

TANZANIA KILIMANJARO

Education | Tourism | Agriculture | Health | Real Estate Industry

Brand Magazine

MARCH 2026 5TH EDITION



DR. SAMIA'S
100
DAYS

HISTORIC TRANSFORMATION



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President of the United Republic of Tanzania

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the best in fulfilling your national responsibilities.

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DR. SAMIA'S
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Congratulations Dr. Samia on 100 Days of Bold Leadership

On behalf of Raskazone Media and Strategies Limited (RMSCL), I welcome our readers to the Kilimanjaro Brand Magazine, which brings you a collection of information on the work being carried out by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, including the implementation of development projects and various socio-economic and cultural matters.

Unlike previous editions, this issue of Kilimanjaro Brand Magazine presents special coverage on the 100 Days of Implementation since Dr Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, assumed office.

Through this magazine, we have published both short and long articles touching on the performance of the Sixth Phase Government during its first 100 days in office since November 3, 2025.

It should be remembered that Dr Samia assumed leadership during a difficult period. Not only was she Tanzania's first female President, but also she took office at a time when the nation was in mourning following the loss of its leader.

She once acknowledged feeling fear and uncertainty, but assured Tanzanians that: "Nothing will be ruined, nothing will come to a halt, let the work continue!"

It is evident that the progress Tanzania has achieved during the period 2021–2026 across various sectors has been significant and has brought substantial benefits to the well-being of its people. Through Kilimanjaro Brand Magazine, you will learn about the major transformations that have taken place across nearly every sector and their contribution to national development and social welfare.

It is, therefore, my expectation that you will enjoy reading the articles featured in this magazine. I also take this opportunity to congratulate Dr. Samia for the remarkable work she has been doing in building our nation, especially after taking over leadership during a challenging time following the passing of her predecessor, the late Dr. John Pombe Magufuli in March 2021.

Indeed, the achievements realised demonstrate patriotism, nationalism, unity, solidarity, and love—values championed by Dr. Samia in collaboration with all Tanzanians through the philosophy of the 4Rs.

I join fellow Tanzanians in appreciating the Government for its strong efforts in driving major economic reforms through the implementation of various projects initiated by her predecessor, the late Dr. John Pombe Magufuli, during his transformative tenure - thus positioning the nation on a strong path toward further progress in economic, social, and cultural spheres.

It is my hope that during her tenure, Tanzanians have learned a great deal and are now ready to make even greater strides toward 2030 by leveraging the available economic, social, cultural, and political opportunities to further advance national development and improve social welfare.

Raskazone Media and Strategies Limited remains committed at all times to fulfilling its responsibility of ensuring that all Tanzanians receive information about their Government and the Private Sector, as part of our contribution to national development and social well-being.

We will continue to collaborate with various stakeholders from Government institutions and the Private Sector to ensure that we promote all the positive achievements realised under the leadership of the Sixth Phase Government led by Dr. Samia, so that the economy continues to grow and contribute significantly to the nation.

Congratulations to you, Dr. Samia, on your strong leadership.
Kazi na Utu, Tunasonga Mbele!
(Work and Humanity - We Move Forward!)

Congratulations Dr. Samia on Fulfilling Your Promises with Outstanding Achievements

During the campaign period for the 2025 General Election, from August to October 2025, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, as a candidate under the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) ticket, made various promises to the citizens.

She pledged to fulfill those promises within 100 days after being elected and assuming office for the second term of the sixth-phase government.

After winning the General Election and taking office on November 3, 2025, she formed the government and began implementing the promises she had made.

Among those promises were to strengthen the provision of health, education, and water services; formalise the informal sector; and facilitate access to capital for small and medium-sized businesses as well as start-up companies.

Additionally, she promised to establish a Commission for initiating dialogue on reconciliation and mediation, as well as to prepare the groundwork for the process of constitutional reforms.

While officially opening the 13th Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania on November 14, 2025, she emphasised the commencement of implementing those promises.

These promises have been successfully implemented through various national policies, plans, and strategies under the slogan 'Kazi na Utu Tunasonga Mbele', which literally translates Work and Dignity, We Move Forward.

The achievements realised within the first 100 days of Dr. Samia's effective leadership demonstrate a genuine commitment to bringing development to the people, along with a high pace of implementation of the issues she promised during the 2025 General Election campaigns.

The government has continued to strengthen the provision of quality services to citizens by expanding infrastructure for

social services, transport, and logistics; addressing citizens' concerns; and strengthening both domestic and international relations.

Furthermore, her government has created a conducive environment for collaboration between the public and private sectors to achieve national plans, including Vision 2050 and the CCM Election Manifesto for the 2025 General Election.

These achievements reinforce Tanzanians' trust in their leader, showing her sincere commitment to bringing development through her philosophy of Work and Dignity, We Move Forward.

Every Tanzanian, in their respective capacity, has the responsibility to actively participate in and be part of the successful implementation of what Dr. Samia promised and has begun to deliver in practice, as witnessed within her 100 days in office.

We congratulate you for the great work you continue to do, and we pledge our continued support so that you may keep bringing development to Tanzanians for the benefit of both the present and future generations.

Eric Toroka
Editor In Chief



100 Days of President Samia

Second Term – Sixth Phase Government Promises vs Progress Achieved

1



HEALTH SECTOR

Ending the withholding of Bodies in Hospitals

Promise: To end the practice of withholding deceased bodies due to unpaid hospital bills.

Progress Achieved:

- An implementation circular has been issued to all public hospitals.
- Health service facilities are implementing the directive.
- Complaints received after implementation

2



EDUCATION SECTOR

Third Grade Strategy (3Rs- KKK)

Promise: To ensure every third-grade pupil can read, write, and count.

Progress Achieved:

- H.E. the President officially launched the scientific KKK Strategy on 29 January 2026.
- The programme is being implemented nationwide.

3



ECONOMY AND EMPOWERMENT SECTOR

District Industrial Clusters

Promise: To establish an industrial cluster programme to create jobs and add value to products.

Progress Achieved:

- Preliminary assessments of industrial clusters have been completed in the regions of Manyara, Singida, Mbeya, Iringa, Shinyanga, Ruvuma, Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Dodoma, Tabora and Kigoma.
- The assessment will help identify entrepreneurs' needs and the actual product demands in each area.

4



ENERGY SECTOR

Clean Cooking Energy

Promise: To strengthen the use of clean cooking energy.

Progress Achieved:

- Public awareness campaigns conducted through 11 media outlets (TV and radio) and 5 social media platforms.
- Distribution of 10,337 improved cookstoves with an 85% subsidy and 21,843 six-kilogramme LPG cylinders with a 50% subsidy.
- 22 institutions feeding more than 100 people daily have shifted to clean energy, bringing the national total to 1,069 institutions.
- Alternative charcoal production plants are set to begin operations in Dodoma and Tabora this month.

5



WATER SECTOR

National Water Grid

Promise: To begin construction of the National Water Grid.

Progress Achieved:

- The project has started implementation in Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika.
- The design for the water supply project from Lake Victoria to Dodoma via Singida has been completed.
- A project consultant began work in January 2026 for the Lake Tanganyika section connecting Kigoma, Katavi, and Rukwa.

6



GOOD GOVERNANCE SECTOR

Reconciliation and New Constitution Commission

Promise: To establish a commission for dialogue and reconciliation.

Progress Achieved:

- The commission will be formed after the findings of the commission investigating the October 29 violence.
- Preliminary preparations regarding the commission's structure have begun.
- The government has met with various stakeholders, including religious leaders and other groups.

CONCLUSION

Within 100 days, the government has laid the foundation for fulfilling its promises by:

- Launching new systems.
- Providing jobs and financial support to strengthen the economy and citizens' welfare.
- Establishing accountability infrastructure.
- Initiating structural reforms in the health, education, economic, and governance sectors.

100 DAYS

Samia charts bold start in first 100 days of second term

President Samia Suluhu Hassan's second-term administration has hit the ground running, marking the first 100 days with tangible progress across health, education, infrastructure, water, and economic management.



According to a government report on early campaign commitments, the Sixth Phase Government began executing priority programmes immediately after being formed on 3 November 2025, following the general election.

President Hassan said the early actions were designed to strengthen service delivery and accelerate development across key sectors.

"We began implementing our commitments immediately after assuming office by strengthening health, education and water services, formalising the informal sector, facilitating access to capital for small and medium enterprises and initiating a reconciliation process," she stated.

Health Sector: Expanding access and improving care

Health services were at the forefront of the government's first initiatives. The administration launched the first phase of Universal Health Insurance to cover citizens unable to afford medical coverage.

"We have begun implementing the universal health insurance system, with the government covering premiums for citizens who do not have the financial capacity," President Samia explained.

Further reforms include a new scheme to cover treatment costs for chronic illnesses such as cancer, kidney, heart conditions, diabetes, and bone-related illnesses for vulnerable groups. The government also removed restrictions that previously prevented families from collecting the bodies of deceased relatives from public health facilities due to unpaid medical bills.



Efforts to strengthen health infrastructure have also been notable. The number of facilities capable of performing emergency caesarean sections increased from 523 in October 2025 to 578 by January 2026, contributing to a rise in facility-based deliveries from 85 to 87.5 percent. Meanwhile, the Government of Tanzania Hospital Management Information System (GoTHOMIS) has been installed in 7,427 primary health facilities nationwide, enhancing health information management.

Education: Building foundations and practical skills

Education reforms focused on improving literacy, numeracy, and practical skills for students. A national strategic programme, under the slogan “Mtoto Asome, Aandike na Ahesabu Bila Shida”, aims to strengthen foundational skills among primary school pupils.

The government also procured Sh5.4 billion worth of teaching and learning materials for students and teachers with special needs and distributed an additional 18 million textbooks to improve the student-to-book ratio. ICT training was provided to 600 secondary school teachers and over 600 regional and district supervisors, enabling more effective digital teaching and school management.



President Hassan stressed the importance of preparing students for the modern economy.

"Our intention is to build the capacity of students so they can become innovators and entrepreneurs capable of creating employment opportunities," she said.

Through the first phase of the Samia Commercialisation Fund, Sh667 million in loans has been disbursed to projects

including honey and palm oil processing for export and hospital patient queue management systems.

National healing and reconciliation

Following the chaos that erupted during the October 29, 2025 elections, President Hassan appointed a commission of inquiry, chaired by retired Chief Justice Mohamed Chande Othman, to lead reconciliation efforts. She emphasised that the commission's work will contribute to creating a conducive environment for revising the country constitution.



Water Supply: Expanding access

Water access received focused attention. Projects are underway in regions including Dodoma, Njombe, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Geita, Tanga, Mtwara, Tabora, and Dar es Salaam. Through the National Water Grid concept, the government is supplying water from major lakes and rivers across the country.

"We are implementing the National Water Grid concept to ensure sustainable water supply from major lakes such as Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa as well as major rivers," President Samia said.

Youth and economic empowerment

Youth entrepreneurship has been promoted through the allocation of Sh200 billion to support start-ups and business expansion, encouraging young Tanzanians to generate income and contribute to economic growth.

Government revenue collection exceeded expectations in November–December 2025. The Tanzania Revenue Authority

collected Sh6.99 trillion against a target of Sh6.86 trillion, enabling financing of social services and development projects without raising the tax burden.

Macroeconomic stability has been maintained, with inflation at 3.6 percent in December 2025, within the medium-term target range. President Samia highlighted the administration's long-term vision:

"Our government has prepared the Long-Term Perspective Plan 2050 to guide the implementation of the national development vision through successive five-year development plans," she said.

Transport and connectivity

In transport, the government launched the MV Mwanza vessel to strengthen passenger and cargo services on Lake Victoria. The Presidential Pavilion at Julius Nyerere International Airport's Terminal I was completed to accommodate up to five heads of state, while Kemono Port on Lake Victoria now facilitates better regional trade.



Agriculture, minerals and fisheries

Agriculture has seen robust support, with 319,632 tonnes of subsidised fertiliser, valued at Sh512.5 billion, distributed nationwide, alongside pesticides, improved seeds, and irrigation projects. The Kilwa Masoko Fishing Port has reached over 95 percent completion, with 100 fishing boats lined up for loans.

In the livestock sector, 2.2 million animals were vaccinated between November 2025 and January 2026, while construction began on a Sh1.3 billion fish market at Kipumbwi in Tanga. Mineral revenues also outperformed targets, with Sh311.8 billion collected versus a Sh280.6 billion target, and initiatives to empower small-scale miners have been rolled out.

Tourism and natural resources

Tourism initiatives included drafting a ten-year strategy for managing human-wildlife conflicts and protecting communities. Road construction connecting Ngorongoro and Tarangire National Parks is underway, along with AI technology projects for the tourism sector and sustainable coastal tourism strategies.



Energy and land management

Energy initiatives include connecting 9,009 neighbourhoods under a Sh1.2 trillion plan, achieving 62 percent completion by January 2026. A 50-megawatt solar power project at Kishapu in Shinyanga has entered testing before integration into the national grid.

Samia's reflection

Reflecting on the first 100 days, President Samia highlighted the administration's commitment to development and service delivery:

"The progress achieved in the first 100 days reflects our determination to implement our commitments and accelerate development for the benefit of Tanzanians," she said. From health reforms and education upgrades to economic empowerment, infrastructure development, and energy projects, the administration has laid a strong foundation for its second-term agenda. Observers say these initiatives signal a focus on inclusivity, innovation, and practical solutions to improve the daily lives of Tanzanians.

As Tanzania moves forward, the next phases of the administration's development programme will test its ability to sustain momentum and deliver on its long-term vision for national growth, equity, and prosperity.

The First 100 Days of President Samia's Strong Leadership



During the campaign period for the 2025 General Election, held from August to October 2025, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, made various promises to the citizens.

She pledged to fulfill those promises within the first 100 days after being elected and assuming office for the second term of the Sixth Phase Government.

After winning the General Election and assuming office on November 3, 2025, she formed the government and began honouring the promises she had made.

Among these promises were improving the provision of health, education, and water services; formalising the informal sector; facilitating access to capital for small and medium enterprises and startups; and establishing a Commission for initiating reconciliation and dialogue, as well as preparing the environment for the constitutional reform process.

Additionally, when officially opening the 13th Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania on November 14, 2025, President Dr. Samia emphasised the start of honouring those promises.

These commitments have been successfully implemented through various national policies, plans, and strategies under the slogan 'Kazi na Utu, Tunasonga Mbele' which translates "Work and Dignity, We Move Forward."

Significant achievements have been recorded in the health, education, and water sectors.

Achievements in the Health Sector



In the health sector, the government has enabled the rollout of Universal Health Insurance in its first phase, targeting vulnerable citizens whose insurance is funded by the government.

There has also been the introduction of a system to cover treatment costs for chronic diseases (cancer, kidney, heart, diabetes, and bone illnesses) for those unable to afford care; and the removal of restrictions on releasing deceased bodies from public health facilities due to unpaid medical bills.

Education Sector

In the education sector, the government has prepared and begun implementing a Scientific Strategic Plan to build competencies in reading, writing, and counting under the slogan “Every child should read, write, and count with ease.” This aims to improve the quality of primary education and teaching methods.

It has also developed a joint programme between employers, vocational training institutions, and universities aimed at equipping students with innovation and entrepreneurship skills to enable self-employment.

Water Sector

In the water sector, the government continues implementing projects under the National Water Grid concept, sourcing water from Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika, Nyasa, and major rivers.

To strengthen service provision in health and education, the government has employed 5,000 health workers and 7,000 education sector employees. These recruitments have improved healthcare services and reduced the shortage of science teachers in various parts of the country.

In another step, the government has continued creating an enabling environment for youth self-employment by allocating 200 billion Tanzanian shillings in capital funding to be distributed to youth across the country based on their economic activities.

This funding is expected to increase job creation, boost youth incomes, and the national economy.



Reconciliation and Constitutional Reform Process



Regarding reconciliation and constitutional reform, the government has initiated implementation by forming an Independent Commission of Inquiry into incidents of unrest that occurred during and after the 2025 General Election.

The findings of this inquiry will facilitate the start of reconciliation dialogue and the constitutional reform process.

Increase in Revenue Collection

In addition to the achievements in the 100-day promises, there has been an increase in revenue collection through the

Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), where a total of 6.99 trillion Tanzanian shillings was collected against a target of 6.86 trillion equivalent to 101.89% during November and December 2025.

Inflation Controlled

Inflation has also been controlled, reaching 3.6% in December 2025, remaining within the country's medium-term target range of 3.0% to 5.0%.

National Vision Implementation Plan

The government has also prepared the Long-Term Perspective Plan 2050 (LTPP 2050), which guides the implementation of Vision 2050 through Five-Year Development Plans (FYDPs).

Transport Sector

In transport, the government has launched the New MV Mwanza ship, providing passenger and cargo services on Lake Victoria; completed the construction of the Presidential Pavilion at Julius Nyerere International Airport (Terminal I), capable of accommodating five heads of state at once; and completed the construction of Kemondo Port on Lake Victoria, serving as a transport hub for Bukoba, Mwanza, and Ugandan ports.



President Samia's First 100 Days of Strengthening Good Governance



Tanzania is among the countries that uphold good governance. This commitment led the government to recognise the importance of establishing the Ministry of Public Service and Good Governance.

Public service and good governance are key pillars in ensuring that social services are delivered fairly and equitably, while also strengthening the rule of law in the country.

In line with this, the government continues to improve public service systems and governance to build public trust in state institutions. Achievements within the first 100 days of leadership under President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan include:

Public Service

Among the achievements are recruitment of 5,000 health workers and 7,000 teachers who have been assigned to work stations, improving healthcare delivery and reducing the shortage of science teachers in various areas.

Second, Improvement of the e-Feedback system, enabling citizens to submit information or complaints and receive responses regarding issues they have raised.



These improvements have expanded the range of leaders using the system and made it more user-friendly, allowing citizens to easily present issues to Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Regional Commissioners, District Commissioners, and other officials.

Good Governance

Achievements in this area include:

One, provision of legal aid services to 2,905 citizens in Morogoro and Singida regions, where 14 disputes were resolved out of 186 received.

Additionally, 172 disputes have been forwarded to relevant officials for resolution. Third, Completion of operational guidelines for councils overseeing natural resources and national wealth, along with public education on the management and conservation of these resources. Completion of construction of two integrated justice centres in Geita and Simiyu, as well as 39 primary courts. Four is handling of civil cases and arbitration matters, with the government winning three arbitration cases - two domestic and one international.



Achievements of the Planning and Investment Sector Within 100 Days of Transformation

Investment is a key pillar in driving economic growth and improving citizens' livelihoods. It contributes directly to national development by creating jobs, introducing technology, and creating economic opportunities for current and future generations.

Investment supports economic growth by increasing production, strengthening the private sector, and boosting national income.

Investment projects create new employment opportunities for youths and improve social welfare, contributing to income growth. The government also earns more revenue through taxes, levies, and services, thereby strengthening social services.

Both domestic and foreign investments bring innovation, modern technology, and new skills into the country. They reduce dependence on imports by strengthening local production, which in turn decreases the need to import goods.

Additionally, foreign investment increases the flow of foreign currency and strengthens the value of the shilling. Recognising these and many other benefits, the government has continued to plan and oversee the implementation of national strategies, including the National Development Vision 2050. This vision outlines national priorities, efficient use of resources, and productive investment areas, thereby expanding employment opportunities, increasing government revenue, and strengthening the national economy.



Vision 2050 is known as the Fourth Five-Year National Development Plan 2026/27–2030/31 (FYDP IV), which focuses on transformative growth for inclusive economic development and job creation.

Second, is the preparation of the Second Business and Investment Improvement Plan (MKUMBI II), aligned with the vision of National Development Vision 2050.

This plan aims to improve the business and investment environment and attract both local and foreign investors.

Achievements recorded within the first 100 days of President Dr Samia's leadership include the preparation of the Long-Term Perspective Plan 2050 (LTPP 2050), a strategic tool for implementing Vision 2050. Its goal is to enable Tanzania to attain upper-middle-income country status, with a national GDP valued at one trillion US dollars.

This includes an average per capita income of 7,000 US dollars per year.

Furthermore, the plan will be implemented through Five-Year Development Plans (FYDPs). The first phase of implementing

Third, is the establishment of a special centre to serve and empower young investors (Youth Investors Resource Centre), located at Mabibo, Dar es Salaam. The centre will provide training, capacity-building, and support services to young investors.

