national budget (TZS trillion)	37.98	56.49 in 2025	Growing fiscal envelope

Sources: MoF

1.2 Development vision architecture

Tanzania's national planning architecture provides a structured framework for guiding the country's socio-economic transformation and ensuring alignment with global and continental development agendas. At its core are the long-term national visions, including Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the emerging Development Vision 2050, which set the strategic direction for sustainable and inclusive development. These visions are translated into action through the National Five-Year Development Plans (FYDPs), sectoral policies, strategies, and local government development plans.

Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is integrated across planning and budgeting processes. SDG targets have been mainstreamed into national and sectoral plans, focusing on key areas such as poverty reduction, quality education, health, gender equality, clean energy, industrialization, and environmental sustainability. Through regular monitoring and reporting, Tanzania tracks progress and strengthens efforts to achieve sustainable development while advancing its long-term national development aspirations

Table 1.2: National planning architecture and SDG alignment

Planning instrument	Period	Core role	Relevance to SDGs
Tanzania Development Vision 2025	2000-2025	Long-term development framework for quality livelihoods, good governance and a competitive economy.	Provided the foundation for SDG mainstreaming.
FYDP III	2021/22-2025/26	Focused on competitiveness, industrialization and human development.	Used SDG targets as performance benchmarks.
Dira 2050	2025-2050	Defines the next long-term national development aspiration.	Provides continuity beyond 2030.
FYDP IV	2026/27-2030/31	First implementation phase of Dira 2050 and final SDG acceleration plan.	Integrates SDG acceleration, financing and implementation discipline.
Transformation Plans and Regional Development Plans	2026 onward	Operational instruments for sector and territorial implementation.	Translate SDG commitments into implementable programmes and projects.

Sources: NPC

1.3 Global and national shocks

The review period was marked by several shocks: COVID-19, food and fuel price volatility, climate-related floods and droughts, tighter development finance and geopolitical uncertainty. These shocks affected tourism, supply chains, household welfare, public finance and infrastructure. They also demonstrated the importance of resilience, domestic capacity and agile planning.

Table 1.3: Cross-cutting shocks and implications for SDG acceleration

Shock or risk	Main development challenges	Policy response
COVID-19 pandemic	Affect Tourism, remittances, learning continuity, health systems and supply chains.	Strengthen digital systems, health resilience and economic diversification.
Food, fuel and fertilizer price shocks	Inflation, household purchasing power and production costs.	Expand food reserves, irrigation, logistics and domestic energy options.
Climate events	Floods, droughts, infrastructure damage, water stress and disaster losses.	Scale DRR strategies, climate-resilient infrastructure and watershed protection.
Development finance tightening	Reduced fiscal space and pressure on external financing.	Strengthen domestic revenue, concessional finance and blended finance.
Geopolitical uncertainty	Affect Trade logistics, insurance, fuel imports and investment sentiment.	Strengthen risk monitoring, strategic reserves and regional trade integration.

Sources: NPC and ZPC

CHAPTER TWO

VNR PREPARATION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Whole-of-nation approach

Tanzania's VNR 2026 was prepared through a whole-of-nation approach involving Government institutions, Local Government Authorities, Parliament, the United Nations system, civil society, private sector platforms, academia and communities. This approach reflects the fact that SDG implementation is not only a government reporting exercise, but a national accountability process.

The National Planning Commission coordinated the process to ensure coherence with Dira 2050, FYDP IV preparation, sector planning, regional planning and the national statistical system. The National Bureau of Statistics and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician provided the central statistical foundation, while sector ministries validated administrative data and program evidence.

The complementary reports from Zanzibar, the private sector, and civil society organizations (CSOs) have been attached as annexes and can be accessed through the links as follows: Zanzibar SDG Report – [Insert Link], Private Sector SDG Report – [Insert Link] and CSO SDG Report – [Insert Link]. These reports provide additional perspectives on Tanzania's implementation of SDGs. The contributions highlight progress, achievements, challenges, and emerging priorities from their respective areas of engagement, reflecting the inclusive and participatory approach adopted in the preparation of the 2026 VNR. By capturing experiences and insights from diverse stakeholders, the annex enriches the national report and demonstrates the collective efforts of government, businesses, civil society, and communities in advancing the SDGs across the United Republic of Tanzania. The reports further underscore the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships in accelerating sustainable development and ensuring that no one is left behind.

Table 2.1: VNR Governance architecture and institutional roles

Level	Body or platform	Core role
Strategic	National Steering Committee (PSs Level)	Provides overall direction, policy alignment and validation.
Technical	Technical Working Group	Coordinates indicator analysis, data-quality review and drafting.
Sectoral	SDG sector working groups	Reviews sector progress, constraints and priority actions.
Civil society	Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform (TSDP)	Channels community voice, LNOB evidence and accountability perspectives.
Private sector	Global Compact Network Tanzania (GCNT)	Provides evidence on investment, innovation, finance and sustainable business.
Statistical	NBS and OCGS	Provides official statistics, metadata and quality assurance.

Sources: NPC and ZPC

2.2 ABCD methodology

The preparation process followed an Assess, Build, Consult and Deliver methodology: assess the evidence, build a coherent evidence base, consult responsible institutions and deliver a report that is concise, readable and implementable.

Table 2.2: VNR methodology and outputs

Phase	Purpose	Key output
Assess	Compile official statistics, review SDG indicator availability and identify gaps.	Statistical inventory and data-quality notes.
Build	Prepare sector briefs and consolidate thematic analysis.	Draft report sections and implementation evidence.
Consult	Engage Government, LGAs, civil society, private sector, youth, women's groups and development partners.	Consultations reached 824 CSOs through TSDP, 1,000 companies through GCNT, and 195 Local Government Authorities via questionnaires during VNR preparation
Deliver	Finalize the report, main messages and presentation materials for HLPF.	Edited VNR report and official submission package.

Sources: NPC and ZPC

2.3 Stakeholder engagement

The consultation footprint combined national, subnational and stakeholder engagement. Inputs were collected through standardized MDA templates, consultations with 185 LGAs, engagement with 824 CSOs, private-sector consultations with 1,000 companies including 750 completed questionnaires, and targeted youth, women, disability and UN consultations, strengthening data validation, inclusion, accountability and policy relevance across the VNR process and ownership.

Table 2.3: Stakeholder consultation footprint

Stakeholder Group	Lead Organisation	Engagement Method	Key Themes Raised
Government MDAs	NPC / ZPC,	Inputs collected from MDAs through a circulated standardized template	Data quality; financing gaps; inter-sectoral coordination
Local Government Authorities	PMO-RALG	Consultations with 185 LGA	LGA capacity; subnational data; service delivery gaps
Civil Society Organizations	TSDP	Consultations with 824 organizations	LNOB; accountability; GBV; disability inclusion; community voice
Private Sector	Global Compact Network Tanzania (GCNT)	Consultations with 1,000 companies	Investment climate; regulatory reform; digital transformation; sustainable business
Youth	UNA Tanzania; youth organizations	Youth consultations; online platforms	Employment; education quality; climate; digital access

Stakeholder Group	Lead Organisation	Engagement Method	Key Themes Raised
Women's Groups	TGNP; women's chamber	Gender-focused sessions; GRB dialogues	GBV; land rights; economic empowerment; political participation
Persons with Disabilities	Sightsavers; Shivyawata	Accessibility forums; targeted consultations	Data disaggregation; inclusive services; employment
UN System	UN RCO and UN agencies	Agency consultations; joint analysis	SDG alignment; financing; data systems

Sources: NPC and ZPC

2.4 Data sources and limitations

The 2026 Voluntary National Review draws on a wide range of official data sources from government institutions, private sector and CSOs. These sources provide data on poverty, health, education, employment, public finance, infrastructure, environment, governance, and other SDG-related areas, ensuring that the assessment is grounded in nationally recognized evidence. However, the report acknowledges several limitations that affect the comprehensiveness of SDG monitoring, including data lags, incomplete disaggregation by sex, age, disability and location, variations in the quality and coverage of administrative records, inconsistencies between reporting systems, and the limited localization of some SDG indicators. These challenges constrain the ability to fully assess progress across all goals and highlight the need for strengthened national statistical systems, harmonized data management, and enhanced subnational reporting to support evidence based decision making and effective SDG implementation.

Table 2.4: Main institutional data sources

Institution	Data contribution	Main limitation
NBS and OCGS	Official SDG statistics, household surveys, labor force and census data.	Some indicators have survey cycles or pending disaggregation
Ministry of Finance	Budget, domestic revenue, public finance and development cooperation data.	Timing differences between fiscal and calendar years
Bank of Tanzania	Macroeconomic, financial sector and external sector indicators.	Some figures are subject to revision
Sector ministries	Administrative data for health, education, water, energy, infrastructure, environment and justice.	Administrative systems vary in coverage and quality
PMO-RALG and LGAs	Subnational service delivery and district-level implementation data.	Local-level data completeness varies by sector

CHAPTER THREE

PROGRESS TOWARD THE SDGs

3.1 Overall SDGs performance dashboard

The 2026 VNR indicates that Tanzania has made notable progress across several SDGs, with particularly strong performance in SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). These gains are reflected in improved health outcomes, expanded water access, increased electricity connectivity, stronger domestic resource mobilization and rapid digital connectivity.

Moderate progress is observed in SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13 and 16, reflecting gains in poverty reduction, food security, education access, gender equality, economic growth, infrastructure development, climate action and governance. However, important challenges remain in learning outcomes, informality, clean cooking, manufacturing transformation, urban resilience, disaster exposure and institutional accountability.

Performance remains weaker or will be accelerated required in SDGs 14 and 15. Marine ecosystem indicators show limited movement, while land and forest systems continue to face pressure from land-use change, deforestation, resource demand and climate risks. Tanzania therefore remains broadly on track in advancing sustainable development, but the evidence shows uneven progress across goals. Acceleration will focus on converting policy reform, infrastructure expansion and stakeholder contributions into measurable improvements in livelihoods, productivity, resilience and environmental protection.

Table 3.1: National SDG performance dashboard, 2020-2025

SDG	Goal	Status	Main policy message
SDG 1	No Poverty	Uneven progress	Poverty fell modestly, but multidimensional poverty remains persistent. Productive inclusion and better targeting are needed.
SDG 2	Zero Hunger	Uneven progress	Food self-sufficiency is strong, while nutrition outcomes and dietary diversity require acceleration.
SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being	On track	Major gains in malaria, TB, medicine availability and system capacity will be protected and broadened.
SDG 4	Quality Education	Uneven progress	Access is expanding, but completion, survival, foundational learning and teacher deployment require stronger focus.
SDG 5	Gender Equality	Uneven progress	Representation and land rights improved; GBV, child marriage and unpaid care remain priorities.
SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation	On track	Rural water and sanitation improved; sewerage, non-revenue water and water quality need further investment.

SDG	Goal	Status	Main policy message
SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy	On track	Generation capacity and connectivity advanced sharply; clean cooking and reliability remain priorities.
SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Uneven progress	Macroeconomic recovery is evident, but informality and productivity gaps remain high.
SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Uneven progress	Connectivity improved, while manufacturing deepening and value addition remain below ambition.
SDG 10	Reduced Inequalities	Data gaps	Income inequality indicators improved, but spatial and group-based disparities require closer monitoring.
SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Uneven progress	Urban planning and transport improved, but disaster losses, housing pressure and air quality remain concerns.
SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Data gaps	Recycling and environmental approvals improved; circular economy data and markets remain limited.
SDG 13	Climate Action	Uneven progress	Policy integration improved, but disaster exposure, emissions and climate-resilient infrastructure require sustained action.
SDG 14	Life Below Water	Acceleration required	Fisheries and aquaculture show potential, but marine protection indicators show limited movement.
SDG 15	Life on Land	Acceleration required	Protected areas remain significant, but forest cover continues to fall.
SDG 16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Uneven progress	Institutional indicators improved, with stronger accountability, child protection and local justice access needed.
SDG 17	Partnerships for the Goals	On track	Domestic revenue, budget self-reliance, investment facilitation and digital connectivity strengthened.

Sources: NBS; OCGS

The dashboard uses four status terms: On track means clear and sustained progress; Uneven progress means some indicators are improving while others are slow or regressing; Data gaps means evidence is not sufficient to fully assess progress; and Acceleration required means interventions exist, but progress must be intensified toward 2030.

3.2 Cross-cutting progress themes

The cross-cutting message from the VNR is that Tanzania has progressed most where policy clarity, public investment, institutional coordination and stakeholder participation have been sustained over several years. Health, water, energy, infrastructure connectivity, digital access and domestic financing show stronger progress because implementation has been supported by national programmes, dedicated financing and more mature delivery systems.

The remaining challenge is to deepen the quality of outcomes. Expanded infrastructure will translate into reliable services, productive use, industrial value addition, decent work and improved welfare. This will use stronger implementation discipline under FYDP IV, better subnational data, stronger project preparation, and closer alignment between public investment, private capital, community accountability and environmental sustainability.

Table 3.2: Cross-cutting progress themes and remaining gaps

Theme	Evidence of progress	Remaining issue	Acceleration direction
Health and nutrition	Malaria, TB and medicine availability improved; Zanzibar health indicators also strengthened.	NCDs, adolescent health, financing and nutrition remain priorities.	Protect primary health care while linking food systems with nutrition and social protection.
Water, energy and infrastructure	Rural water, electricity access, generation capacity, roads, rail, ports and digital infrastructure expanded.	Reliability, affordability, sanitation, clean cooking and productive use need acceleration.	Connect infrastructure to industry, agriculture, cities, health, education and MSME productivity.
Fiscal governance and financing	Budget self-reliance, domestic revenue and investment facilitation improved.	Tax effort, debt service, concessional financing and project preparation require discipline.	Use integrated financing strategies, PPPs, climate finance, green bonds and domestic capital markets.
Digital connectivity and public systems	Internet use rose sharply; e-government, GePG, GovESB and digital learning systems expanded.	Digital access will translate into productivity, service quality and inclusion.	Scale digital public infrastructure, data interoperability and local digital skills.
Environment and climate	NDC implementation, DRR strategies, renewable energy and water-resource management advanced.	Forest cover, land degradation, urban air quality and disaster losses remain key risks.	Mainstream climate risk in investment appraisal, cities, water, energy, agriculture and transport.
Equity and inclusion	Gender representation, land rights, poverty indicators, Zanzibar social outcomes and stakeholder participation improved.	MPI, disability coverage, informality, youth employment and rural-urban disparities require stronger targeting.	Use disaggregated data, social protection, productive inclusion and LNOB-focused local planning.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records; Zanzibar, private sector and CSO inputs where applicable

Zanzibar status and contribution to national SDG progress

Zanzibar remains an integral part of the national SDG story and provides important lessons on poverty reduction, health outcomes, tourism, digital public services and blue economy implementation. The Zanzibar evidence has therefore been retained in the expanded chapter because it demonstrates how national progress is built through both Mainland and Zanzibar implementation pathways.

