



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA

**RASIMU YA DIRA
YA TAIFA YA MAENDELEO**

2  **50**

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UTANGULIZI

Mnamo mwaka 2024, Tanzania iliadhimisha miaka 60 tangu nchi mbili huru, Tanganyika na Zanzibar zilipoungana tarehe 26 Aprili, 1964 na kuwa Jamhuri ya Muungano. Tanganyika ilipata uhuru tarehe 9 Desemba, 1961, wakati Zanzibar ilipata uhuru kamili kufuatia Mapinduzi matukufu ya tarehe 12 Januari, 1964.

Kwa zaidi ya miongo sita sasa, Tanzania imekuwa ikitekeleza mipango mbalimbali ya maendeleo ili kukabiliana na ujinga, maradhi na umaskini. Azimio la Arusha la mwaka 1967 liliasisi falsafa ya Ujamaa na Kujitegemea likilenga kujenga usawa na mshikamano wa kijamii. Katika kipindi hicho, Tanzania ilipata mafanikio makubwa katika uatoaji wa huduma za afya, elimu na maendeleo vijijini, sambamba na kujenga utaifa na mshikamano.

Mwaka 1985, Tanzania iliondokana na uchumi hodhi na kufuata uchumi wa soko. Mabadiliko hayo yaliweka mazingira mazuri ya ukuaji wa sekta binafsi na kupanua fursa za kiuchumi. Pamoja na mabadiliko hayo, kurejeshwa kwa mfumo wa siasa wa vyama vingi mwaka 1992, kuongeza ushiriki mpana wa kisiasa, kuliimarisha demokrasia na nafasi ya asasi za kiraia katika shughuli za utawala. Mageuzi hayo yalilenga kujenga misingi imara ya maendeleo stahimilivu.

Mnamo mwaka 2000, Tanzania ilizindua Dira ya Taifa ya Maendeleo 2025, ikidhamiria kufikia uchumi wa kipato cha kati kwa kupitia kilimo cha kisasa, mageuzi ya viwanda, ujenzi wa miundombinu na teknolojia. Dira hiyo imeleta mafanikio ya kuridhisha, hususan katika kuboresha hali ya maisha, ukuaji wa uchumi, utawala na kuongeza ushiriki wa wanawake katika shughuli za kisiasa na kiuchumi.

Mwaka 2020, Tanzania ilifikia hadhi ya nchi ya kipato cha kati ngazi ya chini, ikiwa na wastani wa pato la mtu mmoja mmoja la Dola za Marekani 1,080. Hili ni ongezeko la zaidi ya asilimia 170 toka mwaka 2000. Kiwango cha hali ya maisha kiliimarika kwa kiasi kikubwa, ambapo kiwango cha umaskini uliokithiri kilipungua kutoka asilimia 36 mwaka 2000 hadi asilimia 26 mwaka 2022. Sekta za afya na elimu nazo zimeimarika zaidi: udumavu wa watoto chini ya miaka mitano ulipungua kutoka asilimia 48 mwaka 2005 hadi 30 mwaka 2022, vifo vya wanawake vinavyotokana na uzazi vilipungua kutoka 675 mwaka 2005 hadi 104 2022 kwa kila vizazi hai 100,000. Vifo vya watoto chini ya miaka mitano vilipungua kutoka 112 mwaka 2005 hadi 43 mwaka 2022 kwa kila vizazi hai 1,000. Aidha, uandikishaji wa wanafunzi katika shule za msingi ulifikia asilimia 100 mwaka 2020, huku kukiwa na ongezeko kubwa la wanafunzi wanaojiunga na elimu ya sekondari.

Tanzania ya Mwaka 2050

Ifikapo mwaka 2050, Tanzania inatarajiwa kuwa taifa lenye maendeleo yanayolingana na nchi zenye uchumi wa kipato cha kati ngazi ya juu au zaidi. Ili kufikia hatua hiyo, kunahitajika mageuzi makubwa, ikizingatiwa ongezeko kubwa la idadi ya watu wanaokadiriwa kufikia milioni 140, ambapo zaidi ya nusu watakuwa wanaishi mijini, na inatarajiwa wengi wao watakuwa ni vijana. Aidha, ongezeko hilo litakuwa na athari kubwa katika uhakika wa chakula, ukuaji wa miji, fursa za ajira, na upatikanaji wa huduma za elimu na afya. Hata hivyo, uwekezaji wa kimkakati katika sekta muhimu kama vile kilimo, madini, utalii, uzalishaji viwandani na teknolojia; utawezesha uchumi kukua kwa takribani mara nne ya kiwango cha sasa, hivyo, kufikia uchumi wa kipato cha kati ngazi ya juu cha wastani wa Dola za Marekani 4,700 mpaka 8,000 kwa mtu.

Kwa upande mwingine, wakati Tanzania ikijiandaa kuelekea mwaka 2050, italazimika kukabiliana na changamoto kadhaa zinazotokea duniani. Kuvurugika kwa mfumo unaoongozwa na kanuni za kimataifa kunaweza kuwa tishio kwa jitihada za Tanzania za kujiletea maendeleo. Vile vile, kubadilika kwa nguvu za kiuchumi na kisiasa za mataifa makubwa; kuanzishwa kwa mifumo mipya ya utangamano; na mabadiliko katika biashara za kimataifa kunaweza kuathiri utekelezaji wa Dira 2050. Changamoto nyingine duniani ni kama vile uchumi tete, kukosekana kwa usawa, ukuaji wa miji, mabadiliko ya tabianchi na ya kidemografia, mageuzi ya kiteknolojia na mivutano ya kisiasa.

Uchumi tete utaendelea kuathiri utangamano duniani, wakati pengo la usawa kati ya mataifa litaongeza tofauti za kijamii na kiuchumi. Athari za mabadiliko ya tabianchi zina madhara ya pekee kwa jamii maskini, na hivyo kulilazimu taifa kuweka vipaumbele kwenye masuala ya kukabiliana na mabadiliko hayo. Pia, mabadiliko ya kidemografia duniani yanaibua changamoto za nguvukazi kwa nchi zenye idadi kubwa ya wazee na upatikanaji wa ajira kwa nchi zenye idadi kubwa ya vijana. Aidha, maendeleo katika ukuaji wa miji na mageuzi ya teknolojia yanahitaji kuwa na ujuzi unaoendana na kasi ya mabadiliko hayo na mipango endelevu ya miji. Kutetereka kwa kisiasa za kimataifa, kunakochangiwa na dhana ya “taifa langu kwanza” na kugombea rasilimali, kutailazimu Tanzania kuimarisha diplomasia ya kimkakati.

Vile vile, Dira ya Taifa ya Maendeleo 2050 itaendeleza mafanikio ya Dira ya Taifa ya Maendeleo 2025 kwa lengo la kuifikisha Tanzania kwenye hatua ya juu ya maendeleo. Kupitia uzoefu uliopatikana kutoka Dira 2025, na kwa kuzingatia mabadiliko yanayotokea duniani, Dira 2050 inalenga kuifanya Tanzania kuwa nchi yenye nguvu kiuchumi barani Afrika na duniani kwa ujumla, na mustakabali endelevu, unaozingatia usawa na ustawi wa watu wake na kuwa taifa imara linaloweza kukabiliana na changamoto zinazotokana na mabadiliko duniani.

DIRA

Taifa Jumuishi, Lenye Ustawi, Haki na Linalojitegemea

Mwelekeo wa Dira 2050 ni kuwa na taifa jumuishi, lenye ustawi, haki, na linalojitegemea. Dira hii inaweka mpango madhubuti wa mageuzi ya kimaendeleo ifikapo katikati ya karne ya 21, kwa lengo la kujenga taifa linalokua, lenye usawa na linalojitosheleza. Dira najikita zaidi katika maendeleo ya watu yanayozingatia ukuaji imara wa uchumi na kukuza pato la taifa ili kuboresha hali ya maisha na kutokomeza aina zote za umaskini.

Dira 2050 imeandaliwa kwa kuzingatia historia ya mafanikio yaliyofikiwa kwa miongo iliyopita ikiwa ni pamoja na mafanikio yaliyopatikana katika utekelezaji wa Dira 2025, ikijumuisha mafunzo yaliyopatikana katika kutokomeza umaskini, maradhi na ujinga. Kwa kuzingatia fursa ya jiografia ya Tanzania, rasilimali zilizopo na maendeleo ya sayansi na teknolojia, Dira 2050 inalenga kupandisha ukuaji wa ato la taifa mara nne au zaidi kwa kupitia mikakati ya kimageuzi. Ukuaji huu wa kiuchumi unatarajia kuifanya Tanzania kuwa na uchumi wa kipato cha kati ngazi ya juu, ambapo pato la mtu mmoja mmoja litaongezeka kufikia angalau Dola za Marekani 4,700.

Aidha, matarajio ya Dira 2050 ni kuwa na jamii yenye maelewano ambapo wananchi wanafurahia kuwapo kwa amani, haki na huku wakiwezesha kupata maarifa na ujuzi unaohitajika ili kuchangia kikamilifu katika maendeleo ya kijamii na kiuchumi, pamoja na kujitosheleza kimaisha. Dira hii inasisitiza ustahimilivu na kukubali mabadiliko kama mambo muhimu katika kufikia maendeleo endelevu.

Uzingatiji wa suala la usawa, ikiwa ni pamoja na usawa wa kijinsia, na uwezesaji wa wanawake ni sehemu muhimu ya Dira 2050, inayoakisi misingi ya Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania. Dira hii inaweka mkazo katika ushiriki wa Tanzania kwenye itifaki za kikanda na kimataifa ili kuhakikisha taifa linabaki kuwa mwanachama hai na anayewajibika wa jumuiya ya kimataifa. Ushiriki huo unaimarisha nafasi ya Tanzania katika kuzingatia viwango vya kimataifa ili kufikia maendeleo edelevu na jumuishi. Dira 2050 inajikita katika maendeleo ya watu ambapo kila mmoja ni mshiriki na mnufaika muhimu katika maendeleo ya Tanzania.

Dira 2050 inaongozwa na misingi sita ifuatayo:

1. **Umoja:** Kila Mtanzania ana jukumu la kudumisha Muungano, umoja na mshikamano wa kitaifa.
2. **Utu:** Kila mtu anastahili kuheshimiwa, kuthaminiwa na kulindwa utu wake.
3. **Haki za Binadamu:** Kila mtu ana haki ya kufurahia uhuru na kulindwa kwa mujibu wa Katiba.
4. **Demokrasia:** kila mtu, jamii na taifa kwa ujumla linaheshimu na kuzingatia Katiba, mgawanyo wa mamlaka, uhuru wa mahakama, kuwepo kwa mfumo wa vyama vingi vya siasa,, utawala wa sheria na ushiriki sawa wa wanawake, vijana na watu wenye ulemavu kwenye michakato ya uamuzi.
5. **Ulinzi wa Maliasili na Rasilimali:** Maliasili na rasilimali za Tanzania ni vitu vyenye thamani kubwa kwa watu wake. Hivyo, zinapaswa kusimamiwa, kulindwa na kutumiwa vema kwa maendeleo endelevuna ustawi wa taifa, na kwa manufaa ya kizazi cha leo na vizazi vijavyo.
6. **Ulinzi wa Utamaduni na Maadili ya Taifa:** Urithi wa utamaduni wa Tanzania na maadili ya taifa vitahifadhiwa, kukuzwa na kulindwa ili kujenga utambulisho wa kitaifa na umoja, na kwa manufaa ya kizazi cha sasa na vijavyo.

Dira 2050 inaweka msingi imara wa kukuza jamii yenye uwezo wa kukabiliana na changamoto za sasa na za baadaye. Hivyo, Dira hii inazingatia ajenda ya mabadiliko yenye lengo la kutokomeza aina zote za umaskini, kukuza mfumo wa utawala wa haki na jumuishi, kufikia ukuaji wa uchumi wenye wigo mpana, kukuza uwezo wa kila mtu, utunzaji endelevu wa mazingira, na kulinda rasilimali za taifa kwa vizazi vijavyo.

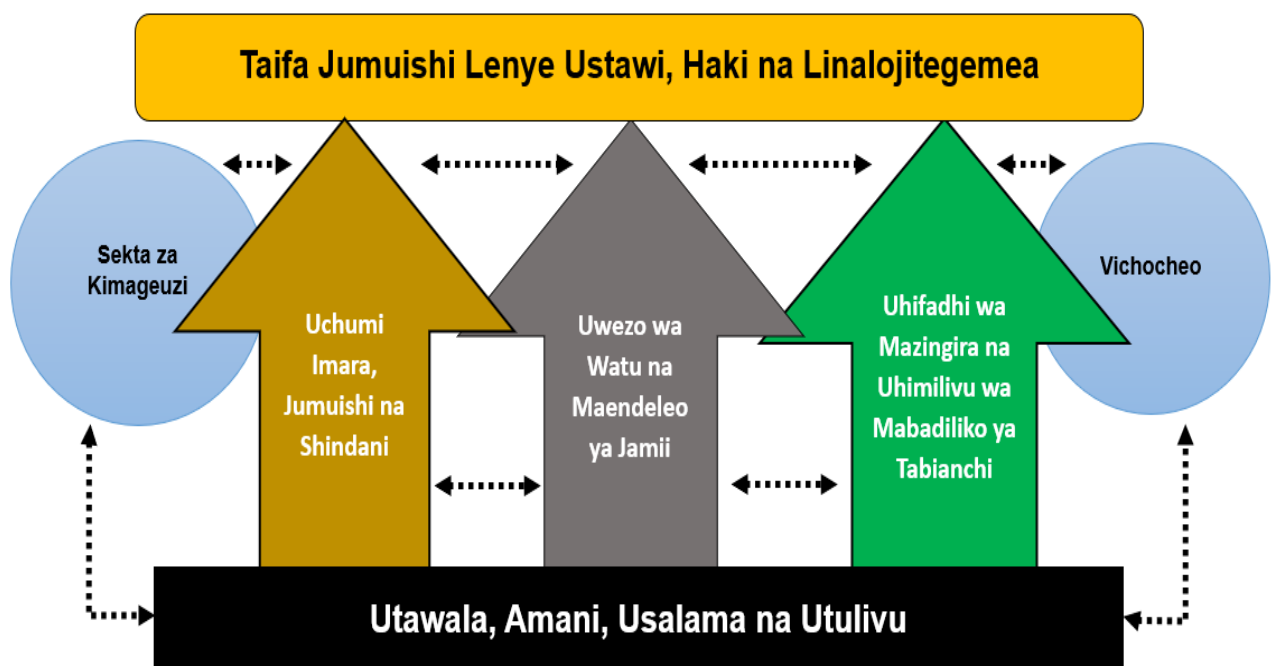
Malengo ya Dira 2050 ni haya yafuatayo:

1. Tanzania kuwa nchi ya kipato cha kati ngazi ya juu yenye uchumi mseto, stahimilivu, imara na jumuishi.
2. Kutokomeza aina zote za umasikini, hususan kwa wanawake, vijana na watu wenye ulemavu, sambamba na kuimarisha maendeleo sawia kimkoa.
3. Ubora wa hali ya juu wa maisha na ustawi kwa wote.
4. Kujenga kikamilifu uwezo wa watu wake hususan wanawake, vijana na watu wenye ulemavu.
5. Mfumo wa utawala uliojumuishi wenye uwazi ambao unahakikisha amani ya kudumu, uhuru na usalama wa watu.
6. Usimamizi thabiti na endelevu wa ikolojia na rasilimali ili kujenga ustahimilivu kwa mabadiliko ya tabianchi.

Dira 2050 imegawanyika katika maeneo makubwa manne yafuatayo:

1. **Msingi Mkuu:** utawala, amani, usalama na utulivu. Msingi huu ndiyo jiwe la msingi la Dira 2050 linalobeba maeneo mengine. Ndiyo kusema, kuyumba kwa eneo hili kutasababisha kuyumba na hata kusambaratika kwa maeneo mengine.
2. **Nguzo:** kuna nguzo tatu zinazobeba Dira 2050: uchumi imara, jumuishi na shindani; uwezo wa watu na maendeleo ya jamii; na uhifadhi wa mazingira na ustahimilivu wa mabadiliko ya tabianchi. Kufikiwa kwa lengo la Dira kunategemea ufanisi katika utekelezaji wa nguzo hizi.
3. **Vichocheo:** ni maeneo yanayochochea kasi ya utekelezaji wa maeneo mengine ya Dira ili kuleta tija, ufanisi na ubunifu.
4. **Sekta za Kimageuzi:** hizi ni sekta za kipaumbele ambazo utekelezaji wake unatarajiwa kuchagiza na kuwezesha ukuaji wa uchumi kufikia lengo la taifa la kuwa na uchumi wa kati ngazi ya juu.

Muhtasari wa muundo wa Dira 2050 umeoneshwa katika Kielelezo namba moja.



Kielelezo 1: Muundo wa Dira 2050

Shabaha za Jumla za Taifa Ifikapo Mwaka 2050

- 1) Tanzania kuwa nchi yenye hadhi ya kipato cha kati ngazi ya juu, ukichagizwa na sekta ya uzalishaji viwandani (*industrialised upper middle income country*). Lengo ni kufikia pato la mtu, kati ya Dola za Marekani 4,700 na 8,000, na pato la taifa kufikia zaidi ya bilioni 700 za Dola za Marekani ifikapo mwaka 2050;
- 2) Kuondoa umaskini uliokithiri na kupunguza kiwango cha umaskini wa mahitaji kuwa chini ya asilimia 5;
- 3) Tanzania kuongoza katika uzalishaji wa chakula barani Afrika, na kuwa miongoni mwa wazalishaji wakubwa kumi wa chakula duniani;
- 4) Kuwa na mazingira bora kufanya biashara na kuvutia wawekezaji, na kushika nafasi ya tatu bora barani Afrika katika kuvutia wawekezaji;
- 5) Kuwa na sekta binafsi imara na yenye ujasiri na uwezo wa kushindani kikanda na kimataifa;
- 6) Kiswahili kuwa lugha inayoheshimika na kutumika kama moja ya lugha rasmi mbili katika ukanda wa Afrika na moja ya lugha rasmi zinazotumika katika Jumuiya ya Umoja wa Mataifa;
- 7) Kuwa na mfumo bora wa elimu katika ngazi zote unazingatia maarifa na stadi za wahitimu na wenye kushabihiana kwa karibu na sekta za uzalishaji;
- 8) Kuwa na jamii yenye afya njema ambapo kila mtanzania anapata huduma bora za afya, maji na makazi bora;
- 9) Kuwa taifa linajitegemea katika mahitaji ya umeme ambapo wastani wa matumizi ya umeme kwa mtu yatakuwa angalau kWh 600
- 10) Kuwa na jamii inayothamini uhifadhi wa mazingira na iliyo tayari kukabiliana na athari za mabadiliko ya tabianchi;
- 11) Tanzania kuwa kitovu huduma za usafirishaji mizigo ya kibiashara katika ukanda wa Afrika;
- 12) Kuwa na jamii yenye maarifa ya kidijiti yenye uwezo wa kutumia zana na kuzalisha teknolojia za kidigiti katika huduma na uzalishaji
- 13) Tanzania kuwa taifa la kidemokrasia, likiongozwa na katiba imara inayoakisi mwafaka wa kitaifa, taasisi madhubuti za umma, na mfumo thabiti wa vyama vingi vya siasa.
- 14) Tanzania kuwa miongoni mwa nchi 10 bora duniani na kushika nafasi ya kwanza barani Afrika katika kupunguza pengo la kijinsia kwa asilimia 85 ifikapo mwaka 2050;
- 15) Kuongeza wastani wa umri wa kuishi kwa wanaume na wanawake kufikia miaka 75;
- 16) Tanzania kuwa nchi kinara barani Afrika kwa vivutio bora vya utalii na miongoni mwa nchi tatu bora barani Afrika zinazotembelewa na watalii kwa wingi;
- 17) Kila Mtanzania kuwa na elimu ya angalau kidato cha nne, na angalau asilimia 15 ya Watanzania kuwa na elimu ya juu, wakiwa na ujuzi stahiki unaolingana na mahitaji ya soko la ajira na ulimwengu unaobadilika;
- 18) Angalau mtu mmoja katika kila watanzania wenye sifa za kuajiriwa kuwa wameajiriwa katika sekta rasmi na wakiwa na mikataba kamili ya ajira

- 19) Watanzania wote wanafurahia uhuru wa kutoa maoni na uhuru wa kukusanyika katika mazingira ya amani, usalama na utulivu;
- 20) Ardhi yote ya Tanzania kupangwa na kupimwa kwa matumizi mbalimbali, ikiwemo ardhi kwa ajili ya kilimo, mifugo na uwekezaji.

Msingi Mkuu wa Dira

Utawala, Amani, Usalama na Utulivu

1.1 Utangulizi

Dira ya 2050 inajengwa katika msingi imara unaozingatia matakwa ya kikatiba, mfumo wa demokrasia, ugatuzi wa madaraka, na utamaduni wa kisiasa unaokuza ujumuishi, hivyo kuweka misingi ya utawala bora, amani, usalama na utulivu. Hii ni pamoja na kudumisha utawala wa sheria na haki, na kulinda haki za msingi na uhuru. Pia, inahusisha kuhakikisha kuwa kuna usalama na uadilifu, kukuza taasisi za kiraia zenye nguvu, kuimarisha utendaji wa utumishi wa umma, kukuza uhuru wa taasisi, usawa wa kijinsia, umoja wa kitaifa, na amani, huku ikilinda usalama na uadilifu wa taifa.

Tangu ilipopata uhuru, Tanzania imejenga umoja wa kitaifa, pamoja na mambo mengine, kupitia ukuzaji wa lugha ya Kiswahili kama lugha ya kuunganisha, kupanua ushiriki wa kisiasa, na kufanya mageuzi ya kikatiba. Hatua za makusudi zimechukuliwa kurekebisha changamoto ya kihistoria ya kukosekana kwa usawa kwa kuboresha upatikanaji wa rasilimali, usawa wa kijinsia, huduma muhimu za kijamii, na kutekeleza sera na mipango ya maendeleo jumuishi, yenye wigo mpana na inayolenga maendeleo ya watu. Aidha, Serikali imefanya mageuzi ya mfumo wa utoaji haki ili kuimarisha ufanisi na kuboresha usimamizi wa mahakama na kuimarisha mfumo wa haki jinai. Dira 2050 itaendeleza utawala bora, haki za binadamu, demokrasia, na kuendelea kuboresha utoaji wa huduma kwa wananchi, na uwajibikaji.

1.2 Lengo

Kuwa na mifumo imara ya kisheria na kitaasisi katika kuwezesha utekelezaji endelevu na wenye ufanisi wa Dira 2050.

1.3 Maeneo yakuzingatia

1.3.1 Utawala Bora na Haki ya Jamii

Utawala bora ni muhimu katika kuchochea ukuaji wa uchumi, na kuhakikisha maendeleo endelevu. Utawala bora unazingatia misingi ya kikatiba, na mfumo wa demokrasia. Vile vile, utawala bora unahusu utawala wa sheria, kulinda haki za binadamu, , kukuza taasisi imara za kiraia, uwajibikaji na weledi katika utumishi wa umma, usawa wa kijinsia, umoja wa kitaifa na amani.

Matarajio

- a) Taifa linaloheshimu na kuzingatia demokrasia, utawala wa sheria, haki za binadamu, na uwajibikaji kwa wote.
- b) Taifa linalopiga vita aina zote za ukatili, ikiwa ni pamoja na ukatili wa kijinsia, ukatili kwa watoto na kwa watu wenye ulemavu.
- c) Taifa linalotambua, kuheshimu na kulinda uhuru wa asasi za kiraia.
- d) Kuwa na uongozi imara, unaozingatia weledi, usawa wa kijinsia, na uandaaji wa kizazi cha viongozi wa baadaye ili kuhakikisha uendelevu katika kutekeleza malengo ya kitaifa.
- e) Kuwa na Katiba imara yenye muafaka wa kitaifa inayoakisi muafaka endelevu wa kitaifa.

1.3.2 Serikali za Mtaa Imara na zenye Ufanisi

Baada ya Tanganyika kupata uhuru mwaka 1961, kulifanyika mageuzi ya utawala wa serikali za mitaa mwaka 1962 ambapo mamlaka za wenyeji zilifutwa ili kukuza umoja wa kitaifa. Aidha, mwaka 1972, Serikali ilizifuta mamlaka za serikali za mitaa. Hata hivyo, mnamo mwaka 1982, serikali za mitaa zilirejeshwa. Licha ya Tanzania kuanzisha mifumo ya kisheria na kitaasisi ya utawala wa serikali za mitaa, mamlaka za serikali hizi bado zinakabiliwa na changamoto kadhaa, ikiwa ni pamoja na mamlaka ya kutosha katika kufanya maamuzi, usimamizi duni wa rasilimali na uwezo mdogo wa kifedha.

Matarajio

- a) Taasisi za serikali za mitaa zilizo imara, zinazojitegemea, bunifu na zisizo na rushwa ili kuimarisha utoaji wa huduma bora kwa jamii na kuhakikisha mahitaji yao yanatimizwa kwa ufanisi na usawa.
- b) Mfumo ulio wazi na wenye ufanisi wa kukusanya na kugawa rasilimali fedha kati ya serikali kuu na serikali za mitaa, kuhakikisha kuwa kuna mgawo sawia kwa kuzingatia mizania ya kimkoa.
- c) Mfumo wa huduma za serikali za mitaa unaozingatia sifa na weledi katika kuajiri na kupandisha madaraja.

1.3.3 Uwajibikaji wa Utumishi wa Umma

Wananchi wana jukumu muhimu kwenye utawala katika kutetea masilahi yao, kukuza uwazi, ujumuishi na kuiwajibisha serikali pale inapobidi.

Ushiriki wa wananchi katika masuala ya umma unahakikisha kuwa sera na huduma zinazingatia mahitaji yao, viwango vya maadili, na kuongeza ufanisi katika utoaji wa huduma kwa umma, na hatimaye kuchangia kufikiwa kwa malengo yanayotarajiwa.. Uboza wa huduma za umma unachangia kwa kiasi kikubwa ufanisi katika masuala ya utawala kwa kuwezesha utekelezaji mzuri wa sera, utoaji wa huduma, na usimamizi wa masuala ya serikali. Hata hivyo, utumishi wa umma nchini Tanzania bado unakabiliwa na changamoto kadhaa ikiwamo ya upungufu wa rasilimali watu, ujuzi mdogo kwa baadhi ya watumishi na wengine kutokufanya kazi kwa weledi .

Matarajio

- a) Utumishi wa umma wenye tija na ufanisi, unaotokana na msingi wa uadilifu.
- b) Utumishi wa umma unaowajibika, unaosimamia utawala wa sheria, unaopambana na rushwa, unaodumisha nidhamu na viwango vya juu vya maadili.
- c) Utumishi wa umma ambapo watumishi wanaajiriwa na kutambulika kwa kuzingatia sifa, weledi na utendaji bila kujali ukabila, ukanda, itikadi za kisiasa au sababu nyingine yoyote ya kidemografia.

1.3.4 Amani, Usalama, Utulivu na Umoja

Amani, Amani, usalama, utulivu na umoja wa kitaifa kwa sehemu kubwa vinategemea kuwapo kwa utulivu wa ndani, mshikamano na uhusiano wa kijamii, kiuchumi na kisiasa, ambapo haki za raia zinalindwa. Changamoto ya ukuaji wa pengo la usawa, hasa miongoni mwa vijana inatishia amani, usalama utulivu na umoja. Aidha, kuna umuhimu wa kushughulikia changamoto za kiuchumi na kijamii zinazohusiana na usalama wa watu, hasa migogoro ya wafugaji na watumiaji wengine wa ardhi, ukuaji wa tatizo la ajira kwa vijana na ukatili wa kijinsia.

Kulinda mamlaka, uhuru na usalama wa Tanzania ni muhimu katika muktadha wa sasa wa kikanda na kidunia. Kwa upande wa changamoto za nje, mitikisiko ya kikanda na ya kidunia, ikiwemo kukosekana kwa amani katika mataifa jirani na mabadiliko ya kiuchumi duniani, vinaweza kuathiri maendeleo ya nchi yetu.

Matarajio

- a) Kuwa na Muungano imara na endelevu kama nyenzo ya kulinda umoja, amani, utangamano na ustawi kwa wote.
- b) Kuwa na taifa lenye mifumo imara na miundombinu ya kisasa ya kutambua na kudhibiti vihatirishi mbalimbali vya usalama na amani dhidi ya aina zote za vita.
- c) Kuwa nchi kinara wa amani katika bara la Afrika na kushiriki kikamilifu katika kuzuia migogoro, usimamizi wa amani, upatanishi ili kuimarisha utulivu na ustawi wa kimataifa.