Fourth, another achievement within President Dr. Samia's 100 days is the launch of a special programme to empower young investors to design and establish industries in various regions: Dodoma (Nala, 100 acres), Coast (Kwala, 20 acres and Bagamoyo, 20 acres), Mara (Bunda, 100 acres), and Ruvuma (Songea, 100 acres).





WEKEZA FESTIVAL

— 2026 —

INVEST. CONNECT. GROW.

Building an Investment Culture for a Stronger Tanzania

Tanzania is full of investment opportunities. The opportunity now is to ensure that more people know where the opportunities are, understand how to invest, and have the right platforms to connect with those who can make investment happen.

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WEKEZA FESTIVAL is a modern investment, business, financial literacy and lifestyle platform designed to bring together investors, entrepreneurs, financial institutions, government institutions, corporations, development partners, innovators, professionals and the wider public.

It is a festival where investment meets opportunity, knowledge meets action, and business meets culture.

Through engaging conversations, investment exhibitions, business networking, financial education, entrepreneurship experiences, entertainment and modern lifestyle activities,

WEKEZA FESTIVAL seeks to transform the narrative around investment from something perceived to be for a few, into an opportunity that every Tanzanian can understand and participate in.

WHY WEKEZA FESTIVAL?

WEKEZA FESTIVAL creates a bridge between:

OPPORTUNITY → KNOWLEDGE → CONNECTION → INVESTMENT → DEVELOPMENT

The festival will create a public platform where investment opportunities can be communicated in a simple, practical and engaging way while providing institutions and businesses with an opportunity to showcase their products, services, projects and investment solutions directly to their target audiences.

WEKEZA FESTIVAL believes that a stronger investment culture can contribute to stronger businesses, empowered communities, employment opportunities and sustainable national development.

This is why we are bringing the investment conversation out of boardrooms and into public space - making it relevant, accessible, youthful, urban and engaging.

THE INVESTMENT NARRATIVE

“WEKEZA SI KUWA NA PESA TU, WEKEZA NI KUJENGA THAMANI, KUTENGENEZA FURSA NA KUJENGA KESHO”.

BE PART OF THE INVESTMENT MOVEMENT

We invite: CORPORATES | BANKS | TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANIES | INVESTMENT COMPANIES | GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS | INSURANCE COMPANIES | REAL ESTATE COMPANIES | SMEs | ENTREPRENEURS | MEDIA | TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES | INVESTORS to become Partners, Sponsors and Strategic Stakeholders of WEKEZA FESTIVAL.

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How Dr. Samia's First 100 Days Revived Youth Dreams and Aspirations



This step was part of fulfilling one of the promises she made during the general election campaign launched in August last year, with the election held on October 29.

President Samia did this in recognition that youths are a vital resource and workforce in the development of society and the national economy as a whole.

During her first 100 days, various achievements were made, acknowledging that young people need support to achieve their dreams.

The achievements for youths during this period include the following:

Across the world, nations are built on the strength of young people. Youths are the backbone of development.

Globally, a nation that does not value its youths is a nation slowly destroying itself. This is because every key sector, from agriculture, industry, defence, business, technology and others depends on the labour and energy of the young.

Removing youths from these sectors by any means, including denying them opportunities, is equivalent to damaging the engine of the nation.

This is because the younger generation is the one that drives new ideas and overall progress. Nations that have achieved significant development have done so through their youths.

Recognising the importance of youths, within the first 100 days of leadership of President Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, her government established the Ministry of Youth Development under the Office of the President to oversee and strengthen youth welfare in the country.

First, strengthening youth participation in implementing the National Development Agenda by holding direct discussions with 8,120 young people engaged in productive economic activities in the regions of Songwe, Mbeya, Ruvuma, Mtwara, Dar es Salaam and Dodoma.

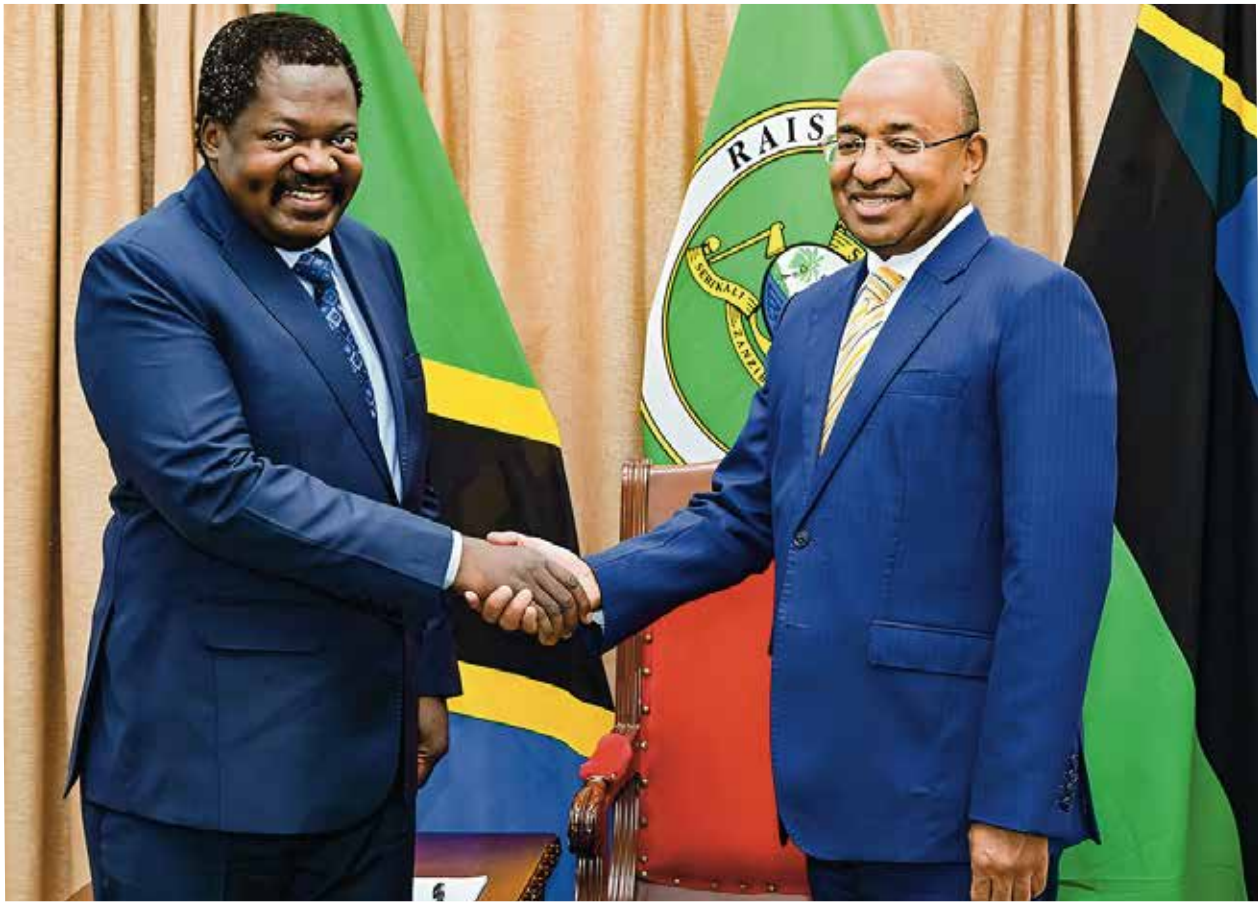
These discussions were held to address some of the challenges they face.

Second, allocating 8 billion Tanzanian shillings to implement priority youth development programmes, with a total of 1,222 young people expected to benefit.

Third, launching an inclusive and participatory Youth Platform for both urban and rural youths, to be used to analyse issues related to their welfare and development.

Fourth, providing business education to 1,500 young people and enabling them to register in the Government Electronic Procurement System (TANSIS) through the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA).

SAMIA'S AGENDA: **Unite nation, heal environment**



Think of Tanzania's Union like a long-term relationship between two very different partners: Mainland (Tanganyika) and the semi-autonomous, spice-scented Zanzibar.

They have been officially together since 1964, sharing a flag, currency and occasionally a few headaches. While the love is real, so are the disagreements.

From taxes to treaties and who gets the final say on what, the so-called "Union vexes" have kept this political marriage interesting. Welcome to President Samia Suluhu Hassan's approach to addressing them in the first four years of her reign.

What President Samia has done (2021-2025)

President Samia has made addressing these vexes a key part of her agenda, and some of her moves seem to be gaining

traction: Joint committees to resolve Union vexes: In August 2021, she set up a joint committee between the Mainland (Tanzania) government and Zanzibar's one.

They cleared up 11 previously unresolved issues: from import duties on milk from Zanzibar, to how Zanzibar public servants are employed in URT (union) institutions; from shared revenue for budget-support, to road financing in Pemba; from supervising tax formulas, to appointments in Union boards.

In December 2022 in Dodoma, another meeting addressed 8 more vexed matters; 4 of those were resolved and removed from the list of disturbances.

Reducing the vexes, counting the victory: During the 60th anniversary of the Union in 2024, her government reported that 21 vexed issues were resolved, leaving only about four still unsettled. That's a big improvement.



Institutional and Administrative Cooperation/Strengthened offices in Zanzibar to handle Union matters: This involved better coordination between the Vice President's Office on the Mainland and Zanzibar government on non-Union issues to avoid overlap and confusion.

Public Education and Awareness: Her reign-initiated campaigns launched to explain to citizens what really are Union vs non-Union matters, simply to enlighten/educate and to reduce grievance born of misunderstanding.

Infrastructure and Investment in Zanzibar: This period included projects/schemes initiated or fast-tracked: for instance leased islands development, port construction

Mangapwani, Kizimkazi, roads in Pemba. These show visible Union benefit on the islands.

Culture and Symbols of Unity: Her reign run festivals, such as Kizimkazi, national anniversary events, emphasizing brotherhood, solidarity; more visibility for Zanzibar in national life.

Despite the encouraging progress, there are still challenges, some structural and some more subtle, that need attention and in particular analysts say around four Union matters

remain unresolved. The nature of these still includes thorny topics such as double taxation, certain board/commission representation, precise revenue sharing, or implementation of Union Acts in Zanzibar.

Confusion remains about what should belong to Union vs non-Union. Employment, taxation, public service sometimes overlaps and in turn cause ambiguity, especially in Zanzibar.

Perception and Trust Issues: Some people in Zanzibar still believe decisions are made elsewhere without sufficient input; that the mainland dominates. Even good reforms are sometimes viewed with scepticism if process seems top-down.



Samia Goes Green: Tanzania's Eco-Warrior-in-Chief?

If President Samia Suluhu Hassan had a superhero cape, it might be stitched with leaves, water droplets, and a solar panel. Since taking office, she has made it clear that environmental issues are not just background noise, they are headline materials.



Let us start with the enemies she has faced: deforestation, water scarcity, soil erosion, climate change chaos, wildlife-human standoffs, pollution, and a few legal potholes in the environmental playbook. Not exactly light work. But Samia came with a game plan.

In Simiyu, she rolled out a mega 440bn/- climate adaptation project. The mission? Pipe 74.6 million litres of water daily from Lake Victoria, fix dams, boost irrigation, and transform dry patches into climate-smart farms. It's not just about water, it is about resilience, dignity, and, dare we say, greener pastures.



Legally speaking, she has been shaking the dust off the Environmental Management Act (EMA). The law is being revised to strengthen climate governance and give environmental bodies the tools they need to bite not just to bark.

On energy, Tanzania's aiming to switch from charcoal stoves to cleaner options. With a goal to raise clean cooking access from 10 to 80 percent by 2034, and a rural electrification push targeting even the last hamlet, it's clear: firewood is so last century.

Tree-hugging? Absolutely. Each district's been tasked with planting 1.5 million trees annually. In addition to that Samia's push to ban bush fires and protect wetlands especially in hotspots like Morogoro and the forests are breathing a little easier.

Wildlife vs humans? The elephants are no longer uninvited dinner guests in Tunduru thanks to more rangers and even drones (yes, wildlife meets Wi-Fi). Meanwhile, tourism revenue is up, poaching is down, and conservation is cool again.

Emissions? Tanzania's aiming for a 30–35 per cent reduction by 2030, partly by planting 200 million trees every three years. That's a lot of leaves, but it could mean cleaner air and fewer lungfuls of charcoal smoke.

Of course, it is not all roses and reforestation. Funding is tight, old habits die hard (looking at you, field burners), and monitoring isn't always top-notch. But one thing's clear:

Samia's green agenda is not a PR stunt, it is a plan.

From wetlands to wild elephants, she has been proving that when it comes to the environment, leadership matters. And in Tanzania, it is starting to look a little greener by the day.

As Africa Rethinks Welfare, Tanzania's Expanding Safety Net Reaches Millions



In the evolving story of Tanzania's social development, recent months have been cast by officials as a watershed moment.

Under President Samia Suluhu Hassan, the government has unveiled an ambitious overhaul of the country's social protection architecture, a reform agenda presented as both a moral commitment and an economic strategy.

The formal launch in Arusha of the 2023 National Social Protection Policy, alongside a new savings scheme targeting the informal economy, has been framed as the centrepiece of the administration's early record.

According to ministerial reports, the reforms build on the president's first 100 days in office, during which youth, women and marginalised communities were prioritised across government programmes.

The new policy principally seeks to address longstanding structural weaknesses: fragmented administration, limited

coverage, weak coordination and the exclusion of millions working outside formal employment.

For years, Tanzania's safety nets operated through parallel systems with limited integration.

Contributory schemes, such as those managed by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and the Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF), functioned largely independently of non-contributory programmes, including the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), which supports the poorest households.

The 2023 policy places overall coordination under the Prime Minister's Office, aiming to harmonise databases, strengthen digital registration systems and ensure that citizens can access benefits without being lost in bureaucracy.

The shift signals an attempt to move from piecemeal assistance towards a unified, lifecycle-based approach to social security.



Extending protection to the informal majority

Perhaps the most politically significant reform is the introduction of the “Hifadhi Scheme”, designed to bring informal workers into the national pension framework.

In a country where an estimated 80% of the workforce operates outside formal employment, the scheme recognises motorbike taxi riders, food vendors, smallholder farmers, fishermen and micro-entrepreneurs as legitimate contributors and beneficiaries of, social insurance.

Under the new arrangement, members can contribute flexibly, reflecting seasonal or fluctuating incomes.

Payments can be made digitally via mobile money platforms or banks, with the option to backdate contributions by up to 12 months or pay a year in advance during more prosperous periods.

Participants are also permitted to withdraw up to 50% of their accumulated savings to meet emergencies, a feature intended to increase trust and uptake.

The reform marks a symbolic shift: from a system historically centred on salaried workers to one aspiring to universal coverage.

Social assistance as a right, not a project

The policy also consolidates the role of TASAF, which has disbursed more than 1.55tn Tanzanian shillings to 1.37m households, roughly 5.5m people, under its second phase alone.

Officials say the programme is being institutionalised as a permanent pillar of the national social protection framework rather than treated as a time-bound donor-supported project. This repositioning is aligned with article 11 of Tanzania's constitution, which obliges the state to provide assistance in cases of old age, illness and disability.

Government figures argue that the reforms signal a transition from discretionary welfare to enforceable social rights.

Financial reform and pension sustainability

According to the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office for Labour, Employment and Relations, Deus Sangu, the social security sector has undergone “historic growth” since 2020.

Combined assets of pension funds have reportedly more than doubled, rising from 10.43tn shillings in 2020 to 24.2tn shillings by December 2025, an increase attributed to legal and policy reforms aimed at improving governance and investment oversight.



In a further bid to stabilise the system, the government has moved to settle a longstanding debt of 4.46tn shillings owed to social security funds dating back to before 1999. Officials say 95% of the arrears have now been repaid, strengthening liquidity and improving the timeliness of benefit payments.

Health insurance and workplace protection

The reform drive extends beyond pensions. The National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) now covers 6.8m contributing members and dependants, while the government has pledged to cover medical bills for the most vulnerable.

In a directive reflecting the administration's emphasis on social dignity, authorities have stated that no deceased person should remain in hospital due to unpaid bills.

Meanwhile, the Workers Compensation Fund has reduced the number of appeals from claimants, a development presented as evidence of improved transparency and fairness in handling workplace injury and disease claims.

The government has set a target of enrolling more than five million additional citizens in formal social protection schemes by June 2031, in line with Tanzania's Development Vision 2050.

Partnerships with international organisations including UNICEF and the International Labour Organization have supported technical design and capacity-building.

Beyond social protection, the administration points to expanded higher education loans, reportedly reaching 1tn shillings, and the creation of 53,000 jobs within its first 100 days as evidence that economic growth and human development are being pursued in tandem.

For President Samia, the new social protection policy is framed as a social contract between state and citizen, a commitment that the farmer in a remote village and the trader in a city market are equally entitled to security in old age, sickness or disability.



If effectively implemented, the reforms could mark a turning point for a country seeking to balance inclusive growth with fiscal prudence.

The challenge, as ever, will lie not only in policy design but in delivery, ensuring that the promise of "prosperity for all" translates from statute into reality.



Strategies to Address Unemployment Keep Delivering Positive Results

The Labour, Employment and Relations sector has continued to play a significant role in growing the national economy and improving social welfare by ensuring the availability of a conducive working environment, decent jobs, and good relations between employers and employees.

Through the implementation of various policies, laws, and strategies, the achievements include:

First; Connecting a total of 2,002 Tanzanians with employment opportunities abroad.

This step will help increase citizens' income, reduce unemployment, increase foreign exchange earnings, and enhance skills.



Second; Enabling 500 young motorcycle drivers to secure employment opportunities in the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

These opportunities were announced on December 29, 2025; interviews are ongoing, and those who passed began departing in February 2026. Additionally, a Pre-Departure Orientation Training Curriculum has been prepared for Tanzanians going to work abroad.

Economic Transformation in Coast Region During Dr. Samia’s 100 Days Becomes a Talking Point



In the 100 days of implementation under the Sixth Phase Government of Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, since she assumed office, Coast Region has continued to witness major economic transformation driven by the sectors of Agriculture, Livestock, Cooperatives, Fisheries, and Tourism up to June 2025, compared with July 2021.

The Coast Regional Commissioner, Hon. Abubakar M. Kunenge, has been a key driver of Dr. Samia's vision, leading to significant achievements as a result of strong supervision and well-designed strategies to develop these sectors, which are crucial in creating employment opportunities for the people.

Agriculture Sector

Crop production in Coast Region increased to 1.77 million tonnes by the end of the 2025/26 season, up from 1.24 million tonnes in 2024/25.

This amount is expected to be sufficient to feed approximately two million people in Coast Region, who require about

480,418 tonnes of carbohydrates and 184,776 tonnes of protein.

Livestock Sector

Statistics show that livestock and its products from 2021 to June 2025 has continued to grow due to improved infrastructure and service delivery.

Livestock numbers increased as follows:

Cattle	from 644,974 to 694,447
Goats	from 246,774 to 279,310
Sheep	from 106,973 to 108,596
Poultry	from 1,972,105 to 3,727,863

Production of livestock products also increased:

Milk	from about 14 million to 21 million litres
Meat	from 5,297 to 8,678 tonnes
Eggs	from 3 million trays to 17 million trays
Cattle hides	from 487,214 to 789,282 pieces
Goat and sheep skins	from 12,951 to 105,884 pieces



Fisheries Sector

Marine fish production increased from approximately 16,550 tonnes in 2023/2024 to 17,507 tonnes in 2024/2025, while fish production from fish ponds rose from 755 tonnes in 2023/2024 to 906 tonnes in 2024/2025.

Statistics also show that seaweed production increased from 711 tonnes in 2023/2024 to 906 tonnes in 2024/2025. In addition, a fish farming demonstration farm with four ponds worth TZS 169 million was established in Mkuranga District Council.

A total of 23 boats have also been provided on loan to fishermen's groups, companies, and fisheries associations in the district councils of Bagamoyo, Mkuranga, Kibiti and Mafia to improve productivity in fishing and seaweed farming.

Another eight boats are expected in the second phase for beneficiaries in Mkuranga and Bagamoyo district councils.