Area	Evidence from Zanzibar	Contribution to the national SDG narrative
Poverty	Basic needs poverty declined from 22.9 percent in 2022 to 19.9 percent in 2025.	Shows that targeted social and economic programmes can reduce poverty when linked with local priorities.
Nutrition	Stunting declined from 27.5 percent in 2020 to 14.4 percent in 2025, although wasting and anaemia remain concerns.	Demonstrates strong progress in child nutrition while showing the need for continued food and health interventions.
Health	Under-five mortality declined from 47 per 1,000 live births in 2022 to 17.9 in 2024; doctor-to-population ratio improved from 1:4,445 to 1:1,446.	Strengthens the national evidence on health gains and system capacity.
Economic transformation	Informal employment in non-agricultural economies declined from 70.2 percent in 2022 to 64.0 percent in 2025, while tourism visitors reached 917,167 in 2025.	Illustrates the role of tourism, formalization and services in SDG 8.
Blue economy	The Zanzibar Blue Economy Strategy remains a key platform for SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 14 and SDG 15 implementation.	Provides a practical model for linking growth, coastal livelihoods and ecosystem protection.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; Zanzibar SDG inputs.

3.3 Progress of non-thematic SDGs

Chapter 3 provides expanded summaries of the non-thematic SDGs. The five Goals under the 2026 HLPF in-depth review - SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 9, SDG 11 and SDG 17 - are assessed in Chapter 4. The non-thematic SDGs show steady progress in poverty reduction, food security, health, education, gender equality, economic recovery and governance. However, challenges remain in multidimensional poverty, nutrition, learning outcomes, informal employment, inequality, climate resilience, marine resources and terrestrial ecosystems.

SDG 1 - No Poverty

Poverty reduction remains a central measure of Tanzania's progress toward inclusive development. The 2025 Integrated Household Budget Survey shows that the national basic needs poverty rate declined from 26.4 percent in 2020 to 24.9 percent in 2025. This shows a positive direction of change, although the pace of reduction remains moderate and will use stronger acceleration toward 2030.

The persistence of non-income poverty remains a key policy concern. The Multidimensional Poverty Index remained at 0.35 between 2020 and 2025, indicating that income gains will be reinforced by improvements in education, health, housing, water, energy, social protection and productive employment. The poverty agenda therefore requires a stronger connection between social protection, productive inclusion and local economic development.

Tanzania's implementation experience shows that livelihood-focused interventions can directly support poverty reduction. Livestock and fisheries value chains are providing rural households with income, employment and food, while fish-cage expansion, vaccination, improved breeds, milk collection centres, cold-chain investment and Beach Management Units are strengthening the resilience of rural and coastal livelihoods. These interventions are important because poverty reduction will accelerate when vulnerable households are linked to productive assets, markets, finance and local value chains rather than receiving transfers alone.

Zanzibar's poverty reduction also strengthens the national picture, with basic needs poverty declining from 22.9 percent in 2022 to 19.9 percent in 2025. This confirms the importance of territorially targeted policy, local service delivery and livelihood programmes. The 2026-2030 poverty agenda will use the latest household survey evidence to update poverty maps, district profiles and targeting systems under FYDP IV.

Table 3.3: SDG 1 - No Poverty - selected headline indicators

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
National basic needs poverty rate (%)	26.4 (2020)	24.9 (2025)	Falling, but the pace remains modest.
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.35 (2020)	0.35 (2025)	Stable; non-income deprivation remains a concern.
Spending on essential services (%)	15.3 (2023)	24.2 (2025)	Improving; needs stronger targeting and efficiency.
Zanzibar basic needs poverty rate (%)	22.9 (2022)	19.9 (2025)	Improving; reflects territorial progress.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records.

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
Livestock and fisheries livelihoods	Livestock mortality fell from 18 percent in 2023 to 12 percent in 2025, while vaccination rose from 42 percent to 70 percent.	Improves household asset protection, income security and resilience among rural producers.
Aquaculture and fish cages	The number of fish cages increased from 1,215 in 2023 to 2,057 in 2025.	Expands income opportunities for youth, women and fishing communities.
Building Better Tomorrow approach	Soft loans are supporting youth and women in livestock, fisheries and aquaculture value chains.	Links poverty reduction with productive assets, entrepreneurship and job creation.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records; private sector, CSO and Zanzibar inputs where applicable.

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Use the 2025 IHBS results to update poverty targeting, vulnerability profiles and district-level poverty maps.**
- **Link social protection with livelihood packages, local value chains, public works and MSME finance in high-poverty areas.**
- **Scale productive inclusion in livestock, fisheries, agriculture, aquaculture, tourism and the blue economy.**
- **Use poverty evidence to prioritize public investment under FYDP IV and strengthen results monitoring at subnational level.**

SDG 2 - Zero Hunger

2 ZERO HUNGER

Tanzania remains broadly food secure at the national level. The food self-sufficiency ratio increased from 126 percent in 2020 to 130 percent in 2025, indicating that domestic production continues to exceed average national consumption requirements. This provides a strong foundation for national resilience, food price stability and regional trade.

Building on this achievement, Tanzania is strengthening the link between food availability, nutrition outcomes and household welfare. Undernourishment has declined, while national stunting fell from 34.0 percent in 2020 to 30.0 percent in 2025. Zanzibar's reduction in stunting from 27.5 percent to 14.4 percent demonstrates that strong nutrition gains are possible when health, food systems and local implementation are aligned.

The additional national implementation evidence highlights the importance of animal protein, fisheries and aquaculture for nutrition-sensitive development. Meat production increased from 963,856.55 tons in 2023 to 1,280,041.43 tons in 2025; fish production rose from 530,379.66 tons to 600,000 tons; fish fingerling production increased from 64.98 million to 154.85 million; and milk production rose from 3.97 billion litres to 4.03 billion litres. These changes support household nutrition, income diversification and rural value-chain development.

Towards 2030, Tanzania will convert national food sufficiency into improved diets. This requires irrigation, storage, school feeding, livestock and fisheries productivity, affordable feed production, cold-chain infrastructure, climate-smart agriculture, nutrition education and better data on food loss, dietary diversity and child nutrition outcomes.

Table 3.4: SDG 2 - Zero Hunger - selected headline indicators

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	25.9 (2020)	22.0 (2025)	Falling; food access improving.
Food self-sufficiency ratio	126 (2020)	130 (2025)	On track; domestic production exceeds average national needs.
Stunting, national (%)	34.0 (2020)	30.0 (2025)	Falling, but still high.
Zanzibar stunting (%)	27.5 (2020)	14.4 (2025)	Strong improvement; nutrition interventions are yielding results.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
Animal protein supply	Meat production increased to 1,280,041.43 tons and fish production to 600,000 tons by 2025.	Supports nutrition, livelihoods and value-chain development.
Aquaculture inputs	Fish fingerling production increased from 64.98 million in 2023 to 154.85 million in 2025.	Strengthens aquaculture productivity and reduces pressure on wild stocks.
Consumption gains	Meat consumption rose from 16 to 17.6 kg/person/year and fish consumption from 7.8 to 8.5 kg/person/year between 2023 and 2025.	Shows the potential to translate production into improved diets.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Scale irrigation, storage, extension and climate-smart agriculture in food-basket and high-malnutrition regions.**
- **Link agriculture, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture with nutrition, school feeding and local food processing.**
- **Strengthen animal health systems, affordable feed production, cold chains and landing-site infrastructure.**
- **Improve data on dietary diversity, food loss, child malnutrition and climate impacts on food systems.**

SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being

Health remains one of Tanzania's strongest areas of SDG progress. Malaria incidence declined from 98.9 to 42.8 cases per 1,000 population between 2020 and 2025, while TB incidence fell from 222 to 172 cases per 100,000 population. These gains reflect sustained investment in service expansion, disease surveillance, community health interventions and improved availability of essential health commodities.

Tanzania is now strengthening the health system to respond to a broader and more complex disease burden. Tanzania's achievements in communicable disease control provide a strong foundation for addressing non-communicable diseases, adolescent health, antimicrobial resistance, workplace health and long-term health-financing sustainability. Digital systems, medicine availability and public-service performance management are important parts of this transition.

Zanzibar's health performance further strengthens the national evidence. Under-five mortality declined from 47 per 1,000 live births in 2022 to 17.9 in 2024, while the doctor-to-population ratio improved from 1:4,445 to 1:1,446. These gains show the value of health-worker deployment, local service strengthening and improved health system management.

The health agenda for 2026-2030 will protect primary health care financing while moving from disease-specific progress to a more integrated, people-centred and resilient health system. This will use stronger domestic financing, human resources, digital health, facility accountability, preventive health and community-level data use.

Table 3.5: SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being - selected headline indicators

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	98.9 (2020)	42.8 (2025)	Accelerating; disease-control systems are yielding results.
TB incidence per 100,000 population	222 (2020)	172 (2025)	Falling; continued prevention and treatment required.
Essential medicine availability (%)	76.1 (2020)	87.4 (2025)	Improving; supply-chain resilience remains important.
Zanzibar doctor-to-population ratio	1:4,445 (2022)	1:1,446 (2024)	Improving system capacity.

Sources: NBS and OCGS.

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
Workplace health and productivity	Public service systems are implementing HIV, AIDS and NCD control guidelines at the workplace.	Protects worker well-being and strengthens institutional productivity.
Health workforce and service delivery	Zanzibar's doctor-to-population ratio improved strongly during the review period.	Demonstrates the importance of staffing and local health system capacity.

Sources: Official administrative records; private sector, CSO

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Protect primary health care, disease-control financing and essential medicine availability.**
- **Strengthen domestic health financing and reduce vulnerability to unpredictable external funding.**
- **Expand digital health data, health-worker deployment, specialist services and workplace health systems.**
- **Use community and facility-level evidence to improve quality, equity and accountability.**

SDG 4 - Quality Education

Tanzania has continued to expand education opportunities across the learning pathway. Access has improved in pre-primary education, basic education, technical education and higher education, while school electrification and digital learning investments have strengthened the enabling environment for modern teaching methods. These gains provide an important foundation for building a more inclusive and skills-oriented education system.

The revised Education and Training Policy, the Education Development Plan 2025/26-2029/30 and the competence-based curriculum reforms have embedded SDG 4 more directly into national planning. Fee-free basic education has supported enrolment expansion, and fee-free advanced secondary education has further reduced financial barriers. Primary enrolment increased from 8,222,667 in 2016 to more than 11,428,424 in 2025, while more than 830 new secondary schools have been constructed to respond to rising demand.

The central challenge is now learning quality, completion and transition. Primary completion improved from 75.4 percent in 2016 to 79.1 percent in 2025, lower secondary completion increased from 38.6 percent to about 46 percent, primary-to-secondary transition rose from 56 percent to about 82 percent, and lower-to-upper secondary transition improved from 19.2 percent to about 27 percent. However, the main VNR indicator shows that primary survival fell from 68.2 percent in 2024 to 63.2 percent in 2025, confirming the need to prioritize retention, completion and foundational learning.

Learning assessment evidence reinforces this point. In the 2023 3Rs assessment, 48,051 pupils were registered and 40,184 sat for assessment. About 74.45 percent of those assessed performed from average to very good, and performance improved in reading, writing and arithmetic by 10.02, 7.21 and 1.66 percentage points respectively compared with 2021. Tanzania also launched a Scientific Strategy for the Three Rs in January 2026, providing a practical platform to strengthen foundational literacy and numeracy.

Digital education is becoming increasingly important. By 2025, primary schools had more than 31,900 desktop computers and 10,200 laptops, while public secondary schools had more than 14,100 desktops, 4,100 laptops and 440 smart boards. More than 206,000 teachers and students were trained in the national e-library and digital learning platforms, while over 2,800 teachers participated in a digital teaching skills competition. These investments will be matched with teacher capability, learning content and equitable connectivity across regions.

Table 3.6: SDG 4 - Quality Education - selected headline indicators

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
Pre-primary net enrolment rate (%)	35.9 (2020)	51.02 (2025)	Improving; age-appropriate enrolment still needs expansion.
Primary survival rate (%)	68.2 (2024)	63.2 (2025)	Falling; retention and completion require urgent attention.
Technical education enrolment	157,420 (2020)	217,204 (2025)	Improving; needs stronger labour-market alignment.
Primary pupil-teacher ratio	1:56 (2020)	1:49 (2025)	Improving after teacher recruitment.

Sources: NBS and OCGS

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
3Rs and learning assessment	The 2023 3Rs assessment reached 40,184 assessed pupils, with 74.45 percent performing from average to very good.	Provides evidence for targeted remediation, teacher support and foundational learning reforms.
Digital learning infrastructure	Primary and secondary schools received substantial computer, laptop and smart-board resources by 2025.	Supports digital learning, e-library use, virtual laboratories and AI-assisted learning tools.
Teacher and TVET strengthening	Teacher numbers increased to 234,524 in primary education by 2025, while technical education enrolment reached 217,204.	Supports access, quality and skills for economic transformation.

Sources: Official administrative records

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Prioritize foundational literacy, numeracy, completion and transition, not only enrolment.**
- **Strengthen teacher deployment, school leadership, learning assessment and school quality assurance.**
- **Connect TVET and higher education with industrial, digital, agricultural and green skills demand.**

Case Box 3.1. SDG 4 stakeholder contributions

Actor / case	Contribution	SDG acceleration value
Civil society learning assessments	HakiElimu, Twaweza and other education actors continue to generate citizen evidence on learning outcomes, school accountability and equity.	Strengthens independent monitoring and community voice on education quality.
Private education technology	Private digital learning initiatives and connectivity providers support e-learning, digital content and skills development in selected schools.	Helps convert digital access into learning outcomes and employable skills.
School feeding and scholarships	Community, CSO and private programmes support retention, nutrition and access among vulnerable learners.	Contributes to completion, inclusion and Leave No One Behind priorities.