Nguzo ya Kwanza

Uchumi Imara, Jumuishi na Shindani

2.1 Utangulizi

Uchumi wa Tanzania umeendelea kuwa imara, tulivu na kukua kwa kasi ya wastani wa asilimia 6.4 kwa zaidi ya miongo miwili. Hata hivyo, mafanikio makubwa yaliyopatikana katika uchumi mkuu hayakuweza kupunguza umaskini kwa kiasi kikubwa. Ukuaji huo ulitokana na sekta chache za uzalishaji, tija ndogo na mauzo ya nje hafifu, hivyo kuathiri ongezeko la ajira, fedha za kigeni, kasi kupunguza umaskini wa kaya. Aidha ukuaji huu wa si himilivu dhidi ya mitikisiko ya kiuchumi.

Uchumi umeambatana na ukuaji wa miji ambao umechochea ongezeko la ajira za kipato cha chini na biashara isiyo rasmi. Nguvukazi na rasilimali nyingine zimehama kutoka kwenye sekta ya kilimo na kwenda kwenye sekta zenye tija ndogo, badala ya uzalishaji viwandani na sekta za huduma zenye tija kubwa. Uchumi wa aina hii umewaacha watu wengi kwenye sekta isiyo rasmi, hususan wanawake, vijana na watu wenye ulemavu. Vile vile, ukuaji huu mdogo umezuia ongezeko la biashara ya nje, umeathiri ongezeko la thamani, na hivyo nchi kushindwa kutumia vizuri fursa za masoko ya kikanda na ya kimataifa.

Matarajio ya Dira ni kufikia uchumi wa kipato cha kati ifikapo mwaka 2050. Ili kufikia lengo hili, inahitajika kasi ya ukuaji wa uchumi wa wastani wa asilimia 10 kwa mwaka. Aidha, uchumi huu unapaswa kuwa jumuishi na shindani, na utategemea mchango wa sekta mchanganyiko, utakaojengwa kupitia sera na mazingira wezeshi yatakayovutia uwekezaji na biashara.

2.2 Lengo

Kuboresha mazingira ya biashara na uwekezaji ili kuimarisha ushindani na uwazi, na kuwezesha utabiri wa sera za kiuchumi kwa wawekezaji wa ndani na nje ya nchi.

2.3 Maeneo ya Kuzingatia

2.3.1 Uchumi-jumla, Tulivu na Unaotabirika

Msingi wa uchumi imara na endelevu ni matokeo ya uchumi-jumla tulivu na unaotabirika unajengwa na uwiano mzuri wa viashiria muhimu vya uchumi kama vile

mahitaji na upatikanaji wa bidhaa na huduma, urari wa malipo, mapato na matumizi ya serikali, pamoja na akiba na uwekezaji. Mfumuko wa bei na viwango vya ubadilishaji fedha za kigeni vimekuwa katika udhibiti mzuri. Aidha, kwa zaidi ya muongo mmoja mfumuko wa bei umebakia katika tarakimu moja, na thamani ya shilingi imeendelea kuwa tulivu. Mafanikio haya yametokana na sera imara za uchumi za nchi, sheria, mifumo wezeshi ya udhibiti, na kitaasisi. Pamoja na mafanikio hayo, maendeleo zaidi katika utulivu wa uchumi-jumla na wenye kutabirika vinahitajika ili kuchochea ukuaji wa uchumi na uwekezaji.

Matarajio

- a) Mazingira tulivu ya uchumi-jumla unaoendana na mahitaji na upatikanaji wa huduma na bidhaa, urari wa malipo, mapato na matumizi ya serikali pamoja na akiba na uwekezaji.
- b) Sera za fedha na kikodi zinazotabirika na zenye uwazi ili kuvutia ukuaji wa uwekezaji wa ndani na nje

2.3.2 Uwiano Endelevu wa Mapato na Matumizi

Uwiano wa mapato na matumizi ni hali ambayo serikali inakuwa na uwezo wa kudhibiti mapato na matumizi na deni la taifa bila kuongeza mzigo wa kifedha na deni la taifa au kuathiri ukuaji wa uchumi wa muda mrefu. Huu ni msingi wa kujenga uchumi imara na wenye ushindani. Inajumuisha mikakati ya kuboresha usimamizi wa bajeti, kupunguza nakisi ya bajeti, na kuhakikisha kuwa serikali inakidhi mahitaji yake ya kifedha kwa ajili ya ukuaji wa uchumi endelevu. Kwa kipindi cha miongo miwili iliyopita, Tanzania imefanya mageuzi mbalimbali yenye lengo la kuimarisha uwezo wake wa kifedha na kuboresha usimamizi wa matumizi. Hatua hizo ni pamoja na kupanua wigo wa kodi, kuimarisha ukusanyaji wa mapato, kutumia teknolojia za kidijitali, kuboresha uwazi na elimu kwa mlipakodi, usimamizi wa matumizi na ukaguzi.

Pamoja na mafanikio haya, wigo wa kodi umebaki kuwa finyu, wenye ufanisi mdogo, na uwiano wa kodi na pato la taifa wa kiwango cha chini ukilinganishwa na nchi zenye uchumi unaolingana na Tanzania. Usimamizi wa kodi umethiriwa kwa kiwango kikubwa na mazingira ya biashara yasiyorafiki baina ya mlipa kodi na mamlaka za ukusanyaji kodi. Aidha, ongezeko la matumizi ya Serikali limesababisha kuongezeka kwa ukopaji huku mikakati ya usimamizi wa madeni ukipunguza uwezekano wa sekta binafsi kupata mikopo. Vilevile, maboresho katika usimamizi wa matumizi ya Serikali yameimarisha utoaji wa taarifa na usimamizi pasipo kuboresha mfumo wa kuweka vipaumbele vya kimakakati. Kumekuwa na mtazamo kwamba uwekezaji katika sekta ya umma una tija kuliko matumizi ya kawaida ambayo yanonekana kutokuwa na tija.

Mtazamo huu unashindwa kuzingatia kwamba matumizi ya kawaida pia yanachochea ukuaji wa uchumi, hususan katika muktadha wa ukosefu wa ajira.

Aidha, usimamizi wa deni la taifa ni muhimu katika kuhakikisha uendeleu wa uwiano wa mapato na matumizi ya kifedha. Suala hili linahitaji uwajibikaji na uwazi, pamoja na usimamizi bora wa uwekezaji. Kwa sasa, deni la taifa linatajwa kuwa stahimilivu.

Matarajio

- a) Mfumo wa kodi wenye usawa, ufanisi na tija, unaoboresha uwiano kati ya kodi na pato la taifa, na kuchochea ukuaji wa uchumi na maendeleo
- b) Mfumo wa kikodi wenye uwazi na unaotabirika, unaowezesha kuanzisha, kukuza na kurasimisha biashara, ili kutoa fursa za ajira, na kupanua wigo wa walipa kodi.
- c) Usimamizi thabithi wa deni la taifa na kuhakikisha linakuwa himilivu na endeleu na mgawanyo bora wa rasilimali bora wa rasilimali za taifa.
- d) Usimamizi thabithi wa bajeti unazingatia vipaombe vya taifa na thamani ya fedha katika matumizi ya serikali.
- e) Mipango ya bajeti inayohakikisha uwiano wenye tija baina ya uwekezaji kwa ajili ukuaji wa baadaye, na matumizi ya kawaida kwa ajili ya ukuaji wa uchumi wa sasa.

2.3.3 Ubunifu wa Vyanzo Mseto vya Fedha

Ugharimiaji wa maendeleo nchini Tanzania unategemea vyanzo vya mapato mbalimbali, vikiwemo kodi, ushuru na tozo, mikopo ya ndani na nje, uwekezaji wa kigeni, mikopo na misaada. Pamoja na umuhimu wa vyanzo vilivyopo sasa ni muhimu kubuni na kuibua vyanzo vipya, ajili kuimarisha uwezo wa mapato yatakayokidhi mahitaji ya maendeleo. Vyanzo vipya ni pamoja na masoko ya fedha na mitaji, ushirikiano wa sekta ya umma na binafsi, uhisani wa kibinadamu, *venture capital* na *angel capital*. Tanzania inatekeleza mipango mbalimbali ya kuimarisha vyanzo anuai vya mapato, ikiwemo soko la fedha na mitaji la Dar es salaam na mifumo ya yake kama vile mamlaka ya masoko ya mitaji na dhamana. Aidha, Tanzania imeanzisha Kituo cha ushirikiano baina ya sekta ya umma na binafsi kwa ajili ya kukuza ubia kati ya sekta ya umma na binafsi. Vile vile, Benki Kuu ya Tanzania imekua ikiboresha masoko ya kifedha nchini kwa kuweka mazingira wezeshi ikiwa ni pamoja na miundombinu bora ya soko la fedha, kuweka sheria zinazofaa na kuwezesha maendeleo ya ubunifu wa fedha na zana za soko la mitaji

Hata hivyo, kwa ujumla, kuna mapokeo duni ya dhana ya ubia kati ya sekta ya umma na binafsi. Aidha, soko la fedha ni dogo na linakwepa vihatarishi (risk-averse), wakati soko la mitaji bado liko katika hatua za awali na kukosa nguvu ya mabadiliko. Hatua

zinaendelea za kuongeza soko la fedha na mitaji ni muhimu ili kukabiliana na changamoto hizi kwa ufanisi.

Matarajio

- a) Kuongezeka kwa matumizi thabiti ya mfumo wa ushirikiano kati ya sekta ya umma na binafsi kama njia ya kugharimia na kuendeleza miradi ya maendeleo.
- b) Soko la fedha na mitaji lenye ubunifu, ufanisi na tija, lililojengwa juu ya misingi wezeshi ya kisheria inayozingatia uwazi, usawa, uwajibikaji na upatikanaji wa taarifa sahihi kwa washiriki wote.
- c) Kuwa na mifumo ya mitaji jumuishi inayolenga kuyawezesha makundi ya wanawake, vijana na watu wenye ulemavu.
- d) Jamii ya wajasiriamali imara yenye mtazamo wa uthubutu na nidhamu ya kuchukua mikopo kama njia ya kupata mitaji ya miradi ya maendeleo.
- e) Mfumo thabiti wa ikolojia ya vyanzo mbadala vya fedha na mitaji kama vile mitaji binafsi (*private equity*), *angel investors* na *venture capital*.

2.3.4 Mazingira Wezeshi ya Biashara na Uwekezaji

Uchumi imara na endelevu katika nchi yoyote unategemea mazingira rafiki ya biashara. Tanzania imetekeleza mipango mbalimbali ya kuboresha mazingira ya biashara ikiwamo kupitia upya sheria na kanuni, kupunguza na kuondoa ada na kodi na kuonisha majukumu ya vyombo vya udhibiti. Mipango hii inalenga kuimarisha ufanisi wa mifumo ya sheria, kurahisisha utawala na udhibiti wa biashara na kuongeza uwazi katika michakato ya udhibiti.

Pamoja na jitihada hizi, mabadiliko makubwa hayajaanza kuonekana. Changamoto nyingi zimeendelea kuwepo, zikijumuisha: gharama kubwa katika mchakato wa uwekezaji ikiwamo kodi na tozo pamoja na muda wa kuanza biashara, muda mrefu wa kukamilisha taratibu za awali za uidhinishaji wa biashara na uwekezaji, na kuongezeka kwa urasimu usiokuwa na tija. Aidha, changamoto nyingine ni: udhibiti uliokithiri hususani katika kudhibiti kodi na mapato kwa bidhaa zenye thamani kubwa; migongano ya sera, sheria, kanuni na majukumu ya taasisi za udhibiti. Aidha, wafanyabiashara wanakabiliwa na mzigo mkubwa wa kodi, ada, na ongezeko la gharama kutokana na mahitaji mengi ya leseni, vyeti na vibali, vinavyochangiwa na vyombo vya udhibiti vilivyopewa jukumu la kukusanya mapato.

Ili kukabiliana na changamoto hizi, juhudi za ziada zinahitajika kuimarisha mazingira ya biashara na hivyo kukuza uchumi na uwekezaji.

Matarajio

- a) Nchi inayoongoza kwa kuvutia uwekezaji ikiwa kati ya nchi tatu bora katika bara la Afrika kwa wepesi wa kufanya biashara na uwekezaji;
- b) Sera endelevu na zinazotabirika ili kuweka mazingira bora ya uwekezaji yanayovutia makampuni ya ndani na nje;
- c) Uchumi mpana unaotokana na ongezeko, ukuaji na uendeleaji wa wajasiriamali wadogo na wa kati pamoja na kampuni kubwa shindani za kimataifa;
- d) Mfumo jumuishi na unaobadilika na kuchangia ukuaji endelevu wa biashara na kutoa motisha ili kuzalisha ajira.na;
- e) Jamii yenye utamaduni wa kuweka akiba na kuwekeza ili kutengeneza utajiri na kuwa na maisha bora.

2.3.5 Mashirika ya Umma ya Kimkakati na yenye Ufanisi

Mashirika ya umma yana mchango mkubwa kwenye uchumi, hususani, kwa sekta zenye masilahi makubwa ya taifa. Hata hivyo, mashirika mengi kwa sasa hayaendeshwi kwa ufanisi na faida, hali inayochangiwa na kukosekana kwa uhuru wa uendeshaji na fedha, na hivyo kuendelea kuwa mkondo wa kutumia fedha za umma. Aidha, mashirika haya yanashindana na kampuni binafsi kuuza bidhaa na wakati mwingine kutoa huduma katika maeneo yasiyo ya kimkakati.

Mashirika ya umma yanapaswa kuelekeza uwekezaji wake kwenye maeneo ya kimkakati yenye masilahi ya nchi kama vile nishati, usafirishaji na huduma muhimu za umma. Kwa kufanya hivyo, sekta ya umma itachangia kuweka msingi wa maendeleo mapana ya uchumi, kuvutia uwekezaji wa sekta binafsi na kuongeza ufanisi wa soko.

Ili kuyafanya haya, uendeshaji wa mashirika ya umma unapaswa kufanyika kwa uwazi na ufanisi, kuhakikisha ushirikiano badala ushindani utakaozibana sekta binafsi. Ukuzaji wa mashirika ya umma yanayosimamiwa vizuri ukiongozwa na malengo bayana ya kimkakati utawezesha ukuaji endelevu, kuzalisha ajira na kuongeza mabadiliko ya kijamii na kiuchumi kuendana Dira ya 2050. Mkabala huu unaonesha umuhimu wa mchango wa mashirika ya umma kama mdau wa moja kwa moja na mwezeshi wa uchumi imara, anuwai na himilivu.

Matarajio

- (a) Kuwa na mashirika umma imara yaliyojengwa kwenye msingi wa uadilifu, uwazi, uwajibikaji na usimamizi thabiti kwa lengo la kuongeza mchango wa kijamii na kiuchumi huku yakishirikiana na sekta binafsi kukuza uchumi jumuishi na maendeleo ya taifa;

- (b) Mashirika ya umma yanayojiendesha yenyewe kwa faida na kuvutia uwekezaji mpana ili kuongeza kasi ya maendeleo ya uchumi na hivyo kuwezesha utoaji wa huduma kwa umma;
- (c) Mashirika ya umma yenye uwezo wa kushindana kitaifa na kimataifa katika soko kwa ubunifu pasipo kuathiri matumizi ya rasilimali za umma katika vipaumbele vya maendeleo.
- (d) Mashirika ya umma yanayoweza kumudu ushindani wa kimataifa na kuwezesha kimkakati kukuza viwanda, maendeleo ya miundombinu, na ukuaji wa kiuchumi huku yakizingatia ushirikiano na sekta binafsi.

2.3.6 Sekta Binafsi Imara

Sekta binafsi yenye nguvu na inayowajibika ni injini ya uchumi imara na endelevu. Jitihada zimefanywa kushirikisha na kukuza ushiriki wa sekta binafsi, ikiwa ni pamoja na majadiliano ya sekta ya umma na binafsi na kuanzishwa kwa mfumo na sera ya ushirikiano wa sekta ya umma na binafsi. Pia, diplomasia ya kiuchumi imekuwa ni kipengele muhimu katika sera ya mambo ya nje. Aidha, mipango kadhaa ya ujumuishaji wa kifedha imetekelezwa ili kuongeza upatikanaji wa mtaji wa kifedha.

Hata hivyo, sekta binafsi nchini Tanzania bado inaongozwa na kampuni ndogo na za kati, nyingi zikiwa zinafanya kazi isivyo rasmi bila rasilimali za kutosha. Sera za kissekta zinazohimiza matumizi ya rasilimali za ndani katika miradi ya maendeleo zinalenga kuzinufaisha kampuni zinazomilikiwa na Watanzania zimefanikiwa kwa kiasi kidogo kutokana na uwezo mdogo wa utekelezaji na usimamizi.

Kumekuwa na jitihada za kuandaa sera ya taifa inayohimiza matumizi ya rasilimali za ndani katika miradi ya maendeleo kama njia mbadala ya ushiriki mdogo wa kampuni za ndani katika miradi ya uchumi. Mafanikio ya sera hii yatategemea ufanisi katika utekelezaji na usimamizi.

Matarajio

- a) Huduma ya umma inayolenga sekta binafsi ili kukuza mazingira wezeshi ambapo biashara binafsi zinaweza kustawi na kuchangia kwa ufanisi katika maendeleo ya kiuchumi.
- b) Sekta binafsi yenye ushindani, imara, na jumuishi ambayo inaongoza maendeleo ya kijamii na kiuchumi.
- c) Sekta binafsi inayoweza kushindana katika soko la kimataifa kwa kutumia nafasi iliyo nayo katika mnyororo wa thamani kimataifa.
- d) Kupungua kwa kiasi kikubwa idadi ya sekta zisizo rasmi katika uchumi.

2.3.7 Ushirikiano wa Kimkakati wa Kikanda na Kimataifa

Tanzania inatambulika kama kinara katika harakati za ukombozi kwa nchi za kusini mwa Afrika na katika mpango wa urejeshaji wa amani na utatuzi wa migogoro katika nchi za ukanda wa Maziwa Makuu. Ingawa ushiriki wa kimataifa kwa siku za karibuni umezingatia zaidi diplomasia ya uchumi, mkabala mpana shirikishi unapaswa kutiliwa maanani ili kuzingatia upekee wa Tanzania. Tanzania inaweza kupata ushawishi na ustawi wake wa muda mrefu kwa kuweka pamoja vipengele muhimu vya kiuchumi, kisiasa na kiutamaduni.

Ikiwa Tanzania itaimarisha uongozi wake ndani ya Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki , Jumuiya ya Maendeleo Kusini mwa Afrika, na Umoja wa Afrika ; utaiwezesha kuandaa sera za kikanda, kuimarisha biashara na uwekezaji, na kuimarisha jukumu lake katika kuleta utulivu wa kiuchumi na kisiasa. Kuiweka Tanzania kama daraja kati ya Afrika Mashariki na Kati na masoko yanayochipukia katika Bara la Asia na Amerika ya Kusini kutavutia uwekezaji, uhamishaji wa teknolojia, na kupanua fursa za biashara nje, huku kukikuzi sauti ya Tanzania kuhusu masuala ya kimataifa kama biashara, maendeleo endelevu, na hali ya hewa. Aidha, kuimarisha diplomasia ya utamaduni wa Tanzania kutaipa nguvu, na kuifanya kuwa kivutio cha utalii, kubadilishana utamaduni, na elimu. Utekelezaji Madhubuti wa Mkakati wa Diplomasia ya Utamaduni utainua hadhi ya Tanzania na kuimarisha uhusiano wake kimataifa.

Matarajio

- a) Ushirikiano na uongozi katika ukanda wa mashariki na kusini mwa Afrika kupitia mipango inayoendelea ya kujenga amani, upatanishi, na kuongeza ushawishi katika mifumo ya sera za usalama wa kikanda.
- b) Ushirikiano thabiti wa kimkakati uliojengwa kwenye misingi ya uhusiano wa kiuchumi na kidiplomasia na nchi zenye uchumi unaokua kwa kasi, kwa lengo la kuwezesha uwekezaji na uhamishaji wa teknolojia.
- c) Uimarishaji wa masuala ya kiutamaduni, ikiwa ni pamoja na kukuza Kiswahili kama lugha ya kikanda na kimataifa na uzoefu wa kitamaduni.
- d) Kiungo muhimu kimataifa, katika kutetea masilahi ya Afrika katika majukwaa ya kimataifa kuhusu masuala muhimu kama vile haki za bindamu, mabadiliko ya tabianchi, haki ya kiuchumi, na maendeleo endelevu.

Nguzo ya Pili

Uwezo wa Watu na Maendeleo ya Jamii

3.1 Utangulizi

Rasilimali watu iliyoendelezwa vizuri ni msingi imara kwa Tanzania kufikia malengo ya Dira ya Taifa ya Maendeleo 2050, msisitizo ukiwekwa kwenye malezi na makuzi ya mtu tangu utotoni hadi utu uzima. Uwezo wa binadamu ni zaidi ya uzalishaji wa kiuchumi; unajumuisha uhuru, ujuzi, na na fursa mbalimbali zinazomwezesha mtu kuishi Maisha bora. Hivyo basi, Dira ya Taifa 2050 inatoa kipaumbele katika kujenga na kuendeleza rasilimali watu na maendeleo ya mtu kwa ujumla, kwa kuzingatia malezi na makuzi bora ya mtoto kuanzia ngazi ya awali, pamoja na ujifunzaji endelevu. Hii ni hatua muhimu katika kumuandaa mtu kukabiliana na mahitaji ya kijamii na ya kiuchumi ya sasa nay a baadae.

Elimu bora na mafunzo, huduma za afya na ustawi pamoja na kinga, ulinzi wa jamii, na ushiriki wa jamii katika mambo mbalimbali ni msingi wa mkakati wa maendeleo ya watu wa Tanzania, unaoendana na malengo ya Dira ambayo ni kutokomeza umaskini, kukuza uchumi, na kuongeza kasi ya maendeleo ya kijamii.

Jamii yenye maarifa na ujuzi ni nguzo muhimu ya mafanikio ya kijamii, kiuchumi, na ushindani wa kimataifa. Upatikanaji wa huduma bora za kijamii huwapa wananchi uwezo wa kushiriki kikamilifu katika kujenga maendeleo endelevu ya taifa. Dira ya Taifa 2050 inaweka mkazo katika elimu na mafunzo bora katika kila ngazi ya elimu, kuhakikisha jamii yenye afya bora, usawa wa kijamii, makazi bora, na kuwajengea wananchi uwajibikaji kwa maendeleo ya pamoja. Aidha, Dira hii inalenga kuzalisha nguvukazi madhubuti, yenye ujuzi wa hali ya juu, bidii ya kazi, na mshikamano ifikapo mwaka 2050.

3.2 Lengo

Kuwa na jamii yenye ustawi na kujenga rasimili watu yenye tija iliyo na maarifa, ujuzi, uwezo, weledi na ari inayoweza kushindana katika ngazi za kitaifa, kikanda, na kimataifa.

3.3 Maeneo Yatakayozingatiwa

3.3.1 Jamii Iliyoelimika, yenye Ujuzi na Inayopenda Kujifunza

Ili kufikia ukuaji endelevu wa kijamii na kiuchumi na kushindana kwa ufanisi kimataifa ifikapo mwaka 2050, Tanzania inatarajia kujenga jamii iliyoelimika vizuri, yenye ujuzi, na inayobadilika. Dira ya 2050 inabainisha nguvu ya elimu katika kuongoza mabadiliko kwa kuwawezesha wananchi kupata maarifa muhimu, ujuzi, na maadili ili kukabiliana na changamoto za maendeleo. Elimu ni msingi wa kukuza fikra tunduizi, kutatua matatizo, ubunifu, uwezo wa uchambuzi, utaalamu katika nyanja mbalimbali, na kukuza utamaduni wa kuendelea kujifunza.

Uwekezaji katika maendeleo ya elimu ya awali ni suala lisiloepukika. Uwekezaji katika maendeleo ya watoto unaweka msingi wa ujuzi wa utambuzi kihisia na kijamii, kuandaa mazingira ya ujifunzaji endelevu na wenye mafanikio. Kwa kushughulikia mahitaji ya maendeleo, mtoto kutoka umri mdogo, hujenga nguvukazi imara, yenye ujuzi, hupunguza kukosekana kwa usawa, na kuchangia katika ukuaji wa kijamii na kiuchumi. Programu za elimu bora kwa mtoto zinasaidia katika kukabiliana na umaskini, kukuza usawa wa kijinsia, na kuwapa watoto stadi za awali za kusoma, kuhesabu, na masuala ya kijamii kwa lengo la kujenga mafanikio ya kitaaluma na kiuchumi.

Tanzania imepiga hatua katika utoaji elimu na mafunzo ikichangiwa na uwekezaji mkubwa wa serikali katika miundombinu ya shule. Mfano, kufikia mwaka 2020, kiwango cha uandikishaji wa jumla kwa elimu ya msingi kilifikia asilimia 100, na kiwango cha mpito cha msingi hadi sekondari kilifikia asilimia 73.8 mwaka 2023. Hata hivyo, mfumo huo lazima uendelee kuboreshwa ili kukidhi mahitaji ya jamii ya ndani na ya kimataifa ifikapo 2050.

Kuandaa vijana kwa uchumi wa dunia na mapinduzi ya viwanda kunahitaji kuweka kipaumbele katika Masomo ya Sayansi, Teknolojia, Uhandisi na Hisabati. Ili kuziba pengo lililopo na kutatua changamoto ya uwiano wa kijinsia, hasa katika masomo yaliyobainishwa hapo juu, kunahitajika kuendeleza na kukuza uwezo wa kuhimili mabadiliko, ujasiriamali, na elimu ya masuala ya kifedha. Stadi za maisha pia ni muhimu kwa ustawi katika ulimwengu wa mabadiliko. Kupitia njia hii, mfumo wa elimu wa Tanzania unaweza kukuza nguvukazi stahimilivu, imara, itakayoweza kuchangia katika maendeleo ya kijamii na kiuchumi. Tanzania inatarajia kuona mabadiliko makubwa ya fikra, watu wenye ujasiri, na uwezo.

Dira ya Taifa 2050 inalenga kuwa nguvukazi na jamii iliyoelimika, yenye maarifa, stadi, ujuzi, maadili, fikra za kimaendeleo, na inayojiendeleza Ili kuchangia katika kuleta

maendeleo ya taifa, kukabiliana na changamoto, na kuhimili ushindani katika ngazi za kikanda na kimataifa.

Matarajio

- a) Mfumo bora wa elimu na mafunzo jumuishi unaowajengea wahitimu maarifa na ujuzi, na wenye viwango vya vinavyotambulika kikanda na kimataifa.
- b) Mtoto aliyepata malezi na makuzi bora, mwenye stadi msingi za maisha na ujifunzaji endelevu.
- c) Wahitimu wenye ujuzi unaoendana na mahitaji ya jamii, wanaoajirika, na walio tayari kukabiliana na ushindani wa soko la ajira linalobadilika kutokana na mageuzi ya kiteknolojia.
- d) Jamii iliyotumia maarifa na ujuzi, na ubunifu kama msingi wa maendeleo ya kijamii na kiuchumi.
- e) Jamii inayojifunza bila kikomo kupitia mfumo endelevu wa elimu na mafunzo, ili kujenga na kuimarisha maarifa na ujuzi wa hali ya juu kwa ajili ya kuongeza ufanisi na tija katika shughuli za kila siku za kijamii na kiuchumi kwa maendeleo endelevu.

3.3.2 Jamii yenye Afya

Jamii yenye afya bora ni ile ambayo mtu mmoja mmoja na jamii wanakuwa na ustawi wa kimwili, kiakili, na kijamii. Hii inajumuisha upatikanaji wa huduma bora za afya kwa wote, zenye gharama stahimilivu, uwiano sawa, mitindo bora ya maisha, na mazingira yanayosaidia kuwa na afya bora. Katika kufanikisha hili kunahitajika mfumo imara wa huduma za afya unaoungwa mkono na usaidizi mzuri wa jamii. Mfumo wa afya nchini Tanzania umepiga hatua kubwa katika miaka ya hivi karibuni, ukiweka mkazo mkubwa kwenye ujenzi wa miundombinu ili kupanua upatikanaji wa huduma katika ngazi zote nchini. Jitihada zimeelekezwa kwenye kuboresha vituo vya kutolea huduma za afya na ubora wa huduma zinazotolewa, hususan katika maeneo ya vijijini ambayo hapo awali yalikuwa hayahudumiwi vya kutosha. Mipango imeweka kipaumbele cha kuboresha upatikanaji wa bidhaa za afya ikiwemo dawa na vifaa muhimu, na hivyo kuimarisha uwezo wa utoaji wa huduma za afya katika ngazi zote nchini. Aidha, juhudi zimeelekezwa katika ugharamiaji endelevu wa huduma afya kwa kuongeza na kutafiti uwezekano wa kutumia bima ya afya ya kijamii, kama vile bima ya afya kwa wote, ili kutoa usalama wa kifedha kwa raia. Kutokana na hayo, fahirisi ya huduma za bima ya afya kwa wote ikiwa ni shabaha kuwa na Afya kwa Wote .