Coastal residents have also benefited from government support through nine groups engaged in fishing, fish farming and seaweed cultivation, which were empowered with TZS 130 million.

Through Bagamoyo District Council, UNDP handed over 13 small boats (vihori) used for transporting seaweed to 13 groups involved in seaweed farming.

Natural Resources Sector

The number of tourists in Coast Region increased from 124,527 in 2021 to 265,117 in 2025, representing an increase of 112.89%. This contributed to a rise in tourism revenue from TZS 9,439,527,840 in 2021 to TZS 24,462,483,781 in 2025, equivalent to an increase of 122.76%.

In beekeeping, the region has also recorded an increase in honey harvesting from 8,312 kilogrammes in 2021 to 12,807 kilogrammes by June 2025. This growth is attributed to an increase in the number of beehives from 9,643 to 10,532.

Transport Sector

Coast Region has nine official ports, namely:

- Kilindoni (Mafia)
- Kisiju (Mkuranga)
- Nyamisati (Kibiti)
- Kastamu
- Changwehela
- Kondo
- Mlingotini
- Kijitokamba (Bagamoyo)
- Saadani (Chalinze)

The region is implementing the Kwala–Ruvu Dry Port construction project in Kibaha District, where the first and second phases of construction have been completed, including the construction of a 15-kilometre tarmac road from Vigwaza to the Kwala Port area.

In efforts to improve connectivity to Mafia Island, the Government purchased the MV Kilindoni ferry, which has the capacity to carry 200 passengers and six vehicles. The ferry, which cost TZS 5.3 billion, now operates between Nyamisati and Mafia, reducing transport challenges for residents of Mafia.

The region has also continued to receive annual budget allocations for another new ferry, and by June 2023, a total of TZS 2 billion had been allocated for that purpose.



Energy Sector

As of February 2026, TANESCO Coast Region was serving approximately 305,885 customers. The corporation's target for 2025/26 is to connect 57,557 new customers to electricity services.

To improve electricity services in 2025/26, TANESCO was approved a budget of TZS 52.56 billion for implementing various electricity distribution and service improvement projects across Coast Region.

The Government, through the Rural Energy Agency (REA), continues to extend electricity to all villages in Coast Region under the Rural Electrification Programme. At least 410 villages have already been connected to electricity.

A total of 1,261 out of 1,951 hamlets have been connected, equivalent to 65%.

The Government, through REA, has also continued to support, mobilise, and educate citizens on the importance of using clean cooking energy in order to achieve the targets outlined in the National Clean Cooking Energy Strategy (2024–2034).

Current REA projects in Coast Region include the Second Phase of Hamlet Electrification (HEP IIB), which will connect electricity to 330 hamlets in the Region at a cost of TZS 46.7 billion, benefiting 10,706 people. The project is expected to be completed in January 2029.

Industrial Sector

The region has 1,722 industries, including:

- ▶ 226 large industries



- ▶ 231 medium industries
- ▶ 248 small industries
- ▶ 1,017 micro-industries

Together, these industries produce more than 194,554,512 tonnes annually.

Investment Areas

The region has 34 industrial clusters and areas designated for industrial development, covering 116,718.39 acres, making them among the major investment attractions in the Region.

The industrial sector has become a key driver of economic growth in Coast Region, with contributions including:

- Increasing direct employment from 14,559 in 2021 to 21,377 by June 2025
- Creating more than 62,000 indirect jobs
- Stimulating growth and development in other sectors, especially Mining, Energy, Transport, and Trade
- Enabling farmers and livestock keepers to access markets by selling raw materials to agro-processing and livestock-processing industries
- Promoting other businesses through value chains and demand for goods and services in industrial areas
- Contributing to revenue through domestic taxes and customs duties
- Facilitating access to new technologies

Trade Sector

The region's business economy has continued to grow, with the number of businesses increasing from 10,403 in 2021 to 36,699 by March 2026.

Registration of small traders is also ongoing. To date:

- 4,813 small traders have been registered
- 110 small traders have received loans worth TZS 223 million

Strategic Projects

The region is continuing to implement strategic projects, including:

1. Kwala Commercial City Master Plan

A comprehensive plan for the development of Kwala Commercial City, involving the planning of a new area covering parts of Kibaha, Chalinze, and Kisarawe councils, with a total area of 1,171.6 square kilometres, aimed at establishing Kwala Commercial City.

2. Bagamoyo Eco Maritime City (BEMC)

This project is being implemented on 9,800 hectares



across the villages of Zinga, Kiromo, Kondo, Pande, and Mlingotini, where the updating of the Master Plan has already been completed.

The project will include:

- Export-oriented industrial zones
- Industries for the domestic market specifically for Tanzanians
- Port facilities
- Residential areas
- An airport
- A fishing port
- A green city
- A leisure and entertainment city

- Trade
- Agriculture
- Livestock
- Tourism
- Blue Economy

3. Bagamoyo Port Construction Project

This project includes the construction of the Mbegani Main Port and the Bagamoyo Small Port, and will involve the construction of a passenger jetty and an area for dhows.

Investment Opportunities

Investment opportunities available in the region include opportunities in the sectors of:

- Industry



WCF Marks 10 Years of Exemplary Performance

In life, it is always prudent to count blessings - and the more we remember to do so the better. At Workers Compensation Fund (WCF) they are doing so and being thankful to God that they have been given a chance to reflect on how they have performed in the decade of its existence.

The importance of WCF is rooted in the fact that since this country's Independence, work and workers have always been considered central to the country's development endeavors. It follows that the sole purpose of the Fund, which is replenished mainly by contributions from employers' and investments, is to provide consolation and care to society in case of injuries or death to employees in the course of work.

In a deliberate effort to place the welfare of workers at the core of its policies the Government enacted the Compensation Act [Cap.263], which gave it sufficient regulatory room to provide - through the Workers Compensation Fund - ample compensation to employees for disablement or death if caused by or resulting from injuries or diseases sustained or contracted in the course of employment.



Together with the Fund and all workers in both the public and the private sectors, various interventions have been done, serving as evidence that indeed the Government is committed to providing adequate and equitable compensation to employees who suffer injuries or contract diseases arising out of and in the course of their employment and - in case of death, it is for their dependants. In fact, the past eleven years saw the Fund providing compensation to a total of nearly 150 billion Tanzania Shillings.





Without doubt, carrying out these noble endeavors would have been nearly impossible without adequate financial and human resources as well as political will and leadership. According to the Director General of WCF, Dr. John Mduma, such actions included reducing private sector contributions from 1 to 0.5 percent of an employee's monthly income thus enabling more private sector employers to remit their contributions fully and timely as one of conducive environment towards attracting more private sector investments. Along this line, the Government reduced the rate of penalty for late-coming contributions, from 10 to 2 percent per month and waved outstanding debts of employers who had failed to contribute timely, thereby fostering a spirit of cooperation and shared responsibility with all employers in both public and the private sector.

Following the interventions, Dr. Mduma says, by June, 2026, and as a result of the growth in members' monthly contributions and investments boosting WCF value to 1.1 trillion shillings in assets.

Furthermore, as per the Government directives, the Fund has also been developing robust ICT systems that now facilitates more than 90 percent of services to be handled online, this includes registration of members, contribution remittance and processing of claims. In addition, the Fund has developed a digital platform known as WCF Mkononi App, which enables a worker to update personal data, verify contributions, see and download mails, and to check on compensation claim status.

According to Dr. Mduma, the Fund has also performed well in ensuring connectivity with Government systems by investing in interconnected systems that link it with others dealing with employers, workers, business, procurement, tax and identification of citizenship. "These institutions help in verifying numbers of employees, wages thus enabling WCF to collect correct contributions," he said.

In addition, the Director General notes with enthusiasm that service delivery at WCF is of such high order that it received an ISO Certification in June, 2024 thereby confirming its place as a top-level service provider that meets international standards.

The Fund's Director General is sure that the need for sustainability always guides decisions and operations at WCF, through safe and profitable investment decisions that adhere to Government's policy as well as guidelines of the Bank of



Tanzania, the Fund thrives In fact, he says, “according to the actuarial valuation report of the International Labour Organisation of Year 2022, Sustainability of WCF is guaranteed for the next 30 years.”

Given the viability of the Fund and various measures it has taken, WCF is clearly an entity that puts private investors at ease – without fearing the possibility of bankruptcy or protracted financial claims in case a worker or workers get involved in accidents or work-related diseases in the course of their employment.

Dr. Mduma says, “the ISO certification and the International Labour Organisation’s report on the Fund’s sustainability, provide vivid evidence and assurance to prospective investors and employees that their contributions would always be safe and to us they serve as impetus for us to move with much confidence in the next decade.”

Indeed, the confidence to match to the next level was evident during the/ commemoration to mark the tenth anniversary when the Fund launched the much-anticipated Rehabilitation Benefit meant to help a worker, who has been incapacitated after an occupational injury or illness, to become independent and productively engaged – in some activity/ activities of his or her choice.

According to Dr. Mduma, the internationally recognized achievements of the Fund have been influencing other



countries towards wanting to emulate the performance of the Fund. He says: “It gives us much pleasure to note that several countries, including Kenya, South Africa and Zambia, have been coming to the country to benchmark with the Fund.” On whether he was worried about a possible confusion in the public’s perception of the Fund, the Director General’s reply was a firm “no” – “because the way the Fund operates and collects funds make the differences between WCF and other institutions is so apparent that nobody can have difficulties in telling them apart.”

While it is good news that by June 2026, the Fund had registered 43,688 employers. We can only visualize and imagine that by the grace of God, when the decade concludes, we will have another opportunity to take an account again, of how we will have managed to pursue continuous improvement in handling workers sensitively in times of their great need.



The First 100 Days of Dr. Samia

Dar es Salaam City Delivers Numerous Development Achievements

Franklin D. Roosevelt was sworn in as the 32nd President of the United States on March 4, 1933, and by June 12, 1933, he had completed his first 100 days in office.

On July 25, 1933, Roosevelt addressed the American nation and explained the significance of the "First 100 Days" since assuming office. Since then, the concept of the "First 100 Days" has become a common tradition for assessing a president's performance during the initial 100 days in office.

This period serves as a special early evaluation phase used to assess the direction, priorities, and ability of a new government to fulfill promises made to citizens during election campaigns.

Today, February 11, 2026, President Samia Suluhu Hassan has completed her first 100 days in office since taking the oath to lead the Tanzania on November 3, 2025, for her second term in leadership.

It will be remembered that on August 28, 2025, during the opening of the ruling party campaign at the Kawe Grounds, President Samia promised that if Tanzanians gave her the mandate to remain in office through their votes, within the first 100 days she would improve social services such as healthcare, education, and employment opportunities.

Now that the first 100 days of President Samia have been completed, it is undeniable that within this short period she has undertaken major development initiatives, demonstrating through action that the promises made during the campaign are being fulfilled.

For the Dar es Salaam City Council, President Samia has delivered numerous development achievements within the first 100 days, as promised during the campaign. The implementation of these commitments has produced major and important results as follows:



'President Samia Has Improved the Health Sector'

Within President Samia's first 100 days, the construction of Mzinga Hospital was completed and has begun providing healthcare services to residents of Mzinga Ward and four neighbouring wards, alongside the purchase of medical equipment worth TSh 440 million.

> "At the same time, during this period we have completed the construction of Nzasa Dispensary, Zavala Dispensary, Segerea Health Centre, Majohe Health Centre, and Zingiziwa Health Centre. We are also close to completing the construction of the multi-storey Mchikichini Hospital, while medicine availability has reached 90%," said Mr. Elihuruma Mabelya, Director of Dar es Salaam City Council.

Additionally, three health centres - Segerea, Majohe, and Zingiziwa - have begun providing surgical services, marking a major achievement within President Samia's first 100 days.

The construction of Mzinga Health Centre cost more than TSh

3.7 billion, and the facility has already started providing outpatient (OPD) services.

'Teachers with Disabilities Have Received Digital Assistive Devices'

In implementing President Samia's commitments during her first 100 days in office, the Dar es Salaam City Council received digital educational and assistive devices for teachers with disabilities. This step demonstrates the government's strong commitment to inclusive education by ensuring that teachers with disabilities receive the tools necessary to perform their duties effectively.

> "The President recognised that in Ilala District alone there are more than 2,500 students with special needs, as well as over 200 teachers with special needs. She did not leave these teachers behind — she provided them with assistive devices, and we are very grateful," said Ilala District Commissioner Edward Mpogolo during the handover ceremony held at Jangwani Secondary School.

District Commissioner of Ilala, Edward Mpogolo, handed over an assistive device to one of the teachers with special needs during the distribution ceremony held at Jangwani Secondary School on February 3, 2026.

'President Samia Has Sparked Major Reforms in Education'

President Samia is committed to major reforms in the education sector as promised during the campaign. Within her first 100 days in office, the government has already begun fulfilling these promises by completing the construction of three secondary schools, while another four multi-storey secondary schools are in the final stages of construction.

> "Within President Samia's first 100 days, a total of three schools have been completed and have started providing services by enrolling 2,859 students. These include Ukonga Secondary School (598 students), Kipunguni Secondary School (1,115 students), and Minazi Mirefu Secondary School (1,146 students). Schools still under construction include Kitunda Relini, Bonyokwa, Liwiti, and Mnazi Mmoja, all of which are in completion stages and are being constructed as multi-storey buildings," said Mr. Mabelya.

The construction of the four-storey building at Minazi Mirefu Secondary School included 20 classrooms and 45 toilet units, at a cost of TSh 2.4 billion.





President Samia Has Created Employment Opportunities Across Various Sectors'

One of President Samia's commitments to citizens was creating employment opportunities, especially for science and mathematics teachers, healthcare professionals and other sectors.

Within her first 100 days in office, President Samia fulfilled this promise by recruiting:

- 62 teachers
- 37 health department staff
- 6 construction personnel
- 19 administrative staff across different cadres

The goal is to reduce staff shortages and improve service delivery to citizens.

'President Samia Has Economically Empowered Citizens Through Interest-Free Loans'

During President Samia's first 100 days, the Dar es Salaam City Council created a favourable environment for citizens to access affordable interest-free loans, contributing to economic growth among women, youths and people with disabilities.

> "Through internally generated revenue, the Dar es Salaam City Council has continued to allocate and provide loans to beneficiaries under the 10% fund (women, youths and people

with disabilities). A total of TSh 1,385,629,658.41 has been allocated/transferred to the special fund account, while TSh 907,021,880 has been loaned to 41 groups with a total of 205 beneficiaries," said Director Mabelya.

President Samia Has Improved Road Infrastructure'

Within President Samia's first 100 days, the Dar es Salaam City Council continued major improvements in road infrastructure by allocating funds for construction.

A total of seven roads with a combined length of 3.3 kilometres are under construction at different stages, with TSh 959.2 million allocated to the projects.

Dar es Salaam City Council Director Elihuruma Mabelya, together with a project inspection team, conducted their routine Saturday visit to inspect the construction of the Segerea–Zahanati road, a project funded through the council's internal revenue.

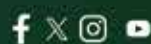
The "First 100 Days" of a president in office represent a period that indicates the direction of a newly elected government. Congratulations to President Samia on the significant achievements attained within such a short period of leadership

"Work and Humanity - We Move Forward!"



100 DAYS STRONG

Driving Conservation and
Tourism Forward



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How Government Strategies Have Driven Success in the Natural Resources and Tourism Sector



Tanzania, like many African countries, has numerous tourist attractions that draw both domestic and international tourists.

Tourism has many benefits for Tanzania, including increasing national income, creating jobs, reducing poverty, promoting culture, and reducing dependence on foreign aid.

The Natural Resources and Tourism sector has become very important to Tanzania's economy by contributing to employment, government revenue, foreign exchange earnings, improving the balance of payments, expanding domestic infrastructure and continuing to play a significant role in contributing to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The government has continued to implement various strategies aimed at strengthening conservation, marketing, and infrastructure development to boost tourism and increase its contribution to national development.

These strategies have led to the following achievements: First, the preparation of a new 10-year National Strategy (2025/26–2035/36) for managing human-wildlife conflict to protect citizens and their property.

Second, completion of the National Wildlife Census Report, conducted for the first time nationwide after 13 years.

Third, the signing of a contract for the construction of an 88 km paved road from Loduare Gate in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area to Golini near Serengeti National Park, with the contractor already handed the site.

Fourth, the completion of a digital AI chatbot system to improve access to tourism information and provide detailed insights about attractions in the country.

Fifth, the development of a Sustainable Tourism Strategy for Coastal and Marine Areas (2025–2035), aimed at promoting beach and cultural tourism from Moa (Tanga) to Msimbati (Mtwara).

Sixth, the introduction of competitive awards for stakeholders in tourism and conservation known as the “Serengeti Awards,” aimed at recognising and appreciating their contributions to promoting innovation, sustainable tourism and enhancing Tanzania's global image as a top tourist destination.



Tourism: Samia's 100 Days, 100% Implementation!

It was a hot afternoon by the great Rufiji River. I found time to stroll around Mloka village in Rufiji, just a few steps from the important Mtemere gate leading into the largest national park in the country - Nyerere National Park.

Several thoughts crossed my mind, but suddenly, as I looked at a modern guest lodge building, I was reminded of the famous Swahili poetry collection by Charles Mloka 'Diwani ya Mloka' (I am not sure of his relation to this place where I stand today). As preparations for the infrastructure launch continued, verses from Mloka's poetry slowly came to mind.

My eyes and memory settled on his poem 'Utu ni Nini? Which literally translates "What is Humanity?" In one of the final lines, Mloka answers that question: "Any humanity of a person is caring for others."

Mloka, Rufiji – February 11

Night passed and morning came. Early in the morning, I had to leave Mloka village for the project inauguration site. Suddenly,

I heard the sounds of aircraft landing and taking off at the newly built and highly modern Mtemere Airstrip, paved with special eco-friendly materials.

When I arrived, there were many people gathered. My eyes caught the words "Mtemere Airstrip", and I wondered: is this really an airstrip or an airport? Experts will tell us!

Looking around, I couldn't find the person I needed, so I entered the main building. I saw signs reading "Departures" and "Arrivals." I thought to myself this level of infrastructure in a conservation area? This is extraordinary.

As I was deep in thought, like a heavy rain cloud, a young colleague approached me and handed me a document detailing the transformation carried out by President Samia Suluhu Hassan in tourism infrastructure. He said: "Boss, I've been looking for you. Here is the data you'll see how to use it."

I began perusing the approximately 15 pages. I found myself murmuring wow... all this has been done within just three to four years? And all completed 100% within these 100 days?



The answer is clear. As Mloka said: “Any humanity of a person is caring for others.”

This investment in tourism is about caring for Tanzanians boosting national income and individual livelihoods. It creates jobs for tour guides, and opportunities for women in Mloka, Msolwa, Likuyu Sekamaganga, and Liwale. It benefits communities through the tourism value chain, not only in Nyerere but also in Mikumi, Kilosa, and villages like Tungamalenge and Msosa near Ruaha National Park.

Nyerere National Park

My eyes landed on a bold heading: “Nyerere National Park.” Here, a modern 1.8 km runway has been completed, with 200-meter safety zones on each side, using eco-friendly polymer pavement. The site includes all essential airport facilities: a control tower, fire station, airline offices, arrival and departure lounges.

In addition, a modern tourist entry gate has been built, along with housing for rangers, a tourist information centre, a 20-room lodge with a restaurant and relaxation areas, and a designated camping site.

I was amazed

Turning the page, I saw “Ruaha.” It mentioned the construction of two airstrips, guest accommodations, driver/guide housing, a student hostel at an ecology centre, a tourist camp, ranger patrol posts, and visitor information centres.

I kept turning the pages. Suddenly, I noticed a plane approaching perhaps the Prime Minister arriving to represent the President at the inauguration of this first phase.

I skimmed further and saw more infrastructure developments in Mikumi, Udzungwa, and Iringa. I thought to myself this level of investment is unprecedented since independence! Then I saw another detail: over 18 heavy machines had been acquired to support conservation efforts. I wondered so it's not just buildings and research centres, but machinery too?

Reflecting deeply, I realised that these billions invested in tourism are not just about impressive structures or equipment. Returning to Mloka's poetry, I found the answer: This is humanity. These funds could have been directed elsewhere so why here?