SDG 5 - Gender Equality

Tanzania has made notable progress in advancing women's participation in public leadership and strengthening women's access to land and productive resources. Women's representation in Parliament increased to 39.3 percent in 2025 in the main VNR evidence, while implementation records indicate continued progress towards about 40.5 percent by early 2026. The proportion of women land-right holders rose from 28.5 percent in 2020 to 35.0 percent in 2025.

Gender equality is increasingly embedded in national policy, budgeting and accountability systems. The National Gender Policy on the Advancement of Women provides a platform for gender-responsive budgeting and stronger integration of gender outcomes into public finance. The National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children II (2024/25-2028/29) provides a integrated framework for prevention, response, survivor services and community accountability.

Tanzania's implementation experience shows practical implementation gains. Violence against women indicators improved between 2023 and 2025, with overall violence declining from 40 percent to 27 percent, sexual violence from 17 percent to 12 percent, emotional violence from 28 percent to 22 percent and female genital mutilation from 10 percent to 8 percent. Violence against children indicators also improved, including declines in reported sexual, physical and emotional violence among girls and boys.

Tanzania has also expanded women's economic empowerment infrastructure. A total of 15,147 women's economic empowerment platforms have been established across all 26 regions, 140 councils, 1,149 wards and 1,776 streets/villages. The iSOKO digital women trading portal has registered more than 11,500 women traders, including a USSD access option for women without smartphones. The Stand for Her Land campaign has issued 113,335 Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy and 91,127 Certificates of Right of Occupancy to women, strengthening women's control over productive assets.

Survivor support systems are also expanding. Gender desks increased from 260 in 2023/24 to 528 in 2024/25, reaching 788 desks cumulatively. A total of 32 One-Stop Centers in regional hospitals have served 135,487 survivors of gender-based violence. These interventions show progress, but harmful social norms, child marriage, unpaid care work, online harassment and gaps in disaggregated data remain significant constraints.

Table 3.7: SDG 5 - Gender Equality - selected headline indicators

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
Women in Parliament (%)	37.4 (2023) / 39.3 in main VNR	39.3 (2025) and about 40.5 by early 2026	Representation improving, but elected-seat barriers remain.
Women land-right holders (%)	28.5 (2020)	35.0 (2025)	Improving; productive asset ownership is expanding.
Child marriage before age 18 (%)	-	29.1	Requires sustained prevention and enforcement.
GBV survivors served through One-Stop Centers	-	135,487	Survivor response systems strengthened.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
Women economic empowerment platforms	15,147 platforms have been established across regions, councils, wards and villages.	Provides local mechanisms for women to access opportunities and address business constraints.
Digital women's trade	More than 11,500 women traders have registered on the iSOKO digital market platform.	Improves market access, digital inclusion and women's enterprise visibility.
Land rights campaign	204,462 land certificates have been issued to women through CCROs and CROs.	Strengthens women's collateral, economic independence and social agency.

Sources: NBS, OCGS, Official administrative records; private sector, CSO

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Scale implementation of NPA-VAWC II, survivor services, gender desks and community accountability systems.**
- **Increase women's access to land, digital markets, finance, skills and productive assets.**
- **Strengthen gender-responsive budgeting, sex-disaggregated data and subnational gender monitoring.**
- **Reduce unpaid care burdens through childcare, social services and infrastructure that saves women's time.**

Case Box 3.1 SDG 5 private sector and CSO contributions

Actor / case	Contribution	SDG acceleration value
TGNP and women's rights organizations	Gender-responsive budgeting dialogues, women's leadership advocacy and community accountability initiatives are strengthening policy implementation.	Improves accountability for gender outcomes and local voice.
iSOKO platform	The digital trading platform enables women entrepreneurs to buy and sell products through mobile and web channels.	Supports women's enterprise growth, including women in rural areas with basic phones.
Financial inclusion initiatives	Mobile finance and enterprise support initiatives are reaching large numbers of women entrepreneurs.	Links gender equality with income generation, digital finance and MSME growth.

Case Box 3.2 Stakeholder models for education, gender equality and productive inclusion

Case / actor	Contribution and evidence	SDG acceleration value
CSO education accountability and safe schools	Civil society actors have supported policy reform, community accountability, safe schools, re-entry, disability inclusion, gender-responsive WASH, digital learning and teacher professional development under SDG 4.	Improves learning conditions, retention and inclusion while providing scalable community accountability models for school quality.
TGNP gender-responsive budgeting support	TGNP supported gender-responsive budgeting, gender budget statement templates and gender tagging within the budget system, including pilots covering nine national institutions, two regions and two councils.	Links gender equality with public finance, improves resource tracking and strengthens scale-up of women- and girl-focused interventions.
Stand for Her Land and women traders	Women-focused platforms contributed to land-rights and market-access pathways, including large-scale issuance of land certificates to women and registration of women traders through digital market platforms.	Connects SDG 5 with women's access to productive assets, markets, finance and household resilience.

Vodacom M-Pesa women entrepreneurs	Mobile financial services have supported women entrepreneurs by expanding access to digital finance and market participation.	Demonstrates how private digital finance can support women-owned enterprises, inclusion and scalable economic participation.

Sources: CSO and private sector stakeholder inputs

SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

TTanzania's macroeconomic recovery continued, with GDP growth reaching 5.9 percent in 2025 and tourism earnings rising to USD 4.2 billion. The central implementation issue is now the quality and productivity of work. Informal employment in the non-agricultural economy remains very high, showing that growth will translate into formal enterprises, decent jobs, skills and productivity gains.

Investment facilitation reforms are strengthening the employment pipeline. Registered investment capital increased by 27.69 percent in 2025, rising to USD 7,216.68 million from USD 5,651.92 million in 2024, while newly registered projects are projected to generate more than 185,574 jobs. Tanzania has also developed a national investment land database with 331 sites totalling about 364,611 acres and 34 Special Economic Zones covering 22,623.665 hectares.

Tanzania's implementation experience also shows that jobs can be generated through agriculture-linked value chains, livestock and fisheries, tourism, SEZs, mining, construction, digital services and the blue economy. The Building Better Tomorrow approach supports youth and women in livestock, fisheries and aquaculture. Zanzibar's decline in non-agricultural informality from 70.2 percent in 2022 to 64.0 percent in 2025, combined with 917,167 tourism visitors in 2025, provides evidence that targeted services, tourism and local investment can support employment formalization.

The 2026-2030, Tanzania will therefore focus on formalization, enterprise development, labour-market skills, youth employment, investment aftercare, local supplier development, safe working environments and social protection. The strongest pathway will be to connect private investment, SEZs, infrastructure, skills and MSME finance so that economic recovery translates into sustained productive employment.

Table 3.8: SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth - selected headline indicators

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
GDP real growth rate (%)	4.5 (2020)	5.9 (2025)	Economic recovery sustained.
Informal employment, non-agricultural (%)	92.5 (2021)	95.7 (2025)	Formalization remains a major challenge.
Tourism earnings (USD billion)	0.71 (2020)	4.2 (2025)	Strong recovery.
Registered investment capital (USD million)	5,651.92 (2024)	7,216.68 (2025)	Investment pipeline improving.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
Investment climate reforms	The Tanzania Investment and Special Economic Zones Act, 2025 created a unified investment and SEZ facilitation platform.	Reduces fragmentation and strengthens investor support, industrial land management and employment generation.
Trade facilitation	Two hundred trade facilitation desks have been established to support traders and resolve operational bottlenecks.	Improves domestic and cross-border business conditions.
SEZ and land pipeline	Five SEZs - Kwala, Buzwagi, Benjamin William Mkapa, Nala and Bagamoyo Eco-Marine City - are positioned for export-led and value-chain investment.	Links jobs, exports, manufacturing and regional logistics.

Sources: Official administrative records; private sector, CSO

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Formalize MSMEs through incentives, finance, simplified compliance and digital public services.**
- **Link skills development with SEZs, industry, tourism, agriculture, livestock, fisheries and digital services.**
- **Strengthen worker protection, workplace health, social protection and public-service productivity.**
- **Use investment aftercare and local supplier programmes to translate registered projects into jobs.**

Case Box 3.3 Employment and livelihood models for inclusive growth

Case / actor	Contribution and evidence	SDG acceleration value
Livestock, fisheries and aquaculture value chains	Tanzania has expanded vaccination, fish cages, milk collection, cold-chain investment and local value-chain support to increase rural incomes and food supply.	Supports productive inclusion, youth and women's employment, nutrition and resilience in rural and coastal communities.
CSO youth visibility and employment evidence	CSO evidence has highlighted groups of young people who are outside formal databases and labour-market support systems, including vulnerable youth documented across mainland regions.	Improves targeting of employment programmes and ensures that invisible youth groups are included in SDG 8 implementation.
Private sector SME participation	Private sector VNR evidence shows strong participation of small and medium enterprises, which represent an important part of job creation and service delivery across the economy.	Provides a basis for scaling supplier development, SME finance and formalization measures under FYDP IV.

Sources: Official administrative records; private sector and CSO stakeholder inputs

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

Tanzania has recorded some improvement in national measures of inequality. The Gini coefficient for Tanzania Mainland declined from 0.444 in 2021 to 0.41 in 2025, while the share of workers earning below two-thirds of median earnings fell from 35.8 percent to 27.9 percent. These trends suggest a gradual narrowing of income inequality and some improvement in the distribution of earnings.

However, national averages do not fully capture the depth and location of exclusion. Inequality continues to be shaped by geography, employment status, disability, age, gender and access to productive assets. Rural communities, informal workers, persons with disabilities, young people and women in low-productivity work remain more exposed to limited income opportunities, weaker access to services and lower economic security.

Tanzania's implementation experience shows that inequality reduction depends on how services and investments are distributed. Rural water access, hamlet electrification, digital education, women's land rights, local investment sites, aquaculture, livestock value chains and settlement regularization all reduce inequality when they reach underserved communities. Conversely, gaps in sanitation, clean cooking, digital skills, affordable housing and formal employment can deepen inequality even where national aggregates improve.

As Tanzania advances under FYDP IV, the policy focus will be to translate the improvement in income distribution into broader opportunity across regions and population groups. This will receive sustained investment in rural livelihoods, formalization, disability-inclusive services, women's economic participation, youth skills, targeted finance and stronger use of disaggregated evidence in resource allocation.

Table 3.9: SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities - selected headline indicators

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
Gini coefficient, Tanzania Mainland	0.444 (2021)	0.41 (2025)	Moderating.
Workers below two-thirds median earnings (%)	35.8 (2021)	27.9 (2025)	Improving.
Credit growth to private sector (%)	3.1 (2020)	23.6 (2025)	Improving access to finance.
Women economic empowerment platforms	-	15,147	Targeted economic inclusion.

Sources: NBS and OCGS

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
Land and tenure security	Formalized settlements increased from 513,509 in 2020 to 2,863,109 in 2025.	Reduces exclusion associated with informal tenure and weak access to services.
Hamlet electrification	39,003 of 64,359 hamlets had been connected to electricity by 31 December 2025.	Extends productive opportunities to rural and peri-urban communities.
Women's land and digital trade	Women's land certificates and digital trade platforms are expanding access to assets and markets.	Addresses gender-based economic inequality.

Sources: Official administrative records

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Improve inequality disaggregation by region, sex, age, disability, rural-urban status and income group.**
- **Target regions and groups with lower access to quality services, finance and productive assets.**
- **Use fiscal policy, social protection, local development and inclusive infrastructure to reduce spatial inequality.**
- **Connect water, energy, digital, land and enterprise reforms to LNOB outcomes.**

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production

Tanzania is strengthening the institutional foundations for responsible consumption and production, in line with broader priorities on industrial competitiveness, urban development, public investment management and environmental sustainability. Although SDG 12 data coverage is still expanding, available indicators show steady progress in environmental governance and resource recovery.

Environmental Impact Assessment approvals increased from 967 in 2022 to 1,228 in 2025, while the national recycling rate improved from 12.3 percent in 2022 to 14.4 percent in 2025. Corporate sustainability reporting also increased from 23 companies in 2020 to 28 in 2024. These indicators show that sustainability is increasingly being connected to business conduct, investment approval and waste recovery.

Water-implementation evidence provides additional evidence of pollution-control efforts. By December 2025, 72.3 percent of assessed wastewater facilities complied with discharge standards, while corrective measures were issued to non-compliant facilities. Tanzania issued 184 discharge permits across all nine water basins, 19 permits for tailings storage facility construction, registered four tailings storage dams in mining areas, and had constructed 12 wastewater treatment plants and 17 faecal sludge treatment plants.

The next step is to deepen the shift from compliance to practical circular-economy solutions. This means improving data systems on material flows, hazardous waste, food loss, sustainable procurement, industrial effluents and corporate sustainability reporting, while strengthening the capacity of local authorities, producers and private waste markets to apply sustainable practices across the economy.

Table 3.10: SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production - selected headline indicators

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
National recycling rate (%)	12.3 (2022)	14.4 (2025)	Improving.
EIA applications approved	967 (2022)	1,228 (2025)	Improving environmental compliance.
Companies with sustainability reports	23 (2020)	28 (2024)	Improving responsible business reporting.
Wastewater facilities compliant with discharge standards (%)	-	72.3 (2025)	Pollution control improving.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
Wastewater and faecal sludge treatment	Twelve wastewater treatment plants and 17 faecal sludge treatment plants had been constructed by 2025.	Reduces public health risks and pollution pressures in urban areas.
Tailings and mining pollution control	Tailings storage facility permits and dam registration are being used to strengthen monitoring in mining areas.	Links resource extraction with responsible environmental management.
Private waste markets	Waste formalization and organic waste conversion models are demonstrating practical circular-economy opportunities.	Creates green jobs while reducing landfill pressure.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Build circular-economy markets for recycling, organic waste conversion and resource recovery.**
- **Integrate sustainable procurement into public purchasing and project management systems.**
- **Improve data on material use, food loss, hazardous waste, industrial effluent and product standards.**
- **Use EIA, discharge permits and corporate reporting to link investment approval with environmental outcomes.**

Case Box 3.4 SDG 12 circular economy and private-sector cases

Actor / case	Contribution	SDG acceleration value
THEDI	Formalized 98 percent of private waste dealers and covered approximately 1.1 million tonnes of waste.	Shows how informal waste services can move toward regulated service delivery.
Chanzi	Uses black soldier fly larvae to convert organic waste that would otherwise enter landfills.	Links urban waste management with circular economy and green enterprise.
Corporate sustainability reporting	The number of companies with sustainability reports increased from 23 in 2020 to 28 in 2024.	Strengthens accountability for responsible business conduct.