Kutokana na hali hiyo, kumekuwa na maendeleo makubwa katika sekta ya afya ambayo inajidhihirisha katika viashiria vya afya: Umri wa kuishi umeongezeka kutoka miaka 51.5 mwaka 2002 hadi 66 mwaka 2022, uwiano wa vifo vya akina mama

wajawazito umepungua kutoka vifo 605 mwaka 2005 hadi 104 kwa kila vizazi hai 100,000 mwaka 2022, vifo vya watoto chini ya miaka mitano vimepungua kutoka 67 mwaka 2016 hadi 43 kwa kila vizazi hai 1,000 mwaka 2022.

Hata hivyo, ongezeko la kubwa la idadi ya watu (kwa asilimia 3.2 pamoja na kiwango kikubwa cha uzazi cha 4.8) na umasikini uliokithiri (asilimia 26 mwaka 2022), pamoja na athari za mabadiliko ya tabianchi, vinazidi kuongeza shinikizo kwenye sekta ya afya ili iweze kuboresha upatikanaji na kutoa huduma za afya bora na nafuu kwa wote. Matokeo yake, sekta ya afya inaendelea kukabiliana na changamoto kubwa, ikiwa ni pamoja na upatikanaji duni wa huduma za afya, hususan katika maeneo ya vijijini, ubora duni wa huduma za afya kwa baadhi ya maeneo, uhaba wa wafanyakazi wa afya na vifaa tiba na hitaji la ugharamiaji wa huduma za afya kwa njia endelevu ndani ya nchi.

Kuzuia na kudhibiti magonjwa ni vipaumbele vya msingi katika Sekta ya Afya ni pamoja na huduma za afya, na kuna programu zinazoendelea zinazolenga magonjwa ya kuambukiza na yasiyo ya kuambukiza, ikiwemo magonjwa ya mlipuko. Juhudi hizi zinaonesha dhamira ya Tanzania ya kuboresha afya ya umma na kuhakikisha upatikanaji wa huduma za afya kwa wote, hasa kutokana na kuongezeka kwa wasiwasi juu ya magonjwa yasiyo ya kuambukiza kama vile kisukari, magonjwa ya moyo, magonjwa ya figo, saratani, na magonjwa ya afya ya akili.

Matarajio

- a) Jamii iliyodhamiria kuimarisha afya na kuzuia magonjwa, wakisaidiwa na mifumo imara ya afya ya umma inayotoa kipaumbele kwa mbinu ya afya mtambuka, ufanyaji wa mazoezi, uhimilivu dhidi ya mlipuko ya maradhi duniani pamoja na changamoto za afya zinazotokana na mabadiliko ya tabianchi.
- b) Jamii yenye afya ambapo kila mwananchi anapata huduma bora za afya kwa gharama nafuu, ikiweka kipaumbele katika kuimarisha huduma za afya ya msingi na kushughulikia changamoto zinazojitokeza ikiwa ni pamoja na magonjwa yasiyokuwa ya kuambukiza na afya ya akili.
- c) Jamii yenye afya, ambapo, wananchi wote wanalindwa dhidi ya chakula na dawa zisizofaa na ubora iwe zinazalishwa ndani au nje ya nchi
- d) Jamii yenye afya ambayo hutumia teknolojia za kisasa, katika mchakato wa matibabu.
- e) Bidhaa za huduma za afya zinapatikana kwa uhakika na kwa bei nafuu na zinazopatikana kwa urahisi kutoka katika viwanda vya ndani.
- f) Kuwa kitovu cha huduma mahiri za ubobezi katika utoaji wa huduma za afya kwa kutumia teknolojia inayovutia tibautalii.
- g) Upatikanaji wa huduma nafuu za afya kupitia mfumo mseto na endelevu wa ugharamiaji wa huduma za afya.

3.3.3 Hifadhi Jumuishi ya Jamii

Hifadhi ya jamii shirikishi, jumuishi, na inayozingatia usawa wa kijinsia ni muhimu katika kujenga rasilimali watu imara. Hifadhi ya jamii inaweka mifumo ya ulinzi kwa jamii na kuwajumuisha watu wote, hivyo kupunguza changamoto ya kukosekana kwa usawa.

Juhudi za hifadhi ya jamii, ushirikishwaji na usawa wa kijinsia nchini Tanzania zimeonesha mafanikio makubwa. Miradi kama vile mpango wa kunusuru kaya maskini unaosimamiwa na Mfuko wa Maendeleo ya Jamii Tanzania, inalenga kupunguza umaskini na kuboresha ustawi wa makundi yaliyo hatarini kama wazee na watu wenye ulemavu. Aidha, kuna juhudi za kupanua bima ya afya ili kufikia lengo la bima kwa wote.

Katika suala la usawa wa kijinsia, kumekuwa na mafanikio makubwa. Juhudi za kupunguza tofauti za kijinsia katika upatikanaji wa elimu zimefanikiwa, na kusababisha kupungua kwa pengo kwa asilimia 96, ingawa changamoto bado zipo katika vipengele vya ubora hususan katika masuala ya kijinsia. Viwango vya afya na maisha ni asilimia 97, ikiwa ni juu kidogo ya wastani wa kimataifa ambao ni asilimia 96.

Kwa kiasi kikubwa, Tanzania imeboresha upatikanaji wa huduma za maji, na usafi wa mazingira. Hivi sasa, asilimia 64 ya kaya zinapata angalau maji ya kunywa, na asilimia 55 ya kaya zina angalau huduma za msingi za usafi wa mazingira. Hata hivyo, upatikanaji wa huduma za maji na usafi wa mazingira uko chini ya lengo la ulimwengu, na kuna tofauti kubwa kati ya maeneo ya mijini na vijijini.

Licha ya mafanikio haya, juhudi zinahitajika ili kukabiliana na changamoto zinazozuia kufikiwa kwa jamii yenye kinga jumuishi ya kijamii. Kwa ujumla, kiwango cha kinga ya jamii bado ni kidogo, ambapo chini ya asilimia 20 ya wananchi wananufaika na programu hizo, kukiwa na tofauti kubwa, kati ya jamii za mijini na vijijini, pamoja na wale walio katika sekta rasmi na isiyo rasmi. Hii inaonesha hitaji la dharura la kuanzisha mipango ya hifadhi ya kijamii pana na jumuishi zaidi. Aidha, ukatili wa kijinsia bado umeenea, na tafiti za hivi karibuni zinaonyesha kuwa asilimia 44 ya wanawake wenye umri wa miaka 15 hadi 49 wamepitia ukatili wa kimapenzi kutoka kwa wenza wao.

Matarajio

- a) Jamii jumuishi isiyo na ukatili wa watoto na kijinsia ambapo kila mmoja ikiwa ni pamoja na watu wenye ulemavu ana furaha, yuko salama, anaheshimiwa, na kuwezesha, kuhakikisha kwamba kila mmoja anapata fursa ya kustawi.
- b) Jamii inayothamini na kuhakikisha upatikanaji sawa wa fursa za kijamii na kiuchumi na uwakilishi katika majukumu ya uongozi hususani kwa wanawake, vijana na watu wenye ulemavu.

- c) Jamii inayofaidika na mfumo wa ulinzi wa jamii unaohakikisha kwamba kila mmoja ana uhakika wa kupata ulinzi na huduma za kijamii.

3.3.4 Viwango Bora vya Maisha

Viwango vya maisha vinajumuisha masuala mbalimbali ambayo huchangia kwa njia ya moja kwa moja na isiyo ya moja kwa moja tija ya mtu mmoja mmoja. Kwa kuboresha viwango vya maisha, jamii zinaweza kuongeza tija kwa jumla na kuchangia ukuaji wa uchumi na maendeleo.

Wakati Tanzania ikiendelea kupiga hatua katika kuboresha hali ya maisha kwa watu wake, ni muhimu kuwekeza katika miundombinu na huduma muhimu ili kukuza nguvu kazi yenye tija zaidi. Hii ni pamoja na kuhakikisha kuwapo na kupatikana kwa nyumba na makazi bora nchini kote. Pia, ni muhimu kuendeleza nyumba za gharama nafuu, kuboresha uunganishaji wa nishati ya kuaminika na ya gharama nafuu, usambazaji wa maji safi na usafi wa mazingira pamoja na miundombinu ya mawasiliano. Jitihada hizi ni muhimu katika kuimarisha viwango vya maisha, kukuza uchumi, na maendeleo ya jamii kwa ujumla nchini Tanzania.

Matarajo

- a) Makazi bora ya gharama nafuu kwa watu wote ili kufikia maendeleo endelevu ya mijini na vijijini.
- b) Upatikanaji endelevu wa maji safi na salama kwa wote, kwa gharama nafuu, na kuweka mifumo ya usafi wa mazingira, ili kuimarisha afya ya umma.
- c) Mtandao himilivu wa miundombinu ya nishati kuelekea vyanzo vya nishati safi na mbadala, kukuza uendelevu wa mazingira, kupunguza uzalishaji wa kaboni, na kuimarisha usalama wa nishati katika sekta zote za jamii.

3.3.5 Nguvukazi yenye Uwezo na Motisha

Tanzania inaendelea kuwekeza katika kuendeleza rasilimali watu kwa kuboresha lishe, huduma za afya, ubora wa elimu, maendeleo ya ujuzi, na fursa za ajira kwa watu wake. Jitihada hizi zimewezesha kuongezeka kwa Fahirisi ya Maendeleo ya Watu - HDI kutoka 0.371 mwaka 1990 na kufikia 0.549 mwaka 2021 na nchi kupanda hadhi ya kipato kutoka kipato cha chini na kufikia kipato cha kati ngazi ya chini mwaka 2020. Kumekuwa na mafanikio makubwa ingawa kwa hatua katika kiwango cha Fahirisi ya Maendeleo ya Watu - HDI katika sekta ya afya, elimu na kiwango cha maisha. Hata hivyo, Tanzania inapaswa kuongeza juhudi maradufu katika eneo uendelezaji wa rasilimali watu ili kukuza kiwango cha Fahirisi ya Maendeleo ya Watu ambacho kipo chini wastani wa nchi za Afrika Kusini mwa Jangwa la Sahara ambacho ni 0.4

Matarajo

- a) Kiwango cha uzazi ambacho kitahakikisha wastani wa idadi ya watu unaoendana uchumi na kuhakikisha maisha bora kwa wote.
- b) Nguvu kazi yenye uwezo, ujuzi muhimu na utaalumu wa kukabiliana na mahitaji yanayobadilika ya masoko ya ndani na kimataifa.
- c) Mazingira yanayovutia diaspora, kukuza vipaji kwa raia na wageni kwa lengo la kuimarisha rasilimali watu na kuharakisha maendeleo ya kiuchumi na kijamii.
- d) Jamii inayosisitiza uwazi, na ushindani katika soko la ajira ili kuongeza tija na ubora wa nguvu kazi.
- e) Nguvukazi yenye ari na tija, itakayosaidiwa na sera imara za kazi, motisha mahali pa kazi, na jitihada za ustawi wa jamii, zisizo na ubaguzi zitakazokidhi mahitaji, ubunifu, na maendeleo endelevu.

3.3.6 Jamii yenye Mshikamano, Inayowajibika na Shirikishi

Dira ya 2050 inalenga kujenga jamii yenye mshikamano, inayowajibika, na shirikishi inayotokana na jamii kutoka katika tamaduni mbalimbali zikiunganishwa na lugha ya Kiswahili. Kwa kuwa na idadi kubwa ya vijana wenye umri wa chini ya miaka 35 ambao ni takribani asilimia 75, Tanzania inatambua uwezo wa kukuza mtaji-watu kwa kuwekeza katika mipango ya elimu, utamaduni, na michezo utakaowezesha kuimarisha mshikamano katika jamii. Nchi imeshuhudia ukuaji wa kuridhisha wa shughuli za michezo zenye ushindani, ambapo kumekuwa na uwekezaji mkubwa katika sekta binafsi. Aidha, sanaa ya ubunifu imepata mvuto, jambo litakalosaidia vipaji vya ndani kupiga hatua katika mashindano ya kikanda na kimataifa. Tanzania inataka kutumia rasilimali hizi za kitamaduni na michezo kwa maendeleo endelevu, kukuza ustawi, na kuchangia ukuaji wa uchumi.

Matarajo

- a) Kituo mahiri cha ukuzaji wa lugha na utamaduni wa Waswahili kitakachojihusisha na utafiti na ubadilishanaji maarifa katika masuala ya kiutamaduni.
- b) Watoto na vijana waliowezeshwa kwa kukuza na kuendeleza vipaji vyao ili kufikia uwezo wao kamili katika sanaa, taaluma ya michezo na burudani ndani na nje ya nchi.
- c) Jamii ambayo inazingatia fikra za kimaendeleo, na kutambua muda na rasilimali kama vitu vyenye ukomo na thamani vinavyopaswa kutumiwa kwa umakini na ufanisi kwa ukuaji wa mtu mmoja na jamii.
- d) Raia wanaowajibika na kujishughulisha kikamilifu katika shughuli za kijamii, wakitatua changamoto za kijamii, kiuchumi na kimazingira kwa lengo la kujenga mustakabali endelevu kwa wote.
- e) Raia wanaojitolea kusimamia tunu za kitaifa na kuchangia katika maendeleo ya jamii, kukuza fikra za uzalendo, uwajibikaji na kuwa sehemu ya malengo ya maendeleo ya taifa.

Nguzo ya Tatu

Uhifadhi wa Mazingira na Uhimilivu wa Mabadiliko ya Tabianchi

4.1 Utangulizi

Tanzania inajulikana kwa utajiri wa rasilimali za maliasili, zinazotokana na mifumo mbalimbali ya ikolojia, kuanzia uoto wa savana hadi misitu ya mvua, milima, mabonde, mito na bahari. Hii inaiweka Tanzania kuwa na maeneo muhimu zaidi ya bioanuwai duniani. Rasilimali za maliasili zinachangia kwa kiasi kikubwa uchumi wa taifa, ambapo utalii unaotokana na rasilimali hizi, hususani wanyamapori, misitu, na malikale, huchangia takribani asilimia 17 ya pato la taifa na asilimia 25 ya mapato yatokanayo na fedha za kigeni. Aidha, rasilimali za misitu ni muhimu sana katika uchumi wa Tanzania, zikichangia asilimia 2.5 ya Pato la Taifa na asilimia 5.9 ya biashara za nje.

Uoto wa asili, hasa misitu, umeendelea kuwa na mchango mkubwa katika kuhifadhi hewa ukaa. Takwimu zinaonesha kuwa kiwango cha uzalishaji wa kaboni kwa mtu nchini ni takribani tani 0.2 kwa mwaka. Pamoja na viwango vya juu vya ukataji miti, eneo la misitu la Tanzania lina uwezo wa kuhifadhi kaboni kwa takribani gigatoni 0.4 kila mwaka. Hii inaashiria kwamba misitu ya Tanzania huhifadhi takribani asilimia 2 ya kaboni yote duniani na asilimia 11 ya kaboni inayohifadhiwa na misitu barani Afrika.

Aidha, sehemu ya uchumi wa Tanzania unategemea sekta ambazo zinaweza kuathirika na mabadiliko ya tabia nchi, sekata hizi ni pamoja na kilimo, mifugo, utalii, na uzalishaji wa umeme. Hivyo, kuongezeka kwa matukio makubwa ya athari za hali ya hewa ni hatari kwa uchumi, na kunaweza kuhatarisha usalama wa chakula, miundombinu, ajira, na afya ya umma. Kwa hiyo, Tanzania inalenga kujenga jamii yenye uwezo wa kuhimili mabadiliko ya tabianchi, kuanzisha mfumo mzuri wa kuainisha vihatarishi vya maafa, na kuimarisha mfumo wa kuhifadhi mazingira nchini.

4.2 Lengo

Kufikia maendeleo endelevu yanayozingatia uhifadhi wa mazingira, kupunguza uzalishaji wa hewa ukaa, na kujenga uwezo wa kuhimili na kukabiliana na mabadiliko ya tabianchi.

4.3 Maeneo ya yatakayozingatiwa

4.3.1 Uhifadhi wa Bioanuai

Mfumo wa uhifadhi wa bioanuai katika ikolojia mbalimbali nchini unahusisha ulinzi endelevu wa viumbe hai na mimea ikiwa ni pamoja na uoto wa asili wa savana, misitu ya mvua, mikoko na viumbe wa baharini, na wanyamapori. Uhifadhi huu hufanyika katika hifadhi za taifa, mapori ya akiba, maeneo ya uhifadhi wa wanyamapori wa wananchi ambayo yametengwa maalum kwa ajili ya uhifadhi wa wanyamapori na uwindaji uliodhibitiwa; hifadhi za misitu zinazolenga kuhifadhi mazingira ya misitu; hifadhi za bahari zilizolenga kuhifadhi maisha ya baharini. Kwa pamoja maeneo haya yaliyohifadhiwa yana ukubwa wa takribani asilimia 32 ya ardhi ya nchi, ambayo ni muhimu kwa uhifadhi wa bioanuwai, utenganishaji wa kaboni, uhibitaji wa uchafuzi wa mazingira, na uhifadhi wa rutuba ya udongo-vitu muhimu kwa maisha ya binadamu na ustawi wa kitaifa. Bioanuai hii imeiwezesha nchi yetu kushika nafasi ya 10 kimataifa kwa uwingi wa viumbe vinavyohifadhiwa inayotambuliwa na shirika la kimataifa linalosimamia viumbe waliohatarini kutoweka duniani.

Hata hivyo, viumbe hai hawa wanakabiliwa na vitisho vikubwa kutokana na shughuli za binadamu kama vile ujangili, ukataji haramu wa miti, uvamizi wa kilimo, na upanuzi wa miji. Biashara haramu ya wanyamapori, hasa ya pembe za ndovu na nyama ya pori, inazidisha shinikizo, na kusababisha upotezaji wa bioanuwai. Katika kukabiliana na hatari tajwa, Tanzania inatekeleza sera mbalimbali zinazolenga kuimarisha kwa uhifadhi wa mazingira na viumbe hai ikiwemo Sera ya Taifa ya Mazingira (2021), Sheria ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira (2004), Sera ya Wanyamapori Tanzania (2007), Sera ya Taifa ya Misitu (1998), na Sera ya Ufugaji Nyuki (2007), pamoja na sheria zake. Mifumo hii inasisitiza mipango ya ushiriki wa jamii za wenyeji katika uhifadhi wa bioanuwai na shughuli za kiuchumi. Aidha, ushirikiano wa kimataifa na uzingatiaji wa makubaliano ya kimataifa ya uhifadhi wa bioanuwai yanaonesha dhamira ya Tanzania katika kulinda urithi wake asilia na kuchangia katika juhudi za uhifadhi Duniani. Katika siku zijazo, juhudi endelevu ni muhimu kupunguza athari, kuimarisha hatua za uhifadhi, na kuhakikisha uendelevu wa muda mrefu wa bioanuwai kwa vizazi vijavyo.

Matarajio

- a) Kinara duniani katika kuhifadhi wa bioanuai katika mazingira ya asili.
- b) Mfumo madhubuti ya ulinzi wa wanyamapori na mimea dhidi ya ujangili, uvunaji haramu wa magogo, uvamizi wa viumbe, na kuhakikisha uendelevu kwa vizazi vijavyo.
- c) Taifa la kinara katika matumizi endelevu ya bioanuai, kwa manufaa ya uchumi wa nchi na maendeleo ya jamii.

- d) Kutambua thamani halisi ya bioanuwai ili kukokotoa mchango wake katika Pato la Taifa na ukuaji wa kiuchumi na kijamii.

4.3.2 Uhifadhi wa Ardhioevu na Rasilimali Maji

Tanzania ina takribani hekta milioni 2.7 za eneo lenye mito ya kudumu na ya msimu, ambayo sehemu kubwa ni mabonde ya mito mikubwa barani Afrika, ikiwemo Nile, Congo, na Zambezi, pamoja na maziwa kadhaa muhimu ya kimataifa. Bonde la Rufiji linaongoza kwa kuwa na sehemu kubwa zaidi ya rasilimali za maji nchini Tanzania. Mamilioni ya watu, hasa wananchi wa kawaida, hutegemea ardhioevu kwa ajili ya shughuli za kijamii na kiuchumi, hususan kilimo, nishati, na utalii. Mathalani, asilimia 37 hadi 45 ya matumizi jumuishi ya nishati hutokana na nishati ya maji.

Hata hivyo, ardhioevu hizi muhimu na vyanzo vya maji vinakabiliwa na shinikizo kubwa kutokana na uvamizi na shughuli zisizo endelevu za binadamu. Hivyo, ardhioevu inapungua kutokana na kuongezeka kwa maeneo ya kilimo na makazi, kunakosababishwa na kuongezeka kwa mahitaji ya ardhi ya kilimo. Kwa mfano, kukauka kwa ardhioevu kama vile ardhioevu ya lhefu kuna madhara makubwa ya ikolojia na kuathiri siyo tu eneo la ardhioevu ya Usangu na mto Ruaha, bali pia hifadhi ya taifa ya Ruaha na ikolojia ya chini ya mto katika bonde la Rufiji, ambapo mitambo muhimu ya kufua umeme wa maji katika mabwawa ya Mtera, Kidatu, na Julius Nyerere inapatikana.

Aidha, tangu mwaka 2010, maziwa makubwa ya Tanzania yameshuhudia mabadiliko makubwa katika viwango vya maji. Mabadiliko haya kimsingi yanahusishwa na kuongezeka kwa udongo mwingi unaotokana na shughuli za kibinadamu zisizo endelevu katika maeneo ya karibu na maziwa haya na mabadiliko ya tabianchi. Matumizi ya maji kwa mwaka nchini Tanzania ni mita za ujazo 2,300 kwa kila mtu, ambayo ni juu kidogo ya kiwango cha mita za ujazo 1,700 kwa kila mtu. Hivyo, Tanzania inachukuliwa kuwa ni nchi yenye matumizi makubwa ya maji.

Matarajio

- a) Ardhioevu zenye ubora, thamani na kutoa huduma mbalimbali, kama vile maji safi, chakula, bioanuwai na miundombinu, ambayo inaendeleza maisha na kukuza uchumi.
- b) Usimamizi endelevu wa rasilimali maji ili kuhakikisha upatikanaji endelevu wa maji pamoja na kukidhi mahitaji ya kijamii na kiikolojia kwa muda mrefu.

4.3.3 Udhhibiti wa Uchafuzi wa Mazingira

Uchafuzi wa mazingira nchini kwa kiasi kikubwa unatokana na ongezeko la shughuli mbalimbali za binadamu zinazosababishwa na kutokuwa na mifumo imara ya kudhibiti uzalishaji wa taka ngumu, uchafuzi wa hewa, uzalishaji wa majitaka na kelele. Kwa mujibu wa makadirio ya hivi karibuni, ongezeko la idadi ya watu wa mijini nchini ni takribani asilimia 36 ya watu wote. Kadiri maendeleo ya kiuchumi na kijamii yanavyoongezeka, ndivyo uzalishaji wa taka ngumu na takamaji zinaongezeka, hususan katika miji mikubwa na majiji ambayo mara nyingi zinaachwa bila kushughulikiwa hivyo kusababisha hatari kubwa ya afya kwa wale wanaoishi mijini. Hivyo, uwekezaji mkubwa katika miundombinu, nyumba bora, na huduma za kudhibiti uzalishaji wa ainazote za uchafuzi wa mazingira ili kukidhi ongezeko la watu na ukuaji wa miji.

Matarajio

- a) Kuwa na jamii yenye uelewa kuhusu athari za uchafuzi wa mazingira ili kuwa na mazingira salama kwa wote.
- b) Kuwa miji bora iliyojengwa kwa miundombinu ya uthibiti wa uchafuzi wa mazingira, na usimamizi uzalishaji wa taka.
- c) Kuhimiza teknolojia rahisi ya matumizi ya taka kwa manufaa ya kiuchumi

4.3.4 Usimamizi Endelevu wa Ardhi

Tanzania ina takribani kilomita za mraba milioni moja za rasilimali ya ardhi, ambayo ni muhimu kwa maendeleo endelevu ya Watanzania. Hata hivyo, kasi ya ongezeko la watu, ukuaji wa miji, upanuzi wa kilimo, uchimbaji madini, na maendeleo ya viwanda vinaongeza uhitaji mkubwa kwenye rasilimali za ardhi. Mfumo wa kisheria uliopo pamoja na mila na desturi vimechangia kukosekana kwa usawa wa kijinsia, ambao kwa kiasi kikubwa unawaathiri wanawake, vijana, na watu wenye ulemavu katika umiliki na upatikanaji wa ardhi. Masuala mbalimbali kama vile ukosefu wa nyaraka za umiliki wa ardhi, kutokuwa na mipango toshelevu ya matumizi ya ardhi, migogoro ya mipaka ya vijiji, makazi yasiyo rasmi, uhaba wa nyumba, na ongezeko la migogoro ya matumizi ya ardhi vinasababisha ugumu katika usimamizi bora wa ardhi. Changamoto nyingine zinazochangia usimamizi hafifu wa ardhi ni pamoja na uhaba wa fedha na rasilimali watu, changamoto za kiteknolojia, na kukosekana kwa mfumo imara wa uratibu.

Ili kukabiliana na changamoto hizo, Tanzania imetekeleza sera za kuimarisha usimamizi wa ardhi, ikiwamo kuimarisha usalama wa umiliki wa ardhi, kuendeleza matumizi endelevu ya ardhi, na kushirikisha jamii katika usimamizi wa maliasili. Ushirikiano wa kimataifa na msaada kutoka kwa washirika wa maendeleo ni muhimu katika kuendeleza matumizi endelevu ya ardhi nchini kote. Katika siku zijazo, juhudi zinazoendelea ni muhimu katika kufikia malengo ya uhifadhi na kukabiliana na mabadiliko ya tabianchi katika muktadha wa biashara ya hewa ukaa, pamoja na maendeleo ya kiuchumi na

kijamii, kuhakikisha kwamba rasilimali za ardhi zinaweza kusaidia vizazi vya sasa na vijavyo.

Matarajio

- a) Kuwa na taifa ambalo kila mtanzania ana haki ya kumiliki, kutumia rasilimali ardhi kwa utulivu na amani.
- b) Kujenga mifumo imara ya upimaji na matumizi bora ya ardhi yanawezesha na kuvutia uwekezaji wa ardhi.
- c) Soko thabiti na la uwazi la biashara ya majengo ambalo linalinda masilahi ya wadau wote kupitia sekta ya ardhi inayoratibiwa vema.
- d) Uwiano wa miji na vijiji kwa kuhamasisha maboresho ya kisasa na endelevu ya vijiji na miji ili kuhakikisha maendeleo jumuishi na kupunguza tofauti baina ya eneo moja na jingine.
- e) Majiji na miji ya kijani, safi na endelevu, kwa ustawi, afya na maisha bora kwa wote.
- f) Mfumo rafiki unaoimarisha mipaka katika maeneo ya kiutawala na ya uhifadhi ili kuhakikisha kunakuwa na matumizi bora na yenye tija na ufanisi ya ardhi miongoni kwa watumiaji.
- g) Mipaka ya kimataifa iliyopimwa na kusimamiwa.

4.3.5 Uhimilivu wa Mabadiliko ya Tabianchi

Tanzania inakabiliwa na changamoto kubwa ya mabadiliko ya tabianchi, kama inavyojidhihirisha kupitia ongezeko la viwango vya joto na mvua. Katika kipindi cha miaka mitano iliyopita, nchi hii imeshuhudia ongezeko la joto la angalau nyuzi joto 0.6 ikilinganishwa na kipindi cha miaka 1981-2010, huku maeneo mengi ya nchi yakishuhudia ongezeko la nyuzi joto 1.0 tangu miaka ya 1960. Viwango vya joto vya nchi kavu na bahari vimekuwa vikiongezeka tangu mwaka 1980, na makadirio yanaonyesha kuwa ifikapo mwaka 2041, maeneo ya magharibi na maeneo ya kati yanaweza kushuhudia ongezeko la joto la zaidi ya nyuzi joto 2, huku maeneo ya mashariki yakitarajiwa kuongezeka kwa nyuzi joto moja (1⁰).