It is an expression of humanity loving and caring for others. I reflected: President Samia set her vision two years ago when many of these projects began. Now, within 100 days, she has delivered them fully. What, then, is our role in honouring this achievement?

By a strange coincidence, I wondered why I had spent the night in Mloka, and then encountered Mloka's poetry, which perfectly reflects these developments.

As I pondered this, a vehicle passed by carrying supplies for the event. On its back was a bold message - almost like an answer, yet also a puzzle to my thoughts:

“WHEN THEY START TO UNDERSTAND YOU, CONFUSE THEM AGAIN!”



Tanzania Breaks Record, Reaches 5.9 Million Tourists, Targets 8 Million by 2030



The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism has officially unveiled the meaning behind #ATM2030, outlining the country's progress toward reaching 8 million tourists by the year 2030.

Speaking in Arusha on April 19, 2026, the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Dr. Ashatu Kijaji (MP), explained that ATM 2030 stands for: AT (Eight) representing the number 8, M representing 8 million tourists, and 2030 marking the target year to achieve this goal, as directed in the ruling party's manifesto.

While revealing the concept and current progress, it was announced that in 2025 Tanzania surpassed its initial target of 5 million tourists set in the previous manifesto. According to the newly released figures, the country reached a record 5.9 million tourists.

“We have broken the previous manifesto target of 5 million tourists, and these figures show that the journey toward the new goal of 8 million tourists has started strongly, having already exceeded the earlier target,” she said.



Samia's First 100 Days: Laying the Foundation for Tourism Growth

If elephants could vote, some conservationists joke, they would probably cast their ballots for roads.

It is a lighthearted metric, but it captures a profound truth about the first 100 days of President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan's latest economic initiative. As CPA (T) Musa Nasoro Kuji, Conservation Commissioner for Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), points out: you cannot admire a photogenic lion from a vehicle stranded in mud, nor can you fully appreciate the world-famous Great Migration while worrying about missing your sunset flight.

In her opening 100 days of this ambitious drive, President Samia has positioned infrastructure at the very heart of a national strategy. The goal is to transform Tanzania's southern and northern tourism circuits into seamless, year-round destinations.

The centerpiece of this vision is a massive TSh146.6 billion public investment in the southern safari circuit historically overshadowed by the northern route despite boasting some of Africa's largest and most spectacular protected ecosystems. For years, limited infrastructure and weak transport connectivity have constrained the south's growth. This latest investment is designed to change that equation.



“The investments are aimed at improving conservation management, enhancing visitor experiences, and creating an enabling environment for sustainable tourism growth and private-sector investment,” said Kuji.

Extraordinary Wildlife, Extraordinary Access

The philosophy driving this programme is deceptively simple: extraordinary wildlife deserves extraordinary access. Across Nyerere, Ruaha, and Mikumi National Parks, the transformation is already tangible.

At Nyerere National Park, one of Africa's largest protected wildernesses, a modernized entrance system has replaced the logistical guesswork that once defined arrivals. Today, visitors are welcomed by a new 20-room rest house, upgraded strategic ranger posts, and an expanded Mtemere campsite that accommodates up to 200 visitors. A revamped airstrip has effectively turned a remote outpost into a highly practical gateway for international and domestic tourists.

Further north at Mikumi National Park, the focus has been on visitor convenience and flow. Two new gates at Doma and Kikwaraza alleviate congestion, while the Kikoboga Visitor Information Centre orients travellers even those who quickly learn that local zebras do not obey road signs. Expanded camping facilities, upgraded picnic sites, new guest cottages, and an airstrip currently under development are rapidly cementing Mikumi's status as a strategic hub.

Then there is Ruaha National Park, where rugged remoteness has always been part of the allure. Yet, even pristine wilderness benefits from logistical support. New ranger posts, a 14-room guest complex, a 136-bed hostel, and dedicated driver accommodations have massively expanded the park's capacity. Upgraded airstrips at Kiganga and Ukwaheri, paired with enhanced ecological monitoring facilities, are successfully bridging the gap between conservation science and a premium visitor experience.

The Backbone of the Bush

Behind these highly visible upgrades lies a less glamorous but equally transformative story: machinery.

Roads, unlike social media posts, do not build themselves. Through government support, TANAPA has acquired 16 major machines, 44 heavy vehicles, 35 light vehicles, and seven tractors valued at over TSh31 billion. Distributed across key parks, this fleet allows conservation teams to execute infrastructure works internally and efficiently.

The results are staggering. To date, the teams have serviced more than 1,223 kilometers of roads, maintained seven airstrips, and improved 35 sand dams. For tourists, this translates to less time playing amateur mechanic in the middle of nowhere, and more time enjoying the wild.





Resilience in the North

This infrastructure-first approach extends far beyond the southern circuit. When recent flooding severely damaged critical roads, bridges, and crossings in the iconic Serengeti National Park, the government responded swiftly, by allocating TSh 8.1 billion for emergency rehabilitation.

It was a vital reminder that in the tourism industry, resilience matters just as much as beauty. The Serengeti will always have its lions, wildebeest, and dramatic sunsets but it also needs functioning bridges to ensure the world keeps coming to see them.

A Strategic Investment in the Future

According to Kuji, the significance of these first 100 days lies in their long-term vision.

“President Dr. Samia has demonstrated exceptional leadership in recognizing that conservation, tourism, and infrastructure must advance together,” he said. “This is not simply an infrastructure programme. It is a strategic investment in the future of southern Tanzania’s tourism economy, conservation sustainability, and community development.”

As Tanzania confidently asserts its place on the global tourism map, a subtle but powerful shift is taking place. The country’s story is no longer defined solely by its wildlife spectacles; it is defined by the world-class infrastructure that makes those spectacles accessible.

It is about connecting conservation with commerce, and communities with opportunity. It ensures that visitor experiences are seamless long before the first elephant appears on the horizon.

And if elephants really could vote? They would almost certainly choose roads.



10 Most Popular Places to Visit in Tanzania During AFCON 2027



The AFCON 2027 is scheduled to be held in three countries in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. The presidents of these three countries; Her Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan of Tanzania, His Excellency Dr. William Ruto of Kenya and His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda played a vital role in making sure the tournament is held for the first time ever in East Africa region. As we head towards the AFCON, here are 10 tourist attractions that tourists should not miss.

Tanzania is a country full of remarkable features as well as unforgettable natural attractions and home to over 120 tribes with over 120 different languages. The different landscapes include mountains (including Africa's highest mountain - Mount Kilimanjaro), forests, endless savannah plains, deep craters, and gorges, Miombo woodlands, arid flatlands, and white sandy beaches.

Tanzania has been blessed with more than twenty national parks and game reserves which are...

1 Serengeti National Park



This park borders six conservation areas, including Kenya's Masai Mara National Reserve and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, creating a vast ecosystem, which allows ~1.5 million wildebeest to complete one of the largest wildlife migrations on the planet. This results in an intense interaction between predators and prey. Witness this phenomenon on a migration safari.

However, as one of Tanzania's oldest parks and as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it offers world-class wildlife viewing all year round with a high likelihood of seeing the Big 5. You can discover stunning landscapes, including vast grasslands, granite formations called Kopjes, tree-lined rivers and beautiful ranges of hills. From back to basics to exclusive luxury camps, there are many different accommodation options to choose from.

Ideal for | Safari Enthusiasts, Tanzania Newbies, Families

2 Mount Kilimanjaro National Park



The majority of visitors here have one goal in mind - to trek to the peak of Africa's highest mountain, which can be realised on a Mount Kilimanjaro trek. However, dig deeper and you will discover why this mountain with its five distinctive vegetative zones and unique wildlife was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Park. The best way to do this is by joining a one-day hike to the Shira Plateau. Having driven through the band of trees where primates and birds reside, the walk to Shira Crater commences at 3500m. Enjoy outstanding views and an unforgettable experience at your own pace.

Ideal for | Nature Lovers, Active Travellers, Serenity Seekers

3 Ngorongoro Crater

A highlight and world-renowned classic on the Northern Safari Circuit: Descend to the bottom of the world's largest intact caldera to see some of the world's best wildlife in the Ngorongoro Crater. 20 km in diameter this incredible landscape with open plains, lakes and woodlands can leave you speechless. It is a natural wonder on the Northern Circuit and one of the most popular attractions. Countless species of animals and birds live in this fertile haven. Even the Black Rhino resides here, making the possibility of seeing the Big 5 very real. Only giraffes are absent as it is believed that the crater walls are too steep for their long legs to handle.

Ideal for | Tanzania Newbies, Safari Enthusiasts, Nature Lovers



4 Arusha National Park



Only 50km from Arusha, this park offers unique activities to explore nature, including trekking Mount Meru. Low predator numbers mean that you can experience every corner of the park during a guided walk. Every turn provides you with amazing views of Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Meru. Walk past herds of buffalo and giraffes to Tulusia waterfall, Ngurdoto crater and incredible viewpoints. Guided canoe safaris on Lake Momella are another highlight. Gently paddle along watching hippos whilst Fish Eagles call out above. Wading waterbuck, zebra, and warthog can be seen along the shoreline and the ~400 bird species create amazing birdwatching.

Ideal for | Nature Lovers, Active Travellers, Tanzania Newbies

5 Lake Manyara National Park



This small park on the Northern Circuit is an ideal stop-off on the way to the Serengeti National Park. It is a beautiful place for nature lovers to unwind on the first few days of a safari. Lions reside here, but they can be difficult to spot. Buffalo are a species found in large numbers along the forested shoreline. Being home to one of the Rift Valley's alkaline lakes, large numbers of flamingos can be seen seasonally feeding on the lake's algae. The dry season makes for the best wildlife viewing. Enjoy spending time in nature, away from busy city life!

6 Mikumi National Park

Only 218 km from Dar es Salaam, Mikumi National Park makes a wonderful stop-off on the Southern Circuit. Not only huge, but also beautiful. The Ruhebo and Uluguru mountains rise on the northern boundary, whilst acacias, baobabs and tamarinds dot the savannah. Four out of the Big Five, with only the rhino being absent, await you. Large herds of elephants, buffalos, and antelopes reside on the Mkata plains whilst along the forested riverbanks, lions and leopards lie in ambush. Highlights include seeing the rare Wild Hunting Dog and a guided walk to Kinole Waterfall to swim in the plunge pool.



7 Ruaha National Park



Located on the Southern Circuit, Ruaha National Park is for people hoping to discover amazing wildlife with fewer visitors. The park is the border, or melting pot, between two sets of fauna and flora - you will find plants and wildlife of Eastern as well as Southern Africa in Ruaha. An almost unimaginable ~1650 plant species have been identified here. Needless to say, animal and bird life is outstanding, especially during the dry season when the Ruaha River attracts an incredible number of predators and prey to its banks to provide you with nerve-gripping moments of life and death. What's more, huge herds of elephants can also be seen swaying gently under the shade of giant baobab trees. Since it's not on the popular Northern Circuit, Ruaha sees far more visitors despite being a top safari destination.

8 Selous & Nyerere National Park



The Selous Game Reserve and Nyerere National Park have been described as one of the largest remaining wildernesses in Africa. The Miombo woodlands are home to a higher diversity and density of species than anywhere else. Thanks to these qualities it was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is possible to see the Big 5 during game drives, boat safaris and guided walks, as well as some of the largest populations of elephants, buffalo, hippos and even lions here. However, the rare Black Rhino and Wild Dog that live here can be difficult to spot. An unforgettable experience awaits you. Thanks to its large size and location in Southern Tanzania, there are fewer visitors and it doesn't feel crowded.

9 Tarangire National Park

Tarangire National Park is for elephant lovers. Found in northern Tanzania, it is home to a very special geological formation, the Tarangire River. During the dry season, this winding river acts like a huge magnet, drawing numerous animals out of the landscape to reside at the river until the rains return. On safari, you can see countless tracks meandering towards the river. They have been formed by the massive pads of one of Tanzania's largest populations of elephants. This beautiful park offers exceptional wildlife viewing with lions and leopards residing along the river. Over ~500 bird species create superb bird watching.

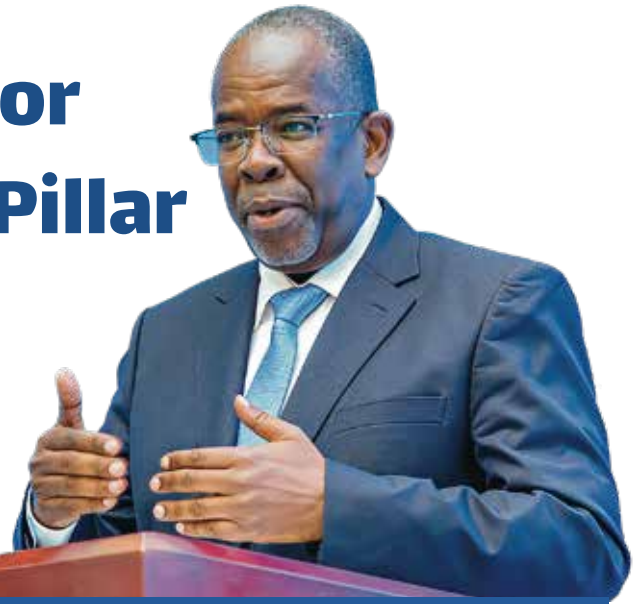


10 Mkomazi National Park



This park is undiscovered and underrated, with stunning views of Mount Kilimanjaro and an exceptional story to tell - from natural disaster to unfolding restoration and the re-introduction of the Black Rhino and the Wild Hunting Dog. An important migratory route, especially for elephants, exists with Kenya's Tsavo National Park. However, during the 1950s poaching wiped out the Black Rhino and only eleven elephants remained. In the 1980s the authorities were determined to reverse the situation. Today, ~500 elephants and ~200 Wild Dogs roam free, and the Black Rhinos are in a protected sanctuary. Numerous antelopes including Oryx, plus harder-to-see lions, leopards, cheetahs, and hyenas all reside here.

The Financial Sector Continues to be a Pillar of Economic Development



The financial sector has continued to grow rapidly and has become an important pillar of economic development in the country, driven by the increase in digital financial services, expansion of banking services in rural areas and improved access to financial services for citizens.

This reflects the achievements made within the first 100 days of President Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic, since assuming office after the General Election of October 29 last year.

During these 100 days, she has fulfilled the promises made during the campaign, and many achievements have been recorded. Other achievements include:

First, an increase in revenue collected through the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA). Between November and December 2025, a total of TZS 6.99 trillion was collected against a target of TZS 6.86 trillion, equivalent to 101.89%. These collections



have enabled the government to finance social services and development projects including health, education, water, and infrastructure without increasing the tax burden on citizens. Second, continued control of inflation within acceptable levels. In November 2025, inflation averaged 3.4%, and in December 2025 it reached 3.6%.

These levels fall within the country's medium-term target of 3.0 to 5.0 percent, as well as the convergence criteria of the East African Community (not exceeding 8.0%) and the Southern African Development Community (range of 3.0 to 7.0 percent).

This control has created a stable economic environment for traders and investors, contributing to overall social well-being. Another area is the continued strengthening of foreign exchange reserves, which reached USD 6,329 million in December 2025 sufficient to cover 4.9 months of imports of goods and services.

This level exceeds both national benchmarks (minimum 4 months) and East African Community standards (at least 4.5 months). Strong reserves ensure the country's ability to import essential goods such as fuel, spare parts, medicine, and production inputs, thereby ensuring a steady supply of important goods and services.

Fourth, a reduction in the current account deficit (covering goods, services, and transfers abroad) to USD 609.7 million in December 2025, compared to USD 657.5 million during the same period in 2024.

This improvement resulted from strong export performance in goods and services, alongside a moderate increase in imports, particularly production inputs and investment-related goods. Fifth, an increase in exports of goods and services to USD 10,002.8 million in the period ending December 2025, compared to USD 9,376.6 million in the same period in 2024. This increase was driven by exports of gold, manufactured goods, tobacco, cashew nuts, and coffee.

These achievements have increased foreign exchange earnings, boosted domestic production, created jobs especially in agriculture, industry, and mining and contributed to economic growth benefiting citizens.

Sixth, an increase in the value of gold exports from USD 3,320.8 million in November 2024 to USD 4,719.8 million in November 2025, equivalent to a 42.1% increase.

This rise was driven by higher global gold prices and increased production.

Seventh, the launch of the TCB Stawi Bond in November 2025. The bond was issued under a medium-term note programme worth TZS 150 billion, with the initial tranche valued at TZS 50 billion. It attracted strong investor interest, resulting in oversubscription and raising TZS 140 billion.

This step has expanded investment opportunities for individuals and institutions while improving access to capital for small and medium enterprises.

Eighth, the completion of a verification system for government pensioners, allowing them to confirm their own records. The system officially began operating on January 15, 2026, simplifying services and bringing them closer to retirees by reducing the burden of verification processes.



BoT Drives Economic, Financial Sector Reforms in Samia's First 100 Days



Dodoma. February 11, 2026 marked 100 days since Her Excellency President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan was elected to lead the United Republic of Tanzania for a second term under the Sixth Phase Government.

A milestone, the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) has reached reflects renewed momentum in economic management and financial sector reforms.

Speaking at the launch of the ruling party's campaign at Tanganyika Packers Grounds in Dar es Salaam, President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan outlined key priorities for her first 100 days after forming the new administration, including strengthening economic resilience, deepening financial inclusion and promoting investment.

As the country reflects on the early days of the new term, BoT played a central role in advancing those priorities through decisive monetary, regulatory and institutional measures.

Gold reserves hit 19.32 tonnes

As of February 11, 2026, BoT had purchased 19.32 tonnes of gold valued at \$3.12 billion (approximately Sh8.03 trillion). The initiative has substantially strengthened the country's foreign exchange reserves and diversified national reserve assets.

The accumulation of monetary gold is regarded as a strategic move to reinforce Tanzania's external buffers, reduce vulnerability to global shocks and enhance confidence in the financial system. By expanding reserve assets beyond traditional foreign currencies, the Bank has broadened its capacity to manage exchange rate volatility and safeguard macroeconomic stability.

The Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, Emmanuel Tutuba, noted that the programme has improved the country's ability to respond to fluctuations in global financial markets while supporting the stability of the Tanzanian Shilling. The

initiative aligns with the government's objective of maximising the value of domestic mineral resources for national development.

Strengthening Payment Systems Governance

On December 2, 2025, BoT launched the National Payment Systems Committee to enhance oversight, coordination, and development of Tanzania's payment infrastructure. The committee is expected to provide strategic advice to the central bank, resolve disputes among system participants and contribute to the development of standards governing national payment systems.

Over the years, Tanzania has modernised its payment landscape through systems such as the Electronic Clearing House (ECH), Tanzania Interbank Settlement System (TISS), Tanzania Automated Clearing House (TACH) and Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS). The new committee aims to consolidate gains and ensure the ecosystem remains secure and inclusive.

Speaking during the launch of the committee, the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) Deputy Governor, Sauda Msemo, underscored that the committee will serve as a vital platform for fostering operational alignment across the entire sector.

She noted that the committee is expected to advise the Central Bank on the strategic direction of national payment systems, help resolve disputes among users of payment systems operated by the Bank and collaborate with stakeholders in reviewing and setting standards and regulations governing payment systems in the country.

The committee comprises representatives from commercial banks, digital financial service providers, telecommunications companies, as well as financial technology (fintech) firms.

Promoting professionalism and financial literacy

BoT has intensified efforts to strengthen professionalism within the financial sector. On November 9, 2025, the BoT Academy conducted certification programmes for Financial Education and Microfinance Service Providers.

The initiative seeks to deepen public understanding of financial matters, especially among citizens operating outside the formal banking system, while promoting ethical standards and regulatory compliance.

So far, 133 participants have been certified as Financial Education Providers and 131 as Microfinance Service Providers. The programme supports financial inclusion, consumer protection and sector resilience.

Regional cooperation and technological innovation

Between November 24 and December 4, 2025, BoT hosted Monetary Affairs Committee technical meetings for central banks within the East African Community (EAC), focusing on Information Technology (MAC IT) and Accounting and Finance (MAC AF).

Participants discussed cybersecurity risks, the growing use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in financial systems, accounting treatment of monetary gold and sustainability reporting aligned with international standards.