SDG 13 - Climate Action

Climate action is increasingly embedded in national policy and planning, including the Nationally Determined Contribution, renewable energy planning and district disaster-risk reduction strategies. The proportion of districts with DRR strategies increased from 15.43 percent in 2020 to 25.53 percent in 2025. The area under commercial forestry plantations increased from 507,274 hectares in 2020 to about 550,000 hectares in 2025, while renewable energy in the national electricity generation mix reached 61.8 percent.

Despite these gains, climate-related disasters continue to affect households, infrastructure and public expenditure. Greenhouse gas emissions increased from 95,000 Gg CO_2e in 2020 to 101,000 Gg CO_2e in 2025 as economic activity expanded. Floods, droughts, erosion, water stress and extreme weather events continue to demonstrate why climate resilience must be embedded in infrastructure, agriculture, water, energy, cities and social protection.

Implementation evidence reinforces the need to mainstream climate risk throughout the full infrastructure lifecycle. Roads, bridges, ferries, public buildings, drainage systems, power lines, water systems, schools and health facilities need climate-risk assessments during identification, feasibility, design, construction, operation and maintenance. Water-resource evidence also shows the importance of catchment protection, rainwater harvesting and basin planning as renewable water resources are increasingly affected by climate change, population growth and catchment degradation.

The acceleration agenda prioritizes district-level DRR plans, early warning systems, climate-resilient infrastructure, renewable energy, clean cooking, climate-smart agriculture, water security and loss-and-damage systems. This strategy will help Tanzania safeguard development gains while positioning green growth, adaptation finance and resilience as central elements of FYDP IV implementation.

Table 3.11: SDG 13 - Climate Action - selected headline indicators

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
Districts with DRR strategies (%)	15.43 (2020)	25.53 (2025)	Improving; still below universal coverage.
Climate disaster-affected persons per 100,000	254 (2020)	139 (2025)	Volatile; continued risk.
GHG emissions (Gg CO2e)	95,000 (2020)	101,000 (2025)	Needs mitigation focus.
Commercial forestry plantation area (ha)	507,274 (2020)	550,000 (2025)	Improving; contributes to mitigation and livelihoods.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
Water security and IWRM	Tanzania scored 54 out of 100 on integrated water resources management implementation in the 2026 assessment.	Shows the need to strengthen basin planning, water governance and cross-thematic coordination.
Transboundary cooperation	All seven transboundary basin areas have operational water cooperation arrangements.	Strengthens regional cooperation, peace and shared resilience.
Infrastructure resilience	Climate-risk assessment is being emphasized for roads, bridges, buildings and ferries.	Protects public investments and reduces long-term disaster losses.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records.

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Mainstream climate risk into public investment appraisal, engineering standards and infrastructure maintenance.**
- **Expand district DRR plans, early warning systems and climate-resilient infrastructure.**
- **Mobilize adaptation finance for water, agriculture, energy, transport, cities and coastal zones.**
- **Strengthen loss-and-damage systems, climate-risk insurance and local resilience planning.**

SDG 14 - Life Below Water

Tanzania's marine and coastal resources are a strategic foundation for economic growth, livelihoods and environmental sustainability. They support fisheries, tourism, port development, coastal communities and the wider blue economy. Recent progress in port modernization, aquaculture promotion and marine governance has strengthened the foundation for expansion, yet its economic contribution remains below its potential.

Marine Key Biodiversity Area coverage remained at 53.6 percent during the review period. Growth is constrained by inadequate marine infrastructure, limited deep-sea fishing and processing capacity, weak research and innovation systems, overfishing, illegal and unregulated activities, marine pollution and low blue-finance mechanisms.

Additional fisheries evidence shows the importance of community-based governance and aquaculture. The expansion of fish cages from 1,215 in 2023 to 2,057 in 2025, increased fingerling production and the strengthening of Beach Management Units demonstrate practical ways to expand livelihoods while improving compliance. Marine Protected Areas along the coast support biodiversity conservation, while fish farming creates employment for youth and women when properly regulated.

Towards 2030, Tanzania will strengthen the contribution of the blue economy by aligning marine-resource development with ecosystem protection. Priority will be placed on improving Marine Protected Area management, combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, expanding coastal and ocean data systems, and ensuring that fisheries, tourism and port development protect marine biodiversity, coastal resilience and sustainable livelihoods.

Table 3.12: SDG 14 - Life Below Water - selected headline indicators

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
Marine KBA coverage (%)	53.6 (2020)	53.6 (2025)	Stalled; acceleration required required.
Fisheries growth rate (%)	6.7 (2020)	3.1 (2025 Q4)	Improving, but below baseline.
Ocean pH	~8.09 (2020)	~8.05 (2025)	Requires monitoring.
Reduction in illegal fishing incidences (%)	80 (2023)	80 (2025)	Maintained; enforcement must continue.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
Beach Management Units	BMUs in Lake Victoria and coastal areas strengthen community participation and compliance.	Controls illegal fishing and improves sustainable resource management.
Marine Protected Areas	MPAs along the coast support biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries.	Links ecosystem protection with coastal livelihoods.
Aquaculture expansion	Fish cages and fingerling production have increased substantially.	Increases fish supply while reducing pressure on capture fisheries.

Sources: Zanzibar Official records

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Expand marine protection, community-based enforcement and surveillance against illegal fishing.**
- **Improve coastal and marine data systems, research capacity and blue-economy planning.**
- **Link blue economy growth with ecosystem restoration, pollution control and sustainable aquaculture.**
- **Scale BMUs, MPAs, value addition and coastal livelihood diversification.**

SDG 15 - Life on Land

SDG 15 remains one of Tanzania's most important environmental resilience priorities. Protected area coverage remained stable at 32.2 percent, providing a strong conservation foundation. Community woodlots expanded from 120,000 hectares in 2020 to 190,000 hectares in 2024, commercial plantations expanded, and poaching cases fell from 3,975 in 2020 to 2,300 in 2025.

Despite these efforts, forest area declined from 46.06 million hectares in 2020 to 43.71 million hectares in 2025. Continued pressure from land-use change, deforestation, settlement expansion, charcoal demand, agriculture, grazing and land degradation shows the need to strengthen landscape-level management. Clean cooking, land-use planning, community forestry, catchment protection and alternative livelihoods are therefore central to SDG 15 acceleration.

Tanzania's implementation experience shows clear links between SDG 15 and other goals. Forests and watersheds support water security, energy generation, biodiversity, tourism, agriculture and disaster-risk reduction. Water-Tanzania's implementation experience shows that catchment degradation and climate change are reducing renewable water availability over time, even though estimated renewable resources remain above the global water-stress threshold at 2,105 m3 per capita per year in 2024. This demonstrates why forest and watershed protection are economic resilience measures, not only conservation measures.

Towards 2030, FYDP IV places environmental sustainability, climate resilience and natural resource management at the centre of Tanzania's development pathway. Priority will be on restoring degraded landscapes, strengthening water catchment protection, expanding community-based conservation, improving land-use planning, reducing pressure on biomass through clean cooking and aligning agriculture, forestry and biodiversity management with climate-resilient development.

Table 3:13: SDG 15 - Life on Land - selected headline indicators

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
Forest area (million ha)	46.06 (2020)	43.71 (2025)	Falling; acceleration required required.
Protected area coverage (%)	32.2 (2020)	32.2 (2025)	No change; conservation foundation maintained.
Poaching cases (number)	3,975 (2020)	2,300 (2025)	Falling; enforcement improving.
Community woodlots (ha)	120,000 (2020)	190,000 (2024)	Improving community forestry.

Sources: NBS and OCGS

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
Clean cooking and forest pressure	The national clean cooking agenda targets 80 percent clean cooking adoption by 2034.	Reduces biomass pressure on forests while improving health outcomes.
Catchment protection	Basin planning and IWRM are being strengthened across water basins.	Protects water, energy and agricultural systems that depend on healthy ecosystems.
Land-use planning	Settlement planning, master plans and regularization help manage land pressure.	Supports sustainable urban expansion and reduced land degradation.

Sources: Official administrative records

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Reduce deforestation through land-use planning, community forestry, alternative livelihoods and clean cooking.**
- **Restore watersheds and degraded lands that support water, energy, agriculture and disaster resilience.**

- **Strengthen biodiversity monitoring, enforcement and benefit-sharing mechanisms.**
- **Improve links between climate finance, forest restoration, private investment and local livelihoods.**

Case Box 3.3. Environmental and natural-resource models for scale-up

Case / actor	Contribution and evidence	SDG acceleration value
Carbon Tanzania community forest protection	Private sector evidence highlights community-led forest protection covering 108,000 hectares, linking conservation with climate finance and local livelihood incentives.	Shows how carbon finance can connect SDG 13 and SDG 15 with rural income, forest protection and benefit-sharing.
ClimateHub bamboo briquettes	ClimateHub Tanzania supported 11 community members in Kisarawe, Pwani, to produce bamboo briquettes as an alternative cooking-energy source.	Provides a scalable clean-cooking livelihood model that reduces pressure on forests and supports low-income households.
HakiRasilimali clean cooking awareness	Community awareness supported a shift from firewood and charcoal to cooking gas in Mahurunga and Newala, including use by Mkunya Ward Secondary School and local food vendors.	Links SDG 7, SDG 13 and SDG 15 by reducing biomass dependence while improving health and environmental outcomes.

Sources: Private sector and CSO stakeholder inputs

SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Tanzania continues to strengthen institutions that support peace, justice and inclusive governance. Intentional homicides declined from 2,286 in 2020 to 1,977 in 2025, women's representation in Parliament remains comparatively high, and birth registration among children under five improved from 65.0 percent in 2022 to 68.0 percent in 2024.

Digital public systems are strengthening transparency and reducing discretion in resource use. The Government e-Payment Gateway, integrated financial management systems, e-procurement, service-bus interoperability and public feedback platforms have improved financial discipline, service delivery and accountability. Public service integrity indicators also improved from 66.1 percent in 2014 to 75.9 percent in 2022, while digital performance and project monitoring systems are improving institutional follow-up.

Sustaining these gains will receive further attention to institutional trust, access to justice, child protection, data quality and responsive public administration. Evidence on violence against children and gender-based violence underlines the importance of prevention, family support, school-based interventions, community reporting and behaviour-change programmes.

Non-state actors continue to complement national efforts in promoting transparency, accountability and access to justice. The Legal and Human Rights Centre, Transparency International Tanzania and the GCNT Anti-Corruption Working Group have contributed through monitoring, anti-corruption dialogue, legal aid, responsible business conduct and civic engagement. Their contribution is most effective when linked to official reform processes and local accountability systems.

Table 3.14: SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions - selected headline indicators

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
Intentional homicides (number)	2,286 (2020)	1,977 (2025)	Falling; peace and security indicators improving.
Under-five birth registration (%)	65.0 (2022)	68.0 (2024)	Improving; needs further scale-up.
Women in Parliament (%)	37.4 (2023)	39.3 (2025)	Improving representation.
Public service integrity level (%)	66.1 (2014)	75.9 (2022)	Institutional integrity improving.

Sources: NBS and OCGS

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
Digital public service systems	GePG, IFMIS, e-procurement, GovESB, e-Mrejesho and performance systems are strengthening accountability.	Improves transparency, citizen feedback and service delivery.
CSO accountability	Human rights, legal aid and anti-corruption actors contribute independent monitoring and civic engagement.	Strengthens institutional trust and LNOB accountability.
Responsible business conduct	The GCNT Anti-Corruption Working Group supports private-sector integrity and responsible business.	Links SDG 16 with investment, procurement and partnership integrity.

Sources: Official administrative records

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Strengthen birth registration, child protection, local justice and community-based prevention systems.**
- **Improve public service performance, citizen feedback, digital accountability and open data.**
- **Deepen anti-corruption systems, responsible business conduct and transparent procurement.**
- **Connect CSO monitoring and private-sector integrity initiatives with official reform processes.**

CHAPTER FOUR

THEMATIC SDGS UNDER HLPF 2026

The 2026 HLPF thematic review focuses on SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 9, SDG 11 and SDG 17. These Goals are directly connected to Tanzania's transformation agenda under Dira 2050 and FYDP IV because they define the infrastructure, services, industrialization, urbanization, financing and partnership systems needed to accelerate the 2030 Agenda. The expanded analysis below retains the original VNR storyline and adds further evidence from sector, Zanzibar, private sector and CSO inputs.

4.1 SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation are among Tanzania's strongest areas of SDG progress and remain central to health, productivity, education, gender equality, agriculture, energy, industry and urbanization. Rural access to piped or protected water increased to 85.2 percent in 2025, while regional town water access reached 92.5 percent. These gains reflect sustained investments in rural and urban water infrastructure, Community Based Water Supply Organisations and water programming.

Tanzania has also updated the national water-policy framework and continued implementation through a programme-wide approach. The water programme, including the 2022-2026 phase, provides the implementation platform for water resources management, water quality, rural water supply, urban water supply, sanitation and hygiene. The revised policy direction is important because water security is increasingly affected by population growth, climate change, catchment degradation and rising demand from agriculture, energy, industry and cities.

Sanitation and hygiene are improving but remain uneven. Improved rural household latrines reached 77.5 percent in 2025 and hand-washing facilities reached 45 percent. Tanzania also constructed or rehabilitated toilets in 1,952 primary schools and 922 secondary schools, supported 2,959 primary school WASH clubs, and improved WASH infrastructure in 1,647 health care facilities. These interventions have direct benefits for health, girls' education, dignity and infection prevention.

Urban sanitation remains the main implementation challenge. Sewerage connections in regional centres increased from 55,996 in 2023 to 59,691 in 2025, but the proportion of the population connected to conventional public sewer systems declined from 13 percent to 10.7 percent because population growth outpaced sewerage-network expansion. Tanzania has therefore deployed decentralized wastewater treatment systems in growing towns and unplanned settlements, including locations in Mwanza and Dar es Salaam, as an appropriate approach to faecal sludge management.