Pamoja na kuongezeka kwa joto, kuanzia miaka ya 1970, Tanzania imekuwa ikishuhudia mabadiliko makubwa ya tabianchi yanayosababisha mvua nyingi kupita kiasi. Uchunguzi unaonesha kuwa baadhi ya maeneo ya nchi yanaweza kupata ongezeko la wastani wa mvua ya kila mwaka, hususan katika bonde la Ziwa Victoria na nyanda za juu kaskazini mashariki, ambako inatarajiwa kutokea ongezeko kubwa la mvua za mwaka kuliko wastani. Kwa upande mwingine, maeneo ya mikoa ya nyanda za juu kusini magharibi na ukanda wa magharibi yanaweza kushuhudia ongezeko la mvua la hadi asilimia 9.9 ifikapo mwaka 2050. Mabadiliko haya yanadhihirisha changamoto kubwa kwa rasilimali za taifa, kilimo, na uhimilivu wa mabadiliko ya hali ya

hewa kwa ujumla katika nchi yetu. Mabadiliko haya pia husababisha ukame katika maeneo mengine na kusababisha upungufu wa maji, kuenea kwa magonjwa yatokanayo na mabadiliko ya hali ya hewa, mafuriko, na kuenea kwa moto misituni pamoja na vijidudu vamizi. Pia, huchangia kupotea kwa miamba ya matumbawe na bioanuai.

Katika mazingira ya changamoto hizo, serikali imetekeleza mipango mbalimbali, ikiwa ni pamoja na uandaaji wa sera na mifumo ya taasisi, pamoja na utekelezaji wake. Hata hivyo, kukosekana kwa ujumuishwaji wa kutosha wa maelekezo ya sera katika taasisi zinazotekeleza kunasababisha ukosefu wa uratibu wa kutosha. Wanawake na watoto wamekuwa waathirika wakubwa wa athari za mabadiliko ya tabianchi. Upungufu huu unaonesha hitaji la haraka la mikakati ya kina ya kupunguza na kukabiliana na mabadiliko ya tabianchi ili kulinda mifumo ya ikolojia na jamii za watu.

Matarajio

- a) Kuwa nchi kinara katika matumizi ya nishati safi, nishati mbadala na kuunda mifumo imara ya biashara ya hwa ukaa ili kupunguza uzalishaji wa gesi chafu
- b) Taifa lenye mifumo ya kutoa tahadhari na uwezo wa kukabiliana, kudhibiti, kujikwamua na kupunguza athari za zitokanazo majanga ya asili na ya kibinadamu hususani mabadiliko ya tabianchi.
- c) Jamii yenye ueledi, inayotumia mbinu bora na za kisasa za kukabiliana na athari za mabadiliko ya tabianchi.
- d) Usimamizi wa mazingira na mabadiliko ya tabianchi unaojumuisha ngazi zote za Serikali na jamii.
- e) Taifa linalozingatia usimamizi thabiti wa mikataba ya kimataifa kuhusu masuala ya mabadiliko ya tabianchi.
- f) Taifa linalotumia kikamilifu fursa ya biashara ya hwa ukaa ili kunufaika na fursa za fedha zitokanazo na mabadiliko ya tabianchi.

VICHOCHEO VYA KUFIKIA MALENGO YA DIRA

5.1 Utangulizi

Dira ya 2050 inachagizwa na vichocheo vinne: usafirishaji fungamani, sayansi na teknolojia, utafiti na maendeleo, na mabadiliko ya kidijitali. Usafirishaji fungamani unarahisisha minyororo ya usafirishaji, kuboresha mgawanyo wa rasilimali na kuongeza ufanisi. Sayansi na teknolojia zinakuza uvumbuzi, zinachochea maendeleo yanayoongeza uzalishaji na ushindani. Utafiti na maendeleo ni muhimu kwa kuongeza elimu, kuibua maarifa mapya na ufumbuzi kwa ajili ya kutatua changamoto zinazoliikabili taifa na kuongeza ukuaji wa kijamii na kiuchumi. Mageuzi ya kidijitali yanawezesha kutumika kwa teknolojia za kisasa kuboresha utoaji wa huduma na ufanisi wa uendeshaji. Kwa pamoja vichocheo hivi ni muhimu sana katika kuharakisha mageuzi ya kiuchumi na kijamii, kuongeza tija na ubora wa maisha kwa wananchi wote, na hivyo kufikia malengo ya Dira ya 2050.

5.2 Lengo

Kupanua wigo wa matumizi ya teknolojia, ubunifu, na mitandao ya miundombinu ili kuongeza tija na kuchochea maendeleo ya kiuchumi na kijamii.

5.3 Usafirishaji fungamani

Usafirishaji fungamani unahusisha kuoanisha mifumo ya uzalishaji, usafirishaji, uhifadhi, usambazaji, na utoaji wa huduma, kwa lengo la kuongeza ufanisi. Hivyo ni muhimu kuimarisha mifumo ya usafiri na kuwa fungamanishi ili kuleta mageuzi makubwa ya kiuchumi.

Tanzania imepiga hatua kubwa katika sekta ya usafirishaji kupitia uendelezaji wa kimkakati wa miundombinu, mageuzi ya kimuundo, na matumizi yateknolojia, ikitumia fursa ya kijiografia ya kuwa lango la biashara mashariki na kusini mwa Afrika. Uwekezaji mkubwa wa mtandao wa Barabara, miundombinu ya reli hususan reli ya kisasa, upanuzi wa bandari na viwanja vya ndege, pamoja na kuimarisha Shirika la Ndege la Tanzania. Vilevile, ongezeko la uzalishaji wa umeme, hasa Kituo cha Umeme wa Maji cha Julius Nyerere chenye uwezo wa megawati 2,115, vinachochea maendeleo haya. Maboresho haya yameimarisha miundombinu ndani na nje ya mipaka, hivyo, kurahisisha biashara ya kikanda na ujumuishaji wa kiuchumi. Aidha, kuanzishwa kwa Vituo vya Huduma za Pamoja Mipakani kuharakisha biashara za mipakani na matumizi ya teknolojia za kidijitali vimeboresha mchakato wa uidhinishaji wa nyaraka, usimamizi wa hesabu, ufuatiliaji wa mizigo, na ufanisi katikamifumo ya

uzalishaji, usafirishaji, uhifadhi na usambazaji.. Maendeleo haya ya pamoja yanaiweka Tanzania kuwa kitovu muhimu cha usafirishaji katika kanda, kukuza ukuaji endelevu wa uchumi na kuimarisha ushindani

Pamoja na mafanikio hayo, bado kuna changamoto za gharama kubwa za uendeshaji pamoja na ucheleweshwaji wa utoaji huduma. Aidha, kuna changamoto kadhaa za kisheria ikiwemo udhibiti kupita kiasi, sheria ndogo za serikali za mitaa zisizo na uwiano, na utitiri wa tozo. Kutatua changamoto hizi, juhudi zaidi zinahitajika ili kuboresha kasi ya usafirishaji na kuongeza mchango katika ukuaji wa uchumi na uzalishaji wa ajira, sambamba na kuifanya Tanzania kuwa mshindani thabiti wa kikanda na kiulimwengu.

Matarajio

- a) Kuwa lango kuu la biashara mashariki na kusini mwa Afrika, kutumia ipasavyo fursa za kijiografia.
- b) Mtandao wa usafiri fungamani wenye mfumo mseto wa usafiri ambao ni shindani, unao oanisha shoroba za kiuchumi zinazoweza biashara za ndani na za kimataifa.
- c) Watoa huduma za usafirishaji wenye viwango na wanaotumia teknolojia za kisasa za kidijitali.
- d) Mazingira ya kisheria yaliyo wazi na yenye ufanisi, yanayorahisisha utozaji wa kodi, kupunguza urasimu na vikwazo, yanayoendana na maendeleo ya sekta ya usafirishaji kwa kuzingatia viwango vya kimataifa.

5.4 Sayansi na Teknolojia

Uchumi wa dunia unaobadilika kwa haraka na kuongozwa na maarifa, sayansi na teknolojia ni miongoni mwa vichocheo muhimu vya uzalishaji wenye tija, ufanisi, na ukuaji wa uchumi. Tanzania imepiga hatua kubwa kwenye maendeleo ya kiteknolojia katika sekta mbalimbali. Lengo la hatua hizo ni kuongeza ufanisi na upatikanaji wa huduma, uzalishaji, na hivyo, kuongeza kasi ya kuyafikia maeneo mengi hususani vijijini, hasa kupitia uwekezaji katika teknolojia za nishati mbadala kama nishati ya jua na biogasi. Aidha, matumizi ya bioteknolojia yamechangia kuongeza uzalishaji na kuimarisha ubora wa maisha katika sekta za kilimo, afya, na uzalishaji viwandani.

Serikali imechukua hatua madhubuti za kuweka mazingira wezeshi kwa maendeleo ya sayansi na teknolojia ili kukidhi mahitaji ya jamii. Hatua hizi ni pamoja uwekezaji katika elimu, na kuhimiza masomo ya Sayansi, Teknolojia, Uhandisi, na Hisabati. Pamoja na

jitihada hizo, bado kuna changamoto kadhaa ikiwa ni pamoja na miundombinu duni, ukosefu wa rasilimali fedha, ujuzi duni, ushirikiano hafifu kati ya wadau, na masuala yanayohusiana na mifumo ya udhibiti. Aidha, kukosekana kwa fursa sawa za kijinsia katika masomo ya Sayansi, Teknolojia, Uhandisi na Hisabati kunakwamisha ushiriki sawa baina ya wanawake na wanaume. Hali hii inachangiwa pia na ugumu katika utambuzi na uendelezaji wa vipaji.

Ili kukabiliana na vikwazo hivi, Tanzania inahitaji kupanua matumizi ya teknolojia za kisasa zinazochochea mabadiliko, ili kupiga hatua katika ajenda ya maendeleo. Mipango inayolenga kuongeza uzalishaji wa nishati mbadala itawezesha upatikanaji endelevu wa nishati, wakati maendeleo katika matumizi ya bioteknolojia yanaweza kuongeza tija katika kilimo na ubunifu katika huduma za afya. Juhudi za kuongeza majukwaa ya elimu ya dijitali na tibamtandao utaziba pengo lililopo katika elimu na huduma za afya, hasa katika maeneo ya mbali.

Tanzania inatarajiwa kuwa taifa lenye uwezo wa kiteknolojia, himilivu, na jumuishi kutokana na mageuzi ya kiteknolojia ambayo yatachochea ukuaji endelevu; kuimarisha maendeleo ya watu; kukuza utawala bora; na kufungua njia ya mafanikio na usawa.

Matarajo

- a) Kuenea kwa teknolojia zinazoibukia katika ngazi zote za uzalishaji na utoaji wa huduma ili kuongeza ufanisi na kuchochea mabadiliko.
- b) Kanda za kiteknolojia zenye ubora wa kimataifa zilizojikita kwenye utafiti na ubunifu katika sekta za kipaumbele kama vile kilimo, uzalishaji viwandani na afya zikijumuisha wataalamu mahiri na rasilimalifedha ili kukidhi mahitaji ya taifa.
- c) Uwekezaji madhubuti katika kuendeleza na kutumia teknolojia zinazoibukia ikiwa ni pamoja na akili unde, nishati, bioteknolojia na anga ili kusaidia ukuaji wa sekta na maendeleo ya kijamii na kiuchumi.

5.5 Utafiti na Maendeleo

Kadri nchi inavyopiga hatua katika maendeleo yake, utafiti na maendeleo ni muhimu katika kuibua ubunifu, kushughulikia changamoto za kijamii, na kuongeza tija katika sekta mbalimbali ambayo itasaidia katika kuimarisha utendaji kazi, kuboresha sera na kuinua uchumi kimataifa.

Kwa kutambua umuhimu huu, Serikali imechukua hatua kusaidia utafiti na maendeleo, ikiwa ni pamoja na kuongeza fedha za utafiti, ushirikiano na watafiti na wadau na kubidhaisha teknolojia bunifu. Hatua hizi zimechochea ongezeko la shughuli za ubunifu mathalani kuongezeka kwa kampuni changa, vituo vya ubunifu na vituo atamizi. Aidha,

katika taasisi za elimu ya juu na zile zinazojishughulisha na utafiti kumekuwa na msisitizo wa kuwekeza zaidi katika utafiti na maendeleo ikiwa ni sambamba kuimarisha miongozo inayotoa ulinzi wa kazi za kiubunifu ili kuhakikisha kwamba wabunifu wananufaika kutokana ubidhaishaji wa teknolojia zao na hivyo kukuza utamaduni wa uvumbuzi na ubunifu.

Licha ya mafanikio haya, bado kuna changamoto kadhaa, ikiwa ni pamoja na upungufu wa rasilimali fedha, miundombinu duni, ujuzi mdogo, na ushirikiano hafifu kati ya wadau, jambo linalokwamisha ubunifu. Aidha, vikwazo vya kisheria, kupungua kwa wataalamu kutokana na motisha kutoka nchi nyingine inayosababisha kuchukuliwa wataalamu, uelewa mdogo wa umma, na tofauti za kijinsia vinakwamisha maendeleo na uendeleu wa mipango ya utafiti.

Matarajio

- a) Mfumo imara wa utafiti na maendeleo unaovutia ushirikiano na asasi mbalimbali ulimwenguni ukiweka msisitizo katika ulinzi wa haki za wabunifu kwa lengo la kukuza ubunifu na uwekezaji
- b) Mfumo endelevu wa ugharimiaji wa utafiti na maendeleo ambao unatenga angalau asilimia moja ya Pato la Taifa, ili kutoa motisha ya uwekezaji kwa sekta binafsi katika maeneo muhimu kama vile kilimo, bioteknolojia, nishati safi, na teknolojia zinazoibukia katika TEHAMA na nyanja zingine.
- c) Taifa linafanya uamuzi kwa kutumia matokeo ya ushahidi wa kisayansi kwa maendeleo ya kijamii na kiuchumi
- d) Kitovu cha ubunifu wa kikanda kinachosaidia ubunifu wa ndani katika hatua zote, kuanzia wazo hadi biashara.
- e) Vyuu vikuu vya kiwango cha kimataifa na vituo mahiri vya utafiti vyenye ushirikiano wa karibu na sekta mbalimbali vikishiriki katika utafiti kuanzia ngazi ya msingi ikiwa ni pamoja na tafiti zinazohusu maarifa asilia zikilenga kutoa ufumbuzi wa masuala mbalimbali yanayoikabili jamii.
- f) Mfumo thabiti wa ubunifu wenye uwezo wa kubashiri na kulifanya taifa kuwa kinara katika masuala ya ubunifu duniani.

5.6 Mageuzi ya Kidijitali

Mageuzi ya dijitali kwa kiasi kikubwa yanaweza kuharakisha mafanikio ya Tanzania kuelekea malengo yake ya 2050 kwa kuboresha ukuaji wa uchumi, utoaji wa huduma, na kukuza ubunifu kupitia teknolojia za dijitali. Aidha, Tanzania inaweza kuongeza ushindani wake katika uga wa teknolojia na kuhakikisha kuwa kuna maendeleo endelevu ya kijamii na kiuchumi kwa kutumia uamuzi unaotokana na data za utafiti, kupanua ujumuishi wa kifedha, kukuza ujuzi na huduma za dijitali, pamoja na kutumia teknolojia mpya zinazoibukia.

Tanzania imepiga hatua kubwa katika teknolojia za dijitali, hususani kupitia kuongezeka kwa matumizi ya huduma za kifedha kupitia simu za mkononi, upanuzi wa upatikanaji wa intaneti yenye kasi, na serikali mtandao inayoboresha utoaji wa huduma. Aidha, teknolojia za dijitali zimeleta mabadiliko katika sekta za fedha, afya, elimu, na kilimo kwa kuongeza ufanisi katika utoaji wa huduma zikichagizwa zaidi na uunganishaji wa intaneti. Kuibuka kwa vituo na kampuni changa zinazojihusisha na masuala ya teknolojia vinavyosaidiwa na serikali kunadhihirisha dhamira ya dhati ya nchi kutumia teknolojia ya dijitali kwa maendeleo ya kijamii na kiuchumi.

Aidha, jitihada kubwa zimefanyika katika usimamizi wa data kwa kutambua umuhimu wake katika kufanya uamuzi unaozingatia taarifa sahihi, utoaji mzuri wa huduma, na maendeleo kwa ujumla. Jitihada hizi zinajumuisha kuanzishwa kwa mifumo ya kitaasisi ya usimamizi wa data na uwekezaji mkubwa katika miundombinu ya data, kama vile uanzishwaji wa vituo vya kuhifadhi taarifa.

Pamoja na mafanikio haya, maendeleo ya dijitali nchini yanakabiliwa na changamoto kama vile miundombinu duni, vitisho vya usalama wa mtandao, gharama kubwa, upungufu wa ujuzi, na vikwazo vinavyotokana na mifumo ya udhibiti vinavyokwamisha utekelezaji na usambazaji wa teknolojia. Aidha, tofauti za upatikanaji, wasiwasi kuhusu faragha ya taarifa na matumizi mabaya ya teknolojia, ugumu katika kupokea mabadiliko, uwekezaji wa kifedha hususani kwenye teknolojia zinazoibukia kama vile akili unde, *blockchain*, *internet of things* na mifumo duni ya kisera vinakwamisha maendeleo ya kidijitali.

Matarajio

- a) Jamii inayokuza uelewa wa kidijitali na kutumia mbinu salama za dijitali na teknolojia zinazoibuka ili kutumia fursa, kushughulikia vitisho, kuboresha ufanisi, na kuleta mabadiliko.
- b) Kitovu cha kikanda cha maendeleo ya teknolojia ambacho kinatumia teknolojia zinazoibukia ikiwa ni pamoja na akili unde, *blockchain*, *internet of things* ili kuchochea ubunifu, maendeleo ya uchumi, na kuimarisha ushindani wa kimataifa huku ikizingatia maadili na uwajibikaji katika teknolojia hizo.
- c) Upatikanaji wa huduma za mawasiliano za uhakika na za gharama nafuu pamoja na intaneti yenye kasi kote nchini.
- d) Kuwa na mfumo madhubuti, jumuishi wa utoaji wa takwimu za ubora na upatikanaji wa data za mara kwa mara, ambazo zimejumuishwa katika mifumo ya kitaifa na ya sekta ili kusaidia ufuatiliaji, tathmini, na maboresho ya programu za maendeleo.
- e) Biashara ya data iliyopanuka kwa kiwango kikubwa ili kuongeza thamani ya kiuchumi, kukuza mifano mipya ya biashara, na kuzalisha ajira
- f) Kitovu cha kikanda kinachoongoza kwa uundaji wa maudhui ya digitali, kwa matumizi ya ndani na nje.

SEKTA ZA KIMAGEUZI

6.1 Utangulizi

Sekta zinazochoea mabadiliko ni muhimu katika kufikia Dira ya 2050, zikitoa msukumo wa maendeleo ya kiuchumi, kijamii, na mazingira yanayoendana na malengo ya kitaifa ya muda mrefu. Sekta hizi zina uwezo mkubwa wa ukuaji, kutoa fursa za ajira, na ubunifu, na kuchochea shughuli za uzalishaji na huduma ambazo ni muhimu kwa masoko ya ndani na nje. Pamoja na utajiri wake wa rasilimali na fursa, Tanzania, ipo katika nafasi nzuri ya kutumia kikamilifu fursa zitokanazo na sekta hizi na hivyo, kuongeza ubora wa maisha na kuchochea ukuaji endelevu wa uchumi.

Katika muktadha huu, Dira ya 2050 inazipa kipaumbele sekta zilizo na uwezo mkubwa wa kuongoza mageuzi ya kijamii na kiuchumi ili kuchochea ukuaji wa uchumi katika miongo ijayo. Sekta hizi zimegawanywa katika makundi matatu: *Sekta chochezi* ambazo huchochea kasi ya ukuaji wa haraka wa uchumi kupitia mauzo ya nje ya thamani kubwa au bidhaa zinazoweza kuuzwa; *Sekta za ajira*, ambazo zinazalisha fursa nyingi za ajira jambo ambalo ni muhimu kutokana na ongezeko kubwa la idadi ya watu; na *sekta unganishi* ambazo huwezesha upatikanaji wa rasilimali muhimu, huduma, na miundombinu ili kuimarisha uzalishaji na kuunganishwa kwa sekta zingine. Sekta hizi kwa pamoja zinawezesha ugawaji mzuri wa rasilimali, mpangilio wa sera za kimkakati, na kuchangia kwa ufanisi matarajio ya Dira ya 2050, ikiwa ni pamoja na kupunguza umaskini, kuongeza ubora wa maisha, na uendelevu wa mazingira.

Dira inasisitiza uwekaji vipaumbele kwa uwiano wa sekta ili kuwezesha uchumi endelevu na ukuaji mseto unaohusisha sekta nyingi na fursa kubwa za ajira. Kwa kutumia vigezo maalum vya utambuzi wa sekta zenye matokeo makubwa, Dira ya 2050 inahakikisha umuhimu wa uendelevu wake, kuendana na vipaumbele vinavyobadilika na kuhakikisha uhimilivu wa muda mrefu katika mazingira ya kuyumba kwa soko la dunia. Uwezo wa kubadilika unaiwezesha Tanzania kukabiliana na changamoto na kutumia fursa zilizopo kwa mustakabali wa ustawi na uchumi jumuiishi, na hivyo kuwa katika nafasi nzuri

6.2 Lengo

Kuanzisha mfumo thabiti wa kimkakati wa kutambua na kuibua sekta za mageuzi zinazoendana na malengo ya Dira ya 2050, ili kukuza maendeleo ya kijamii na kiuchumi kupitia ukuaji endelevu, uzalishaji wa ajira, na ubunifu

6.3 Vigezo vya Uchaguzi wa Sekta

Kwa kutambua kwamba vipaumbele vya leo vinaweza kubadilika katika kukabiliana na mabadiliko ya mienendo ya kitaifa na kimataifa, upatikanaji wa rasilimali, ukuaji wa idadi ya watu, na maendeleo makubwa katika sayansi na teknolojia, Dira ya 2050 inaweka vigezo vinavyoweza kubadilika vya kuchagua sekta zenye usawa, zenye athari kubwa na uwezo wa kuendesha ukuaji wa uchumi tofauti, kutengeneza ajira, na uhusiano wa sekta. Njia hii inalinda umuhimu wa Dira na uwiano na maendeleo ya baadaye, kukuza ujasiri na uendeleu katika uchumi wa Tanzania.

- i. **Uwezo wa kuzalisha ajira:** Sekta yenye fursa ya kuzalisha ajira nyingi ikiwa na uwezo wa kuchochea ajira za moja kwa moja na ajira ya ziada katika tasnia zilizounganishwa. Kigezo hiki kinatathmini jinsi ongezeko la ukuaji wa ajira ndani ya sekta, ukinufaisha sekta nyingine na uhusiano wake ndani ya soko la ajira.
- ii. **Mauzo ya nje:** Sekta yenye mchango mkubwa wa mauzo au huduma nje ya nchi. Uwezo huu wa kuuza nje unapaswa kuimarishwa na minyororo ya usambazaji yenye ufanisi na endelevu ili kuongeza ushindani wa kimataifa na ustahimilivu wa kiuchumi.
- iii. **Uwezo wa kuchochea ukuaji wa sekta zingine:** Sekta yenye uhusiano thabiti na sekta zingine katika kuchochea uzalishaji wa malighafi na huduma, usambazaji wa bidhaa na huduma za ndani na nje. Uhusiano huo unawezesha kuwa na mnyororo wa thamani unaohusisha sekta mbalimbali katika kuchangia ukuaji wa uchumi.

6.4 Sekta za Kimkakati

6.4.1 Kilimo: Mazao, Mifugo, Uvuvi, na Misitu

Umuhimu wa Sekta ya kilimo kama kipaumbele cha Dira ya 2050 unatokana na uwezo mkubwa wa sekta hiyo kwenye mabadiliko ya kijamii na kiuchumi. Kwa sasa, Kilimo kinachangia asilimia 26.7 ya Pato la Taifa, kinaajiri asilimia 65 ya nguvukazi, na kinazalisha asilimia 30 ya mapato ya nje, hii inadhahirisha nafasi yake katika ukuaji wa uchumi na usalama wa maisha. Sekta hii, ambayo inajumuisha mazao, mifugo, uvuvi, na misitu, kimsingi inahudumia soko la ndani, ambapo wakulima huzalisha chakula kwa matumizi ya hapa nchini, huku uuzaji wa mazao nje ukiwa ni wa kiwango kidogo. Ongezeko la uzalishaji wa chakula kwa ajili ya kuuza nje, kutaiwezesha Tanzania kutumia vyema fursa ya ongezeko la mahitaji ya chakula duniani, kuongeza fursa za upatikanaji wa masoko na kukuza biashara. Ili mabadiliko hayo yatokee, kunahitajika mageuzi makubwa kwenye kuongeza tija na uanzishwaji wa mifumo saidizi ya masoko ili kuvutia uwekezaji, hasa kutoka kwa wakulima wadogo.

Kufanya mageuzi katika tasnia zote hizi kutahitaji kuboresha tija kupitia teknolojia za kisasa kama vile kilimo cha kisasa, uboreshaji wa miundombinu, na upatikanaji wa soko la uhakika. Katika tasnia ya mazao, uendelezaji wa kilimo kinachohimili mabadiliko ya tabianchi, miundombinu ya kisasa ya umwagiliaji kutaongeza mavuno na kuhimili mabadiliko ya tabianchi. Kwa tasnia ya *mifugo*, kuimarisha huduma za afya ya wanyama na kutumia njia endelevu za malisho kutawezesha ongezeko la tija na ubora wa mazao kwa masoko ya ndani na nje. Sekta ya *Uvuvi* inaweza kufaidika ikiwa kutakuwa na udhibiti wa kisayansi wa uvuvi usio endelevu, na uboreshaji wa miundombinu ili kufikia viwango vya kimataifa, Kwa upande mwingine usimamizi endelevu wa misitu utasaidia kuwianisha ukuaji na uhifadhi wa mazingira.

Kuwapo kwa ardhi kubwa yenye rutuba, hali ya hewa tofauti katika teknolojia za kilimo, na rasilimali nyingi za asili, kutaiwezesha Tanzania kujiimarisha kama mzalishaji mkuu wa chakula katika kanda hii. Afua za kimkakati katika kilimobiasharamsisitizo ukiwa katika mazao muhimu kama vile korosho, kahawa, chai, miwa, na uuzaji nje wa mboga na matunda zina uwezo mkubwa katika kuleta mageuzi ya kilimo.

Uongezaji wa thamani ya mazao utawezesha kuongeza kipato, kuzalisha na kuinua hadhi ya Tanzania katika soko la kimataifa la mazo na bidhaa za kilimo. Sera mahususi na uwekezaji vitahakikisha kuwa kilimo kinachochea ukuaji jumuishi na endelevu, na kukifanya kuwa nguzo mojawapo katika Dira ya 2050 inayohusu uhimilivu na Uchumi shindani. Tanzania inaweza kuchukua sehemu kubwa ya mnyororo wa thamani wa kimataifa, kuboresha ushindani wa bidhaa za nje, na kuhakikisha utulivu wa kiuchumi wa muda mrefu kwa kubadilisha mazao ghafi ya kilimo kuwa bidhaa zenye thamani kubwa.

6.4.2 Huduma kwa Watumiaji

Sekta hii, inajumuisha biashara za rejareja, utalii, ukarimu na sekta nyingine zinazohusiana nazo ambazo zinaajiri nguvukazi kubwa hususani katika maeneo ya mjini. Sekta hii ni ya pili kwa uzalishaji wa ajira baada ya kilimo. Hivyo, ni sekta muhimu ya kimkakati katika kufikia malengo ya Dira ya 2050. Ingawa sekta hii inaonekana kuwa na tija ndogo kuliko sekta ya kilimo, uhalisia ni kwamba ni sekta yenye tija kubwa na ina mchango mkubwa katika ufanisi wa kiuchumi.

Kupanua na kurasimisha huduma hizo kupitia mageuzi ya kimfumo ikijumuisha kiteknolojia kunaweza kuongeza ukuaji tija na uhimilivu wa kiuchumi. Kubadilisha biashara ndogo zisizo rasmi kuwa za kati na rasmi, pamoja na kuwezesha upatikanaji wa mitaji na elimu ya biashara, kutachangia kuongeza ubora na ufanisi wa huduma na ufanisi. Hii inaoana na malengo ya Dira ya 2050 ya ukuaji endelevu wa miji na

kupunguza umaskini, kuwezesha sekta hiyo kuwa sehemu ya hatua ya Tanzania kuelekea uchumi wa kipato cha kati ngazi ya juu.