The meetings strengthened regional collaboration and knowledge sharing, reinforcing Tanzania's role in promoting financial stability and innovation within the EAC bloc. The two meetings were officially opened by the Manager of the Economics Department at the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) Arusha Branch, Aristides Mrema, on behalf of the Branch Director. Speaking during the ICT meeting, Mrema said: "The rapid advancement of technology, particularly the growing use of Artificial Intelligence (AI), has created new opportunities as well as emerging cybersecurity risks. It is, therefore, imperative for central banks to strengthen their systems to safeguard against such threats."

Kigoma branch construction project gains pace

Within the first 100 days of President Samia on the seat, preparations for the construction of the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) Kigoma Branch have gathered momentum, with the Central Bank formally convening a meeting between the contractor and the project consultant to strengthen coordination and lay a firm foundation for the project's implementation.

The special meeting held on December 11, 2025 at the BoT Sub-head offices in Dar es Salaam, brought together key stakeholders to align expectations and streamline execution plans for the upcoming construction works.

Speaking during the meeting, the Director of Estate, Facilities Management at the Bank of Tanzania (BoT), Dr. Daniel Mbisso, said the project contractor, China Jiangxi International Economic and Technical Cooperation Ltd., is a highly experienced firm with a strong track record in delivering major projects in the country.

Dr. Mbisso urged both the contractor and the supervising consultant to work in close collaboration, with discipline and

professionalism, to ensure the project is completed on time and meets the required quality standards. He stressed that strong cooperation between the two parties would be a key pillar in delivering the project smoothly and without unnecessary obstacles.

Proposed Credit Guarantee Company

Among the key initiatives that the Central Bank has undertaken is the intention to establish a Credit Guarantee Company aimed at expanding access to finance.

This was revealed by the Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, Mr Emmanuel Tutuba, on December 8, 2026. He said the government, through the Bank of Tanzania (BoT), intends to establish a Credit Guarantee Public Limited Company to support the growth of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and improve their economic wellbeing.

Tutuba noted that credit guarantee services within the financial sector have continued to expand across many countries. He cited Malaysia as an example, explaining that the country has operated a credit guarantee company for more than 50 years, facilitating access to financing worth \$23.8 billion for about 384,000 SMEs.

The scheme has also broadened its support to cover various sectors, including green finance and financial technology (FinTech). Currently, this function in Tanzania is carried out by the Government through the Credit Guarantee Scheme, which is administered by the Bank of Tanzania.

BoT scoop two awards at Financial Services Week

BoT won two awards during the Financial Services Week exhibition held in Tanga after providing financial education to more than 3,000 citizens.

The event, held under the theme "Financial Education as a Foundation for Economic and Social Development," brought together regulators, financial institutions and the public to promote responsible borrowing and savings practices.

Overall, the Bank of Tanzania says its initiatives during President Samia's first 100 days demonstrate its commitment to macroeconomic stability, financial sector development and inclusive economic growth in line with the government's priorities

How UTT AMIS is Transforming Lives...



In the heart of Dar es Salaam, a teacher faithfully sets aside TZS 100,000 every month not into a traditional savings account, but into a balanced fund offered by UTT Asset Management and Investor Services (UTT AMIS).

Over 10 years, that commitment grows into TZS 23.5 million, with an interest of over TZS 11 million on a TZS 12.1 million principal. This is the new face of investing in Tanzania where ordinary citizens are building wealth, thanks to smart and accessible financial solutions.

Simon Migangala, the Managing Director of UTT AMIS, says his office is determined to change how Tanzanians engage with money.

“Collective investment funds work by gathering money from multiple investors and managing it professionally,” he says:

“Instead of individuals making high-risk investments independently, they trust the fund manager (UTT AMIS) to invest the gathered money professionally in diversified portfolios, reducing overall risk while seeking potential returns.”

Once a nation with limited options beyond low-yielding savings accounts, Tanzania is now seeing a shift. UTT AMIS offers a range of collective investment schemes designed to suit different investor needs.

For the risk-averse, fixed-income funds like the Liquid and Bond Funds offer stability by investing in Government securities and corporate bonds. These funds, Mr Migangala says, are ideal for retirees and others seeking secure, consistent income.

For medium-term investors, UTT AMIS provides balanced funds such as Umoja, Watoto, Wekeza, and Jikimu. These combine equities and fixed-income instruments, allowing investors to enjoy both growth and stability.

“Balance funds have stocks and fixed-income options as the underlying assets. The role of bonds in a portfolio is to provide stability and income, serving as a counterbalance to the volatility of stocks,” says Migangala.

This approach has opened up new doors for Tanzanians from all walks of life. Workers without formal pension plans can now build retirement savings. Upon retirement, they can choose income distributions monthly, quarterly, or annually with an annual distribution of around 12%.

“Any excess over that is added to the capital seed,” says Migangala, “which means the capital appreciates while enjoying income distribution.”

Businesses, too, are seeing the benefits. Companies investing their idle funds in UTT AMIS have achieved significant growth. “A business that invested TZS 10,000,000 twenty years ago, at

an annual compounded rate of 10%, has over TZS 67,000,000 now without any additional contributions.

“Such businesses have enjoyed financial stability during economic downturns as compound interest leverages,” he says

But perhaps one of the most revolutionary aspects of UTT AMIS is its role in boosting financial literacy and breaking down traditional barriers.

“Tanzania has traditionally had low financial literacy, with many people hesitant to invest due to fear of losing money,” says Mr Migangala. “However, UTT AMIS’ funds simplify the process, making investing accessible to more people.”

Technology is playing a key role in this transformation.

Through mobile integration, even those in rural areas can now open investment accounts and start building wealth with just a phone. This accessibility is bridging the gap between urban and rural communities, making financial inclusion a reality.

Migangala points to global models to show what’s possible. In the United States, mutual funds and 401(k) retirement plans help millions of Americans build wealth. In India, Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs) allow small investors to grow wealth over time, similar to UTT AMIS offerings.

As Tanzanians continue to embrace these funds, the potential



for long-term prosperity grows stronger. The key is discipline and long-term thinking.

“Further to the above, the funds help to beat inflation; we should remember that inflation erodes purchasing power, so investors must seek returns that outpace inflation,” he says.

For those dreaming of a secure financial future be they young professionals, retirees, or business owners UTT AMIS offers a proven path. “Come invest with UTT AMIS, maintain discipline, avoid emotional decision-making, and achieve long-term success in the market,” says Migangala.

And so, in Tanzania's growing investment landscape, stories like the Dar es Salaam teachers are becoming less rare and more of a new normal a nation stepping confidently into financial empowerment, one investment at a time.





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iMbeju Fuels Tanzania Startups

Tanzania's push to deepen financial inclusion is increasingly extending beyond bank accounts and mobile payments as the CRDB Bank Foundation's iMbeju programme channels funding, digital tools and business training into a growing network of youth-led startups and community enterprises.

The programme, which has already reached hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries since its launch, is emerging as one of the country's larger private sector-led platforms linking entrepreneurship, digital innovation and enterprise formalisation.

The push comes at a time when policymakers are seeking to turn the country's youthful population into a driver of domestic investment and long-term economic growth. For CRDB Bank Group Chairperson Prof. Neema Mori, the Foundation's activities are increasingly tied to the lender's

long-term economic participation strategy rather than traditional corporate philanthropy.

"Through the work of the CRDB Bank Foundation and strategic partnerships, the Group continued to support national and regional development priorities," Prof Mori said in the bank's latest annual report.

"Particular focus was directed towards SME development, women-led enterprise, youth entrepreneurship, and climate-positive initiatives."

"These interventions contribute meaningfully to enterprise development, livelihood support, and the broadening of economic opportunity across the communities and sectors we serve," she added.

Prof. Mori said the Board increasingly view such programmes as part of the Group's long-term value creation strategy.



“The Board considers this work to be an important extension of the Group’s long-term value-creation agenda. It strengthens stakeholder confidence, reinforces the Group’s social licence to operate, and supports the development of broader and more sustainable economic participation,” she said.

The strategy comes as Tanzania advances Vision 2050 and wider financial sector reforms aimed at expanding citizen participation in economic ownership while reducing long-term dependence on external financing.

According to the 2022 Population and Housing Census, people aged between 15 and 35 account for 34.7 per cent of Tanzania’s population, equivalent to about 24.6 million people. Economists say the demographic profile presents both opportunity and risk. A financially integrated youth population could accelerate domestic savings, entrepreneurship and investment, while weak absorption into the formal economy could intensify unemployment pressures and inequality. Within that context, CRDB Bank Foundation Managing Director and Director of Corporate Affairs Tully-Esther Mwambapa said the institution increasingly sees financial inclusion as inseparable from enterprise growth, digital access and livelihood resilience.

“During the period under review, the CRDB Bank Foundation recorded significant milestones in advancing financial inclusion, entrepreneurship development, and sustainable livelihoods, with the iMbeju Programme acting as the primary delivery platform,” Ms Mwambapa said.

She said the programme was designed to address structural barriers that have historically limited participation in formal financial systems.

“Through deliberate engagement with communities, the Foundation addressed longstanding barriers related to access to finance, skills development, and market participation,” she said.

The programme combines financial literacy, entrepreneurship training, digital banking access and enterprise formalisation under a single operating framework.

According to the Foundation’s latest operational review, 501,201 beneficiaries received structured training in entrepreneurship, financial literacy, business management and group governance during 2025 alone, bringing cumulative beneficiaries under capacity-building initiatives to 879,285. The Foundation also expanded access to financing through seed capital support and savings mobilisation under the iMbeju programme.

Ms Mwambapa said the initiative facilitated access to 10.2bn/- in seed funding to support startups, business expansion and income diversification, while communities mobilised 64bn/- in deposits through structured financial management systems. Consequently, 203,273 individuals were financially included during 2025, bringing cumulative financial inclusion beneficiaries to 367,813.

Digital banking has also become a core part of the programme’s expansion strategy as lenders increasingly rely on technology to extend formal financial access into underserved areas.





“In 2025, 120,294 beneficiaries were reached through digital financial inclusion initiatives, including SimBanking, agency banking and internet banking services,” she said. The cumulative number of beneficiaries reached through digital financial inclusion programmes rose to 287,970. The Foundation also linked financial inclusion to enterprise formalisation and local commerce development.

During the year, 4,267 community groups were transformed into structured economic entities capable of accessing formal financing and operating under stronger governance systems. In addition, 173 banking agents and 216 Lipa Hapa merchants were onboarded through iMbeju programmes to strengthen local financial ecosystems and expand last-mile service delivery.

The scale of the programme illustrates how commercial banks in Tanzania are increasingly moving into areas traditionally associated with development agencies and public-sector inclusion programmes.

CRDB Bank Group Chief Financial Officer Fredrick Nshekanabo said the Foundation's reach had expanded significantly since its launch in 2023, particularly in underserved communities. “The CRDB Bank Foundation has demonstrated a strong, measurable impact across its key performance areas since its launch in 2023,” Mr. Nshekanabo said.

“The Foundation has expanded its outreach and enhanced financial access through targeted capacity-building initiatives, reflecting strong beneficiary engagement and effective promotion of financial inclusion and resource mobilisation.” He said the iMbeju programme had become one of the Foundation's primary delivery mechanisms for communities previously excluded from formal finance.

“Through its Imbeju programmes, the Foundation has reached beneficiaries from underserved communities, supporting 879,285 individuals through capacity-building initiatives,” he said. “Financial inclusion efforts reached 367,813 beneficiaries, while digital financial inclusion initiatives supported 287,970 individuals.”

The programme also reflects broader changes underway within Tanzania's banking sector, where digital banking and fintech platforms are lowering barriers to participation in formal financial systems.

CRDB Bank Group Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director Abdulmajid Nsekela said the lender increasingly viewed youth not simply as banking customers, but as future investors and innovators.

“Youth involvement in investment is crucial for building long-term wealth, financial independence and economic empowerment,” Dr Nsekela said.



"We celebrated 30 years last year, and now we are looking ahead to the next 30 years while asking ourselves who will carry CRDB into the future," he added.

The connection between financial inclusion and innovation was visible during the bank's Annual General Meeting, where several young entrepreneurs showcased digital business solutions developed through support ecosystems linked to iMbeju.

One of them was Jeremia Malamka, founder of Nunuget Software Development Compay, who developed a digital queue management system after experiencing prolonged waiting times at a hospital while studying at Mbeya University of Science and Technology.

"I spent the whole day at the hospital and even missed my test. Yet I only spent a few minutes with the doctor. Most of the time was wasted in an uncontrolled queue," he said. The project later won a university innovation competition

before attracting support through the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) and the broader iMbeju-linked ecosystem. The system has since been installed at Songwe and Morogoro regional referral hospitals.

Another innovator, Rukia Butenge, founder and Chief Executive Officer of WazoCraft, showcased an education technology platform designed to digitise school administration systems, including attendance tracking, lesson planning and academic monitoring.

"We have already demonstrated our application to several schools, including the Ministry of Education. Recently, CRDB connected us with the Minister for Education, Hon. Prof. Adolf Mkenda," she said.

A computer science teacher at Kijitonyama Sayansi Secondary School, Ms Butenge said the system was already being used at one private school in Dar es Salaam, with plans for wider expansion.

For analysts, such programmes indicate a broader evolution within Tanzania's banking sector, where lenders are increasingly competing not only through loans and deposits, but also through their ability to cultivate entrepreneurs, digital enterprises and future investment ecosystems.

For now, institutions such as CRDB Bank are positioning themselves at the centre of that transition, betting that the future of banking will increasingly depend on who succeeds in financing the country's next generation of innovators and asset owners.



President Samia's Vision and the Transformation of Tanzania's Mining Sector



The mining sector is among the key sectors in driving the national economy due to its contribution to strengthening government revenue and increasing employment opportunities for Tanzanians.

Recognising this importance, the government has continued to formulate and oversee various policies, strategies, and plans to develop the mining sector.

Achievements attained include:

First, the collection of mineral revenues amounting to TZS 311.80 billion, equivalent to 111% of the target of TZS 280.64 billion for the period from November 2025 to January 25, 2026.

Second, the completion of a five-year mineral value addition strategy covering 2026/2027 to 2030/2031.

Third, increasing gold reserves by purchasing a total of 17.03 tonnes worth TZS 4.97 trillion.

Fourth, overseeing the sale of 14.66 tonnes of gold worth TZS 3.75 trillion through local gold refining plants.

Fifth, the analysis of 19,705 geological samples in designated mineral exploration areas (Quarter Degree Sheets – QDS 221 and 222) in Kibiti and Rufiji districts, increasing geological survey coverage to 98%.



Sixth, continued construction of the Tanzania Gemology Centre in Arusha worth TZS 33 billion, with construction reaching 10%.

Seventh, the installation of eco-friendly energy (briquette) production plants in Tabora and Dodoma regions.

Additionally, containers for storing and selling clean charcoal have been distributed in Njombe, Mbeya, Songwe, Coast, Dodoma, Iringa, Ruvuma, Geita, and Shinyanga regions.

Eighth, continued installation of a salt processing plant in Lingaula area, Kilwa District, Lindi Region, to add value to salt minerals.

Ninth, the expansion of mineral processing plants in Lwamgasa and Katente (Geita Region) and Itumbi (Mbeya Region).



Tenth, the improvement of the electronic system that coordinates mineral markets by integrating it with licensing systems and mineral quality testing machines.

Eleventh, the commencement of construction of a modern geo-scientific laboratory in Kizota, Dodoma Region, costing TZS 14.3 billion (11.5% complete), alongside laboratory construction in Geita Region and Chunya District (averaging 6% completion).

Twelfth, the completion of the installation of 32 seismic monitoring stations and procurement of modern equipment for geophysical and earthquake research.



Water Projects Reflect Strong Commitment to Solving Water Challenges Nationwide



President Samia Suluhu Hassan's vision of "removing the water bucket from women's heads" is a key government agenda aimed at reducing or eliminating the burden on women who walk long distances to fetch water.

The goal is to improve access to clean and safe water near homes, enabling women to participate more in economic and social activities.

The main objective is to reduce the time women spend searching for water so they can engage in other developmental activities. To achieve this, the government is implementing major water projects in both rural and urban areas across the country.

The government continues to implement programmes and projects to increase access to clean and safe water for households in both urban and rural areas to at least 90%. To achieve this goal, several strategies have been implemented, resulting in the following achievements:

First, the completion of 16 projects in the regions of Dodoma, Njombe, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Geita, and Tanga at a cost of TZS 16.28 billion, benefiting over 118,400 citizens.

Additionally, construction continues on 71 water projects across the country including in Mtwara, Tanga, Dodoma, Tabora, and Dar es Salaam, costing TZS 142.8 billion and is expected to benefit over 2,887,029 people.





Third, the payment of TZS 198.84 billion to contractors and consultants for various projects, including the Kidunda Dam, and compensation of TZS 4.8 billion to 210 citizens (in Morogoro, Babati, Makambako, and Tanga) to facilitate project implementation.

Fifth, the signing of various contracts for water projects, including:

- a) A water supply and sanitation improvement project in Morogoro benefiting over 602,000 people at a cost of TZS 81.4 billion;
- b) A wastewater treatment project in Mwanza City worth TZS 38.7 billion, benefiting 3,400 households;



- c) Five projects worth TZS 2.66 billion in Mbeya, Njombe, Geita, and Singida, benefiting over 186,580 citizens.

Sixth, the completion of procurement and installation of 2,271 prepaid water metres, and continued construction of three medium-sized rainwater harvesting dams in Gidahababieg (Hanang District), Mwambazi (Sumbawanga District), and Mwamashindike (Maswa District), with a total capacity of 1,457,000 cubic metres.

These projects will benefit over 1,817,800 people and more than 356,400 livestock.

Eighth, continued implementation of the National Water Grid concept through the following projects:

- a) Completion of the design for the Lake Victoria–Dodoma water project via Singida;
- b) Procurement of a consultant for feasibility studies and detailed design of projects to transport water from Lake Tanganyika to Kigoma, Katavi, and Rukwa regions;
- c) Completion of feasibility studies and detailed design for projects to transport water from the Rufiji River to Dar es Salaam, Coast, and Lindi regions, and from the Ruvuma River to Mtwara-Mikindani Municipality.

100 Days: The Energy Sector Records Positive Results



Without a stable electricity supply, a country cannot run its economy. Without reliable power, many economic and social activities cannot take place.

A lack of dependable electricity causes development to progress at a very slow pace.

Recognising this, President Samia Suluhu Hassan, during the campaigns of the general election held on October 29 last year, included electricity among the key priorities she promised to address within her first 100 days.

Since she took office, we have witnessed a rapid expansion in the distribution of this energy, with her government's goal being to ensure electricity reaches every hamlet across the country.

It is possible that some people are not aware of the Government's commitment to ensuring electricity reaches all hamlets nationwide.

Without electricity, health centres operating and being built across the country cannot store vaccines for our children. Many schoolchildren cannot do homework at night, and in the economy, competitive business cannot take place.

Without reliable electricity, there are no reliable investors; every activity would shrink. This is where the determination of the Government led by President Samia becomes evident.

That is why the government has continued to ensure sustainable energy availability by implementing projects and improving energy transmission infrastructure.

These efforts have enabled the country to have reliable energy and have stimulated the growth of other sectors.

The achievements realised include the continued implementation of a project to supply electricity to 9,009 hamlets, valued at 1.2 trillion shillings. As of January 2026, a total of 39,888 out of 64,359 hamlets have been connected to electricity, equivalent to 62 per cent.

Another achievement is the completion of Phase One of a 50-megawatt solar power generation project being implemented in Kishapu District, Shinyanga Region.



The next step is testing, after which it will be connected to the National Grid.

How Samia's Administration Reshape Tanzania's Energy Landscape



Reliable energy has long been regarded as one of the most critical foundations of economic growth, industrialization and improved social services. For Tanzania, efforts to expand electricity access and strengthen energy infrastructure have become central to the country's broader development agenda.

According to the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Energy, Eng. Felchesmi Mramba, the past four years under President Samia Suluhu Hassan's administration have marked a turning point for the sector, with reforms aimed at improving electricity supply, expanding access and supporting economic activity across the country.

The transformation comes after years in which Tanzania struggled with recurring power shortages, slow electrification and concerns over service delivery.