Water quality and water-use efficiency are also becoming priority areas. By December 2025, 72.3 percent of wastewater facilities complied with effluent discharge standards. Tanzania issued 184 discharge permits, 19 permits for tailings storage facility construction and registered four tailings storage dams in mining areas. A total of 1,559 water bodies were identified, and quality assessments were conducted in 100 strategic water bodies. Non-revenue water averaged 33.4 percent in regional centres in 2024, while Dar es Salaam reached 40 percent, far above the preferred standard. These figures show that the next phase must combine access expansion with quality, reliability, sewerage, pollution control and efficiency.

Table 4.1: SDG 6 - priority performance indicators for water and sanitation

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
Rural population with access to piped/protected water (%)	72.3 (2020)	85.2 (2025)	On track; sustainability and reliability remain important.
Regional town population with access to piped/ protected water (%)	72.0 (2015)	92.5 (2025)	Strong improvement.
Improved rural household latrines (%)	-	77.5 (2025)	Improving; hand-washing remains lower.
Hand-washing facilities at household level (%)	-	45.0 (2025)	Needs acceleration.
Population connected to conventional sewerage in regional centres (%)	13.0 (2023)	10.7 (2025)	Falling due to population growth and slow network expansion.
Wastewater facilities compliant with discharge standards (%)	-	72.3 (2025)	Pollution control improving.
IWRM implementation score	-	54/100 (2026)	Moderate; basin planning and coordination need strengthening.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
School and health facility WASH	Toilets were constructed or rehabilitated in 1,952 primary schools and 922 secondary schools; 1,647 health facilities improved WASH infrastructure.	Improves child health, menstrual hygiene, infection prevention and learning conditions.
Water quality and pollution control	One hundred strategic water bodies were assessed, while discharge permits and wastewater compliance systems were strengthened.	Protects water sources and aquatic ecosystems from untreated effluent.
Basin and transboundary water governance	Seven of nine basins have IWRM plans in place, and all seven transboundary basin areas have operational cooperation arrangements.	Supports resilience, coordination and peaceful shared-resource management.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records; private sector, CSO and Zanzibar inputs where applicable.

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Expand reliable rural and urban water supply while strengthening operation and maintenance systems.**
- **Accelerate sanitation, school WASH, health facility WASH, sewerage expansion and decentralized wastewater treatment.**
- **Reduce non-revenue water through rehabilitation, metering, digital loss detection and utility performance management.**
- **Strengthen basin planning, water quality monitoring, catchment protection and transboundary cooperation.**
- **Use WASH investments to support health, education, gender equality and climate resilience.**

Case Box 4.1. SDG 6 stakeholder and community contributions

Actor / case	Contribution	SDG acceleration value
Community Based Water Supply Organisations	Local water user structures manage and operate rural water schemes in line with sustainability objectives.	Strengthens ownership, maintenance and service reliability.
School WASH clubs	A total of 2,959 primary schools have formed WASH clubs to promote hygiene behaviour and accountability.	Links infrastructure with behaviour change and child participation.
CSO WASH monitoring	Civil society actors continue to support community monitoring, LNOB evidence and accountability in water and sanitation services.	Improves service responsiveness and inclusion of underserved communities.

Case Box 4.1A. Private-sector and CSO WASH models for scale-up

Case / actor	Contribution and evidence	SDG acceleration value
eWATERservices smart taps	The private sector report documents 473 IoT-enabled smart taps using mobile money and service monitoring, reaching about 122,000 people.	Improves reliability, revenue collection and maintenance for rural water services, with potential for replication in underserved settlements.
Gongali Nanofilter kiosks	Nanofilter kiosks use locally adapted filtration technology and serve around 250,000 people daily.	Demonstrates how locally appropriate water technology can support public health, enterprise development and scale.
Coca-Cola Kwanza and Ruvu Basin stewardship	Private investment of about USD 1.94 million with IUCN supports landscape-scale water stewardship in the Ruvu Basin.	Links business continuity with basin protection, climate resilience and shared water security.
CSO WASH monitoring and school WASH clubs	CSOs support community monitoring and accountability while 2,959 primary schools have formed WASH clubs to promote hygiene behaviour.	Strengthens inclusion, behaviour change and service responsiveness, especially for children and underserved communities.

Sources: Private sector and CSO stakeholder inputs.

4.2 SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy

Energy is one of Tanzania's strongest SDG acceleration platforms. Installed electricity generation capacity reached about 4,504.54 MW by 2025/26, driven mainly by the commissioning of the 2,115 MW Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project, with all nine units operational and integrated into the national grid. This expansion has strengthened the country's power-supply base and created a stronger foundation for industrialization, digital services, irrigation, health, education and enterprise development.

Electricity access and grid coverage have expanded substantially. Implementation records indicate that the share of the population connected to electricity increased from 70 percent to 75 percent between 2023 and 2025, while national evidence records electricity access at 86.2 percent in 2025. All 12,318 villages on Mainland Tanzania have achieved electricity coverage, and electrification has shifted to hamlets. By 31 December 2025, 39,003 of 64,359 hamlets, equivalent to 60.6 percent, had been connected. Zanzibar's household connection and lighting access is estimated at about 85-90 percent.

Towards 2030, Tanzania will address reliability, productive use and clean cooking. Transmission and distribution losses remain a concern because of long network distances, aging infrastructure and rising demand. Tanzania is implementing grid stabilization and major transmission projects including Chalinze-Dodoma, Rufiji-Mkuranga, Kinyerezi-Chalinze, Chalinze-Segera, TAZA and Kigoma-Nyakanazi. These projects will strengthen reliability, reduce losses and support industrial, agricultural, mining and social-service demand.

Clean cooking is a major SDG 7 and SDG 15 priority. The National Clean Cooking Strategy 2024-2034 targets 80 percent clean cooking adoption by 2034. Implementation has already distributed 21,192 improved cookstoves, 306,144 gas cylinders, connected 1,000 households and one institution to natural gas in Lindi and Pwani, and shifted all 129 prisons and 22 military camps to clean cooking. This agenda has direct benefits for women's time use, respiratory health, forest protection and climate mitigation.

Tanzania is also building a renewable-energy transition pathway. The Power System Master Plan update and Variable Renewable Energy study identify solar, wind, mini-hydro and biomass as part of the future generation mix. Renewable sources are projected to contribute 15-20 percent of grid generation in the short run, 30-35 percent in the medium term and 45-50 percent by 2050. The development pipeline includes a 50 MW solar plant and an advanced 100 MW solar project.

Table 4.2: SDG 7 - priority performance indicators for energy transformation

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
Installed generation capacity (MW)	1,601 (2020)	4,504.54 (2025/26)	Major expansion; supports transformation.
JNHPP capacity commissioned (MW)	-	2,115	All nine units operational and integrated into the grid.
Electricity access (%)	78.4 (2020)	86.2 (2025)	On track; household and productive use must deepen.
Villages covered by electricity	-	12,318 of 12,318	Mainland village coverage completed.
Hamlets connected to electricity	-	39,003 of 64,359 (60.6%)	Hamlet electrification is the next frontier.
Improved cookstoves distributed	-	21,192	Clean cooking implementation started; scale-up required.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
JNHPP and generation expansion	The 2,115 MW hydropower project has materially increased supply and grid security.	Provides the energy foundation for industry, water systems, digital services and cities.
Clean cooking strategy	Gas cylinders, improved stoves, institutional conversions and natural-gas connections are being implemented.	Reduces health risks, unpaid care burdens and deforestation pressure.
Renewable energy roadmap	Solar, wind and mini-hydro sites have been mapped, with solar projects already under development.	Supports diversification, climate mitigation and long-term energy security.

Sources: Official administrative records

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Complete hamlet electrification and deepen household, institutional and productive electricity use.**
- **Strengthen grid reliability, transmission, distribution, maintenance and loss reduction.**
- **Scale clean cooking through LPG, natural gas, biogas, electricity, improved biomass and private-sector supply chains.**
- **Accelerate renewable energy, energy efficiency, private-sector participation and productive energy use in industry, agriculture, mining and social services.**
- **Use energy investments to reduce forest pressure, improve health and support industrial transformation.**

Case Box 4.2. SDG 7 practical implementation examples

Actor / case	Contribution	SDG acceleration value
Institutional clean cooking	All 129 prisons and 22 military camps have transitioned to clean cooking systems.	Demonstrates scalable public-institution demand creation for clean cooking markets.
Hamlet Electrification Project	Electricity distribution is being expanded to hamlets, mining areas, farms, industries, water pumping stations and health facilities.	Links energy access with productive use and quality service delivery.
Private renewable and clean-energy supply chains	Clean cooking, solar, gas distribution and appliance standards are creating opportunities for entrepreneurs.	Mobilizes private capital and innovation for SDG 7 acceleration.

Case Box 4.2A. Clean energy models with social and economic impact

Case / actor	Contribution and evidence	SDG acceleration value
ZOLA Electric and RUMO Energy	Pay-as-you-go solar and local distribution models have extended off-grid electricity access to households and enterprises not reached by conventional grid infrastructure.	Supports last-mile access, small enterprise productivity and digital inclusion.
Improved cookstoves, LPG and briquettes	CSO and private initiatives have supported improved cookstoves, LPG transition, bamboo briquettes and awareness campaigns for women, schools and local food vendors.	Reduces deforestation, respiratory risks and unpaid time burdens while creating local livelihood opportunities.
Kilombero Sugar bagasse-to-electricity	Industrial use of biomass residues for electricity demonstrates how agro-processing can support cleaner production and energy self-supply.	Shows how industry can reduce emissions, improve competitiveness and support green industrialization.
Geita Gold Mining grid transition	Private industrial energy transition efforts demonstrate the role of large firms in shifting operations toward lower-emission and more reliable energy sources.	Connects SDG 7 with industrial productivity, emissions reduction and responsible business conduct.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; private sector and CSO stakeholder inputs.

4.3 SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDG 9 is the central bridge between Tanzania's infrastructure investment and structural transformation agenda. Tanzania has expanded rail, road, port, air, energy and digital infrastructure, but the main development challenge is to convert infrastructure into industrial value addition, productive employment, export competitiveness and formal enterprise growth. Manufacturing's share of GDP has remained below ambition, indicating that infrastructure alone is not sufficient unless linked with finance, skills, energy reliability, logistics, standards, technology and market access.

Transport infrastructure has advanced significantly. The Standard Gauge Railway has already reduced Dar es Salaam-Dodoma travel time from 10-12 hours by bus to 3-4 hours by train. From the start of SGR train services in July 2024 to December 2025, 4,665,004 passengers and 52,305 tonnes of freight were transported. Construction progress includes Dar es Salaam-Morogoro at 99.93 percent, Morogoro-Makutupora at 98.6 percent, Mwanza-Isaka at 67.85 percent, and other sections under development. These investments strengthen internal connectivity, trade logistics and regional integration.

Ports and air transport are also improving. Marine cargo handled through sea and inland waters increased from 14.73 million tonnes in 2016/17 to 32.75 million tonnes in 2024/25, while Dar es Salaam port modernization has deepened berths, improved cargo clearance and supported larger vessels. Air passenger volumes increased from 4,725,094 in 2016/17 to 7,531,375 in 2024/25, aircraft movements increased from 231,203 to 275,046, and air cargo increased from 26,084.90 tonnes to 41,402.74 tonnes. These trends support tourism, trade, investment and services.

Industrial and mining evidence shows both progress and unfinished transformation. The manufacturing share of GDP at current prices declined to 6.7 percent in 2024 compared with 7.7 percent in 2020, while manufacturing value added as a share of GDP declined to 8.0 percent in 2024. However, manufacturing employment increased from 14.7 percent in 2022 to 17.7 percent in 2023, high-tech manufacturing exports rose from 25 percent in 2023 to 42 percent in 2024, and medium-tech manufacturing exports reached 39 percent in 2025. This points to emerging upgrading opportunities despite the need to raise manufacturing's overall contribution.

Mining is becoming a stronger industrialization platform. Mining's share of GDP increased from 9.1 percent in 2023 to 11.2 percent in 2025, while mineral exports exceeded USD 4 billion annually in recent years. Tanzania has established 44 mineral markets and 117 buying centres, improving traceability, formalization and revenue collection. However, only 16 percent of national territory has detailed geological coverage, exports remain dominated by unprocessed ores, and domestic processing, refining and supplier linkages remain limited. The priority is therefore to move from extraction to value addition, local content, geological data, downstream processing and mineral-based manufacturing.

Digital infrastructure and private investment are also accelerating SDG 9. Internet use reached 85 percent of the population by 2025. Private digital investments, including network infrastructure and new 4G sites, are expanding connectivity. Zanzibar's digital economy provides a strong example, with internet penetration at 97.2 percent, all government offices connected to fibre and 78 e-government services operational. These cases show how digital infrastructure can improve public services, finance, markets and productivity when combined with skills and digital public systems.

Table 4.3: SDG 9 - priority performance indicators for infrastructure and industrialization

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
Manufacturing share of GDP (%)	7.7 (2020)	5.9 in main VNR / 6.7 in administrative data (2024)	Below ambition; structural transformation needs acceleration.
Manufacturing employment share (%)	14.7 (2022)	17.7 (2023)	Improving employment contribution.
Internet users (% population)	48 (2020)	85 (2025)	Strong digital connectivity gain.
SGR passengers transported	-	4,665,004 by Dec 2025	Infrastructure is already supporting mobility.
Marine cargo handled (million tonnes)	14.73 (2016/17)	32.75 (2024/25)	Logistics capacity improving.
Mining share of GDP (%)	9.1 (2023)	11.2 (2025)	Mining increasingly supports economic transformation.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; official administrative records.

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
SEZs and industrial land	Five SEZs have been launched and 34 SEZ areas covering 22,623.665 hectares have been identified.	Creates a platform for value addition, exports, investment and job creation.
Transport-logistics integration	SGR, port modernization, airport expansion and dry-port investments are improving corridor efficiency.	Reduces transport cost and links producers to regional and global markets.
Mining formalization and value addition	Mineral markets, buying centres and local content policies are improving traceability and domestic participation.	Transforms mineral wealth into industrial linkages and broader economic benefits.