6.4.3 Utalii

Suala la sekta ya utalii kuwa moja ya vipaumbele katika Dira ya 2050 ni jambo lisiloepukika kwani imedhihirisha kuwa kichocheo muhimu katika ukuaji wa kijamii na kiuchumi. Kama moja ya sekta muhimu za "kichocheo" kwa Tanzania, katika kipindi cha miaka 25 iliyopita, utalii umehangia takriban asilimia 17 ya Pato la Taifa. Kwa kuzingatia ongezeko la watalii ambapo mwaka 2023 kulikuwa watalii takriban milioni 1.8, sekta hii inasaidia ukuaji wa sekta nyingine kama vile usafirishaji, ukarimu, na biashara za rejareja, huku ikichochea maendeleo ya uchumi wa ndani.

Ili kuendeleza na kupanua manufaa haya, ni muhimu kushughulikia upungufu katika miundombinu, malazi, gharama za usafiri, na wigo mdogo wa bidhaa za utalii. Uhusiano wa utalii, maliasili na rasilimali za utamaduni hufanya uhifadhi wa mazingira kuwa muhimu kwa ukuaji wake wa muda mrefu. Juhudi za uhifadhi zinahakikisha kuwa vivutio maarufu vya Tanzania kama vile Zanzibar, Hifadhi ya Taifa ya Serengeti, Ngorongoro na Mlima Kilimanjaro vinaendelea kuvutia watalii.

Utalii wa Tanzania wa wanyamapori unachangia zaidi ya asilimia 80, juhudi za hivi karibuni za kupanua bidhaa za utalii zimeleza kukuza maeneo ya urithi wa kitamaduni, mipango ya utalii wa mazingira katika maeneo kama misitu ya asili, utalii wa jamii na katika maeneo ambayo hayatembelewi mara kwa mara kama Ruaha na Selous kusini mwa Tanzania. Uwekezaji pia unafanywa katika bidhaa nyingine zinazohusiana na utalii kama vile mikutano, makongamano, na utalii wa maonesho na miundombinu ya utalii wa meli, vinachangia pia kukuza uchumi wa ndani kutokana kuongezeka kwa mahitaji ya huduma na nyenzo mbalimbali. Juhudi za kuimarisha vituo vya mikutano na kuitangaza Tanzania kama kituo cha mikutano zinatarajiwa kuongeza idadi na siku za wageni na kukaa nchi.

Vile vile, sekta ya utalii wa meli za kitalii inaendelezwa kwa kutumia ukanda mrefu wa pwani ya Tanzania wenye uzuri wa asili. Upanuzi wa vituo vya bandari na uendelezaji wa safari za kitalii ambazo ni pamoja na vituo vya Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, na vivutio vingine vya pwani vinalenga kuvutia watalii wengi zaidi, na hivyo kuongeza mapato kwa wafanyabiashara na jamii za wenyeji. Aidha, juhudi za kutangaza utalii kimataifa zinaendelea kwa kuelezea utajiri wa urithi wa utamaduni wa nchi na vivutio mbalimbali, kuwavutia watalii wa kimataifa kwa maeneo zaidi ya yale ya asili. Utekezaji wa mikakati ya kuvutia uwekezaji zaidi katika sekta za burudani, michezo na malazi ni muhimu ili kuimarisha miundombinu ya utalii ya Tanzania. Kwa kuwa na utalii wa aina mbalimbali unaozingatia uwezo wa eneo husika, sekta hii itakuwa himilivu na hivyo

kuwezesha uhifadhi wa urithi wa utamaduni na mazingira, kuchangia ukuaji wa uchumi na kuboresha viwango vya maisha kwa Watanzania.

6.4.4 Madini

Tanzania inapaswa kuweka kipaumbele katika kuyaongezea madini thamani ikizingatia uwezo wa sekta hiyo katika ukuaji wa Uchumi. Kwa kihistoria, uchimbaji madini umekuwa kichocheo muhimu katika ukuaji wa wa kiuchumi, hasa kuanzia mwaka 2000 hadi 2014, hivyo, kuiweka Tanzania kuwa miongoni mwa nchi ambazo uchumi ulikua kwa kasi zaidi katika kipindi hicho. Ingawa ukuaji huu baadaye unatarajiwa kuongezeka kwa kuongeza madini mengine tofauti na dhahabu, sekta hii inabaki kuwa na fursa kubwa kutokana uhifadhi wa madini ya kimkakati kama vile grafiti, lithiamu, urani, na madini ambayo ni adimu. Madini haya yana muhimu katika mabadiliko ya nishati ya kimataifa na maendeleo ya kiteknolojia, hivyo kuongezeka kwa thamani yake katika soko la kimataifa.

Mchango wa sekta ya madini ambayo kwa sasa ni asilimia 9 ya Pato la Taifa, unaweza kuongezeka ikiwa jitihada zaidi zitaelekezwa katika uongezaji wa thamani. Ukuzaji wa uchakataji madini na shughuli husiani kutasaidia kuongeza uzalishaji wa ajira, mapato ya fedha za kigeni, na kuwezesha uhawilishaji wa teknolojia, huku ukichangia ukuaji endelevu wa sekta hiyo. Mikakati hii inawiana na malengo ya kitaifa ya kuvutia uwekezaji, kuwezesha upatikanaji wa mitaji, kuboresha miundombinu, na kukuza ushirikiano kati ya serikali, jamii, na sekta binafsi. Kuimarisha taratibu za kimazingira, ushirikishwaji wa jamii, na kuboresha shughuli za uchimbaji madini kwa kutumia teknolojia za kisasa na ukuzaji wa ujuzi ni masuala muhimu kufikia malengo haya.

Kutilia mkazo ongezeko la thamani katika sekta madini kutaimarisha nafasi ya Tanzania katika mchakato wa ugavi wa madini wa kimataifa, kukuza ukuaji jumuishi katika sekta, na kuhakikisha kuwa rasilimali hizi zinachochea mabadiliko yenye tija ya kijamii na kiuchumi. Mkazo huu wa kimkakati ni muhimu katika malengo ya Dira ya 2050 ya kujenga uchumi anwai, unaoweza kuhimili mabadiliko, kuongeza utajiri wa rasilimali, na kuimarisha maendeleo endelevu na utulivu wa kiuchumi wa muda mrefu.

6.4.5 Uzalishaji Viwandani

Kuipa kipaumbele sekta ya uzalishaji viwandani ni muhimu katika kuchochea ukuaji wa uchumi na uchumi mseto ifikapo mwaka 2050. Manufaa ya sekta hii hayaishii tu katika mchango wake wa sasa wa asilimia 8.1 kwenye Pato la Taifa na ukuaji wa hivi karibuni wa asilimia 8 kwa mwaka bali sekta hii ina uwezo wa kipekee wa kuchangia ukuaji wa sekta zingine, na kujenga uchumi wenye nguvu. Maeneo muhimu, kama vile usindikaji wa mazao ya kilimo, chakula na vinywaji, na vifaa vya ujenzi, vina uwezo mkubwa

kutokana na uwezo wake wa kuongeza thamani ya ndani, kupunguza utegemezi wa uagizaji, na kuongeza mauzo ya nje, na hivyo kuimarisha usawa wa biashara na kuzalisha fedha za kigeni.

Sekta hii pia ina mchango mkubwa katika kuzalisha ajira kwa watu wenye ujuzi tofauti wakiwamo wenye ujuzi wa chini na ujuzi wa juu. Hii ni fursa muhimu sana kwa kuzingatia kuwa idadi ya vijana wa Tanzania inakua na itahitaji njia endelevu za ajira. Kadiri sekta hii inavyopanuka, inaweza kuunganishwa na sekta zingine za mageuzi kama kilimo, madini, na ujenzi na kujenga mnyororo wa uhusiano. Kwa mfano, usindikaji wa mazao ya kilimo unaweza kutumia mazao ya kilimo yanayozalishwa ndani, kuongeza kipato kwa wakulima na kuendesha mahitaji katika maeneo ya vijijini.

Kimkakati, Tanzania inatekeleza juhudi zilizoratibiwa zinazolenga mageuzi ya udhibiti na miundo iliyoungwa ili kuongeza ubunifu, kuboresha ufanisi, na kuimarisha ushindani wa sekta. Serikali ya Tanzania ina mpango wa kuwekeza kwa kiasi kikubwa katika vyanzo vya uhakika vya nishati, kwa lengo la kuongeza matumizi ya nishati kwa kila mtu kutoka wastani wa sasa wa 120 kWh hadi 600 kWh. Lengo hili kabambe litasaidiwa na uwekezaji thabiti katika mchanganyiko wa nishati safi, ikiwa ni pamoja na umeme wa maji, nishati ya jua, upepo, na jotoardhi. Mathalani, mradi wa umeme wa maji wa Mwalimu Nyerere unatarajiwa kuzalisha MW 2,115 kwa mwaka, kuimarisha gridi ya taifa na kuimarisha upatikanaji wa nishati kwa ujumla. Aidha, serikali inalenga kupunguza upotevu wa umeme kutoka asilimia 16 hadi chini ya asilimia 10 kwa kuboresha mifumo ya usambazaji umeme. Mipango hii ya kimkakati, pamoja na kuimarisha miundombinu ya usafiri, itajenga mazingira ya nishati ya kuaminika ambayo inasaidia ukuaji wa viwanda.

Hata hivyo, kuweza kutumia uwezo huu kunahitaji kukabiliana na changamoto, ikiwa ni pamoja na changamoto ya miundombinu, ugumu wa udhibiti, na upatikanaji wa fedha za riba nafuu. Jitihada zilizoratibiwa kuelekea uthabiti wa sera, maendeleo ya ujuzi, wafanyakazi wanaobadilika, soko, nguvu ya kuaminika na miundombinu ya usafirishaji itaweka mazingira ambayo yatakutia wawekezaji wa ndani na wa kigeni. Kushughulikia vikwazo hivi kunaweza kuimarisha uzalishaji na ufanisi wa viwanda, na kuiwezesha Tanzania kuwa na ushindani zaidi katika masoko ya kikanda na kimataifa.

6.4.6 Huduma za Fedha

Sekta ya huduma za fedha ni muhimu katika utekelezaji wa Dira ya 2050, kutokana na uwezo wake wa kuchochea ukuaji wa kiuchumi, kuimarisha ujumuishaji wa kifedha, na kuongeza uhimilivu wa kiuchumi. Ukuaji wa huduma za kibenki kwa njia simu na huduma ndogo ndogo za kifedha zinazowafikia Watanzania zaidi ya milioni 20, umeifanya sekta hii kuweka msingi wa mageuzi makubwa ya kiuchumi. Uimarishaji wa

sekta hii utakuza uwekezaji, kuimarisha biashara ndogo na za kati, kuzalisha ajira, na kuimarisha usawa, hasa katika maeneo ambayo huduma za kifedha bado ni changamoto. Kuongeza ujumuishaji pia kutahamasisha uwekaji wa akiba na uwekezaji kwa viwango vya mtu binafsi na biashara, kuchochea kukusanya mtaji na kukuza ushiriki wa kiuchumi.

Aidha, sekta imara ya huduma za fedha inaweza kuharakisha maendeleo ya kiteknolojia na miundombinu, ambayo ni muhimu katika kuboresha uchumi wa Tanzania. Kupanua miundombinu ya benki ya kidijitali na simu kunaweza kuongeza upatikanaji, ujuzi wa kifedha, na kukuza ukuaji wa sekta kama vile, kilimo na viwanda, ambapo upatikanaji wa mtaji ni muhimu kwa shughuli za kuongeza uzalishaji. Ili kunufaika na maendeleo haya, mageuzi ya kimfumo katika miundombinu bora ya dijitali, na mkopo wa gharama nafuu ni muhimu katika kujenga uhimilivu na kuiunganisha sekta hiyo na malengo ya Dira ya 2050 ya uchumi anwai, jumuishu, na endelevu. Hatua mahususi za kisera katika maeneo haya zitahakikisha kuwa sekta hii inawezesha ukuaji wa Uchumi na kuchangia kwa kiasi kikubwa mabadiliko ya kijamii na kiuchumi ya Tanzania.

6.4.7 Ardhi

Sekta ya ardhi ni muhimu katika maendeleo ya kiuchumi na kijamii. Inachangia katika pato ya taifa, kuwa kiungo wezeshi kwa sekta nyingine za uzalishaji, na hivyo kuongeza thamani na mahitaji ya ardhi nchini. Sekta hizo ni pamoja viwanda, kilimo, mifugo, miundombinu, na maendeleo ya mali zisizohamishika.

Shughuli kama vile upangaji wa miji na na vijiji, upimaji wa ardhi, uchoraji wa ramani, upatikanaji wa ardhi, usajili na umiliki wa ardhi na shughuli zinazohuaiana nazo, tathmini ya ardhi na majengo, ujenzi wa nyumba bora, maendeleo ya mali isiyohamishikaa, usimamizi wa rekodi za ardhi, ukusanyaji na usimamizi wa mapato yatokanayo na ardhi, na utatuzi wa migogoro ya ardhi vinasimamiwa kikamilifu.

Kimsingi ardhi kama mtaji inaweza kuuzwa na kununuliwa kama bidhaa nyingine yoyote, hivyo, inahitaji mfumo madhubuti wa usimamizi na uratibu katika uendelezaji wake. Hali ambayo inaweza kusaidia kufikia maendeleo ya kijamii na kiuchumi. Hivyo, sekta hii kuwa moja ya vipaumbele katika Dira ya 2050 kunaongeza ya mabadiliko makubwa ya kijamii na kiuchumi.

6.4.8 Ujenzi na Mali isiyohamishika

Kuweka sekta za ujenzi na mali isiyohamishika ndani ya Dira ya 2050 kunatoa njia ya mabadiliko makubwa ya kijamii na kiuchumi. Sekta hizi kwa pamoja zinachangia

asilimia 16 hadi 19 ya Pato la Taifa, ikisisitiza nafasi yake muhimu ya kuchangia ukuaji wa uchumi. Sekta ya ujenzi, ambayo ilikuwa kwa wastani wa asilimia 9 kwa mwaka baina ya mwaka 2015 hadi 2020, imechochewa na miradi mikubwa ya miundombinu kama reli ya kiwango cha kimataifa na maboresho mengine ya miundombinu. Mbali na ujenzi, sekta hii pia inachangia ukuaji wa biashara zikiwamo za rejareja, kukidhi ongezeko la mahitaji ya maghala na nyenzo za lojistiki kadiri Tanzania inavyoojiweka kwenye nafasi nzuri ya kushiriki katika ushindani wa biashara ya kikanda inayoongezeka.

Mali isiyohamishika imeonyesha ukuaji thabiti kufikia asilimia 3 hadi 4 ya Pato la Taifa, inayotokana na ongezeko la mahitaji ya majengo kwa ajili ya makazi, biashara, na viwanda. Ongezeko hilo linachangiwa na sababu mbalimbali kama vile ukuaji wa miji na ongezeko la watu, ongezeko la watu wenye kipato cha kati, maendeleo ya miundombinu, utalii na ukuaji wa sekta za ukarimu, sera na mipango ya serikali ya ujenzi wa nyumba, upatikanaji wa mikopo ya ujenzi wa nyumba na ongezeko la uwekezaji kutoka nje.

Uendelezaji wa mali isiyohamishika inalenga changamoto za ukuaji wa miji na mahitaji ya nyumba. Sekta hii ni kichocheo katika maendeleo kwenye nyanja mbalimbali. Kadiri mahitaji ya majengo kwa ajili ya makazi, biashara na viwanda yanavyoongezeka hususani katika miji inayokuwa kwa kasi, sekta ya mali isiyohamishika inachochea maendeleo katika sekta nyingine kama vile ujenzi, fedha na usimamizi wa majengo.

Uendelezaji wa mali isiyohamishika ni muhimu katika kutatua changamoto ya upungufu wa nyumba na kuchangia katika ukuaji jumuishwa wa miji ambayo ni muhimu katika kukidhi mahitaji ya makazi kutokana na kuongezeka kwa idadi ya watu. Aidha, sekta hii inavutia uwekezaji wa ndani na nje na kuchangia katika kujenga uchumi imara unaozalisha utajiri.

Kwa kupanua miundombinu ya mali isiyohamishika Tanzania inaweza kuboresha mazingira yake ya biashara na kuifanya ivutie wawekezaji kutoka nje na wakati huohuo ikichangia kuboresha maisha ya wananchi wake kupitia uboreshaji wa makazi na maeneo mengine ya umma.

Ili Tanzania inufaike kikamilifu na sekta za ujenzi na mali isiyohamishika, itahitaji kuanzisha mfumo wa kisheria ulio imara, wa wazi na wenye ufanisi. Aidha, changamoto mbalimbali ikiwa ni pamoja mipango miji isiyokidhi mahitaji ya watu wote inapaswa kushughulikwa. Kwa sekta ya ujenzi, gharama kubwa za ujenzi ni miongoni mwa changamoto zinazopaswa kushughulikiwa. Uwekezaji wa kimkakati katika kuimarisha ujuzi, mageuzi ya kiseru na ushirikiano na sekta binafsi vinaweza kuchangia katika

kuziinua sekta kama ilivyolengwa katika Dira ya 2050 inayohusisha ukuaji endelevu wa miji na miundombinu himilivu.

6.4.9 Uchumi wa Bluu

Uchumi wa bluu wa Tanzania unazidi kutambuliwa kwa uwezo wake wa kuendesha ukuaji endelevu wa uchumi kupitia sekta kama vile utalii wa baharini, rasilimali za maji, uvuvi endelevu, na nishati ya pwani. Nchi hii ina zaidi ya kilomita 1,400 za pwani na Eneo la Uchumi la kipekee la takriban kilomita za mraba 223,000, kusaidia uvuvi tofauti na maisha ya baharini. Sekta ya uvuvi inaajiri watu karibu milioni 2.5 na inachangia asilimia 1.5 kwa Pato la Taifa.

Sehemu muhimu ya ukuaji huu ni maendeleo ya gesi asilia iliyosafishwa (LNG), na makadirio yanaonyesha zaidi ya futi za ujazo trilioni 57 za akiba ya gesi asilia katika ukanda wa pwani huko Lindi na Mtwara. Kituo cha kuuza nje cha LNG kinachopendekezwa cha dola bilioni 42 mkoani Lindi kinatarajiwa kuzalisha tani milioni 10 kwa mwaka. Kituo hiki kitajengwa karibu na kongani za viwanda mahususi kwa uzalishaji wa bidhaa mbalimbali ikiwa ni pamoja na mbolea. Ujenzi unatarajiwa kuzalisha maelfu ya ajira na kuimarisha usalama wa nishati na kuwezesha upatikanaji wa nishati safi ikilinganishwa na makaa ya mawe na mafuta. Mipango ya kimkakati ya Tanzania ya maendeleo ya LNG inalenga kuvutia uwekezaji mkubwa na kuanzisha mfumo thabiti wa udhibiti na kuifanya Tanzania kuwa kituo cha kikanda cha uzalishaji wa nishati huku ikihakikisha kwamba faida za LNG zinawanufaisha wananchi wote.

Mbali na LNG, maendeleo ya miundombinu ya usafirishaji na bandari ni muhimu kwa matarajio ya kiuchumi ya Tanzania. Serikali inapanga kuwekeza takriban dola bilioni 1.5 katika uboreshaji wa bandari, kuimarisha uwezo wa Bandari ya Dar es Salam kushughulikia uingizaji wa tani zaidi ya milioni 30 ifikapo mwaka 2025 na kuendeleza bandari ya Bagamoyo ambayo inatazamiwa kuwa moja ya uwezekaji wa kimkakati katika kanda hii. Upanuzi huu utaboresha kwa kiasi kikubwa usafirishaji, kupunguza muda na gharama za usafirishaji, na kuifanya Tanzania kuwa kitovu cha ushindani wa biashara katika ukanda huu.

Aidha, upanuzi wa umeme wa maji ni lengo lingine la kimkakati kwa maendeleo endelevu. Pamoja na uwezo wa sasa wa MW 561, serikali inakusudia kuongeza umeme wa maji kwa kutumia bwawa la Mwalimu Nyerere ambao peke yake inatarajia kuzalisha MW 2,115 kwa mwaka. Upanuzi huu hautakidhi tu mahitaji ya nishati ya ndani bali pia kutoa nishati ya ziada kwa ajili ya kuuza nje, kuchangia mapato ya taifa na usalama wa nishati ya kikanda. Mipango hii ya kimkakati kwa pamoja inasaidia kuunganisha rasilimali za uchumi wa bluu na kuchangia kwa kiasi ukuaji wa Pato la

Taifa, uzalishaji wa ajira, kuimarishaji usalama wa nishati na kuifanya Tanzania kuwa kinara wa kiuchumi kikanda.

6.4.10 Michezo na Sanaa ya Ubunifu

Kuweka michezo na sanaa za ubunifu kama sekta ya kipaumbele ndani ya Dira ya 2050 ni muhimu katika kuunganisha uwezo wa kijamii na kiuchumi kwa idadi kubwa ya vijana nchini, ambayo inajumuisha takriban asilimia 75 ya idadi ya watu wote. Sekta ya michezo na sanaa ya ubunifu inatoa fursa kubwa kwa ukuaji wa uchumi, mshikamano wa kijamii, na uwezeshaji wa vijana, kutoa njia tofauti za ajira, maendeleo ya ujuzi, na kuzalisha mapato. Sekta hizi zinashirikisha vijana wenye nguvu, na kutengeneza njia za kuchangia uchumi na kuimarisha utambulisho wa kitaifa. Kwa kukuza vipaji na kuweka mifumo thabiti, Tanzania inaweza kufungua uwezo wa ubunifu na ujasiriamali wa vijana wake, kuendesha mabadiliko ya kiuchumi ya muda mrefu.

Maendeleo ya michezo na sanaa za ubunifu nchini Tanzania yanahitaji msaada wa kimkakati wa serikali katika sekta ndogo kama riadha, mpira wa miguu, muziki, filamu, na sanaa za dijitali. Serikali ina jukumu muhimu katika kuanzisha sera, kutenga rasilimali kwa ajili ya miundombinu, na kujenga taasisi zinazokuza ukuaji katika sekta hizi. Uwekezaji katika miundombinu ya michezo, vifaa vya mafunzo, na vyuo vya michezo vinaweza kukuza vipaji kutoka umri mdogo na kuiweka Tanzania kama kitovu cha michezo cha kikanda. Katika sanaa ya ubunifu, mipango ya serikali ya kukuza elimu, kuboresha upatikanaji wa teknolojia, na kulinda haki za milikibunifu inaweza kuongeza vipaji vya ndani na kufungua milango kwa masoko ya kimataifa. Majukwaa ya dijitali yanayosaidiwa na serikali yataruhusu wabunifu kufikia hadhira pana, na kuzalisha mapato kupitia mauzo ya nje ya dijitali na utalii wa kitamaduni. Kuwianisha sekta za michezo na ubunifu wa sanaa na malengo mapana ya maendeleo ya Tanzania kunahitaji mazingira mazuri ya uhibitaji, kwani sekta hizi zinaweza kuchangia pato la taifa, kutengeneza ajira na utalii. Mipango katika utalii wa michezo, ushirikiano wa kimataifa, mipango ya maendeleo ya vijana, na majukwaa ya kuonyesha vipaji inaweza kuongeza ukuaji wa uchumi, kukuza ubunifu, na kujenga ufahari wa kitaifa. Kupitia juhudi hizi, sanaa za michezo na ubunifu zinaweza kuwa sekta za muhimu za mageuzi katika kufikia Dira ya Taifa ya 2050 na kujenga uchumi imara na ushindani.

UTEKELEZAJI WA DIRA

Ili kutekeleza Dira ya Tanzania 2050 kwa ufanisi, itakuwa muhimu kuweka vipaumbele vya kimkakati, kuzingatia mbinu zinazoleta matokeo; na kuwa na mifumo thabiti ya uwajibikaji na nidhamu ya utekelezaji. Kama mwongozo mkuu wa taifa kwa miaka 25 ijayo, ni sharti Dira hii ifungamanishwe na sera zote za kisekta, mipango na programu ili kuzuia kuwepo kwa utitiri wa dira ndogo ndogo za kisekta.

7.1 Uwekaji wa Vipaumbele vya kimkakati

Kutokana na rasilimali chache zilizopo ikilinganishwa malengo mapana ya Dira 2050, ni muhimu kuweka wazi vipaumbele vya nchi. Kwa mnasaba huo, Dira imebainisha maeneo matatu ya kipaumbele: (i) Msingi Mkuu wa Utawala Bora, Amani, Usalama na Utulivu; (ii) Nguzo tatu ambazo ni Uchumi wenye nguvu, Jumuishi na Shindani; Uwezo wa Watu na Maendeleo ya Jamii; na Uhifadhi wa Mazingira na Uhimilivu wa Mabadiliko ya tabianchi na (iii) Vichocheo vinne vinavyoendesha Dira ambazo ni Usafirishaji Fungamani;, Sayansi na Teknolojia; Utafiti na Maendeleo; na Mageuzi ya Kidijitali. Aidha, Dira imebainisha vigezo muhimu vya kuzingatia wakati wa kuchagua sekta za kimageuzi zitakazochochea ukuaji wa kiuchumi na kijamii.

7.2 Utekelezaji wa Dira

Dira 2050 itatekelezwa kupitia mipango ya maendeleo ya miaka mitano-mitano inayotokana na mpango elekezi wa miaka 25. Mipango hii ya miaka mitano-mitano itaongozwa na vipaumbele mahususi vitakavyozingatiwa katika utekelezaji wa kila mpango husika. Kwa upande mwingine, mipango hiyo itagawanyika katika vipindi vya utekelezaji vya mwaka mmoja mmoja.

a. Mikakati ya Kisayansi ya Utekelezaji

Ili Dira ya 2050 itekezwe kwa ufanisi, ni lazima kuwa na mikakati iliyoandaliwa kisayansi kwa kutumia data, uchambuzi wa mwenendo wa idadi ya watu; mahitaji ya rasilimali, na kuzingatia vihatarishi vinavyoweza kujitokeza.

b. Ufuatiliaji na Tathmini

Ufuatiliaji, tathmini na uzoefu ni muhimu katika kutekeleza Dira 2050, kwani inapima hatua zinazofikiwa, uwajibikaji na uwezo wa kufanya mabadiliko.

Ili kuimarisha ufuatiliaji na tathmini, ni muhimu kuwa na vigezo vya kupima ufanisi kwa kila sekta. Vigezo hivi vinawezesha ufuatiliaji sahihi wa hatua zilizofikiwa, kuonesha mafanikio na kutambua maeneo yanayohitaji kuboreshwa malengo ya Dira 2050.

Pamoja na ufuatiliaji na tathmini, ni muhimu kuwa na mfumo utakaotoa motisha kwa watendaji na taasisi zinazofanya vizuri, na kuchukua hatua kwa wale ambao hawatimizi wajibu wao ipasavyo. Mfumo huo utakuza utamaduni wa kufanya kazi kwa bidii na kuimarisha uwajibikaji.

c. Uratibu na Usimamizi wa Utekelezaji wa Dira 2050

Utekelezaji madhubuti wa Dira 2050 unahitaji uratibu thabiti na uwiano muafaka wa nafasi ya Serikali na ya sekta binafsi. Tume ya Taifa ya Mipango itakuwa mratibu mkuu wa kuainisha mikakati na rasilimali za kisekta na malengo ya Dira 2050, wakati huo huo ikihakikisha kuna ushirikiano thabiti na wadau wote husika. Njia hii itahamasisha utafutaji wa rasilimali wa pamoja, mawasiliano ya kimkakati na ushiriki mpana wa wadau, kuhakikisha kuwa juhudi zote zinawiana katika kutekeleza malengo ya Dira.



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

DRAFT

**TANZANIA
DEVELOPMENT VISION**

2050

A sunburst graphic composed of multiple lines radiating from a central point, with colors transitioning from green at the top to yellow, then blue, and finally black at the bottom.

DECEMBER 2024

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AU	African Union
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
CMSA	Capital Markets and Securities Authority
DSE	Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange
EAC	East African Community
ECD	Early Childhood Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GNI	Gross National Income
HCI	Human Capital Index
HDI	Human Development Index
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IoT	Internet of Things
IP	Intellectual Property
IPO	Initial Public Offering
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MICE	Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPC	National Planning Commission
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OSBP	One Stop Border Post
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSSN	Productive Social Safety Net
R&D	Research and Development
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SOEs	State-Owned Enterprises
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LTPP	Long-Term Perspective Plan
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UHI	Universal Health Insurance
UMIC	Upper-Middle-Income Country
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
ZPC	Zanzibar Planning Commission

INTRODUCTION

In 2024, Tanzania celebrated 60 years since the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, forming the United Republic of Tanzania. Tanganyika gained independence on 9th December 1961, followed by Zanzibar on 12th January 1964 after the removal of the sultanate regime through revolution. On 26th April 1964, the two nations united to create the United Republic of Tanzania, marking a crucial step in the country's development journey.

Over the last six decades, Tanzania has pursued various development models with a focus on poverty, disease, and ignorance. The Arusha Declaration in 1967 introduced Ujamaa (African socialism), emphasising self-reliance, equality, and social cohesion. Throughout this period, Tanzania achieved notable successes in expanding access to healthcare, education, and rural development, fostering a strong sense of national identity and solidarity.