"We also had delays in connecting households to electricity, and there were complaints about poor service provision, particularly by TANESCO. Many rural residents in need of electricity could not be connected because the infrastructure had not reached their areas," he says.

Those challenges, he notes, prompted a series of interventions by the government and its energy institutions, resulting in

significant improvements in electricity generation, transmission and distribution.

Among the most visible changes has been the disappearance of widespread power rationing, which previously affected households and businesses.

"Today, when electricity goes off, citizens no longer think of load shedding; they assume a fallen pole, a broken wire, or another technical issue," he adds.

The improvement has been supported by increased generation capacity and investments in key energy projects, helping stabilize power supply and reduce disruptions.





Electrification efforts have also accelerated. By December 2024, Tanzania had achieved full village electrification, extending the national grid to all villages across the country.

"In every village today, electricity is available whether or not it has reached every household or hamlet. The remaining work is minimal since power has already reached the villages," he states.

The expansion has improved access to electricity for schools, health facilities, small businesses and rural communities, while also supporting the government's broader objective of promoting inclusive economic development.

Mramba says service provision at TANESCO has improved as the utility increasingly communicates with customers during planned maintenance and unexpected outages.

"The energy sector has undergone major transformations, becoming one of the strongest pillars of our national economy. Its contribution to the achievements of the Sixth-Phase Government is immense and will continue to support Tanzania's development for years to come," he says.

Under Tanzania's Development Vision 2050 framework, energy has been designated as an enabling sector because of its role in supporting industrial growth, investment and social development.

Industrial activity has expanded rapidly in several areas, particularly in Coast Region. The Kwala Dry Port and surrounding industrial zones have been connected to 33kV

power infrastructure, with plans underway to upgrade supply to 220kV. Similar developments are taking place in Chalinze, Zegereni and Mkuranga, where growing industrial demand has prompted preparations for 400kV transmission infrastructure.

At the centre of Tanzania's recent energy expansion is the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project (JNHPP), which Mramba describes as one of the most significant achievements of the current administration.

"We commend the government and particularly President Samia Suluhu Hassan for ensuring the project's completion," he says.

When President Samia assumed office in 2021, construction progress at JNHPP stood at 37 percent. The government subsequently introduced measures to accelerate implementation, including appointing a team of senior advisers to assess the project and recommend improvements.

Mramba says diplomatic engagement also played an important role in resolving implementation challenges involving the Egyptian contractor.

He notes that President Samia's discussions with Egypt's leadership helped remove bottlenecks that could have delayed the project.

Another critical factor was financing

"This project required over TSh7 trillion, entirely financed by the government—not loans. Ensuring timely disbursement was key to its completion," he notes.

The 2,115MW hydropower facility now represents the country's single largest source of electricity generation. Five of its nine turbines are currently producing electricity, while four remain on standby.

Its capacity exceeds Tanzania's peak electricity demand, which reached 2,071MW on October 23, 2025.

According to Mramba, the project has significantly strengthened energy security and reduced the risk of future power shortages.



Rural Electrification and Economic Activity

The expansion of electricity access has had a growing impact on rural economies, where the majority of Tanzanians continue to live.

“When you hear that the country’s GDP has risen, know that rural electrification has played a significant role,” he says.

Electricity has enabled the growth of small industries involved in cashew processing, sunflower oil production, irrigation and other productive activities. Improved connectivity has also expanded access to digital services, online learning platforms and market information.

Clean Cooking Momentum

Beyond electricity access, the government has intensified efforts to promote clean cooking energy through the Rural Energy Agency (REA).

“When we began this initiative in December 2022, only 6.9 percent of households used clean cooking energy. Three years later, that figure has risen to 28.6 percent. These households

now use LPG, electric cookers, alternative charcoal stoves, or other clean fuels,” Eng. Mramba says.

The progress forms part of a national target to ensure that 80 percent of households adopt clean cooking solutions by 2034.

Expanding Renewable Energy

Tanzania is also broadening its renewable energy portfolio.

Mramba points to the completion of the Rusumo Hydropower Project and the ongoing development of a major solar power facility in Kishapu District, Shinyanga Region.

The project, which was 82 percent complete at the time of reporting, was expected to begin operations by March 2026.

The government aims to increase solar generation capacity from 5MW to 150MW, while also developing up to 150MW of wind energy capacity in the same area.

According to Mramba, combining solar and wind generation will help stabilize power supply by balancing daytime and nighttime production.



Natural Gas Remains Central

Natural gas continues to play a strategic role in Tanzania's energy mix.

Mramba describes the construction of the Mtwara-Dar es Salaam gas pipeline between 2012 and 2015 as a major milestone that transformed the sector by reducing reliance on costly liquid-fuel power generation.

The shift enabled the development of gas-fired plants including Kinyerezi I, Kinyerezi II, Kinyerezi I Extension and Ubungu II and III.

Exploration activities are continuing in several areas, including Mnazi Bay, Songosongo West, offshore blocks, Eyasi-Wembere and the Ruvu Basin.

The government plans to offer additional exploration blocks in 2026 as it seeks to expand reserves and attract investment in the sector.

According to Mramba, only about 30 percent of Tanzania's territory has been explored for oil and gas resources, leaving significant untapped potential.

Looking Ahead

While highlighting progress made over the past four years, Mramba says the government is already planning the next phase of energy investments to meet rising demand.

Among the projects in the pipeline is a 1,000MW gas-fired power plant at Kinyerezi, intended to diversify generation sources and reduce reliance on hydropower.

The government is also constructing the 400kV Chalinze-Dodoma transmission line, which is about 35 percent complete and expected to be finished by December 2026.

Once operational, the line will strengthen electricity supply to regions including Singida, Iringa, Mbeya, Songwe, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Geita, Mara, Kagera, Kigoma and Shinyanga.

"Significant developments continue to reshape Tanzania's energy sector," Eng. Mramba concludes.

Four years into the Sixth-Phase Administration, the sector's trajectory reflects a broader strategy focused on expanding access, strengthening energy security and creating the infrastructure needed to support Tanzania's long-term economic ambitions.

ETDCO Implements TZS 5.19 billion Power Projects to Boost Economy



In a hundred days of Her Excellency President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan's leadership, the government has shown its commitment to citizens through continuation of strategic projects that boost the national per capita income.

Among the major achievements is vividly seen on the construction and upgrading of electricity infrastructure by the Electrical Transmission and Distribution Construction and Maintenance Company Limited (ETDCO), a subsidiary of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO).

During her tenure in office, ETDCO completed five electricity projects worth a total of TZS 5.19 billion, benefiting residents in four regions Kagera, Dodoma, Simiyu and Tabora.

In Kagera Region, the company constructed a 24-kilometre, 33-kilovolt transmission line from Ilemela Substation to Muleba Town. The TZS 2.02 billion project has improved electricity supply in Muleba District and surrounding areas, enabling businesses, entrepreneurs and service providers to operate more reliably.

In Dodoma Region, ETDCO built two double-circuit power transmission lines stretching 2.5 kilometres to Msalato Airport

at a cost of TZS 355 million. The project boost air transportation infrastructure and supports the Government efforts towards growth of national economy at large.

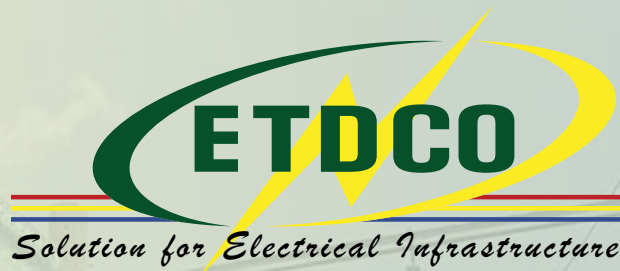
In Simiyu Region, the company implemented a 10-kilometre transmission line from Wishiteleja Village in Kishapu District, Shinyanga Region to Wigelekelo Village in Maswa District. The TZS 316 million project has enhanced electricity access in these villages and neighbouring areas.

The company also carried out maintenance and upgrades on the 33-kilovolt line from Meatu to Bukundi Village and from Busega to Kasoli Village, at a cost of TZS 193 million. In Tabora Region, ETDCO completed a 41.3-kilometre of electricity transmission line from Lusu Substation in Nzega District to Ziba Substation in Igunga District. Worthy TZS.2.03 billion this project aims to ensure reliable electricity across the region.

All these five projects have been the cornerstone for stimulating industrial growth, boosting economic activities, improving standard of living and creating jobs opportunities for sustainable national development.

ETDCO continues to implement electricity construction and rehabilitation projects in partnership with TANESCO, Rural Energy Agency (REA) and the private sector.

These initiatives are a key contribution to the National Development Vision 2050, with the energy sector identified as one of the five major drivers of the country's growth.



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100 Days of Dr. Samia: REA Continues to Shine in Rural Electrification



It has been 100 days since Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, was sworn in to begin her second term of leadership on November 3, 2025. One hundred days may be a short time in national leadership, but it often serves as the first mirror used to reflect the direction of a country's authority.

For Dr. Samia, the first 100 days did not pass quietly; they came with great hope, rooted in the promises she made to Tanzanians during the 2025 General Election campaign. Among those promises was ensuring the availability of electricity across the country.

Within the first 100 days marked by a landslide victory of nearly 98% Dr. Samia had already begun fulfilling her promises, including expanding electricity distribution to all villages and hamlets that previously lacked access. During the campaign leading up to the General Election held on October 29, 2025, Dr. Samia promised that within 100 days she would begin distributing electricity to all hamlets without access.

Through the Rural Energy Agency (REA), electricity distribution has already begun in 9,009 hamlets, benefiting an initial 290,300 citizens across all regions of mainland Tanzania.

REA has already signed contracts worth 1.2 trillion Tanzanian shillings to implement the project, prioritising local contractors. Of the 30 contracts signed, 21 were awarded to local companies, while the remaining nine were given to foreign companies registered in Tanzania.

REA Director General, Engineer Hassan Saidy, stated that the project is part of implementing Dr Samia's directive, which she pledged to begin within her first 100 days in office.

"Our government's goal is to ensure that by 2030, all hamlets in the country are connected to electricity," said Engineer Saidy.

He emphasised the government's determination to ensure no Tanzanian is left without access to electricity, adding that the project will be implemented over three years, from January 17, 2026, to January 16, 2029.



"In reality, this connection fee is very low compared to the actual cost of the project, as the government, through REA, covers a large portion of the expenses, including major infrastructure such as poles, transformers, and transmission lines," he added.

One requirement for connection is that a house must be within approximately 30 meters from an electric pole.

The implementation of this promise and the simplified connection process have opened up many economic opportunities. Citizens have started small businesses such as salons, grain milling, carpentry, welding, and refrigeration services, increasing household income and helping reduce poverty.

"This project will involve the construction of 13,180 kilometres of 33kV lines and 14,016 kilometres of 415V lines. It will be implemented in 30 lots 21 by local companies and nine by foreign companies registered in the country," he explained.

He noted that, considering both cost and the number of hamlets to be reached, this is the largest electricity distribution project ever undertaken in the country.

Engineer Saidy added that REA is fulfilling the government's mission of ensuring electricity reaches citizens in practice. From 2021 to December 2025, the government connected electricity to 10,745 hamlets, bringing the total number of electrified hamlets to 39,003.

"A total of 2,435 hamlets are currently at various stages of implementation, bringing the total to 41,438 hamlets connected, in line with Dr. Samia's directive to ensure all hamlets receive electricity," he said.

He stated that the cost of connecting electricity for an individual household is 27,000 Tanzanian shillings, which is affordable and removes a major barrier that previously prevented many citizens from accessing the service. He clarified that to qualify for connection at this cost, a household must have proper internal wiring that meets required standards so that REA can simply complete the final connection ensuring safety and protecting lives and property.

"This programme has opened a new chapter of development for many households, especially in rural and peri-urban areas, where electricity was once a dream," said Engineer Saidy.

The education and health sectors are among the biggest beneficiaries, now using ICT equipment, while dispensaries and health centres provide better services due to reliable electricity. They can now store medicines and vaccines requiring refrigeration and offer emergency services at night.

In education, students now have more time to study at night using electric light instead of harmful kerosene lamps, and many schools have begun using ICT tools.

"The use of electricity has reduced dependence on firewood and charcoal, helping conserve the environment and forests. It has also improved security in residential areas by reducing crime and nighttime accidents," he said.





Under her leadership, Dr. Samia, according to Engineer Saidy, will not allow even a single hamlet to remain without electricity.

“We will apply the same effort used to bring electricity to villages to ensure no hamlet is left behind,” he emphasised.

During her 2025 campaign, Dr. Samia reiterated her vision of ensuring electricity reached all villages and hamlets through REA.

While campaigning across different regions, she explained that her government had already laid a strong foundation for expanding electricity access and now aimed to accelerate rural electrification projects to reach remaining unserved hamlets.



“Electricity is not just a source of light it is a driver of rural economic development, creating business opportunities, production, and employment for youths and women. These REA projects reflect the government’s commitment to delivering these services as quickly as possible,” she said.

She pledged that her government would continue prioritising rural electrification projects as part of national development policy, ensuring no village was left without electricity.

The National Development Vision 2050 aims to ensure reliable electricity access for all Tanzanians, whether in urban or rural areas, reducing the development gap and building an inclusive nation.

The vision also emphasises that expanding electricity access to villages and hamlets requires private sector involvement to help reach even the most remote areas through various systems, including mini-grids.



The Council Advances the Effectiveness of the Sixth Phase Government Within 100 Days

Within the first 100 days of the Sixth Phase Government under the leadership of Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, spanning from 3rd November 2025 to 12th February 2026, public institutions have continued to translate into action the Government's philosophy of Work and Dignity (Kazi na Utu), delivering measurable and citizen-centred results.

Among these institutions is the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority Consumer Consultative Council (EWURA CCC), which has actively and effectively discharged its statutory mandate of safeguarding and protecting the interests of energy and water consumers in Mainland Tanzania.

Speaking at the Council's Headquarters in Dodoma, the Executive Secretary of EWURA CCC, Ms. Stella Lupimo, stated that the achievements recorded during this period reflected the Council's practical contribution to the Government's broader efforts to strengthen governance in the strategic energy and water sectors for the benefit of citizens.

She explained that throughout the 100 days, the Council fully executed its legal mandate of representing consumer interests by making formal submissions, providing expert opinions, and engaging in consultations with the Ministry of Energy and sector ministries, Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA), and key other sector stakeholders.

During this timeframe, the Council made five submissions to EWURA and the Fair Competition Tribunal (FCT). These submissions were aimed at ensuring that consumer interests were effectively incorporated into regulatory reforms and improvements to various rules and guidelines.

Among the instruments reviewed and commented upon were the Draft Water Supply and Sanitation (Emptying, Transportation and Disposal of Faecal Sludge Services) Rules, 2025; the Draft Guidelines for E-Mobility Charging Stations and Battery Swapping; the Revised EWURA (Consumer Complaints Settlement Procedures) Rules, 2025; the EWURA (Electricity and Natural Gas Tariff Application and Rate Setting) (Amendment) Rules, 2025; and the Fair Competition Tribunal (Amendment) Rules, 2025.

“Through these contributions, the Council has assured the Government that policy and regulatory improvements reflect the lived realities of consumers, while at the same time sustaining an enabling environment for investment and fair competition,” Ms. Lupimo emphasized.

In strengthening its mandate to receive and disseminate information of public interest, Ms. Lupimo noted that during the reporting period, the Council implemented a total of 275 consumer education and outreach programmes across all regions of Mainland Tanzania. These programmes reached 36,047 citizens from diverse social groups, including students, teachers, women, youth, entrepreneurs, fishermen, drivers, and religious leaders.

The awareness initiatives focused on educating consumers about their rights and obligations in the use of energy and water services, complaint submission procedures, responsible consumption practices, and the promotion of clean cooking energy solutions.

Ms. Lupimo observed that these efforts complement the Government's broader national strategy to promote clean cooking energy, aimed at safeguarding public health while mitigating the adverse effects of climate change.

Additionally, the Council delivered public education through 58 radio and television programmes, as well as digital platforms, thereby expanding outreach and enhancing public understanding of consumer rights and service provider responsibilities.

In the area of complaint resolution, the Council received a total of 1,452 complaints during the 100 days. Of these, 806 related to water services, 582 to electricity, 62 to Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), and 2 to petroleum products. The majority of complaints concerned water shortages, high billing, power outages, delays in service connections, and infrastructure-related challenges.

“Out of all the complaints received, 1,283 have been successfully resolved, while 169 are under active follow-up. This demonstrates the effectiveness of the collaborative mechanisms between the Council, EWURA, and service providers,” Ms. Lupimo explained.

Furthermore, during the same period, the Council participated in 14 complaint mediation sessions convened by EWURA

across various regions. It also took part in 16 formal hearings after disputes could not be resolved at the mediation stage. This participation strengthened the principle of timely justice through established legal regulations, in alignment with the Sixth Phase Government's commitment to upholding the rule of law.

In fostering engagement with special interest groups, the Council strengthened its Consumer Clubs in secondary schools in Singida and Tanga regions. Club members actively engaged in community outreach to promote clean energy use through participatory approaches, including drama and poetry, thereby cultivating a culture of awareness and responsibility among young citizens.

The Council also participated in the East Africa Public Relations Week held in Arusha from 25 to 29 November 2025. This engagement provided an opportunity for knowledge exchange and reinforced Tanzania's institutional visibility at the regional level.

In conclusion, Ms. Lupimo underscored that the achievements recorded within the first 100 days are not merely statistics, but tangible evidence of the Sixth Phase Government's commitment to placing citizens at the center of sectoral decision-making.

She affirmed that the Council would continue to serve as a steadfast voice for consumers, ensuring that the development of the energy and water sectors progressed in tandem with the protection of consumer rights, the well-being of citizens, and the broader prosperity of the Nation.



100 Days of Leadership of Dr. Samia: Ministry of Health Spearheads Major Reforms



Among the priorities of the Sixth Phase Government under the leadership of President Samia Suluhu Hassan is ensuring quality healthcare for Tanzanians.

This is reflected in the commitments she pledged to fulfill within her first 100 days during her campaign rallies for the general election held on October 29 last year.

She made these promises recognising that good health is the foundation of a happy life, productivity, and the fulfillment of personal goals. When a person lacks good health, many aspects of life are affected, including quality of life, ability to work, and social relationships.

In many families, illness has been a source of poverty, as they spend large amounts of money caring for loved ones in hospitals.

Some families have even been forced to sell their assets to afford treatment. In the past, many families struggled to raise funds to retrieve the bodies of their loved ones from hospitals due to unpaid medical bills.

This highlights how crucial the health sector is in ensuring citizens remain healthy and able to actively participate in

economic and social development, thereby increasing productivity, individual income, and overall national development.

Given this importance, the government has continued to strengthen healthcare services by rapidly implementing the commitments President Samia promised within her first 100 days.

We have already witnessed significant achievements from these commitments within that period.

These achievements include:

- The launch of Universal Health Insurance services in its first phase for low-income citizens, funded by the government starting January 26, 2026.
- The allocation of 48.78 billion Tanzanian shillings to begin financing universal health insurance for 1,457,602 citizens (equivalent to 276,004 households), including vulnerable groups such as 235 elderly individuals and 265 children living in government-owned residences.



- The completion of the National Communication Strategy for Universal Health Insurance (2025/26–2030/31), aimed at educating citizens on the importance of enrolling in health insurance.
- The introduction of funding for chronic diseases (such as cancer, kidney disease, heart conditions, diabetes, and bone disorders) for low-income citizens through the Equity Fund, with 6.8 billion shillings allocated in the first phase to cover treatment and emergency services.
- The hosting of the Pharmaceutical Production Investment Forum on January 19, 2026, attended by 536 participants, including 36 international delegates. The forum showcased investment opportunities in pharmaceutical manufacturing, the government's vision for industrial development, and promoted investment opportunities announced through the Call for Expression of Interest (EOI), which closes on March 2, 2026.

- The revival of the Tanzania Pharmaceutical Industries (TPI) plant to produce antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) in partnership with the private sector, with the government holding a 70% stake. Its production was expected to begin in June 2026.
- Launch of the digital platform “Talk to the Minister of Health,” aimed at enhancing transparency, accountability, and citizen participation by providing a direct channel for feedback, complaints, and suggestions.
- The removal of the restriction on collecting the bodies of deceased individuals from public health facilities due to unpaid medical bills and debts.