Sources: Official administrative records

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Convert infrastructure into industrial value addition, export growth, formal jobs and productivity.**
- **Deepen manufacturing through agro-processing, textiles, leather, pharmaceuticals, green technologies and local raw-material value chains.**
- **Strengthen logistics, standards, certification, testing, SME finance and supplier development.**
- **Expand geological mapping, mining value addition, local content and mineral-based manufacturing.**
- **Use digital infrastructure to improve public services, MSME access, education, health, finance and innovation.**

Case Box 4.3. SDG 9 stakeholder and investment initiatives

Actor / case	Contribution	SDG acceleration value
Vodacom Tanzania	Invested TZS 890 billion in network infrastructure, supporting 4G expansion and rapid internet penetration gains.	Connects private digital investment with national connectivity and digital economy objectives.
Airtel Tanzania	Deployed 156 new 4G sites, extending broadband coverage to underserved areas.	Improves rural and peri-urban connectivity for services, finance and markets.
Zanzibar digital economy	Internet penetration reached 97.2 percent; all government offices are connected to fibre and 78 e-government services are operational.	Shows how digital infrastructure can strengthen public service delivery.
Fumba Smart City	A USD 350 million investment is positioning Zanzibar as a smart urban development model in East Africa.	Links digital infrastructure, urban planning and private investment.

Practical project example - agro-processing value chains:

A cashew, coffee, horticulture, livestock or fisheries cluster can integrate irrigation, storage, testing laboratories, export certification, SME finance, special economic zones and rail-port logistics. This turns SDG 9 from an infrastructure story into a value-addition and job-creation story.

4.4 SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urbanization is one of the strongest forces shaping Tanzania's future development pathway. About 35.76 percent of the population lives in urban areas. Cities have become engines of growth, innovation, service delivery, industrialization and employment, but they also face rising pressure on land, housing, drainage, transport, solid waste, water, sanitation, air quality and disaster preparedness.

Tanzania has made important progress in urban planning and land governance. The proportion of land covered by informal settlements declined from 70 percent in 2020 to 60.1 percent in 2025, while the number of formalized settlements increased from 513,509 to 2,863,109. The number of towns with up-to-date master plans increased from eight in 2015 to 28 in 2025. These improvements strengthen tenure security, planned development, infrastructure provision and dispute reduction.

Public transport access has improved for both women and men. Female access rose from 43.2 percent in 2020 to 53.5 percent in 2025, while male access increased from 47.5 percent to 56.2 percent. Solid waste collection in Dar es Salaam increased from 45 percent in 2020 to 55 percent in 2025. These gains establish a foundation for safer, more connected and more inclusive cities, but demand is rising faster than local service systems.

Urban disaster risk is increasing. Disaster-affected people rose from 261 per 100,000 population in 2020 to 284 in 2025. Floods affect transport networks, housing, markets, schools, health facilities and public investment priorities. Urban resilience is therefore not only a social protection issue; it is central to economic productivity, service delivery, private investment and fiscal sustainability.

The next phase requires integrated urban investment packages. Tanzania needs to combine drainage, planned settlements, solid waste systems, public transport corridors, affordable housing, disaster risk reduction, cultural heritage protection and local revenue systems. Zanzibar's urban experience, including Stone Town conservation, Fumba Town and smart-city approaches, provides useful lessons on linking cultural heritage, tourism, climate resilience, housing, jobs and services.

Table 4.4: SDG 11 - priority performance indicators for sustainable urban systems

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
Urban population (%)	-	35.76	Urbanization is a major development force.
Land covered by informal settlements (%)	70.0 (2020)	60.1 (2025)	Improving; formalization and planning expanded.
Formalized settlements (number)	513,509 (2020)	2,863,109 (2025)	Strong improvement in settlement regularization.
Towns with up-to-date master plans	8 (2015)	28 (2025)	Urban planning capacity improving.
Public transport access, female (%)	43.2 (2020)	53.5 (2025)	Improving inclusive mobility.
Public transport access, male (%)	47.5 (2020)	56.2 (2025)	Improving inclusive mobility.
Solid waste collection in Dar es Salaam (%)	45 (2020)	55 (2025)	Improving, but still below need.

Sources: NBS and OCGS

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
Settlement regularization	Formalized settlements increased more than fivefold between 2020 and 2025.	Supports tenure security, service delivery and household investment.
Master planning	Up-to-date master plans increased from eight towns in 2015 to 28 in 2025.	Improves spatial planning and infrastructure sequencing.
Urban resilience	District DRR strategies increased, but disaster-affected populations in urban areas remain a concern.	Requires drainage, early warning and risk-informed urban investments.

Sources: Official administrative records

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Prepare integrated urban investment packages covering land, housing, drainage, transport, solid waste and disaster risk reduction.**
- **Expand master plans, settlement regularization and prevention of new unplanned settlements in urban, peri-urban and rural growth areas.**
- **Scale affordable housing, serviced land and local infrastructure in fast-growing settlements.**
- **Strengthen city-level data, municipal finance, waste markets and public-private participation.**
- **Link cultural heritage, tourism, climate adaptation and urban planning, especially in coastal and historic cities.**

Case Box 4.4.

Actor / case	Contribution	SDG acceleration value
Fumba Town	Developed more than 800 homes and created more than 700 jobs in Zanzibar.	Demonstrates integrated urban development linking housing, jobs and services.
THEDI	Formalized 98 percent of private waste dealers, covering about 1.1 million tonnes of waste.	Shows how urban waste systems can move from informality to regulated service delivery.
Chanzi	Uses black soldier fly larvae to convert organic waste that would otherwise enter landfills.	Supports circular economy solutions for urban waste management.
Zanzibar urban resilience	Heritage, tourism, water scarcity, coral reefs and sea-level rise require integrated adaptation planning.	Links city planning with cultural preservation and climate resilience.

Practical project example - resilient urban investment package:

A city resilience programme can combine drainage, solid-waste transfer stations, planned settlements, public transport corridors, early-warning systems, smart-city systems, construction-material hubs, urban food systems and local maintenance financing. The strongest projects are prepared as integrated investment packages linked to climate finance, municipal revenue reform and private-sector participation.

Case Box 4.4A. Sustainable cities, waste and resilience initiatives

Case / actor	Contribution and evidence	SDG acceleration value
Fumba Smart City and Zanzibar urban innovation	Smart urban investment in Zanzibar combines land-use planning, digital infrastructure and green urban development.	Provides a model for integrated urban investment, jobs, services and resilience.
Tanga UWASA green bond model	The private sector report identifies green and municipal financing models as scalable approaches for water and urban infrastructure.	Shows how domestic capital markets can finance urban services and reduce pressure on public budgets.
CSO community accountability in settlements	Civil society actors support community monitoring, land rights, local accountability and inclusion of marginalized groups in service delivery.	Improves settlement upgrading, social accountability and Leave No One Behind implementation.
Carbon and ecosystem protection for urban resilience	Community forest and watershed protection initiatives help reduce disaster risk, protect water sources and support climate adaptation.	Links city resilience with upstream ecosystem management and climate finance.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; private sector, CSO and Zanzibar Records inputs.

4.5 SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals

SDG 17 provides the means of implementation for Tanzania's development agenda and underpins progress across all goals reviewed in this report. Tanzania has strengthened domestic resource mobilization and budget self-reliance, creating a stronger foundation for financing national priorities. Tax revenue increased from 11.2 percent of GDP in 2020/21 to about 13.3 percent in 2024/25, while budget self-reliance rose from 58.3 percent in 2020/21 to 78.0 percent in 2023/24.

Tanzania is advancing a more integrated financing approach that brings together domestic revenue, external finance, private investment, climate finance and public investment management within a coherent national planning framework. FDI inflows increased from USD 944 million in 2020 to USD 2,679.7 million in 2024, while registered investment capital rose to USD 7,216.68 million in 2025. At the same time, public debt increased from 41.3 percent of GDP in 2020/21 to 51.0 percent in 2024/25, reinforcing the importance of concessional finance, disciplined borrowing and debt sustainability.

Investment climate and public-system reforms are strengthening implementation capacity. The investment and SEZ legal framework now provides a unified facilitation platform and one-stop investor services. GePG has been upgraded through integration of 900 service providers, while 50 systems in 45 public institutions have been integrated through the Government Enterprises Service Bus. These reforms improve digital interoperability, reduce administrative burdens and strengthen service delivery.

Development cooperation remains most effective when it is programmatic, predictable and aligned with national systems. Tanzania has continued to strengthen alignment, with project objectives aligned with national frameworks increasing from 92.0 percent in 2023/24 to 95.74 percent in 2024/25. Dira 2050, FYDP IV, Transformation Plans, Regional Development Plans, annual budgets and national monitoring systems therefore remain the reference points for development effectiveness.

The private sector is central to the FYDP IV financing model. Consultations coordinated through the Global Compact Network Tanzania involved more than 1,000 companies and 750 completed questionnaires, providing evidence on investment climate, sustainability practices and responsible business conduct. Civil society also strengthens accountability and inclusion: consultations coordinated through the Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform reached more than 824 organizations, bringing community voice, LNOB evidence and independent monitoring into the VNR process.

Zanzibar's institutional and digital reforms also provide partnership lessons. Statistical performance improvement from 75 to 91 demonstrates rapid capacity gains, while digital government connectivity and e-services show how data systems can support accountability and implementation. Taken together, these contributions show that SDG 17 is not only about mobilizing resources. It is about aligning finance, institutions, partnerships, technology and accountability behind Tanzania's national development priorities.

Table 4.5: SDG 17 - priority indicators and financing implications

Indicator / evidence area	Baseline / earlier position	Latest position	Interpretation / policy meaning
Tax revenue (% GDP)	11.2 (2020/21)	~13.3 (2024/25)	Increase tax effort while protecting growth.
Budget self-reliance (%)	58.3 (2020/21)	78.0 (2023/24)	Reduce dependence on unpredictable grants.
FDI inflows (USD million)	944 (2020)	2,679.7 (2024)	Investment facilitation and project pipeline improving.
Registered investment capital (USD million)	3,330.52 (2023)	7,216.68 (2025)	Strong investment registration growth.
Public debt (% GDP)	41.3 (2020/21)	51.0 (2024/25)	Prioritize concessional finance and debt sustainability.
Project objectives aligned with national frameworks (%)	92.0 (2023/24)	95.74 (2024/25)	National plans provide the alignment standard.

Sources: NBS and OCGS

Additional intervention evidence

Additional intervention evidence	What Tanzania has done	Acceleration value
Investment facilitation reforms	The unified investment and SEZ framework, one-stop facilitation and investment land database support faster project development.	Improves coordination, investor confidence, project pipeline and employment potential.
Digital government integration	GePG integration of 900 service providers and GovESB integration of 50 systems in 45 institutions strengthen interoperability.	Improves payment systems, data exchange and service delivery.
Partnership evidence base	The VNR process incorporated more than 1,000 companies, 750 private-sector questionnaire responses and 824 CSO organizations.	Strengthens national ownership, accountability and stakeholder implementation.

Sources: Official administrative records; private sector, CSO

Priority focus for 2026-2030

- **Increase domestic revenue while protecting growth, competitiveness and household welfare.**
- **Prioritize concessional finance, debt sustainability and high-return public investments.**
- **Mobilize private capital through bankable projects, SEZs, PPPs, green bonds and risk-sharing instruments.**
- **Strengthen development cooperation alignment with Dira 2050, FYDP IV, thematic plans and national monitoring systems.**
- **Use CSO, private sector and Zanzibar evidence to strengthen accountability, inclusion and implementation learning.**

Case Box 4.5. SDG 17 partnership and financing initiatives

Actor / case	Contribution	SDG acceleration value
Global Compact Network Tanzania	Coordinated business dialogue with more than 1,000 companies and 750 completed questionnaires.	Provides private-national implementation evidence on investment climate, sustainability and responsible business.
Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform	Coordinated consultations with more than 824 civil society organizations.	Strengthens community voice, accountability and LNOB evidence in VNR preparation.
CRDB and Stanbic	CRDB issued a USD 300 million green bond; Stanbic issued a TZS 50 billion commercial green bond.	Shows growing capital-market appetite for SDG-aligned investment.
Zanzibar accountability systems	Statistical performance improvement from 75 to 91 demonstrates rapid institutional capacity gains.	Offers lessons for data systems, accountability and local implementation.

Case Box 4.5A. Partnership and financing cases with scale-up potential

Case / actor	Contribution and evidence	SDG acceleration value
Global Compact Network Tanzania	Business dialogue involved more than 1,000 companies and 750 completed questionnaires, creating evidence on sustainability practices, investment climate and responsible business.	Strengthens private-sector accountability and provides a structured basis for scaling SDG-aligned business action.
Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform	CSO consultations reached more than 824 organizations and also documented wider community perspectives, including vulnerable and marginalized groups.	Strengthens community voice, citizen accountability and LNOB evidence in national reporting.
CRDB and Stanbic green bonds	CRDB issued a USD 300 million green bond, while Stanbic issued a TZS 50 billion commercial green bond.	Demonstrates domestic capital-market appetite for climate and SDG-aligned investment.
Policy Forum and Tax Justice Working Group	CSOs have supported budget accountability, tax expenditure advocacy, tax reform dialogue, and anti-illicit-financial-flow capacity building, including engagement with media and policy platforms.	Supports domestic resource mobilization, transparency and more accountable financing for SDG acceleration.
Zanzibar accountability systems	Zanzibar's statistical performance improved from 75 to 91 and the VNR process is moving toward stronger digital data systems and subnational review mechanisms.	Offers lessons for SDG monitoring, gender-responsive data and local accountability.

Sources: NBS and OCGS; private sector, CSO and Zanzibar records.

CHAPTER FIVE

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the means of implementation required to accelerate SDG progress in Tanzania. It highlights the financing, institutional coordination, partnerships, risk management and data systems that support the translation of national priorities into measurable development outcomes. The chapter underscores that effective SDG delivery depends not only on the mobilization of resources, but also on the quality of planning, coordination, financing, monitoring and accountability systems that guide implementation.

5.2 Financing for Sustainable Development

Tanzania enters the next implementation period with a stronger platform for financing development. Budget self-reliance and domestic resource mobilization have improved, while FYDP IV provides a clearer framework for linking public investment, private capital, development cooperation and climate finance to national transformation priorities. The FYDP IV financing model places strong emphasis on private sector participation, with the private sector expected to contribute 70 percent of total investment requirements.

Development cooperation will remain important, particularly where it strengthens national systems and supports catalytic investment. Tanzania will continue to prioritize cooperation that is predictable, programmatic and aligned with Dira 2050, FYDP IV, Transformation Plans, Regional Development Plans, annual budgets and national monitoring systems. This alignment is essential for reducing duplication, lowering transaction costs and improving accountability for results.