The country shifted direction from a centrally planned public sector driven economy towards economic liberalisation in 1985, creating a conducive environment for private sector growth and expanding economic opportunities. The re-introduction of a multiparty system in 1992 marked a new era in Tanzania's political landscape, deepening democracy, enhancing political inclusivity, and strengthening civil society's role in governance, in a bid to creating a foundation for sustained development.

In the year 2000, Tanzania launched its development vision – Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025, with the aim of achieving middle-income country status by focusing on agricultural modernisation, industrialisation, infrastructure, and technology. The TDV 2025 led to notable improvements in livelihoods, economic growth, and governance, with increased women's participation in political and economic spheres.

By 2020, Tanzania had attained a lower-middle-income country status, with a per capita income of USD 1,080, representing a 170 per cent increase since 2000. Living standards improved significantly, with extreme poverty rates falling from 36 per cent in 2000 to 26 per cent in 2022. Health and education indicators also showed notable progress from 2005 to 2022: life expectancy has increased from 50.9 years (in 2002) to 66 years, child stunting decreased from 44 per cent to 30 per cent, maternal mortality declined from 605 to 104 deaths per 100,000 live births and child mortality dropped from 112 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births. Primary school enrolment reached 100 per cent by 2020, accompanied by a significant rise in transition rates to secondary education.

Tanzania in 2050

Envisioning Tanzania in 2050 entails imagining a nation with socio-economic development on par with, or exceeding, that of upper-middle-income economies.

Achieving this vision requires preparing for transformative changes, as the population is projected to double to 140 million, with over half living in urban areas. This demographic shift will have profound implications for food security, settlements, employment, education, and healthcare services. However, with strategic investments in key sectors such as agriculture, mining, tourism, manufacturing, and technology, the economy could quadruple, attaining upper-middle-income status with a per capita GNI between USD 4,700 and USD 8,000.

As the country advances towards 2050, it will navigate a global landscape shaped by complex transformations. Economic fragility, widening inequalities, climate change, demographic shifts, rapid urbanisation, disruptive technologies, and geopolitical tensions are bound to pose significant challenges that could affect the nation's progress. Economic vulnerabilities continue to threaten global stability, while escalating inequality deepens economic and social divides. Climate change disproportionately affects vulnerable populations, thereby requiring Tanzania to prioritise mitigation, resilience and sustainability. At the same time, demographic transitions worldwide are creating workforce challenges in aging nations and unemployment risks in youth-dominant populations. Furthermore, urbanisation and technological advancements are reshaping societies, demanding adaptive skill development and sustainable urban planning. Geopolitical instability driven by nationalism and resource competition underscores the need for strategic diplomatic collaboration.

Addressing these interconnected challenges will require strategies focused on resilience, equity, and sustainability. Nevertheless, promising opportunities lie ahead, including productivity gains driven by technological advancements such as digital innovation and biotechnology, dynamic economic growth in Asia and Africa, increasing gender equality, and a global transition towards clean energy. If Tanzania can leverage its growing youth population and wealth effectively, it can support global sustainability goals while fostering its own prosperity.

The Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2050 is poised to build upon the achievements and lessons learned from TDV 2025, with a goal of elevating Tanzania's development trajectory. By learning from past experiences and adapting to emerging global dynamics, TDV 2050 aims to position the country as a significant economic force within Africa and on the global stage. It will guide the nation towards a sustainable, equitable, and prosperous future that is responsive to the needs of its people and adaptable to the challenges of a rapidly changing world.

THE VISION

A Prosperous, Just, Inclusive and Self-Reliant Nation

Our vision is for a prosperous, just, inclusive, and self-reliant Tanzania. The Vision 2050 sets out an ambitious roadmap for the nation's transformation by mid-century, aiming to create a thriving, equitable, and self-sufficient society. It focuses on human development, underpinned by robust economic growth and wealth creation to raise living standards and eradicate poverty in all its forms.

Building on decades of progress, the Vision 2050 draws on Tanzania's historical efforts and the achievements of the TDV 2025, incorporating lessons learned in combating poverty, disease, and ignorance. By leveraging on the country's strategic geographical position, abundant natural resources, and advancements in science and technology, the Vision 2050 aims to quadruple the country's GNI through transformative strategies. This bold growth trajectory aspires to position Tanzania as an Upper-Middle-Income Country (UMIC) with a per capita income of at least USD 4,700.

Furthermore, the TDV 2050 envisions a harmonious society where citizens enjoy peace and justice and are empowered with the knowledge and skills needed to contribute meaningfully to socio-economic development and lead fulfilling lives. It underscores resilience and adaptability as essential attributes for navigating a dynamic world, fostering sustainable development, and protecting the environment.

A commitment to gender equality, equity, and women's empowerment is integral to the TDV 2050, reflecting Tanzania's constitutional values. The Vision reaffirms Tanzania's alignment with regional and international protocols, ensuring the nation remains an active, responsible member of the global community. This alignment strengthens Tanzania's adherence to global standards and promotes a sustainable and inclusive development pathway. By embracing regional and global objectives, TDV 2050 presents a comprehensive, people-centred approach where individuals are the central participants and beneficiaries of Tanzania's development journey.

The Vision is guided by the following key principles that form the basis for its realisation:

1. **Unity:** Every person cherishes our United Republic, where individuals and communities from diverse backgrounds unite for the common good and shared national goals.
2. **Dignity:** Every person is entitled to respect, value, care, and the highest protection of their privacy.

3. **Rights and Freedoms:** Every person is entitled to enjoy all the rights, freedoms and protections guaranteed by the Constitution.
4. **Democracy:** A nation rooted in constitutionalism, judicial independence, political pluralism, human rights, the rule of law, and inclusive decision-making, ensuring equal participation for women, youth, and people with disabilities.
5. **Natural Wealth and Resources:** The right to exercise sovereignty over the nation's natural wealth and resources as invaluable assets for its citizens.
6. **Culture and National Ethos:** A nation that preserves, promotes and safeguards the country's cultural heritage and national ethos to reinforce national identity and unity, benefiting both current and future generations.

The principles of the TDV 2050 lay a solid foundation for cultivating a society equipped to meet both current and future challenges. Building on this foundation, the Vision sets forth a transformative agenda aimed at eradicating poverty, promoting a just and inclusive governance system, achieving broad-based economic growth, nurturing individual potential, ensuring environmental sustainability, and safeguarding national resources for future generations.

The Vision embodies the country's commitment to the following goals by 2050:

1. A diversified, resilient, and inclusive upper-middle-income economy.
2. Accelerated eradication of all forms of poverty, with a focus on women, youth, and people with disabilities, alongside balanced regional development.
3. High quality of life and wellbeing for all, supported by robust social services, enhanced human security, social cohesion, cultural diversity, and national unity.
4. A nation that maximises its human capability by harnessing the potential of its women and growing youth population to drive national development and engage as creative, thoughtful and confident global citizens.
5. An inclusive, transparent and accountable governance system that ensures lasting peace, guarantees the freedom and security of all citizens.
6. Effective and sustainable management of natural ecosystems and resources, building resilience to climate change.

The TDV 2050 centres on transformational progress in a dynamic global context. Its organising framework (Figure 1) rests on a foundational commitment to Good Governance, Peace, Security and Stability — core attributes of a society grounded in democratic governance, separation of powers, respect for rights and freedoms, and a political culture fostering inclusivity, tolerance, and unity. These elements are essential for implementing Vision 2050 effectively, establishing democratic structures and systems to support internal cohesion and constructive external relations. Such a foundation fosters

social harmony and optimises resource mobilisation, allocation, production, and distribution.

Building on this foundation, TDV 2050 is supported by three pillars: a Strong, Inclusive, and Competitive Economy; Human Capabilities; and Environmental Integrity and Climate Change Resilience. In addition, are the transformative sectors, which includes the high-potential sectors selected through rigorous analysis that sets priorities for specific development planning phases. These sectors generate goods and services for both local and external markets and are vital for socio-economic transformation. The functioning of the pillars, transformative sectors, and foundation is fuelled by four key drivers that bolster their effective operation. These are integrated logistics, science and technology, research and development, and digital transformation.

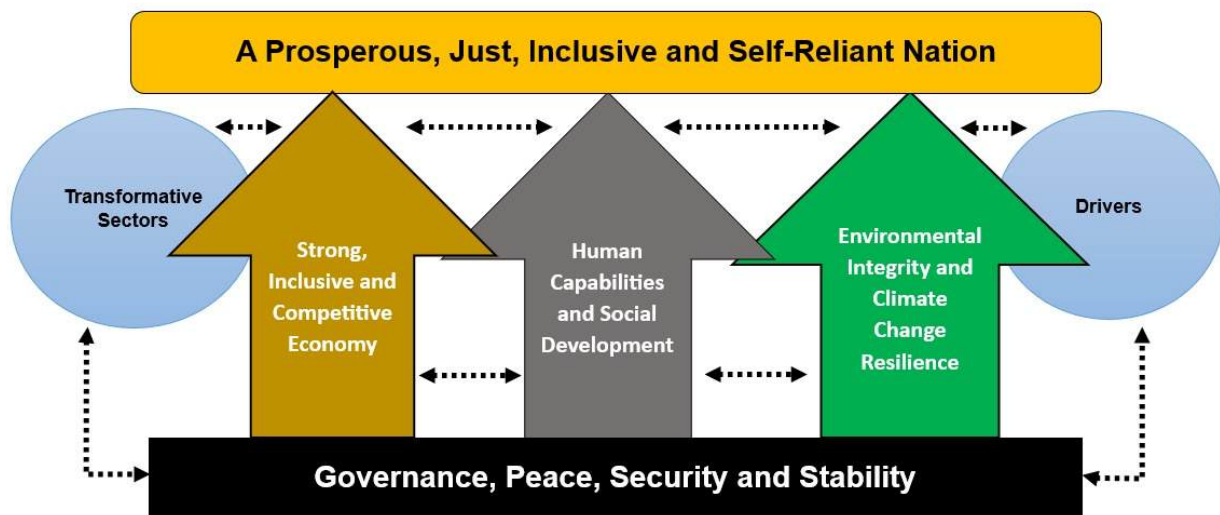


Figure 1: TDV 2050 Framework

High Level Targets for Tanzania in 2050

- 1) Tanzania is an industrialized upper middle income country with a USD 700 billion economy and a per capita income of between USD 4,700 and USD 8,000.
- 2) Tanzania has eradicated extreme poverty and has fewer than 5% of the population living below the poverty line.
- 3) Tanzania is a leading food producer in Africa, and among the top ten food producers in the world
- 4) Tanzania business and investment climate attractiveness is among the top three in Africa
- 5) Tanzania's private sector is strong, confident and competitive in regional and global markets
- 6) Kiswahili is adopted as one of two official languages in Africa, and one of the official languages at the United Nations
- 7) An industry linked and skilled based high quality education system at all levels
- 8) Tanzanians are healthy and enjoy universal high quality health, water, and housing services
- 9) Tanzania is energy sufficient with a per capital energy consumption of at least 600 kWh
- 10) Tanzanians are dedicated custodians of the environment and are adapting to climate change with agility.
- 11) Tanzania is a leading hub of Africa's regional trade/ logistics.
- 12) Tanzanians are competent, confident creators and users of digital products and services
- 13) Tanzania is a pluralistic [multi-party] democracy anchored in a strong Constitution founded on national consensus and secured by strong public institutions.
- 14) Tanzania leads Africa, and is among the top ten countries in the world at reducing the gender gap by [at least] 85 percent
- 15) Tanzanians enjoy an average life expectancy of 75 years of age
- 16) Tanzania is a top tourist attraction and is among the top three tourist destinations in Africa.
- 17) Tanzania attains universal secondary education, and at least fifteen percent of Tanzanians have higher education, and the skills relevant for a dynamic global economy
- 18) At least one in two Tanzanians has a job in the formal sector with a contract and social security benefits
- 19) All Tanzanians are enjoying the freedom of expression, association and assembly in an atmosphere of national peace, security and stability
- 20) Land is clearly mapped out for various uses, including land for agriculture, livestock development, and investment.

Vision Foundation

Governance, Peace, Security and Stability

1.1 Overview

The TDV 2050 sits on the firm foundation of adherence to constitutional principles, a democratic system of government, separation of powers, and a political culture that promotes inclusivity, forming a firm foundation for good governance, peace, security and stability. This entails upholding the rule of law and justice and protecting basic rights and fundamental freedoms. It also involves ensuring personal security and integrity, fostering a vibrant civil society, maintaining a competent public service, promoting institutional autonomy, gender equality, national unity, and peace, while safeguarding territorial integrity and national security.

Since independence, Tanzania has strived to build national unity, among other initiatives, by promoting Kiswahili as a unifying language, expanding political participation, and undertaking constitutional reforms. Affirmative measures have been adopted to correct historical imbalances by improving access to resources, gender equality, and essential social services, and implementing inclusive, broad-based and people-centred development policies and plans. Moreover, the country has instituted judicial system reforms to improve court efficiency and modernise court administration, supported by efforts to promote equitable justice.

Going forward, TDV Vision 2050 promotes good governance, human rights, justice, democracy, institutional service delivery, societal norms and values, and accountability. Social justice remains a central tenet, focusing on fair resource distribution, the elimination of discrimination, and the inclusion of all citizens in social, political, and economic spheres. These efforts underscore Tanzania's commitment to a just, inclusive, and equitable society that respects the rights and dignity of every individual as the nation advances toward its long-term development goals.

1.2 Objective

Establishing and strengthening legal and institutional frameworks to facilitate effective implementation of the Vision.

1.3 Attributes

1.3.1 Good Governance and Social Justice

Good governance is essential for fostering economic growth and ensuring sustainable development. It involves adherence to constitutional principles, a democratic system of government, separation of powers, and a political culture that promotes inclusivity. Good

governance also entails upholding the rule of law and justice, protecting basic rights and fundamental freedoms, protection of the right to personal security and integrity, fostering a vibrant civil society, maintaining a competent public service, institutional autonomy, promoting gender equality, national unity and peace while safeguarding territorial integrity and national security.

Tanzania is a multiparty democratic country that cherishes the rule of law and pluralism. The evaluation of the implementation of the TDV 2025 shows that over the past twenty-five years Tanzania has achieved impressive milestones in promoting good governance, democracy and the rule of law. Nevertheless, women's participation in decision-making processes is still limited. For instance, although women constitute 37.4 per cent of current members of parliament, the majority (30%) occupy reserved seats rather than competitively contested ones, posing a challenge to their full participation.

By fostering good governance and social justice, Tanzania aims to ensure a resilient society that upholds the rule of law, equity, and inclusivity as it advances towards achieving the goals of the TDV 2050.

Aspirations

- a) A vibrant democracy where the government and citizens respect and adhere to the rule of law, human rights, justice, equality before the law, and accountability for all.
- b) A society free from all forms of violence, including gender-based violence, and one that tolerates people holding different views and perspectives.
- c) An independent civil society (society organizations, trade unions, a free press, and faith-based associations) that is legally protected.
- d) Effective, accountable, and merit-based leadership and management with clear succession plans that ensure continuity, fair gender representation, equity, and high standards.
- e) An effective constitutional and legal framework that reflects broad national consensus and ensures long-term sustainability.

1.3.2 Effective and Strong Local Governance

After gaining independence in 1961, the country reformed local governance by abolishing native authorities in 1962 to promote national unity. However, in 1972, the Government of Tanzania abolished local governments and adopted decentralisation by deconcentration, establishing regions and districts as functional offices for central government operations at the local level.

Later, it became evident that decentralisation by deconcentration was constrained by, among other factors, the absence of local representation in decision making processes, leading to the reintroduction of urban authorities in 1978 and local authorities in 1982.

Local governments were reinstated to enhance public participation and improve service delivery. Furthermore, the decentralisation by devolution reforms instituted in 1996 aimed to strengthen these local structures, focusing on public participation, accountability, and improved financing.

Despite establishing legal and institutional frameworks for local governance, local authorities encounter significant challenges, including insufficient autonomy, poor resource management, insufficient staffing, limited capacity and financial independence.

Aspirations

- a) Strong, autonomous, innovative, and corruption-free local government institutions to enhance the provision of quality public services to communities and ensure their needs are met efficiently and equitably.
- b) A transparent and effective system for mobilising and sharing financial resources between the central and local governments, ensuring equitable allocation to address regional imbalances.
- c) A local government service framework with high integrity including merit-based recruitment and promotion.

1.3.3 Responsible and Accountable Public Service

The quality of public service is vital for effective governance, influencing policy implementation, service delivery, and the management of state affairs. However, the public service in Tanzania faces significant challenges, including inadequate staffing, skills shortages, and a lack of professionalism. These issues hinder the efficient execution of government programmes, especially in critical sectors like education, healthcare, and infrastructure. Addressing these challenges requires investing in education and training, improving merit-based recruitment, and strengthening accountability mechanisms to enhance public service performance and support the country's development goals.

Aspirations

- a) An efficient and effective public service grounded in moral ethics and integrity.
- b) A responsible and accountable public service that upholds the rule of law, combats corruption, maintains discipline and high standards of ethics.
- c) A public service that recruits, recognises and promotes officials based on merit and performance, without regard to ethnicity, regional background, political affiliation or any other demographic factor.

1.3.4 Peace, Security, Stability and Unity

National peace, security, stability and unity largely depend on the existence of domestic tranquillity, social cohesion, and harmonious social, economic and political relations, whereby citizens' rights are protected. The challenge of growing inequalities and especially among the youth threatens our peace, security, stability and unity. Internally, addressing economic and social challenges related to human security, particularly the rising conflicts between pastoralists and other land users and the growing youth unemployment and gender-based violence, is crucial.

Protecting Tanzania's sovereignty and security is paramount in today's complex global and regional landscape, starting by addressing the internal challenges mentioned above. At the global level, the collapse of rule based global order poses significant threats to peace and security. Geopolitical dynamics, including regional instability from neighbouring countries and global economic shifts, may adversely affect development. Emerging extremist ideologies and groups also pose security threats that could disrupt socio-economic activities. Furthermore, changes in the global balance of power, the emergence and formation of new political and economic blocs and alliances, and trade dynamics, such as dumping, trade wars, and economic sanctions, pose threats to our national sovereignty and can impact Tanzania's exports and imports.

Thus, vigilance in safeguarding our borders and national interests, supported by a robust and modern defence infrastructure, active diplomatic engagement, and efforts in conflict prevention, conflict management, peacebuilding, peacekeeping and regional reconciliation, is crucial for ensuring a stable and safe nation.

Aspirations

- a) A sustainably strong and stable union as a tool for maintaining unity, peace, stability, and prosperity for all.
- b) A proactive and anticipatory nation, supported by early warning systems, modern infrastructure that effectively safeguards its national interests and against all forms of modern warfare and threats.
- c) A sustained regional beacon of peace that ensures internal harmony and actively engages in conflict prevention, management, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, and regional reconciliation to foster international stability and prosperity.

Pillar 1

Strong, Inclusive and Competitive Economy

2.1 Overview

Tanzania has continuously and steadily achieved stable economic growth, of between 5 and 6.7 per cent per annum during the last two decades. However, macroeconomic performance, which had positive macroeconomic stability with growth rates that outperformed many other developing and industrialised countries, did not significantly reduce poverty. Economic growth has not been accompanied by adequate diversification, productivity, and export growth, which are needed to create jobs at scale, generate foreign currency, address household poverty, or offer resilience to shocks. This growth pattern has also been characterised by limited inclusivity, driven by sectors that have inadequately generated substantial employment opportunities for a significant portion of the population.

The economy has also been characterised by growing urbanisation that has fuelled the expansion of a low-paid labour and informal trading. Labour and other resources have shifted from agriculture into low-productivity sectors instead of higher productivity manufacturing and service sectors. The economy has left a majority of its people, particularly women, youth and people with disabilities in the informal sector. Furthermore, the economy has limited external trade and value addition, failing to take full advantage of domestic, regional and international value chains and market opportunities.

Our economic aspiration is to achieve an Upper Middle Income Country (UMIC) status by 2050. This will require an average annual economic growth rate of at least 10 per cent. Additionally, in order to achieve the higher-level goals of the Vision, the economy will need to be diversified, inclusive and globally competitive. This will be anchored in a conducive policy and regulatory environment to grow businesses and attract investment.

2.2 Objective

Enhancing a competitive, transparent and predictable business and investment environment for local and foreign investors to achieve a strong, inclusive, sustainable, and resilient economy.

2.3 Attributes

2.3.1 Macroeconomic Stability and Predictability

Macroeconomic stability and predictability are crucial for achieving a strong and sustainable economy. Macroeconomic stability exists when key economic relationships are in balance, that is, domestic demand and output, balance of payments, fiscal

revenues and expenditure, and savings and investment. Tanzania has done relatively well in managing inflation and exchange rates, maintaining a single-digit inflation rate and a stable currency for nearly a decade.

Macroeconomic predictability entails anticipating economic conditions using different economic indicators or variables, which are shaped by the country's institutional frameworks. Unpredictable policy and institutional interventions may lead to misalignment with market forces, making macroeconomic indicators unreliable for investment and business decisions. Progress in macroeconomic stability and predictability is needed to stimulate business and investment growth.

Aspirations

- a) A stable macroeconomic environment arising from the alignment of domestic demand and output, balance of payments, fiscal revenues and expenditures, savings and investment.
- b) Predictable and transparent monetary and fiscal policies to attract local and foreign investment growth.

2.3.2 Enhanced Fiscal Sustainability

Fiscal sustainability is the ability of a government to maintain its current spending, tax, and debt policies over the long term without jeopardising its financial stability or defaulting on its obligations. It is key to developing a strong and competitive economy. It involves balancing fiscal capacities with expenditure management for economic growth and stability. Tanzania has implemented an array of reforms to enhance its fiscal capacity and improve expenditure management in the last two and a half decades. These include expanding the tax base, strengthening revenue collection, adopting digital technologies, improving transparency and taxpayer education, improved planning, budgeting, expenditure management and auditing.

Despite this progress, the tax base has remained narrow and ineffective, far below the tax to GDP ratios of comparable economies. Tax administration has been affected by inefficiencies and inequities that hinder the development of conducive relations between taxpayers and authorities, on one hand, and the business environment on the other. Furthermore, expanded public spending has led to an increased appetite for debt while debt management strategies have crowded out private-sector credit. Moreover, changes in public expenditure management have strengthened reporting and oversight functions without leading to strategic prioritization and improved efficiency of public spending. There is a powerful perception that public investment is productive and therefore preferred over recurrent expenditure which is deemed unproductive. This perception fails to recognize that recurrent expenditure drives economic growth, especially in situations of high unemployment.

Moreover, public debt management is also crucial to ensure fiscal sustainability. It requires financial accountability and transparency, alignment of public revenues and expenditures, and effective public investment management. Thus far, the country's public debt is sustainable as rated by international credit rating agencies.

Aspirations

- a) A fairer, more efficient and effective tax system that improves the tax-to-GDP ratio to promote economic growth and development.
- b) A predictable and transparent tax system that encourages compliance, establishment and formalisation of businesses, supports their growth as employment creators, and broadens the tax base.
- c) Efficient public debt management that ensures debt sustainability and effective allocation of resources for development priorities.
- d) Responsible fiscal spending and increased prioritization and value for money in Government expenditure.
- e) Government spending that balances investment for future growth while recognizing the critical role of recurrent expenditure to boost current economic growth.

2.3.3 Innovative and Diversified Financing

Development financing in Tanzania has historically relied on traditional revenue sources, including tax and non-tax revenue collection, domestic and external borrowing, Foreign Direct Investment, and Official Development Assistance (ODA). While recognizing the need for non-traditional sources of finance, it is imperative to combine it with new and innovative financing for resourcing development. These include financial markets where money and capital market instruments are traded, public-private partnerships (PPPs), philanthropy and venture capital. Tanzania has implemented several initiatives to diversify financing, including the establishment of the capital market and its support systems, such as Capital Market and Securities Authority (CMSA) and the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE). In addition, Tanzania has established the PPP institutional frameworks to promote public-private partnerships.

Similarly, the Bank of Tanzania (BOT) has supported the development of financial markets by creating a favourable environment. This includes robust financial market infrastructure, appropriate legislation, and the facilitation of innovative money and capital market instruments. The Government also issued tax incentives, such as corporate tax reduction, tax deductibility of all initial public offerings (IPOs), withholding tax on dividend income, and elimination of stamp duty and capital gains tax on the secondary market trades, to make the financial markets more attractive.

Nevertheless, there is limited understanding of the general concept of PPP, as reflected in the issues surrounding proposed PPP projects. Moreover, the money market remains

narrow and risk-averse, while the capital markets are still in their infancy and lack dynamism. Ongoing initiatives to strengthen both the money and capital markets are crucial for effectively addressing these challenges.

Aspirations

- a) Full and effective use of the public private partnership (PPP) framework to foster socio-economic development.
- b) An efficient and effective financial market free from distortion, supported by facilitative regulations and practices.
- c) A vibrant capital market with enhanced transparency and equitable access to reliable and quality information for all participants that provides a wide range of alternative innovative sources of finance.
- d) Robust financial inclusion system focusing on empowering women, youth, and people with disabilities.
- e) A strong entrepreneurial community with a proactive mindset that values and appreciates risk-taking as a prerequisite for accessing capital.
- f) A vibrant ecosystem of angel investors, venture capital and private equity as alternative sources of financing to businesses.

2.3.4 Enabling Business Environment and Investment Climate

A strong and sustainable economy in any country depends on a business-friendly environment. Since 2018, Tanzania has implemented a Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to Improve the Business Environment. Initiatives under this framework include improving its business environment, including reviewing laws and regulations, reducing and eliminating a larger share of inefficient taxes and fees and harmonising the functions and roles of regulatory bodies. These initiatives aimed to enhance legislative frameworks' efficiency, simplifying business regulatory regimes, and increase transparency in regulatory processes.

Despite these initiatives, significant improvements have not materialised to match the expectations. Numerous challenges persist, including high compliance costs both in terms of money and time required to start and run businesses, multiple pre-approval procedures that foster rent-seeking behaviours and the proliferation of inefficient bureaucratic processes. Furthermore, there is persistent overregulation, especially in high-value products geared towards control and revenue-raising motives, insufficient harmonisation of policies, laws and regulations, and overlapping roles among regulatory bodies. Additionally, businesses face excessive taxes, fees, and the burden of obtaining multiple licences, certificates, and permits, compounded by regulatory bodies tasked with revenue collection duties.

Aspirations

- a) A leading investment destination with an ease of doing business, ranking among the top three in Africa.
- b) Policy continuity and predictability that promotes conducive business environment, nurtures domestic firms, and attracts foreign investment.
- c) A broad-based economy with strong local small and medium enterprises, alongside large dynamic, globally competitive firms.
- d) A dynamic ecosystem that supports domestic startups with financing and regulatory incentives and capacity building prioritising women and youth-led businesses to drive jobs and sustainable growth.
- e) A society that embraces a culture of saving and investment for wealth creation and well-being.

2.3.5 Efficient and Strategic State-Owned Enterprises

State-owned enterprises (SOEs) are crucial for economic development, particularly in sectors vital to national interests. However, many SOEs in Tanzania operate inefficiently and unprofitably, often due to a lack of operational and financial autonomy, which results in a drain on public funds. Additionally, they sometimes unfairly compete with private firms in non-strategic areas.

Rather than crowding out private enterprise, SOEs should foster collaboration with the private sector, creating a supportive environment that drives inclusive growth and enhances competitiveness. By focusing on critical sectors such as clean energy, transportation, and essential public services, SOEs can contribute to broader economic progress, attract private investment, and improve market efficiency.

To achieve this, SOEs must operate with transparency and efficiency, complementing rather than competing with private-sector initiatives. Well-managed SOEs, guided by clear strategic objectives, can drive sustainable growth, create jobs, and support Tanzania's Vision 2050 for socio-economic transformation.

As part of ongoing reforms, Tanzania is pursuing privatisation, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and stronger corporate governance to enhance SOE performance and reduce government dependence. However, challenges such as financial sustainability and resistance to change remain, making continued progress in SOE reform essential for the country's long-term economic development.

Aspirations

- a) Robust state-owned enterprises built on integrity, transparency, accountability, and effective management to maximise their socio-economic contributions while working synergistically with the private sector to drive inclusive growth and national progress.
- b) Profitable state-owned enterprises that operate autonomously on commercial basis and attract diversified investments to accelerate economic development and enhance public service delivery.
- c) State-owned enterprises that compete fairly in the market to foster creativity and innovation and, therefore, do not divert public resources from important developmental priorities.
- d) State-owned enterprises (SOEs) that are internationally competitive and strategically empowered to drive industrialisation, infrastructure development, and economic growth, while fostering private sector collaboration.