Additionally, the introduction of universal health insurance will help cover treatment costs and eliminate such challenges. The allocation of 39.3 billion shillings to improve maternal and newborn healthcare infrastructure across 89 health facilities, including 20 district hospitals, 19 health centers, and 50 dispensaries.

Increase in the number of facilities capable of performing emergency cesarean sections from 523 in October 2025 to 578 in January 2026. This expansion has contributed to an increase in the percentage of women giving birth in health facilities from 85% in October 2025 to 87.5% in January 2026.

Implementation of the Government of Tanzania Health Operations Management Information System (GoTHOMIS) in 7,427 primary healthcare facilities within the first 100 days give Tanzanians confidence and reassurance, encouraging them to move forward with pride under a bold and visionary leader committed to improving the nation's health.



President Samia's 100 Days: The Education Sector Continues to Make Significant Progress



The government has continued to implement various strategies and plans to strengthen the provision of education in the country in order to produce skilled professionals with the knowledge and ability for both self-employment and formal employment.

The government has been doing this with the recognition that education is the foundation of human and societal development as a whole. Through education, a person gains knowledge, skills, and the ability to think critically and make sound decisions.

It fully acknowledges that education helps strengthen the economy, promote social equality, and improve daily life. Education provides the foundation of knowledge that enables individuals to understand their environment and how to respond to it.

Through education, a person can learn about various aspects of the world, science, history, and technology, helping them understand how things work and their importance.

One of the main benefits of education is that it stimulates critical thinking and wise decision-making. An educated person can analyse situations, solve problems, and make appropriate decisions.



Elizabeth Nkonyoka: Dr. Samia Has Given Me the Courage to Establish a College

The leadership of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, has brought a revolution of courage to many people, especially women in the country. This is because many of those women have been able to gain confidence and obtain many opportunities to establish businesses that bring positive results to the nation. Among those women is Ms. Elizabeth Nkonyoka, the Chief Executive Director of St. Maximiliancolbe Health College located in Tabora Municipality, who prides herself on the leadership of Dr. Samia for giving her the courage to establish a large college.



QUESTION: Dear Chief Executive Director of St. Maximillian, what do you have to say about the innovation introduced by Hon. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, of conducting an evaluation of what she directed to be done within '100 Days,' since she entered office on November 5, 2025?

ANSWER: First, I would like to congratulate Hon. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, for her innovation of introducing the '100 Days of Performance' since she entered office on November 5, 2025.

For me, I have seen that this innovation has pushed people to work with determination and thus increasing the speed of implementation of the promises she made during the General Election held on October 29, 2025. This matter will make our country move forward greatly in developmentally and economically, and I have faith that at this pace within the next five years our country will be a very good place. Therefore, let me join my fellow Tanzanians in congratulating Hon. President Samia for this big step with great innovation of introducing these '100 Days of Government Performance.'

Q: As a local investor who owns St. Maximillian College, tell us from your side what role the leadership of the Sixth Phase

Government under Dr. Samia has contributed to the investment you have made here in Tabora?

A: For me as the owner of St. Maximillian College, first I am a woman but I am also proud that even our Hon. President is also a woman, and we had a belief that women could not do it, but we thank Dr. Samia very much since she entered office she has enabled even us fellow women. In the past we had a weakness that we could not, but through the Sixth Phase Government of the United Republic of Tanzania we see things are going well. Therefore, as a mother I get courage and also as an institution owner I thank and congratulate Dr. Samia because we can go to banking institutions and be given loans without any disturbance. We are happy to see Dr. Samia continuing to fight to bring development to our nation.

Q: Tell us your opinion about the Sixth Phase Government of Hon. Dr. Samia and Tanzanians in general?

A: As a female investor I have been able to benefit from the performance of the Sixth Phase under the strong leadership of Dr. Samia, in the whole issue of investment, increasing enrolment numbers and being able to add courses in our institution.

Indeed, we are proud of the existence of the Sixth Phase Government of Dr. Samia, although our request to her Government is to look at private colleges so that they may also be given subsidies at least to reduce the burden in their operations because we face the challenges of some youths coming from poor families, we are forced to give them full (100%) sponsorship and the number of those youths increases year after year. This situation causes the running of our colleges to be unstable because our sources of income are student fees only. Therefore, with complete humility we ask you, our beloved mother, to help us by providing subsidies so that we can reduce the burden and enable us to move forward in our investment in the Education and Health Sector.

We ask Tanzanians to bring their children to join our college because we take good care of them, considering that I am a mother. Also, we take children who are in difficult environments, either they have no parents or are supported by TASAF, who do not qualify to continue to university education, we look at criteria and sponsor those who deserve through our institution.

Up to now our college has 40 beneficiaries and our criteria is that the student must be able to perform well in class.

Q: Tell us which courses are available at St. Maximillian College?

A: Our college offers various courses including health and non-health courses which include; Medicine (Diploma), Pharmacy (Diploma), Nursing, Social Work, Community Development, Business Administration, Environmental Health and currently we have also introduced all courses offered by VETA including cosmetology, decoration, make-up, tailoring and various things. Therefore, when a student comes for an interview, their academic ability will be assessed and if they have obtained Division Four they will take VETA courses.

Q: Briefly explain the history of the establishment of St. Maximillian Health College?

A: St. Maximillian Health College was established in 2010, serving students from Tabora region and neighbouring areas. It is registered with registration number REG/HAS/154. The college is located in Tabora town, having modern infrastructure that enables theoretical and practical training to be carried out efficiently.

Additionally, the college was set up with the aim of providing quality education and mid-level health training, developing professional skills and preparing professionals capable of providing quality services and bringing positive changes in health services.

St. Maximilliancolbe Health College is a mid-level college





focusing on providing training in various health professions and related sectors in Tanzania. The college is under the supervision of the Tabora Municipal Council and prides itself on providing quality training that helps students become mid-level health professionals with skills and a spirit of good service.

Mid-level colleges have a great contribution in ensuring the health sector gets professionals close to community needs. Along with that, education from these colleges is the foundation for improving health services as well as national development.

Q: Which courses are available at the college?

A: Our St. Maximiliancolbe Health College offers various courses where we would like students, parents and stakeholders to understand the qualifications and requirements for joining here.

Courses offered include:

Course | Duration | Entry Requirements

Nursing Diploma | 3 years | O-Level certificate with grade C or above

Health Science Diploma | 3 years | O-Level certificate with nursing qualifications

Nutrition and Food Diploma | 3 years | O-Level certificate with grade C in Science or Health

Health Services Management Diploma | 3 years | O-Level certificate with normal qualifications

Q: What qualifications must a student have before joining?

A: Among the qualifications required are:

Having a Form Four (O-Level) certificate or equivalent.

Attaining grade C or above in key subjects.

Filling out an application form online or directly at the college.

Sitting for an application test or interview as required.

Submitting the required preliminary documents.

Q: What are the costs of joining here?

A: The costs are as follows:

Item | Amount (Tsh) | Description

Tuition Fees | 1,200,000 | Vary slightly depending on the course

Hostel | 600,000 | For students in hostel

Meals | 400,000 | Cost of food and arrangements

Transport | 300,000 | Internal transport service

Loans/Sponsorship | Available | Through government and private institutions

Q: Explain the environment and services available here?

A: The environment and services available in our Saint Maximiliancolbe include:

Service | Description

Library | Books and educational materials

ICT Labs | Computer rooms and internet services

Hostel | Safe and clean accommodation for students

Cafeteria | Nutritious and good food

Sports Clubs | Sports and recreational activities

Academic and Social Counseling | Academic and social support services

Q: What benefits does a student get by joining your college?

A: Among the benefits that a student will enjoy by joining our college include

Quality training aligned with national standards.

Graduates get good employment opportunities due to quality training. Modern infrastructure and friendly environment

Good opportunities for sponsorship and loans for students.

Q: What challenges and advice do you have for new students?

A: Among the challenges and advice I have for the new entrants of our college include a shortage of some modern equipment but the college continues to invest.

Students are advised to have discipline, study hard and use all services provided.

Q: How can a student check if they have been selected?

A: Names are announced by NACTVET and can be checked as follows;

Visit <https://www.nactvet.go.tz/>(<https://www.nactvet.go.tz/>)
Select "Admission Lists"

Search by college name – St. Maximiliancolbe Health College and Check the published list

Q: What would you like to say to the Government and Tanzanians in general

A: St. Maximiliancolbe Health College is a good institution providing mid-level health training. Our college provides a good learning environment, modern infrastructure and quality services for students.

I would like to ask my fellow Tanzanians to bring their children to join our college because it provides good education and takes good care of students. We also welcome children from difficult environments and those who do not qualify to continue to university education, we assess criteria and sponsor those who deserve through our college. Let me take this opportunity to encourage students to register early and begin their journey to success.

Additionally, with great humility I request Hon. President Samia Suluhu Hassan to help us by providing subsidies so that we can reduce the burden and enable us to move forward in our investment in the Education and Health Sector.



MUHAS Honours Prof Karim Manji for Decades of Excellence in Child Health Research

The Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS) has honoured Prof Karim Manji for his decades-long dedication to academic and research excellence, particularly in child health.

For over 30 years, Prof Manji has been instrumental in the growth and success of MUHAS, mentoring generations of undergraduate and postgraduate students in pediatrics and child health. His guidance and support have shaped the careers of countless medical professionals.

Speaking at the 79th MUHAS Council meeting held recently, MUHAS Council Chairman Dr Harrison Mwakyembe praised Prof Manji's enduring influence. "Your impact extends across the university, the nation, and the international academic community, shaping the next generation of medical professionals," he said.

Prof Manji has also contributed significantly to scientific knowledge, authoring almost 300 publications, including 30 papers in the 2024/25 academic year in internationally recognized journals such as BMC Pediatrics, BMJ, Frontiers in Pediatrics, and The Lancet Global Health.



MUHAS Vice Chancellor Prof Appolinary Kamuhabwa noted that Prof Manji's dedication and achievements have strengthened the university's global reputation and highlighted the importance of research in improving child health outcomes worldwide. Recently he was identified among the Top 20 scientists in Tanzania.



AGRICULTURE

How President Samia Continues to Strengthen Agriculture Through Various Initiatives

Agriculture is an important sector for the economy and social development. In many developing countries, agriculture provides employment to a large number of people and contributes to food security, trade, and social development.

Agriculture includes activities such as crop cultivation, livestock keeping, and the production of food products and raw materials for human use and industries.

Agriculture is the foundation of food production, which is essential for society. Without agriculture, food shortages may occur, leading to hunger and malnutrition.

Agriculture helps ensure the availability of quality food for public health. It provides employment to many people, especially in rural areas where farming activities are widespread.

People engage in farming, livestock keeping, and processing agricultural products, thereby reducing unemployment. These jobs help improve living standards and contribute to poverty reduction in society.

Furthermore, the agricultural sector in the country is vital for national security, economic development, and increasing citizens' income.

Due to its importance, the Government has continued to improve the sector through various initiatives, including building and improving irrigation infrastructure, distributing agricultural inputs, providing loans to farmers, and increasing the use of technology to ensure productive and sustainable agriculture.



Regarding the achievements, **first**, the Government distributed subsidised fertiliser totalling 319,632 tonnes worth TSh 512.47 billion to 532,023 farmers and 777 institutions across mainland Tanzania. Of this amount, farmers contributed TSh 384.22 billion, while the Government provided a subsidy of TSh 128.24 billion.

Second, sulphur pesticides were distributed to cashew farmers in Mtwara, Lindi, Ruvuma, Tanga, and Coast regions. This included 44,177.18 tonnes in powder form and 2,142,874.50 litres in liquid form, with a total value of TSh 218.78 billion under the subsidy programme.

Third, the Government produced and distributed 37,557.18 tonnes of improved seeds under subsidy. These included 30,557.18 tonnes of maize seeds and 7,000 tonnes of sunflower seeds. In addition, 22,000 kilogrammes of cashew seeds and 13,000 seedlings were distributed to 30,000 cashew farmers.

Fourth, 21,740,920 coffee seedlings were distributed to farmers through subsidy programmes.



Fifth, a total of 532,023 farmers, including 360,318 men and 171,705 women, were registered and formalised in the fertiliser subsidy system.

Sixth, the Government procured 1,200 units of pumps, generators, and irrigation equipment, which are expected to expand irrigation coverage by 48,000 acres.

Seventh, 274 irrigation wells were drilled to benefit more than 4,100 small-scale farmers, especially during dry seasons, in regions such as Geita, Kigoma, Tabora, Manyara, Dodoma, Mara, Coast, Iringa, Singida, Mbeya, Morogoro, Njombe, Tanga, Mwanza, and Arusha. These wells are being equipped with solar-powered water pumps to reduce operational costs.

Eighth, to accelerate well drilling, two deep drilling rigs capable of reaching depths between 300 and 1,800 metres were purchased, alongside the establishment of 79 agricultural equipment centres that provide subsidised rental services to citizens.

Ninth, training on the use of improved seeds, pesticides, and fertilisers was provided to 442 farmers and 141 youths through the Agricultural and Fisheries Development Programme during seed exhibitions held in Singida and Dodoma regions.

Tenth, 329 farmer field schools and 185 demonstration farms were established for sunflower, maize, and legume crops across 10 regions, 39 councils and 195 wards, benefiting 6,492 farmers.

Eleventh, processed tea production increased significantly from 4,251,010 kilogrammes in September 2025 to 9,354,345 kilogrammes in December 2025, representing an increase of 44 per cent.

Twelfth, new tea processing factories were opened in Njombe, Bukoba, Wanging'ombe, Ludewa, and Mufindi districts.

Thirteenth, tea auction sales in Dar es Salaam increased from 127,000 kilogrammes in October 2025 to 346,780 kilogrammes in January 2026, while the average price per kilogramme rose from 1.1 US dollars to 1.6 US dollars.



The Ministry of Industry and Trade Sustains its Drive for Development



Industries play an important role in driving social and economic development.

This is a sector that produces goods, adds value to raw materials, and provides employment to many people. Industries contribute significantly to the development of any country as they are a source of income, technology, and help improve the overall well-being of citizens.

Industries provide many employment opportunities for people with different levels of education, ranging from basic technical jobs to highly skilled professions.

These jobs give people income to sustain their lives, thus helping to reduce poverty and improve citizens' standards of living.

Countries with industries attract investors from various nations, who come to invest their capital in the industrial sector.

This investment increases national income, builds infrastructure, and improves technology - factors that drive overall development.

Through duties, taxes, and various levies paid by industries, the government earns revenue used to fund public services

such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure development.

For these and other reasons, the government has continued to make efforts to build a competitive industrial economy aimed at creating jobs - especially for youths and women - while growing the national economy and increasing individual incomes.

These efforts aim to make Tanzania a hub for industry and trade at both regional and international levels.

Achievements include:

First, the provision of 193 loans worth 1,085,900,000 Tanzanian shillings through the National Entrepreneurship Development Fund and the Credit Guarantee Fund for Entrepreneurs across 19 regions.

These regions include Tanga, Tabora, Katavi, Coast, Rukwa, Iringa, Morogoro, Ruvuma, Mwanza, Mbeya, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Songwe, Shinyanga, Dodoma, Singida, Manyara, Kagera, and Kigoma.



These loans have created 265 jobs. Additionally, entrepreneurship training has been provided to 1,200 youths, and 278 youths have been registered in business incubation programmes.

Second, the formalisation of various businesses through the registration of 4,233 companies, 7,498 business names, issuance of 141 industrial licences, and registration of 881 trademarks and service marks to protect innovators.

This formalisation has increased employment and continued to stimulate the national economy.

Third, entrepreneurship training for small-scale entrepreneurs in 15 regions including Dodoma, Iringa, Mwanza, Simiyu, Mara, Ruvuma, Arusha, Morogoro, Shinyanga, Geita, Coast, Kagera, Kilimanjaro, and Mtwara, where a total of 1,059 entrepreneurs received training.

Fourth, completion of preliminary assessments in industrial clusters and industrial areas in 11 regions: Manyara, Singida, Mbeya, Iringa, Shinyanga, Ruvuma, Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Dodoma, Tabora, and Kigoma.

Fifth, production of 83,333 litres of pesticides worth 1,039,222,243.84 Tanzanian shillings and 6,223 litres of Thurisave-24 (T-24) biopesticide worth 62,230,000 shillings through Tanzania Biotech Products Limited.

Out of this, 600 litres of pesticides worth 89,079,284 shillings and 6,223 litres of biopesticides worth 62,239,000 shillings have been sold.

Additionally, the company has produced 792 litres of organic fertiliser known as Fosforina for testing by TFRA and TARI during the February 2026 farming season.

Sixth, the commencement of research on Critical Minerals through TIRDO in Kyerwa District (Kagera Region) and Ikungi District (Singida Region).

The results of this research are expected to attract significant investment and bring major benefits to the country.

Furthermore, three industrial cluster areas have been identified in Mbeya, Singida, and Kigoma regions, and one industrial area in Morogoro Region.

A special programme known as Quality Clinic has also been launched to enable small and medium entrepreneurs to produce high-quality and safe products that meet standards and certification requirements for both local and international markets.

Through this programme:

- a) 1,059 small and medium entrepreneurs (including 371 youths) in 15 regions have received free training through SIDO on producing quality and safe products, value addition, business management and marketing.
- b) 800 product samples from entrepreneurs have been tested free of charge in TBS laboratories to verify quality and safety before entering the market and to formalise existing products by granting them quality marks; and 192 entrepreneurial products have received licences and certification to use the TBS quality mark without paying inspection and testing fees.

This initiative has enabled products to access local, regional, and international markets, increasing product value, household income, and employment opportunities.



Government Continues to Protect and Improve its Diplomatic Image Abroad



The Government has continued to protect and enhance the image of our nation in the diplomatic arena, while also encouraging the diplomatic community to continue cooperating with Tanzania through bilateral, regional, and international partnerships.

As a result of these efforts, achievements include:

First; Successfully conducting strategic consultations with the diplomatic community both domestically and abroad, with the aim of protecting and strengthening the image of our nation regionally and internationally.

Second; Delivering a special message from President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, providing detailed explanations on the positive political, economic, and social environment in the country to strategic nations in America, Europe, and the Middle East.

Third; Successfully facilitating consultations between the Government and development

partners both within the country and in strategic nations in America, Europe, and the Middle East, with the aim of encouraging friendly countries and regional and international organisations to continue cooperating with Tanzania through bilateral, regional, and international partnerships.



Government Continues to Strengthen Security in Strategic Areas



The government has continued to strengthen national defence and security, especially in strategic areas such as ports, airports, and border regions, in order to maintain peace, stability, and the safety of citizens and their property.

Various efforts have been undertaken to enhance security, including the installation of modern ICT-based security equipment, provision of advanced tools and equipment, as well as training and drills.

As a result of these efforts, the following achievements have been realised:

One, continued improvement of the security situation within the country, including along the borders of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Two, strengthening security in key strategic areas including the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project; the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR); the Tanzanite mine in Mirerani, Manyara Region; the crude oil pipeline from Uganda to Tanga Region; the natural gas processing project in Likong'o, Lindi Region; the ports of Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara; and airports.

Three, continued cooperation with international and regional organisations in peacekeeping operations, including missions in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, and Lebanon under United Nations missions.

Additionally, Tanzania is participating in counterterrorism efforts in Mozambique through a bilateral agreement between the two countries, and four, continues to provide training to 34,000 youths on ethics, patriotism, resilience, national unity, and vocational skills in various fields.

Five, the government has received 51 vehicles, three boats, and one helicopter for firefighting and rescue operations; and six, conducted fire prevention and disaster preparedness inspections in 5,342 locations nationwide.

Seven, identification and registration of 117,002 people, bringing the total number registered by the National Identification Authority (NIDA) to 26,442,997.

Furthermore, 113,886 National Identification Numbers (NINs) have been generated, bringing the total to 22,326,111.

In addition, 1,028 NIDA ID cards have been produced, bringing the total number of IDs issued to 21,340,123.



Infrastructure Development Drives Economic Growth

Construction and transport are key sectors that drive economic growth by increasing national income, creating employment opportunities, and improving social welfare through quality infrastructure.

These sectors facilitate trade, connect markets, and attract investment.