5.3 Partnerships, Coordination and Accountability for SDG Delivery

Private sector participation will be critical to delivering FYDP IV and accelerating the SDGs. Mobilizing private capital requires well-prepared projects, consistent policy signals, credible risk-sharing instruments and clear investment opportunities across productive value chains. Consultations coordinated through the Global Compact Network Tanzania, involving more than 1,000 companies and 750 questionnaire responses, provide important evidence on investment climate conditions, sustainability practices, responsible business conduct and practical constraints affecting private sector contribution to the SDGs.

Civil society strengthens the inclusion, accountability and community ownership dimensions of implementation. Through the Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform, consultations with more than 824 organizations helped bring community perspectives, Leave No One Behind concerns and independent monitoring into the VNR process. These contributions show that effective implementation requires the combined effort of Government, development partners, the private sector, civil society, communities and knowledge institutions.

For the 2026–2030 implementation period, Tanzania will place stronger emphasis on delivery discipline, including improved project preparation, alignment of financing with national plans, strengthened public investment management, expanded climate finance readiness, improved data disaggregation and clear demonstration of how major programmes contribute to national priorities and SDG indicators.

CHAPTER SIX

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

6.1 Understanding Who Is Being Left Behind

The Leave No One Behind agenda requires Tanzania to look beyond national averages. Progress in national indicators can coexist with exclusion by geography, gender, age, disability, income, informality and exposure to climate risk. The Review therefore treats LNOB as a planning and resource-allocation issue.

Rural populations still face gaps in water reliability, electricity for lighting, transport access, secondary schooling, health referral systems and market connectivity. Urban poor households face housing, sanitation, drainage, air pollution, transport affordability and informal livelihood risks. Women and girls face GBV, child marriage, unpaid care work and asset gaps. Youth face school-to-work transition constraints and high exposure to informal employment.

Persons with disabilities remain constrained by data gaps, limited social protection coverage, inaccessible services and employment barriers. Disability is therefore treated as a policy and budgeting priority, not only as a minor disaggregation issue.

6.2 Planning and Policy Responses for Inclusion

LNOB is operationalized through targeted public investment, social protection, inclusive service standards, regional and local planning, gender-responsive budgeting and better disaggregated data.

Table 6.1. LNOB groups, barriers and planning responses

Group at risk of being left behind	Main barrier	Planning response
Rural poor households	Limited access to reliable services, markets and productive assets.	Target water, roads, energy, extension, health and education in high-poverty districts.
Women and girls	GBV, child marriage, unpaid care and asset ownership gaps.	Strengthen prevention, legal protection, land rights and women's enterprise support.
Youth	Skills mismatch, unemployment and informal work.	Expand market-relevant TVET, apprenticeships and enterprise finance.
Persons with disabilities	Low benefit coverage, accessibility gaps and weak disaggregation.	Budget for inclusive infrastructure, assistive services and disability-sensitive data.
Urban poor communities	Housing, sanitation, drainage, transport and disaster exposure.	Implement integrated urban upgrading and resilience programmes.
Climate-vulnerable communities	Floods, drought, land degradation and livelihood loss.	Integrate DRR, climate adaptation and livelihood diversification in local plans.

Sources: NPC; stakeholder consultations.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CHALLENGES AND ACCELERATION PATHWAYS 2026-2030

The Review identifies five cross-cutting challenges: insufficient structural transformation, high informality, climate and environmental vulnerability, financing constraints, and uneven implementation capacity. These challenges interact, for example, informality weakens tax mobilization, low industrialization limits formal jobs, and climate shocks increase fiscal pressure.

The acceleration agenda is practical and prioritized. The following three pathways consolidate the key interventions that can generate the strongest SDG gains by 2030.

Table 7.1: Acceleration pathways for the 2026-2030 period

Pathway	Core objective	Priority actions
Industrial transformation	Convert infrastructure and energy investments into productive capacity, exports and formal jobs.	Activate industrial corridors; develop agro-processing and blue economy value chains; expand SME finance; reform TVET; strengthen supplier development.
Climate-resilient systems	Reduce disaster losses and protect natural assets that support water, energy, agriculture and urban services.	Scale DRR strategies to all districts; reduce non-revenue water; expand clean cooking; restore watersheds and mangroves; mainstream climate risk in public investment.
Financing and implementation reform	Finance SDG acceleration through domestic revenue, private investment and aligned partnerships.	Raise tax effort; prepare bankable projects; use blended finance; align development cooperation; strengthen monitoring and accountability systems.

Sources: NPC

Table 7.2 Critical implementation conditions for FYDP IV and SDG acceleration

Condition	Why it matters	Priority action
Project preparation	Poorly prepared projects cannot attract finance or deliver impact.	Strengthen feasibility studies, appraisal and risk allocation.
Subnational capacity	LGAs deliver many SDG services.	Invest in planning, data and implementation support for LGAs.
Data discipline	Decision makers need trusted, timely and comparable indicators.	Agree metadata, units, sources and reporting calendars.
Partnership alignment	Fragmented support reduces impact.	Use national plans and budgets as the basis for partner support.

Sources: NPC

CHAPTER EIGHT

CONCLUSION AND CALL TO ACTION

Tanzania's Third VNR shows a country that has made real gains and is entering the next development phase with stronger planning instruments, improved infrastructure, expanded service delivery and a clear long-term vision. The evidence also shows that the remaining SDG period must be managed with greater selectivity and implementation discipline.

The country's progress in health, water, energy, connectivity and partnerships provides a foundation for acceleration. The areas requiring the most focused action are industrial transformation, formal employment, poverty and inequality reduction, environmental sustainability, climate resilience, urban systems and data quality.

The main message is clear: Tanzania is not only reporting on the SDGs; it is using the SDG review to improve national implementation under Dira 2050 and FYDP IV. The final sprint to 2030 will require disciplined public investment, productive private sector participation, stronger local implementation, credible data and partnerships aligned to national priorities.

Tanzania therefore calls on the international community to support fairer financing terms, predictable development cooperation, climate finance, technology transfer and trade arrangements that enable developing economies to industrialize sustainably. In return, Tanzania commits to strengthen national systems, improve coordination, deepen accountability and ensure that development results reach people and communities.

SELECTED STATISTICAL ANNEX

SDG Indicator Trends and Selected Disaggregation, 2020-2025

This annex provides supporting statistical evidence for the Voluntary National Review, complementing the main report. It presents selected indicator-level data, annual values and SDG status classifications. A dash (-) indicates data are unavailable or not applicable. The annex is read together with official metadata from NBS and OCGS.

Annex Table A1. SDG 1 - No Poverty

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
1.1.1	Poverty rate at USD 2.15/day (%)	49.7	49.1	48.3	-	47.5	-	Improving
1.2.1	National poverty rate (%)	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	24.9 (2025)	Improving
1.2.2	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35 (2025)	Limited Progress
1.3.1	Social security coverage (%)	0.241	0.247	0.248	0.25	0.263	0.28	Improving
1.3.1	Disability benefit coverage (% households)	-	-	-	-	-	0.004	Partial Tracking / Data Gap
1.4.1	Rural water access (%)	72.3	74.3	77.0	79.6	83.0	85.2	On Track
1.4.1	Electricity for lighting - national (%)	-	-	-	-	-	43.8	Improving
1.4.2	Women with secure land tenure rights (%)	-	-	-	-	-	35	Improving
1.5.1	Disaster-affected per 100,000	261	16	24	88	142	284	Uneven Progress
1.5.2	Disaster economic losses - transport (USD M)	-	-	-	-	408	-	Priority for Acceleration
1.5.3	National DRR Strategy in place	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	On Track
1.5.4	Local govts with DRR strategies (%)	15.43	16.5	22.34	23.0	24.47	25.53	Improving
1.a.1	Grants mobilized (USD M)	307	891	171	309.9	254.24	266.6	Priority for Acceleration
1.a.2	Govt spending on essential services (%)	-	-	-	15.3	17.8	24.2	Improving

Annex Table A2. SDG 2 - Zero Hunger

Indi-cator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	25.9	24.9	22.7	20.2	20.4	22.0	Improving
2.1.2	Food self-sufficiency ratio	126	125	114	124	128	130	On Track
2.2.1	Stunting - Tanzania (%)	34.0	34.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	Improving
2.2.1	Stunting - Mainland rural (%)	-	-	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	Priority for Acceleration
2.2.1	Stunting - Mainland urban (%)	-	-	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	Improving
2.2.1	Stunting - Zanzibar (%)	24.0	24.0	17.6	16.5	15.4	14.4	On Track
2.2.2	Wasting - Tanzania (%)	5.0	5.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	Improving
2.2.2	Wasting - Zanzibar (%)	7.1	7.1	8.2	8.4	8.3	-	Priority for Acceleration
2.2.3	Anaemia - women Mainland (%)	44.8	44.8	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9	Improving
2.2.3	Anaemia - women Zanzibar (%)	60.1	60.1	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	Improving
2.2.3	Anaemia - pregnant women (%)	-	-	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	Priority for Acceleration
2.2.4	Min dietary diversity - children 6-24m (%)	26	26	19	19	19	19	Priority for Acceleration
National proxy	Meat production (000 tonnes)	657	-	-	-	-	874	On Track
National proxy	Fish production (000 tonnes)	447	-	470	485	495	505	Improving
2.4.1	Irrigated area (000 ha)	695	727	727	727	983	689	Uneven Progress
2.a.1	Agriculture share of govt expenditure (%)	26.7	26.8	26.2	26.8	26.3	26.3	Limited Progress
2.c.1	National food inflation rate (%)	5.0	4.2	7.3	6.8	2.1	6.4	Uneven Progress
2.3.1	Forestry share of GDP (%)	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	Priority for Acceleration

Annex Table A3. SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
3.1.1	Maternal mortality (per 100,000)	556	556	104	104	104	104	Limited Progress
3.1.2	Skilled birth attendance (%)	92.4	93.0	85.0	94.7	95.0	92.6	On Track
3.2.1	Under-5 mortality (per 1,000)	50	25	43	43	43	43	On Track
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality (per 1,000)	25	25	24	24	24	24	On Track
3.3.1	New HIV infections (number)	72,463	67,535	59,299	53,002	50,529	-	On Track
3.3.2	TB incidence (per 100,000)	222	-	195	183	183	172	On Track
3.3.3	Malaria incidence (per 1,000)	98.9	71.8	57.9	56.6	52.1	42.8	On Track
3.3.4	Hepatitis B treatment coverage (%)	5	-	-	-	-	13	Improving
3.4.1	NCD mortality (per 100,000)	7.8	8.3	-	16.0	17.4	16.2	Uneven Progress
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0-1.1	Limited Progress
3.6.1	Road traffic deaths (number)	1,384	1,368	1,164	1,647	1,715	1,530	Uneven Progress
3.7.1	Family planning satisfied - modern methods (%)	52.9	-	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	Limited Progress
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (15-19 years)	-	-	112	112	112	112	Limited Progress
3.8.1	Essential medicine availability (%)	76.1	78.0	78.0	76.0	85.0	87.4	On Track
3.a.1	Tobacco use - national (%)	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	5.9	Improving
3.b.1	Full immunisation coverage (%)	88	96	107	122	97	95	On Track
3.c.1	Health worker density (per 10,000)	17.9	18.4	7.9	8.4	9.3	11.4	Improving
3.d.1	IHR capacity score	0.54	0.56	0.58	0.63	0.63	0.70	Improving
3.d.2	AMR bloodstream infections (%)	-	-	-	12	-	12	Limited Progress

Annex Table A4. SDG 4 - Quality Education

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
4.1.1a	Learning - grades 2/3 reading (%)	-	-	-	78.92	78.92	78.92	Partial Tracking / Data Gap
4.1.1a	Learning - grades 2/3 mathematics (%)	-	-	-	62.56	62.56	62.56	Partial Tracking / Data Gap
4.1.1b	Learning - end of primary (reading)	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Partial Tracking / Data Gap
4.1.1c	Learning - O-level reading (%)	-	-	-	44.39	46.71	47.83	Improving
4.1.1c	Learning - O-level mathematics (%)	-	-	-	37.18	39.52	40.62	Improving
4.1.2	Primary GCR - total (%)	75.5	79.1	100.2	80.1	89.9	79.1	Uneven Progress
4.1.2	Primary GCR - male (%)	71.9	76.8	96.1	74.8	82.4	65.7	Uneven Progress
4.1.2	Primary GCR - female (%)	79.1	81.5	104.2	85.6	97.5	79.5	Uneven Progress
4.1.2	Primary Net Completion Rate (%)	29.6	31.6	40.3	33.3	37.3	29.3	Priority for Acceleration
4.1.2	Primary survival rate (%)	-	-	-	-	68.2	63.2	Priority for Acceleration
4.1.2	Lower secondary GCR - total (%)	38.6	39.5	38.7	39.1	41.4	46.0	Improving
4.1.2	Upper secondary GCR - total (%)	8.0	5.9	7.4	7.3	7.9	9.8	Improving
4.2.1	Children 24-59m developmentally on track (%)	-	-	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	Limited Progress
4.2.2	Pre-primary GER (%)	78.5	76.9	83.9	89.5	89.5	84.46	On Track
4.3.1	Apprenticeship training (number)	26,657	9,394	4,284	6,300	8,000	5,746	Priority for Acceleration
4.3.1	Technical education enrollment	157,420	-	172,264	206,617	206,617	217,204	On Track
4.3.2	Higher education enrollment	259,266	-	-	-	-	361,257	On Track
4.5.1	Gender parity - TVET (GPI)	0.91	0.95	0.99	0.99	0.93	0.96	On Track
4.6.1	Youth literacy 15-24 (%)	-	-	90.41	91.02	91.63	92.18	Improving
4.a.1	Primary schools with electricity (%)	50.3	59.1	61.6	61.9	68.0	73.5	On Track
4.c.1	Qualified teachers - secondary O-level (%)	78	79	81	82	82	84	Improving