2.3.6 Vibrant Private Sector

A vibrant and responsible private sector is the engine of a strong and sustainable economy. Efforts have been made to engage and promote private sector participation, including public-private dialogues and the establishment of a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) framework and policy. Additionally, economic diplomacy has been mainstreamed as a key component of the foreign affairs policy. Furthermore, several financial inclusion programmes have been implemented to enhance access to financial capital.

Nevertheless, the private sector in Tanzania is still dominated by micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), many of which operate informally without adequate resources. Sectoral local content policies aimed at supporting Tanzanian owned firms have had limited success partly due to limited capacity for enforcement. Efforts to develop national local content policy as a response to the risk of potentially limited participation of local firms in the economy, are encouraging. The success of this policy will depend on its strong and consistent enforcement.

Aspirations

- a) A private sector-oriented public service to foster an enabling environment where private businesses can thrive and contribute meaningfully to economic development.
- b) A competitive, assertive, responsible, coordinated and inclusive private sector that spearheads socio-economic development.
- c) A private sector that competes in global markets by capitalising on the downstream position in global value chains.
- d) A significant reduction in the share of the informal sector in the economy.

2.3.7 Strategic Regional and Global Engagement

From supporting liberation movements in a number of countries in southern Africa to facilitating peacebuilding and conflict resolution in the Great Lakes Region, Tanzania is a well-recognised in the region as an important actor. Although recent international engagement has focused significantly on economic diplomacy, a broader, integrated approach is essential to leverage Tanzania's unique strengths fully, Tanzania can secure its long-term influence and prosperity by combining economic, political, and cultural dimensions.

Strengthening its leadership role within the East African Community (EAC), Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the African Union (AU) will allow Tanzania to shape regional policy, bolster trade and investment, and cement its role as a stabilising force for economic and political stability. Positioning Tanzania as a bridge between East and Central Africa and global emerging markets in Asia and Latin America will attract investment, drive technology transfer, and expand export opportunities, while amplifying Tanzania's voice on global issues like trade, sustainable development, and climate. Strengthening Tanzania's cultural diplomacy will also build soft power, making it an attractive destination for tourism, cultural exchanges, and education. A well-executed cultural diplomacy strategy can foster goodwill, elevate Tanzania's global profile, and deepen international ties.

Aspirations

- a) Enhanced engagement and leadership in the eastern and southern Africa region through ongoing peace-building initiatives, broadened mediation efforts, and increased influence on regional security policy frameworks.
- b) Solid strategic partnerships built on economic and diplomatic ties with high-growth economies aimed at facilitating investment and technology transfer.
- c) Enhanced soft power, including by promoting Kiswahili as a regional and global language and cultural experience.
- d) A global player, championing African interests on the world stage by advocating for African perspectives in global forums on key issues such as human rights, climate change, economic justice, and sustainable development.

Pillar 2

Human Capabilities and Social Development

3.1 Overview

A well-developed human capability is essential for Tanzania to achieve the goals of the TDV 2050, emphasising a holistic approach that supports individuals from early childhood through adulthood. Human capabilities go beyond economic productivity, encompassing the freedoms, skills, and opportunities necessary for individuals to lead meaningful and fulfilling lives. The TDV 2050 prioritises investment in early childhood development and lifelong learning, which are critical in preparing citizens for the demands of the global dynamics. A resilient, adaptable, and inclusive society is built by fostering not only knowledge and skills but also essential ethical values, confidence, and a readiness for lifelong learning and adaptability.

Quality education and training, healthcare services, social protection, and community engagement form the core of Tanzania's human development strategy, aligning with the Vision goals of eradicating poverty, promoting economic growth, and advancing social progress. A skilled and knowledgeable society is foundational to socio-economic growth and global competitiveness, while accessible healthcare and social protections enable all citizens to contribute to national development. Key aspects of this approach include a commitment to quality education, a healthy society, social inclusivity, improved living standards, and a responsive and cohesive citizenry. By investing in these areas, Tanzania can create an empowered and motivated workforce and a socially engaged and culturally vibrant society, forming a strong foundation for sustainable national development by 2050.

3.2 Objective

Promoting well-being and fostering a productive society equipped with the essential knowledge, skills, competencies, and motivation needed to compete and excel at national, regional, and global levels.

3.3 Attributes

3.3.1 Well Educated, Skilled and Learning Society

In achieving sustainable socio-economic growth and effectively compete on the global stage by 2050, Tanzania envisions building a well-educated, skilled, and adaptable society. Vision 2050 highlights education's transformative power in equipping citizens with

essential knowledge, skills, and ethical values to address development challenges. Education forms the basis for nurturing critical thinking, problem-solving, creativity, analytical acumen, and technical expertise across various fields, while also promoting adaptability and a culture of lifelong learning.

Investment in quality early childhood development (ECD) is crucial. ECD lays the foundation for cognitive, emotional, and social skills, shaping lifelong learning and success. By addressing developmental needs from a young age, it builds a resilient, skilled workforce, reduces inequalities, and drives socio-economic growth. Quality ECD programs break cycles of poverty, foster gender equity, and equip children with essential pre-literacy, pre-numeracy, and socio-emotional skills that support future academic and economic achievements.

Tanzania's education system has made substantial progress, driven by significant government investment in school infrastructure. By 2020, the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary education reached 100 per cent, with a primary-to-secondary transition rate of 73.8 per cent by 2023. Nevertheless, the system must continue evolving to meet local and global demands by 2050.

Preparing youth for the global economy and the technological revolution necessitates prioritising Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) skills and digital literacy. Bridging skills gaps and addressing gender disparities, particularly in STEM, involves nurturing adaptability, entrepreneurship, and financial literacy. Essential soft skills are also vital for thriving in a dynamic world. Through a holistic, lifelong learning approach beginning in early childhood, Tanzania's education system can cultivate a resilient, versatile workforce, driving socio-economic progress.

Tanzania envisions mindset transformation, fostering a confident, and empowered populace. The Vision aims to fulfil the fundamental needs of all citizens by fostering a culture that values human development through hard work, professionalism, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation. Balancing community spirit with individual initiative, Tanzania aspires to achieve high educational standards, producing citizens equipped to address societal challenges, drive development, and remain regionally and globally competitive.

Aspirations

- a) A high quality, relevant, and globally competitive education and training system at all levels of learning.
- b) Holistically nurtured and protected child bolstered by a robust early childhood development and education ecosystem.
- c) Industry-ready graduates equipped with relevant skills through a comprehensive education and vocational training system aligned with industry demands, fostering

professionalism and enhancing employability in a competitive, technology-driven global economy.

- d) A knowledge-driven, innovative society that fosters creativity, critical thinking, and problem-solving through education, positioning innovation as a foundation for Tanzania's socio-economic progress and resilience against future challenges.
- e) A lifelong learning society that treasures continuous education and skill development, ensuring individuals stay adaptable to evolving societal and technological demands.

3.3.2 A Healthy Society

A healthy society is one in which individuals and communities experience good physical, mental, and social well-being. This encompasses access to quality healthcare services, healthy lifestyles, and supportive environment that promote health. Achieving this requires a robust healthcare system complemented by strong societal support.

Tanzania's healthcare system has made significant strides in recent years, with a strong focus on infrastructure development to broaden access nationwide. Efforts have concentrated on enhancing healthcare facilities and service quality, particularly in historically underserved rural areas. Initiatives have also prioritised improving the availability of essential medicines and equipment, thereby strengthening healthcare delivery capabilities across the country. Additionally, efforts to enhance healthcare financing have included increased public funding and exploring social health insurance options, such as universal health insurance (UHI), to provide financial security for citizens. Consequently, the universal health coverage (UHC) service index improved from 38 in 2015 to 43 in 2022.

However, the rapidly growing population (at 3.2% with a high fertility rate of 4.8), the abject poverty (9% in 2022), and the effect of climate change on health are exerting increasing pressure on the healthcare sector to enhance access and deliver high-quality, affordable healthcare to all. As a result, the health sector continues to face significant challenges, such as inadequate access to healthcare, especially in rural areas, and continued shortages of healthcare personnel and medical supplies. All these create the need for sustainable domestic healthcare financing.

Disease prevention and control are key priorities in the healthcare agenda, with ongoing programmes targeting both communicable and non-communicable diseases, as well as pandemics. These efforts underscore Tanzania's commitment to improving public health outcomes and ensuring comprehensive healthcare coverage, particularly in light of growing concerns over non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular conditions, renal diseases, cancer, and mental illnesses.

Aspirations

- a) Individuals and communities committed to health promotion and disease prevention, supported by robust public health systems that prioritise healthy lifestyles and resilience against pandemics and climate-related health challenges, while shifting to a one-health approach.
- b) A healthy society where every citizen has access to comprehensive, and quality healthcare services, prioritising the strengthening of primary health care and addressing emerging challenges such as non-communicable diseases, injuries, and mental health issues.
- c) A society where healthy individuals and communities have knowledge of and access to nutritious food, supported by local manufacturing and food fortification, while ensuring that all citizens are protected from unhealthy food and drugs, whether produced locally or imported.
- d) A healthy society that leverages modern technologies, such as artificial intelligence, to predict and manage disease patterns.
- e) Accessible, affordable, high-quality healthcare commodities for all citizens, supported by a strong local manufacturing base.
- f) A leading hub of super-specialised medical services, delivering healthcare solutions through cutting-edge technology that also attracts medical tourism.
- g) Affordable health services achieved through sustainable and diversified domestic health care financing to promote health insurance.

3.3.3 Socially Protected and Inclusive Society

Social protection, cohesion, inclusion, and gender equality are essential for building a robust human capital. Social protection establishes safety nets for vulnerable groups and integrates marginalized populations in the national development programs, thus reducing inequalities.

Efforts towards social protection, inclusion, and gender equality in Tanzania have registered significant progress. Initiatives such as the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN), managed by the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), aim to alleviate poverty, and enhance well-being among vulnerable groups like the elderly and people with disabilities. Further, there are initiatives to attain universal health insurance. In gender equality, significant progress has been achieved. Efforts to reduce gender disparities in access to education have been successful, resulting in a 96 per cent decrease in the gap, though challenges remain in the qualitative aspects of gender. Health and survival rates stand at 97 per cent, slightly surpassing the global average of 96 per cent.

Tanzania has significantly improved universal access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. Currently, 64 per cent of households have access to at least basic drinking water, and 55 per cent of households have at least basic sanitation

services. Nevertheless, access to WASH services is below the universal target with significant disparities between urban and rural areas.

Despite these achievements, efforts need to be made to address challenges that prevent the attainment of a socially protected and inclusive society. The overall social protection coverage remains limited, with less than 20 per cent of the population benefiting from the requisite programmes, revealing significant disparities, particularly between urban and rural communities and those in the formal and informal sectors. This underscores the urgent need for more expansive and inclusive social protection initiatives. Furthermore, gender-based violence remains pervasive, with recent studies indicating that 44 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 have experienced intimate partner violence. Consequently, promoting women's leadership roles in both the public and private sectors is a critical objective.

Aspirations

- a) An inclusive society free from child and gender-based violence, where individuals including those with disabilities are happy, safe, respected, and empowered, ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to thrive.
- b) A society that values and ensures equal access to socio-economic opportunities and representation in leadership roles, particularly for women, youth, and people with disabilities.
- c) Individuals and communities benefit from a universal social protection system that ensures all have access to essential social security guarantees and services.
- d) An inclusive and accessible infrastructure that ensures equal opportunities for people with disabilities.

3.3.4 High Quality Living Standards

Living standards encompass a wide range of factors that directly and indirectly influence an individual's productivity. By improving living standards societies can enhance overall productivity and contribute to economic growth and development.

As Tanzania continues to make strides in improving living conditions for its people, it is crucial to invest in essential infrastructure and services to foster a more productive workforce. This includes ensuring the availability and accessibility of quality housing and settlements across the country. It is also imperative to develop affordable housing options, improve connectivity to reliable and affordable energy, safe and clean water supply and sanitation as well as communication infrastructure. These efforts are essential for enhancing living standards, promoting economic growth, and advancing overall societal development in Tanzania.

Aspirations

- a) Affordable and decent housing and settlements, ensuring sustainable urban and rural development.
- b) Universal access to safe, clean, affordable, resilient, and sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) systems to promote public health.
- c) A resilient network of energy infrastructure with transition to clean and renewable energy sources, promoting environmental sustainability, reducing carbon emissions, and enhancing energy security for all sectors of society.

3.3.5 A Capable and Motivated Workforce

Tanzania consistently invests in developing its human capital by enhancing nutrition, healthcare, quality education, skills development, and job opportunities for its population. Consequently, the Human Development Index (HDI) increased from 0.371 in 1990 to 0.549 in 2021, and the country graduated from low-income to lower-middle-income in 2020. Significant progress has been made, though at a gradual pace, in the HDI dimensions of health, education, and standard of living. However, Tanzania must redouble its efforts in human capital development to raise its Human Capital Index (HCI) score of 0.39, which falls below the sub-Saharan Africa average of 0.4.

Aspirations

- a) Fertility rates that result in a population size that the economy can sustain, ensuring decent living standards for all.
- b) A highly skilled and adaptable workforce equipped with the necessary competencies and technical expertise to meet the evolving demands of both local and global markets.
- c) An environment that attracts diaspora, grows and retains the finest minds and talents among citizens, and foreigners to grow the human capital base and speed up socio-economic development.
- d) A society that embraces openness, exposure and competition in the labour market to enhance the quality and productivity of the workforce.
- e) A motivated and productive workforce supported by strong labour policies, workplace incentives and comprehensive well-being initiatives that foster job satisfaction, creativity, non-discrimination and sustained national development.

3.5.6 A Cohesive, Responsible and Engaging Society

The TDV 2050 aims to build a cohesive, responsive, and actively engaged society, drawing on the country's rich cultural diversity and the unifying Kiswahili language. With a substantial youth population, Tanzania recognises the potential to develop human capital by investing in educational, cultural, and athletic initiatives that empower young people, about 75 per cent of whom are under 35, and enrich the social fabric. The country

has seen encouraging growth in physical activities and competitive sports, which has received substantial private sector investment. Additionally, creative arts have gained traction, helping local talents make strides on both regional and international stages. Tanzania seeks to leverage these cultural and sporting assets to foster sustainable development, promote well-being, and contribute to economic growth.

Aspirations

- a) A globally renowned hub for Kiswahili language and literature, and culture enhanced by rigorous research and cultural exchange.
- b) Empowered children and youth by nurturing and promoting their talents to help them reach their full potential in arts, professional sports and entertainment, both locally and globally.
- c) A society that embraces developmental mindset, recognising time and resources as valuable and finite assets to be used responsibly and efficiently for personal and collective growth.
- d) A responsible and engaged citizenry that actively participates in civic life, fulfilling its constitutional duties and sustainably addresses socio-economic challenges.
- e) A citizenry committed to upholding national values and contributing to societal progress, fostering a sense of patriotism, duty and ownership of national development goals.

Pillar 3

Environmental Integrity and Climate Change Resilience

4.1 Overview

Tanzania is renowned for its abundant natural resources and diverse ecosystems, from savannahs to rainforests and coastal waters, making it one of the world's key centres of biodiversity. The country is also endowed with fertile land, marine resources along its extensive Indian Ocean coastline, and freshwater lakes. These resources play a pivotal role in the national economy, particularly through wildlife-based tourism, which accounts for around 17 per cent of GDP and 25 per cent of foreign currency earnings. With over 80 per cent of tourism centred on wildlife, the sector is crucial for both economic growth and the conservation of Tanzania's rich biodiversity.

Forest resources play a vital role in Tanzania's economy, contributing 2.5 per cent to national GDP and 5.9 per cent to foreign trade. The country's per capita emission rate is approximately 0.2 tonnes per year. Despite high deforestation rates, Tanzania's forest cover is estimated to have a carbon storage potential of - 0.4 gigatonnes annually. This indicates that Tanzania's forests store around 2 per cent of the world's total carbon and 11 per cent of the carbon stored by forests in Africa.

The Tanzanian economy is heavily driven by climate-sensitive sectors, particularly agriculture and both renewable and non-renewable natural resources. As a result, the rising frequency of extreme weather events poses significant economic risks, jeopardizing food security, infrastructure, jobs, and public health. Although measures have been implemented to address these impacts, progress has been slow, uneven, and incomplete, with climate change potentially causing economic losses of up to five per cent of national GDP. Tanzania aims to establish a climate-resilient society characterized by robust environmental management, an effective disaster risk preparedness framework, and a healthy ecosystem that supports biodiversity.

4.2 Objective

Achieving development that safeguards environmental and ecological integrity while enhancing low-carbon and socio-economic resilience in the face of a changing climate.

4.3 Attributes

4.3.1 Biodiversity Integrity

Tanzania boasts exceptional biodiversity across diverse ecosystems, including savannahs, rainforests, coastal mangroves, and marine habitats, home to species such as elephants, lions, and numerous endemic plants and animals. This natural wealth is safeguarded by a network of conservation areas, including national parks that protect vital wildlife and habitats, game reserves for wildlife conservation and regulated hunting, forest reserves preserving forest ecosystems, marine parks and reserves dedicated to marine life conservation, and wildlife management areas promoting sustainable wildlife practices while benefiting local communities.

Taken together, these protected areas cover approximately 32 per cent of the country's land, which is vital for biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration, pollution control, and the retention of soil fertility – elements essential for human survival and national prosperity. The country also hosts the 10th highest number of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red-listed threatened species globally, with around 2,100 species at risk, including 895 plants, 841 non-plants, and 364 from other groups. However, this biodiversity faces significant threats from human activities such as poaching, illegal logging, agricultural encroachment, deforestation, and urban expansion. Illegal wildlife trade, particularly in ivory and bushmeat, exacerbates these pressures, leading to biodiversity loss.

Tanzania has implemented various policies to support environmental and biodiversity conservation, including the National Environmental Policy (2021), the Environmental Management Act (2004), the Wildlife Policy of Tanzania (2007), the National Forestry Policy (1998), and the Beekeeping Policy (2007), along with their respective legislation. These frameworks emphasize community-based conservation initiatives that actively involve local communities in biodiversity stewardship and economic activities. Additionally, the country engages in international collaboration and adheres to global biodiversity agreements, underscoring its commitment to safeguarding its natural heritage and contributing to global conservation efforts. Looking ahead, sustained efforts are essential to mitigate threats, enhance conservation measures, and ensure the long-term sustainability of biodiversity for future generations.

Aspirations

- a) A global leader in preserving healthy natural habitat ecosystems, where rich diversity and variability of species thrive in their native environments.
- b) Thriving flora and fauna in their natural environment, protected from all forms of poaching, illegal logging, wildlife trafficking, encroachment, and invasive species, ensuring their sustainable survival for future generations.

- c) An iconic nation in the sustainable utilization of biodiversity, promoting socio-economic livelihoods for both present and future generations.
- d) Biodiversity and natural wealth are appropriately valued and significantly contribute to GDP and socio-economic growth.

4.3.2 Healthy Wetlands and Water Resources

Tanzania covers approximately 2.7 million hectares of permanent and seasonal freshwater swamps and floodplains, spanning nearly all major river systems. The country hosts several continental river basins, including the Nile, Congo, and Zambezi, as well as significant international lakes. The Rufiji basin accounts for the largest share of Tanzania's renewable water resources. Millions of people, particularly local communities, depend on these wetlands for their livelihoods, and the country's economy, especially in agriculture, energy, and tourism, is heavily reliant on these resources. For instance, 37 to 45 per cent of the energy mix comes from hydroelectric power.

However, these vital wetlands and water sources face intense pressure from encroachment and unsustainable human activities. As a result, wetlands are shrinking due to the expansion of agricultural and settlement areas driven by the growing demand for arable land. For example, the drying up of wetlands like the Ihefu wetlands has far-reaching ecological consequences, impacting not only the Usangu plains wetland and Ruaha River but also Ruaha National Park and other downstream ecosystems in the Rufiji basin, where critical hydropower plants such as Mtera, Kidatu, and Julius Nyerere hydropower plants.

Furthermore, since 2010, the country's major lakes have experienced significant fluctuations in water levels, with notable changes observed across all of them. These fluctuations are primarily attributed to increased sediment loads caused by unsustainable human activities in the surrounding catchment areas and climate change. The annual renewable freshwater availability stands at 2,300 cubic metres per capita, slightly above the 1,700 cubic metres per capita threshold, classifying the country as water stressed.

Aspirations

- a) Healthy wetlands provide a range of values and services, such as clean water, food, biodiversity, and infrastructure, that sustain livelihoods and boost the economy.
- b) Sustainable water resources management to ensure the country remains free from water stress while also providing social needs, ecological balance and long-term water security.

4.3.3 Pollution-Managed Environment

Environmental pollution from human activities such as urbanisation, industrialisation, mining, and exploration is a significant global issue, threatening both public health and the natural environment. Air, water, noise, and waste pollution are major environmental challenges across the country.

Recent estimates suggest that Tanzania's urban population accounts for approximately 36 per cent of the total population. The urbanisation rate, reflecting the average annual growth of the urban population, is estimated at 4.89 per cent. This rapid urban growth presents both opportunities and challenges, requiring substantial investment in infrastructure, housing, and services to accommodate the expanding population. As economic wealth increases, so does the generation of municipal solid and liquid waste. In major towns and cities, much of this waste remains untreated, leading to air and water contamination, which poses a significant health risk to residents.

Aspirations

- a) A pollution-conscious society equipped with the skills and knowledge to foster a healthy, enjoyable, and sustainable environment for all.
- b) An urban environment built with green infrastructure, efficient waste management, and sustainable building practices that significantly reduce environmental pollution.
- c) An enhanced circular economy where the economic potential of waste materials is fully exploited.

4.3.4 Rigorous Land Management

Covering nearly one million square kilometres, Tanzania has vast potential for effective land management, which is crucial for sustainable development. However, rapid population growth, urbanisation, agricultural expansion, mining, and industrialisation have placed increasing pressure on land resources, leading to soil degradation and conflicts between communities. Furthermore, legal and cultural practices have contributed to gender inequality, particularly affecting women, youth, and people with disabilities in terms of access to and ownership of land. Issues such as undocumented land rights, inadequate land use planning, village boundary disputes, informal settlements, housing shortages, and land use conflicts are rising, further complicating land management. These challenges are compounded by limited financial and human resources, technological gaps, and uncoordinated institutional framework that hinder sustainable land management.

To address these challenges, Tanzania has implemented policies to enhance land management, including strengthening land tenure security, promoting sustainable land use, and involving communities in natural resource management. International collaborations and support from development partners are crucial in advancing sustainable land management practices nationwide. Moving forward, ongoing efforts are essential to balance conservation objectives and climate change mitigation within the context of carbon trading, alongside socio-economic development, ensuring that land resources can sustainably support current and future generations.

Aspirations

- a) A harmonious society where every citizen enjoys secure land tenure and equitable access to land resources across the country.
- b) A conducive land use and enforcement regime that attracts land-based investments.
- c) A stable and transparent real estate market that protects the interests of all stakeholders through a well-regulated and coordinated real estate sector.
- d) Balanced urban-rural growth by promoting rural modernisation and sustainable metropolis to ensure inclusive development and reduce regional disparities.
- e) Sustainable, SMART, and green cities and urban centres for prosperous, healthy and decent livelihoods for all.
- f) Harmonious system of ascertaining and strengthening boundaries in the administrative and conserved areas to ensure effective and efficient land use amongst users.
- g) Surveyed and strengthened international boundaries.

4.3.5 Climate Change Resilience

Tanzania is experiencing the effects of climate change, characterised by rising temperatures and extreme rainfall events over the past decade. In the last five years alone, the country has warmed by at least 0.6°C compared to the 1981–2010 baseline, with many regions seeing temperature increases of up to 1°C since the 1960s. Both land and sea temperatures have risen since 1980, and projections suggest that by 2041, areas in the western and central regions could see temperature increases of over 2°C, while most eastern regions are expected to warm by 1°C.

Alongside rising temperatures, the country is also experiencing shifts in precipitation patterns, with variability in rainfall becoming evident since the 1970s. Climate change is leading to more extreme rainfall events, and projections suggest that some areas, such as the Lake Victoria basin and the north-eastern highlands, may see an increase in mean annual rainfall. Conversely, regions in the southwestern highlands and western zones could experience an up to 9.9 per cent rise in annual rainfall by 2050. These changes

present significant challenges to water resources, agriculture, and overall climate resilience in the country.

These changes are leading to climate-induced water stress, the spread of climate-related diseases, flooding, and the proliferation of bushfires and invasive species. They also contribute to the loss of coral reefs and biodiversity, droughts, and the emergence of vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever. Rising temperatures pose significant health risks that threaten Tanzania's development vision. For instance, higher temperatures increase the risk of waterborne illnesses such as typhoid, cholera, and diarrhoea, with a 1°C rise associated with a 15 to 29 per cent increase in cholera risk. Additionally, malaria is now appearing in highland regions such as Tanga and Kilimanjaro, which were previously free from mosquitoes.

Amid these concerns, several government initiatives have been implemented, including policy and institutional developments. However, the insufficient mainstreaming of policy directives across implementing entities has led to inadequate coordination. Women and children have been particularly vulnerable to the dramatic effects of climate change. These shortcomings underscore the urgent need for comprehensive climate mitigation and adaptation strategies to protect both ecosystems and human communities.

Aspirations

- a) A sustainable and resilient future that embraces a clean energy mix, low-carbon alternatives, carbon sequestration, and institutionalised carbon trading mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- b) A climate-ready nation with a disaster risk preparedness framework to effectively mitigate, respond to, and recover from natural and human-made disasters, protecting infrastructure, people, and property.
- c) A climate-resilient society that embraces climate-smart practices and targeted resilience-building measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change.
- d) Mainstreamed and localised environmental management, including climate change action across all levels of government and society.
- e) A leading nation in climate change responses, supported by robust climate governance that upholds international climate change protocols.
- f) A nation that maximises its carbon trading potential to capitalise on climate finance opportunities.

DRIVERS FOR THE VISION REALISATION

5.1 Overview

Realising the Tanzania Development Vision 2050 hinges on four key drivers: Integrated Logistics, Science and Technology, Research and Development (R&D), and Digital Transformation. Integrated Logistics streamlines supply chains, optimising resource allocation and enhancing efficiency. Science and Technology foster innovation, driving advancements that boost productivity and competitiveness. R&D is essential for creating new knowledge and solutions that address local challenges and enhance socio-economic growth. Finally, digital transformation facilitates the adoption of cutting-edge technologies, improving service delivery and operational effectiveness. Together, these drivers are crucial for accelerating socio-economic transformation, enhancing productivity, and improving the quality of life for all citizens, ultimately achieving the goals of TDV 2050.

5.2 Objective

Leveraging science, technology, innovation, and connectivity to enhance productivity and stimulate economic and social development.

5.3 Integrated Logistics

Integrated logistics entails harmonising the movement of people, goods, services, and information flow throughout the supply chain network. It requires seamless coordination among entities engaged in production, transportation, warehousing, distribution, and delivery, aiming for optimal efficiency, reliability, and cost-effectiveness. As Tanzania gears up to transform its economy, transitioning to an integrated logistics system is paramount.

In recent years, Tanzania has made notable progress in strengthening its logistics capabilities through strategic infrastructure development, structural reforms, and technological advancements, leveraging its prime geographical position as a gateway to eastern and southern Africa. Key developments include significant investments in road networks, the modern Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), and the expansion of ports and airports. Improvements to Air Tanzania, with a modernised fleet and expanded routes, complement these initiatives. Additionally, increased electricity generation, particularly the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Station (planned capacity of 2,115 megawatts), supports these transformative efforts. Together, these improvements strengthen infrastructure within the country and across borders, facilitating regional trade and economic integration. Additionally, the establishment of One-Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) for faster cross-border trade, along with the adoption of digital technologies, has optimised document processing, inventory management, shipment tracking, and overall supply chain

efficiency. Collectively, these advancements position Tanzania as a vital logistics hub in the region, fostering sustainable economic growth and enhancing its competitive edge.

Despite these achievements, concerns persist regarding high operational costs and delays. Logistics currently account for 35–45 per cent of total import costs, including insurance and freight, ranking among the highest globally. These elevated costs are partly due to prolonged waiting and offloading times caused by insufficient handling and storage facilities, alongside the unreliable and inconsistent transport and logistics network. Additionally, the regulatory framework is overly complex, hindered by overregulation, unharmonised local government bylaws, and multiple levies. Addressing these challenges is essential to enhance logistical performance, maximise contributions to economic growth and job creation, and strengthen the country's regional and global competitiveness.