The Government has continued to develop enabling infrastructure for the transportation of people and goods to strengthen the flow of economic and social activities.

Within the first 100 days of the Sixth Phase Government, various construction sector projects have been implemented, including: First, the completion of 40 emergency bridge projects under the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) programme at a cost of TSh 291.1 billion.

Second, the completion of the 1.5 km tarmac road project “Three Connecting Roads to Industrial Park at Old Airport” in Mbeya Region.

Third, the signing of a contract for the construction of the Makambako–Songea road (Rutukila–Songea section, 95.1 km) to tarmac standard at a cost of TSh 158.67 billion.

Fourth, the payment of TSh 105.876 billion to 133 contractors who constructed roads and bridges.





- c) The Expansion of Uyole-Ifisi-Songwe Airport Road (29 km) from 2 to 4 lanes, 41% complete.
- d) Dodoma Outer Ring Road (112.3 km total):
 - * Ihumwa Dry Port-Matumbulu-Nala (60 km): 94% complete
 - * Nala-Veyula-Mtumba-Ihumwa Dry Port (52.3 km): 91% complete
- e) The Construction of Iringa Bypass (7.3 km), 28% complete. Seventh, continued major rehabilitation of MV Magogoni and MV Kigamboni ferries at a cost of TSh 10.278 billion, with progress at 81.3% and 30% respectively.

Fifth, the continued construction of Msalato International Airport, where infrastructure works are complete and building construction has reached 67.94%.

Sixth, the continued implementation of urban decongestion projects, including:

- a) BRT Phase III: Nyerere Road from Kivukoni/Azikiwe junction to Gongolamboto (23.33 km), 98% complete.
- b). BRT Phase IV: Ali Hassan Mwinyi-Morocco-Mwenge-Tegeta and Mwenge-Ubungu (30.12 km), 45% complete.



Inside the First 100 Days: A Transformative Leap in Tanzania's Transport Sector

The transport sector is a key driver of economic development by facilitating the movement of people, goods, and services, thereby easing trade activities domestically and internationally.

Recognising its importance, the Government has continued implementing major transport projects, including modern railway construction, airports, and port improvements to increase efficiency and reduce transport costs.

Achievements within 100 days include:

First, the completion and launch of the New MV Mwanza ferry on January 23, 2026, with capacity for 1,200 passengers, 400 tonnes of cargo, 20 small vehicles, and 3 large vehicles.

This has improved reliable transport services on Lake Victoria and boosted economic and social activities.

Second, the continued rehabilitation of the TAZARA railway, with a revitalisation contract signed on September 29, 2025, and launched on November 20, 2025, in Zambia.

Its completion will enhance efficiency at Dar es Salaam Port, strengthen transport between Tanzania and other SADC countries, and create economic opportunities along the railway corridor.

Third, the continued construction of 15 fuel storage tanks at Dar es Salaam Port (25% complete) and two of ten berths (5% complete).





This will increase the port's handling capacity to 60 million tonnes annually, improving trade efficiency.

Fourth, the completion of the Presidential Pavilion at Julius Nyerere International Airport (Terminal I), capable of hosting five heads of state simultaneously, reducing congestion in other passenger terminals.

Fifth, the completion of Kemondo and Bukoba ports on Lake Victoria, enhancing transport links in Bukoba, Mwanza, and Uganda ports, and boosting economic and social activities.

Sixth, the completion of the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC) on Lake Victoria, improving safety for people, cargo, and vessels.





TPA Expansion, Logistics Push Fuel Trade Ambitions

Tanzania's drive to strengthen its position as a regional trade and logistics hub is gaining momentum through major investments in ports, rail links and cargo infrastructure, placing the Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) at the heart of the country's transport modernisation agenda.

The strategy is already yielding results.

Cargo handled at Dar es Salaam Port rose nearly 30 percent in the nine months to March 2026, while container volumes surged and vessel turnaround times fell sharply, according to the 2026/27 Ministry of Transport budget speech.

The gains underscore how investments in port infrastructure, private-sector participation and integration with the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) are reshaping one of the region's most important maritime hubs.

The government's broader objective is to capture a larger share of cargo destined for land-linked economies including the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Zambia, Rwanda, Burundi, Malawi, Uganda and Zimbabwe, countries that increasingly rely on Tanzania's transport corridors to access global markets.

The numbers point to a sector undergoing rapid transformation.

Between July 2025 and March 2026, Dar es Salaam Port handled 25.07 million tonnes of cargo, up from 19.31 million tonnes during the corresponding period a year earlier. Average monthly container throughput climbed from 61,000 TEUs to 102,000 TEUs, while the time required to service container vessels at berth fell from 10 days to three.

Perhaps more significantly for shipping lines and cargo owners, waiting time for vessels at anchorage has been cut from an average of 46 days to just seven days, easing a bottleneck that for years constrained the port's competitiveness.

Behind the improvements is a wave of investment in modern cargo-handling equipment. The port has acquired 11 ship-to-shore gantry cranes, 33 rubber-tyred gantry cranes and 81 terminal tractors, assets expected to help increase annual cargo handling capacity to more than 62 million tonnes by 2030/31.



Operational improvements also translated into stronger financial performance

Revenue generated by TPA from port service charges increased from Sh896.95 billion in the 2020/21 fiscal year to Sh1.30 trillion in 2024/25. Over the same period, customs revenue collected by the Tanzania Revenue Authority through port-related activities rose from Sh7.33 trillion to Sh12.31 trillion, reinforcing the port sector's growing contribution to public finances.

At the same time, operating costs at Dar es Salaam Port fell by more than half to Sh308.95 billion in 2024/25 from Sh652.83 billion a year earlier, freeing up resources for further infrastructure development.

The improvements follow the government's 2023 decision to bring private operators into Dar es Salaam Port operations, a move which authorities now cite as a key factor behind rising efficiency and cargo volumes.

The next phase of growth will depend largely on whether Tanzania can match rising cargo demand with expanded infrastructure.

TPA has already begun constructing a 500m new berth at Malindi Wharf capable of handling an additional three million tonnes annually. The project forms part of a wider expansion programme that will increase the number of berths at Dar es Salaam Port from 12 to 22, significantly boosting capacity as regional trade volumes continue to grow.

Meanwhile, the Kurasini Port Extension project is adding a new container handling area capable of processing up to 700,000 containers annually. The first phase is more than 95 percent complete and will be connected directly to the SGR network, creating a seamless link between maritime and inland freight transport.





That rail connection to Tanzania's logistics strategy.

The government is finalising the SGR port link into Dar es Salaam Port and developing cargo facilities at Malindi and Morogoro designed to speed the movement of freight to inland markets. A new cargo station in Morogoro, expected to begin operations in June 2026, will handle up to 600 containers daily and serve industrial centres across southern and central Tanzania as well as neighbouring Zambia and Malawi.

Beyond Dar es Salaam, TPA extends its footprint across the Great Lakes region

Port upgrades have been completed at Bukoba and Kemonondo on Lake Victoria, while Mwanza North Port is nearing

completion. The improvements are expected to support larger vessels, including MV New Mwanza, and strengthen trade links with Kenya and Uganda.

Similar investments are underway at Kigoma Port on Lake Tanganyika and Mbamba Bay Port on Lake Nyasa, part of a broader effort to diversify trade routes and improve connectivity with neighbouring countries.

The commercial push extends beyond infrastructure. Through eight overseas offices, TPA has intensified efforts to attract transit cargo from regional markets. The strategy appears to be gaining traction, with cargo destined for neighbouring countries increasing by 32.6 percent to 10.93 million tonnes during the first nine months of the fiscal year.

Taken together, the projects amount to more than a port expansion programme. They represent Tanzania's attempt to convert geography into a competitive advantage by linking modern ports, railways and inland logistics facilities into a single regional trade network.

TPA is well positioned to reshape regional trade by strengthening Tanzania's role as a key maritime gateway for East, Central, and Southern Africa.

At the core of this shift is Dar es Salaam Port, which is moving beyond a national port to become a major inland trade hub linking global markets with a 300+ million population hinterland.



LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

Improved Livestock and Fisheries Infrastructure Boosts the Economy and Employment



Livestock and fisheries are among the key sectors in economic growth, job creation, and income generation for citizens.

To strengthen the sector, the Government has continued to build and improve infrastructure for livestock and fisheries activities, including the construction of livestock dips and fish farming cages.

In terms of achievements, **first**, 2,239,755 livestock were vaccinated between November 2025 and January 2026 to protect them from various diseases.

Second, 15 fish breeding ponds were constructed at aquaculture development centres in Morogoro and Tabora regions to increase fingerling production and improve extension services.

Third, construction began on a fish market in Kipumbwi, Tanga region, at a cost of TSh 1.3 billion, and the project has reached 15 per cent completion. Once completed, it is expected to create 10,000 direct and indirect jobs.

Fourth, construction of a fishing port at Kilwa Masoko has continued, reaching 92 per cent completion by January 2026 and is expected to be completed in March 2026. The project is

anticipated to generate approximately 30,000 jobs.

Fifth, the Government opened an application window for citizens, fishing groups, and cooperatives to access loans for 100 fishing boats that will benefit fishers across different parts of the country.

Sixth, TSh 7 billion was allocated to facilitate access to capital for 308 youths engaged in fish cage farming.



Land Use Planning and Its Achievements in Urban and Rural Areas Across Tanzania



The land sector is an important resource for various production activities including agriculture, industry, mining, and settlement development.

Due to its importance, the government has continued to promote the use of ICT and strategies to enhance transparency and efficiency in land service delivery.

Achievements attained include:

Land Administration

First, the issuance of land rights to citizens, including registration of 22,501 title deeds, 31,459 customary titles, 169 unit titles, and 19,248 other legal documents.

Second, the resolution of 5,860 administrative land disputes, of which 2,116 were resolved through normal procedures and 3,744 through Land Clinics.

Third, approval of 116 land applications for investment covering 1,090.75 hectares. Among these, 32 applications

belong to Tanzanian citizens covering 25.69 hectares, while 84 applications belong to foreign investors covering 1,065.06 hectares, with foreign investments totalling USD 222.35 million.

Fourth, the establishment of 13 new survey control points in various parts of the country.

Fifth, the completion of verification and mapping of the international boundary between the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Kenya for the first phase covering 238 kilometres (from Lake Victoria to Lake Natron).

Sixth, the capacity building and registration of 15,979 citizens to use the e-Land system to access land services from anywhere.

Seventh, the strengthening valuation services through the system, where 7,550 valuation reports were registered between November 1, 2025 and January 15, 2026.



Eighth, the coordination of valuation for properties belonging to 1,800 citizens for compensation under the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) project, phase six, from Tabora to Kigoma (414 km).

Ninth, the coordination of valuation for seismic survey lines (Source Lines) totaling 2,047.9 kilometres for compensation of 2,571 citizens with properties valued at TZS 477,903,523.33 in 27 villages in Lindi and Mtwara regions affected by oil and gas exploration in the Lindi–Mtwara block.

Land Use Planning

Achievements in this area include:

First, the preparation of land use plans and verification and

surveying of 40 villages in five district councils: Masasi (8), Kisarawe (8), Misungwi (8), Muheza (8), and Mbeya (8), across the regions of Mtwara, Coast, Mbeya, Tanga, and Mwanza.

Second, the preparation of 13 detailed plans in three districts Sikonge, Nyang'hwale, and Ukerewe covering agricultural and residential areas.

Third, the preparation and issuance of 1,985 Customary Certificates of Right of Occupancy (CCROs) through the National Land Use Information System (NLUIS) in three district councils: Sikonge (576), Ukerewe (773), and Nyang'hwale (606).

Fourth, the resolution of land conflicts in 22 villages across Masasi (6 villages), Kisarawe (4), Muheza (8), Mbeya (2), and Misungwi (2).

Urban and Rural Planning

First, the preparation and announcement of new planned urban areas, where 29 planning areas have been approved and published in the Government Gazette.

Additionally, 168 urban planning layouts with a total of 24,787 plots for various uses have been approved.

Second, the identification and formalisation of 30,843 settlements, enabling the provision of infrastructure and social services in those areas.



Strengthening Communication Infrastructure Boosts Technology Usage

The Government has continued strengthening communication and ICT infrastructure to enhance the use of technology in economic, social, political, and security activities, in line with global technological advancements.



Achievements include:

First, the completion of 758 communication towers in 713 wards at a cost of TSh 126 billion, benefiting 8.5 million citizens with mobile and internet services.

Additionally, the construction of 636 rural towers (621 mobile and 15 radio) has reached 78%, up from 55% in October 2025.

These developments enable access to mobile financial services, e-commerce, education, healthcare, and reduce the digital divide between rural and urban areas.

Second, the signing of a contract on December 5, 2025, to construct 201 mobile towers in 201 wards covering 263 villages at a cost of TSh 19.8 billion, expected to benefit about 2.8 million people.

Also, connection of 10 districts (Kilwa, Maswa, Bariadi, Sikonge, Urambo, Ushirombo, Chunya, Karagwe, Nzega, and Butiama) to the National ICT Backbone, bringing total connected districts to 119 out of 139.

Third, the installation of video conferencing systems in 100 centres, including prosecution offices, prisons, police, and ministry offices.

Fourth, the verification of 48,492 addresses in Mbeya City, Songea, and Iringa Municipality, adding 8,094 new addresses and increasing the total by 3.4%.

Fifth, the provision of public Wi-Fi in 61 out of 120 targeted locations (51%).

Sixth, the completion of the Jamii Portal system to provide citizen services through 32 service centres.

Seventh, the connection of 800 public institutions to the Government Communication Network (GovNet).

Eighth, the completion of the Tembo Portal system, enabling citizens to book appointments with the ministry leaders to present concerns and challenges.



Dr. Samia's 100 Days: Remarkable Achievements in the Sports Sector



The Sixth Phase Government under the leadership of Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, has made significant progress in implementing development projects during the past 100 days in the Information, Culture, Arts and Sports Sector.

The Information, Culture, Arts and Sports Sector has continued to grow stronger and play an important role in informing the public, preserving traditions and customs, and encouraging citizen participation especially among youth in sports and culture, thereby creating employment opportunities and increasing individual and national income.

Among the achievements recorded in the sector are as follows:

First, the continued construction of sports infrastructure for the AFCON 2027 competitions, including the construction of the Arusha football stadium, which has reached more than 74 per cent completion, while the renovation of Benjamin Mkapa Stadium has reached 95 per cent and Uhuru Stadium 70 per cent;

Second, enabling the National Team (Taifa Stars) to compete in the AFCON 2025 tournament held in Morocco, where Taifa Stars

made history by successfully reaching the Round of 16 in the competition.

Third, the completion and commencement of services at the FM radio broadcasting station in the town of Itigi.





Serengeti to Get A Modern Golf Course

Construction 98% Complete

The government, through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, has continued its efforts to add value to the country's tourist attractions by constructing a golf course in Serengeti National Park, with the project now 98% complete.

Speaking during an inspection tour of the project, the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Ashatu Kijaji, said the purpose of the visit was to see firsthand the progress made on the golf course being built on the outskirts of the park.

She said the project's progress is satisfactory, with all 18 golf holes already completed, while experts are currently finalising the remaining requirements to enable the course to officially begin operations.

"This is an important step for the ministry and the nation as a whole, because we recognise that although we have many tourist attractions, there is still a need to further develop them by adding value," said Dr Kijaji.

She further explained that the government had invested TSh 8 billion in the project, a move aimed at improving tourism services and attracting more visitors from within and outside the country.

Dr Kijaji also noted that Serengeti National Park has continued to shine internationally after being named the world's best national park last year, an achievement that has further encouraged the government's efforts to develop the area even more.

After inspecting the golf course, Dr. Kijaji, accompanied by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Hassan Abbas, also had an opportunity to speak with TANAPA park rangers in Serengeti National Park to discuss various operational matters. She urged the officers in the area to maintain discipline in order to improve their effectiveness.

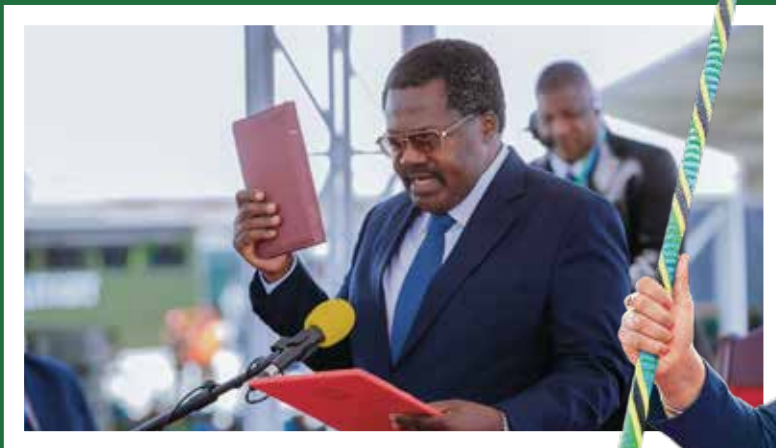


DR. SAMIA'S 100 DAYS



Social Development Partner





Traverse of A New Era





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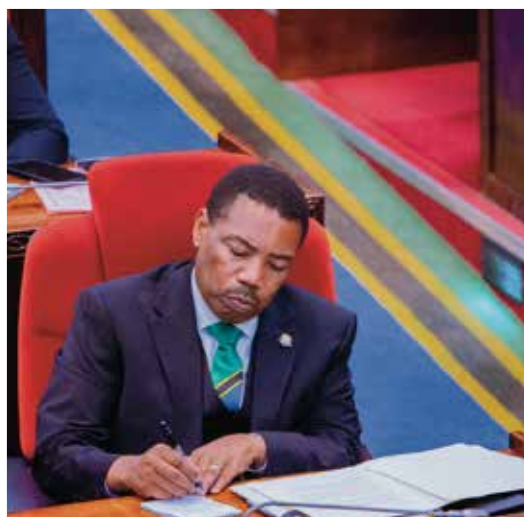
JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA





Debut Speech at Parliament







God Fearing Person

DAR ES SALAAM CITY COUNCIL



CONGRATULATIONS

The Mayor, Councilors, Director and Staff of the Dar es Salaam City Council join Tanzanians in congratulating Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on her great achievements - string the nation to greater heights of development.





REIMAGINING AGRICULTURE FOR A NEW GENERATION

Changing the Narrative. Growing the Opportunity.

Agriculture has always been at the heart of Tanzania's development and livelihoods. Yet, for many young people, agriculture is still perceived as traditional, difficult and less attractive compared to other sectors. MAVUNO FESTIVAL is emerging to challenge that narrative.

Launching in September 2026, MAVUNO FESTIVAL is a youth-focused platform designed to present agriculture through a new lens - as a business, an investment opportunity, a source of innovation, a career and a modern lifestyle.

The festival seeks to create a powerful intersection between youth, agriculture, entrepreneurship, technology, investment, food, creativity and culture. It will bring together farmers, agribusinesses, investors, financial institutions, innovators, government institutions, development partners, brands and young people to connect, learn, showcase opportunities and build partnerships.

MAVUNO FESTIVAL's literary and strategic positioning is rooted in one powerful idea: Tanzania cannot transform its agricultural sector without transforming the way society thinks about agriculture.

The festival therefore aims to move the conversation from simply "kulima" to understanding the entire agricultural value chain - from production and technology to processing, branding, finance, logistics, markets and export.

It seeks to inspire a generation to see that a farm can be a business, agricultural technology can be a career, food can become a brand, and agriculture can be an investment.

Through exhibitions, conversations, entertainment, innovation showcases, business networking and youth engagement, MAVUNO FESTIVAL will create an environment where agriculture becomes visible, exciting, aspirational and commercially relevant.

More than an event, MAVUNO FESTIVAL is envisioned as a movement for changing the agricultural narrative and inspiring young Tanzanians to become participants, innovators and investors in the sector that feeds and builds the nation. MAVUNO FESTIVAL 2026 Changing the Story. Growing the Opportunity. Launching: September 2026

For Partnership & Sponsorship Opportunities:

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100 DAYS

The Management and Staff of Raszkazone Media and Strategies Ltd, congratulates Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, on the Historic Transformation in the first 100 Days of second term after being sworn in as the President of the United Republic of Tanzania.



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Karibu Nyumbani

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