Annex Table A5. SDG 5 - Gender Equality

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
5.2.1	Physical violence by intimate partner (%)	-	-	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	Improving
5.2.1	Sexual violence by intimate partner (%)	-	-	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	Improving
5.2.1	Physical violence - any perpetrator (%)	-	-	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	Improving
5.3.1	Child marriage before 18 (%)	-	-	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1	Limited Progress
5.3.1	Child marriage before 15 (%)	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	Limited Progress
5.3.2	FGM prevalence - Tanzania (%)	-	-	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	Improving
5.3.2	FGM prevalence - Zanzibar (%)	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	On Track
5.4.1	Unpaid care - female (% time)	-	19.4	-	-	-	-	Partial Tracking / Data Gap
5.5.1	Women in Parliament (%)	36.7	36.9	37.4	37.4	37.8	39.3	Improving
5.5.1	Women in local government (%)	30.1	30.1	30.1	29.0	29.0	36.8	Improving
5.5.2	Women in senior management - ILFS (%)	27.4	27.9	-	-	29.8	24.2	Uneven Progress
5.6.1	Women making own reproductive decisions (%)	-	-	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	Partial Tracking / Data Gap
5.a.1	Women land rights holders (%)	28.5	29.3	30.0	30.0	30.0	35.0	Improving
5.b.1	Households with mobile phone (%)	-	-	-	-	-	88.7	On Track

Annex Table A6. SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
6.1.1	Rural water access (%)	72.3	74.5	77.0	79.6	83.0	85.2	On Track
6.1.1	Regional center water (%)	86.0	86.5	88.0	90.0	91.6	92.5	On Track
6.1.1	Dar es Salaam water (%)	89.0	90.0	90.0	92.5	93.0	94.5	On Track
6.2.1	Safely managed sanitation (%)	-	-	31.8	34.8	34.8	64.6	Improving
6.2.1	Rural improved sanitation (%)	-	71.8	73.2	77.5	78.1	-	Improving
6.2.1	Sewer connectivity - regional centres (%)	13.0	13.5	10.7	13.0	5.6	-	Priority for Acceleration
6.3.1	Discharge permits granted (number)	11	19	20	72	92	-	On Track
6.3.2	Water bodies with good quality (%)	89.0	88.0	86.0	87.0	87.7	88.8	Improving
6.3.2	Water quality monitoring networks	16	20	23	30	35	38	On Track
6.4.1	NRW - Dar es Salaam (%)	39.0	39.0	33.9	40.9	40.0	-	Priority for Acceleration
6.4.1	NRW - Regional centres (%)	36.6	37.8	35.5	37.2	33.4	-	Improving
6.4.2	Water stress level	0.039	0.039	0.039	-	-	-	On Track
6.5.1	IWRM score (0-100)	0.53	-	-	0.57	-	54	Improving
6.5.2	Basins with IWRM plans (out of 9)	6	6	6	6	6	7	Improving
6.5.2	Transboundary basins with cooperation (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	On Track
6.6.1	Gazetted water sources	-	-	59	-	68	80	Improving

Annex Table A7. SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
7.1.1	Electricity access (%)	78.4	78.4	78.4	78.6	85.5	86.2	On Track
7.1.1	Installed generation capacity (MW)	2,100	1,574	1,518	1,662	2,411	4,504.9	On Track
7.1.1	Regions connected to national grid	-	-	-	23	25	26	On Track
7.1.1	National grid length (km)	-	-	-	-	7,524	8,500	On Track
7.1.1	SAIDI (minutes/year)	-	-	-	-	-	599	Partial Tracking / Data Gap
7.1.1	SAIFI (interruptions/year)	-	-	-	-	-	10	Partial Tracking / Data Gap
7.1.2	Clean cooking fuel adoption (%)	-	-	16.1	-	-	-	Priority for Acceleration
7.2.1	Renewable energy share - TFEC (%)	39.3	31.5	38.6	40.8	54.9	73.85	On Track
7.2.1	Renewable energy share - electricity (%)	-	-	-	-	43.1	76.6	On Track
7.3.1	AT&C losses (%)	15.3	15.4	14.6	14.5	14.7	15.0	Limited Progress
7.3.1	Per capita electricity (kWh/person)	-	-	-	131	142	152	On Track

Annex Table A8. SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
8.1.1	GDP real growth rate (%)	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.9	On Track
8.1.1	GDP per capita (USD)	1,172	1,212	1,233	1,277	1,227	1390	Uneven Progress
8.2.1	GDP per employed person growth (%)	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.2	Improving
8.3.1	Informal employment - total (%)	-	92.5	-	-	94.6	95.7	Priority for Acceleration
8.3.1	Informal employment - female (%)	-	95.2	-	-	95.9	97.1	Priority for Acceleration
8.5.1	Hourly earnings - male (TZS)	-	1,823	-	-	2,935	2,528	Improving
8.5.1	Hourly earnings - female (TZS)	-	1,867	-	-	3,059	2,616	Improving
8.5.2	Unemployment - total (%)	9.5	8.7	-	-	6.2	5.9	Improving
8.6.1	NEET - total (%)	-	6.6	-	-	23.1	22.1	Improving
8.6.1	NEET - female (%)	-	7.7	-	-	29.9	28.5	Improving
8.7.1	Child labor - total (%)	-	24.9	-	-	25.0	21.1	Improving
8.8.2	Workplace inspections (number)	4,771	4,254	5,056	8,097	11,921	-	On Track
8.9.1	Tourism earnings (USD billion)	0.71	1.3	1.5	1.6	3.9	4.2	On Track
8.9.1	Tourist arrivals (number)	620,867	922,692	1,454,920	1,556,200	2,141,895	-	On Track
8.10.1	Commercial bank branches	967	989	981	1,019	1,028	1,049	On Track
8.10.2	Population with bank/mobile accounts (M)	30.33	33.14	38.34	-	-	-	Improving

Annex Table A9. SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
9.1.1	Paved roads (% total road network)	8.32	7.31	-	-	-	15%	Uneven Progress
9.1.2	Railway passengers (millions)	1.28	1.28	1.36	1.25	2.42	4.14	On Track
9.1.2	Railway freight (000 tonnes)	539	623	715	683	485	438	Priority for Acceleration
9.1.2	Air passengers (millions)	2.77	3.79	5.97	6.82	7.41	8.11	On Track
9.1.2	Maritime freight (million tonnes)	17.1	18.8	23.1	26.5	29.1	-	On Track
9.2.1	Manufacturing % GDP (current prices)	7.7	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.3	5.9	Priority for Acceleration
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment (% total)	3.7	4.4	3.8	4.0	5.0	5.5	Improving
9.3.1	SME share of industry value added (%)	7.2	8.0	8.8	9.6	10.6	11.6	Improving
9.4.1	CO2 per unit of GDP (kg CO2/USD)	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.09	Limited Progress
9.5.1	R&D expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.09	1.06	1.06	Improving
9.c.1	Internet users (% population)	48	50	51	56	72	85	On Track
9.c.1	3G coverage (% population)	89	94	72	86	91	94	On Track
9.c.1	4G coverage (% population)	-	-	55	74	88	94	On Track
9.c.1	5G coverage (% population)	-	-	-	-	20	30	Improving
9.c.2	FTTH subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	123,052	Improving
9.a.1	FDI registered - TISEZA (USD M)	944	-	-	-	-	1,656	On Track

Annex Table A10. SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
10.1.1	Gini – Mainland Tanzania	-	0.444	-	-	-	0.41	Improving
10.1.1	Gini - Dar es Salaam	-	0.41	-	-	-	0.42	Priority for Acceleration
10.1.1	Gini - Other urban TZM	-	0.37	-	-	-	0.43	Priority for Acceleration
10.1.1	Gini - Rural TZM	-	0.31	-	-	-	0.36	Priority for Acceleration
10.1.1	Gini - Zanzibar	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	Priority for Acceleration
10.2.1	Workers below 2/3 median - total (%)	-	35.8	-	-	-	27.9	Improving
10.2.1	Workers below 2/3 median - female (%)	-	40.2	-	-	-	32.8	Improving
10.2.1	Workers below 2/3 median - male (%)	-	33.9	-	-	-	25.1	Improving
10.4.1	Labor share of GDP (%)	44.85	44.5	44.2	43.9	43.7	43.5	Priority for Acceleration
10.5.1	Credit growth to private sector (%)	3.1	10.0	22.5	17.1	12.4	23.6	Improving
10.5.1	Savings to GDP ratio (%)	20.9	21.1	20.9	19.7	23.8	-	Improving
10.5.1	NPL ratio (%)	9.8	8.5	5.8	4.3	3.3	-	On Track
10.5.1	Current account (% GDP)	-2.1	-2.1	-3.2	-4.1	-2.6	-	Improving
10.c.1	Remittance costs (%)	9.48	-	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.5	Improving

Annex Table A11. SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
11.2.1	Public transport access - male (%)	47.5	49.0	51.3	53.8	55.0	56.2	Improving
11.2.1	Public transport access - female (%)	43.2	45.0	47.4	50.2	51.8	53.5	Improving
11.3.1	Plots issued for development (CROs/CCROs)	91,259	108,125	133,407	208,774	198,560	142,456	Uneven Progress
11.4.1	Heritage expenditure (USD million)	300	328	367	408	447	488	On Track
11.5.1	Disaster-affected per 100,000	261	16	24	88	142	284	Uneven Progress
11.5.2	Disaster losses - floods (USD M)	180	210	260	420	580	500	Priority for Acceleration
11.5.2	Disaster losses - drought (USD M)	120	140	180	200	220	190	Priority for Acceleration
11.5.2	Disaster losses - landslides (USD M)	20	25	30	40	45	35	Uneven Progress
11.6.1	Solid waste collection - DSM (%)	45	47	49	51	53	55	Improving
11.6.2	PM2.5 - Dar es Salaam (μg/m³)	28.5	29.0	30.2	31.0	38.1	32.5	Priority for Acceleration
11.6.2	PM2.5 - Mwanza (μg/m³)	26.0	26.5	27.3	28.0	28.8	29.5	Priority for Acceleration
11.7.1	Open space - DSM (% built-up area)	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5	Priority for Acceleration
11.b.2	Districts with DRR strategies (%)	15.43	16.5	22.34	22.87	24.47	25.53	Improving

Annex Table A12. SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production

Indi-cator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
12.3.1	Food loss index	0.993	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.997	0.996	Limited Progress
12.4.1	EIA applications approved (number)	-	-	967	804	1,177	1,228	On Track
12.4.2	Hazardous waste (tonnes)	-	-	118	-	-	-	Partial Tracking / Data Gap
12.5.1	National recycling rate (%)	-	-	12.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	Improving
12.6.1	Companies with sustainability reports	23	23	24	24	28	-	Improving
12.7.1	Sustainable public procurement	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	On Track

Annex Table A13. SDG 13 - Climate Action

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
13.1.1	Climate disaster-affected (per 100,000)	254	161	12	78	283	139	Uneven Progress
13.1.3	Districts with DRR strategies (%)	15.43	16.5	22.34	22.87	24.47	25.53	Improving
13.2.1	NDC submitted and updated	Yes	Yes	Updated	Yes	Yes	Yes	On Track
13.2.2	GHG emissions (Gg CO2e)	95,000	94,500	97,000	98,800	101,000	101,000	Priority for Acceleration

Annex Table A14. SDG 14 - Life Below Water

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
14.3.1	Ocean pH (marine acidity)	~8.09	~8.08	~8.07	~8.07	~8.06	~8.05	Priority for Acceleration
14.5.1	Marine KBA coverage (%)	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	Limited Progress
14.6.1	IUU fishing reduction (%)	80	80	80	80	80	80	Limited Progress
14.7.1	Fisheries growth rate (%)	6.7	2.6	1.9	1.4	2.3	3.1 (Q4)	Improving
14.7.1	Fisheries share of GDP (%)	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	-	Limited Progress

Annex Table A15. SDG 15 - Life on Land

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
15.1.1	Forest area (million ha)	46.06	45.59	45.12	44.65	44.18	43.71	Priority for Acceleration
15.1.2	Protected area coverage (%)	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	Limited Progress
15.3.1	Land degradation (% land area)	-	-	-	50-61	50-61	50-61	Priority for Acceleration
15.5.1	Red List Index	-	-	0.68	-	-	-	Priority for Acceleration
15.7.1	Poaching cases (number)	3,975	3,975	3,975	-	2,304	2,300	Improving

Annex Table A16. SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Status
16.1.1	Intentional homicides (number)	2,286	2,401	2,595	2,367	2,263	1,977	Improving
16.1.3	GBV survivors - female (number)	30,772	16,687	11,992	13,685	-	-	Uneven Progress
16.2.1	Child physical punishment (%)	-	-	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	Priority for Acceleration
16.2.3	Sexual violence by age 18 (%)	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	Partial Tracking / Data Gap
16.6.1	Budget execution rate (%)	-	-	-	-	92.3	-	On Track
16.7.1	Women in Parliament - national (%)	36.7	36.9	37.4	37.4	37.8	37.6	Improving
16.9.1	Birth registration - under-5 (%)	-	-	65.0	-	68.0	-	Improving
16.b.1	Discrimination reported (%)	-	-	-	-	-	11.5	Partial Tracking / Data Gap

Annex Table A17. SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Status
17.1.1	Tax revenue (% GDP)	11.2	11.9	14.9	14.6	~13.3	On Track
17.1.1	Non-tax revenue (% GDP)	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.3	-	Improving
17.1.1	Domestic revenue (% GDP)	13.3	14.9	15.2	16.4	15.1	On Track
17.1.2	Budget self-reliance (%)	58.3	68.5	70.7	78.0	-	On Track
17.1.2	Total national budget (TZS trillion)	37.98	31.78	40.95	44.39	49.35	Improving
17.3.1	FDI inflows (USD million)	944	1,191	1,438	1,649	1,656	On Track
17.3.2	Remittances (% GDP)	0.71	0.77	0.95	0.42	1.5	Improving
17.4.1	Public debt (% GDP)	41.3	43.4	44.9	47.8	51.0	Partial Tracking / Data Gap
17.8.1	Internet users (%)	48	50	51	56	85	On Track
17.9.1	ODA committed (USD billion)	2.65	2.62	2.73	3.06	3.19	Improving
17.13.1	GDP growth rate (%)	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.5	On Track
17.13.1	Inflation (%)	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.1	Limited Progress
17.15.1	Project objectives aligned with national frameworks (%)	-	-	-	92.0	95.74	On Track
17.18.1	SPI statistical capacity score	61.53	64.62	69.21	70.85	~69	Improving
17.19.2	Population and Housing Census conducted	-	-	Yes (2022)	Yes	Yes	On Track

Sources: NBS; OCGS; MoF; BoT; Sector Ministries; PMO-RALG and LGAs

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