Aspirations

- a) A premier gateway for eastern and southern Africa, leveraging its geographical location to enable seamless cross-border trade, foster collaborative relationships, and maintain efficient, sustainable systems.
- b) An integrated logistics network with a competitive multimodal transport system and modernised infrastructure, aligning the country's economic corridors to support efficient domestic and international trade.
- c) High-quality logistics providers deliver world-class services at competitive prices and embrace advanced digital technologies to enhance efficiency and seamless information flow across the value chain.
- d) A transparent, efficient regulatory environment that streamlines customs, reduces bureaucracy and roadblocks, responds to logistical advancements, and enforces compliance with international standards.

5.4 Science and Technology

In a rapidly evolving global knowledge-based economy, science and technology serve as crucial drivers of productivity, efficiency, and economic growth. Tanzania has leveraged advancements across multiple sectors to enhance service delivery, boost production, and increase accessibility, particularly through investment in renewable energy technologies like solar power and biogas, addressing energy demands and promoting sustainability in rural regions. Biotechnology has also been applied in agriculture, health, and manufacturing, optimising production processes and enhancing quality of life.

The government has played a pivotal role in creating a supportive environment for scientific and technological advancements by addressing industry and societal challenges, investing in education, and promoting Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) training. Despite these efforts, challenges remain. Limited infrastructure, funding shortages, skills gaps, inadequate collaboration among

stakeholders, and regulatory issues persist. Additionally, gender disparities and restricted access to STEM education hinder equitable participation, compounded by low investment in early talent identification and development.

To overcome these hurdles, Tanzania will expand its adoption of transformative technologies to advance its development agenda. Focused initiatives in renewable energy will promote sustainable access, while advances in biotechnology will drive agricultural productivity, manufacturing, and healthcare innovation. By harnessing the transformative power of science and technology, Tanzania envisions becoming a technologically empowered, resilient, and inclusive nation that drives sustainable growth, enhances human development, and promotes good governance, paving the way for a prosperous and equitable future.

Aspirations

- a) Widespread adoption of emerging technologies across all levels of production and service delivery to improve efficiency and drive change.
- b) World-class technology zones dedicated to research and innovation in key sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and health, backed by a dynamic team of experts and financing to meet domestic industrial needs.
- c) Robust investment in developing and using emerging technologies, including energy, biotechnology, space, and nanotechnology to support industry and promote socio-economic development.

5.5 Research and Development

As the country advances in its development, Research and Development (R&D) is vital for driving innovation, addressing local challenges, and enhancing productivity across various sectors. R&D also fosters skills development, informs policy formulation, and promotes sustainable practices, positioning the country competitively in the global economy.

In recognition of this importance, the Government has taken steps to support R&D, including increased funding for research initiatives, partnerships with academic and industry stakeholders, and the promotion of innovative technology commercialisation. These initiatives have spurred innovations, evidenced by the rise of startups, innovation hubs, incubators, and accelerators. Furthermore, there is a growing emphasis on R&D within higher education and research institutions, alongside strengthened frameworks for protecting Intellectual Property (IP), ensuring that innovators are able to secure their creations and benefit from their commercialization, thereby fostering a culture of creativity and innovation.

Despite these advancements, challenges persist, including limited funding, inadequate infrastructure, skills shortage, and weak collaboration between stakeholders, which

hinder effective innovation. Additionally, regulatory barriers, brain drain, low public awareness, and gender disparities further impede the development and sustainability of research initiatives.

Aspirations

- a) A robust R&D ecosystem that attracts global collaboration and partnerships, underpinned by strong intellectual property protection to foster innovation and investment.
- b) A sustainable R&D financing mechanism that allocates at least 1 per cent of GDP, featuring incentives to encourage private sector investment in key areas such as agriculture, biotechnology, clean energy, and emerging technologies in ICT and other fields.
- c) A nation that embraces evidence-based decision-making, driven by cutting-edge scientific research to drive socio-economic development.
- d) A regional innovation hub that supports local innovations and inventions throughout the entire lifecycle, from ideation to commercialisation.
- e) World-class universities and centres of excellence with strong industry links, engaging in groundbreaking research including indigenous research leading to discoveries, innovations, and the development of products and solutions.
- f) A dynamic and informed innovation ecosystem characterised by accurate technology forecasting, positioning the nation as a global leader in innovation.

5.6 Digital Transformation

Digital transformation can significantly propel Tanzania towards its 2050 goals by enhancing economic growth, improving service delivery, and fostering innovation through digital technologies. By leveraging data-driven decision-making, expanding financial inclusion, developing digital skills and digitalisation services, and embracing emerging technologies, Tanzania can strengthen its competitiveness and ensure sustainable socio-economic development.

Tanzania has made significant strides in digital technologies, particularly through the widespread adoption of mobile money services, expansion of broadband access, and e-government initiatives that improve service delivery. Mobile technology has revolutionised the financial sector, greatly enhancing financial inclusion through mobile banking. Furthermore, digital technologies are transforming healthcare, education, and agriculture by improving efficiency and addressing human resource gaps, all supported by extensive internet connectivity via broadband and wireless services. The emergence of tech hubs and startup support highlights the country's commitment to leveraging digital solutions for socio-economic development.

Furthermore, significant efforts have been made in data management, recognising its crucial role in informed decision-making, efficient service delivery, and overall

development. These efforts include the establishment of institutional frameworks for data management and substantial investments in data infrastructure, such as creating data centres.

Despite these advancements, digitalisation and digital transformation in Tanzania face challenges such as limited infrastructure, cybersecurity threats, high costs, skills shortage, and regulatory barriers that hinder widespread adoption and implementation. Moreover, disparities in access, data privacy concerns, rising concerns on ethical use of these technologies, resistance to change, and inadequate policy frameworks further impede progress and exacerbate inequalities, alongside a lack of appreciation, investment, and application of emerging technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain, and the Internet of Things (IoT).

Aspirations

- a) A digitally proficient society that fosters digital literacy and embraces secure digital practices and emerging technologies to harness opportunities, address threats, enhance efficiency, and drive change.
- b) A regional hub for technology development that harnesses emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain, and the Internet of Things (IoT) to drive innovation, promote socio-economic development, enhance global competitiveness, while ensuring the ethical and accountable use of these technologies.
- c) Nationwide access to reliable and affordable communication services and high-speed internet.
- d) A robust, integrated system for the provision of high-quality statistics and harmonised, high-frequency data, which are embedded within national and sectoral frameworks to support the monitoring, evaluation, and continuous improvement of development programmes.
- e) Widespread data commercialisation to maximise economic value, foster new business models, and create jobs.
- f) A leading regional hub for app and digital content creation, catering to local use and export.

TRANSFORMATIVE SECTORS

6.1 Overview

Transformative sectors are pivotal to realising Tanzania Development Vision 2050, driving economic, social, and environmental advancements that align with long-term national goals. These sectors hold high potential for growth, job creation, and innovation, spanning productive and service activities that support both local and export markets. Tanzania, with its wealth of resources and opportunities, is well-positioned to harness these sectors effectively, enhancing quality of life and promoting sustained economic growth.

In line with this potential, TDV 2050 provides guidance for sector prioritisation, focusing on those with potential to drive socio-economic transformation. The Vision emphasises a balanced sector prioritisation to support a sustainable economy with diversified growth and substantial employment opportunities. With adaptable criteria for identifying high-impact sectors, TDV 2050 ensures its ongoing relevance, aligning with shifting priorities and fostering long-term resilience in the face of global market fluctuations. This flexibility allows Tanzania to adapt to new challenges and opportunities, securing a prosperous and inclusive economic future.

6.2 Objective

Establishing a strategic and adaptable framework for identifying and prioritising transformative sectors aligned with TDV 2050 goals, fostering targeted socio-economic progress through sustainable growth, employment generation, and innovation that drive long-term socio-economic transformation.

6.3 Sector Selection Criteria

Acknowledging that today's priorities may shift in response to evolving national and global dynamics, resource availability, population growth, and huge advancements in science and technology, the Vision 2050 establishes adaptable criteria for selecting balanced, high-impact transformative sectors with the potential to drive diversified economic growth, job creation, and intersectoral linkages. This approach safeguards the Vision's relevance and alignment with future developments, fostering resilience and sustainability in Tanzania's economy.

- i. **Employment Multiplier Potential:** The sector should exhibit strong employment multiplier effects, meaning it has the capacity to stimulate additional job creation across interconnected industries. This criterion evaluates how an increase in spending or job growth within the sector can generate ripple effects that benefit other sectors, demonstrating the sector's broader impact on the national economy and its interconnectedness within the labour market.

- ii. **Export Potential:** A priority sector should display strong export potential by aligning its products and services with target market demands, facilitating access to international markets, and building reliable trade networks. This export capability should be bolstered by efficient, sustainable supply chains to increase global competitiveness and resilience within the economy.
- iii. **Sector Linkages:** A priority sector should demonstrate robust forward and backward linkages, showing value in its capacity to purchase inputs and services from local suppliers while distributing products and services to domestic markets. Such linkages foster a self-sustaining ecosystem within the economy, enabling growth across interconnected sectors and reinforcing local supply chains, thereby supporting resilience and balanced development.

6.4 Strategic Sectors

Agriculture (Crops, Livestock, Fisheries, and Fisheries)

Prioritising agriculture within Tanzania's Vision 2050 is crucial due to its immense potential for socio-economic transformation. The sector currently contributes 26.7 per cent to GDP, employs 65 per cent of the workforce, and generates 30 per cent of export earnings, highlighting its critical role in economic growth and livelihood security. Agriculture encompasses crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry, primarily serving domestic markets, with most farmers focusing on food production for local consumption while exports of traditional cash crops remain limited. Expanding food production for export could enable Tanzania to tap into growing local and global demand and leverage established trade advantages. Achieving this shift requires substantial productivity gains and supportive market structures that attract investment, particularly for large and smallholder farmers and agribusinesses.

Transforming agriculture across these sub-sectors demands enhanced productivity through modern technologies such as smart agriculture, improved infrastructure, and secured market access. In the crop sector, climate-smart practices such as water-efficient technologies in irrigation and improved post-harvest technologies can increase yields and enhance resilience to climate change. For livestock, improved animal health services, sustainable grazing methods and access to improved animal feeds can drive higher productivity and enhance product quality for local and export markets. Fisheries stand to benefit from regulated aquaculture and fishing practices and modernised facilities to meet local and international standards. Sustainable forestry management can balance economic growth with environmental conservation while increasing the productivity of honey and other sustainable forestry products.

Tanzania can be a trusted and reliable regional food basket with fertile land, diverse agroecology, and abundant natural resources. Strategic interventions in agribusiness,

particularly focusing on key crops such as cashew nuts, coffee, tea, sugarcane, and horticultural crops, hold transformative potential. Enhancing value addition will not only boost income and job creation but also elevate Tanzania's standing in the regional and global agricultural market. Targeted policies and investments will ensure agriculture drives inclusive and sustainable growth, making it a cornerstone of Vision 2050's agenda for a resilient and competitive economy. By transforming raw agricultural outputs into higher-value products, Tanzania can capture a greater share of the global value chain, enhance export competitiveness, and secure long-term economic stability.

Consumer Services

Consumer services hold strategic importance in Tanzania Vision 2050, presenting a pathway for inclusive economic growth and employment. This sector, covering retail, hospitality, and related industries, absorbs significant labour, especially for urban and rural-urban migrant populations, and is second only to agriculture in terms of employment levels. Although informal services generally offer lower productivity, they exceed agricultural productivity, contributing to economic efficiency and higher income.

Expanding and formalising consumer services through regulatory reform and technological integration can drive productivity growth and economic resilience. Transitioning informal micro-enterprises to formal SMEs, coupled with access to finance and business support, can improve service quality and efficiency. This aligns with Vision 2050 goals for sustainable urbanisation and poverty reduction, enabling the sector to support Tanzania's move to an upper middle-income economy.

Tourism

Prioritising the tourism sector for Tanzania's Vision 2050 is essential, as it has proven to be a key driver of socio-economic growth, creating jobs and generating substantial foreign exchange. As one of Tanzania's major economic sectors over the past 25 years, tourism contributes approximately 17 per cent of GDP and 25 per cent of all export earnings. It provides direct employment to over 600,000 people. With approximately 1.8 million tourists in 2023, the sector supports related industries, including transportation, hospitality, and retail, while promoting local economic development. To sustain and expand this impact, it is crucial to address current limitations in infrastructure, accommodation, travel costs, and the diversity of tourism products. Tourism's link to natural and cultural resources makes environmental conservation vital for long-term growth. Conservation efforts ensure that Tanzania's renowned attractions, such as Zanzibar, Serengeti National Park, Ngorongoro Crater, and Mount Kilimanjaro, continue attracting tourists.

Tanzania's tourism is mainly wildlife-based, accounting for over 80 per cent; recent efforts to diversify tourism products have focused on promoting cultural heritage sites, ecotourism initiatives in areas like nature forests, community-based tourism and less-

visited regions like Raha and Selous in southern Tanzania. Investments are also being made in other tourism-related products such as Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions (MICE) and cruise-ship tourism infrastructure, recognising their potential to attract high-value visitors. The MICE sector is crucial as it brings in international business travellers and supports local economies through increased demand for services and facilities. Efforts to enhance conference facilities and promote Tanzania as a MICE destination are expected to boost visitor numbers and extend their stays.

Similarly, the cruise ship tourism sector is being developed to capitalise on Tanzania's stunning coastal offerings and natural beauty. Expanding port facilities and promoting cruise itineraries that include stops in Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, and other seaside attractions aim to draw more cruise tourists, thereby increasing revenue for local businesses and communities. Additionally, international promotion efforts are designed to highlight the country's rich cultural heritage and diverse attractions, drawing greater global attention to destinations beyond the traditional international markets. Implementing targeted strategies to attract more investment in recreational industries and accommodation facilities is essential for enhancing Tanzania's tourism infrastructure. By diversifying offerings and promoting responsible tourism practices, the country can create a more resilient sector that preserves its rich cultural and environmental heritage and drives significant economic growth, fostering long-term sustainability and improved living standards for Tanzanians.

Mining

To drive substantial economic gains, Tanzania should prioritise value addition in its mining sector, leveraging its demonstrated potential to catalyse transformative growth. Historically, mining has served as a significant engine of economic expansion, particularly from 2000 to 2014, positioning Tanzania among the fastest-growing economies during that period. While future growth is expected to evolve beyond past gold-led surges, the sector remains highly promising due to the country's abundant deposits of critical minerals such as graphite, lithium, uranium, and rare earth elements. These minerals are increasingly essential for global energy transitions and technological advancements, heightening their value within the international market.

By focusing on value addition, Tanzania can amplify mining's economic impact, which currently contributes 9 per cent to the nation's GDP. Developing mineral processing and downstream industries will increase job creation, bolster export earnings, and promote technology transfer, all while supporting sustainable sector growth. This strategy aligns with national objectives to attract foreign investment, enhance capital access, improve infrastructure, and foster partnerships between government, local communities, and private entities. Strengthening environmental practices, community engagement, and modernising mining operations through advanced technologies and skills development are essential to achieving these goals.

Emphasising value addition within the mining sector will solidify Tanzania's role in the global mineral supply chain, foster inclusive growth, and ensure resources drive meaningful socio-economic transformation. This strategic focus is integral to the Vision 2050 ambitions of building a diversified, resilient economy, maximising resource wealth, and promoting sustainable development and long-term economic stability.

Manufacturing

Prioritising the manufacturing sector in Tanzania is critical for driving economic growth and diversification by 2050. Manufacturing's impact goes beyond its current 8.1 per cent contribution to GDP and recent 8 per cent annual growth; it has the unique potential to create a multiplier effect, benefiting multiple sectors and building a resilient economy. Key areas, such as agro-processing, food and beverages, and construction materials, hold significant potential due to their capacity to increase local value addition, reduce reliance on imports, and boost exports, thereby strengthening the trade balance and generating foreign exchange.

Manufacturing also directly addresses Tanzania's high unemployment rate by creating jobs across skill levels, from unskilled labour in assembly lines to skilled positions in quality control and technology management. This is particularly vital as Tanzania's youth population grows and will need sustainable employment avenues. As it expands, manufacturing can integrate with other transformative sectors like agriculture, mining, and construction, creating strong backward and forward linkages. For instance, agro-processing could use local agricultural produce, enhancing farmers' incomes and driving demand in rural areas.

Strategically, Tanzania is implementing coordinated efforts aimed at regulatory and structural reforms designed to enhance innovation, improve efficiency, and bolster industry competitiveness. Tanzania government plans to invest heavily in reliable energy sources, aiming to significantly increase energy consumption per capita from the current approximately 120 kWh to 600 kWh. This ambitious target will be supported by robust investments in clean energy mix, focusing on expanding hydropower, solar, wind, and geothermal projects. Notably, the Mwalimu Nyerere hydropower project is expected to generate 2,115 MW annually, bolstering the national grid and enhancing overall energy availability. Additionally, the government aims to reduce transmission losses from around 16 per cent to below 10 per cent by improving distribution networks. These strategic initiatives, alongside enhancements to transport infrastructure, will create a more reliable energy landscape that supports manufacturing growth

However, unlocking this potential requires overcoming challenges, including infrastructure gaps, regulatory complexities, and access to affordable finance. Coordinated efforts towards policy consistency, skills development, adaptable workforce, market, reliable power and transport infrastructure would create an environment that

attracts both local and foreign investors. Addressing these barriers can bolster manufacturing productivity and efficiency, enabling Tanzania to become more competitive in both regional and global markets.

Financial Services

Focusing on the financial services sector is crucial for Tanzania's Vision 2050, given its potential to catalyse economic growth, deepen financial inclusion, and enhance national resilience. With advances in mobile banking and microfinance extending financial services to over 20 million Tanzanians, the sector has laid a foundation for substantial economic transformation. Strengthening the sector will boost investment, empower SMEs, create jobs, and foster equitable growth, particularly in underserved regions where financial access remains limited. Enhanced inclusion also encourages savings and investment at both individual and enterprise levels, driving capital accumulation and broadening economic participation.

Moreover, a robust financial services sector can accelerate technological advancement and infrastructure development, which are critical for modernising Tanzania's economy. Expanding digital and mobile banking infrastructure can increase accessibility, enhance financial literacy, and promote cross-sectoral growth, particularly in agriculture and manufacturing, where access to capital is crucial for scaling operations. To fully harness these benefits, however, regulatory reforms, improved digital infrastructure, and reduced lending costs are necessary to build resilience and align the sector with Vision 2050's goals of a diversified, inclusive, and sustainable economy. Targeted policy actions in these areas will ensure that the sector not only supports growth but also contributes meaningfully to Tanzania's socio-economic transformation.

Real Estate

Prioritising the construction and real estate sectors within Tanzania Vision 2050 offers a pathway for substantial socio-economic transformation. Together, these sectors account for 16 to 19 per cent of the nation's GDP, underscoring their key role in driving economic growth. The construction sector, with an annual growth rate of 9 per cent from 2015 to 2020, has been fuelled by significant infrastructure projects like the Standard Gauge Railway and other logistical improvements. This sectoral expansion supports not only construction but also trade and retail, meeting rising demands for warehouses and logistics facilities as Tanzania positions itself for increased regional commerce.

Real estate has shown steady growth, accounting for about 3 to 4 per cent of GDP, driven by rising demand for residential, commercial, and industrial properties. This demand is fuelled by factors such as urbanisation and population growth, economic growth, a growing middle class, infrastructure development, tourism and hospitality industry growth, government policy and housing initiatives, real estate financing and mortgage accessibility and an influx of foreign investment. Real estate development is integral to addressing urbanisation and housing needs. The real estate sector acts as a catalyst for

economic diversification and urban growth. As the demand for residential, commercial, and industrial properties continues to rise, particularly in rapidly developing urban centres, the sector creates a ripple effect across multiple sectors, such as construction, finance, and property management.

Real estate development is vital for addressing the housing deficit and promoting inclusive urbanization, which is essential for accommodating the growing population. Moreover, it attracts both domestic and foreign investment, fostering economic stability and creating opportunities for wealth generation. By expanding real estate infrastructure, Tanzania can also improve its overall business environment, making it more attractive for international investors, while simultaneously enhancing the quality of life for its citizens through improved housing and public amenities.

For Tanzania to fully benefit from the construction and real estate sectors, it will need to establish a robust, transparent, and efficient legal framework for the real estate sector in Tanzania, fostering growth, investor confidence, and equitable economic contribution, while ensuring regulatory mechanisms support sustainability, fair practices, and broad stakeholder engagement. Certain challenges, including urban planning limitations, must be addressed. For the Construction sector high construction costs are the main factor that needs to be addressed to ease the situation. Strategic investments in skills-building, policy reform, and private sector partnerships will further elevate these sectors, aligning with Vision 2050 goals for sustainable urbanisation and resilient infrastructure. This focused development can drive long-term economic transformation in Tanzania, meeting Vision 2050 objectives of inclusivity, resilience, and sustainability.

Blue Economy

Tanzania's blue economy is increasingly recognised for its potential to drive sustainable growth, particularly through sectors such as marine tourism, water resources, sustainable fishing, offshore energy and minerals and marine carbon trade. The country boasts over 1,400 km of coastline and an exclusive economic zone covering approximately 223,000 square kilometres, which supports rich fisheries and diverse marine life. The fisheries sector alone employs around 2.5 million people and contributes about 1.5 per cent to the national GDP.

A key component of Tanzania's blue economy is the development of liquefied natural gas (LNG), with offshore reserves primarily located around Lindi and Mtwara, estimated to exceed 57 trillion cubic feet. The proposed \$42 billion LNG export terminal in Lindi, projected to produce 10 million tons per year, will be located near an envisaged industrial park focused on value-added manufacturing, including fertilizers. This infrastructure is expected to create thousands of jobs, enhance energy security, and provide a cleaner alternative to coal and oil. The government's strategic focus on LNG development aims to attract significant investment and establish a robust regulatory framework, positioning Tanzania as a regional energy hub while ensuring that the benefits of LNG development are shared with its citizens.

In addition to LNG, the development of Tanzania's shipping and port infrastructure is crucial to its economic aspirations. The government plans to invest \$1.5 billion in upgrading the Port of Dar es Salaam, increasing its capacity to handle over 30 million

tons of cargo annually by 2025, and developing the Bagamoyo port, which is set to become one of the largest strategic logistics investments in the region. This expansion will improve logistics, reduce shipping times, and lower transportation costs, strengthening Tanzania's competitiveness as a trade hub. Moreover, hydropower expansion is a key part of Tanzania's sustainable development plans. With an installed capacity of 561 MW, the government aims to increase this to 2,000 MW by 2035, including the Mwalimu Nyerere hydropower project, which will generate 2,100 GWh annually. This expansion will meet rising domestic energy demands and create surplus energy for export, boosting national revenue and enhancing regional energy security.

Together, these strategic initiatives in LNG, port development, and hydropower expansion represent a comprehensive approach to harnessing Tanzania's blue economy resources. Collectively, these efforts are expected to make a significant contribution to the country's GDP growth, create jobs, enhance energy security, and position Tanzania as a leading regional economic player.

Sports and Creative Arts

Prioritising sports and creative arts within Tanzania's Vision 2050 is essential for harnessing the socio-economic potential of the nation's large youth population, which comprises approximately 75 per cent of the total population. The sports and creative arts sector offer significant opportunities for economic growth, social cohesion, and youth empowerment, providing diverse avenues for employment, skill development, and income generation. These sectors engage Tanzania's young and dynamic population, creating pathways for them to contribute to the economy and strengthening national identity. By cultivating talent and establishing a supportive ecosystem, Tanzania can unlock the creative and entrepreneurial potential of its youth, driving long-term economic transformation.

The development of sports and creative arts in Tanzania requires strategic government support across sub-sectors like athletics, football, music, film, and digital arts. The government plays a vital role in establishing policies, allocating resources for infrastructure, and creating institutions that foster growth in these industries. Investments in sports infrastructure, training facilities, and sports academies can nurture talent from a young age and position Tanzania as a regional sports hub. In creative arts, government initiatives to promote educational programs, improve access to technology, and protect intellectual property can boost local talent and open doors to global markets.

Government-backed digital platforms can expand creative reach, generating revenue through digital exports and cultural tourism. A supportive regulatory framework is essential to align sports and creative arts with Tanzania's development goals, unlocking their potential for GDP growth, job creation, and tourism. Initiatives like sports tourism, international partnerships, youth programmes, and talent showcases can drive economic

growth and national pride. Through these efforts, sports and creative arts can be transformative sectors essential to achieving Tanzania's Vision 2050 and building a resilient, competitive economy.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VISION

To successfully implement Tanzania Development Vision 2050, strategic prioritisation, evidence-driven approaches, and robust accountability mechanisms and discipline of execution are essential. As the guiding national development framework for the next 25 years, the Vision requires that all sector policies, plans, and programmes align with it to prevent fragmented sectoral visions. This cohesive approach will ensure that efforts are focused and synergised to achieve long-term national objectives.

Strategic Prioritisation

Given limited resources and the wide-ranging goals of TDV 2050, clear prioritisation is essential. The Vision has identified three priority areas: (i) The foundation—Governance, Peace, Security, and Stability; (ii) three pillars—a Strong, Inclusive, and Competitive Economy, Human Capabilities, and Environmental Integrity and Climate Change Resilience and (iii) four drivers—Integrated Logistics, Science and Technology, Research and Development, and Digital Transformation. Additionally, the Vision has established a targeted approach to selecting key sectors to propel socio-economic transformation through the Transformative Sector. Selection criteria include employment multipliers, export potential, and sector linkages to ensure maximum impact.

This strategic prioritization balances immediate economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction with long-term objectives of social inclusion, sustainable development, and resilience. It ensures that resources are allocated to areas that will drive both short-term gains and long-term progress, fostering a holistic, sustainable transformation.

It is also important to recognise that the government cannot finance all development initiatives independently to foster a strategic process that includes a strong and meaningful role for the private sector. The Vision aims to establish at least ten Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects that leverage the expertise and resources of both sectors. This collaborative approach will enhance the effectiveness of development efforts and create sustainable solutions for economic growth.

Phased Implementation and Coordination

Vision 2050 will be implemented in two main phases, each guided by a Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) — the first spanning 15 years, followed by a 10-year period. These LTPPs will serve as frameworks, guiding each phase with specific strategic directions and actions. Five-year development plans and annual plans aligned with the LTPPs will ensure continuous progress and adaptability to changing circumstances.

Evidence-Driven Strategies

For Vision 2050 to be effective, evidence-based strategies are essential, using data, analytics, and insights to inform decision-making. Each five-year development plan and annual sectoral plans should be based on rigorous analysis of current trends, resource needs, and emerging risks. Leveraging data on population dynamics, economic indicators, and regional disparities will facilitate targeted interventions, maximising the efficiency and impact of initiatives under Vision 2050.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) are essential for implementing a national vision, as they ensure progress, accountability, and adaptability. This approach fosters flexibility and responsiveness to emerging challenges and opportunities. MEL systems should gather enriched information, incorporate diverse perspectives, and meaningfully engage stakeholders and beneficiaries, cultivating an organisational culture that values continuous learning from M&E findings.

To strengthen MEL, it is crucial to establish clear Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) relevant to each sector. KPIs provide measurable benchmarks that facilitate accurate tracking of progress, highlighting achievements and identifying areas for improvement. A well-defined set of KPIs enables a more robust monitoring framework, ensuring that performance aligns with Vision 2050 goals.

Furthermore, implementing a reward and sanction mechanism is necessary to enhance performance across individuals and organisations. This system would incentivise high achievers with rewards, fostering a culture of excellence, while penalising underperformance to maintain accountability. Such mechanisms drive consistent dedication to national objectives, reinforce commitment to achieving Vision 2050, and hold all stakeholders accountable for their roles in its success.

Coordination and Adaptive Oversight of Implementation

Effective implementation of Vision 2050 requires robust coordination, leveraging the complementary roles of both the government and the private sector. The National Planning Commission (NPC) will serve as the central coordinating body, aligning sectoral strategies and resources with Vision 2050 objectives, while ensuring strong collaboration with stakeholders, including the Zanzibar Planning Commission (ZPC). This approach promotes unified resource mobilisation, strategic communication, and broader stakeholder engagement, ensuring that all efforts are harmonised in pursuit of the vision's goals.

A key element of successful implementation is the clear delineation of roles of the government and private sector. The government will focus on establishing supportive policies, regulatory frameworks, and essential infrastructure, creating an enabling

environment for private sector engagement. In turn, the private sector is expected to drive innovation, investment, and operational efficiency within these frameworks. This division of responsibilities allows the government to focus on governance and facilitation, while the private sector takes the lead in delivering economic value through dynamic growth, technological advancement, and job creation. By fostering a strong, cooperative partnership between the public and private sectors, Tanzania can maximise the socio-economic impact of Vision TDV 2050, ensuring sustainable and inclusive progress toward becoming an upper-middle-income nation.

